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STATISTICS OF ALCOHOLISM AND INEBRIETY\*

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**B**EFORE entering upon a statistical consideration of alcoholism, I desire to make a few remarks by way of introduction.

It is generally admitted if you give whiskey to the American Indians, they soon act like crazy men. That is, they are new soil and unaccustomed to alcohol just as they are to measles which, I understand, is quite fatal to them. On the other hand, the Latin races have become so accustomed to the use of alcohol that drunkenness among them is at a minimum. Now, the Americans seem to me to stand about midway between the maximum susceptibility of the American Indian and the minimum susceptibility of the Latin races. The American is in a dangerous position if he uses alcohol, for experience seems to show that he is more liable to lean towards the maximum rather than the minimum susceptibility. Thus the so-called moderate drinker is more or less a myth for he drinks immoderately altogether too often.

Americans, perhaps, need stimulants less than any civilized people, for our climate and our life with its changeableness, uncertainty and haste are stimulants enough without adding more artificial ones. The safest course for the American is to abstain entirely from alcoholic drinks. But it is sometimes said that there is much intemperance in eating and in drinking tea and coffee, for instance. Doubtless there is, but such intemperance does not cause a man to beat his wife or maltreat his children. There are many evils in the world, but when they become so enormous as

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alcoholic intemperance, heroic measures are justifiable. For many boys in reformatories and similar institutions have told me that fear of a whipping by drunken parents made them leave home and shift for themselves.

While personally I have always abstained from alcoholic drinks, yet I often feel inclined to favor what some call extreme views when I see not only the direct but the almost numberless indirect evils from the use and resultant abuse of alcohol; so that I repeat what I have stated in another place, that it is better to forego the social, intellectual or physical pleasure from any luxury or non-necessity than to aid in the physical, moral or social ruin of a fellowbeing.

Though I spent a number of years on the Continent, and during vacations studied the slums of large cities and other social evils, I do not remember of seeing but one public drunkard, and his mother tongue was English. There is, however, enough public drunkenness on Continental Europe, as we shall see, but it is nothing to be compared with what one can observe daily in Great Britain or this country.

As an illustration of this difference, the proprietor of a large hotel in London in answer to the question why he employed so many foreign waiters, said to me, "If I should employ English, Irish or Americans and there should come a holiday, so many would go on a spree that the next day my guests would have to wait on themselves."

#### "MAN AND ABNORMAL MAN"

SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 187, 58TH CONGRESS, 3D SESSION.

##### *Method*

In taking up the statistics of alcoholism it is my purpose to confine this study as much as possible to alcoholism itself, omitting the numerous subjects with which it is so closely related. This, however, is not always possible since in some countries the statistics have been gathered as subsidiary to other subjects rather than for alcoholism itself. In quoting the special statistics of different countries the endeavor has been to use only official sources of the most trustworthy character. A list of these is given at the end of this article.

H.E.J. 4423/1929

As a preliminary to the special statistics of different countries I give the following general table:

Table A. Drunkenness as General Cause of Insanity, Suicide, Crime and Deaths in the World.

In this table based upon Mulhall, are given the per cents of insanity, crime, suicide and deaths due to drunkenness in different countries of the world. There seems to be more uniformity in the figures for insanity, ranging from 10 per cent (Prussia) to 20 per cent (Norway), and suicide, where the percentages are somewhat similar; that is to say, drunkenness causes about as much insanity as it does suicide, except in Russia where it causes 38 per cent of suicides and in Norway 20 per cent of insanity. As a cause of deaths and crime drunkenness is more than twice as potent as insanity and suicide; the percentages for deaths running from 24 (Italy) to 106 (Sweden) and for crime from 31 (Sweden) to 80 (Belgium).

Many statisticians believe that in general the official returns for drunkenness are very much below the reality.

	Per cent of insanity caused by drunkenness	Per cent of suicide caused by drunkenness	Deaths per million inhabitants from drink yearly	Per cent of crime caused by habits of intemperance	Drunkenness as cause of insanity and suicide: proportion of men to women
England	14	12	40	43	75 - 25
Ireland	12	..	56	..	.. ..
France	14	12	23	..	74 - 29
Prussia	10	14	..	..	88 - 12
Denmark	11	..	..	74	82 - 18
Finland	12	..	..	..	.. ..
Norway	20	..	40	..	.. ..
Holland	16	..	..	..	.. ..
Austria	14	..	..	..	89 - 11
Belgium	..	8	80	80	72 - 28
Russia	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Europe	..	15	..	..	.. ..
Scotland	(men) 28	..	60	..	.. ..
United Kingdom	..	..	43	..	.. ..
Germany	..	..	70	44	.. ..
Sweden	..	..	106	31	.. ..
Switzerland	(men) ..	..	85	..	.. ..
Italy	12	..	24	..	.. ..
General Average	(men) ..	..	..	54	80 - 20
United States	26	..	..	..	.. ..

United States

Table I gives the per cent distribution of prisoners committed during 1904 for drunkenness, by sex and also the per cent according to nationality.

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The North Atlantic and North Central divisions show the largest per cent. The high per cent of women prisoners, as compared with men, is striking.

The small per cent of commitments for drunkenness in the Southern and Western states must be considered in relation to the fact that in those states there is much more leniency and also fines are relatively more frequent than imprisonment for drunkenness.

As to natives and foreign born, Ireland (49.8%), Canada (48.3%), Scotland (42.8%) and England and Wales (38.5%) furnish the highest per cents of drunkenness in order mentioned. The lowest are Mexico (2.7%) and Italy (7.3%), being of the Latin race, which generally is more moderate in its use of alcoholic drinks.

Table 1.  
U. S. Census (1904)

Per cent of Prisoners committed  
for drunkenness 1904.

	Total	Male	Female
Continental United States	23.2	22.0	35.9
North Atlantic Division	32.3	30.7	44.3
South Atlantic Division	5.0	4.7	7.5
North Central Division	21.6	21.4	24.8
South Central Division	3.8	3.7	4.8
Western Division	6.3	5.4	25.5
Natives	29.7	Italy	7.3
Foreign Born	36.2	Poland	18.1
Austria	10.2	Russia	10.8
Canada	48.3	Scotland	42.8
England and Wales	38.5	Sweden	34.5
Germany	17.9	Mexico	2.7
Ireland	49.8	Other Countries	23.8

Table 2.

REGISTRATION STATES	United States (Continent)								
	AGGREGATE			MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Cities	Rural	Tot.	Cit.	Ru.	Tot.	Cit.	Ru.
1900	6.6	8.8	3.4	10.6	14.1	5.7	2.6	3.7	1.1
1890	8.1	11.0	3.6	12.7	17.1	6.2	3.5	5.1	0.9
1901	6.0	7.2	3.1						
1902	6.1	7.2	3.3						
1903	6.7	7.7	4.0						
1904	5.8	6.8	3.4						
1905	6.0	7.6	3.8						
1906	6.4	8.2	4.0						
1907	7.6	9.8	4.4						
Annual Averages: 1900-04	6.2	7.3	3.4						

Table 2 shows for the registration states in the aggregate and for the cities and rural districts the death rates from alcoholism per 100,000 % population for 1890 and 1900 to 1907. There is a decrease compared with 1890 (8.1). From 1900 to 1907 the per cent of deaths have not varied greatly, except in 1907 there is an increase of about one per cent. The rate is much less for the rural districts for all years.

From other tables of the census for 1900 the death rate from alcoholism in the registration states was highest in Rhode Island (10.5) and lowest in New Hampshire and Maine (2.2).

As to parentage, the death rate is highest among those whose mothers were born in Ireland (17.7), in Scotland (9.7) and in England and Wales (8.3), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Italy (0.7), in Russia and Poland (1.7) and in the United States (2.4).

As to age, the census shows the death rate to be higher for alcoholism among those 45 years of age (15.4) than among those 15 to 44 years of age (8). At 45 years of age and over the death rate of males (26.4) was more than five times as high as the death rate for females (4.6). The greatest proportion of deaths occurs from 35 to 39 years of age. Deaths of males largely exceed deaths of females.

The proportion of deaths due to alcoholism are greatest in the Pacific Coast region (8.1), the Cordilleran region (6.6) and the Middle Atlantic Coast region (4.7), and lowest in the South West Central region (0.7) and the Southern Interior plateau (0.6).

The title "alcoholism" in the international classification includes acute and chronic forms, but does not include certain organic lesions resulting from the use of liquor such as cirrhosis of the liver.

Table 3.

Drunkness in United States for 1905	Drunkness		Total arrests for all offenses	Total arrests for all offenses children	Per cent of arrests for drunkness	Per cent of arrests of children
Cities of 300,000 or more population	Total No. of arrests	Children No. of arrests				
300,000 or more	249,040	934	669,329	14,044	.37	.06
100,000 to 300,000	61,225	520	195,151	8,043	.31	.06
50,000 to 100,000	72,831	702	186,815	7,435	.33	.09
30,000 to 50,000	52,998	710	161,279	4,757	.32	.14
Totals	436,514	2866	1212,574	34,279	.35	.08

From this table (3) based on the census for 1905 the per cent of arrests for drunkness is for all registration cities 35 and for children 8. The largest cities of (300,000 population or more) show the highest per cent (37). A striking fact is that the highest per cent for children is in the cities of the smallest population (30,000 to 50,000).

*Drunkenness in England and Wales*

According to the British expert, it would seem that the consumption of spirits follows the movement of trade, increasing when times are prosperous and decreasing when times are bad. The reverse is generally true of crimes against property. The four years, 1873-4-5-6, were the greatest drinking years of the past two generations. It was also a time of exceptionally good trade.

Drunkenness is doubtless the cause of much crime and is the accompaniment of many others, but, according to the same expert, the theory of close correspondence between crime and drunkenness should be viewed with caution.

The table 4 below gives the proportion to population of prosecutions for drunkenness and assaults for the last ten years. A far as the crime of assault is concerned it does not correspond to that of drunkenness since 1896, though in the previous decade, from 1885, it showed the closest affinity.

Year	Prosecutions for drunkenness.	No. per 100,000 population.	Prosecutions for assault.	No. per 100,000 population.
1896	187,258	608	73,109	237
1897	193,276	620	73,074	235
1898	202,498	643	72,387	230
1899	214,298	672	71,240	231
1900	204,286	634	65,579	203
1901	210,342	645	64,115	197
1902	209,908	636	61,422	186
1903	230,180	690	58,576	175
1904	227,403	674	54,971	163
1905	219,276	642	52,811	155

*Drunkenness in Large Cities*

The table below (5) gives the statistics of drunkenness in the large cities of England and Wales. In all the cities except Leeds there is with variations a tendency to increase in drunkenness since 1890. The figures in Liverpool are remarkably high, with great fluctuations. One reason for this may be that Liverpool is a seaport town.

Table 5. Proportion per 100,000 of Population of persons prosecuted for drunkenness

	LONDON	LIVERPOOL	BIRMINGHAM	LEEDS	CARDIFF
1890	537.42	2392.97	630.27	436.50	550.37
1891	534.96	2193.51	651.31	503.93	634.00
1892	527.59	1752.66	635.54	430.58	553.67
1893	553.92	1554.51	566.14	366.14	796.15
1894	576.65	1115.27	596.59	356.26	1040.37
1895	566.16	1052.65	571.72	312.73	940.65
1896	629.83	794.61	640.61	338.43	1040.98
1897	735.48	806.38	756.07	379.76	976.70
1898	838.51	684.77	805.14	446.45	696.41
1899	846.86	641.58	723.95	402.94	770.08
1900	779.16	658.49	633.17	361.01	600.61
1901	769.62	630.45	638.91	423.16	353.42
1902	777.41	738.63	545.27	526.96	208.99
1903	891.31	1047.28	643.86	606.91	258.40
1904	898.26	1076.26	714.92	549.16	120.81
1905	859.55	1056.92	668.56	538.33	135.25

*Most Drunkenness on Saturday*

The general statistics give little as to circumstances of persons arrested for drunkenness as age or time of apprehension; but the table (6) below showing number of arrests for each day of the week in Liverpool for drunkenness is probably of no exceptional nature. This table (6) shows that about one-third of the total number were arrested on Saturdays.

Day of Week.	Apprehension.	
	1904	1905
Sunday	505	529
Monday	1202	1280
Tuesday	906	925
Wednesday	863	764
Thursday	713	705
Friday	834	825
Saturday	2585	2482
Total	7608	7510

*Ireland*

The official statistics of Ireland, as indicated in table (7) below, show that cases of drunkenness (including drunkenness and disorderly conduct) and assaults, although decreasing in number constitute 51.4 per cent of the total offences committed. The number of cases of drunkenness amounts to 76,860, being 43.2 per cent of all offences committed. Cases of assault have decreased and cases of drunkenness have decreased in the last ten years.

	Table 7.	
	Assaults	Drunkenness Drunk and Disorderly
1896	24027	90343
1897	23123	94238
1898	21800	94279
1899	22065	98401
1900	19994	97457
1901	18590	88295
1902	18598	91276
1903	17490	85502
1904	16666	81775
1905	16463	79968
1906	16055	77262
Gen. Average 1896-1905	19877	90153
1907	14624	76860

*Scotland*

Table 8 gives the figures relating to drunkenness and breach of peace of persons proceeded against in the years 1897 to 1905.

There is an increase up to 1901 and since then a decrease. There is also a deduction of the number of women from what there were seven or eight years ago.

In the opinion of the Scotch statistician offences of drunkenness vary with the amount of employment available, especially for rough labor. If this be true, it might be well to find if great muscular fatigue of itself tends to produce a more or less keen desire for alcoholic stimulant in a person who has not been regularly and properly nourished by good food.

Table 8. Scotland.  
Persons Prosecuted for Drunkenness and Breach of Peace.

Year	Males	Females	Total
1897	70944	20025	99969
1898	72275	31290	103565
1899	82058	30389	112447
1900	79104	28965	108069
1901	80741	27907	108648
1902	75568	26856	105424
1903	71261	24420	95681
1904	68217	23740	91957
1905	70461	24307	94768

#### *Australia*

Table 8 A gives the number of convictions for drunkenness and the number per 100,000 inhabitants for the years 1901 to 1906 for Australia and New Zealand.

In Australia there is a decrease but in New Zealand an increase, with a decrease in 1905 but increasing again in 1906.

Convictions for drunkenness are the best test we have of relative sobriety of a country, but the ages are not the same for all countries. A state may have a larger proportion of adult males. Occupation also effects the result, since those employed in strenuous callings are more likely to indulge in drinking. Distribution of population is a factor also as the probability of arrest is greater in densely populated communities. The attitude of the police and public generally in regard to the offense is another factor.

Sometimes statistics for drunkenness are supplemented with those of relative consumption of alcoholic drinks. This may mislead unless we consider the consumption of non-intoxicating beverages as tea and coffee. In Europe, for instance, tea and coffee are consumed but little compared with Australia, which is one of the greatest tea drinking countries in the world.

Table 8 A. Convictions for Drunkenness.  
Number and per cent of convictions for drunkenness.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Australia	50375	48019	46543	45490	46240	45843
No. per 100,000 pop.	133.4	124.5	119.3	115.1	115.1	112.2
New Zealand	9306	9582	10408	11275	10699	11629
No. per 100,000 pop.	119.6	120.1	126.9	133.4	123.0	129.8

*France*

According to the judicial statistician of France the figures in this table (9) giving the number of prosecutions for drunkenness since 1873 must be taken with some caution as indicating the amount of drunkenness, for, generally speaking, the enforcement of the law is far from being vigorous, but is variable, indifferent, intermittent and arbitrary, yet they have considerable value for these inequalities cannot be the same in all parts of the country, so that they will more or less balance each other; so that while not exact, they probably indicate the general direction correctly.

Table No. 9. Prosecuted for Drunkenness.

1873	59347
1874	86418
1875	98482
Am. Averages	
1876-80	75026
1881-85	67155
1886-90	59420
1891-95	62154
1896-00	58979
1901-05	56334
1906	52025
1907	75227

From 1873 to 1875 there was a large increase, then a decrease with variations until 1907, when a large increase is indicated.

*Austria*

Table 10. Austria. Per cent of Alcoholics in Insane Asylums.

Year	Male	Female	All
1894	5.65	0.76	3.51
1895	6.85	1.89	4.61
1896	8.49	0.83	4.91
1897	9.44	0.18	5.21
1898	11.70	0.78	6.36
1899	6.58	0.30	3.36
1900	10.33	0.61	5.49
1901	8.81	0.51	4.48
1894-1901	8.64	0.70	4.78

In table 10 are given the per cent of alcoholics in insane asylums from 1894 to 1901. There is a general increase up to 1899, and in 1900 another increase.

Table 11. Austria.

Drunkards	Annual average No. of convictions.
1876-80	303.3
1881-85	490.2
1886-90	561.4
1891-95	611.4
1896-00	988.2
1901-05	1420.6

Table 11 gives the annual average number of convictions of drunkards for periods of years from 1876 to 1905, showing a general increase, and especially large increase in the last period of 1901 to 1905.

*Christiania*

Table 12. Christiania, Norway. Arrests for Drunkenness.

	Total	Per 1000 population
1890	10096	70
1891	11602	77
1892	11496	74
1893	12876	80
1894	12611	77
1895	13526	77
1896	19249	105
1897	21521	111
1898	19583	94
1899	22176	101
1900	20381	90
1901	17083	75
1902	13474	59
1903	13390	58
1904	11705	52
1905	9884	43

This table 12 gives the number and proportion of arrests for drunkenness in Christiania for 1890 to 1905. There is a general decrease, with large increases for certain years. In 1896 and 1897, for instance, there are large increases. The explanation is that 1895 marked the end of an economic depression in Norway. Good wages enabled the workmen to indulge more in drinking.

*Belgium*

Table 13. Number Convicted of Drunkenness.

Years	Communities of 100,000 inhabitants or more	Communities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	Communities of 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants	Communities of less than 10,000 inhabitants
1899	9418	1908	4281	5511
1900	9865	2344	4819	6216
1901	10631	3170	5698	7661
1902	10731	2745	5714	7557
1903	9194	2376	5296	6050
1904	8525	3457	3644	6610
1905	8892	3303	3957	5703
1906	8732	3613	4262	6261
1907	9411	3949	4394	6696

Table 13 gives the number of sentences pronounced against those guilty of being drunk in a scandalous or dangerous way, either to themselves or others, since 1899 to 1907 in Belgium.

In the large as in the smaller communities there is a general increase in drunkenness up to 1902 and an increase in 1907.

Canada

Table 14.

No. of Convictions for drunkenness.		No. of Inhabitants to each conviction.
1890	14045	341
1891	12997	345
1892	11415	428
1893	11651	424
1894	11558	430
1895	11558	434
1896	11295	449
1897	10586	484
1898	11259	460
1899	11086	473
1900	1221	444
1901	12727	422
1902	3324	408
1903	16532	335

The convictions for drunkenness (Table 14) in the period 1894-1900 averaged 11,370 a year. In ten years comparing 1894 and 1903 the increase in convictions for drunkenness is more than 40 per cent.

Buenos Aires

There has been a decrease, with variations of arrests for drunkenness in Buenos Aires from 1898 to 1907, as indicated in Table 15.

Table 15.

Year	Arrests for drunkenness	Year	Arrests for drunkenness
1898	22238	1903	12558
1899	20793	1904	13370
1900	18010	1905	13499
1901	17190	1906	13117
1902	17943	1907	15468

Chili

In table 16 are given the number and per cent of drunkards sentenced to prison in Chili according to the month of year for 1907. In October and November the largest per cent of drunkards are sentenced to prison.

Table 16.

	Per cent per month 1907	No. of Inebri- ates sentenced to prison in 1907	Proportion of Inebriates for every 100 criminals entering prisons		
			1905	1906	1907
January	8.84	2642	51.08	49.92	52.67
February	7.05	2108	51.44	50.44	52.62
March	6.06	1812	49.22	46.45	53.72
April	7.85	2346	56.23	53.54	58.70
May	8.07	2410	55.74	52.30	59.33
June	6.94	2074	55.83	49.04	57.27
July	8.63	2578	52.05	46.11	60.60
August	9.57	2860	56.51	46.94	62.99
September	7.58	2265	51.91	46.15	61.41
October	10.05	3001	48.08	52.99	64.42
November	9.17	3001	55.28	56.49	62.06
December	10.12	3023	51.77	59.25	61.46
	100.00	29859	52.88	51.40	59.07

*Drunkenness and Crime*

There is no doubt among statisticians of the close relation between drunkenness and crime. It has been long observed that on holidays, market days, days of a fair or on whatever days alcohol is consumed more than on other days of the week that certain crimes or misdemeanors are more frequent.

In Belgium it is estimated that from 25 to 27 per cent of crime is due to alcoholism; in Holland three-fourths of crime against persons and one-fourth against property. In France, Germany and England, according to various authorities, there are forty to fifty drunkards among every one hundred criminals.

Legrain in a recent study of 2,500 alcoholics found 66 per cent, or two out of three, had committed deeds that could be prosecuted. As to the nature of their crimes 21 per cent had been violent against others, 17 per cent were vagabonds or beggars, 10 per cent had made threats, etc.

*Recent Investigation by France*

In 1907 the Minister of Justice of France began a new investigation of crime and alcoholism, requiring the courts to report (1) all crimes committed under the influence of drunkenness and (2) whether the offender was an habitual or an occasional drunkard.

The results are given in the following tables (17, 18 and 19) :

Table 17.  
(France 1907)

Nature of Crime	Crimes committed under influence of drunkenness		Indicted			Per cent of each kind
	No.	Per cent of each kind	Habitual drunkenness	Occasional drunkenness	Total	
Violation and crime against chastity	105	30	42	128	170	42
Murder	78	26	38	55	93	26
Assault and Wounding	69	34	29	80	109	47
Incendiarism	30	21	22	17	39	25
Assassination	22	11	22	16	38	17
Theft	20	3	24	135	159	12
Parricide	5	29	4	3	7	30
Counterfeiting	..	..	3	6	9	..
Abuse of confidence	..	..	2	2	4	..

Table 17 shows for 1907 the proportion of crimes caused by the abuse of alcohol; distinguishing also between habitual drunkards and occasional drunkards as to their participation in crime. It is violence which is the special characteristic of crime from drunkenness, such as assaults and wounding and immoral brutality. Acts that require meditation, as abuse of confidence or counterfeiting, are least frequent among alcoholics. Alcohol is a very important factor in crimes of the greatest gravity.

If now we consider crimes of lesser gravity it will be found, as indicated in the next table (18), it is often the cause of rebellion against authority, outrages; in brief, violence against the agents of authority.

The offense or misdemeanor is the characteristic of modern criminality. Many are caused by alcoholism, for the offender desires to procure the means for drink or needs stimulants for accomplishing certain acts, or he goes to the saloon where evil-doers congregate and prepare for their deeds. The majority of scenes of criminal violence originate in saloon quarrels and accidental fights after drinking.

Table 18 gives the number of cases brought before police courts in 1907. It will be seen that about one-third of rebellion and outrages against authority were caused by the abuse of alcohol. About one-fourth of acts of brutality against persons and violent depredation of property are due to alcohol. The table applies only to offenses due

directly to alcohol and therefore does not include those offences, which, though committed by habitual drunkards, have not drunkenness of the offender as a determining cause. About one-sixth of the offences against morals are due to drunkenness.

Table 18.  
Police Courts  
France 1907)

	No. of infractions judged	Offences committed under influence of alcohol	
		Number	Per cent of each kind
Rebellion	4343	1476	33.9
Outrages	16645	4938	29.6
Destruction of enclosures	4213	902	21.4
Assaults and wounding	33230	6863	20.6
Violation of children	38	7	18.4
Offence against chastity	2637	445	16.8
Destruction of trees	282	36	12.7
Violation of domicile	388	48	12.3
Threats, written or verbal	796	84	10.5
Offences against liberty of work	235	18	7.6
Fraud against restaurants	1409	75	5.3
Theft	41470	1240	2.9

### *Occupation and Criminal Alcoholism*

Table 19 gives the relation of occupation to criminal alcoholism in France as indicated by the correctional tribunals.

### *Correctional Tribunals*

Table 19.

Occupations	Total No. of arrests	Alcoholics and Drunkards			Percent of arrested persons judged	No. per 100,000 population corresponding profession.
		habitual	occasional	total		
Fishing	1891	194	370	564	29.7	832.2
Agriculture	48816	2429	5443	7872	16.1	96.2
Miners	6821	289	1649	1938	28.7	727.6
Industrial (transformative)	45320	2302	6356	8658	19.1	158.7
Management and transports	25005	988	2784	3772	15.0	454.1
Commerce	11899	282	913	1195	10.0	65.5
Liberal professions	1099	6	7	13	1.1	3.2
Personal domestic service	7491	151	405	556	7.4	39.9
Public service	468	10	34	44	9.4	3.3
Proprietors, landlords	3717	46	116	162	4.3	....
Without profession	18742	151	405	556	2.9	....
Without calling	17428	889	1502	2391	13.7	....
Prostitutes	2308	134	417	551	23.8	....
	191108	7871	20401	28272	....	....

It will be seen from this table (19) that the occupation of fishing gives the highest proportion of alcoholic delinquents in relation to the number judged and to corresponding population. It is a general observation that work on the sea predisposes especially to alcoholism.

Next to the fisherman come the miners, who furnish the second largest proportion of victims of criminal alcoholism.

Alcoholism flourishes in the wretched squalor of the poor, goes into the saloon and by subterraneous passages divides and emerges into the hospital, the prison cell and the morgue. It compromises the future of the race, ruins families and becomes a permanent cause of crime.

The figures given in the tables are official, and special efforts were made by the French Government through the Minister of Justice to make them as exact as possible. Yet such figures can only give an inadequate idea of the real part that drunkenness plays in the commission of crime, for it can create in the individual a morbid condition, often latent, predisposing to crime without visible indication, and thus escape notice. Another reason for this inadequacy is the indulgence of authorities and the refusal of witnesses to testify.

*More Criminal Alcoholism in Cities*

Table 20 shows a larger proportion of alcoholic delinquents in the cities than in the country. It is the great centers of industry which are seriously effected. But the vice is spread also in the country, especially in the small maritime towns, which have a bad reputation.

Table 20. (France)	Total of arrested persons judged	Delinquent Drunkards		
		Total No.	per cent judged	No. per 100,000 of corresponding population
Urban population	84351	13397	15.8	83.9
Rural population	75425	11754	15.5	51.0
Without domicile	31331	3121	9.9	....

*Belgium*

From table 21 which follows, the relation of drunkenness to different forms of crime is given. It will be seen that first offenders, on the average 13.97 per cent for men and 1.32 per cent for women, either were convicted of drunk-

eness or had committed the crime while drunk. For those previously convicted the figures are very much larger, being on the average 40.33 per cent for men and 7.91 per cent for women. As might be expected, the influence of drunkenness on offenses against public order (36.75%), public morals (15.98%) and destruction of property (25.35%), is most potent.

Table 21.

	Per cent of Offenders			
	Male		Female	
	Not before convicted	Con- victed before	Not before convicted	Con- victed before
Belgium (1903)				
Counterfeiting	13.79	18.52	8.33	....
Crime & offenses against public order	36.75	62.65	10.26	24.07
Crime & offenses against public safety	18.23	34.04	1.10	5.97
Crime & offenses against public family	7.11	29.36	1.14	7.14
Crime and offenses against public morals	15.98	46.90	6.03	22.41
Murder	6.25	13.33	....	....
Wounding	10.31	35.15	0.54	5.84
Robbery or housebreaking	12.05	51.04	....	20.00
Theft	6.29	33.56	0.44	4.36
Bankruptcy	1.20	17.95	....	....
Fraud and abuse of confidence	4.87	28.71	0.66	8.33
Incendiarism	....	37.50	....	....
Destruction of property	25.35	51.69	8.00	25.68
In general	13.97	40.33	1.32	7.91

*Germany*

Among 32,837 prisoners in prisons and reformatories in different parts of Germany 13,706 were alcoholics, that is 41.7 per cent.

In table 22 it will be seen that a high per cent of drinkers are convicted of wounding, resistance of government (76.5%) and offenses against morality (77.0%).

Table 22.

	All	Number of		Occa- sional drunk- ards	Drunkards		Per cent
		Alco- holics in general	Per- cent		Per cent	Habitual drunk- ards	
Germany.							
(Zuchthausrn)							
Murder	514	237	46.1	139	58.6	98	41.4
Robbery	898	618	68.8	353	57.1	265	42.9
Theft	10033	5212	51.9	2513	48.2	2699	51.8
Wounding	773	575	74.4	418	72.7	157	27.3
Incendiarism (Gefangnism)	804	383	47.6	184	48.0	199	52.0
Theft	3282	1048	32.0	666	63.5	382	36.5
Wounding	1130	716	63.4	581	81.1	135	18.9
Robbery	48	28	58.3	16	57.0	12	43.0
Resistance of Government	652	499	76.5	445	89.0	54	11.0
Housebreaking	411	223	54.2	210	94.2	13	5.8
Offenses against morality	200	154	77.0	113	73.3	41	26.7
Fraud, etc.	786	194	24.7	111	57.2	83	42.8
Incendiarism	23	11	48.0	5	45.4	6	54.6

Sweden

Table 23.

Years	Men	Per cent of Drunkards among those newly committed to imprisonment.		Other Prisoners	
		Convicts	Women	Men	Women
1887	69.8		9.3	73.7	
1888	70.6		8.4	71.7	....
1889	74.4		12.8	74.0	....
1890	71.0		8.0	72.0	....
1891	71.4		9.9	70.0	....
1892	74.4		13.6	69.7	....
1893	69.7		10.6	71.8	....
1894	67.7		12.0	72.4	....
1895	67.7		9.1	74.0	....
1896	69.8		14.0	72.7	....
1897	71.6		18.2	72.8	....
Total	70.6		11.7	72.3	12.3

In Sweden drunkenness has been a subject for investigation by the Government for a number of years.

Of the 24,398 men from 1887 to 1897 in Sweden newly imprisoned 17,370 or 71.2 per cent were lead to crime in connection with the misuse of alcoholic drinks. Of the 3054 women imprisoned 360 or 11.8 per cent were similarly lead to crime.

Switzerland

In a careful investigation of drunkards in the prisons of Switzerland it was found 9.8 per cent of the men and 2.7 per cent of the women owed their imprisonment *directly* to drunkenness; that 25.9 per cent of the men and 10 per cent of the women were through drunkenness as a principal cause lead to crime. But drunkenness as a potent factor in leading to crime showed 38.0 per cent for the men and 28.7 per cent for the women.

Table 24.

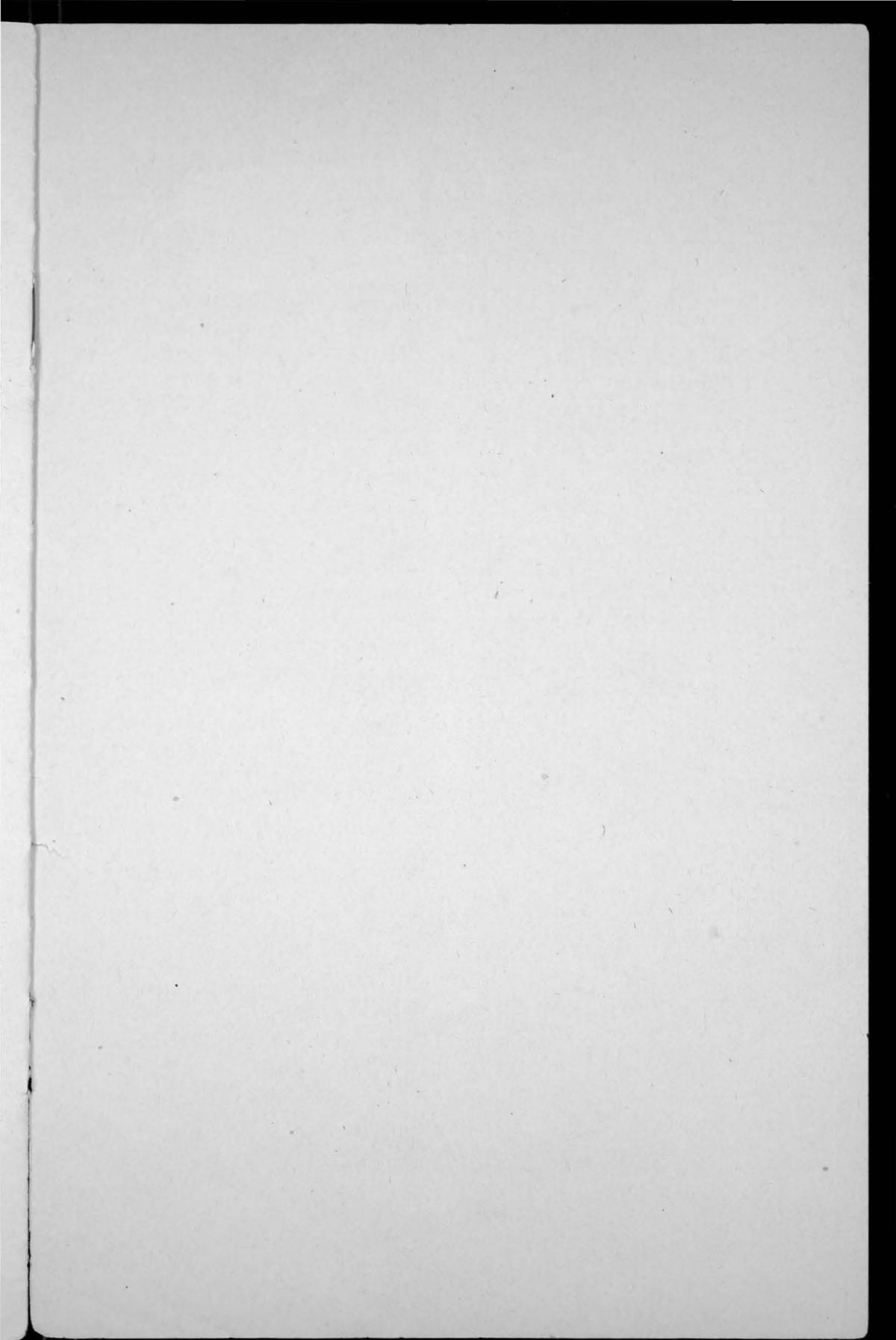
	Men convicted		Women convicted		Both sexes	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Drunkenness alone cause	437	9.8	24	2.7	461	8.6
Drunkenness principal cause	715	16.1	66	7.3	781	14.6
Drunkenness accompanying principal cause	537	12.1	..	..	537	10.1
Drunkenness accompanying cause	...	...	165	18.3	165	3.1
Drunkenness under causes not mentioned	2754	62.0	645	71.7	3399	63.6
ALL	4443	100.0	900	100.0	5343	100.0

*Russia*

In Russia drunkenness has been considered one of the chief causes of crime. In 3226 criminal cases in the courts at Kasan 1885-94, 42.68 per cent were connected with drunkenness. In 10,000 criminal cases at St. Petersburg drunkenness played a part in 44.9 per cent. Of 13,687 persons committing capital crimes 47.3 per cent were alcoholics.

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