

Purpose

- The association between substance use and various crimes committed while under the influence showed a strong positive correlation.
- My findings highlight the importance of substance use as a major risk factor for crimes committed on the University of Dayton's campus as well as in the student neighborhood.
- This underscores the need for a comprehensive understanding that the more drug and alcohol use on college campuses, the more crimes that will be committed among those living in the community.

Limitations

- Limited sampling size. 32 participants is a relatively small sample size
- Nonresponse bias. Three cases in the survey featured blank survey responses
- Systematic Bias. The survey seeks out drug and alcohol users to respond which seemed to cause a refusal to participate or answers to be absent during the surveying period for those who did not participate in those activities
- Lack of secondary data concerning property crimes for UD's campus.
- Time constraints and limitations

Data Tables

Data Table 1

Frequency of Alcohol Use

	Alcohol-Related Problems	Binge Drinking	Fake ID
Correlation	.481	.704	.468
Significance	.008	< .001	.01

Data Table 2

Frequency of Marijuana Use

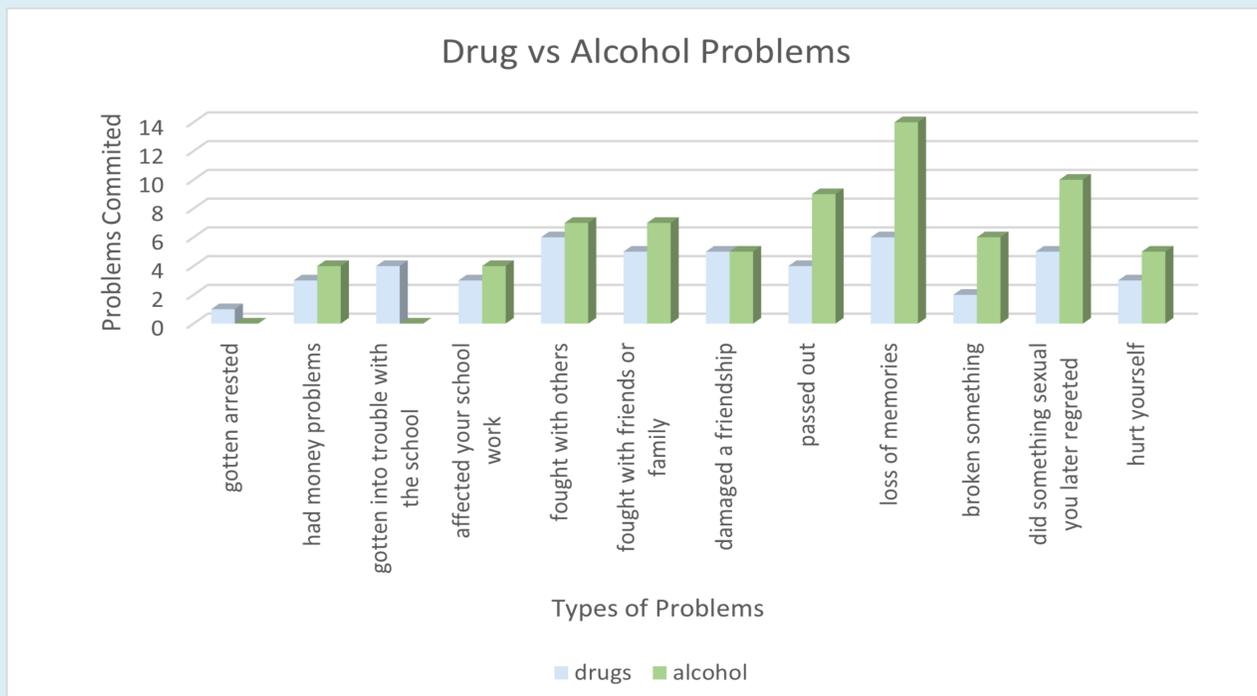
	Drug-Related Problems
Correlation	.329
Significance	.082

Data Table 3

Drug-Related Problems

	Alcohol-Related Problems
Correlation	.674
Significance	< .001

Data Table 4



Methodology

- The polling sample included 32 participants
- It was sent out through to an initial list of personal contacts and used snowball sampling where people could share the survey with people they knew
- The survey collected information on the types of drug and alcohol use, and the types of violent and property crimes that the respondents had committed within the last year on campus.
- The data was later compiled and compared looking for the correlation between substance use and crimes committed in the community due to substance usage on campus.

Results

- Respondents who possessed a fake ID were statistically much more likely to participate in alcohol use
- In the case of binge drinking and drinking games, respondents were much more likely to face an increased frequency of alcohol use at a given time of the drinking game.
- The increase in the frequency of alcohol use, lead to a direct correlation of alcohol-related problems among participants.
- A positive correlation between marijuana use and the likelihood that participants would then go out and engage in more drug-related problems
- Those who engaged in drug-related problems had a strong correlation with those who faced alcohol-related problems