



POLIISI

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Polisstyrelsen
National Police Board

Police enforcement against drink driving

ETSC SMART conference
Helsinki 5.10.2017

Chief Superintendent Heikki Ihalainen

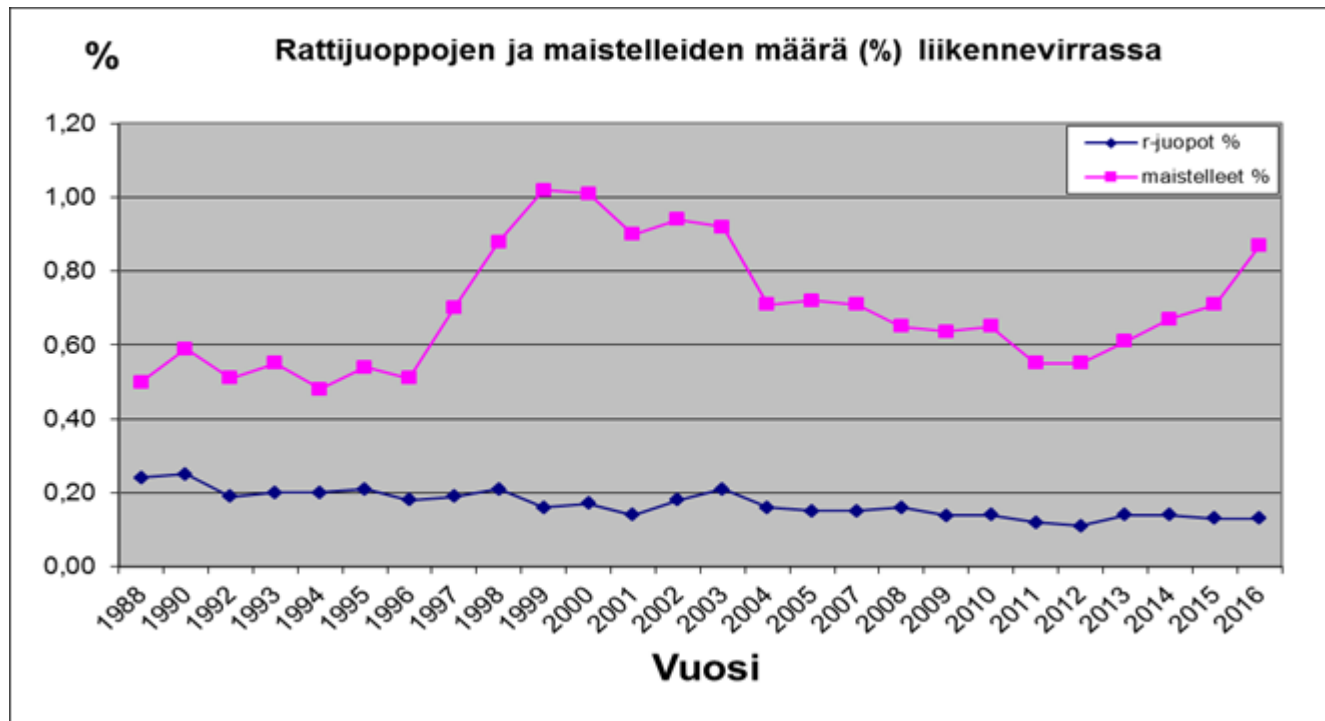




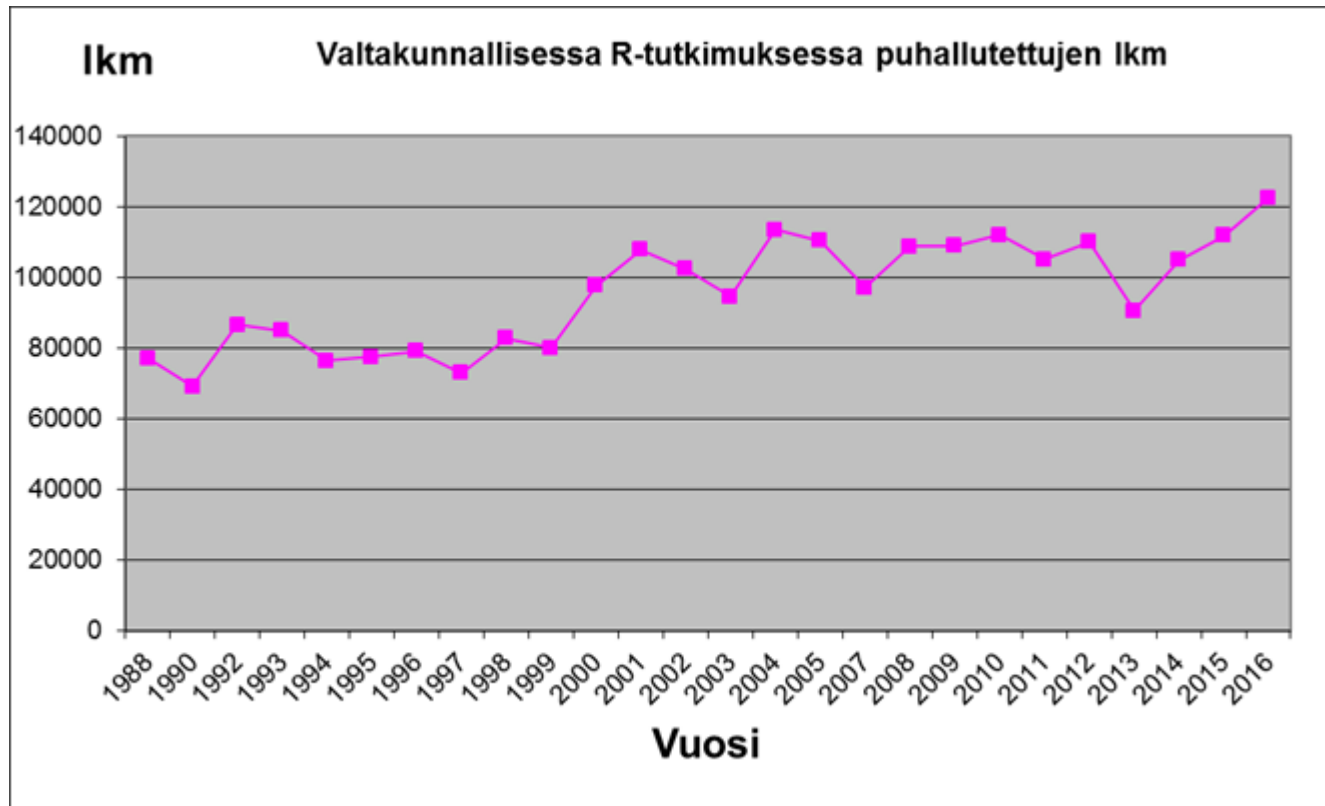
R-study

- Annual roadside surveys since 1978
- •Annually more than 100 000 drivers are breath tested
- •Comparability assured
- •Survey gives valuable information for drunken driving enforcement
- •appr. every 750th driver in traffic low is drunk over 0,5
o/oo

R-Study drunken drivers



R-study breath tested/year



About enforcement

- Driving under influence of alcohol/drugs is one of top priorities in police enforcement for improving traffic safety in Finland.
- Visible control, road side breath tests (about 1 700 000 per/year), informing the public, drivers license control and development of monitoring equipments.
- General disapproval of drunk driving in Finland is high → they are reported easily to police.
- Police cars have information systems to check the history of vehicles and persons, which will enhance control, especially with regard to repeated drunk driving.
- Investigation, the possibility of seizing a vehicle if repeatedly guilty of drunk driving (2014: 64, 2015: 96, 2016: 73 cases).

Equipments for enforcement



Evidenzer 240 mobile in patrolcar
50 devices



DrugWipe 6 S



Dräger 5000 Drug test
7 devices



Alco-Sensor FST in every police
patrolcar/motorbike/boat



Dräger
100 devices in police stations



Alcohol going down drugs going up

- The number of drink driving cases have approximately remained constant in Finland, but alcohol cases have been decreasing and drug cases are been increasing for several years.
- Year 2016 alcohol cases 66 %, 2017 63 %.
- For the police there is need to develop control methods and equipments.
- A new alcohol law is being processed by the Parliament, for example, the opening hours of restaurants are extending, this may be a potentially affecting the number of drunk driving in the future.
- A new traffic law proposal: police can stop driving when driver is under the limit

Important

- Still increase subjective / objective risk of detection analysed information as a basis of targeted enforcement actions
- High number of tests
- Cooperation with other stakeholders –Most of drunken drivers have a drinking problem - more efficient cooperation with social and health care and other stakeholders
- System that social care authorities where drink driver meet social worker in policestation
- Improvement to refer drink driver to get help for problems
- From blood test method to saliva test method when driver have used drugs

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