



Police's Experience in Tackling Drink Driving

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THE SAFEST ROADS IN EUROPE ... How Is it Possible?





**Not a Quick Fix
It's a Long and
Winding Road**



**Long-Term
Strategic
Partnership**





Annex 1: Overview of the estimated European prevalence of psychoactive substances in drivers

		Inhabitants (million)	negative	amphetamines	cocaine	THC	illicit opiates	benzodiazepines	Z-drugs	medicinal opioids and anesthetics	alcohol	alcohol+drugs	drugs+drugs
Northern Europe	DK	5.4	95.52 94.72-96.2	0.02 0.0-0.16	–	0.2 0.09-0.43	–	0.47 0.28-0.79	0.32 0.17-0.59	0.79 0.53-1.18	2.53 2.02-3.15	0.1 0.03-0.3	0.06 0.02-0.24
	FI	5.3	97.15 96.58-97.63	0.05 0.02-0.19	0.03 0.01-0.16	0.04 0.01-0.17	–	0.79 0.56-1.13	0.36 0.21-0.6	0.56 0.37-0.85	0.64 0.43-0.94	0.08 0.03-0.23	0.29 0.16-0.52
	NO	4.7	97.03 96.67-97.36	0.06 0.02-0.13	0.06 0.03-0.14	0.48 0.36-0.64	–	0.84 0.67-1.05	0.49 0.54-0.88	0.16 0.10-0.27	0.32 0.23-0.46	0.07 0.03-0.15	0.28 0.19-0.42
	SE	9.1	98.66 98.34-98.92	0.07 0.03-0.17	–	0.03 0.01-0.12	–	0.19 0.11-0.33	0.31 0.20-0.48	0.63 0.46-0.86	NA	NA	0.12 0.06-0.25
	Total N-EU	93.3	97.32	0.05	0.02	0.16	0.00	0.51	0.40	0.56	1.20	0.05	0.17
Eastern Europe	CZ	10.3	97.2 96.39-97.33	0.36 0.17-0.72	–	0.46 0.25-0.86	–	0.62 0.36-1.07	–	0.21 0.08-0.52	0.99 0.65-1.53	0.05 0.01-0.28	0.11 0.03-0.38
	HU	10.1	97.68 97.04-98.18	–	0.04 0.01-0.21	0.19 0.08-0.44	–	1.5 1.11-2.03	0.07 0.02-0.26	0.11 0.04-0.32	0.15 0.06-0.38	–	0.27 0.13-0.54
	IT	3.4	94.49 93.09-95.61	0.22 0.07-0.66	–	–	–	1.41 0.9-2.23	–	–	3.86 2.93-5.06	0.03 0.0-0.36	–
	PL	38.2	97.63 97.11-98.05	0.05 0.01-0.18	–	0.57 0.38-0.85	0.09 0.04-0.25	0.14 0.06-0.31	–	0.03 0.01-0.15	1.47 1.14-1.9	–	0.02 0.0-0.14
	Total E-EU	96.7	97.57	0.09	0.01	0.47	0.06	0.52	0.02	0.08	1.10	0.01	0.07
Southern Europe	ES	44.5	85.15 83.87-86.34	0.11 0.04-0.3	1.49 1.12-1.97	5.99 5.22-6.87	0.05 0.01-0.2	1.4 1.05-1.87	–	0.19 0.09-0.41	3.92 3.3-4.66	1.14 0.83-1.58	0.57 0.36-0.89
	IT	59.1	84.99 82.95-86.32	–	1.25 0.78-2.01	1.15 0.71-1.89	0.3 0.12-0.78	0.97 0.57-1.57	–	0.53 0.25-1.09	8.59 7.19-10.23	1.01 0.59-1.71	1.22 0.75-1.97
	PT	10.6	90.01 89.04-90.91	–	0.03 0.01-0.16	1.38 1.07-1.8	0.15 0.07-0.33	2.73 2.27-3.29	–	0.11 0.04-0.27	4.93 4.29-5.64	0.42 0.26-0.67	0.23 0.12-0.44
	Total S-EU	128.6	85.52	0.04	1.23	3.06	0.19	1.30	0.00	0.36	6.43	1.01	0.87
Western Europe	BE	10.6	89.35 88.18-90.41	–	0.2 0.09-0.43	0.35 0.19-0.64	0.09 0.03-0.28	2.01 1.57-2.59	0.22 0.10-0.47	0.75 0.51-1.3	6.42 5.59-7.36	0.31 0.16-0.58	0.3 0.16-0.58
	NL	16.4	94.49 93.81-95.1	0.19 0.1-0.36	0.3 0.18-0.5	1.67 1.34-2.07	0.01 0.009	0.4 0.25-0.62	0.04 0.01-0.15	0.16 0.08-0.32	2.15 1.78-2.6	0.24 0.13-0.42	0.35 0.22-0.56
	Total W-EU	181.4	92.46	0.12	0.26	1.15	0.04	1.03	0.11	0.39	3.83	0.27	0.33
Weighted European mean		500.0	92.57	0.08	0.42	1.32	0.07	0.90	0.12	0.35	3.48	0.37	0.39

Note: Prevalences in percentage; 95 % confidence intervals in *italics*.



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03-09-15 N

UP-331

050

19:59:30

144399

d:000498m

068596m

t0'00'25.85s

108km/t



1



Power of Police Roadside

- The police have the power to "stop and control" drivers roadside without any reason.
- The police have the power to do alcohol breath screening tests (and rapid saliva screening tests) without any prior suspicion.
 - Signs and symptoms - "grounds for believing"
- In 1996 evidential breath testing of drink driving by the police was introduced.





The Drink Driving Regulation

- As the first country in the world, a fixed blood alcohol concentration (BAC) legal limit (0,05%) was introduced in 1936.
- In 2001 the legal limit was reduced to 0,02%.
- *Since 1959, the police have been allowed, if drug influence is suspected, to request blood analysis for illegal and prescribed drugs affecting driving performance.*
- *Since 2011 blood drug concentration limits for drugs (28) similar to BAC limits for alcohol; 0,2, 0,5 and 1,2.*



Sanctions

- 0,2 -0,5: a fine of 1 monthly (gross) salary (a criminal record) NB! Novice drivers (2 years)/or special conditions a minimum 6 months driving ban
- 0,51-1,2: a fine of 1,5 monthly (gross) salary and a conditional or unconditional sentence of imprisonment. A minimum 1 year driving ban
- 1,21 - : a fine of 1,5 monthly (gross) salary and a unconditional sentence of imprisonment (21 days). A minimum 2 years driving ban





2



ROADSIDE CONTROLS

PREVENTION



DETECTION

Impact on drivers' perception of the possibility of getting caught for traffic violations (i.e. the subjective risk)



INTELLIGENCE LED-POLICING

Who deserve special police attention?

- ~ 10,000 drivers arrested annually due to suspected impaired driving
- More than 90% of the samples from the police contained at least one drug
- Average 2-3 substances' per case
- Average 90% Male
- Average 50% Driving Without a License
- Addicts



TRAFFIC CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Effective and Efficient Prevention and Detection



HIGH-PERFORMANCE CULTURE

Performance Indicators





3





4

SUMMING-UP





THE KEYS TO SUCCESS



The Law and
Sanctions



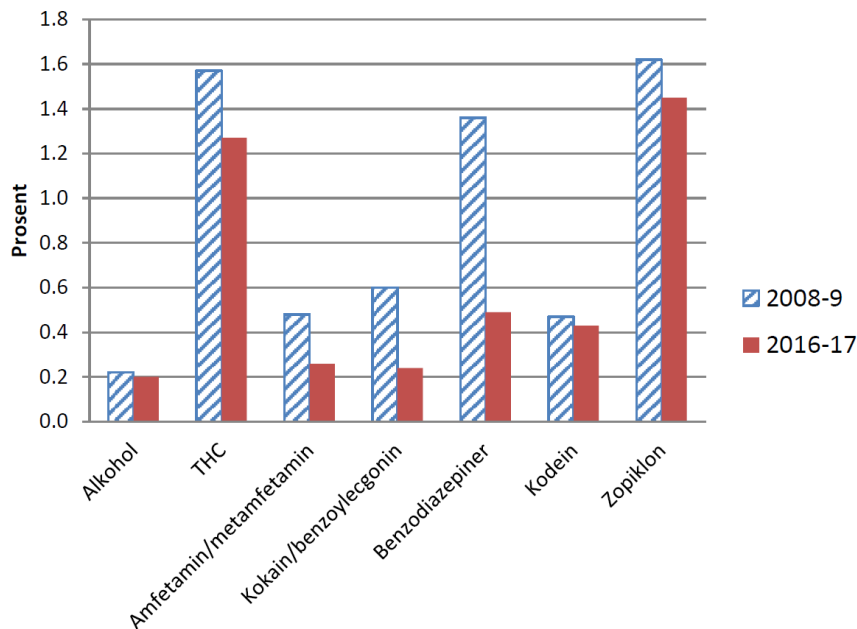
Police Enforcement



Socially unacceptable



NATIONAL ROADSIDE SURVEYS



Alcohol consumption in Norway had increased by 40 per cent in 15 years ...
- reached a peak in 2008 with 6.8 liters of pure alcohol. After 2008, sales have gradually been reduced ...

National Plan of Action for Road Traffic Safety 2018–2021



- The police will test all drivers who are stopped for police roadside inspections for intoxication.
- The police will increase the use of saliva analyses in order to detect the use of intoxicants other than alcohol.
- The police will consider the use of the intervention talks model in collaboration with intoxication services in the municipality, to provide guidance and treatment for those regularly coming into contact with the service or authorities.
- The police will take the initiative to establish Samhandlingsforum for rusfri trafikk ('Interaction forum for intoxicant-free traffic') in collaboration with the Norwegian Directorate of Health, the NPRA, MA-rusfri trafikk and other relevant operators. The forum will be a meeting point to discuss strategy, the need for coordination, and the implementation of measures.



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