



Tackling Drug Driving in Spain

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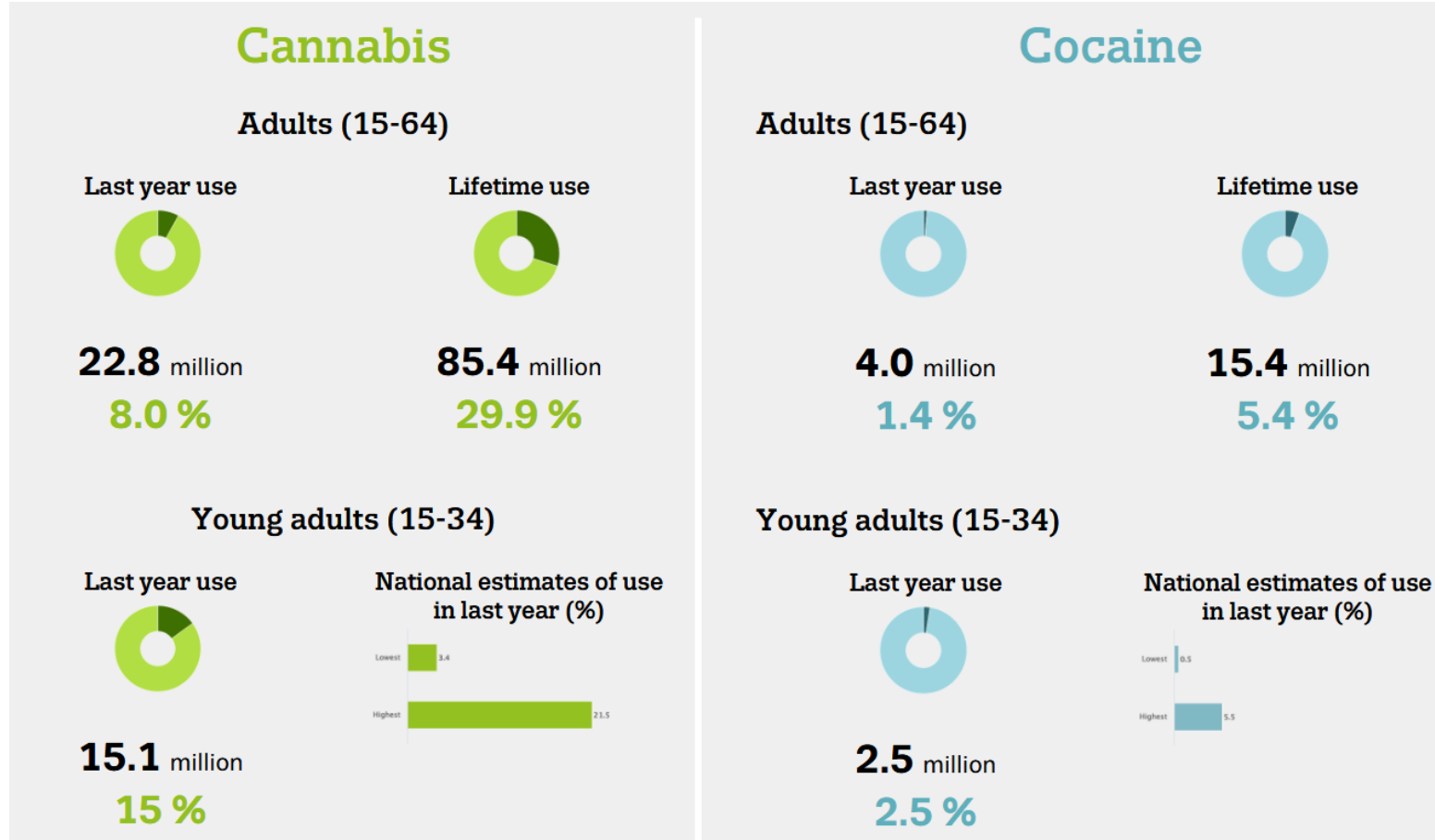
50^{Años}
Fundación
MAPFRE

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- Illicit drug consumption in Europe
- Traffic fatalities autopsies in Spain
- Crashes with presence of alcohol and drugs
- Drug roadside checks
- Drugged driving administrative and criminal penalties
- Administrative traffic tickets
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- Drugs in the Road Safety Spanish Strategy 2030
- Landmark study 1, EDAP 2021 (DGT)
- Landmark study 2, Systematic Review on Drugs and Driving (DGT)
- Final open issues

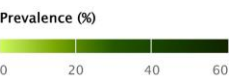
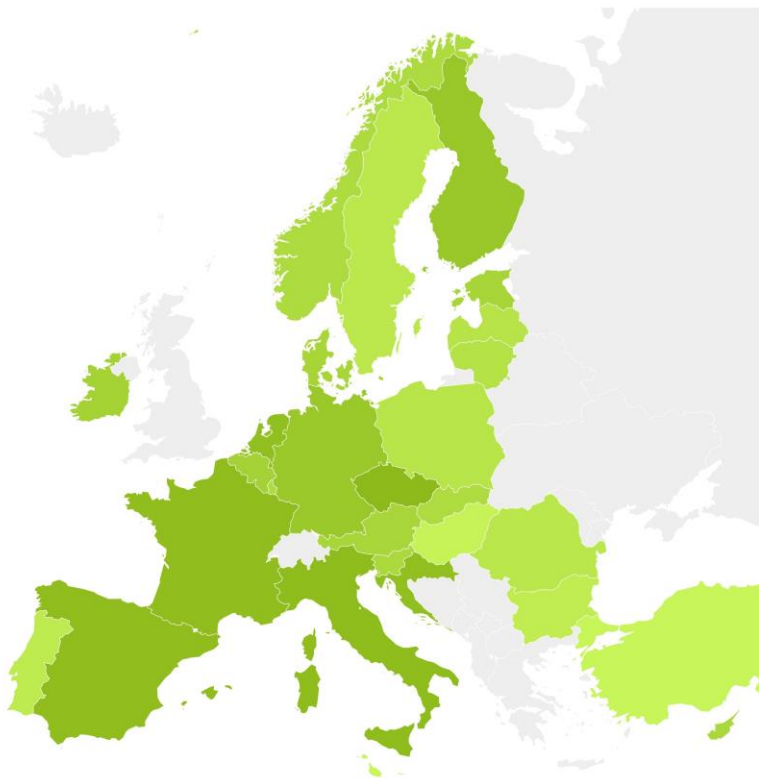
Note on terms: drug = other than alcohol

Illicit drug use in Europe

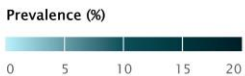
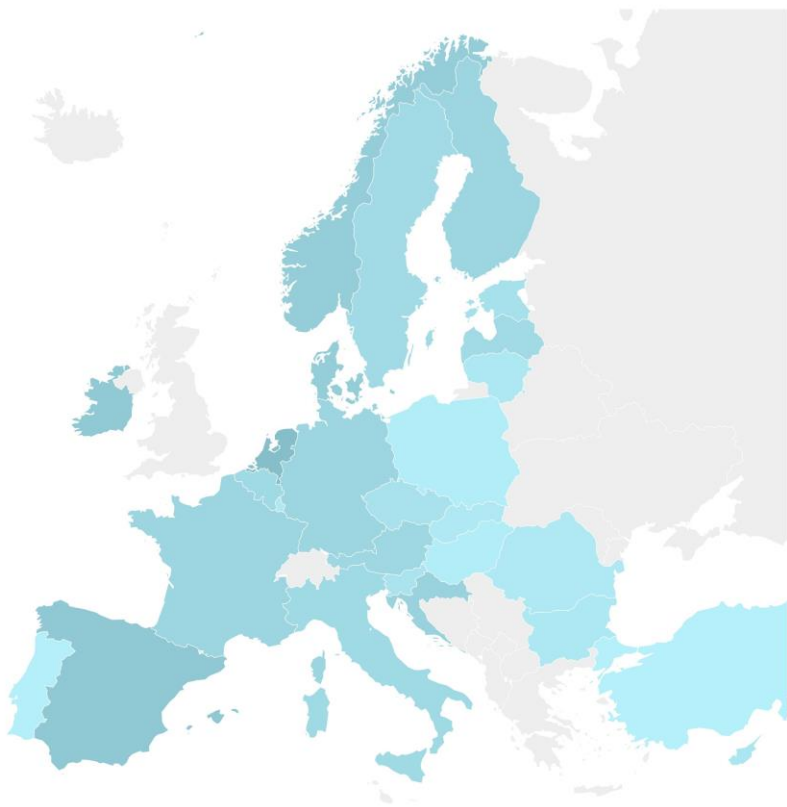


https://www.euda.europa.eu/publications/european-drug-report/2024_en#pdf

Illicit drug use in Europe



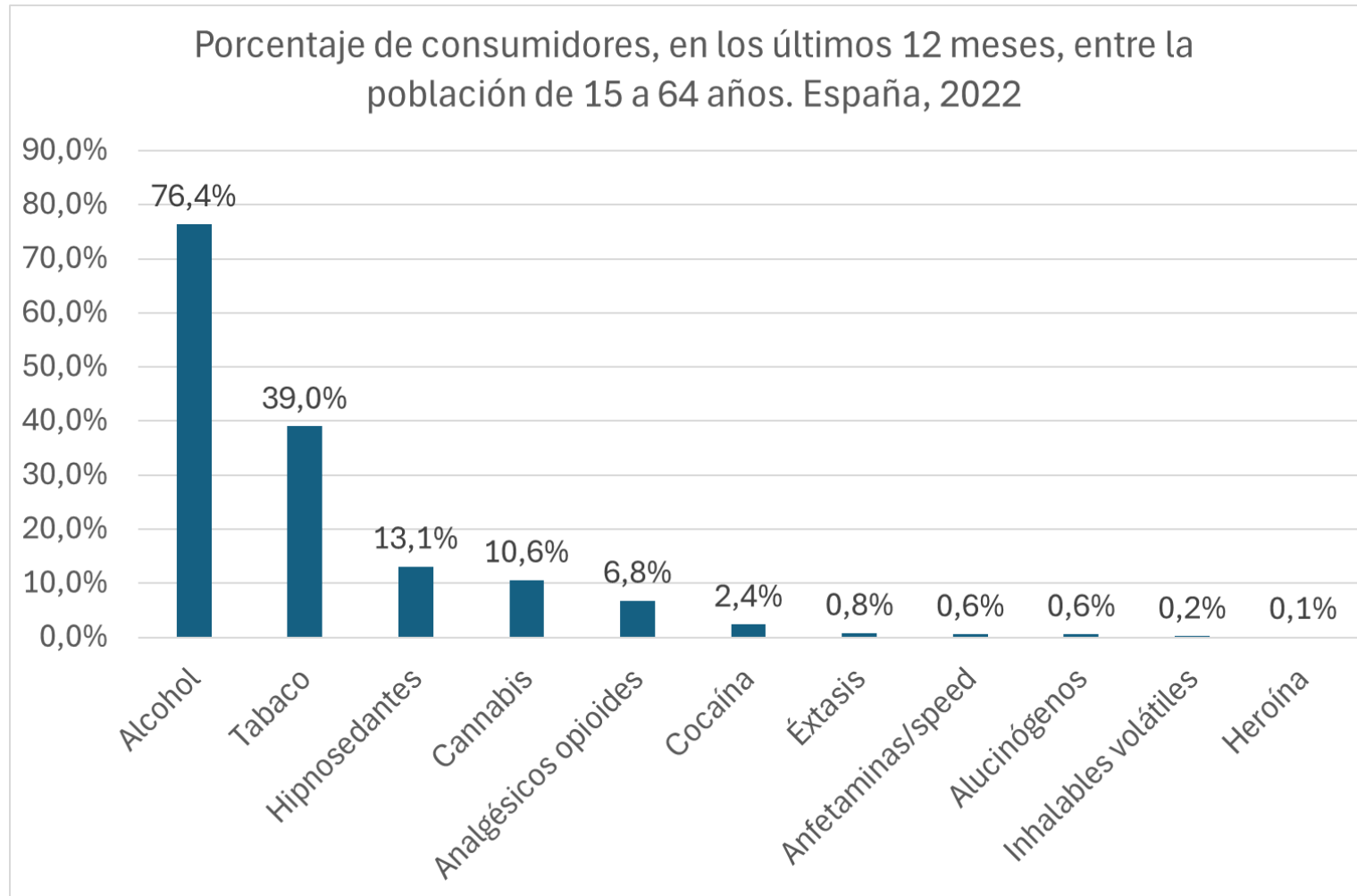
Cannabis use, last year
Spain, 2022: 10.6%, 15-64 | 19.1% , 15-34



Cocaine use, last year.
Spain, 2022: 2.4%,15-64 (record) | 3.1% 15-34

https://www.euda.europa.eu/publications/european-drug-report/2024_en#pdf

Illicit drug use in Spain



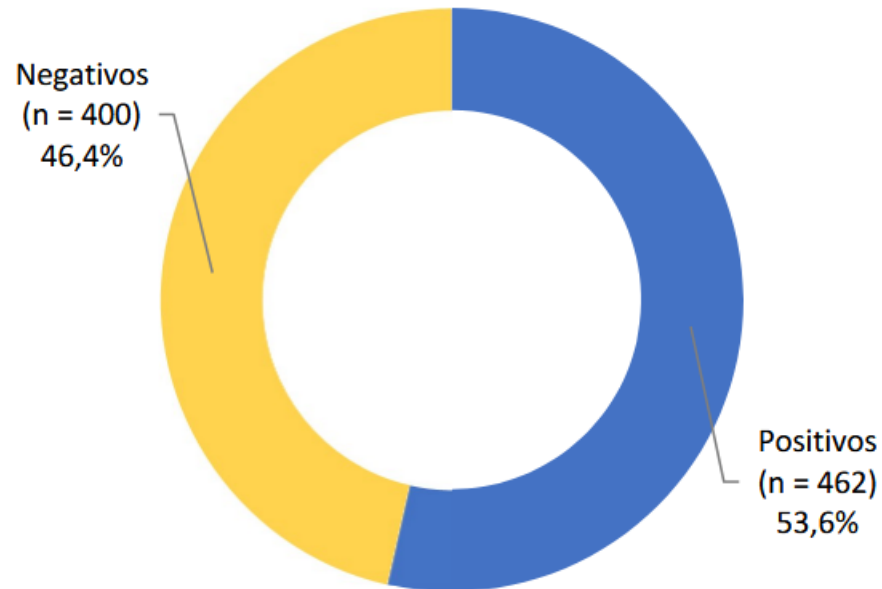
- Higher use of cannabis (x3), cocaine (x1.6), ecstasy (x5)... in younger age groups (15-34 vs 34-65 yo)
- Higher use of cannabis (x2.1), cocaine (x3.5), ecstasy (x2.0)... in males vs females

<https://pnsd.sanidad.gob.es/profesionales/sistemasInformacion/informesEstadisticas/pdf/2023OEDA-INFORME.pdf>

Traffic fatalities autopsies in Spain (862 drivers, 200 pedestrians, 2023)

DRIVERS

GRÁFICO 8 B: DISTRIBUCIÓN PORCENTUAL SEGÚN EL RESULTADO TOXICOLÓGICO (862 CONDUCTORES)
(umbral de alcohol en sangre: 0,10 g/l)



PEDESTRIANS

GRÁFICO 28: PEATONES (n = 200). DISTRIBUCIÓN PORCENTUAL SEGÚN EL RESULTADO TOXICOLÓGICO

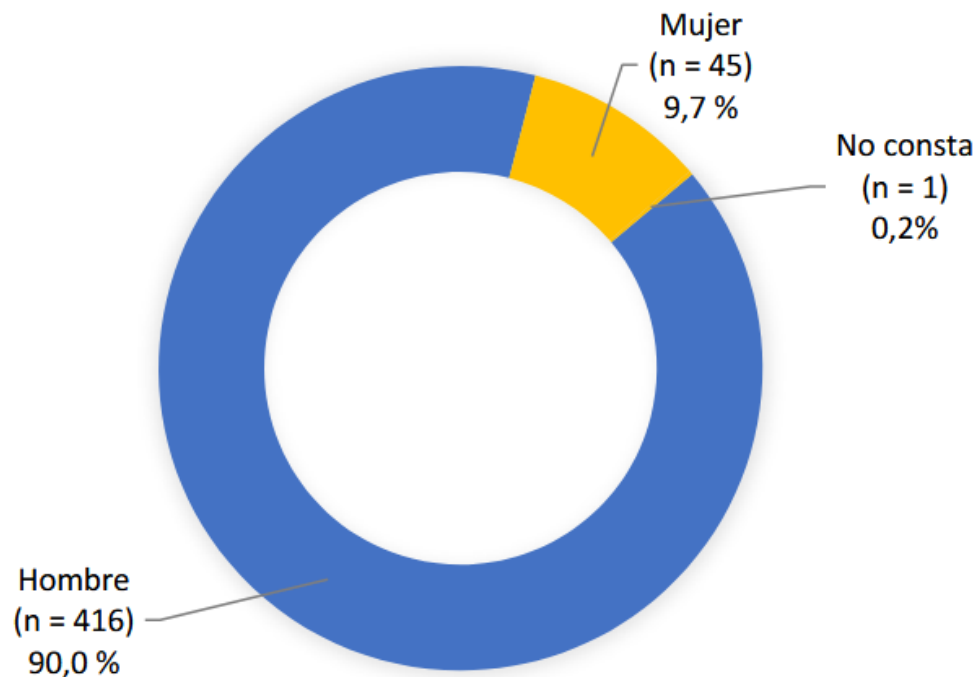


Source: <https://www.mjusticia.gob.es/es/institucional/organismos/instituto-nacional/documentacion/memorias>

Traffic fatalities autopsies in Spain (862 drivers, 200 pedestrians, 2023)

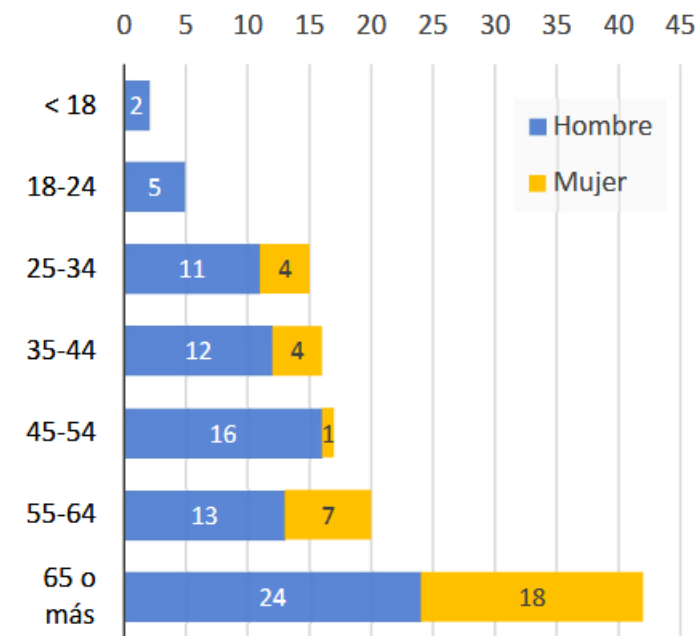
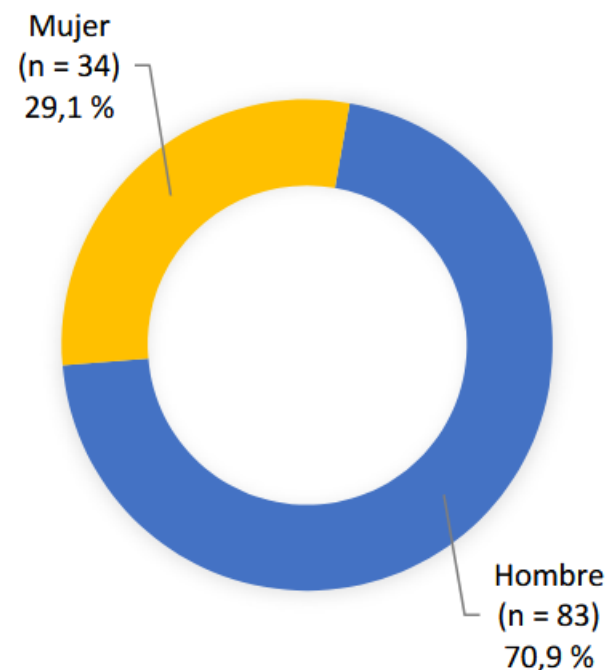
DRIVERS

GRÁFICO 13: CONDUCTORES POSITIVOS (n = 462).
DISTRIBUCIÓN PORCENTUAL POR SEXO



PEDESTRIANS

GRÁFICOS 32 y 33: PEATONES POSITIVOS (n = 117). DISTRIBUCIÓN POR SEXO
Y RANGOS DE EDAD

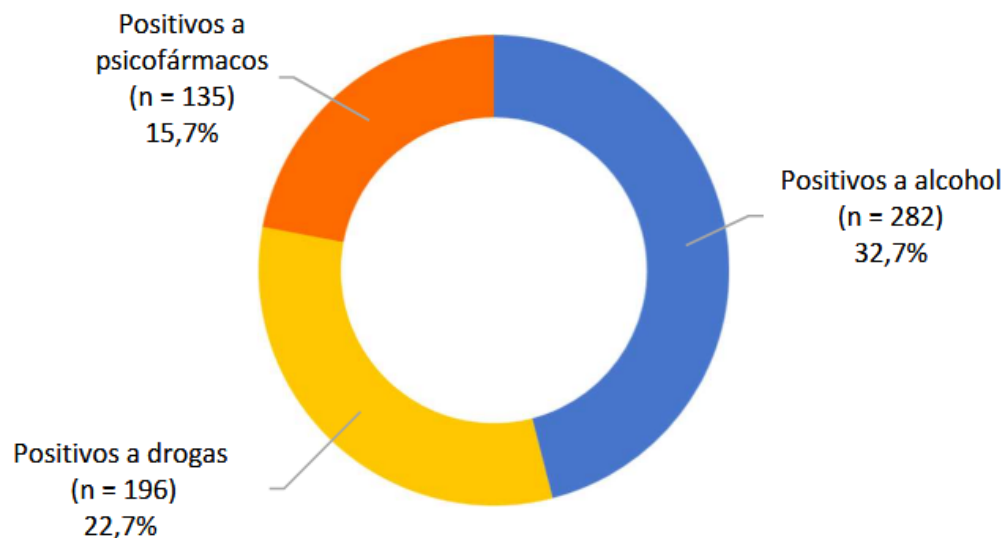


Source: <https://www.mjusticia.gob.es/es/institucional/organismos/instituto-nacional/documentacion/memorias>

Traffic fatalities autopsies in Spain (862 drivers, 200 pedestrians, 2023)

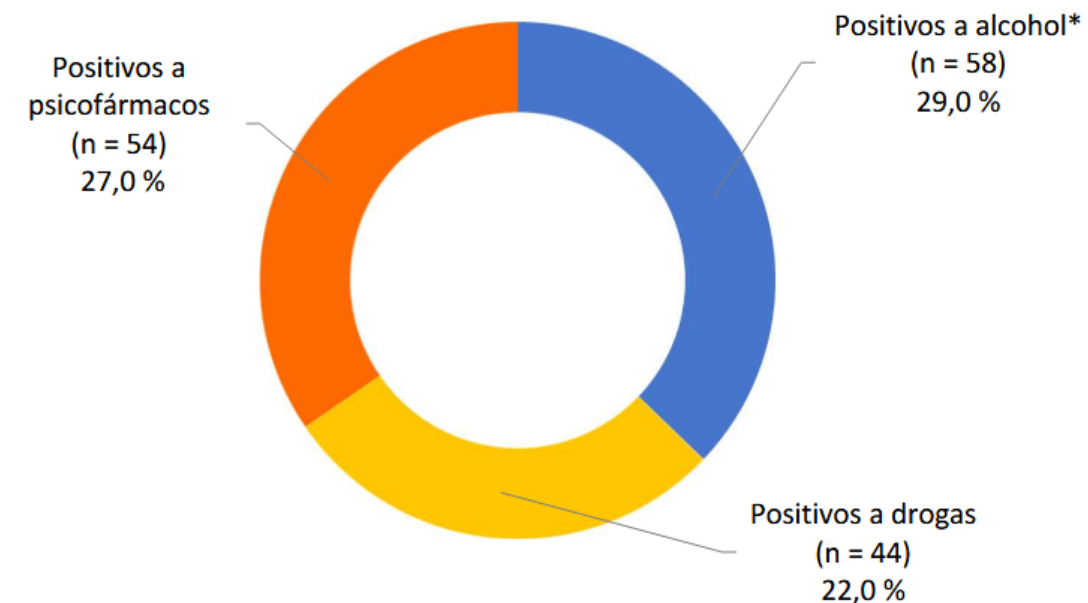
DRIVERS

GRÁFICO 10: CONDUCTORES (n = 862). DISTRIBUCIÓN PORCENTUAL SEGÚN EL TIPO DE SUSTANCIA DETECTADA (sin tener en cuenta las posibles asociaciones)
(umbral de detección de alcohol de 0,10 g/l)



PEDESTRIANS

GRÁFICO 29: PEATONES (n = 200). DISTRIBUCIÓN PORCENTUAL SEGÚN EL TIPO DE SUSTANCIA DETECTADA (sin tener en cuenta las posibles asociaciones)

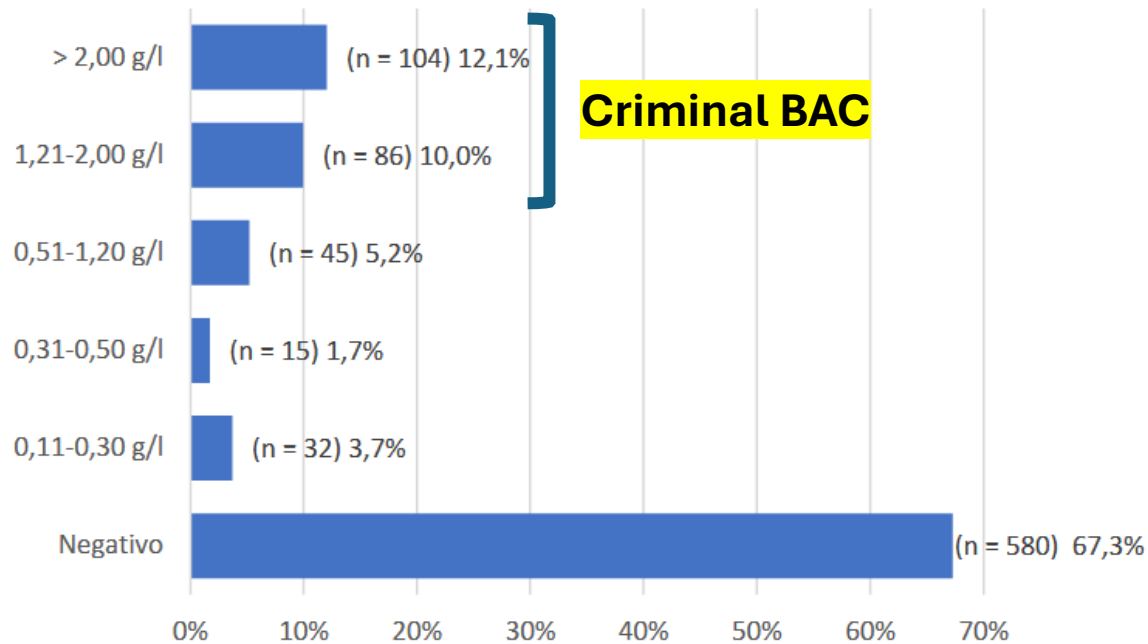


Source: <https://www.mjusticia.gob.es/es/institucional/organismos/instituto-nacional/documentacion/memorias>

Traffic fatalities autopsies in Spain (862 drivers, 200 pedestrians, 2023)

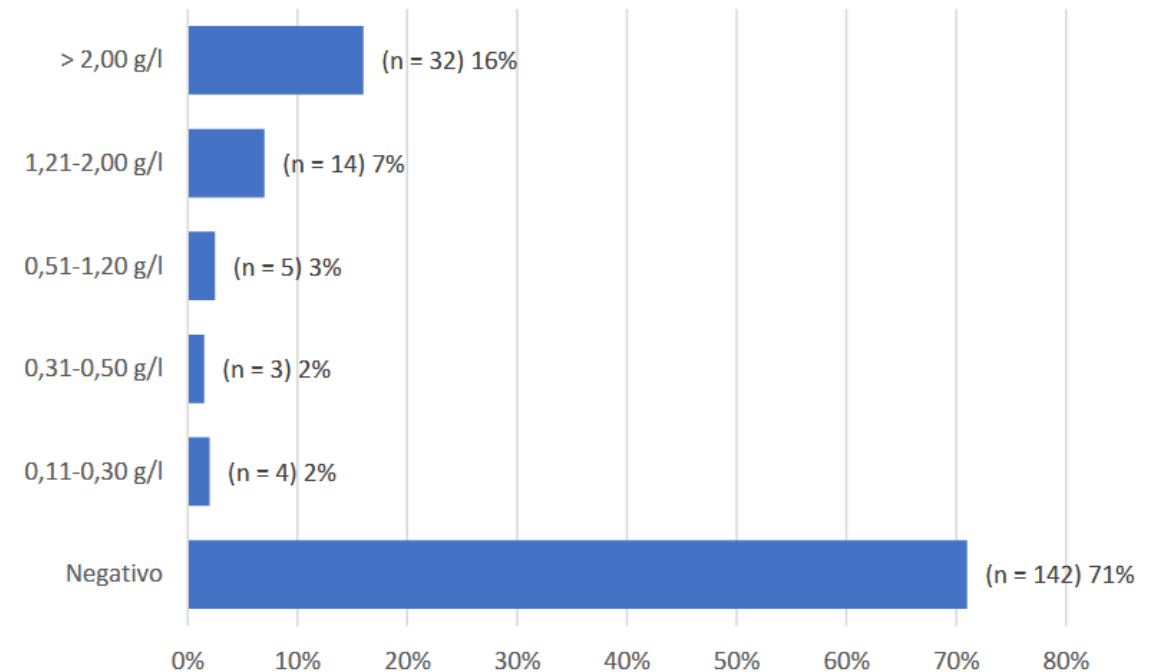
DRIVERS

GRÁFICO 11: CONDUCTORES (n = 862). DISTRIBUCIÓN SEGÚN LA TASA DE ALCOHOLEMIA



PEDESTRIANS

GRÁFICO 30: PEATONES (n = 200). DISTRIBUCIÓN SEGÚN LA TASA DE ALCOHOLEMIA

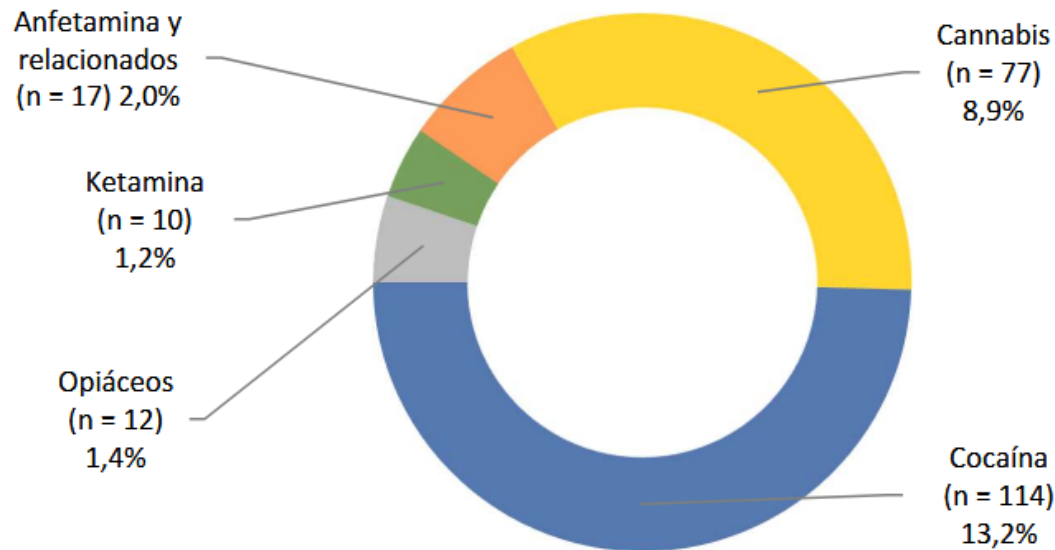


Source: <https://www.mjusticia.gob.es/es/institucional/organismos/instituto-nacional/documentacion/memorias>

Traffic fatalities autopsies in Spain (862 drivers, 200 pedestrians, 2023)

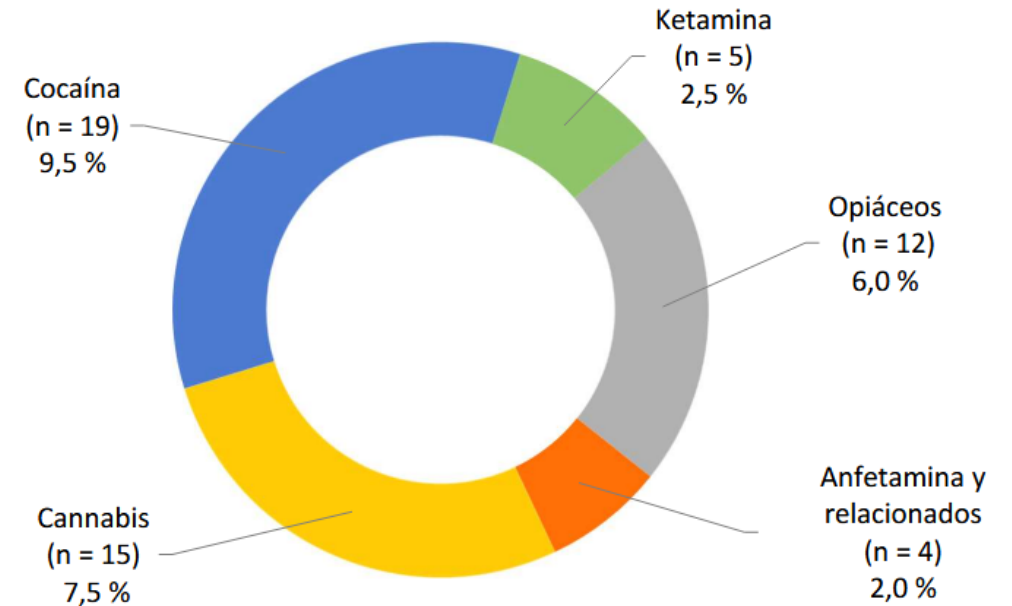
DRIVERS

GRÁFICO 12: CONDUCTORES (n = 862). DISTRIBUCIÓN PORCENTUAL DE LAS DROGAS DETECTADAS
(sin tener en cuenta las posibles asociaciones)



PEDESTRIANS

GRÁFICO 31: PEATONES (n = 200). DISTRIBUCIÓN PORCENTUAL DE LAS DROGAS DETECTADAS
(sin tener en cuenta posibles asociaciones)

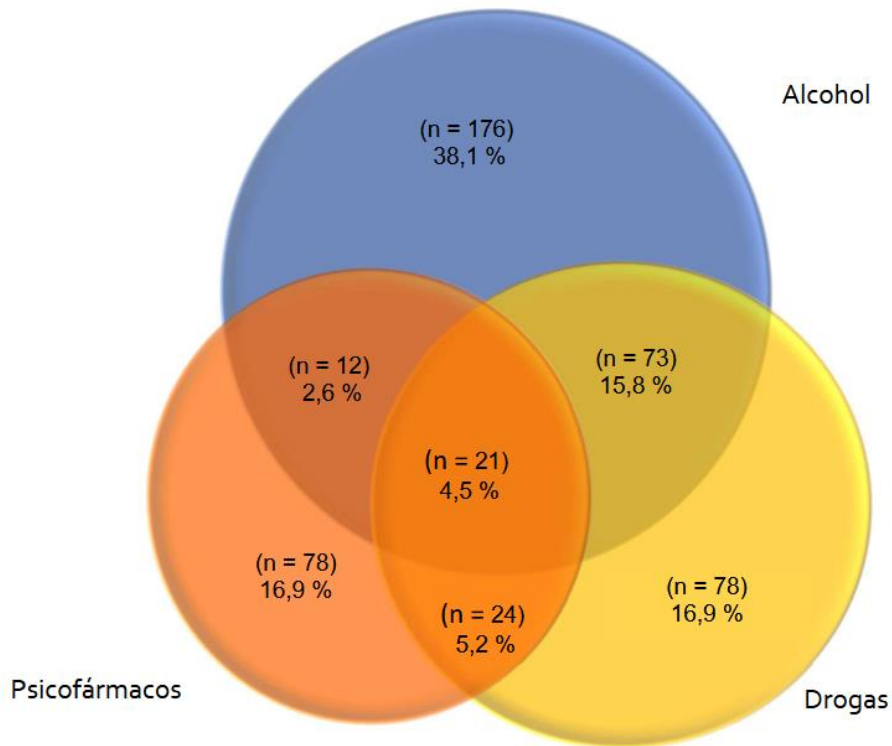


Source: <https://www.mjusticia.gob.es/es/institucional/organismos/instituto-nacional/documentacion/memorias>

Traffic fatalities autopsies in Spain (862 drivers, 200 pedestrians, 2023)

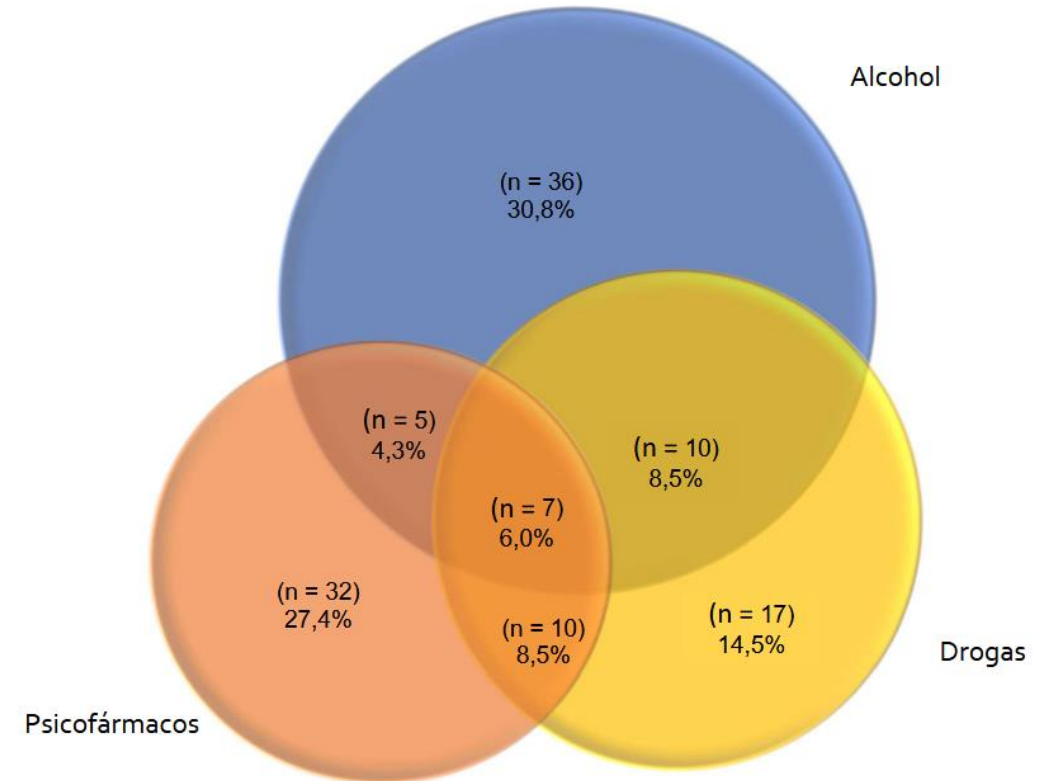
DRIVERS

GRÁFICO 15: CONDUCTORES POSITIVOS (n = 462). CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS RESULTADOS SEGÚN EL TIPO Y/O COMBINACIÓN DE SUSTANCIAS DETECTADAS



PEDESTRIANS

GRÁFICO 35: PEATONES POSITIVOS (n = 117). CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS RESULTADOS SEGÚN EL TIPO Y/O COMBINACIÓN DE SUSTANCIAS DETECTADAS

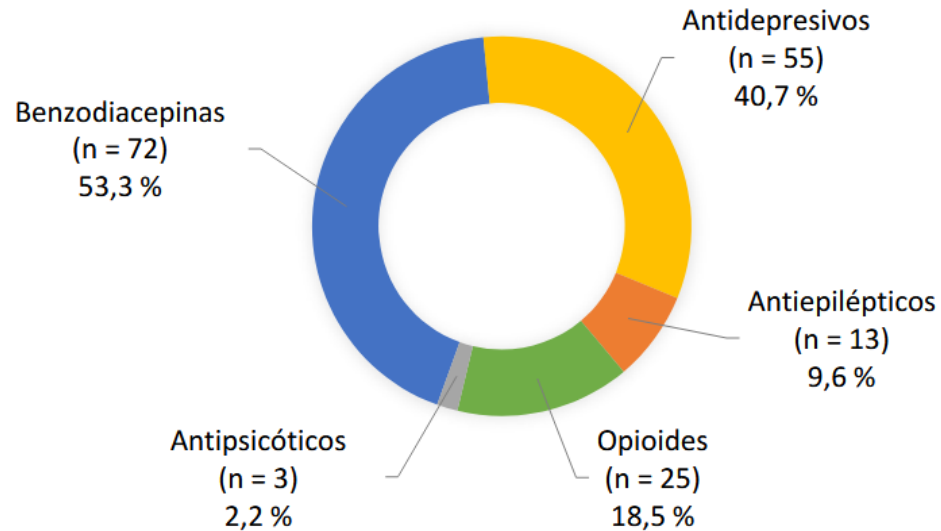


Source: <https://www.mjusticia.gob.es/es/institucional/organismos/instituto-nacional/documentacion/memorias>

Traffic fatalities autopsies in Spain (862 drivers, 200 pedestrians, 2023)

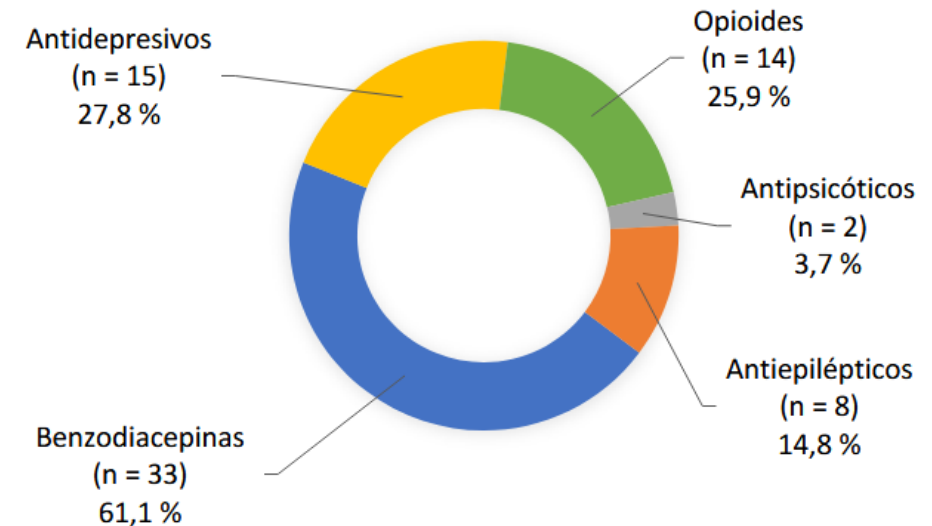
DRIVERS

GRÁFICO 25: CONDUCTORES POSITIVOS A PSICOFÁRMACOS (n = 135). DISTRIBUCIÓN PORCENTUAL DE LOS PSICOFÁRMACOS DETECTADOS (sin tener en cuenta las posibles asociaciones)



PEDESTRIANS

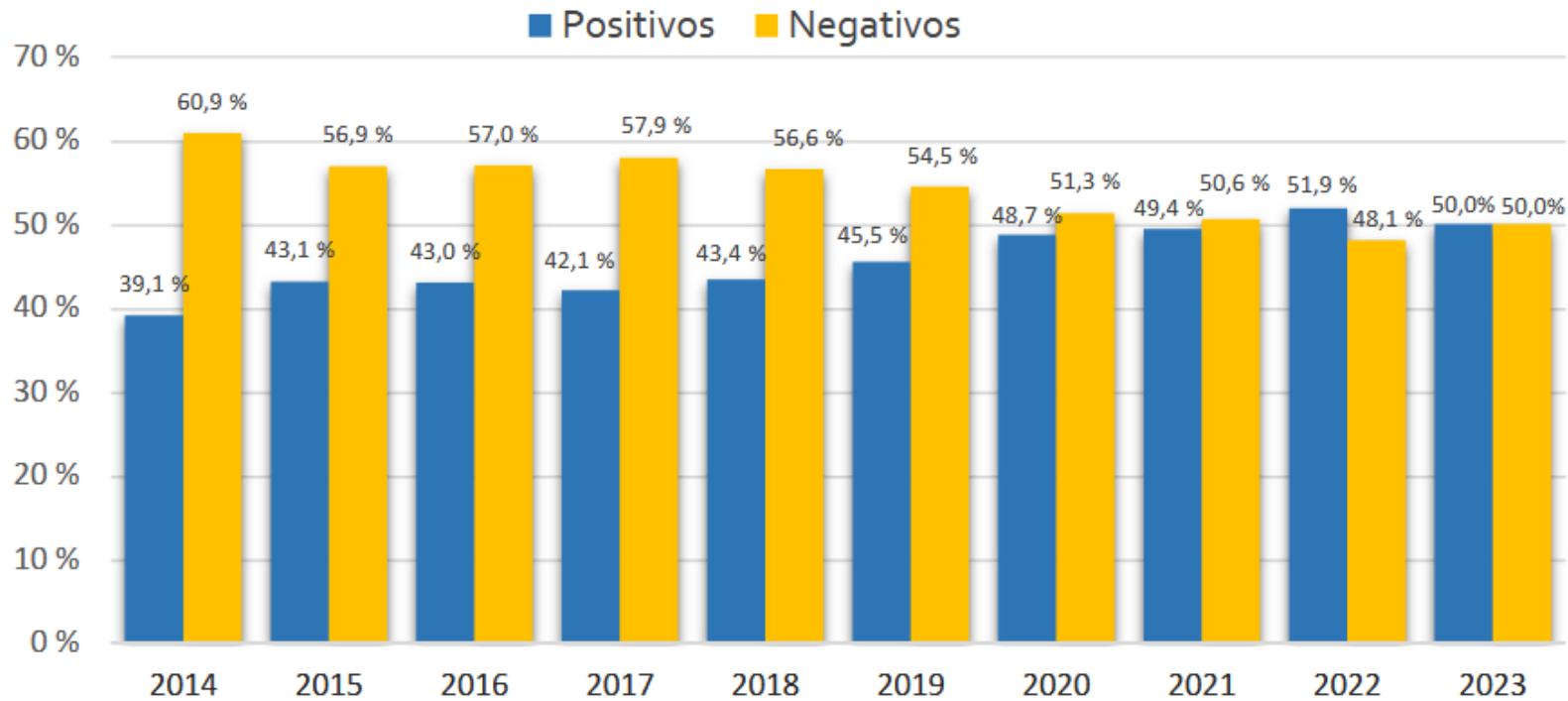
GRÁFICO 40: PEATONES POSITIVOS A PSICOFÁRMACOS (n = 54). DISTRIBUCIÓN PORCENTUAL DE LOS PSICOFÁRMACOS DETECTADOS



Source: <https://www.mjusticia.gob.es/es/institucional/organismos/instituto-nacional/documentacion/memorias>

Traffic fatalities autopsies in Spain (862 drivers, 200 pedestrians, 2023)

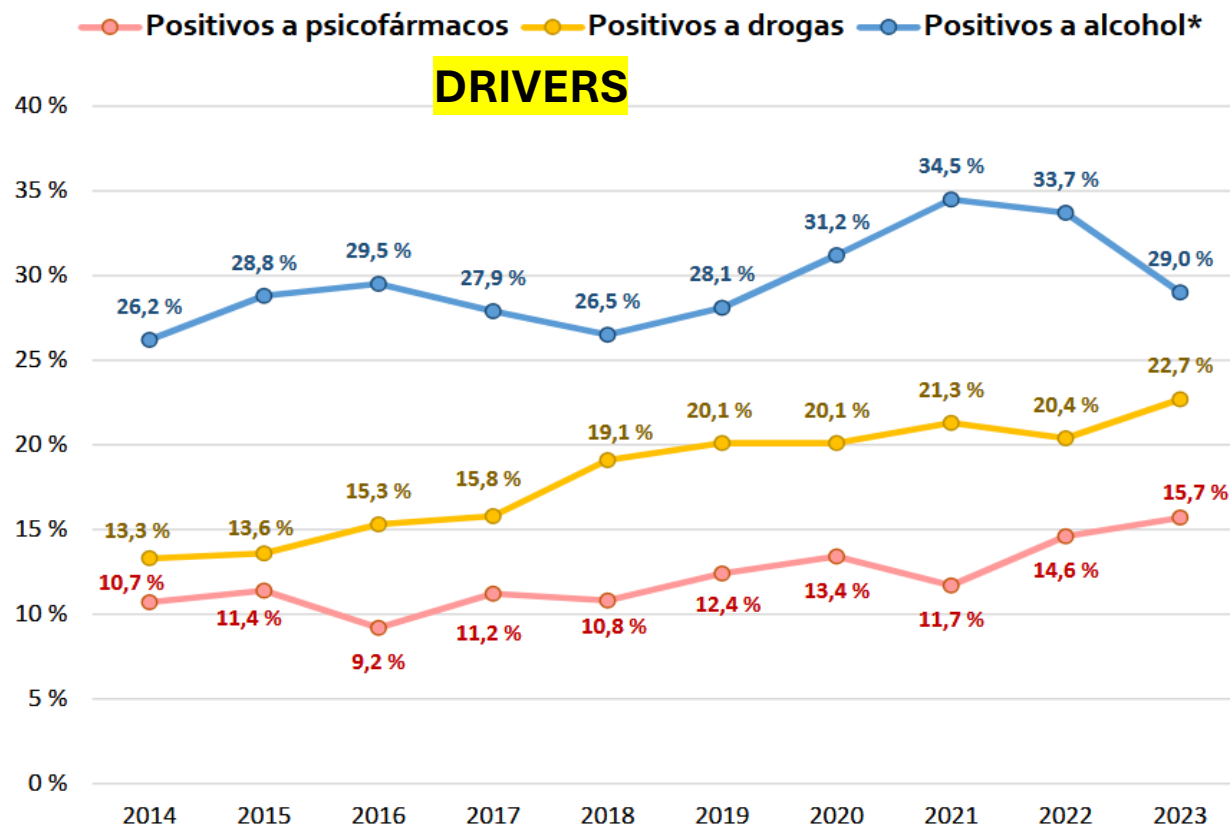
GRÁFICO 41: EVOLUCIÓN A LO LARGO DEL TIEMPO DEL PORCENTAJE DE
CONDUCTORES SEGÚN EL RESULTADO TOXICOLÓGICO
(umbral de alcohol en sangre: 0,30 g/l)



Source: <https://www.mjusticia.gob.es/es/institucional/organismos/instituto-nacional/documentacion/memorias>

Traffic fatalities autopsies in Spain (862 drivers, 200 pedestrians, 2023)

GRÁFICO 43: EVOLUCIÓN A LO LARGO DEL TIEMPO DEL PORCENTAJE DE CONDUCTORES POSITIVOS SEGÚN EL RESULTADO TOXICOLÓGICO

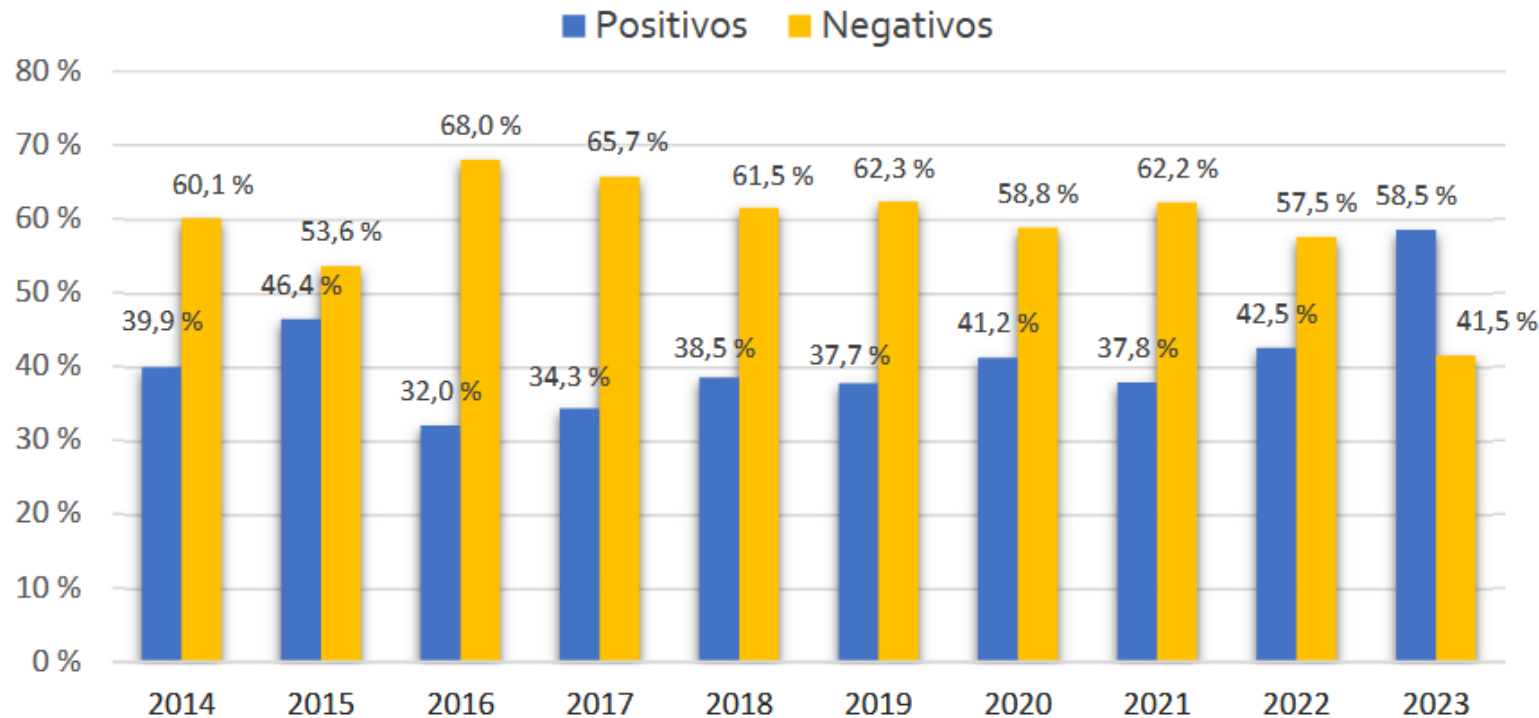


* Positivos a alcohol: concentración de alcohol en sangre igual o superior a 0,30 g/l.

Source: <https://www.mjusticia.gob.es/es/institucional/organismos/instituto-nacional/documentacion/memorias>

Traffic fatalities autopsies in Spain (862 drivers, 200 pedestrians, 2023)

GRÁFICO 42: EVOLUCIÓN A LO LARGO DEL TIEMPO DEL PORCENTAJE DE PEATONES
SEGÚN EL RESULTADO TOXICOLÓGICO



Source: <https://www.mjusticia.gob.es/es/institucional/organismos/instituto-nacional/documentacion/memorias>

Crashes with presence of alcohol and drugs

- 71% of the drivers involved in fatal crashes tested for alcohol and 62% for drugs
- 312 fatalities in 2022 in 288 fatal crashes with at least one driver over the legal BAC (record for the period 2016-2022)
 - 31% of all fatal crashes (30% rural, 35% urban)
 - 92% of drivers with a BAC over legal limit are male | 18 – 24 yo main age group
 - 72% of drivers with a BAC over the legal limit, with a “criminal” BAC (>1.2 g/l)
- 197 fatalities in 2022 in crashes with at least one driver testing positive to drugs (record for the period 2016-2022)
 - 22% of all fatal crashes and fatalities
 - 96% of drivers testing positive are male | 25 – 34 yo main age group
 - Cocaine (106 drivers) and cannabis (100 drivers) most frequently used drugs
- Not including Basque Country and Catalonia

Source: https://www.dgt.es/export/sites/web-DGT/galleries/downloads/dgt-en-cifras/publicaciones/informes_siniestralidad/Siniestralidad-relacionada-con-el-consumo-de-alcohol-y-drogas-2016-2022_vfinal.pdf

Drug roadside checks

- Special campaign, 19-25 august 2024
 - 225 946 drivers checked
 - 221 752 alcohol
 - 4 194 other drugs
 - 4 570 with a “legal” presence of alcohol (BAC below 0.5 g/l)
 - 3 801 tests resulted positive to alcohol (BAC above 0.5 g/l)
 - 2 156 alcohol
 - 1 645 other drugs
 - 1 203 cannabis
 - 565 cocaine
 - 233 amphetamine
- Goal for 2025:
 - 6 000 000 total checks (at least one every four drivers checked)
 - Plus 120 000 drug checks

Sources: <https://www.interior.gob.es/opencms/es/detalle/articulo/Mas-de-500-conductores-detectados-cada-dia-tras-haber-ingirido-alcohol-u-otras-drogas/> | <https://www.dgt.es/comunicacion/notas-de-prensa/20240426-Grande-Marlaska-presenta-un-paquete-de-medidas-para-reducir-la-siniestralidad-vial/>

Drug roadside checks

- 101 927 roadside tests in 2023 for cannabis, opiates, cocaine, amphetamine and meta-amphetamine
 - +75% 2022/2023
 - 52% positives
 - 6 700 937 roadside alcohol tests (only Guardia Civil, DGT data)
- 54 374 administrative proceedings for drugged driving
 - +108% 2022/2023
- Jan-Jun 2024, >62 000 roadside tests
 - >28 500 positives

Sources: <https://revista.dgt.es/es/reportajes/2024/10OCTUBRE/1015-N271-reportaje-drogas-carretera-2024.shtml> | https://www.fiscal.es/memorias/memoria2023/FISCALIA_SITE/index.html

Drugged driving administrative and criminal penalties

- Administrative fines, very serious administrative offense
 - 1 000 euros fine + detracton of 6 points (from the total of 12+5 points)
- Criminal code: driving **under the influence** of drugs (art. 379)
 - 3-6 months of prision
 - Or fine of 6-12 months (between 2 and 400 euros per day)
 - Or community work (31-180 days)
 - And ban to drive motor vehicles (including mopeds) for 1-4 years

Source: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1990-6396> | <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1995-25444>

Drugged driving administrative and criminal penalties

- The road safety public prosecutor established in 2019 a model for determining influence at roadside checks

ACTA DE SIGNOS EXTERNOS PARA LA DETERMINACIÓN DE LA INFLUENCIA DE DROGAS EN LA CONDUCCIÓN		NÚMERO DE DILIGENCIAS PENALES		Folio nº:
		NÚMERO DE EXPEDIENTE ADMINISTRATIVO		
Acta de signos externos observados en: D/Dª _____ con DNI/NIE/PAS/DNI nº _____, a las _____ horas del día _____, en el Km./Nº _____ de la carretera/calle _____, término municipal de _____ (_____) y partido judicial de _____.				
PRUEBAS REALIZADAS				
ALCOHOLEMIA	SI ☐ NO ☐	1ª mg/L a las _____ horas	2ª mg/L a las _____ horas	SUSTANCIAS DETECTADAS
INDICARIA DE DROGAS	SI ☐ NO ☐	☐ POSITIVO	☐ NEGATIVO	
MOTIVO DIFERENCIADOR QUE JUSTIFICA LA PRÁCTICA DE ESTAS PRUEBAS				
Las presentes pruebas se realizan debido a (art. 21 Reglamento General Circulación): ACCIDENTE ☐ INFRACCIÓN ☐ SÍNTOMAS ☐ CONTROL PREVENTIVO ☐				
INFORMACIÓN PREVIA SOBRE INGESTA DE MEDICACIÓN				
¿Se encuentra tomando algún tipo de sustancia o medicación? ☐ SI ☐ NO				
Nombre completo del fármaco y cantidad en ml/cucharadas o mg/comprimidos _____				
Dosis habitual: _____ ☐ MAÑANA ☐ TARDE ☐ NOCHE				
¿A qué hora tomó la última dosis? _____				
¿Motivo para dicho consumo? (información voluntaria) _____				
¿Ha consumido alguna cantidad de alcohol con dichos fármacos? ☐ SI ☐ NO ¿Cantidad y tipo de bebida? _____				
¿Hace cuando tiempo? _____				
SIGNOS EXTERNOS:				
A.- ACTITUD Y COMPORTAMIENTO:				
Actitud ante las preguntas y las pruebas que se le solicitan	Dominio del idioma:	☐ Domina el castellano o lengua cooficial pero no comprende lo que se le indica o ☐ Le cuesta mucho trabajo que entienda lo que se le plantea ☐ No domina el castellano o lengua cooficial		
	☐ Colabora voluntariamente			
	☐ Muestra un trato correcto y respetuoso			
	☐ Se muestra reticente, poco dispuesto y evasivo (dice estar dispuesto a colaborar pero recurre a excusas constantes para evitar la valoración)			
	☐ Agresivo verbalmente (incorpa a los agentes, insulta, detalla sus palabras): _____			
	☐ Agresivo físicamente (dicha agresión física puede dirigirse contra sí mismo, los agentes o los acompañantes del conductor)			
	☐ Mantiene una actitud estupefactiva (no reacciona ante las preguntas y las solicitudes que se le realizan)			
	☐ Se muestra adormilado			
	☐ Se muestra contento o eufórico			
	Otras observaciones: (detallar) _____			
B.- ASPECTO EXTERNO:				
Aspecto corporal general	Presenta heridas	☐ SI ☐ NO	Otras observaciones: (detallar)	
	Se rasca continuamente	☐ SI ☐ NO		
	Sudoración inapropiada	☐ SI ☐ NO		
	Respiración superficial	☐ SI ☐ NO		
Aspecto de la cara	Color pálido	☐ SI ☐ NO	Otras observaciones: (detallar)	
	Muy enrojecida	☐ SI ☐ NO		
	Nariz enrojecida	☐ SI ☐ NO		
	Esmilga constantemente	☐ SI ☐ NO		
Vestidos	Desarreglados	☐ SI ☐ NO	Otras observaciones: (detallar)	
	Sucios	☐ SI ☐ NO		
Otros	Olorhalitosis alcohólica	☐ SI ☐ NO		
	Olor a cannabis	☐ SI ☐ NO		

Source: <https://www.fiscal.es/-/el-acta-de-signos-un-paso-mas-para-medir-los-efectos-de-las-drogas-en-la-conduccion>

Administrative traffic tickets (2024)

- 5 413 100 tickets (excluding the Basque Country and Catalonia)
 - 4 826 246 tickets in 2015
 - 80 205 alcohol
 - 54 596 drugs
 - 92.816 mobile phone
 - 3 304 901 speed
 - 100.642 seatbelt
 - 8 679 CRS

Source: <https://www.dgt.es/menusecundario/dgt-en-cifras/dgt-en-cifras-resultados/?categorias=/Tema/Denuncias-e-ingresos/>

Criminal sentences 2023

- 127 998 preliminary proceedings
 - 68 791 art 379.2 (alcohol and drugs)
- 96 745 indictments/accusations for road safety crimes
 - 32.3% of the total indictments in Spain
 - 57% (52 088) art 379.2 (alcohol and drugs)
 - -10% with respect to 2022
 - 71% of proceedings in so-call fast-track trials
 - 84% of charges filed by the road safety public prosecutor
- 92 816 convictions/sentences
 - 34.6% of the total convictions/sentences in Spain
 - 90% agreement sentences
 - 54% (50 071) art 379.2 (alcohol and drugs)
- 55 918 ban-to-drive penalties, around 70 000 fines, 22 782 community work penalties and 546 road safety education programs + 941 inmates in 2023

Source: https://www.fiscal.es/memorias/memoria2023/FISCALIA_SITE/index.html

Criminal sentences 2023

- 50 071 sentences for driving with a BAC over 0,6 mg/l in air (1.2 gr/l blood) or under the influence of other drugs

Origin	Positives	Proceedings	%
Crashes	2 813	282	10%
Violations	5 831	59	1%
Random checks	44 296	62	0.1%
Total		406	

Relations between drug positives in roadside tests (only Guardia Civil) and follo-up proceedings

Source: https://www.fiscal.es/memorias/memoria2023/FISCALIA_SITE/index.html

Drugs in the Road Safety Spanish Strategy 2030

- 1. Trained and competent individuals
 - Improving mental and physical assessments and introducing health interventions to address recidivism
 - Fitness to drive check
 - General medical advice
- 2. Zero tolerance to risk behaviours
 - Enhancing monitoring of the highest-risk behaviours and the application of new technologies
 - Enhancing the role of vehicle technologies as an instrument for compliance with regulations
- 7. Data and knowledge for risk-based management
 - Obtaining and monitoring indicators relating to people's behaviour, vehicle and infrastructure safety, and post-accident response
- 8. Safe administrations, companies and organisations
 - Enhancing monitoring of the health of workers and professional drivers

Source: <https://seguridadvial2030.dgt.es/inicio/>

Drugs in the Road Safety Spanish Strategy 2030. Action Plan 2022-2023

- 22.1.7.02 Introducing specific actions aimed at driving-related repeat offenders after consuming alcohol and other drugs
- 22.2.1.06 Training of law enforcement officers
- 22.7.6.01 Publishing the control panel of key performance indicators
- 22.8.8.02 Fostering the prevention of drug dependence and addictions at the workplace

Source: <https://seguridadvial2030.dgt.es/inicio/>

Drugs in the Road Safety Spanish Strategy 2030. Action Plan 2022-2023

22.1.7.02 Introducing specific actions aimed at driving-related repeat offenders after consuming alcohol and other drugs

Development of a specific action project to address recidivism in alcohol- and drug-related driving offences, with the aim of presenting it to the Interterritorial Board SNS and to the National Health System Inter-Territorial Council and the Sector Conference on Drugs, and continue striving for coordination of actions between Autonomous Regions and Provincial Traffic Departments.

A Working Group will be created to coordinate the actions in this line of work, with the participation of the Ministry of Health and the Directorate-General for Traffic, along with experts if deemed necessary.

Organization in charge: DGT/SGFEV

Participating Organizations: MSANIDAD (Directorate-General for Public Health and Government Delegation for the National Drugs Plan), Autonomous Regions, DGT/UN, DGT/JPT

Source: <https://seguridadvial2030.dgt.es/inicio/>

Drugs in the Road Safety Spanish Strategy 2030. Action Plan 2022-2023

22.2.1.06 Training of law enforcement officers

This action includes the design and implementation of the annual training programme for the Traffic Division of the Civil Guard and is carried out at the Traffic School in Mérida. The core element of this plan consists of specialisation and refresher courses covering the various categories and specific functions of the Division: management, motorcyclists, police reports, Traffic Research and Analysis Group (GIAT), staff assigned to the Traffic Operations Centre (COTA) and transport inspections. Additional courses are also offered to regional, local and international police forces.

This action is supported by other activities promoted by the Directorate-General for Traffic in areas such as application of the sanctioning procedure (courses for Provincial Headquarters of the Guardia Civil and local police forces) and alcohol and other **drug** testing (courses for local police forces).

Organization in charge: DGT/SGGMT, ATGC

Participating Organizations: DGT/ONSV, DGT/UN, DGT/JPT, PPLL

Source: <https://seguridadvial2030.dgt.es/inicio/>

Drugs in the Road Safety Spanish Strategy 2030. Action Plan 2022-2023

22.7.6.01 Publishing the control panel of key performance indicators

In 2022, the first control panel of key performance indicators for the Strategy will be published. The indicators will be obtained within the framework of the European BASELINE project, which aims to standardise definitions and methodologies in all European countries. The first control panel will contain the following indicators: speed, seat belt/CRS, helmet, distractions (mobile phone), alcohol and other drugs, and vehicles.

The control panel will be regularly reviewed and updated throughout the lifetime of the Strategy.

Organization in charge: DGT/ONSV

Participating Organizations: BASELINE, ATGC, PPLL

Source: <https://seguridadvial2030.dgt.es/inicio/>

Drugs in the Road Safety Spanish Strategy 2030. Action Plan 2022-2023

22.8.8.02 Fostering the prevention of drug dependence and addictions at the workplace

Fostering the prevention of drug dependence and addictions to address the challenges arising from the consumption of alcohol, drugs and other substances at the workplace, identifying and seeking solutions to the situations and risks arising from such consumption as part of a policy of prevention.

This corresponds to Measure 9 of the "Action plan to minimise the impact of traffic accidents on work-related accidents" of the Occupational Road Safety WG at the National Health and Safety at Work Commission.

Organization in charge: AA.PP., social partners represented on the CNSST

Participating Organizations:

Source: <https://seguridadvial2030.dgt.es/inicio/>

Drugs in the Road Safety Spanish Strategy 2030. Action Plan 2024-2025

- 22.1.7.02 Introducing specific actions focusing on repeat offenders of infringements related to driving after having consumed alcohol and other drugs
- 22.2.1.06 Training of law enforcement officers
- 24.2.2.07 Increased alcohol and drug testing (new in 2024-2025)
- 24.2.7.01 Enhanced monitoring of professional transport (new in 2024-2025)
- 24.7.6.01 Obtaining key performance indicators and publication of the scorecard (new in 2024-2025)
- 22.8.8.02 Fostering drug prevention schemes and addictions in the workplace

Source: <https://seguridadvial2030.dgt.es/inicio/>

Drugs in the Road Safety Spanish Strategy 2030. Action Plan 2024-2025

24.2.2.07 Increased alcohol and drug testing

This action is part of **Measure 4 of the 2024 Emergency Plan**.

The preventive alcohol testing to be performed on the roads will increase by 400,000, further to around six million by the end of this year. In addition, drug testing will increase by 20,000, reaching a total of 120,000 throughout 2024.

Responsible body: DGT/SGGMT, DGT/JPT, ATGC

Participating bodies:

Source: <https://seguridadvial2030.dgt.es/inicio/>

Drugs in the Road Safety Spanish Strategy 2030. Action Plan 2024-2025

24.2.7.01 Enhanced monitoring of professional transport

This action is part of **Measure 6 of the 2024 Emergency Plan**.

Monitoring of professional transport and transport by van, particularly on weekdays will be enhanced. In addition, more alcohol and **drug** tests will be performed on professional drivers.

Responsible body: ATGC

Participating bodies:

Source: <https://seguridadvial2030.dgt.es/inicio/>

Drugs in the Road Safety Spanish Strategy 2030. Action Plan 2024-2025

24.7.6.01 Obtaining key performance indicators and publication of the scorecard

The necessary statistical analysis and field work will be conducted to obtain the key performance indicators (KPIs): speed, belt/CRS, helmet, distractions (mobile telephones), alcohol and other drugs, and vehicles. The annual scorecard will be published.

Tasks completed in 2022-2023:

- Participation in the European Baseline project and publication of the first KPI report as part of the Strategy.

Next steps for the 2024-2025 period:

- Participation in the European Trendline project and regular KPI updates.

Responsible body: DGT/ONSV

Participating bodies: TRENDLINE, ATGC, PP.LL.

Source: <https://seguridadvial2030.dgt.es/inicio/>

Landmark study 1, EDAP 2021 (DGT)

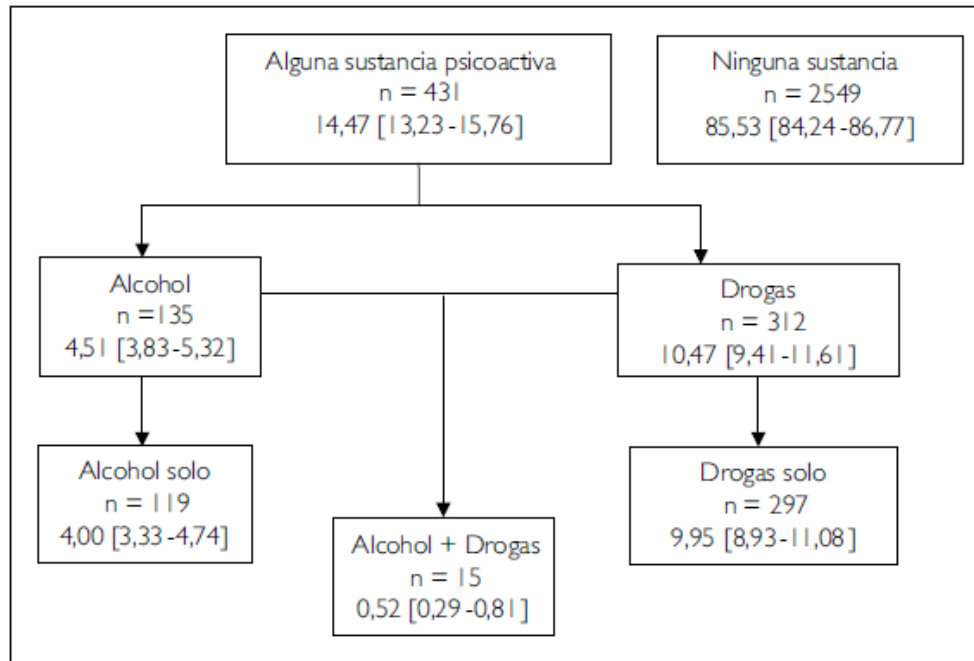
- DRUID 2008-2009
- EDAP 2013, 2015, 2018 y 2021
- Radom sample
- New cutoff values in 2021
- EDAP 2018 (2 881 drivers, random)
 - 8% recent drug use
 - 7% without alcohol
 - Cannabis, then cocaine
 - 5% recent alcohol use (> 0.05 mg/l of air)
 - 4% without any other drug
 - More frequent presence in males, young drivers, nights and weekends

Source: <https://www.dgt.es/conoce-la-dgt/que-hacemos/conocimiento-e-investigacion/edap21/>

Landmark study 1, EDAP 2021 (DGT)

- EDAP 2021 (3 009 drivers, random)

Figura I. Casos positivos a alcohol/drogas según agrupaciones de sustancias. Casos positivos a alcohol según la determinación en aire espirado. Casos positivos a drogas según el límite de cuantificación o punto de corte analítico del estudio EDAP 2021 confirmados en laboratorio en fluido oral



Source: <https://www.dgt.es/conoce-la-dgt/que-hacemos/conocimiento-e-investigacion/edap21/>

Alguna sustancia psicoactiva
n = 431
14,47 [13,23 - 15,76]

Ninguna sustancia
n = 2549
85,53 [84,24 - 86,77]

Alcohol
n = 135
4,51 [3,83 - 5,32]

Drogas
n = 312
10,47 [9,41 - 11,61]

Alcohol solo
n = 119
4,00 [3,33 - 4,74]

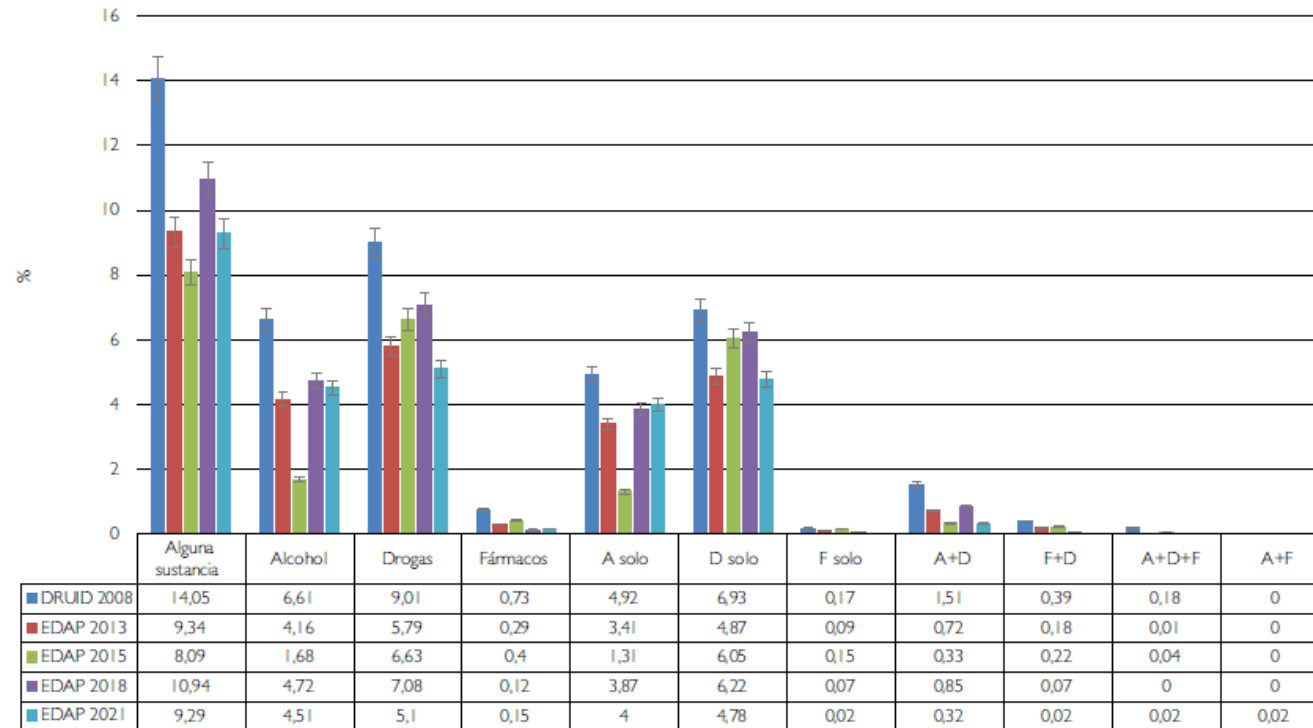
Alcohol + Drogas
n = 15
0,52 [0,29 - 0,81]

Drogas solo
n = 297
9,95 [8,93 - 11,08]

Landmark study 1, EDAP 2021 (DGT)

- EDAP 2021 (DRUID, EDATs, with DRUID cutoff values)

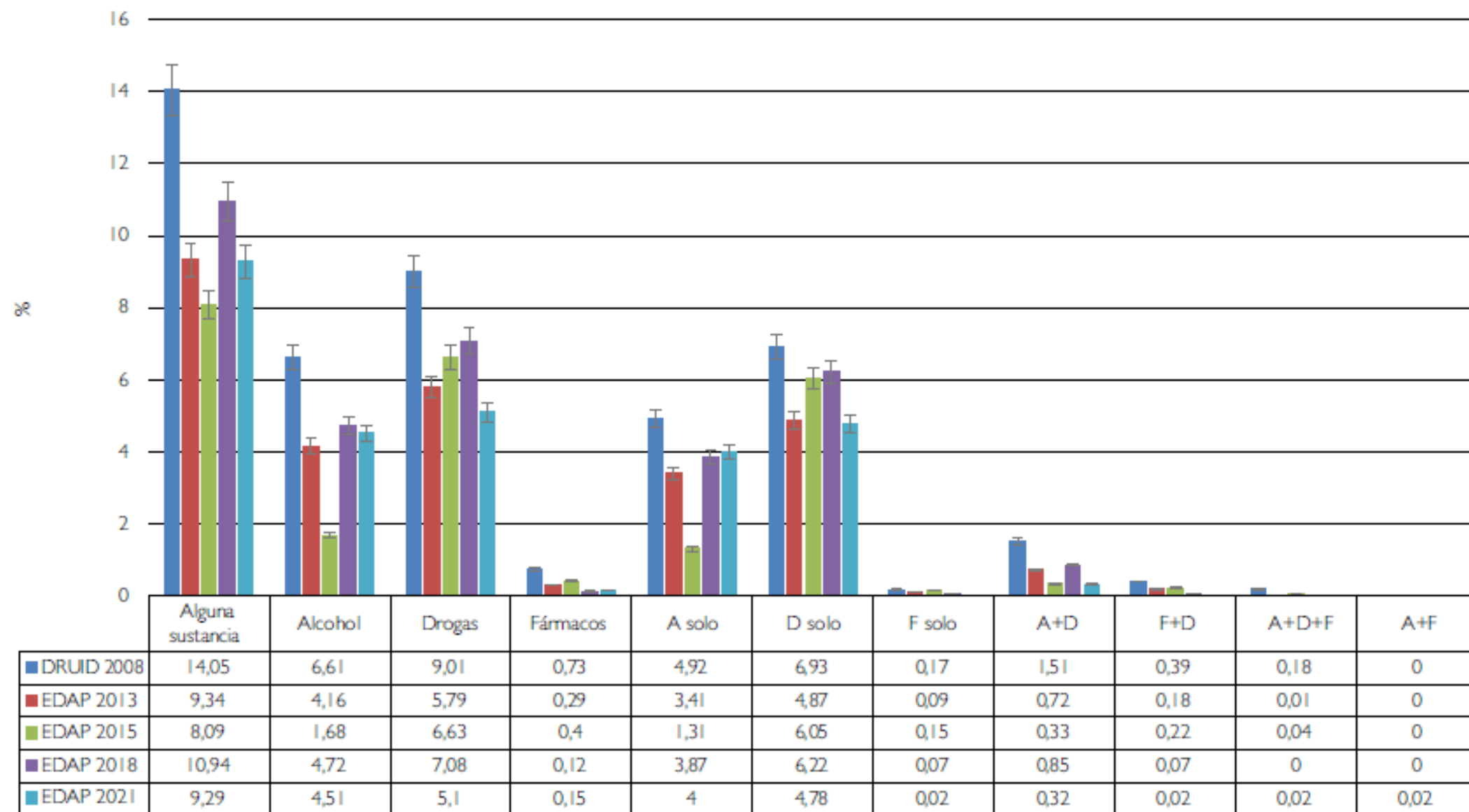
Figura 14. Evolución del consumo de alcohol, drogas y fármacos en la conducción (Años 2008, 2013, 2015, 2018 y 2021)



A: alcohol, D: drogas, F: fármacos.

Source: <https://www.dgt.es/conoce-la-dgt/que-hacemos/conocimiento-e-investigacion/edap21/>

Figura 14. Evolución del consumo de alcohol, drogas y fármacos en la conducción (Años 2008, 2013, 2015, 2018 y 2021)



A: alcohol, D: drogas, F: fármacos.

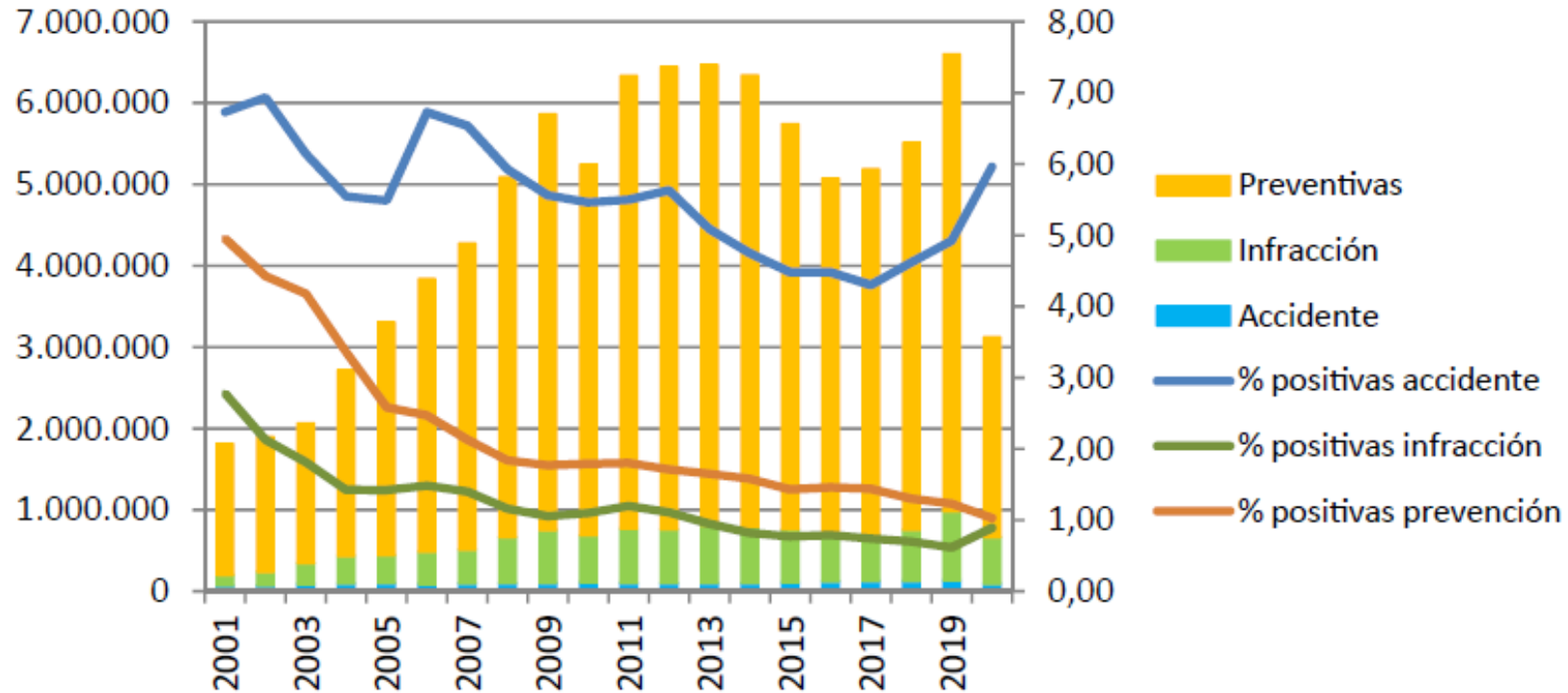
Landmark study 2, Systematic Review on Drugs and Driving (DGT)

- Contents
 - Number of alcohol tests in Spain
 - Number of drug tests in Spain
 - Review of previous studies on psychoactive drug use in drivers (EDAPs)
 - ITF and ROADPOL surveys on roadside checks
 - Systematic review commissioned to the Asociación Colaboración Cochrane Iberoamericana
 - Analysis of the presence of drugs in negative samples
 - Conclusions
 - Annexes

Source: <https://www.dgt.es/conoce-la-dgt/que-hacemos/conocimiento-e-investigacion/revision-sistemica-sobre-drogas-y-conduccion>

Landmark study 2, Systematic Review on Drugs and Driving (DGT)

Controles de alcohol y resultados realizados por la ATGC, 2000-2020

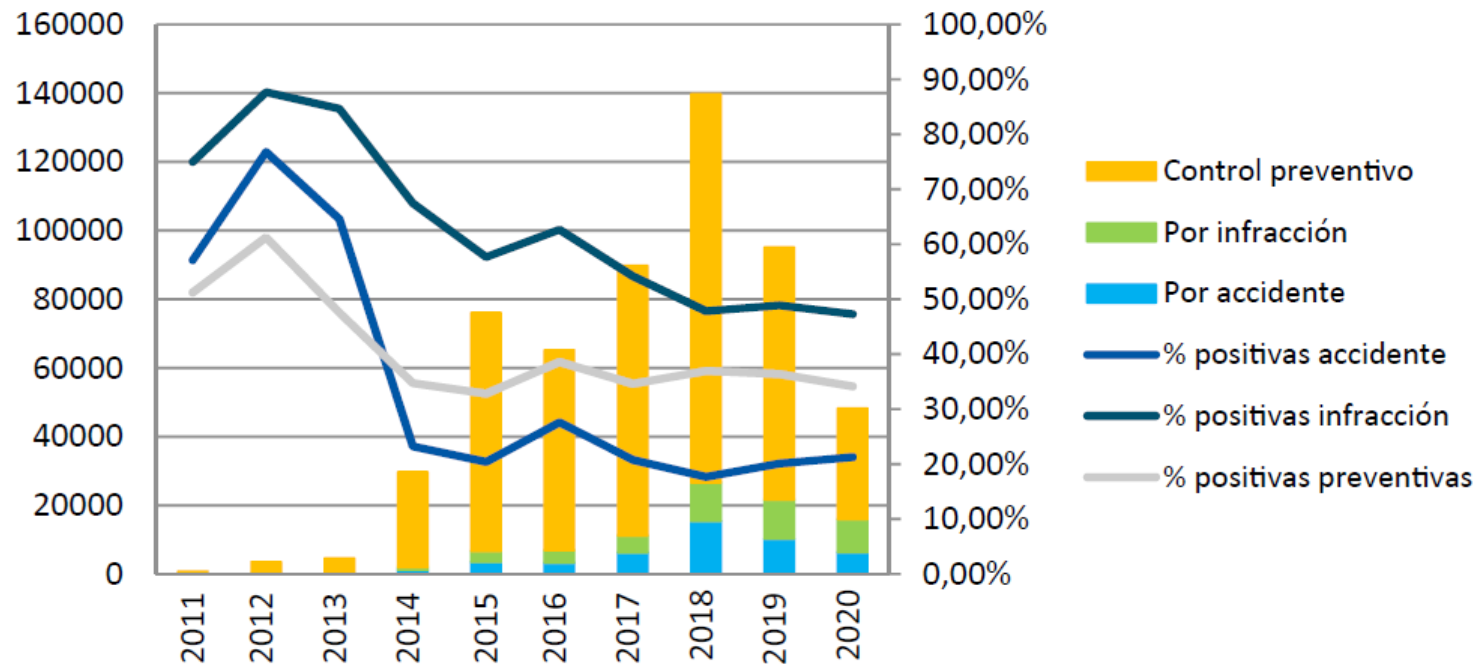


Fuente: ATGC

Source: <https://www.dgt.es/conoce-la-dgt/que-hacemos/conocimiento-e-investigacion/revision-sistemica-sobre-drogas-y-conduccion>

Landmark study 2, Systematic Review on Drugs and Driving (DGT)

Controles de drogas y resultados de screening realizados por la ATGC, 2011-2020



Fuente: ATGC

Source: <https://www.dgt.es/conoce-la-dgt/que-hacemos/conocimiento-e-investigacion/revision-sistemica-sobre-drogas-y-conduccion>

Landmark study 2, Systematic Review on Drugs and Driving (DGT)

- ITF and ROADPOL surveys
 - Spain among the first countries in introducing saliva test
 - Differences among countries in the selection of substances and selection of cutoff values (Spain among the lowest values)
 - Spain among the countries with a larger number of drug tests (AT and FR leading)
 - Spain among the few countries conducting tests after violations (in addition to crashes and random tests)
 - Normally blood samples for validation tests
 - Differences in substances tested
 - Influence determined normally by police agents, but also by judges
 - 5-12% false positives among countries

Source: <https://www.dgt.es/conoce-la-dgt/que-hacemos/conocimiento-e-investigacion/revision-sistemica-sobre-drogas-y-conduccion>

Landmark study 2, Systematic Review on Drugs and Driving (DGT)

- Cutoff values
 - Each substance has a cutoff value (technically/detectability based)
 - Lack of consensus values around the various countries
 - Spanish values selected after
 - Reviewing occupation health and safety internationally recommended values
 - Systematic review commissioned to the Asociación Colaboración Cochrane Iberoamericana (validated the first selection of cutoff values)

Source: <https://www.dgt.es/conoce-la-dgt/que-hacemos/conocimiento-e-investigacion/revision-sistemica-sobre-drogas-y-conduccion>

Landmark study 2, Systematic Review on Drugs and Driving (DGT)

ANALITO	Cutoff saliva (ng/mL)			
	EWDTs	SAMHSA	NSC-ADID	DGT
6-AM	2	2	2	2
Anfetamina	15	15	15	15
Benzoilecgonina (BE)	8	8	8	8
Cocaína	8	8	8	8
Codeína	15	15	5	5
Ketamina	10			10
MDA	15	15	15	15
MDEA	15	15		15
MDMA	15	15	15	15
Metadona	20		10	10
Metanfetamina	15	15	15	15
Morfina	15	15	5	5
THC	2	2	2	2

Source: <https://www.dgt.es/conoce-la-dgt/que-hacemos/conocimiento-e-investigacion/revision-sistemica-sobre-drogas-y-conduccion>

Landmark study 2, Systematic Review on Drugs and Driving (DGT)

- Systematic review commissioned to the Asociación Colaboración Cochrane Iberoamericana (validated the first selection of cutoff values)
 - Study search conducted in 2019 and updated in 2021
 - Cutoff values for **impairment** (reduction in driving skills)
 - 91 references evaluated, 10 finally included
 - DRUID 2008-2009 (13 UE countries participated, including Spain | used by NO, UK)
 - Norwegian Ministry of Transport and Communications
 - UK's DfT
 - Danish legislation
 - NSC and International Council of Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety
 - Scientific bodies such as Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences and Gruppo Tossicologi Forensi Italiani
 - ROSITA Project
 - The review corroborated the cutoff values used by DGT

Source: <https://www.dgt.es/conoce-la-dgt/que-hacemos/conocimiento-e-investigacion/revision-sistemica-sobre-drogas-y-conduccion>

Landmark study 2, Systematic Review on Drugs and Driving (DGT)

- Analysis of the presence of drugs in negative samples
 - Trying to identify new types of synthetic drugs
 - Normally when roadside positive to amphetamine and meta-amphetamine in saliva tests, then negative in blood sample tests
 - 50 samples (plans for an additional 200 more)
 - 2 samples (4%) tested positive to new drugs
 - 39 samples positive to tobacco (78% of the total), 11 to medicine drugs (22% of the total) and 1 to insecticide (?)

Source: <https://www.dgt.es/conoce-la-dgt/que-hacemos/conocimiento-e-investigacion/revision-sistemica-sobre-drogas-y-conduccion>

Final issues

- Despite thorough work to date in Spain, drugs still a critical issue
- Lack of consensus at EU level between drug presence levels and crash risk
- Lack of consensus at EU level on how to measure on the spot the influence of drugs on driving performance
- Open debate on cannabis consumption effect and crash risk
- Need to implement health interventions in substance abuse cases

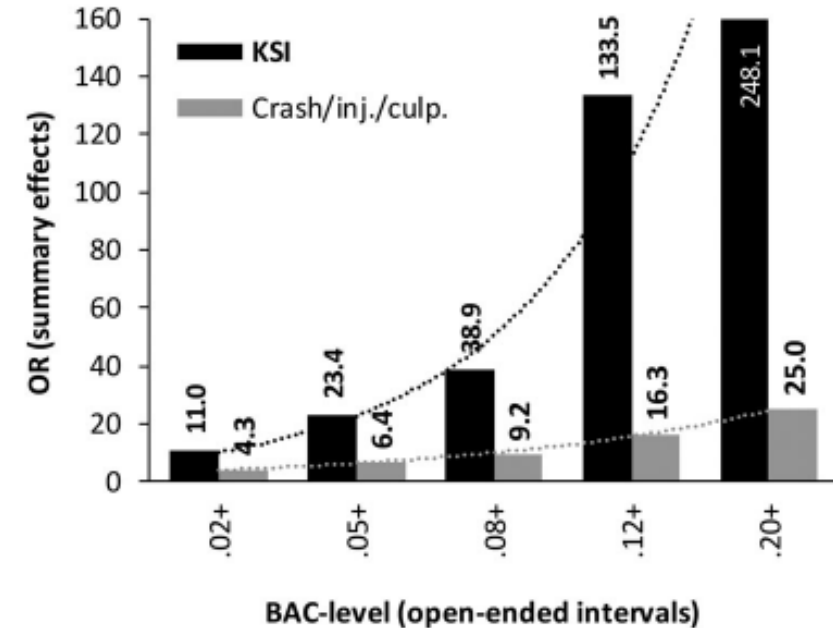


Figure 3. Model-predicted ORs from multilevel metaregression models for KSI and crash/injury/culpability; open-ended BAC intervals (statistically significant ORs in bold).

Source: Alcohol and driving—How bad is the combination? A meta-analysis. Alena Katharina Høye and Ingeborg Storesund Hesjevoll- Department of Safety, Institute of Transport Economics, Oslo, Norway.
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/epdf/10.1080/15389588.2023.2204984?needAccess=true>

Thank you