

ALCOHOL ADDICTION AND CRIMINALITY

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24 September 2007

Rating scale	Substance	Physical harm	Dependence	Social harm
1	Heroin	1	1	1
2	Cocaine	2	2	2
3	Barbiturates	3	5	4
4	Methadone	5	4	5
5	Alcohol	11	6	3
6	Ketamine	4	10	6
7	Benzodiazepines	7	7	7
8	Amphetamines	6	8	9
9	Tobacco	14	3	12
10	Buprenorphine	8	9	11

According to psychiatrists, lawyers and law enforcement body officials of the United Kingdom:

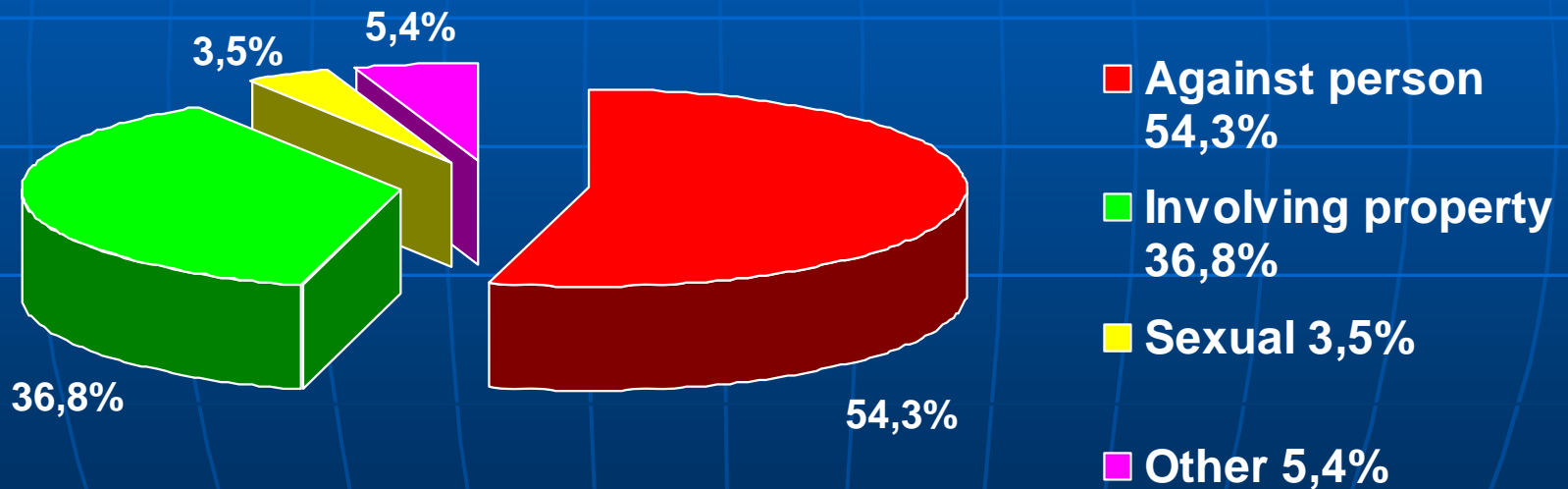
of 20 psychoactive substances in terms of their ability to cause dependence and inflict physical and social harm, ALCOHOL ranks third after heroin and cocaine for the negative social consequences of its use (reference to sources: «news.rin.ru»

«<http://www.securitylab.ru/blog/trackback.php/securitylab/168>»
The Lancet).

Alcohol abuse and criminality

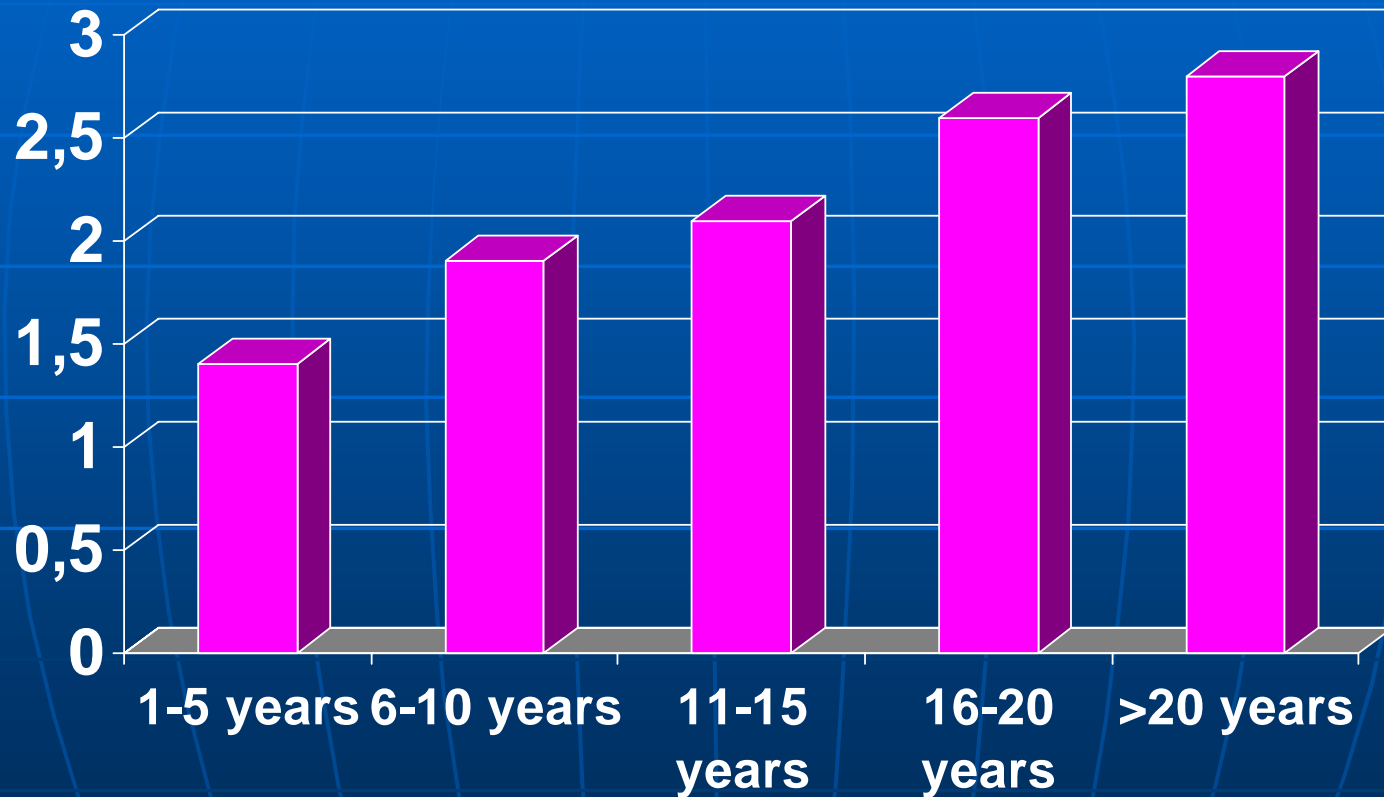
- Alcohol is the main cause of high-level criminal offence in the RF (U.V. Andriyenko, 2001).
- Every 6-th crime in the Russian Federation is committed by individuals under the influence of liquor –
16,8% of 1950,3 thousand crimes (2006)
- Above 70% of murders (72,2%) in the RF are committed under the influence of alcohol

Nature of wrongful activity of patients with alcoholism (2006)



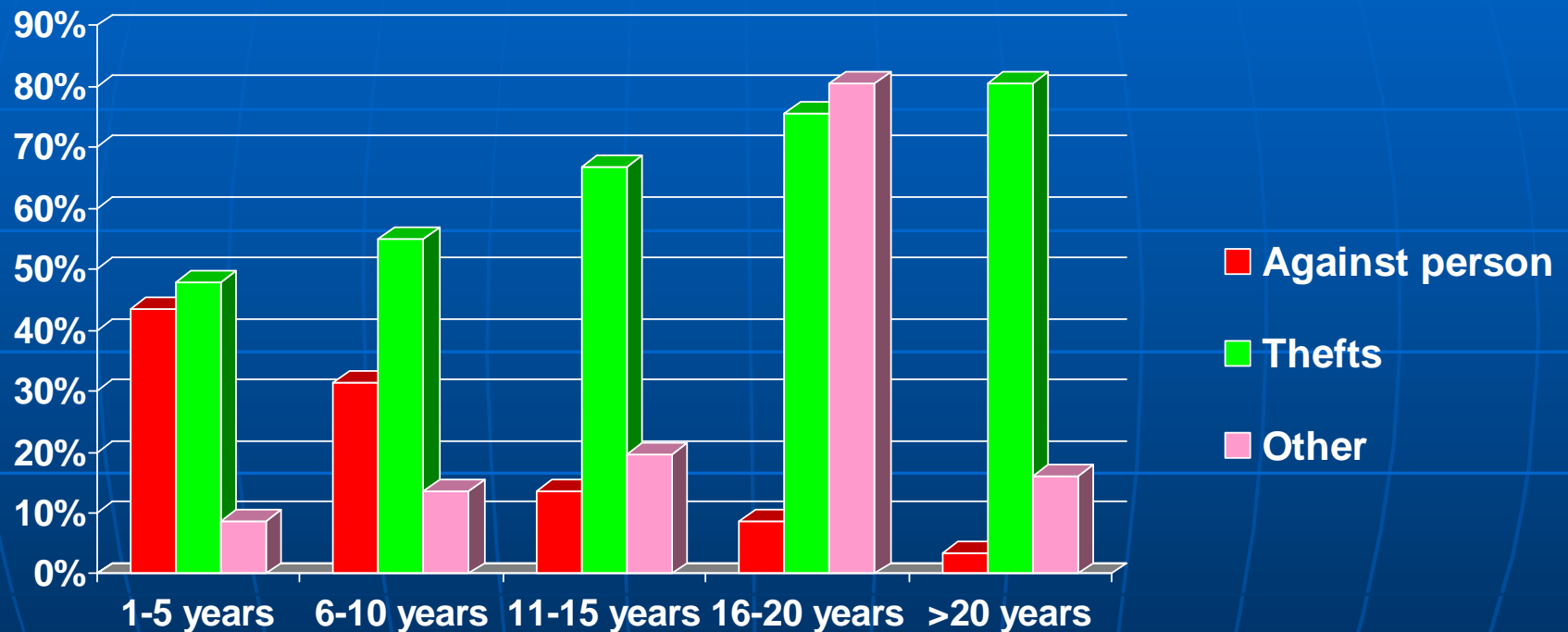
Dynamics of the intensity of unlawful activity in persons with alcohol dependence

(average number of socially dangerous acts as evidenced by the findings of 567 persons examined, 1999-2006)



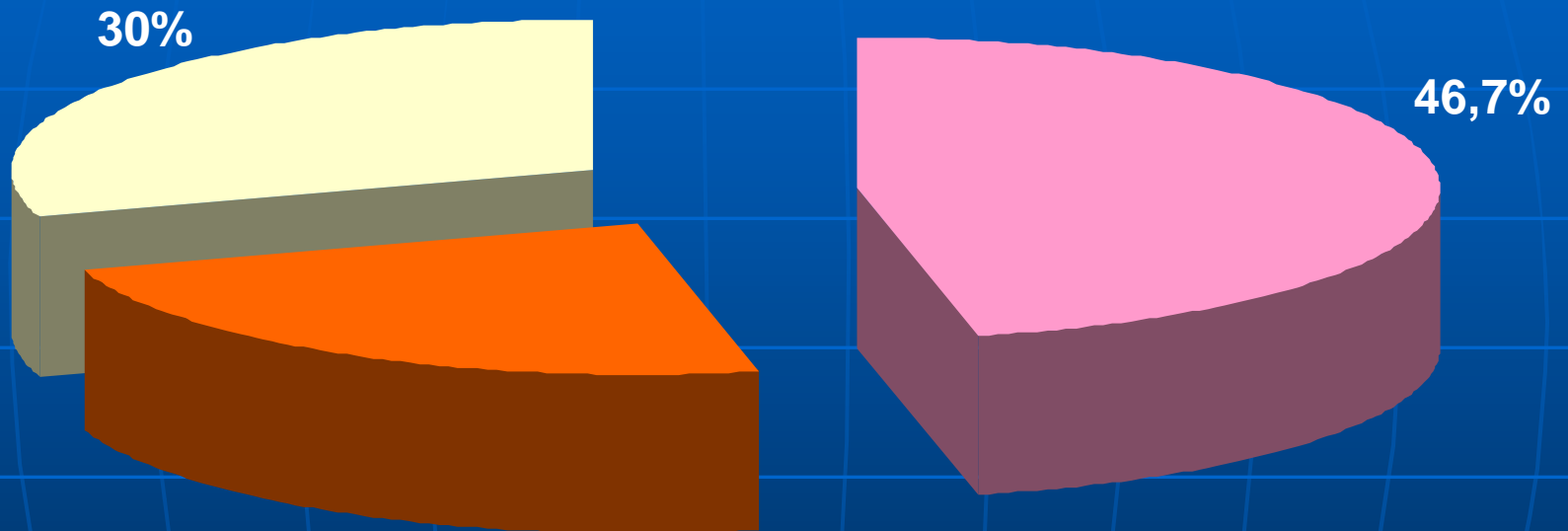
- With progression of alcohol dependence, the unlawful activity keeps rising

Dynamics of the nature of unlawful activity with alcohol dependence



- With progression of alcohol dependence, one can observe lower proportion of crimes against person but higher proportion of property offences

Conditions while committing unlawful acts

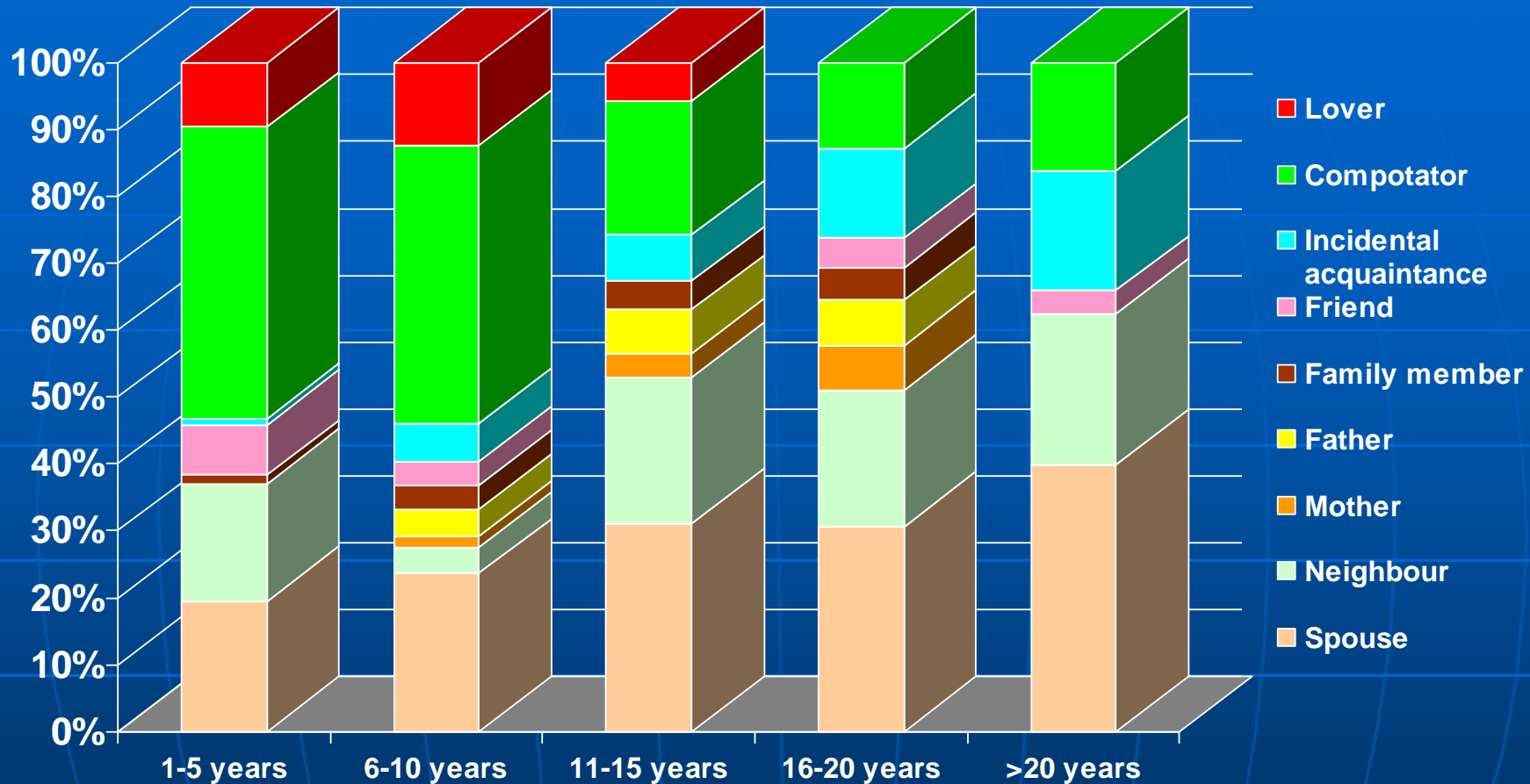


■ Under the influence of alcohol 46,7%

■ Under the influence of alcohol withdrawal syndrome 23,3%

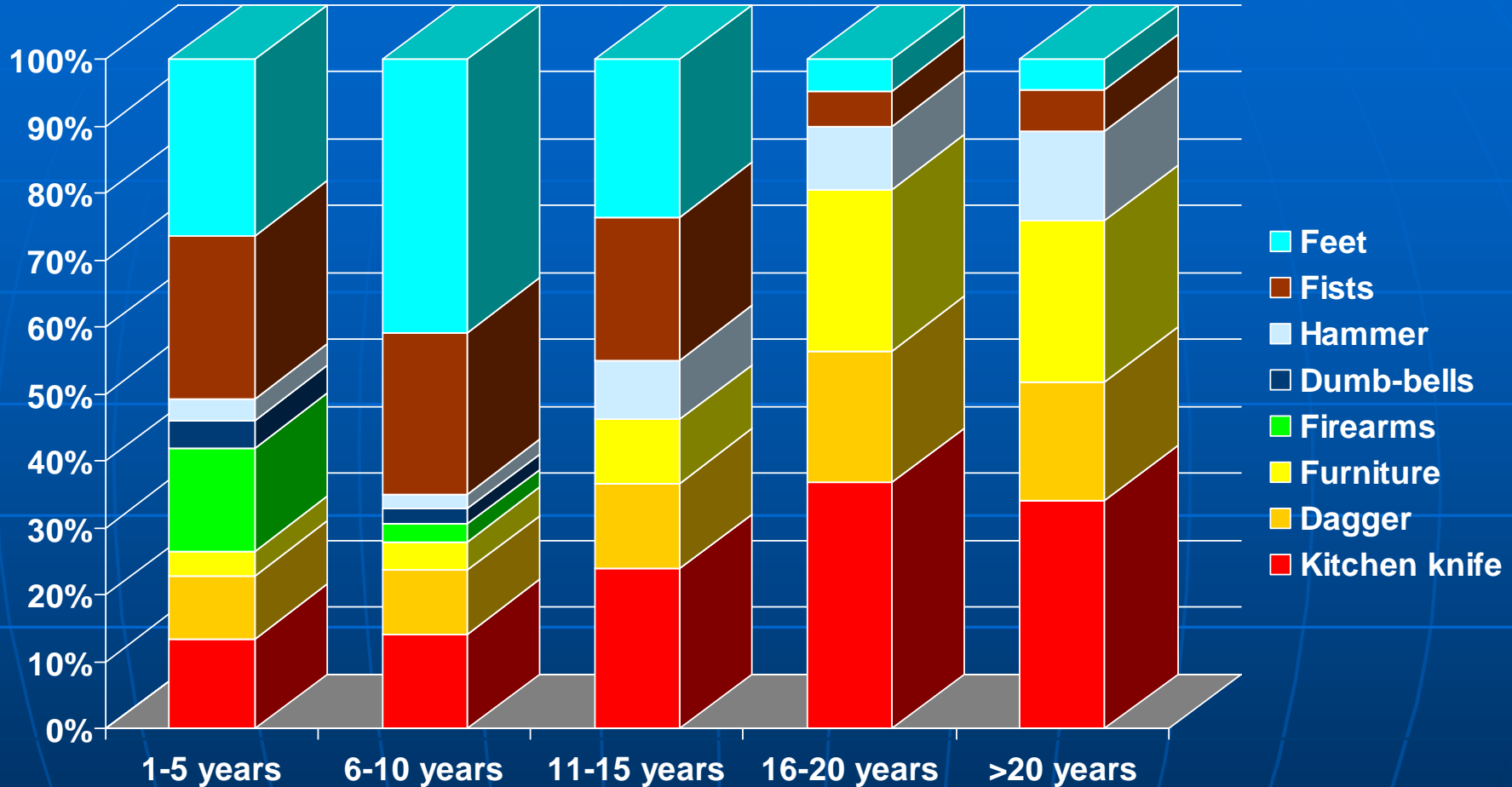
■ Unknown 30,0%

The object of aggressive wrongdoings



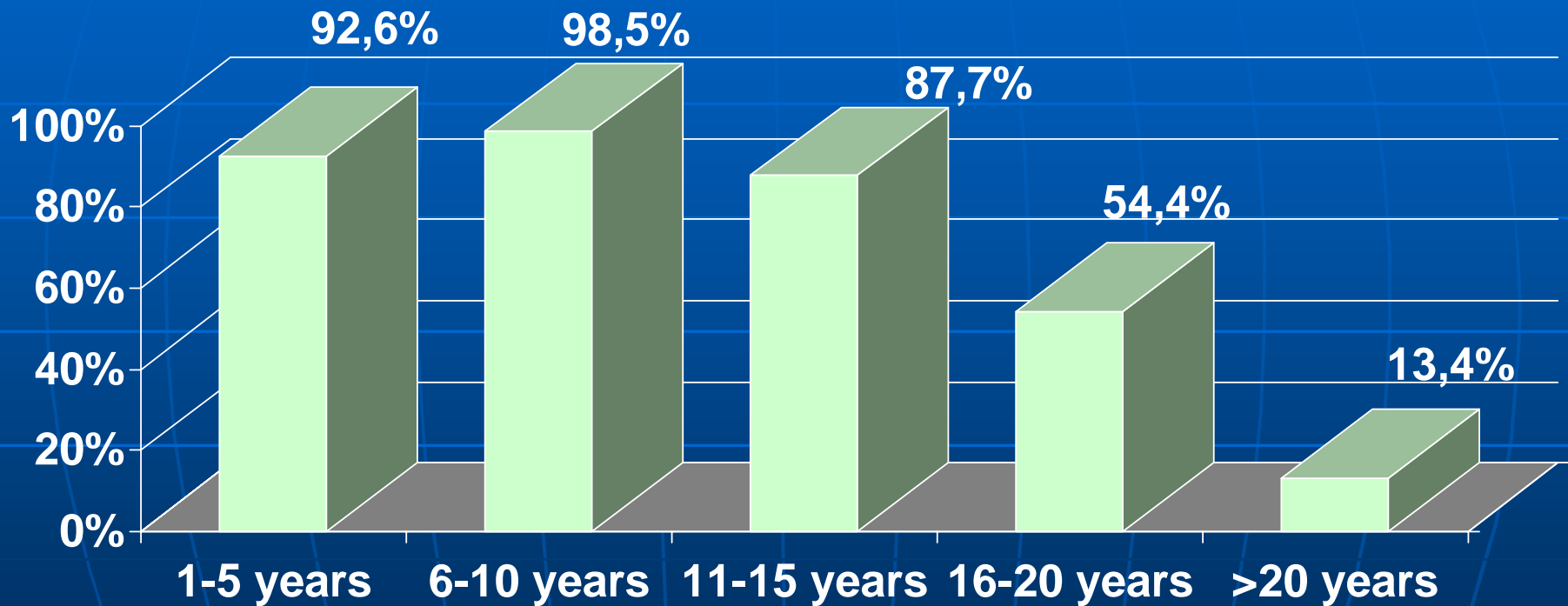
- Maximal heteroaggression against persons of immediate milieu (family members, neighbours, compotators)
- Increased heteroaggression against family members (spouse, parents, others), neighbours and come-and-go people
- Decreased heteroaggression against compotators
- Decreased proportion of parents in a group after 16 years – due to demographic reasons
- Lower proportion of lovers after 11 years – augmentation of organic mental disorders

Tools of aggression



- The proportion of kitchen knife and dagger is gradually on the rise
- From year 16 onwards, the proportion of bits of furniture surges
- Firearms and dumb-bells were used during the first decade only
- The proportion of strikes delivered by feet and fists keeps rising initially, but after 16 years dips down

Dynamics of judicial decisions prescribing antialcoholic treatment together with execution of sentences



- There has been a tendency towards significantly less number of judicial decisions prescribing compulsory medical treatment of alcoholism after 16 years of suffering from the disease

- *Freedom of an individual comes to an end as soon freedom of another one starts (ancient wise men)*

- Art.17, p. 3 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation states:

Execution of rights and freedoms of an individual and the citizen shall not violate the rights and freedoms of others

Violation of rights and freedoms of other persons:

- Art.21, p. 2 of the RF Constitution: Nobody shall be subject to.....abusive treatment or the one derogatory to human dignity....
- Art.42 of the RF Constitution: Every person shall enjoy the right to enabling environment....
- Art.58 of the RF Constitution: Every person shall protect the nature and the environment....
- Art.38, p. 2 of the RF Constitution – Care and upbringing of children shall be viewed as equal rights and duties of their parents.

V.M. Berkhterev:

«There must be a systematic system of compulsory medical treatment for all those whom the public brands as drunkards»

Conditions for voluntary health care delivery:

- Doctor's decision on the necessity of treatment
- Patient consent to undergo treatment

What may influence the patient consent to undergo treatment:

- Recognition of the disease as a fact
- Awareness of the necessity of medical intervention for improving (normalizing) ones condition
- Awareness and recognition of being unable to cope with the disease on his/her own
- Willingness to improve (normalize) ones own condition by means of reducing (eliminating) its medical and social consequences

- Disease alienation syndrome
- Partial intellectual debilitation
- Loss of alternative interests
- Formed behavioral patterns related to submissive and cultural motivation



- Failure to understand the need for treatment and refusal to be treated



- Lack of access to treatment (financial, organizational)

- Failure of accepting independent and conscious consent to be treated



- Medical treatment is usually conducted under the influence of external circumstances (endangered loss of family and employment, serious health effects)

Psychological characteristics of a dependent personality according to ICD-10:

- Inability of decision making without external help
- Willingness for letting others to take important decisions instead of doing it on his/her own
- Willingness to agree with others for fear of facing refusal
- Difficulty with starting to do something independently
- Willingness to render disagreeable services to obtain support and love from others
- Poor acceptability of loneliness
- Fear of facing refusal
- Vulnerability and amenability to slightest criticism or disapproval from others

- Psychological traits of a dependant personality



- Increased suggestibility



- Possibility of passive goal setting (for example, giving up using psychoactive substances) under the influence of external circumstances (for example, specially created micro-climate and conditions for undergoing compulsory treatment)

Psychological traits of a dependent personality



Social coercion system



State coercion system



Goal setting to stop using psychoactive substances



Constitutional provision of compulsory treatment of patients with alcoholism and addictions (securing rights and freedoms of a dependent person)

Article 41, part 1 – Every person shall enjoy the right to health and health care

Article 41, part 2 - ...human health promoting activity shall be encouraged...

Article 46, part 1 – Judicial protection of every person's rights and freedoms shall be guaranteed

Constitutional provision of compulsory treatment of patients with alcoholism and addictions

(securing rights and freedoms of others)

- Art. 21, p. 1: Personal dignity shall be protected by the state. Nothing can serve as a basis for its derogation.
- Art. 38, p. 1: Maternity and childhood, and the family shall stay under the protection of the state.
- Art. 45, p. 1: State protection of rights and freedoms of an individual and the citizen in the Russian Federation shall be guaranteed.
- Art. 45, p. 2: Every person shall be entitled to protect own rights and freedoms by all means not prohibited by law.
- Art. 55, p. 3: Individual rights and freedoms could be limited by the Federal Law merely inasmuch as considered necessary to protect.....good morals, health, rights and legitimate interests of other persons, and to ensure... public security.

- **Securing citizens' rights promulgated by the RF Constitution is one of the major functions of the state**



- **Provision of all forms of involuntary medical treatment of persons addicted to psychoactive substances happens to be a prerequisite for the execution of citizens' freedoms and rights, including persons with dependence from psychoactive substances, proclaimed by the RF Constitution**

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

■ Art. 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare.

***Thank you for your
attention!***