

The relationship between drugs and crime differs by age.

*The 'age-crime curve' suggests that people are more likely to commit crimes in their late teens, and that this declines as they reach their early 20s. But does this apply to all crimes? In new research, **Wanda Leal** and **Carrie Mier** find that while there are higher rates of some crimes among juveniles over the adult population, young people and adults' drug use differs. They write that there are differences between drug use and crime based on age and that different drugs seem to matter for different types of crime within a certain age group.*



One of the most replicated findings about crime is that it tends to be concentrated in the younger segments of the population. This has led researchers to the concept of the age-crime curve, which **suggests** that crime escalates in the early teens, peaks around age 17-18 and steadily declines in the early 20s. Despite the overwhelming evidence in favor of the age-crime curve, there appear to be nuances in the relationship between age and crime that have not been fully explored. The biggest of these is whether the pattern of the age-crime curve holds true for all different types of crime.



Drug use is an example of a crime category that does not match up perfectly with the well-known age and crime pattern. While most drug statistics **show** that drug use tends to match the age-crime curve with use usually beginning during the teenage years, other drug crimes such as possession and sale **tend to peak** in the early 30s. Research also shows that drug and alcohol use has been **declining** among the youth and increasing among older populations, illustrating that the relationship between drug use and age is not as simple as the age-crime curve would suggest.

Although there is research that demonstrates the complicated relationship between drugs and age, there is very little research examining the critical link between age, drugs, and crime. Studies have shown that the harms caused by drugs differ by both **type of crime** and **type of drug**, but virtually no prior research has determined whether these drug/crime relationships look different in adults and adolescents. Our study compares the drug/crime relationship on a sample of adults and juveniles in drug treatment and finds that there are differences based on age.

We looked at the effect of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use as either increasing or decreasing the odds of being arrested for burglary, larceny, robbery, violence, or fraud. The only difference between the two groups analyzed was their age, 12 to 18 and 18 to 55.

As Figure 1 shows, we find that there are higher rates of burglary, larceny, fraud, violence, and robbery among the juvenile population over the adult population, which supports the age-crime curve. However, the relationship between age and drugs is not so clear, with juveniles having higher rates of marijuana use and adults showing higher cocaine and heroin consumption, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1 – Comparing Adults and Juveniles on Crime Arrests

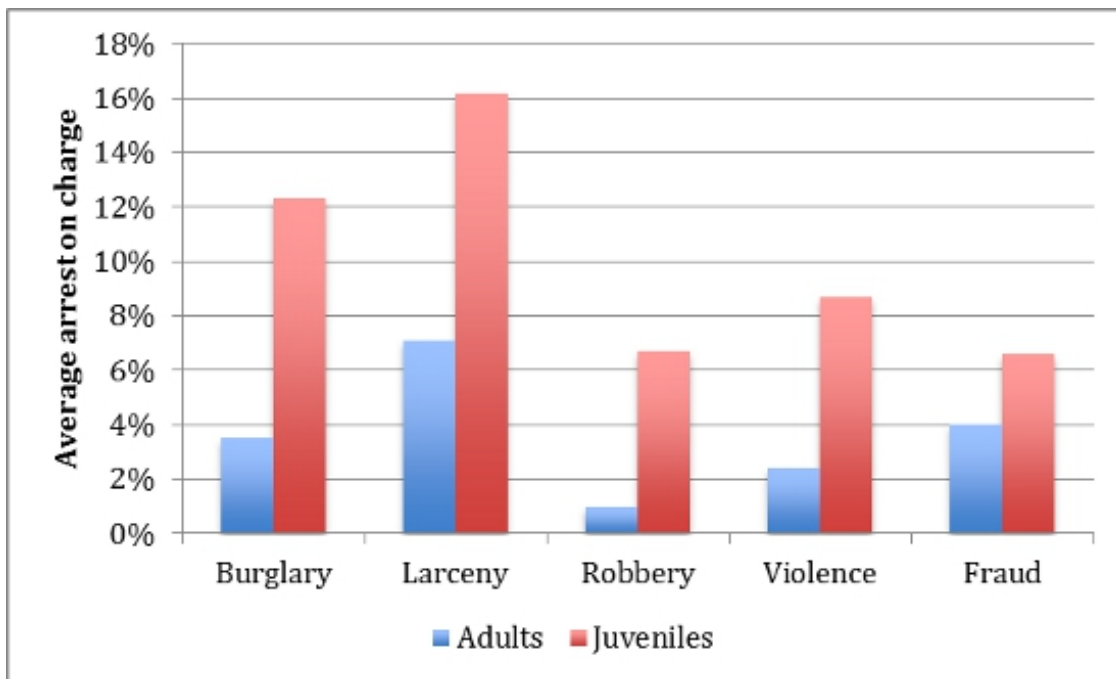
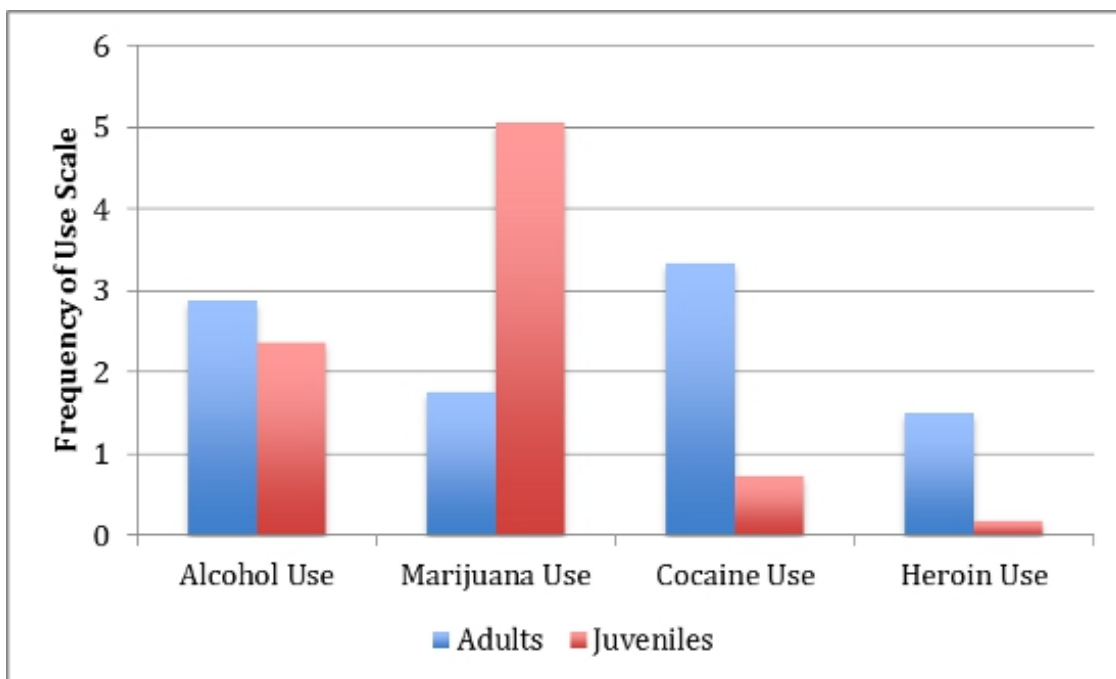


Figure 2 – Comparing Adults and Juveniles on Drug Use



Regression results showed that cocaine use increased the odds of arrest for burglary in both the adult and juvenile sample. None of the drugs measured affected the odds of arrest for larceny in the adolescent sample, but for adults alcohol decreased the odds of arrest, while cocaine and heroin increased the odds of arrest. The opposite is true for robbery, with no drug variables affecting the odds of arrest for adults, but alcohol, marijuana, and heroin use all increased the odds of arrest for juveniles. Alcohol increased the odds of a violent arrest for both adults and adolescents, while heroin decreased the odds just for juveniles. For fraud arrests, cocaine use increased the odds for adults, while alcohol increased odds for adolescents.

Our study shows some support for the age-crime curve, as juveniles were more involved with some drug use than adults, and were significantly more involved with crime. More importantly though, our findings show that there are differences between drug use and crime based on age and that different drugs seem to matter for different types of

crime within a certain age group. These results suggest that research done with juveniles cannot be generalized to adults and vice versa, and that we cannot assume that all drugs affect crime the same way for all age groups.

This article is based on the paper, 'What's Age Got to Do With It? Comparing Juveniles and Adults on Drugs and Crime', in *Crime & Delinquency*.

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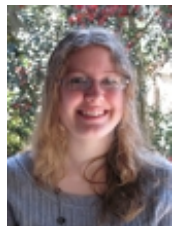
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