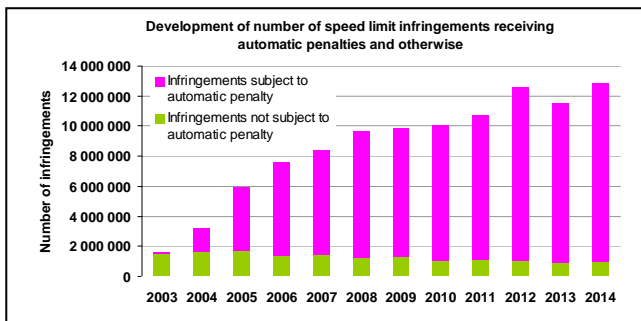
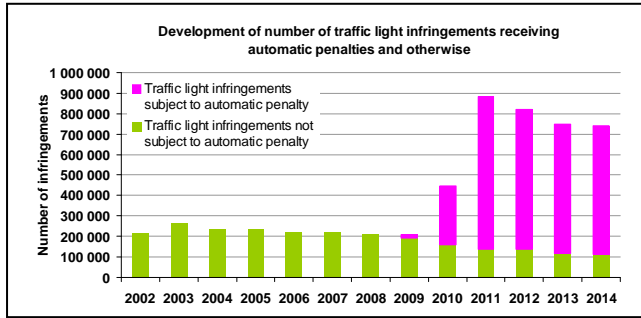


Details on traffic offences



Automatic penalty systems

Automated radars	Fixed automated speed cameras	Mobile automated speed cameras	Traffic light automated radars
2003	48		
2004	228	165	
2005	689	313	
2006	822	457	
2007	1 137	721	
2008	1 473	827	
2009	1 661	932	118
2010	1 823	933	435
2011	2100	933	638
2012	2 345	929	713
2013	2 473	867	712
2014	2 569	841	712

Source : DSCR - DCA

Offences

There were 24,858,388 traffic offences registered in 2014 or 1.5 % more than in 2013 (24,494,010 offences). Among these, 24.1 million were minor offences (+1.1 %); they represent 97 % of all traffic offences in 2014. Of these, 82.5 % were speeding or parking offences:

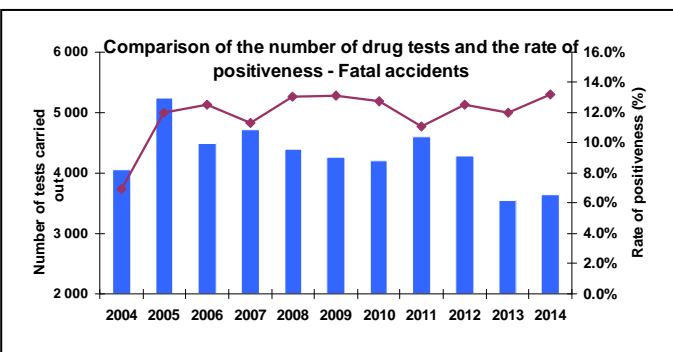
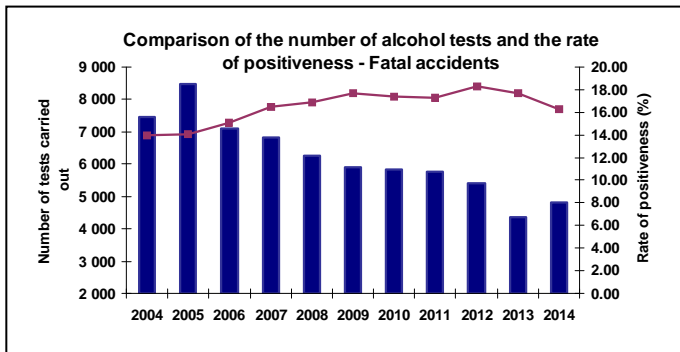
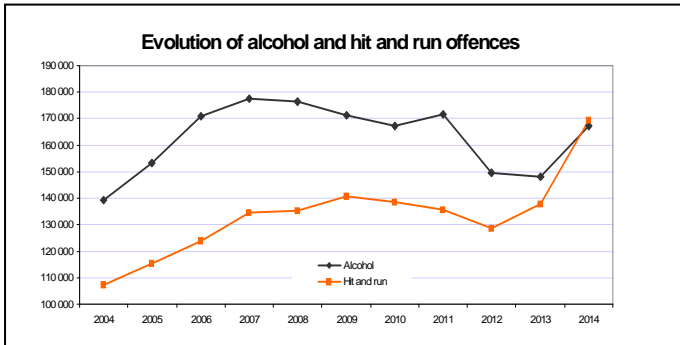
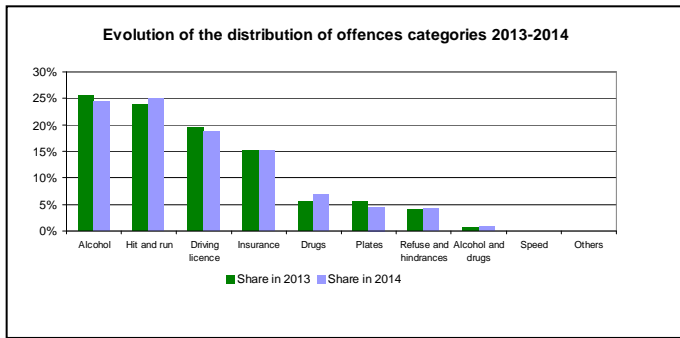
- **Speeding** offences subject to traditional control. Those subject to automatic control account for 53.1 % of the total with 12.8 million of offences; an increase of 11.4 % compared to 2013. Of these offences, 93 % were detected by fixed and mobile automated speed cameras set up for the purpose of automatic penalties due to speeding offences. These automatic speed cameras have been progressively installed since 2003. The number of offences detected outside the automatic penalty system stands at 894,537 (-4.2 %). Of the excessive speeds detected by automatic penalty devices, 95.6 % are for excesses under 20 km/h, while for the others, this is only 23.4 %, 51.7 % of excessive speeds are between 20 and 30 km/h, 18.0 % between 30 and 40 km/h and 6.9 % above 40 km/h.

- Offences against **parking regulations** (except for municipal policies) represent 29.4 % of the whole, a decrease of 10.9 % (7.1 million reports).

The other traffic offences detected are distributed as follows:

- 1.74 million against **administrative regulations** or + 0.2%: non-criminal insurance offences, failure to produce vehicle documents, driving a vehicle without an MOT certificate or non-compliant number plates and registration certificates.
- 0.89 million against **driving regulations** (including using a mobile phone while driving), fell by 7.9 %.
- 900,163 against the **rules of priority** or -2.8 %: 628,436 detected by automatic penalty devices set up to detect traffic light offences (-0.6 %) including red light and level crossing offences, 112,777 red light offences outside the automatic penalty system (- 4.1 %) and 102,817 offences of failure to respect a "Stop" sign (-9.1 %).
- 190,885 for **failing to wear a seat belt**, a decrease of 16.9 %, following the tendency observed since 2003, the year in which this number was divided by more than three.
- 92,736 for **alcohol-related offences** (rate of positiveness from 0.5 g/l to 0.8 g/l in blood sample), a decrease of 9 %.
- 45,499 for **failing to wear a helmet**, a decrease of 8.9 %.

With a 12.6 million offences registered, automatic penalty devices set up to detect speeding offences (2,569 fixed automated speed cameras and 841 mobile automated speed cameras units) and those for detecting traffic light offences (712 units) represent 52 % of all offences.



Traffic crimes

There have been 681,956 road crimes carried out in 2014 up 17.6 % compared to 2013. They represent 2.7 % of all offences established in 2014.

Four offences constitute 84 % of the crimes:

- there were 167,067 offences related to **drinking and driving**, up 12.7 % on 2013 ;
- there were 169,525 offences for **leaving the scene of an accident**, up 23.1 % ;
- there were 128,676 offences for **driving without a licence**, up 13.8 % ;
- there were 104,626 offences for **driving without insurance**, up 19.3 %.

The main increases noted are:

- there were 46,448 crimes linked to the use of drugs, up 44.1 %;
- there were 30,798 crimes linked to number plates, down 4 %.

Alcohol controls

There were 10.8 million alcohol controls carried out in 2014, or 3.1 % more than in 2013. Of these tests, 319,264 were positive. The rate of positive tests (positive tests to the number of tests carried out) is therefore 2.9 %.

- 8.5 million (82 % of controls) are preventive, carried out at the initiative of the police forces ; these turned out positive in 2.5 % of cases compared to 2.7 % in 2013 and 2.5 % in 2005.
- 2.0 million are carried out in case of offences, positive in 4.2 % of cases compared to 3.7 % in 2013.
- 265,526 were carried out following accidents involving fatalities, injuries or material damage. They were positive in 8.1 % of cases.

Of the 4,818 drivers involved in the fatal accidents, 16.3 % had an alcohol level above the legal limit (17.7 % in 2013), 5.3 % in injury accidents, and 9.3 % in accidents involving material damage (but testing here is not systematic, there may be a « selection bias »).

Controls of the use of drugs

There were 125,346 drug tests carried out in 2014. This figure, declined by 13 % compared to 2013, reflects an improved preselection through behaviour tests. Of these test, 51,037 were positive, 48,189 in 2013 (+5.9 %).

- 8,297 tests are preventive, carried out at the initiative of the police forces: these turned out positive in 48 % of cases.
- 82,183 are carried out in case of offences, positive in 55 % of cases.
- 34,866 were carried out following accidents involving fatalities, injuries or material damage.

Of the 3,882 drivers involved in the fatal accidents, 13.5 % had a positive test result for drug (12 % in 2013), 6.2 % in injury accidents, including fatal accidents, and 8.1 % in accidents involving material damage.