

Discussion 7

Name

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Response to Peer

Relationship between Drug Use/Abuse and Crime

Correlations between drug abuse and crimes, such as violent crime, exist in different investigations. Situational analyses of criminals that have executed violent crimes comprising robbery and homicide reveal that drug abuse is frequently a vital component (UNGASS, 2003). Consecutively, some studies propose that increased violence rates are linked with increasingly recurrent drug abuse (UNGASS, 2003). Simultaneously, whereas some drug abusers are involved in violent offenses, some of them have neither criminal tendencies nor violent ones. These results have to be prudently understood for the things they do not mention concerning other reasons for violent crime that are not associated with prohibited drug abuse . Moreover, they have to be carefully analyzed for their selective explanation of proof that does not offer an understanding regarding abusers that not violent or criminal.

Economically Motivated Crimes by Users/Compulsive Crime

A gradually regular attitude in empirical research involved utilizing the triple conceptual framework for the association between crime and drugs. Under this approach, drugs result in violence via an incorporation of the systemic, pharmacological, and economic compulsive approaches (EMCDDA, 2007).

Reliance on costly drugs can direct users to involve themselves in crime to acquire the money they need to finance their drug habit. Users might choose to commit both acquisitive offenses (larceny, shoplifting, and mugging) and consensual offenses (prostitution or drug vending) (EMCDDA, 2007). Although ‘compulsive’ implies that reliance is vital, criminals in this group comprise those that require supporting their drug use via illegal income that is influenced by their trend and type of substance use/abuse, socioeconomic context, and scope of

the deviant lifestyle (EMCDDA, 2007). Certainly, not everyone that relies on costly drugs commits economic offenses since they might control their use in alignment with the financial ability or drug prices, try to enhance their legal income or avert costs by boosting income in the same way.

Indirect/casual linkages between drug use and crime. There are no critical arguments that demonstrate how crime leads to smoking or how smoking leads to crime. Instead, crime and smoking probably have similar causal origins without having causal linkages (Fellner, 2009). Similarly, it might be true of specific associations between crime and drug use. For instance, low employment outlooks, economic deprivation, limited educational achievement, and unbalanced parenting are risk factors for frenzied/reliant drug use and high engagement with criminal offenses. Incidentally, studies demonstrate that the endeavors of the Seattle Police Department in drug policy enforcement reveal indirect racial partiality. There is an instinctive influence of race on authorized assessments of the individuals and the aspects that represent the drug problem in Seattle (Fellner, 2009). Certainly, the prevalent racial exemplification of drug offenders can be traced to historical contexts, and it was deepened by the permeation of powerful cultural descriptions of violent black crack criminals. These descriptions seem to have had a profound effect on prevailing opinions of possible drug offenders, and, consequently, Seattle policy enforcement procedures (Fellner, 2009).

Drug abuse control policies. The rising intensity of drug addiction, alfresco drug markets in disadvantaged black communities, and violence; widening class rifts among blacks; and disenchantment with drug abuse control policies that attempt to curtail these progressions assist in demonstrating reasons for black community heads' support of a causal narrative of an urban problem that emphasized on particularized faults, rather than systemic issues. In addition, the

causal narrative isolated drug pushers and addicts as a component of the ‘unfit poor’ that threatened middle-class black individuals. Some leaders in the black community supported a comprehensive strategy that requested harsher punishments and assertive policy enforcement. The same leaders also asked for increased emphasis and resources to tackle causal economic and social conditions (Council, Education, & Justice, 2014).

Drug laws prohibition, decriminalization, regulation-plus-taxation. Indeed, it is a period of confusion within the setting of global drug regulation. The conventionally accepted approach of drug prohibition sustains. However, a variety of substitute approaches to regulation, legalization, and decriminalization are arising globally. Whereas opponents have emphasized that prohibition and the resultant efforts to combat drug use have neither legitimacy nor an evidence base, agitators are welcoming the substitutes as a way of representing progressive change (Taylor, Buchanan, & Ayres, 2016). Nevertheless, these modifications follow similar erroneous evidence, illogical concepts and moral dogma to their antecedent. Therefore, they symbolize the evolution of prohibition, where the framework of drug law shifts, but the underlying ideologies do not. As a result, the reforms should not be viewed as progressive since they have the threat of merging the causal flaws and irregularities that have been the foundation of drug prohibition.

References

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