

THE CAUSATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG CONSUMPTION AND CRIME

*Drd. Adrian Marcel IANCU**

Abstract: *The study regarding the relation of causality between the consumption of drugs and delinquency reveals the vicious circle formed by the drugs, crime and social misfitting, because only knowing the relation of causality between them and the transformations at the level of the individual, projects and programs may be developed in support of the individuals, for their psycho-somatic recovery and for social reintegration. The starting hypotheses referred to the following aspects: the consumption of drugs leads to committing crimes; the consumption of drugs and the crimes alter the features of personality at the level of the social fitting of the individual. The crime associated particularly to the traffic and consumption of drugs is one of the most serious problems confronting the society at this moment. This survey performed in Romania leads to a better understanding of the phenomenon. The problem of the drugs is a national and international concern and it forms the object of many debates within the specialised UNO and EU structures.*

Key words: penal policy, drug addiction, organisations, crime, treatment

Drugs are a severe problem, of seriousness more and more visible, and the problems due to drug abuse and illegal traffic are among the worst threats which the world is facing.

Delinquency is a complex phenomenon, generated by many factors, and its restraint implies political, economic, social, juridical, psychological and educative strategies.

* PhD student public order and national security Police Academy "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Bucharest, National Antidrug Agency, Ministry of Administration and Interior, email: ady_iancu62@yahoo.com.

Crime associated to traffic, and drug consumption is one of the most serious problems that the society is facing now; that is why the problem of drugs is not just a national one, but an international problem, being the subject of vast debates in UN reunions and European Union.

Drug consumption, no matter if there are easy drugs or of risk, they are, among others, as effect accentuating human's aggressiveness- because of a wrong perception of reality, reducing pain sensibility -, what generates aggressive manifestations, violence and even crime. It is known that, for a long time, crimes were announced, hold-ups, robberies and other crimes made under chronic alcohol or drug consumption.

Teenagers and young using drugs are potential delinquents, because addiction and the hardness of the abstinence syndrome (withdrawal) determine them to use any ways of getting money needed to procure drugs. The first step (after selling personal objects, stealing money and valuable objects from home) is joining the little street traffic and pocket theft, after which comes car jacking, robbery and crimes of violence.

There are certain models that appear in the drug-crime relationship:

- intoxication¹ leads to violence;
- the consumers environment and drug dealers is a potential delinquent environment;
- the user needs money.

Meanwhile, it should be mentioned the fact that, despite other forms of crime, drug traffic and consumption is particular through generating or amplifying some adjacent phenomena, unfortunately not enough monitored, meaning hepatitis C, HIV, AIDS etc. without mentioning the fact that, in case of drug consumption, the lawbreaker is at the same time its own victim, and social costs for treatment and recovery are enormous and covered by the state.

Also, "it has been noticed that, rapidly, "models" from other countries are adopted, where organized crime tends to traditionalize –delinquents who act in drug, person or financial-bank frauds traffic domain are gathered in well structured groups, with ramification and back-up points in the territory and, often, in exterior; on the other

¹ Intoxication is psychological and somatic charges produced by a psychoactive substance, changes which disappear when the substance is eliminated from the body. Abraham P (coordinator) (2005), *Dicționar de droguri, toxicomanii și dependențe*, Editura Științelor Medicale, București.

hand, such structures have used the most modern means of communication and fast movement, including electronic transfer of the profits gained through crimes¹.

Significant is the fact that, in most of the researched cases, these profits, sometimes substantial, have been used in an important percent in order to corrupt public functionary, delinquents gaining this way the direct support or their protection².

International studies (INCB), European (EMCDDA) and national (ORDT) demonstrate that between users and crime there is a tied bond.

Therefore, The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction³ tries to divide crime associated to traffic and drug consumption into three main categories:

- pharmacological infractions, made under drug influence;
- compulsive economical infractions made in order to get drugs or the money needed to buy drugs;
- systemic infractions, specific to the drug market;

Connected infractions at the drug regime caught The United Nation Organization and EU attention, and we need to mention the fact that drug addiction can be associated to violence in two ways:

- direct violence generated by drug consumption;
- indirect violence – the drug addict lives in a marginal world, delinquent, being obliged to obtain drugs through any means or sums of money necessary for this.

Also, in a theoretical plan, there are different models⁴ which try to explain the relationship between consumption and criminality:

- a) pharmacological models- intoxication leads to violence;
- b) the systemic model- the consumers and dealer's environment is one with a high crime potential;
- c) the model of delinquent bands - which explains the way in which deviant subcultures¹ are made;

¹ The conclusion belongs to the general prosecutor of the Parchet from the High Court of Cassation and Justice, Ilie Botos, and it was exposed at January 10,2004 in The National Committee for Preventing Criminality *Evoluții recente ale fenomenului criminalității, tendințe și noi forme de manifestare*.

² Idem

³ See EMCDDA 2007 report <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/>.

⁴ See *Vezi Relația consum de droguri-criminalitate*, Niță, Vasile Gabriel (2002), în *Morala – factor de stabilitate socială*, Ed. M.I., București, p. 28-29.

d) label model- it explains the way in which an individual can be able to have a deviant behaviour as a result of social labelling .

Talking about the relationship drug consumption-criminality, we must approach, firstly, "the little criminality". The study of this relationship can be started through the analysis between drug consumption and pre-delinquency, meaning that almost 50% of the pupil who abandon school or those who absent use regular drugs.²

Regarding organized crime, reality has proven that there is a tight bond between drugs and the other specific activities which imply organized crime:

-terrorism: terrorists can try to use drug traffic as a cover up for the smuggling movements or for preparing terrorist actions. In addition, the existence of such big and illegal drug markets can facilitate terrorist activities, through supporting a network of "service suppliers " like the ones washing money, "cloned" mobile phone suppliers and identification document forgeries, which terrorist groups can use;

- washing money;
- live people traffic;
- smuggling arms or luxury cars stolen.

Crime analysis from trans-boarders have shown that drug traffic, in most of the cases, has a political base, most of the regions in which coca or opium is harvested are in instable zones from a political and military³ point of view (Columbia, Peru, Bolivia, Byrmania, Afghanistan, Libya, etc.), local population assuring its existence on the base of these cultures, not having another source of income. Also, drug traffic is a way of obtaining the necessary weapons in case of civil wars⁴ (Afghanistan, Libya, Pakistan etc.).

In order to know the dimension of the connected crime phenomenon at drug regime, it is imposed in the statistic forms to be more accentuated the drug consumption as a favourable factor, in order to appreciate the phenomenon at its real value.

In this context, we must settle which the report between drugs and criminality is. Is this an effect of its consumption or, as some have asked⁵, only one of the causes which facilitate, among others, the drug consumption also?

¹ The sociologist Albert Kohen shows that delinquent bands appear as a result of class breaks; apud Nita, Vasile Gabriel, op.cit., p.30.

² *Afganistan Opium Survey 2008*, World Drugs Report 2008/ www.unodc.org.

³ Iancu, Adrian Marcel (2008), *Narcoterismul*, *Buletin de informare și documentare nr. 1*.

⁴ Berger, Gilda (1988), *Drug Abuse. The Impact on Society*, Franklin Wats, New York, p. 55.

⁵ Hasanov, Eldar H. (2002), *Lupta împotriva infracționalității legate de droguri. Aspecte de drept internațional și comparat*, Paideia, p. 9.

A study dedicated to the battle against crime tied to drugs starts with an attempt of defining drug addiction, in which the social problem is implied current: *The drug addiction is a negative social, juridical, crime, economical, biological and echo element which brings closer the social, juridical, crime, economical, biological and echo spheres of life and social activities, a phenomenon which manifests through the illness of drugs and the total facts of breaking the law tied to drugs or made in order to obtain means to get drugs or drunk from drugs.*¹

A contemporary sociologist believes also that drugs can favour affiliations at deviant subcultures and associate the vice caused in most cases by the appeal to drugs with the concept of “secondary deviance”², appeared when the individual accepts the label of deviant. The so called “label theory” of sociologists refers to the negative repercussions that he has, in the process of individual identification, the referee hierarchy being given to vices, the society showing, as an example, much tolerant attitudes towards alcohol than other drugs, although medics have proven that these medical consequences are more powerful than easy illegal drugs.

Summarizing, a drug psychology researcher³ has realized a classification of the types of infractions associated to these and has reached the three types of crime:

- Economically compulsive model of violence- including infractions made in order to obtain money for drugs;
- The systemic model of violence which is the illegal consumption of drugs and, last,
- The psycho-pharmacological model of violence which depends on the type of drug used, of proportion, the consumer’s personality, and for how long the practice has been made.

Research report: The causality relationship ***between drug consumption and crime***⁴

A. Motivation

Crime variation depends on the geographical and social environment, meaning the exterior conditions, which are the sources for additional stimulations, like alcohol or occasional/permanent drug consumption.

¹ Giddens, Anthony (2001), *Sociologie*, Ed. All, p. 195 (capitolul „Deviație și delict”).

² Idem p.196

³ Goldstein, Paul J. (1982), *Drugs and Violent Behavior*, p. 59.

⁴ This study has been made with the support of The Service of Analysis and Crime Prevention Bucharest, September 2007.

Infraction, as a primary element of crime, can represent, from one case to another, the socio-economical-cultural influences and, last but not least, influences determined by individual particularities of the delinquent's personality.

Through research the aim was to determine the personality features of the drug addict, delinquent, drug addict who has caused delinquency, starting from the personality features of a normal individual and watching the way in which they transform under the drug and crime influence.

Also, researched has tried to establish the determination role that drug consumption has in doing crimes, in decreasing the social abilities of adapting. Meanwhile, we can say that doing crime can determine major changes in the individual's personality, in the possibility of social integration, firstly due to arrest period, in which the delinquent is deprived of freedom a good period of time.

The present study wanted to highlight this vicious circle of drugs, crime, social integration, because, knowing the causative relationship between them and the changes which take place at an individual level, projects can be developed, which are able to support the individual, for his psychological recovery and social reintegration.

B. Purposes

1. Identifying the changes that appear at the personality level due to drug consumption and crimes.
2. Identifying the changes that appear at the social adaptation level due to drug consumption and crimes.
3. Establishing the causative relationship between drug consumption, not adapting socially and crime.

C. Hypothesis

1. Drug consumption leads to crime.
2. Drug consumption and crime determine changes on the personality features.
3. Drug consumption and crime determine changes at the social adaptation level of the individual.

D. Methodology

Describing the work instruments

In order to do this study, the 16 PF personality questionnaire has been used, a scale of self-evaluation of social adaptation, the interview which included demographic

data (age, gender, level of study, civil state) and a series of questions which are included in the interview guide.

a) The personality questionnaire 16 PF

For Cattell, personality has a direct and differential meaning; it allows a prediction on what the person will do in a certain situation. In order to evaluate the features identified through factor analysis, Cattell built and published in 1950 the questionnaire of 16 personality factors. The inventory starts from the 12 key-features defined through factor analysis, and the items are selected on the basis of those saturation factors, without specifying the way in which they were initially formulated or chosen.

The factors assessed through factor analysis are bipolar structures which attempt to include the behaviour manifests specific to the dimension, gradually, from one of these poles, characterized through a maximum behaviour expression of an extreme dimension, towards the other, characterized through a maximum expression of the opposite. In the norm system of 11 standard classes used by Cattell, are significant for the person's real behaviour those features which take a position of standard 7 towards 10 or from 3 towards 0. The more active the feature is, towards a pole or the other, the maximum it shows of that's feature activism in the personality pattern expressed through the specific characteristics of that pole.

The questionnaire contains 16 essential factors (A-Q) and 4 secondary factors.

The essential factors are:

A - reserved-opened

B - intelligence;

C - emotional stability - emotional instability

E - obedience - dominance

F- expansion - non-expansion

G - weak supra- I - the force of supra I (not caring - conscious)

H - thence - parmia (withdrawal on his own person-boldness)

I - emotional sensitivity-excessive harshness;

L - alaxia-protension (distrust-trust)

M - praxermia-autia (rebel spirit-practical)

N - simpleton- perspicacity

O - trust-tendency of guilt

Q1 - radicalism –conservatism

Q2 - group addiction-independence

Q3 - weak ego-strong ego (voluntary self-control –character instability)

Q4 - weak ergic tension-high ergic tension (unsatisfied pulsations –satisfied)

The secondary factors are:

Factor 1 - adaption-anxiety

Factor 2 - introversion –extraversion

Factor 3 - emotive-dynamism

Factor 4 - obedience –independence

b) The scale of auto-evaluation of social adaption (SAAS)

The SAAS questionnaire contains 21 questions which explore the subject's motivation and behaviour, therefore:

- Occupation
- The interest for a job
- The interest for house activities
- The pleasure of working
- Interest for hobbies
- The quality of free time
- Family integration
- The quality of family relationships
- Sociability
- The quality of external relationships
- Social attractiveness
- Social compliance
- Implication in community activities
- Social curiosity
- Intellectual interest

- Difficulties in communication
- Sensibility towards rejection
- Vanity
- The difficulties in resource standardize
- Environment control

For every grade a degree between 0 and 3 is accorded, corresponding to the maximum and minimum social integration. The total score can be between 0 and 63 points.

On the base of these answers from this questionnaire, 5 categories of persons can be established:

- perfectly adaptable persons;
- socially disaffected persons;
- excluded persons;
- persons integrated through work;
- persons integrated through family relationships.

c) The interview

It was mostly used the semi-structured interview through which it was wanted to obtain information referring to: age, gender, family situation, socio-professional situation, drug consumption (if it is a consumer, since he had been consuming, if he is at the first detoxify cure), the type of delinquency, delinquency contest, the relationship between drug consumption and crime (what it had been first-drug or crime).

The questions had been structured according to an interview guide, but it had been wanted that discussions to be as free as possible, so that more relevant information about subjects could be obtained.

E. Participants

For the research activity, four groups of subjects had been established:

- the control group;
- the drug consumers group;

- the group of persons who have done crimes;
- the group of drug consumers who had done crimes;

Every group has been made of 60 subjects of different genders (30 women and 30 men), divided in three age categories:

16-20 years

21-25 years

26-30 years

The control group was made of high school pupils and students, the drug consumers group was made of subjects from the detoxify from the “Saint Stelian” Centre (who are under methadone treatment), and the groups of persons who had done crime and drug consumers who had done crime were made randomly, from persons in police arrest.

F. Procedure

The subjects were asked to complete the 16 PF questionnaires and the auto-evaluation scale of social adaptability as sincere as possible, choosing the answer that seemed most natural for them from the start. Before starting completing, they had been told how to complete them and assured that the results would remain confidential.

Further, in the interview, the discussions with the subjects had been made in a relaxed and comfortable atmosphere.

Completing questionnaire and interviews with the subjects took place between 1 June and 1 July 2007.

The data from the questionnaire had been introduced in a computer, and the results were statistically processed in order to interpret, in the SPSS program, the last step being to take the research report to redaction. These stages took place in August-September 2007.

G. Limits

- drug consumers (who made or not crimes) were being treated with methadone, which could influence their general resolute capacity.
- the interview conditions from police arrest did not create an adequate atmosphere for the subject's psychical comfort.

-the control group was made only of pupils and students, but the people from infraction groups, drug consumers and drug addicts who had done crimes had different education levels.

H. Result analysis and interpretation

a) The 16 PF personality questionnaire

Factor A - reserved-opened

At a weight of 49, 2% of the drug consumers, high standard cotes had been registered (from 7 to 10), which characterizes an opened behaviour, manifested through sociability, cooperation, polite kindness, adaptation. The affective characteristics for open people are the easy way in which they live, they are emotional, the interest for people, generosity in interpersonal contacts, they are not very attentive in keeping promises and obligations.

This percent is progressively dropping at the control group (45,8%), persons who done crimes (36, 9) until drug consumers that had done crimes (34,6%). Actually, it had been noticed that a relatively high percent (64%) of the persons who had done crimes and drug consumers with crimes show a behaviour characterized through aspects like being reserved, ego, critical spirit, coldness and indifference, suspicion, a preference for a single life.

Factor B - general resolute ability (clear thinking- abstractive capacity)

The group of drug consumers who have done crimes registered minimum standard cotes between 0 and 3 to this factor, which shows a weak mental ability, an inferior morality, the tendency of easily abandon, lack of interest towards intellectual subjects, lack of general knowledge. Drug consumers obtained low proportion (5%) minimum standard cotes between 7 and 10, and the group of people who had done crimes registered a lower frequency (2, 4%) of the maximum standard cotes. The maximum standard cotes show a vivid intelligence, consciousness and perseverance in solving problems, the tendency of thinking abstract, logical, towards intellectual and cultural achievements.

After the One Day ANOVA test, it had been concluded that the subjects from the control group had a resolute ability much higher than the other three groups (drug consumers, persons who had done crimes, drug consumers who had also done crimes), the difference between the averages of the control group with every one of

the others had shown a probability of 95%, the significance level (sig.)¹ being in the other three cases 0.

In conclusion, we can affirm that drug consumption and infractions influence negative the resolute ability of the subjects, the combination of the two vices being terrible for the individual.

Factor C - emotional instability- emotional stability

More than half the drug consumers group (51,9%) and the group of persons who had done crimes (54%) manifest emotional instability (a weak ego), characterized through immature affectivity, instability, not being constant in attitudes and interests, excitability, hyperactivity, they run from responsibilities, abandon easily, they are not calm, implication in conflicts, agitation.

The group of drug consumers that had done infractions registered a high percent (67%) of individuals with emotional instability and this situation could be explained through the fact that constitutional tendencies can be negatively influenced by the frustrations they feel in detention.

A result that can be underlined is obtaining the weight of 57% of the members from the control group with an average emotional stability, which determines us to affirm that the more active presence of the psychologists could support the ego, getting mature, for increasing the emotional stability.

The ANOVA test shows a maximum level of significance (sig. 0,000) towards the difference between the averages of the control group with drug consumers and between control group and drug consumers who have done crimes, fact which confirms the existence of major differences regarding emotional stability for these groups. Also, a significant difference (0,001) is between the control group and the group of persons who had done crimes.

Factor E - obedience- dominance

A 46% weight of the drug consumers have obtained high standard grades, which indicates is aggressive, combative, stubborn, self-confident, affirmative, strict, even harsh and hostile, austere with an affected gravity behaviour. At women, this

¹ The difference is significant when sig. is smaller than 0, 05 for a 95% probability. The closer sig. is to 0, the stronger the association between features, so the difference between groups is significant.

dimension is shown through the tendency of being in the centre of attention, while to men it involves a higher aggressivity.

Almost a half from the control group and the one for persons who had done crimes (49%, 49, 4%) have registered medium values of standard grades, being characterized by a medium independence. A rather small percent of the persons who had done crimes (27%) show an aggressive, independent behaviour and we are taking into account the fact that, in the drug consumers who had done crimes group, a decrease of 5% has been registered of the combatant, self-confident subjects, apart from the drug consumers, and we can affirm that the detention period influenced the obedience-dominance factor. This influence is manifested through an addictive, obedient, conformist and easy to dominate behaviour.

Factor F - expansion- non-expansion

The control group is characterized in a 40% proportion by an expansive, enthusiast, cheerful, vivid, and spontaneous in reaction behaviour.

Over 50% of the drug consumer subjects, of those who had done crimes and those have crimes at active; have registered at this factor medium values of the standard grades. Drug consumers with crimes manifest, in a proportion of 25, 2% an impulsive, expansive, enthusiast, direct, voluble, expressive, tied to the group, spontaneous in reaction behaviour. Drug consumers and those who had done crimes manifest this type of behaviour in lower weights (16, 5% and 16%) being characterized by a moderate, introspective, with a tendency towards depression and daydreaming, slow, uncommunicative behaviour.

The ANOVA test sets a significant difference (sig.0, 036) between the averages of the control group and the group of persons who had done crimes, an explanation being the fact that the environment in which the individual lives can influence this factor. Therefore, the detention environment supposes harsh norms of living than the easier, less strict, creator of optimism and freedom environment.

Factor G - weak ego-the ego's force

The control group shows, in a proportion of 25%, a strong ego, meaning behaviour characterized through a high concentration capacity, consciousness, perseverance, responsibility for I, and respect for the others. These people prefer the company of efficient people; they succeed in various activities which imply perseverance and a good mental organization. A weight of 58% of the subjects of the control group developed an ego at a medium level.

Drug consumers, are characterized in a proportion of 46,5% by a medium ego, and 37% show a weak ego, exteriorized through a behaviour which lacks tolerance to frustration, changing, influenced, with a generalized sensibility, nervous tiredness, who neglects social obligations and is not interested in the collective moral norms. It can be affirmed that the weak development of the ego can be the cause of drug consumption.

Persons who had done crimes have, in a 63% proportion, a medium ego and 29% of the subjects have a weak ego. In a rather small percent (8%), these subjects developed a strong ego; this finding could be an explanation for their anti-social behaviour.

Drug consumers who had done crimes are characterized in a 53% proportion of having a medium ego, and 35% a weak one. 12% have developed a strong ego.

The ANOVA test settled a significant difference (sig.0, 027) between the averages of the control group and drug consumers who had done crimes, which shows a poor development of the ego and determines behaviour of dissimulation, vagrancy, uncontrolled huffs, destruction and breaking the law.

Factor H - threctia- parmia (shyness- boldness)

33% of the control group got high values at the standard notes, which shows a feeble sociability, boldness, courage, interest for the opposite sex, impulsivity, frivolity, anxiety with a high emotional resonance (parmia), 49% of the subjects registered medium values of the standard notes.

Persons who had done crimes are in a proportion of 42% threctia, meaning that they have a dominant character with the tendency of withdrawal upon their own person, careful, reserved, distant, contemplative with moderate interests.

The ANOVA test established a significant difference (sig.0, 0015%) between the control group and people who had done crimes. The explanation for this difference could be given by the period of detention which had traumatizing effects on them, starting a feeling of relative inadequacy towards what is happening around.

Drug consumers who had done crimes registered low values to this factor in a weight of 47%, meaning that these persons are threctia, with the manifestation described above. A slight increase can be noticed in the number of threctia persons, in this case the group of persons who had done only crimes; the explanation could be given by drug consumption.

The ANOVA tests established a significant difference (sig.0, 002) between the averages at the control group and the group of drug consumers who had done

crimes. The significance level is closer to 0 in this case than the persons who had done only crimes without consuming drugs, the average difference being higher than in the previous case. The increasing difference can be explained through the presence of drug consumption.

Drug consumers have the following values at standard grades:

- 55%- medium;
- 24,8%- low (threctia)
- 20%- high (parmia)

Factor I- harria-premsia (harsh, realistic – emotional sensible)

The control group has registered a frequency of 38% for the high values of the standard grades, which shows behaviour sensitive to aesthetic, severe, anxious, and rather emotional immature. These persons seek for help, sympathy, are friendly, tolerant with them and the others, introspective, creative, with a rich interior life. In the social plan, they manifest a relative frivolity, anxiety, being anxious to catch attention.

Drug consumers have an emotional sensible behaviour (30, 6%), and the persons who had done crimes show a behaviour characterized by a medium sensibility.

Drug consumers with crimes registered a high frequency of the low values of the standard grades (42, 5%), meaning that they manifest a realist, harsh, even cynical behaviour. These persons do not expect extraordinary things from the others, they find support in them, have a practical spirit and a relative insensibility towards the others, they do not take into account the physical inconveniences.

The ANOVA test established a significant difference (sig.0, 014) between the averages in the control group and drug consumers who had done crimes, the subjects of the two groups being in opposition regarding their relative behaviour at the harria- premsia factor.

Factor L - alaxia-protension (confidence- tension)

The control group got 33% high standard cotes, which indicates behaviour characterized through tension, untrusting, jealousy, unwillingness, suspicion, shyness, rigidity, indifference towards the others. At a medium level there are 57% of the subjects.

Drug consumers have the prior behaviour characteristics described in a proportion of 31% and 61 % of the subjects got medium values of the standard grades.

Persons who had done crimes registered a frequency of 31, 3% and behaviour at the opposite poll (pretension) than the other three groups of subjects. These persons have a behaviour characterized through trust, adaptability, cooperation, a kind seriousness, but full of spirit and interest for the others. At the medium level there are 55% of the subjects from this group.

The ANOVA test establishes a significant difference (sig.0, 028) between the averages of the persons who had done crimes and the control group. Also, significant differences (sig.0, 007) had been registered between the averages of the group of people with crimes and the averages of the group of drug consumers, the frequency of the people with behaviour in the pretension poll being higher to drug consumers than people who had done crimes.

This difference can be explained through the fact that, mainly, drug consumption determines the individual to be more suspicious, rigid in relationships, to show interest for his interior life than the people around him.

Drug consumers who had done crimes registered the highest frequency (40%) of high values for standard cotes, being characterized through tension, disbelief, suspicious, rigidity, harshness, indifference towards the others; 48% of the subjects are at a medium level in this factor.

The ANOVA test established a significant difference (sig.0, 01) between the averages of the group of persons who had done crimes and the drug consumers who had done crimes group. The combination between drug consumption and doing crime has a negative impact on the behaviour, the individual being extremely circumspective, being a tensioned element from the group.

Factor M - praxermia-autia (practical-dreamer)

The control group got 41% low standard cotes at this factor, which indicates the presence of a practical behaviour, conscious, (praxermia). These persons stick to the form and show a relative lack of imagination, they are logical spirits, expressive, opened to interests. 53% of the subjects from this group situated at a medium level at this factor.

At the drug consumers and people who had done crimes, we notice a slight increase of the frequency low standard cotes.

The drug consumers with crimes group registered in 39% of the cases behaviour at the praxermial poll and 57% at the medium level of this factor.

The ANOVA test did not settle significant differences between groups.

Factor N - (puerility - subtlety)

The control group got 37,5% low standard grades, which indicates the presence of a direct, puerile, natural, sometimes lefthander and unskilful behaviour. People from this category are easy to please, can not be affected but care about the people around them. Half of the subjects are at the medium level of this factor.

The drug consumers group, people who had done crimes and drug consumers who had done crimes registered 50% medium values of the standard grades.

It has been notices a slight drop of the frequency of subjects with a puerile behaviour from the drug consumers group (24%) and drug consumers who had done crimes (25%) than from the subjects of the group of people who had done crimes (33%). An explanation could be drug consumption, which can influence the emotional-affective mood of the individual, but we must mention the fact that this factor does not affect decisively the behaviour.

The ANOVA tests did not establish significant differences between the averages of the groups.

Factor O - trust – tendency towards guilt

The control group manifests in rather small proportion (24, 4%) calm, self-confident, clear, stress resistant, efficient, vigorous, sometimes brutal, with no phobias behaviour. 41, 2% of the subjects are at a medium level in this factor.

Drug consumers, people who had done crimes and drug consumers who had done crimes registered high percentages (63%, 63,4%, 67,4%) of the high standard grades at this factor, which shows the lack of security, an anxious way of being, depressive, nervous, he is reporting to existence, does not trust the others, suspicious, with feelings of guilt.

The ANOVA test established significant differences between the averages of the control group and drug consumers group (sig.0, 002), between the control group and persons who had done crimes (sig.0, 001). The maximum significant difference was registered between the control group and the group of drug consumers who had done crimes (sig.0).

In conclusion, the subjects of the three groups (drug consumers, people who had done crimes and drug consumers who had done crimes) clearly have tendencies towards depression, maximum emotional sensitivity, lack of self esteem, neuroticism.

People who seem tired in exciting moments, feel unable to face the harshness of day to day life, are easily discouraged and full of remorse.

These persons strongly react to difficulties, are easily discouraged, are not accepted in groups, are very sensible to the group norms, and barely adapt socially.

These behaviour characteristics are manifested by the persons who had done crimes (24, 6%) and drug consumers who had done crimes (26%).

Factor Q1 - conservatism –lack of respect towards conventions

The control group manifests in a proportion of 35, 3% a rather uncritical behaviour, of accepting norms, obtaining low values at the standard cotes for this factor.

More than 50% of the interrogated subjects from all the groups got medium values at the standard cotes.

We must underline the fact that a rather high percentage (41%) of the persons who had done crimes has a more conservatism behaviour.

Factor Q2 - group addiction –personal independence

27, 4% of the control group have the behaviour characteristics of the type of individual who goes with the group, seeks social approval, and follows fashion.

The same behaviour characteristics are found in the persons who had done crimes 924, 6%) and drug consumers who had done crimes (26%).

More than 50% of the subjects, from all the groups, got medium values of the standard come to this factor.

We must underline the fact that the biggest frequency of independent persons (23, 3) and the highest frequency of the medium value at standard cotes (60%) are in the drug consumers group. These persons prefer to decide alone, experience no satisfaction regarding group integration and the group tends to refuse them.

Factor Q3 - weak ego-strong ego

19,5% of the control group show a good self control, represent the type of individual who tries to apply and approve acceptable ethic norms, wants to do good, takes the other into consideration, he is provident and willing to control expressing emotions, has an adequate self image because of an adequate integration.

More than 50 % of the interrogated subjects from all the groups received medium values of the standard cotes for this factor.

Drug consumers manifest in the lowest proportion (6, 2%) a strong ego feeling, and can be characterized through lack of control and uncontrollable sensitivity (28, 3%). These individuals accepted an ideal self image through which they guide their real behaviour.

People who had done crimes show almost the same frequencies as the control group, increasing with a small difference (5%) the number of subjects with a poor integration, in conflict with themselves(20,7%).

Drug consumers who had done crimes registered the highest frequency of the small standard grades (30, 5%) meaning that they can be characterized by a weak ego, poor integration and in a continuous conflict with themselves.

Therefore, we can conclude that drug consumption determined a poor ego feeling, produces conflicts with the ego, which would affect the self image. In the situation in which drug consumption is combined with doing crimes, maybe also from detention, the self image is seriously affected.

Factor Q4 - weak ergic tension –high ergic tension

The control group manifests in a proportion of 33, 7% a tensioned behaviour, intent, excitable, full of frustrations. Medium values of the standard cotes were obtained by 58, 5%.

Also, the drug consumers who had done crimes are characterized by this type of behaviour in a 39% proportion.

A drop is registered in the case of persons who had done crimes (22%).

Factor F1 - adapting-anxiety

The control group is characterized through a relative adaptable behaviour, in a proportion of 26, 5%, and more than half of the subjects show a medium adaptability. 16, 6% of the subjects show high anxiety and so not socially adapt.

Drug consumers (33%) and people who had done crimes (32%) show anxiety, with the difference that those who easily adapt (7, 4%), in the drug consumers case and 22 % in the case of people who had done crimes.

The frequency of those who show high anxiety is high (49%) in the case of drug consumers who had done crimes, and the frequency of those who adapt is higher

(18, 8%) than in the case of drug consumers. These people feel incapacity towards life requirements.

The ANOVA tests settles significant differences between the averages of the control group and the group of drug consumers (sig.0,018) and a maximum significant difference has been obtained between the averages of the control group and drug consumers who had done crimes (sig.0,000).

Factor F2- introversion- extraversion

More than 50% of the subjects from all the groups manifest a medium exteriorization.

In a rather high percentage (32, 4%), people who had done crimes are characterized through introversion, meaning the tendency towards shyness, inhibition in relationships.

Drug consumers are also characterized as being introversive (22%) and drug consumers who had done crimes (18%).

Factor F3 - sensitivity –dynamism

The control group registered the highest frequency (45%) of the low standard cotes, indicating the presence of a diffuse sensitivity at a significant number of subjects. These persons tend to reflect a lot when facing difficulties, examining the situation on all sides before acting, action which appears too late due t this.

Over 50% of the people who had done crimes and drug consumers who had done crimes manifest a medium sensitivity.

The number of persons characterized by a diffuse sensitivity decreases for persons who had done crimes (36%) and drops to drug consumers who had done crimes.

Factor F4 - obedience –independence

The control group registered a weight of 53, 5% low standard cotes, which indicates a moderate, passive, tied and addicted to the others behaviour, with the tendency of getting approval and support from those they need and to orientate his behaviour according to those who give them this support. 40, 8% of the subjects manifest a medium independence.

Drug consumers are characterized by the lowest frequency (24, 5%) low standard cotes, which indicate the presence of an independent, with tendency of aggressiveness, bold behaviour. These persons really look for situations in which

they tolerate or encourage such an action. 64% of the subjects show a medium independence.

People who had done crimes registered a weight of 55, 4% low standard cotes, which sows a moderate, passive behaviour at a rather significant number of subjects. Only 1, 2% of this group manifest independence.

Drug consumers who had done crimes are characterized by a medium independence in a proportion of 50%, and 41% show an obedient behaviour. Only 9% exteriorize an independent behaviour.

The ANOVA test settled a significant difference (sig.0, 008) between the averages of the drug consumers group and the group of persons who had done crimes. One explanation for the obedient behaviour, people who had done crimes show, could be the transformation that take place at a behavioural level due to detention period.

b) Self-evaluation scale of social adaptation (SAAS)

Item's analysis

1. Occupation

The control group has an occupation proportion of 100%, while the drug consumers group 48%. The frequency of delinquent who had worked before doing crimes is of 74% and drug addicts with crimes 58%.

2. Interest for a job

While the subjects from the control job are 85% interested in the activities they do at work, 50% of the drug consumers who work show interest. In the case of delinquents and drug addicts who had a job, 70% of them show interest for their job, respectively 53%.

3. Interest for domestic activities

From the drug consumers who do not work, 29% of them are interested in household activities, in the case of delinquents and drug addicts who had done crimes and do not work, 17%, respectively 14% show this interest.

4. The pleasure of fulfilling tasks

The control group fulfil task with a lot of pleasure in a proportion of 61 %, while 56% of the drug addicts fulfil them with the same pleasure, and among delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes the weight is of 57%.

5. Interest for free time activities

77% of the control group show a high interest for leisure activities, drug consumers - 60%. Less interested in hobbies are delinquents (46%) and drug addicts with crimes (40%)

6. The quality of free time

47% from the control group spend their free time in a pleasant way, while 32% of the drug consumers can say the same thing. Delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes spend their free time in a pleasant way 37%, respectively 24%.

7. The desire to spend time with family

40% of the control groups want to meet often their family, while 61% of the drug consumer group wants the same thing. Delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes want to see their family in a proportion of 70%, and 53%.

8. Family relationships

54% of the control group affirmed that they have very good family relationships, and 44% of the drug consumers. Delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes consider that family relationships are very good in a proportion of 48% and 46%.

9. Relationships with others

76% of the control group affirm that they have many other relationships, as well as 52% of the drug consumers. Delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes have good relations with others in a proportion of 44% and 47%.

10. Establishing relationships with others

78% of the control group establish in an active and very active way relationships with others, as well as 45% of the drug consumers. Delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes establish relationships in the same way in a percent of 64%, respectively 66%.

11. Relationships with other people

55% of the control group establishes very good relationships with other people, as well as 41% of the drug consumers. Delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes have very good relationships with people in a proportion of 54%, 50%.

12. The values given to relationships

92% of the control group gives a high value to human relationships, as well as 30% of the drug consumers. Delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes value relationships with people in a proportion of 40% and 35%.

13. How often other persons are looking for them

93% of the control group affirm that this happens often, as well as 59% of the drug consumers. Delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes can make this affirmation in a proportion of 78% and 54%.

14. Respecting social rules

47% of the control group always respect the social rules as well as 43% of the drug consumers. Delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes always respect these rules in a proportion of 52% and 29%.

15. Implication in community life

74% of the control group are implicated in community life, as well as 52% of the drug consumers. Delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes are involved in community life in a proportion of 68% and 53%.

16. Interest for information about people and things

95% of the control group show interest for getting this information, as well as 63% of the drug consumers. 87% of the delinquents and 74% of the drug addicts who had done crimes show interest for this kind of information.

17. Interest for cultural, technical information

49% of the control group manifest a high interest for obtaining this information, as well as 39% of the drug consumers. 35% of the delinquents and 21% of the drug addicts who had done crimes are very interested in this information.

18. How hard do they express their opinions?

18% of the control group have problems in expressing their opinions, as well as 23% of the drug consumers. Delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes have the same problems in a proportion of 42% and 22%.

19. They feel excluded from the circle of friends

94% of the control group do not feel excluded from friend groups, as well as 21% of the drug consumers who had done crimes. We must underline the fact that 30% of the people who had done crimes have same feeling.

20. The importance of physical aspect

39% of the subjects from the control group consider that physical aspect is very important, as well as 92% of the drug consumers. 42% and 49% of the delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes think the same.

21. Difficulties in managing financial resources

32% of the control group has problems in managing financial resources, as well as 44% of the drug addicts. A higher percent (60%) is in the delinquents group and 40% of the drug consumers who had done crimes.

22. The capacity of organizing life environment according to desires

97% of the control group affirm that they are capable of organizing their life as they wish, as well as 82% of the drug consumers. 91% and 71% of the delinquents and drug consumers who had done crimes say that organizing life environment is not a major problem.

Analysis of the categories of social adaptability

In order to see if there are significant differences between groups in what regards social adaptation, the One Way ANOVA test has been used and another supplementary test (Bonferroni Post Hoc).

Therefore, it can be noticed that the subjects from the control group are situated mainly, in the category of strongly adapted people, while drug consumers, people who had done crimes and drug consumers who had done crimes are in the other categories (social disposed people, excluded persons, people integrate only through work or people integrated only through family activity).

After the One Way ANOVA test it had been shown that the subjects from the control group are more in the strongly adapted persons in comparison with drug consumers, the difference between the averages of the two groups being significant with a probability of 95%, significance level (sig.0,002¹); also, it can be said with a

¹ The difference is significant when sig.<0,005

probability of 95% and a significance level of 0,003 that the control group subjects are strongly adapted, in comparison with drug consumers, as well as in comparison with drug consumers who had done crimes, with a significance level of 0,000¹.

In the socially disposed people category, drug consumers and drug consumers who had done crimes fit in, in comparison with the control group, with significance levels of 0,028 and 0,001 (with the same probability 95%).

Socially excluded persons, in comparison with the control group, are those who had done crimes and consume drugs and had done crimes (significance level in both cases of 0,001).

In comparison with the control group, drug consumers, those who had done crimes and drug consumers who had done crimes fit in the category of people integrated only through work (without being integrated through other activities), the significance levels being 0,036, 0,03 and 0,002.

Drug consumers who had done crimes, in comparison with the control group, are mainly integrated only through family activity (significance level 0,018), while drug consumers who had not done crimes are more integrated through family activities than drug addicts who had done crimes.

Therefore, using the association test One Way ANOVA, it had been seen that, while the people from the control group are strongly adapted, those from the other groups are divided in the other categories of social adaptation, such as:

- drug consumers-socially disposed people mainly, but also people integrated only through family activity or people integrated only through work;
- people who had done crimes- people excluded, but also persons integrated only through work or family activity'
- drug consumers who had done crimes- mainly, socially disposed people, but also persons integrated only through work or family activities (mentioning that these people are little integrated through family activity than drug consumers who had not done crimes).

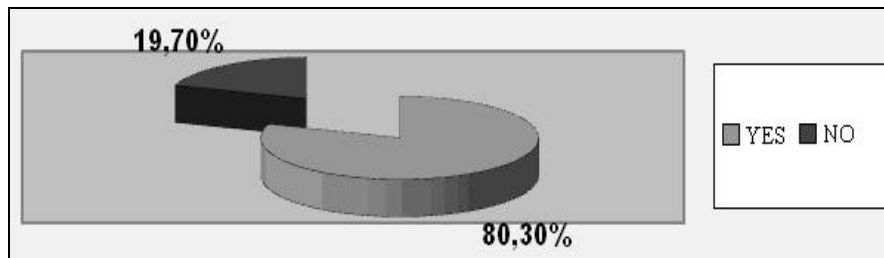
d) Significant socio-personal data

As we can notice from the frequency analysis, 80, 3% of the drug consumers who had done crimes affirm that the drug has preceded infraction, meaning that the

¹ The closer sig. is to 0, the stronger the association, so the difference between groups is higher.

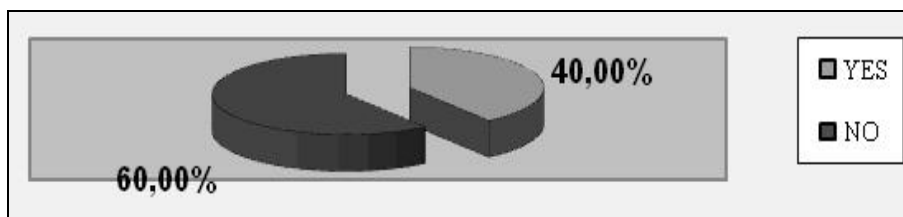
hypothesis that drug consumption leads to crimes has been confirmed (hypothesis 1).

Graphic 1: Did drugs precede delinquency?



In addition, it can be noticed that, among people who had done crimes, 40% of them had done other crimes than does for which they were in detention when the interview took place, which means that a high percent of those who had done crimes (drug consumers or not) have a high probability of coming back, as it is shown in special literature.¹

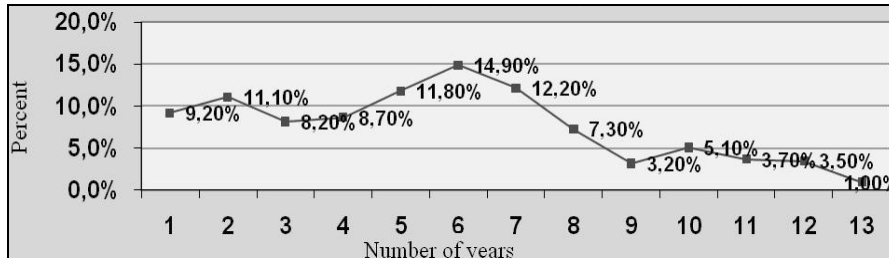
Graphic 2: Did the subject do any other infractions?



The biggest weight between drug consumers and drug consumers who had done crimes is at the drug consumers on a period of 5 and 7 years (38, 9%), maximum 6 years (14, 9%). The explanation could be the fact that in these years, the subjects enter more detoxification treatments and, although they cannot resist temptation, they start to be aware, more and more, of the organic and psychical harm caused by drugs. It can be affirmed that, due to this mood, the percent of those who consume drugs for a long period of time is more reduce in comparison to those who have a medium period of addiction.

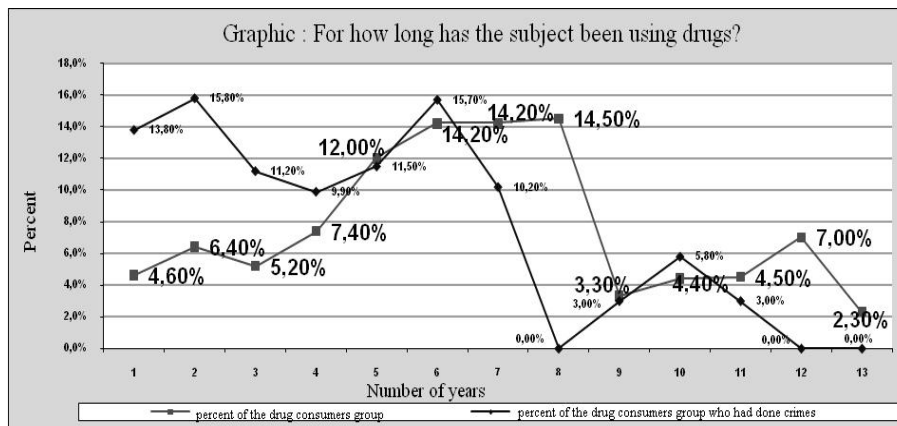
¹ White, R.; Haines, F. (2000), *Crime and Criminology: An Introduction*, Second Edition, Melbourne, Oxford University Press.

Graphic 3: For how long has the subject been using drugs?



As the next tests shows and the T addiction test¹, between the drug consumers group and the group of drug consumers who had done crimes, there is a significant difference (sig.0, 000) between the numbers of years of consuming drugs. Therefore, while the drug consumers who had done crimes are in the first part of the axe, meaning between 1 and 6 years of consumption (77,9%), drug consumers who had not done crimes are at the middle of the axe, meaning between 4 and 8 years of consumption (62,3%).

Graphic 4: For how long has the subject been using drugs?

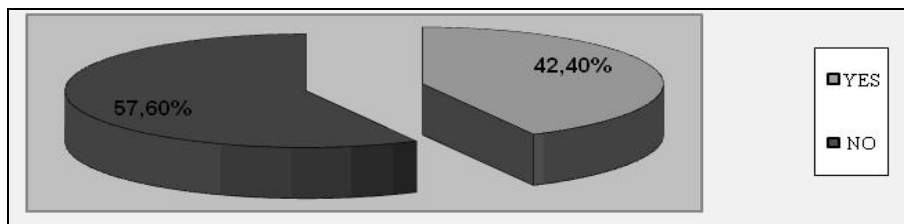


Among the drug consumers and drug consumers who had done crimes, 57,6% affirm that they have been through more than one detoxification treatment, which

¹ For a high difference between groups you need the sig. of the T independence test to be smaller than 0, 05 for a 95% probability.

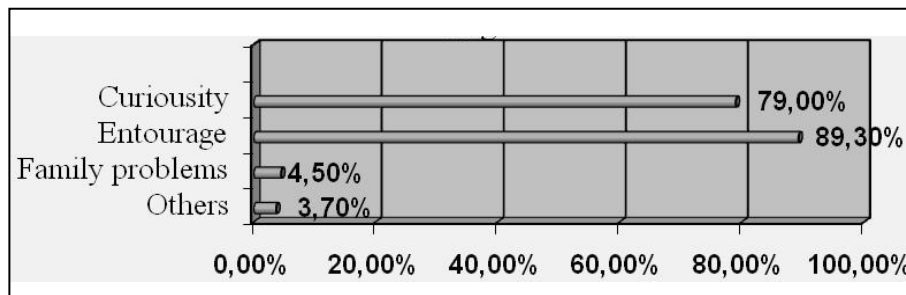
demonstrated that the subjects are aware of the fact that they must give up drugs, but, unfortunately, addiction being already created, family, material, psychical and social support must be very strong and for a long period of time in order to be good.

Graphic 5: Is the subject at his first detoxification?



The main reasons invoked by subjects for starting drug consumption are mainly entourage (89,3%), curiosity (79%), family problems or other reasons which have been mentioned by few of them (4,5% and 3,7%). We can conclude from here that the lack of information regarding the destructive effects that drugs have, lack of attention and communication with the family, can be causes which determine young to get into bad entourages and try unknown things.

Graphic 6: The motive due to which the subject started to consume drugs



The results from the association tests (Chi –square of table and cells) shows that education is important for the group to which the subject belongs (the level of significance (sig) for the Pearson’s Chi-square coefficient is 0,000¹), so that people who had done crimes are in a larger proportion than the other groups from the

¹ For an association to exist, this has to be smaller than 0,05 for a 95% probability

category of people with 5-8 classes and in a smaller proportion of the persons with 9-12 classes (residual adjusted values of the Chi-square tests are 2,4 and -3,4¹). On the other hand, drug consumers are in a smaller proportion than the other groups from the category of people with a poor education (0-4 classes or 5-8 classes), residual adjusted values of the Chi-square test being -2, 9 in both cases.

After the Chi-square test, it had been noticed that there is an association between education and drug consumption, meaning that people who have had a poor education (0-4 classes) relapse in a greater proportion than other categories (residual adjusted value of Chi-square test 2,2).

Also, it can be noticed that those who had done crimes are in a bigger proportion married, comparing to other groups (residual adjusted values of the Chi-square test 2, 5).

Conclusions and proposals

The groups are characterized by the following personality features:

A. Control group (people who did no crimes and do not consume drugs)	B. Drug consumers group	C. The group of people who had done crimes	D. The group of drug consumers who had done crimes
- sociability, cooperation, adaptability, generosity in interpersonal contacts (46%)	- sociability, cooperation, adaptability, generosity in interpersonal contacts (49%)	- sociability, cooperation, adaptability, generosity in interpersonal contacts (37%)	- sociability, cooperation, adaptability, generosity in interpersonal contacts (35%)
- live intelligence, medium capacity to be abstract	- hard to understand or learn, reduce resolute capacity (74%)	- hard to understand or learn, reduce resolute capacity (89%)	- hard to understand or learn, reduce resolute capacity (83%)
Medium emotional stability, rich emotional resonance	- weak ego, emotional instability, diffuse sensitivity (45%)	- weak ego, emotional instability, medium emotional sensitivity, diffuse sensitivity (36%)	- weak ego, emotional instability (67%), diffuse sensitivity (36%)

¹ In order to exist an association between two characteristics, the residual adjusted values must be bigger than 1, 96 for a 95% probability.

A. Control group (people who did no crimes and do not consume drugs)	B. Drug consumers group	C. The group of people who had done crimes	D. The group of drug consumers who had done crimes
- self confident, stubborn, bold, courage	- powerful dominance (46%), high aggressivity, stubbornness, harshness, hostility	- medium aggressivity	- powerful dominance
- medium independence	- high independence	- medium independence (49%), tendency to reapply on the same pardon, reserved, distant, with moderate interests	Medium independence, impulsive (25%), tendency to reapply on their own personality, reserved, suspicious, with moderate interests (47%)
- expansive, happy, spontaneous in reactions (medium extraversion)	- introspection with the tendency of depression, interest for the interior life more than for others (17%)	- introspection with the tendency towards depression, interest for the interior life more than for others (16%)	- introspection with the tendency towards depression, interest for the interior life more than for others (25%)
- powerful ego, high capacity of concentration, consciousness, responsibility for myself	- weak ego, irresponsibility, intolerance to frustration, generalized sensitivity, emotional sensitivity (37%), ideal self image which does not correspond with reality	- weak ego, irresponsibility, intolerance to frustration, generalized sensitivity, emotional sensitivity (29%)	- weak ego, uncaring
- practical, lack of imagination, consciousness, capable of remaining cold blooded (41%)	- practical, lack of imagination, capable of remaining cold blooded (46%)	- practical, lack of imagination, consciousness, capable of remaining cold blooded (45%)	- (practical, lack of imagination, opened to interests (39%) realists, harsh,

A. Control group (people who did no crimes and do not consume drugs)	B. Drug consumers group	C. The group of people who had done crimes	D. The group of drug consumers who had done crimes
			insensitive towards others (42%)
- tension, untrust, shyness (33%) - impulsive	- tension, untrust, shyness (31%), reduce prudence in social reports	- trust, adaptability, cooperation, interest for others (31%)	- tension, untrust, lack of cooperation (40%)
- naive, sentimental, anxious, relative emotional immature	- naive, sentimental (24%)	- naive, sentimental (33%)	- naive, sentimental (25%)
- medium anxiety	- high anxiety, depression, lack of security, feelings of guilt (63%)	- high anxiety, depression, lack of security, feelings of guilt (63%)	- high anxiety, depression, lack of security, feelings of guilt (67%)
- seek for social approval, follows the group, fashion (27%)	- exaggerated independence, poor group integration (28%)	conservative, respect for conventions (25%), obedience (55%)	- conservatism, respect for conventions (29%), seek for social approval, follows the group (26%), obedience (41%)
- good self control, adequate self image	- lack of control, uncontrollable sensitivity, always in conflict with himself	- medium control	- uncontrollable, conflict with themselves (31%), tensioned, frustrated (39%)
Good adapting capacity	- poor adapting capacity (7,4%)	- medium adaptation capacity	- low adaptation capacity (19%)

Regarding social adaption, the groups have the following features:

A. control group (people who had done done crimes and do not consume drugs)	B. Drug consumers	C. People of crime	D. Drug consumers who had done crimes
They are perfectly adapted people	Most of them are socially disposed persons and in a smaller degree people integrated only through family activity or work	Most of them are excluded people and less people integrated through work or family activities	They are socially disposed persons and in a smaller percent people integrated ly through work or family activity (with the observation that these people are less integrated through family activities than drug consumers who had not done crimes)
These persons have a very important extra-family relationship network which leads to satidfactions and which they try to extend. They are interested by cultural activities, leisure activities and organize very well their personal environment	Socially disposed people do not receive abything from the society. This person is not a part of any social group and does not respect any rule. The family core does not exist, feeling totally excluded. People integrated through family activities have few extra-family relationships which lead to less satisfactions: The with to compete with that you face in life is weaker. The main feature is the great love for family	Excluded persons do not try to establish extra-family relationships and do not have demands from the social group. These persons are not preoccupied by social rules, organizing resources or environment, are not implicated in any activity and does not pay any attention to hiself. The family does not raise to his expectance and feel excluded	People integrated only through work do not have many extra-family relationships, and no special requirements in this domain. They have certain difficulties in expressing themselves and are pour informed about the environment. They are a little curious and have no pleasure from the few activities they take part in. Family relationships are treated with indifference, have difficulties in fitting in resources and they do not succeed in finding a sphere of personal freedom

The changes that appear at the personality level due to drug consumption and doing crimes:

- Low sociability, cooperation, generosity in interpersonal relationships;
- Diminished resolute capacity;
- Emotional instability;
- Low self-control;
- A permanent conflict with themselves;
- Aggressiveness, high hostility;
- A well developed dominance factor;
- High anxiety, feeling insecure, feeling guilty;
- Depressive manifestations;
- High impulsivity;
- Weak ego, irresponsible;
- Intolerance to frustration.

People who had done crimes show a more trust, adaptability, cooperation, and a high interest for the others, although they present a reserved behaviour in comparison with people who consume drugs.

Drug addicts have a reduced capacity of adapting, are careful in social reports and show a higher independence than people who do crimes, which makes their integration much harder.

The personality suffers the most important changes in the case of drug consumers who had done crimes.

It can be affirmed that hypothesis 2, according to which drug consumption and doing crimes determine changes of the personality features, had been checked.

Social adaptation changes that appear due to drug consumption and doing crimes:

- Decrease of finding a job;
- Lack of interest for job activities;
- Lack of interest for household activities;

- They do not fulfil their tasks with pleasure;
- Lack of interest for leisure activities
- The quality of free time is affected;
- The attachment for family increases(especially at drug addicts), which reduces the capacity to integrate in a group;
- Deteriorating family relationships
- Decrease of the chances of extra-family relationships;
- They stop acting in order to establish interpersonal relationships(especially drug addicts)
- Deterioration in relationships with others, feelings of exclusion (especially drug addicts)
- Decrease of the value for inter-human relationships;
- Friends do no longer look for them;
- They have problems in expressing their opinions (especially delinquents);
- Lack of interest for information in general;
- Have problems in managing resources;

Friends still look for delinquents; they are more involved in community life and more interested of new information than drug addicts. The major changes regarding social adaptability had been registered in the drug consumers who had done crimes group.

It can be affirmed that hypothesis 3, regarding drug consumption and drug crimes determine changes in social adaptation, had been checked.

Also, we can affirm that the hypothesis according to which drug consumption can lead to crimes(hypothesis 1) had been confirmed, because, among drug consumers who had done crimes, 80,3% of them say that drugs preceded infractions .

Regarding the motives invoked by drug addicts for starting to consume drugs (mainly entourage and curiosity), we can determine that the lack of information regarding the destructive effects of drugs (especially in the short period when addiction is created), lack of attention and communication with the family can be causes that determine young to take part in bad entourages and experience unknown things.

As we have seen during this research, after in significant difference between the drug consumers and drug consumers who had done crimes regarding the number of years of consumption, we can say that addicts are more vulnerable in doing crimes in

the first years of consumption, when addiction appears and the need material resources to get drugs.

In addition, we should notice the fact that, among people who had done crimes, 40% of them had also done crimes for which they are not in detention at the moment of the interview, meaning that an important weight of those who had done crimes (drug consumers or not) have a high probability of relapsing. An explanation could be the reduced possibility of social insertion, adapting to social life requirements which are always changing, as it is shown in special literature.

Among drug consumers, a large number of them had went through more detoxification treatments, which demonstrated that the subjects are aware of the fact that they must give up drugs, but addiction had been already created and family, material, psychical and social support is vital and it must manifest on a long period of time in order to have results.

Proposals

After this research, we can make the following proposals:

- is must be insisted on informing about risks in using drugs, especially in the upper classes of the secondary school and all high school classes, because people at puberty and adolescence are vulnerable to this type of behaviour (the studies of The National Anti-drug Agency showed that the age of the first drug consumption is near 14-16 years¹).
- we also propose starting programs of preventing which would involve school advisors, through which information would be presented regarding drug consumption effects, so that it could be capable to transmit the message to students, their parents and teachers.
- Because the role of family is essential in preventing drug consumption, and in supporting drug consumers in order to follow detoxification treatments and social reinsertion, support is also needed from prevention officers and experts from the National Anti-drug Agency.
- For the addicted ones, taking into account the fact that from this study we have concluded that these persons are vulnerable in committing crimes especially in the first years of consumption, we recommend an early identification of drug

¹ National report of drug situation, 2008, National Anti-drug Agency/Romanian Observatory for drugs and addiction, Chapter II, Drug consumption in general population and specific subgroups, p.19, available at www.emcdda.europa.eu

consumers and guiding them towards specialized institutions so that they could receive help.

- people who had done crimes (drug consumers or not) have a high probability of relapsing, so we must underline the important role of specialists in social reinsertion (social assistance, probation counsellors, police of penitentiary specialists).

Selective biography

Abraham, P. (coordinator) (2005), *Dicționar de droguri, toxicomanii și dependențe*, Editura Științelor Medicale, București.

Afghanistan Opium Survey 2008, World Drugs Report 2008/ www.unodc.org.

Berger, Gilda (1988), *Drug Abuse. The Impact on Society*, Franklin Wats, New York.

Evoluții recente ale fenomenului criminalității, tendințe și noi forme de manifestare, materiale prezentate în cadrul Comitetului Național de Prevenire a Criminalității, 10 februarie 2004

Giddens, Anthony (2001), *Sociologie*, Ed. All, (capitolul „Deviație și delict”).

Goldstein, Paul J. (1982), *Drugs and Violent Behavior*.

Hasanov, Eldar H. (2002), *Lupta împotriva infracționalității legate de droguri. Aspecte de drept internațional și comparat*, Ed. Paideia.

Iancu, Adrian Marcel (2008), *Narcoterorismul*, *Buletin de informare și documentare nr. 1*.

Niță, Vasile Gabriel (2002), *Relația consum de droguri-criminalitate*, în *Morala – factor de stabilitate socială*, Ed. M.I., București.

Rapport EMCDDA 2007 <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/>.

White, R.; Haines, F. (2000), *Crime and Criminology: An Introduction*, Second Edition, Melbourne, Oxford University Press.