

# Regranting of driving licence

*A literature search*

D-94-3

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## 1. Introduction

The literature search is based on the IRRD data base. A selection was made using two groups of key-words. The first group contained the words: drug, alcohol and drunkenness. The second: driving test, penalty and driving licence. Titles with one or more key-words in both groups were selected. This resulted in a list of 403 titles which were published in 1986 or later. To obtain a more convenient number for further search, the period was restricted to 1990 and later, with 174 titles as a result. All of these titles were screened for relevance. 88 of them promised to be relevant. As a next step the abstracts of all these titles were studied. Only 15 of these were found to be directly relevant to the subject of relicensing. They are reproduced in the next part of this report. 9 more abstracts related to licence suspension rather than regranting. They illustrate the standard procedures for suspension and regranting and their effectiveness. These abstracts are also included in a separate section.

N.B. Some texts or studies seem to have been published several times. In such cases only one of the abstracts was counted and included in the report.



## 2. Abstracts

### 2.1. **Regranting of driving licence**

TYPE 97/4/31

Quest Accession Number : 92P02952

847151 I.R.R.D. Publication

DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATE WITH APPROVAL OF DRIVER'S LICENCE AS A TOOL  
IN LONG-TERM REHABILITATION OF DRUNKEN DRIVERS

Source no: 9203TR114E

Author:

KRISTENSON, H; MALMOE GEN HOSPITAL, SWEDEN

Publication: HIGH ALCOHOL CONSUMERS AND TRAFFIC. PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP, MINISTERE DE LA RECHERCHE, PARIS,  
FRANCE, NOVEMBER 28-30 1988 (ACTES INRETS 18)

Publisher: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE RECHERCHE SUR LES TRANSPORTS ET  
LEUR SECURITE (INRETS), B.P. 34 CEDEX 94114 ARCUEIL FRANCE, ISBN:  
2-85782-272-3

Type of Publication: REPORT, Date: 1989, Pagination: 271-84,  
Reference: 6

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: TRRL, Code Assigned:  
SEEB9002676, 1st Form: ORIG, REF ONLY

Language in: ENGLISH

Doctor's certificate with approval or disapproval of driver's licence ownership has been systematically utilized in a continuous study during ten years for 398 individuals with drunkenness or drunken driving offences. These individuals have been obliged to present a doctor's certificate to prove to the traffic authority their reliability and competence as drivers. All men (n.374) and women (n.24) have been assessed and accurately investigated, including repeated liver tests and continuous controls at 6-12 months intervals. The majority had been registered at the Department of Alcohol Diseases 12 months before the investigation and many of the younger males had a history of disorderly behaviour in addition to alcohol problems. After investigation including three laboratory tests at a three weeks' interval and in some cases medical treatment for a few months, 76 per cent received an approving doctor's certificate and a recommendation of further control. At the check-ups the same procedure was performed. Of the individuals followed up more than 24 months 131/303 individuals (43 per cent) had a good outcome; none or few had short relapses in heavy drinking and minimal need for hospitalization. These individuals had a mean of 2 hospital days during three and a half years of observation in comparison with those who had a bad outcome and drop-outs, who had 8 and 17 days respectively. Rearrests for alcohol related offences or considerable need for hospitalization because of complications to drinking during follow-up caused licence revocation for at least 6 months. Drunkenness and out-patient treatment for alcoholism without connection to traffic was assessed and usually led to closer controls but no sanction. Licence suspension in conjunction with a long-term medical control seems to be feasible in the rehabilitation of drunken drivers as 64 per cent of the treatment group retained driving licence ownership over a mean of 5 years. (A) For the covering abstract of the conference see IRRD 847133

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / CONFERENCE, 8525 / DRUNKENNESS, 1783 /  
ADDICTION, 2230 / DRIVING LICENCE, 1550 / REHABILITATION (ROAD USER)  
, 2292 / MEDICAL EXAMINATION, 2157 /

TYPE 97/4/19

Quest Accession Number : 92P10510

852833 I.R.R.D. Publication

LICENCING OF PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS: A FOLLOW UP  
STUDY OF RE-LICENCING AND RECIDIVISM

ALKOHOL OCH KOERKORT II. EN UPPFOELJNINGSSSTUDIE AV TRAFIKONYKTRA I  
UPPSALA POLISDISTRIKT 1990

Source no: 9206VT028E

Author:

ROOS, K; LAENSSTYRELSEN I UPPSALA LAEN

Publisher: LAENSSTYRELSEN I UPPSALA LAEN S-75186 UPPSALA SWEDEN

Type of Publication: BOOK, Date: 1991, Pagination: 5P, Reference:

0

Availability of Document.: Code for Centre: VTI, Code Assigned:  
92.0698, 1st Form: ORIG, REF ONLY

Language in: SWEDISH

More intense medical follow-up of those convicted for drunken driving were introduced in the county of Uppsala in 1985. In a previous report, see IRRD no 852832 (Swedish) and IRRD no 844747 (English), statistics concerning those convicted during the years 1985 to 1988 were presented. In that study an account was provided for the aim of and the methodology for the project. In the present study statistics concerning recidivism, blood alcohol content and driving licences for all those convicted of drunken driving in 1990 is presented. It is concluded that recidivism for those treated in the program has gone down from an expected 30 per cent to 5 per cent. However, it is not clear whether this is due to the medical rehabilitation or whether it is owing to the fact that more control regarding relicencing may prevent recidivism

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /  
Controlled Terms: / DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / DRIVING (VEH), 1760 /  
FOLLOW UP STUDY, 9112 / DRIVING LICENCE, 1550 / ENFORCEMENT (LAW),  
1534 / RECIDIVIST, 1519 / CONFISCATION (DRIVING LICENCE), 1500 /  
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT, 1553 / MEDICAL EXAMINATION, 2157 / AGE, 1757  
/ SWEDEN, 8109 /

TYPE 97/4/20

Quest Accession Number : 92P10509

852832 I.R.R.D. Publication

LICENCING OF PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS: A FOUR-YEAR  
FOLLOW UP STUDY OF RE-LICENCING AND RECIDIVISM

ALKOHOL OCH KOERKORT. EN STUDIE AV TRAFIKONYKTRA I UPPSALA LAEN  
UNDER PERIODEN 1985-1988

Source no: 9206VT027E

Author:

ROOS,K; LAENSSTYRELSEN I UPPSALA LAEN

ROOS,A; LAENSSTYRELSEN I UPPSALA LAEN

Publisher: LAENSSTYRELSEN I UPPSALA LAEN S-75186 UPPSALA SWEDEN

Type of Publication: BOOK, Date: 1990, Pagination: 28P, Reference:

5

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: VTI, Code Assigned:  
92.0697, 1st Form: ORIG, REF ONLY

Language in: SWEDISH

In order to reduce recidivism, the county of Uppsala in 1985, introduced more intense medical follow-up of those convicted of drunken driving. The driving licence is withdrawn - for how long depends on the blood alcohol level. Before being permitted to take a driving test the convicted person needs a doctor's opinion after a three to six month follow-up period. If a driver licence is issued the medical follow-up continues and a new opinion is required after six months. Finally a twelve month period without remarks must pass. The report provides statistics concerning recidivism, blood alcohol content and driving licences for those convicted during the years 1985 to 1988. For statistics concerning 1990, see IRRD no 852833. For an unofficial English translation of this report see IRRD 844747

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / ENFORCEMENT (LAW), 1534 /  
FOLLOW UP STUDY, 9112 / DRIVING LICENCE, 1550 / RECIDIVIST, 1519 /  
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT, 1553 / AGE, 1757 / CONFISCATION (DRIVING  
LICENCE), 1500 / MEDICAL EXAMINATION, 2157 / DRIVING (VEH), 1760 /  
SWEDEN, 8109 /



TYPE 97/4/22

Quest Accession Number : 92P10140

844747 I.R.R.D. Publication

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING LICENCES. A STUDY OF TRAFFIC DRUNKENNESS IN UPPSALA COUNTY DURING THE PERIOD 1985-1988

ALKOHOL OCH KOERKORT. EN STUDIE AV TRAFIKONYKTRA I UPPSALA IAEN UNDER PERIODEN 1985-1988

Source no: 9111TR301E

Author:

ROOS,K; LAENSTYRELSEN I UPPSALA IAEN

ROOS,A; LAENSTYRELSEN I UPPSALA IAEN

Publication: TRRL TRANSLATION

Publisher: TRANSPORT AND ROAD RESEARCH LABORATORY, OLD WOKINGHAM ROAD RG11 6AU CROWTHORNE BERKSHIRE UNITED KINGDOM

Type of Publication: REPORT, Date: 1991-05, Number: T 3758, Pagination: 30P, Reference: 5

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: TRRL, Code Assigned: T3758, 1st Form: ORIG, REF ONLY

Centre: BLDSC

Language in: ENGLISH

In 1985 the County Administrations of Sodermanland and Uppsala counties produced new routines for approving driving licence sanctions after traffic sobriety offences. The intention was to reduce recidivism by means of an intensive initial follow up involving reports from a psychiatrist. It was found however that the number of driving licence applications from those convicted was lower than expected. This study describes an attempt to clarify the reasons for the lack of renewals. Statistics are presented for traffic sobriety offences in the Uppsala police district from 1984 to 1989. The figures are analysed with respect to the holding of a driving licence, recidivism in traffic sobriety offences, blood alcohol levels and age. A special study is then described of 87 cases where the offender lacked a driving licence. Factors affecting the study are considered including the problem of re-offences during the same period and dependence on police checking efforts. Comparisons are made with a related study carried out in 1970, and it is found that the number of offenders has not decreased. Many convicted drivers however had vehicles registered and were driving without licences. The authors question the success of current traffic sobriety measures. This report was originally published in Swedish as: Alkohol och Koerkort. Laensstyrelsen i Uppsala Iaen, July 1990 (IRRD 852832)

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / SWEDEN, 8109 / DRIVING LICENCE, 1550 / DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / PENALTY, 1502 / STATISTICS, 6555 / RECIDIVIST, 1519 / AGE, 1757 / BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT, 1553 / ENFORCEMENT (LAW), 1534 / TRANSLATION, 8538 /

TYPE 97 /4 /63

Quest Accession Number : 90P11457

830887 I.R.R.D. Publication  
RELICENSING OF DRUNKEN DRIVERS  
Source no: 9008TR185E

Author:

SIGFRIDSSON, S-E

Publication: JOURNAL OF TRAFFIC MEDICINE

Publisher: INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ACCIDENT AND TRAFFIC  
MEDICINE, PO BOX 1644 S-75146 UPPSALA SWEDEN, ISSN: 0345-5564

Type of Publication: SERIAL, Date: 1990, Volume: 18, Number: 2,  
Pagination: 69-72, Reference: 3

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: TRRL, 1st Form: ORIG,  
REF ONLY

Centre: BLDSC

Language in: ENGLISH

In most legislations people convicted of drunken driving have their driver's licenses revoked or suspended. It is well known that a substantial number of these drivers are dependent on alcohol or - at least - on their way to develop such a dependence. In spite of this fact not much has been done to prevent these drivers from having their licenses back irrespective of whether they are dependent on alcohol or not. With this in mind a Swedish government committee was formed to review the possibilities for improvement in this field. The committee submitted its report in autumn 1988. The recommendations are - in summary - that the drunken driver that applies for license renewal, should demonstrate that he is not abusing alcohol. The methods recommended were mainly biochemical and psychological tests. In spring 1989 the Swedish parliament - following a bill from the government - enacted the principles recommended by the committee. (A)

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / SWEDEN, 8109 / PENALTY,  
1502 / ENFORCEMENT (LAW), 1534 / TEST METHOD, 6288 / LEGISLATION,  
1556 / PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, 2276 / MEDICAL EXAMINATION, 2157 /

TYPE 97/4/73

Quest Accession Number : 90P06815

327068 I.R.R.D. Publication

DIE EXPLORATION ALS ZENTRALE METHODE IN DER  
FAHREIGNUNGSUNTERSUCHUNG ALKOHOLAUFFAELLIGER KRAFTFAHRER

Source no: 9004BA038D

Author:

KUNKEL, E

Publication: NZV - NEUE ZEITSCHRIFT FUER VERKEHRSRECHT

Publisher: C.H. BECK'SCHE VERLAGSBUCHHANDLUNG, WILHELMSTR. 9  
D-8000 MUENCHEN 40 DEUTSCHLAND BR, ISSN: 0934-1307

Type of Publication: PERIODIKUM, Date: 1989, Volume: 2, Number: 10  
, Pagination: 376-80, Reference:

Availability of Document: , Code for Centre: BAST, 1st Form: ORIG,  
Z EINSICHT

Language in: DEUTSCH

Die Gutachten zur Ermittlung der Fahreignung alkoholauffaelliger Kraftfahrer werden von den medizinisch-psychologischen Untersuchungsstellen erstellt. Die hierbei auftretenden Schwierigkeiten, Methoden und das Ziel der Untersuchung sowie die Rolle des Betroffenen bei der Exploration werden dargestellt. Trunkenheitsdelikte sind vielfach mit einer hohen Rueckfallgefahr verbunden; es geht darum, diese zu erkennen oder zu klaeren, ob diese im Einzelfall nicht vorhanden ist. Die fuer die Exploration wesentlichen Gesichtspunkte werden besprochen. Die Exploration besteht im wesentlichen aus der Vorbereitung des Betroffenen, der Datenerhebung und Datensicherung und der Aufklaerung ueber das Ergebnis der Exploration sowie der Beratung des Betroffenen. Zusammenarbeit des Gutachters und des Betroffenen ist geboten. Die massgebenden Kriterien werden angefuehrt

Subject Classification: / UNFALL UND MENSCH, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / RECHTSUEBERTRETER, 1508 / RUECKFALLTAETER,  
1519 / FUEHRERSCHEIN, 1550 / PSYCHOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG, 2276 /  
MEDIZINISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG, 2157 / TRUNKENHEIT, 1783 / SUECHTIGKEIT,  
2230 / VERHALTEN, 9001 / VERAENDERUNG, 9048 / PERSOENLICHKEIT, 2258  
/ FAHRTAUGLICHKEIT, 2226 /

TYPE 97/4/17

Quest Accession Number : 93P00486

328864 I.R.R.D. Publication

BEGRIFF UND BEURTEILUNG DES RUECKFALLRISIKOS BEI ALKOHOLTAETERN

Source no: 9211BA064D

Author:

MAUKISCH,H

Publication: NZV NEUE ZEITSCHRIFT FUER VERKEHRSRECHT MUENCHEN  
DEUTSCHLAND BR, ISSN: 0934-1307

Type of Publication: PERIODIKUM, Date: 1992, Volume: 5, Number: 7,  
Pagination: 264-71, Reference:

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: BAST, 1st Form: ORIG,  
Z EINSICHT

Language in: DEUTSCH

Die Fragestellung der Verwaltungsbehoerden an den Gutachter konzentriert sich darauf, ob die Gefahr besteht, dass der Untersuchte auch zukuenftig ein Kraftfahrzeug unter Alkoholeinfluss fuehren wird. Es bedarf der statistischen Praezisierung des Prognoseziels und ihrer Auswirkung auf das individuelle Risiko. Eine ideale einzelfallgerechte Prognose ist allerdings Utopie. Die Endaussage kann nur mit dem Begriff der Wahrscheinlichkeit operieren. Vielfach wird eine "Unsicher"-Prognose zu stellen sein. Eine gruendliche, einzelfallbezogene fachmethodische Prognose bietet unter strengen Anforderungen an die individuelle Beweisvaliditaet die beste Gewaehr dafuer, dass das unsichere Mittelfeld klein bleibt. Ueberarbeitete Fassung des auf dem 30. Verkehrsgerichtstag 1992 gehaltenen Referats

Subject Classification: / UNFALL UND MENSCH, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / GUTACHTEN, 1528 / MEDIZINISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG,  
2157 / PSYCHOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG, 2276 / FUEHRERSCHEIN, 1550 /  
FUEHRERSCHEINENTZUG, 1500 / RUECKFALLTAETER, 1519 / TRUNKENHEIT,  
1783 / SUECHTIGKEIT, 2230 / REHABILITATION, 2292 / VERHALTEN, 9001 /  
VERAENDERUNG, 9048 / PERSOENLICHKEIT, 2258 / FAHRTAUGLICHKEIT, 2226  
/

TYPE 97/4/53

Quest Accession Number : 91P04365

331229 I.R.R.D. Publication

METHANOL UND ISOPROPANOL ALS ALKOHOLISMUSMARKER

Source no: 9101KV074D

Author:

IFFLAND, R

STAACK, M

Publication: BEITRAEGE ZUR GERICHTLICHEN MEDIZIN WIEN OESTERREICH,  
ISSN: 0067-5016, ISBN: 3-7005-4617-3

Type of Publication: PERIODIKUM, Date: 1990, Number: XLVIII,  
Pagination: 173-7, Reference: 4

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: KfV, 1st Form: ORIG, Z  
EINSICHT

Language in: DEUTSCH , Lang. of summary : ENGLISH

BEI DER WIEDERERTEILUNG DER FAHRERLAUBNIS VON KRAFTFAHRERN, DIE WEGEN EINES TRUNKENHEITSDELIKTES IM STRASSENVERKEHR VERURTEILT WURDEN, HABEN DIE BEHOERDEN ZU PRUEFEN, OB NICHT DIE GEFAHR EINER ALKOHOLSUCHT BESTEHT. EINZIGES KRITERIUM FUER EINE DERARTIGE UEBERPRUEFUNG IST DIE FESTGESTELLTE BLUTALKOHOLKONZENTRATION. ES WIRD ANGEREGT, ZUSAETZLICH ZU DIESER MEIST EIN JAHR NACH DEM VORFALL VORGENOMMENEN UEBERPRUEFUNG, DIE WEGEN DES DELIKTES SICHERGESTELLTE BLUTPROBE UNMITTELBAR AUF INDIKATOREN FUER EINEN CHRONISCHEN ODER AKUTEN ALKOHOLMISSBRAUCH ZU UNTERSUCHEN. (A)

Subject Classification: / UNFALL UND MENSCH, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / BLUTALKOHOLGEHALT, 1553 / BLUT, 2036 /  
ALKOHOLTEST, 1542 / ALKOHOL, 7347 / SUECHTIGKEIT, 2230 / CHEMISCHE  
ANALYSE, 7163 / TRUNKENHEIT, 1783 / DEUTSCHLAND, BUNDESREPUBLIK,  
8125 / MEDIZINISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG, 2157 / MEDIZINISCHE GESICHTSPUNKTE  
, 2154 / FUEHRERSCHHEIN, 1550 / REHABILITATION, 2292 /

TYPE 97 /4 /83

Quest Accession Number : 90P04040

326953 I.R.R.D. Publication

LANGJAEHRIGE UNBEANSTANDETE FAHRPRAXIS - EIN BONUS FUER  
ALKOHOLTAETER UNDUNFALLFLUECHTIGE UND SEINE BEGRENZUNG

Source no: 9001BA013D

Author:

ZABEL,GE

NOSS,W

Publication: BLUTALKOHOL HAMBURG DEUTSCHLAND BR, ISSN: 0006-5250

Type of Publication: PERIODIKUM, Date: 1989, Volume: 26, Number: 4

, Pagination: 258-75, Reference:

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: BAST, 1st Form: ORIG,  
Z EINSICHT

Language in: DEUTSCH , Lang. of summary : ENGLISH

Die Verfasser berichten ueber Erwaegungen, im Falle einer erstmaligen Alkoholverfehlung oder einer Unfallflucht langjaehrigen, vorangegangenes, unbeanstandetes Fahren in bestimmten Faellen zum Anlass fuer die Belassung der Fahrerlaubnis oder fuer die Abkuerzung der Sperrfrist zur Wiedererteilung der Fahrerlaubnis zu nehmen. Die dahingehenden Bestrebungen sind erstmals im Jahre 1981 besonders deutlich artikuliert worden. Sie haben in der Folgezeit ihren Eingang in die Rechtsprechung, insbesondere der Gerichte des Saarlandes gefunden. Das wird am Beispiel einer Reihe von Entscheidungen belegt. Die Voraussetzungen fuer die Anrechnung unbeanstandeter Fahrpraxis als Bonus bei der Entscheidung ueber den Entzug der Fahrerlaubnis oder ueber die Dauer der Sperrfrist fuer die Wiedererteilung werden praezisiert. Zugleich wird die Frage behandelt, in welchen Faellen auch eine langjaehrige Bewaehrung als Kraftfahrer die Belassung der Fahrerlaubnis oder eine Abkuerzung der Sperrfrist nicht zu rechtfertigen vermag. (A\*) (Titel in Englisch: Non-objected drivers's licence for many years - a bonus for alcohol prepretators and fliegthies because of an accident and limitation thereof)

Subject Classification: / UNFALL UND MENSCH, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / RECHTSUEBERTRETER, 1508 / BESTRAFUNG, 1502 /  
TRUNKENHEIT, 1783 / FAHRERFLUCHT, 1780 / RECHTSPRECHUNG, 1547 /  
FUEHRERSCHHEINENTZUG, 1500 / PERSOENLICHKEIT, 2258 / REHABILITATION,  
2292 / FAHRERNACHERZIEHUNG, 1591 /

TYPE 97/4/5

Quest Accession Number : 93P08765

329466 I.R.R.D. Publication

AUSNAHMEN VOM FAHRERLAUBNISENTZUG BEI ALKOHOLAUFFAELLIGEN  
KRAFTFAHRERN IM ERKENNTNISVERFAHREN UND BEI VORLAEUFIGEM ENTZUG

Source no: 9308BA046D

Author:

ZABEL,GE

SEIM,A

Publication: BLUTALKOHOL LUEBECK DEUTSCHLAND BR, ISSN: 0006-5250

Type of Publication: PERIODIKUM, Date: 1993, Volume: 30, Number: 2

, Pagination: 109-29, Reference: 132

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: BAST, 1st Form: ORIG,  
Z EINSICHT

Language in: DEUTSCH , Lang. of summary : ENGLISH

Ausnahmen vom Fahrerlaubnisentzug sollten vorrangig fuer  
Ersttaeter gestattet werden. Bei alkoholauffaelligen Kraftfahrern  
hat eine verkehrspsychologische Trainingsmassnahme positiven  
Einfluss auf Ausnahmegewaehrungen, wenn eine guenstige  
Zukunftsprognose gestellt werden kann, vor allem bei absoluter  
Alkoholabstinez anstelle von "kontrolliertem Trinken". Trotz  
langjaehrig unbeanstandeter Fahrpraxis (ab 25 Jahren) sind Ausnahmen  
vom Fahrerlaubnisentzug ausgeschlossen, wenn die Blutalkoholkonzent-  
ration mehr als 1,8 Promille betraegt. (A) Titel in Englisch:  
Exceptions from the withdrawal of drive-permissions to  
alcoholdrivers in proceeding and before

Subject Classification: / UNFALL UND MENSCH, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / RECHTSUEBERTRETER, 1508 / BESTRAFUNG, 1502 /  
FUEHRERSCHEINENTZUG, 1500 / RECHTSPRECHUNG, 1547 / TRUNKENHEIT, 1783  
/ RUECKFALLTAETER, 1519 / PERSOENLICHKEIT, 2258 / FAHRTAUGLICHKEIT,  
2226 / VERANTWORTUNG, 2264 / FAHRERNACHERZIEHUNG, 1591 /

TYPE 97/4/87

Quest Accession Number : 90P02000

326774 I.R.R.D. Publication

DIE SOGENANNT "NACHSCHULUNG" ALKOHOLAUFFAELLIGER KRAFTFAHRER

Source no: 8909BA024D

Author:

WINKLER, W

Publication: NZV - NEUE ZEITSCHRIFT FUER VERKEHRSRECHT

Publisher: C.H. BECK'SCHE VERLAGSBUCHHANDLUNG, WILHELMSTR. 9  
D-8000 MUENCHEN 40 DEUTSCHLAND BR, ISSN: 0934-1307

Type of Publication: PERIODIKUM, Date: 1988, Volume: 1, Number: 2,  
Pagination: 41-6, Reference:

Availability of Document: , Code for Centre: BAST, 1st Form: ORIG,  
Z EINSICHT

Language in: DEUTSCH

NACHSCHULUNG ALKOHOLAUFFAELLIGER KRAFTFAHRER KOMMT SOWOHL ALS MASSNAHME GEGENUEBER INHABERN EINER FAHRERLAUBNIS AUF PROBE WIE AUCH ALS TEILNAHME AUF FREIWILLIGER BASIS FUER FAHRER IN BETRACHT, DIE AUF DIESE WEISE EINE ABKUERZUNG DER SPERRFRIST ERREICHEN WOLLEN. BETROFFEN SIND GRUPPEN UNTERSCHIEDLICHER ART. DIE DURCHFUEHRUNG DER KURSE UNTERSCHIEDET SICH DEMGEMAESS. CHARAKTER UND ZIELSETZUNGEN DER REHABILITATIONSKURSE, DEREN ES MEHRERE MODELLE GIBT, WERDEN BESCHRIEBEN. DIE WIRKSAMKEIT DER KURSE UND DIE DABEI MASSGEBENDEN FAKTOREN WERDEN BESCHRIEBEN. STRAFE UND FAHRERLAUBNISENTZUG NACH TRUNKENHEIT IM STRASSENVERKEHR SIND WIRKSAME MITTEL DER PRAEVENTION. SIE KOENNEN SINNVOLL DURCH DIE SPEZIALPRAEVENTIVE MASSNAHME DER TEILNAHME AN EINEM REHABILITATIONSPROGRAMM ERGAENZT WERDEN

Subject Classification: / UNFALL UND MENSCH, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / STRASSENVERKEHRSRECHT, 1544 /  
GESETZSDURCHFUEHRUNG, 1534 / FUEHRERSCHEINENTZUG, 1500 /  
RECHTSUEBERTRETER, 1508 / BESTRAFUNG, 1502 / TRUNKENHEIT, 1783 /  
FAHRERNACHERZIEHUNG, 1591 / REHABILITATION, 2292 / VERHALTEN, 9001 /  
VERAENDERUNG, 9048 / PSYCHOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG, 2276 / MOTIVATION,  
2295 / SUECHTIGKEIT, 2230 / FAHRANFAENGER, 2214 / FAHRTAUGLICHKEIT,  
2226 /



TYPE 97/4/41

Quest Accession Number : 91P10953

841597 I.R.R.D. Publication

THE LONG TERM TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPACT OF A PILOT ALCOHOL ABUSE  
TREATMENT AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO LICENSE SUSPENSIONS

Source no: 9108TR335E

Author:

SADLER,DD; CALIFORNIA DEPT MOTOR VEHICLES, SACREMENTO, USA

PERRINE,MW; CALIFORNIA DEPT MOTOR VEHICLES, SACREMENTO, USA

PECK,RC; CALIFORNIA DEPT MOTOR VEHICLES, SACREMENTO, USA

Publication: ACCIDENT ANALYSIS AND PREVENTION

Publisher: PERGAMON PRESS PLC, HEADINGTON HILL HALL OX3 0BW OXFORD  
UNITED KINGDOM, ISSN: 0001-4575

Type of Publication: SERIAL, Date: 1991-08, Volume: 23, Number: 4,  
Pagination: 203-24, Reference: 10

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: TRRL, 1st Form: ORIG,  
REF ONLY

Centre: BLDSC

Language in: ENGLISH

During the 4-year period following a repeat driving under the influence (DUI) conviction, participants in 12-month treatment programs had worse overall traffic safety records than did recipients of license suspensions. The results from a series of analyses using repeated measures analysis of covariance showed that, in comparison with license-suspension recipients: (i) participants had significantly higher rates (70%) of nonalcohol-related accidents and convictions, (ii) participants had a significantly lower rate (9%) of alcohol-related convictions, but no difference was found on alcohol-related accidents, and (iii) participants had a significantly higher rate (30%) of total accidents (p less than .05). These results suggest that the use of license-suspension waiver as an incentive to participate in a drinking driving program had a negative impact on traffic safety. The predicted reductions in alcohol-related accidents among program participants did not occur, and reductions in nonalcohol-related accidents, which could have been achieved with license suspensions, were sacrificed. It was recommended that some other alternative besides license-suspension waivers be used as an inducement for repeat DUI offenders to participate in treatment.(A)

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / DRIVER, 1772 / PREVENTION  
, 1670 / PENALTY, 1502 / EVALUATION (ASSESSMENT), 9020 /

TYPE 97 /4 /62

Quest Accession Number : 90P11471

830901 I.R.R.D. Publication

PREVENTING DRINK-DRIVING

Source no: 9008TR199E

Author:

GLOAG,D

Publication: BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

Publisher: BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, TAVISTOCK SQUARE WC1H 9JR  
LONDON UNITED KINGDOM, ISSN: 0959-8138

Type of Publication: SERIAL, Date: 1990-07-21, Volume: 301,  
Number: 6744, Pagination: P141, Reference: 0

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: TRRL, 1st Form: ORIG,  
REF ONLY

Centre: BLDSC

Language in: ENGLISH

This very short article describes a new type of vehicle breath monitor which features in a law introduced this month in Australia. It is an accurate microcomputer controlled breath alcohol tester that is linked to a vehicle's ignition to act as a motor interlock device. If the driver's breath alcohol concentration is over the legal limit the engine cannot be started. Such devices can also require a series of breath samples to keep ignition in operation. This is to cater for the fact that breath alcohol concentration may rise after the driver has started his car and driven away. Systems are included to prevent the driver from evading or tampering with the monitor. The new law introduced in Victoria for a trial period states that convicted drivers may be offered the device for a probationary 2 years before review instead of a continued ban on driving. They must however lose their licences for an initial period. The blood alcohol concentration limit permitted by the device will usually be 20 mg/100 ml, but those convicted of driving with a concentration greater than 100 mg/100 ml will be offered a device set at zero for a probationary 3 years. The device may also be used in 16 American States

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /  
Controlled Terms: / AUSTRALIA, 8006 / ENFORCEMENT (LAW), 1534 /  
DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / BREATH TEST, 1542 / APPARATUS (MEASURING), 6155  
/ CONTROL (MECH), 3874 / IGNITION, 1327 / PENALTY, 1502 /  
MICROPROCESSOR, 8643 /

TYPE 97/4/9

Quest Accession Number : 93P03158

328952 I.R.R.D. Publication

FUEHRERSCHEIN UND EPILEPSIE

Source no: 9301BA032D

Author:

LAUBICHLER,W; UNIVERSITAET SALZBURG (OESTERREICH). INSTITUT FUER  
GERICHTLICHE MEDIZIN

Publication: BLUTALKOHOL LUEBECK DEUTSCHLAND BR, ISSN: 0006-5250

Type of Publication: PERIODIKUM, Date: 1992, Volume: 29, Number: 2

, Pagination: 139-46, Reference: 25

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: BAST, 1st Form: ORIG,  
Z EINSICHT

Language in: DEUTSCH , Lang. of summary : ENGLISH

In der Bundesrepublik besitzen etwa die Haelfte aller Anfallspatienten einen Fuehrerschein. Waehrend in den USA jeder Arzt verpflichtet ist, einen Anfallspatienten den Behoerden zu melden, besteht in Deutschland keine generelle derartige Verpflichtung. 1981 wurde die Empfehlung der Internationalen Liga gegen Epilepsie bezueglich Fuehrerscheinbewilligung publiziert, deren deutsche Uebersetzung bisher wenig Beachtung fand. Danach sollen Personen mit Epilepsieneigung bei Bewusstseinserschraenkung keine Fahrerlaubnis erhalten, bei durchgefuehrter Medikation und fehlender Neigung zu Bewusstseinsstruebung sowie in Faellen von Anfallsfreiheit ueber 1-2 Jahre hingegen sollte die Fahrerlaubnis erteilt werden. EEG-Befunde sollten allein nur ausnahmsweise wesentliches Beurteilungskriterium sein, da sie im allgemeinen kein brauchbarer Indikator fuer die Anfallsneigung sind. Nach einem Anfallsrezidiv sollte 6 Monate lang kein Fahrzeug gefuehrt werden. Anfaelle in Verbindung mit fieberhaften oder akuten zerebralen Erkrankungen sind kein Grund einer Einschraenkung der Fahrerlaubnis. Alle Personen mit einem oder mehreren epileptischen Anfaellen sollten einem Arzt mit besonderer Erfahrung in der Epilepsiediagnostik und -therapie vorgestellt werden. Eine generelle Pflicht zur Meldung von Epilepsie-Patienten durch behandelnde Aerzte wird abgelehnt, eine Meldung sollte bei Therapieverweigerung oder gleichzeitigem Vorliegen einer die Verkehrstaeglichkeit beeintraechtigenden Psychose erfolgen. Titel in Englisch: Driving-licences and epilepsy

Subject Classification: / UNFALL UND MENSCH, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / FUEHRERSCHEIN, 1550 / EPILEPSIE, 2113 /  
MEDIZINISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG, 2157 / FAHRTAUGLICHKEIT, 2226 /  
ARZNEIMITTEL, 2242 / ELEKTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIE, 2151 / GUTACHTEN, 1528  
/ MUEDIGKEIT, 2222 / MEDIZINISCHE GESICHTSPUNKTE, 2154 /  
REAKTIONSV ERHALTEN, 1785 /

TYPE 97 /4 /24

Quest Accession Number : 92P08379

328702 I.R.R.D. Publication

DROGEN UND FAHRTUECHTIGKEIT

Source no: 9209BA002D

Author:

HEIN, PM; UNIVERSITAET WUERZBURG (DEU). INSTITUT FUER RECHTSMEDIZIN

SCHULZ, E; UNIVERSITAET WUERZBURG (DEU). INSTITUT FUER

RECHTSMEDIZIN

Publication: ARZT UND AUTO FRANKFURT DEUTSCHLAND BR, ISSN:  
0341-4434

Type of Publication: PERIODIKUM, Date: 1992, Volume: 68, Number:  
5/6, Pagination: 15-9, Reference: 0

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: BAST, 1st Form: ORIG,  
Z EINSICHT

Language in: DEUTSCH

Der Konsum illegaler Drogen ist staendig gestiegen. Im Zusammenhang mit der Verursachung von Verkehrsunfaellen muss mit einer grossen Dunkelziffer gerechnet werden. Statistisch erfasst wurden 1989 jedoch nur 309 Faelle drogenbedingten Fehlverhaltens im Verkehr. Die Gruende, die zur Dunkelziffer fuehren, werden im einzelnen angefuehrt. In Betracht kommende Drogen sind Cannabis, Kokain und Heroin. Die Auswirkungen auf die Fahrtauglichkeit sind nach Art und Staerke unterschiedlich. Auch Entzugssyndrome koennen die Fahrtauglichkeit beeinflussen. War die Fahrerlaubnis wegen Drogengebrauchs entzogen, kann die Eignung zum Fuehren von Kraftfahrzeugen aus aertzlicher Sicht erst dann wieder als gegeben angesehen werden, wenn durch Tatsachen der Nachweis gefuehrt ist, dass keine Abhaengigkeit mehr besteht. Der Drogenkonsum steht haeufig in Zusammenhang mit Medikamentengebrauch und Alkoholmissbrauch. Vortrag gehalten auf dem 51. Kolloquium ueber rechtsmedizinische Fragen am 30.11.1990 in Wuerzburg

Subject Classification: / UNFALL UND MENSCH, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / DROGE, 2242 / SUECHTIGKEIT, 2230 /  
TRUNKENHEIT, 1783 / REHABILITATION, 2292 / PERSOENLICHKEIT, 2258 /  
FAHRTAUGLICHKEIT, 2226 / MEDIZINISCHE GESICHTSPUNKTE, 2154 /  
TOXIZITAET, 2142 / FUEHRERSCHEIN, 1550 / UNFALL, 1643 /

## 2.2. Licence suspension

TYPE 97 /4 /44

Quest Accession Number : 91P10219

840417 I.R.R.D. Publication

EFFECTIVENESS OF LEGAL SANCTIONS IN DEALING WITH DRINKING DRIVERS

Source no: 9107TR224E

Author:

NICHOLS, JL

ROSS, HL

Publication: ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING

Publisher: BRAIN INFORMATION SERVICE, BRAIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE,  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CA 90024-1746 LOS ANGELES USA, ISSN:  
0891-7086

Type of Publication: SERIAL, Date: 1990, Volume: 6, Number: 2,  
Pagination: 33-60, Reference:

Language in: ENGLISH

This review of the literature on legal sanctions for drunk drivers finds that policies based on increasing the certainty and swiftness of punishment have more frequently been shown to have deterrent impact than policies based on increasing the severity of punishment. Policies based on severity also appear to entail greater costs in their implementation. Furthermore, the review finds that among the types of sanctions typically used for driving while intoxicated (DWI), license actions such as suspension and revocation, which are based primarily on increasing the swiftness and certainty of punishment, appear to be the most effective. The evidence leads to the recommendation that deterrence-based drunk-driving countermeasures should focus on increasing the risk of detection and punishment for violators rather than increasing the severity of punishment, and that primary emphasis among the types of sanctions to be applied to drunk drivers should be given to license actions.(A\*)

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / ENFORCEMENT (LAW), 1534 / PENALTY, 1502 /  
DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / PREVENTION, 1670 / DRIVER, 1772 / DRIVING  
LICENCE, 1550 /

TYPE 97/4/16

Quest Accession Number : 93P01109

854777 I.R.R.D. Publication

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LEGAL SANCTIONS IN DEALING WITH DRINKING DRIVERS

Source no: 9301TR487E

Author:

NICHOLS, JL; NATL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

ROSS, HL; NATL INST ON ALCOHOL ABUSE & ALCOHOLISM, NEW MEXICO UNIV, USA

Publication: SURGEON GENERAL'S WORKSHOP ON DRUNK DRIVING. BACKGROUND PAPERS. WASHINGTON DC, DECEMBER 14-16, 1988

Publisher: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL, 5600 FISHERS LANE 2085 ROCKVILLE MARYLAND USA

Type of Publication: REPORT, Date: 1989, Pagination: 93-112, Reference:

Language in: ENGLISH

Legal sanctions, whether administered by the courts or by State licensing agencies, are central to deterrence-based policies for reducing alcohol-impaired driving. They are the punishments threatened in support of the law's mandate. Examples are fines, license actions such as suspension and revocation, jail sentences, and alternatives such as community service. Deterrence theory posits that sanctions will be effective in modifying behavior to the extent that they are perceived as being certain, swiftly applied, and severe. These three primary characteristics of penalties, if appropriately perceived, have the potential to reduce drunk driving. In determining public policy, we would like to know if the different kinds of sanctions, when applied with equal severity, certainty, and swiftness, produce different results. In addition, we would like to know if differences in the swiftness, certainty, or severity of a particular type of sanction produce different results. Our review finds that license actions appear to be more effective than others, and the certainty and swiftness of punishment appear to increase impact to a greater extent than severity. For the covering abstract see IRRD 839135

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / CONFERENCE, 8525 / DRIVER, 1772 / DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / LEGISLATION, 1556 / PENALTY, 1502 / POLICY, 0143 / OFFENCE, 1516 / CONFISCATION (DRIVING LICENCE), 1500 /

TYPE 97/4/23

Quest Accession Number : 92P09851

851231 I.R.R.D. Publication

DECRIMINALIZING DRUNK DRIVING: A MEANS TO EFFECTIVE PUNISHMENT

Source no: 9210TR674E

Author:

ROSS,HL; NEW MEXICO UNIV

Publication: JOURNAL OF APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS

Publisher: SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR INC,  
KANSAS UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT 66045 LAWRENCE  
KANSAS USA, ISSN: 0021-8855

Type of Publication: SERIAL, Date: 1991, Volume: 24, Number: 1,  
Pagination: 89-90, Reference: 2

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: TRRL, 1st Form: ORIG,  
REF ONLY

Language in: ENGLISH

This article advocates that drunk driving offences should no longer be handled by the criminal justice system. Instead, penalties for such offences should be handled by an administrative system. Such systems lead not to fines and jail terms, but to licence suspension and revocation. Typically, licences may be taken for 90 days or longer, not for the crime of drunk driving but for the administrative offence of having been in charge of a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration exceeding the tolerated limit. The driver's licence is usually taken on the spot by the police, and all driving privileges are formally withdrawn after a short period in which appeal can be made against the penalty imposed. At the appeal, only a few issues are reviewed. Usually these are whether the person was properly stopped and requested to provide a breath test, and whether the test was failed or refused. The evidence indicates that such penalties are quicker and more effective than those produced by the courts. Where blood alcohol concentrations are unusually high, the cases might still be considered criminal offences. Vehicles either driven by drivers convicted under either system or owned by his or her immediate family should display special number plates indicating a possible revoked state of the driver

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /  
TRAFFIC CONTROL, 73 /

Controlled Terms: / ACCIDENT PREVENTION, 1661 / DRUNKENNESS, 1783  
/ PENALTY, 1502 / LEGISLATION, 1556 / ADMINISTRATION, 0145 /  
ENFORCEMENT (LAW), 1534 /



TYPE 97/4/40

Quest Accession Number : 91P12951

845510 I.R.R.D. Publication

LICENSE DEPRIVATION AS A DRUNK-DRIVER SANCTION

Source no: 9105TB005E

Author:

ROSS, HL

Publication: ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING

Publisher: BRAIN INFORMATION SERVICE, BRAIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE,  
CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY, LOS ANGELES 90024-1746 LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA  
USA

Type of Publication: SERIAL, Date: 1991-03-01, Volume: 7, Number:  
1, Pagination: 63-68, Reference:

Availability of Document: Centre: BRAIN INFORMATION SERVICE

Language in: ENGLISH

ONLY ONE SANCTION, LICENSE DEPRIVATION, IS STRONGLY SUPPORTED IN THE RESEARCH LITERATURE AS EFFECTIVE IN REFORMING THE DRUNK DRIVER. ALTHOUGH THIS ACCOMPLISHMENT APPEARS TO BE FAR FROM PERFECT, IT IS REAL AND IMPORTANT, WHEREAS THIS CLAIM CANNOT BE MADE FOR SUCH SANCTIONS AS FINES, JAIL, OR COMMUNITY SERVICE. MOREOVER, LICENSE DEPRIVATION HAS ANOTHER MEANINGFUL PROMISE FOR CRIMINAL-JUSTICE GOALS: AS A GENERAL DETERRENCE. IN CONTRAST TO REFORMATION, WHICH APPLIES TO FUTURE BEHAVIOR OF THE PUNISHED OFFENDER, GENERAL DETERRENCE APPLIES TO THE FUTURE BEHAVIOR OF ONLOOKERS. THESE PEOPLE MAY NOT HAVE COMMITTED OR BEEN DETECTED IN AN INFRACTION, BUT THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BE INFLUENCED BY THE FACT OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SO IDENTIFIED AND PUNISHED. AGAIN IN THIS REGARD, MOST TRADITIONAL SANCTIONS FOR DRUNK DRIVING HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND TO BE EFFECTIVE, BUT LICENSE SANCTIONS APPEAR IN SOME DEGREE TO HAVE THEIR INTENDED CONSEQUENCES. PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM BY DWI OFFENDERS. PROCEEDINGS OF AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM HELD IN SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA, MAY 11-13, 1990

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /  
Controlled Terms: / DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / EFFICIENCY, 5911 /  
PENALTY, 1502 / CONFISCATION (DRIVING LICENCE), 1500 /

TYPE 97 /4 /30

Quest Accession Number : 92P02954

847153 I.R.R.D. Publication

ADMINISTRATIVE LICENSE REVOCATION AS A TOOL FOR DEALING WITH THE  
PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER

Source no: 9203TR116E

Author:

SWEEDLER, BM; NAT TRANSP SAFETY BOARD, WASHINGTON, USA

STEWART, K; PACIFIC INST RES EVALUATION, VIRGINIA, USA

Publication: HIGH ALCOHOL CONSUMERS AND TRAFFIC. PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP, MINISTERE DE LA RECHERCHE, PARIS,  
FRANCE, NOVEMBER 28-30 1988 (ACTES INRETS 18)

Publisher: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE RECHERCHE SUR LES TRANSPORTS ET  
LEUR SECURITE (INRETS), B.P. 34 CEDEX 94114 ARCUEIL FRANCE, ISBN:  
2-85782-272-3

Type of Publication: REPORT, Date: 1989, Pagination: 293-303,  
Reference: 10

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: TRRL, Code Assigned:  
SEEB9002676, 1st Form: ORIG, REF ONLY

Language in: ENGLISH

In an attempt to delineate at least some of the potential ways in which the overall enforcement/judicial/treatment systems may be missing opportunities to prevent multiple drunken driving offences, the United States Safety Board investigated 50 traffic crashes involving 56 drunken drivers and 73 fatalities. The 56 drunken drivers had accumulated 164 arrests for offences involving alcohol, including 131 for drunken driving. The present paper concentrates on problem areas revealed by these cases in the enforcement, judicial and treatment systems where different handling might have altered behaviour and possibly averted a crash. These are: a) delays between arrest and adjudication; b) plea bargaining; c) diversion and supervision programs; d) deficient training of judges and prosecutors, and e) deficient court and motor vehicle department records systems. It is suggested that these problems can be ameliorated through the implementation of administrative license penalties. Twenty five states in the USA have adopted some form of these laws. The process allows the arresting officer to take possession of a driver's licence if the driver either refuses a breath test or fails the test. The driver is given a temporary permit which expires in a short time (usually 1 or 2 weeks), at which time the licence is suspended or revoked for a specified period. The administrative penalty is imposed regardless of the outcome of judicial processing. For the covering abstract of the conference see IRRD 847133

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / CONFERENCE, 8525 / DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / DRIVER  
, 1772 / USA, 8122 / ENFORCEMENT (LAW), 1534 / PENALTY, 1502 /  
RECIDIVIST, 1519 / CONFISCATION (DRIVING LICENCE), 1500 /  
ADMINISTRATION, 0145 / LEGISLATION, 1556 /

TYPE 97/4/33

Quest Accession Number : 92P02011

846536 I.R.R.D. Publication

SENTENCE SEVERITY AND THE DRINKING DRIVER: RELATIONSHIPS WITH  
TRAFFIC SAFETY OUTCOME

Source no: 9202TR149E

Author:

MANN,RE; ADDICTION RES FOUNDATION, ONTARIO, CANADA

VINGILIS,ER; ADDICTION RES FOUNDATION, ONTARIO, CANADA

GAVIN,D; ADDICTION RES FOUNDATION, ONTARIO, CANADA

ADLAF,E; ADDICTION RES FOUNDATION, ONTARIO, CANADA

ANGLIN,L; ADDICTION RES FOUNDATION, ONTARIO, CANADA

Publication: ACCIDENT ANALYSIS AND PREVENTION

Publisher: PERGAMON PRESS, HEADINGTON HILL HALL OX3 0BW OXFORD  
UNITED KINGDOM, ISSN: 0001-4575

Type of Publication: SERIAL, Date: 1991-12, Volume: 23, Number: 6,  
Pagination: 483-91, Reference: 20

Availability of Document:, Code for Centre: TRRL, 1st Form: ORIG,  
REF ONLY

Centre: BLDSC

Language in: ENGLISH

While a major response to the drinking-driving problem has been to increase penalties for drinking-driving offences, the impact of sentence severity on the driving behaviour of offenders (specific deterrence) remains unclear. In this research, relationships between aspects of sentence severity (license suspension, fine, jail term, assignment to probation, or temporary absence programmes) and postconviction accidents and drinking-driving convictions were examined, while controlling statistically for demographic and previous driving record factors. License suspensions were consistently associated with traffic safety benefits. However, increasing severity of other aspects of punishment seemed unrelated to outcome or was associated with increased traffic safety problems. As well, important differences between first, second, and multiple offenders were observed, which may be related to the impact of different aspects of sentence severity on driving behaviour. (A)

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / PENALTY, 1502 / ENFORCEMENT (LAW), 1534 /  
DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / RECIDIVIST, 1519 /

TYPE 97 /4 /52

Quest Accession Number : 91P05714

841066 I.R.R.D. Publication

EFFECTS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY ON DRINKING DRIVING OFFENDERS

Source no: 91 02TB055E

Author:

VINGLIS, ER

MANN, RE

GAVIN, D

ADLAF, E

ANGLIN, L

Publication: ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING

Publisher: BRAIN INFORMATION SERVICE, BRAIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE,  
CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY, LOS ANGELES 90024-1746 LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA  
USA

Type of Publication: SERIAL, Date: 1990-12-01, Volume: 6, Number:  
34, Pagination: 189-197, Reference:

Availability of Document: Centre: BRAIN INFORMATION SERVICE

Language in: ENGLISH

THE IMPACT OF SENTENCE SEVERITY ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF OFFENDERS REMAINS UNCLEAR DESPITE THE INCREASE IN PENALTIES FOR DRINKING DRIVING OFFENCES IN NUMEROUS JURISDICTIONS DURING THE PAST YEARS. IN THIS RESEARCH, RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SENTENCES (LICENSE SUSPENSION, FINE, JAIL TERM, ASSIGNMENT TO PROBATION OR TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAMS) AND POST-ADJUDICATION DRINKING-DRIVING CONVICTIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED AND TOTAL COLLISIONS WERE EXAMINED, WHILE CONTROLLING STATISTICALLY FOR DEMOGRAPHIC AND PREVIOUS DRIVING RECORD FACTORS. LICENCE SUSPENSIONS ARE CONSISTENTLY RELATED WITH TRAFFIC SAFETY BENEFITS. HOWEVER, INCREASED SEVERITY OF OTHER TYPES OF PUNISHMENT SEEMED UNRELATED TO OUTCOME, OR WITH INCREASING TRAFFIC SAFETY PROBLEMS. FURTHER, IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FIRST, SECOND AND MULTIPLE OFFENDERS WERE OBSERVED WHICH MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE IMPACT OF DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY ON DRIVING BEHAVIOR

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / PENALTY, 1502 / DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / OFFENCE,  
1516 / ACCIDENT, 1643 / DRIVER, 1772 / BEHAVIOUR, 9001 / EFFICIENCY,  
5911 /

TYPE 97/4/45

Quest Accession Number : 91P10133

840225 I.R.R.D. Publication

FATAL CRASH INVOLVEMENT AND LAWS AGAINST ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING

Source no: 9107TR138E

Author:

ZADOR, PL

LUND, AK

FIELDS, M

WEINBERG, K

Publication: JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY

Publisher: JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY INC, 208 MEADOWOOD  
DRIVE VT 05403 SOUTH BURLINGTON USA, ISSN: 0197-5897

Type of Publication: SERIAL, Date: 1989, Volume: 4, Pagination:  
467-85, Reference:

Language in: ENGLISH

It is estimated that in 1985 about 1,560 fewer drivers were involved in fatal crashes because of three types of drinking-driving laws. The laws studied were per se laws that define driving under the influence using blood alcohol concentration (BAC) thresholds; laws that provide for administrative license suspension or revocation prior to conviction for driving under the influence (often referred to as "administrative per se" laws); and laws that mandate jail or community service for first convictions of driving under the influence. It is estimated that if all 48 of the contiguous states adopted laws similar to those studied here, and if these new laws had effects comparable to those reported here, another 2,600 fatal driver involvements could be prevented each year. During hours when typically at least half of all fatally injured drivers have a BAC over 0.10 percent, administrative suspension/revocation is estimated to reduce the involvement of drivers in fatal crashes by about 9 percent; during the same hours, first offense mandatory jail/community service laws are estimated to have reduced driver involvement by about 6 percent. The effect of per se laws was estimated to be a 6 percent reduction during hours when fatal crashes typically are less likely to involve alcohol. These results are based on analyses of drivers involved in fatal crashes in the 48 contiguous states of the United States during the years 1978 to 1985. (A\*)

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / LEGISLATION, 1556 / USA, 8122 / ACCIDENT  
PREVENTION, 1661 / DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT, 1553 /  
PENALTY, 1502 / EVALUATION (ASSESSMENT), 9020 /

TYPE 97 /4 /35

Quest Accession Number : 92P01326

846464 I.R.R.D. Publication

DETERMINE FEASIBLE AND ACCEPTABLE AGE 21 SUPPORT PROGRAMS. FINAL REPORT

Source no: 9104TB329E

Author:

HARDING, WM

APSLER, R

WALSH, WA

Publisher: GEMINI INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED, 10 TOWER OFFICE PARK, SUITE 212 01801 WOBURN MASSACHUSETTS USA

Publisher: NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION, 400 7TH STREET, SW 20590 WASHINGTON D.C. USA

Type of Publication: REPORT, Date: 1990-09-01, Pagination: 75P, Reference: 3

Availability of Document: Centre: NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

Language in: ENGLISH

THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT WAS TO IDENTIFY PROGRAMS WHICH ARE FEASIBLE, ACCEPTABLE, AND EFFECTIVE IN DETERRING ADOLESCENT DRINKING. TO BEGIN THE PROJECT, INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED ON 22 PREVENTION PROGRAMS USING A WIDE RANGE OF APPROACHES. NEXT, A PANEL OF 8 EXPERTS IN HIGHWAY SAFETY AND RELATED FIELDS APPRAISED 18 GENERIC APPROACHES FOR PREVENTION OF UNDERAGED DRINKING (DESCRIPTIONS WERE BASED ON THE REVIEW OF EXISTING PROGRAMS). A SMALLER SET OF 11 APPROACHES WAS ALSO ASSESSED BY 52 YOUTH AGES 11 THROUGH 20 WHO MET IN SIX FOCUS GROUPS. PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT FINDING WAS THAT, TO A GREAT EXTENT, THE EXPERTS AND THE YOUTH AGREED ON WHICH PROGRAMS WOULD BE MOST EFFECTIVE. INCLUDED WERE (1) PROGRAMS WHICH PUNISH YOUTH WHO DRINK BY SUSPENDING THEIR DRIVER'S LICENSE OR POSTPONING THE AGE AT WHICH THEY BECOME ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE A LICENSE, AND (2) IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DESIGN AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRIVER LICENSES IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE USE OF FRAUDULENT IDENTIFICATION TO OBTAIN ALCOHOL. THE RESULTS OF THIS PROJECT UNDERSCORE THE NEED FOR RELIABLE EVALUATION DATA ON PREVENTION PROGRAMS. FUTURE RESEARCH MIGHT FOCUS ON THOSE PROGRAMS THAT THE EXPERTS AND YOUTH AGREE HAVE THE GREATEST POTENTIAL FOR REDUCING UNDERAGED DRINKING

Subject Classification: / ACCIDENTS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR, 83 /

Controlled Terms: / DRUNKENNESS, 1783 / PREVENTION, 1670 / CONFISCATION (DRIVING LICENCE), 1500 / DRIVING LICENCE, 1550 / IMPROVEMENT, 9108 / ADOLESCENT, 1748 /