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Infrastructure

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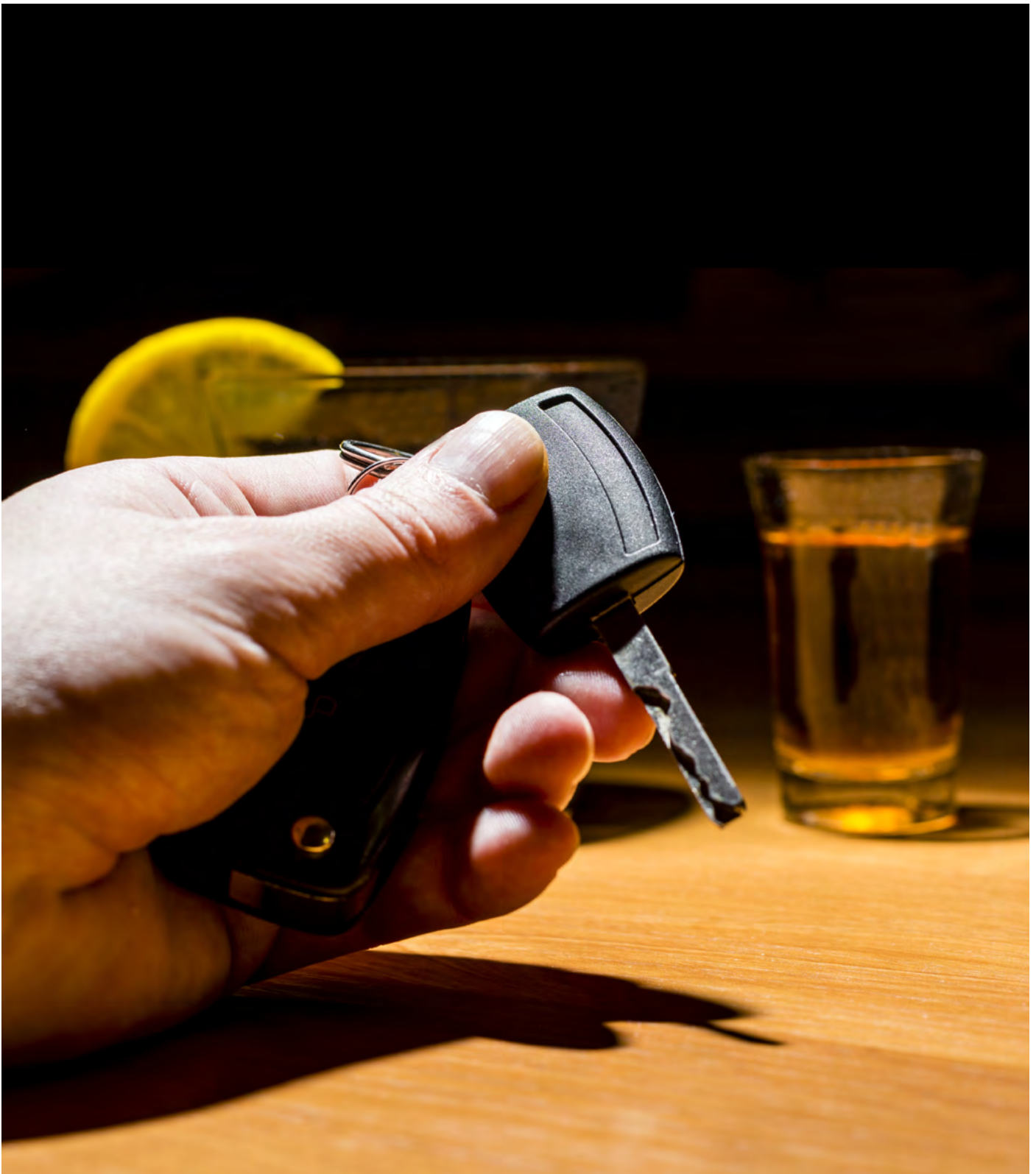
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Road Safety

Courses for Drink-Drive Offenders

Working Group Annual Report 2017



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Executive Summary

Course for Drink Drive Offenders

The courts in Northern Ireland can offer drink drive offenders the opportunity to attend a drink drive rehabilitation course as a sentencing option. Where an offender is disqualified for 12 months or more in respect of an alcohol-related driving offence - the court may order that the period of disqualification be reduced if the offender satisfactorily completes an approved Course for Drink Drive Offenders (CDDO/the course). Attendance is voluntary, costs are met by the offender and those successfully completing the course receive a reduction of up to 25% in the period of disqualification.

The underlying aim of the scheme is to provide drink-drive offenders who are referred onto a course with expert training, in a group situation, about the problems associated with drink-driving - enabling them to develop future non-offending behaviour and thereby reducing re-offending.

In 2017, 55 courses were delivered by Telford Training Consultants (TTC) on behalf of the Department in 11 locations¹ across Northern Ireland. A total of 634 people completed a course – a reduction of 21 from the previous year (655).

The CDDO Working Group

The scheme is managed by the Department for Infrastructure (the Department) through a Working Group which has responsibility for overseeing and monitoring the delivery of the scheme throughout Northern Ireland. The Working Group is chaired by the Department and its membership drawn from a range of organisations from across the

¹ The Downpatrick venue was used for one course on 20 March 2017. A new venue in Ballynahinch replaced Downpatrick and was operational from July 2017.

criminal justice system. A range of issues relating to the governance and delivery of the CDDO scheme were dealt with throughout 2017 to ensure the successful rollout of the training. A summary of the meetings is provided at [Section 4](#).

Performance Indicators

The success of the CDDO scheme can be measured in terms of the courts' use of the scheme as a sentencing option (by making a referral), offenders' completion of a course once referred and the effect of course attendance on subsequent reconviction rates.

The **referral-rate** (number of convicted drink drivers who were referred by a court to attend a course as a percentage of convictions) has fallen by 7 percentage points compared to 2016 (43% and 50% respectively).

The Working Group remains concerned about low referral rates and courts need to be further encouraged to refer more offenders to the scheme as currently more than half of those convicted (57%) are not offered a course.

The **take-up rate** (course completions as a percentage of referrals) has increased in 2017 by 9 percentage points compared to 2016 (66% and 57% respectively).

The **reconviction-rate** is the main criterion for determining if CDDOs are successful i.e. whether offenders who attend a course are less likely to re-offend than those who do not. To date, four [reconviction studies](#) have been carried out in Northern Ireland to assess the value of the courses.

1. Introduction

Courses for Drink Drive Offenders have been used as a sentencing option in courts across Northern Ireland since January 2006². Where an offender is disqualified for 12 months or more in respect of an alcohol-related driving offence, the court may order that the period of disqualification be reduced if the offender satisfactorily completes an approved CDDO course. Currently attendance is voluntary, costs are met by the offender and those successfully completing the course receive a reduction of up to 25% in the period of disqualification.

Referral to courses is at the discretion of the District Judge (Magistrates' Courts). No offender may participate in the scheme without a referral from the court. It is up to the offender, or their legal representative, to ensure that the District Judge (Magistrates' Courts) has the relevant facts to enable an informed decision on whether to make the referral. The offender decides whether or not to accept an offer of referral and there is no penalty for not doing so.

The drink driving regime in Northern Ireland is set to change and, as a result, the number of drivers referred onto CDDOs is likely to increase. The changes are included in the Road Traffic (Amendment) Act 2016 which contains provisions for new lower prescribed limits and the introduction of a new graduated penalty regime. At the core of the new regime will be a fixed penalty system, where drivers will be encouraged, through the offer of a mitigated fixed penalty, to complete the course. For those drivers convicted in court, referral will become automatic unless the District Judge

² It had previously operated as a pilot scheme in restricted court areas since 1996.

decides that attendance would be inappropriate. In both circumstances, attendance will remain voluntary. These provisions are not yet in operation but will be introduced as soon as all administrative and technical systems are in place and the remaining provisions of the 2016 Act can be introduced. A table summarising the new offences and penalties which will be core to the new drink driving regime is provided at [Annex D](#).

2. Delivery of Courses in Northern Ireland

2.1 The CDDO Working Group

The CDDO Working Group, established by the Department, has responsibility for overseeing and monitoring the delivery of the scheme throughout Northern Ireland. The Working Group, chaired by the Department for Infrastructure, comprises of representatives from the Department's Safe and Sustainable Travel Division (SSTD), Analysis Statistics and Research Branch (ASRB), the Driver Vehicle Agency (DVA), the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), the NI Courts and Tribunals Service (NICtS) and the Public Prosecution Service (PPS). The course provider, TTC, is represented at meetings by its Managing Director and Regional Manager.

The Working Group's primary role is to ensure that the operation of courses is carried out by the provider in line with the terms and conditions of its contract and that activities and processes remain effective. In particular, it must ensure the effectiveness of the scheme is regularly measured and evaluated. The terms of reference for the Working Group are provided at [Annex B](#).

2.2 Course Provider

Following competitive tendering in 2013, Telford Training Consultants (TTC) were appointed as the provider of courses for drink drive offenders in Northern Ireland. All course administration is managed through TTC headquarters in Telford, England. Training in Northern Ireland is co-ordinated through a regional manager. The initial contract took effect from 1 October 2013 and ran for a period

of three years (to 30 September 2016) with an option to extend annually for a further two years.

The contract was extended for a one year period to 30 September 2017 at which time, following further evaluation, a final one year extension option was approved and took effect from 1 October 2017. It will be necessary to run a new procurement competition prior to the end of this contract extension period in order to engage consultants to deliver the course. This process will be facilitated by Central Procurement Directorate.

2.3 Attending a Course

To be eligible to attend a course, a person must be at least 17 years old and have been convicted of a relevant drink-driving offence for which they have been disqualified from driving for 12 months or more. A relevant conviction is one made under any of the following provisions of the Road Traffic (NI) Order 1995³:

- Article 14 (causing death, or grievous bodily injury, by careless driving when under influence of drink or drugs);
- Article 15 (driving or being in charge when under influence of drink or drugs);
- Article 16 (driving or being in charge with excess alcohol); or
- Article 18 (failing to provide a specimen).

The court has the power to make a referral order for any offender whom it considers should be placed on a course. A person can

³ Although some of the offences relate to both drink and drug-driving, the Department has approved no courses in respect of drug driving. People convicted solely of drug-driving offences should not be referred to an approved drink drive course as this would not serve the purpose of the legislation and bring no gains for road safety.

decide whether to accept or reject the offer of a referral. Similarly, having accepted a referral a person may decide whether or not to attend a course. There is no penalty for not attending and the original period of disqualification, as stated in court, is applied.

There are eleven course venues in Northern Ireland - listed at [Annex A](#). The Working Group is satisfied that the geographical spread continues to be appropriate with locations offering reasonable access to courses that are within practical travelling distances for most potential attendees.

The Working Group is also satisfied that the course provider continues to meet the requirements set out in the Guide for Course Providers to encourage the highest possible rate of course take-up. Among other things, they provide:

- a prompt personalised letter within 48 hours of referral being received including a required book-by date;
- a reminder letter 14 days before the course is due to start;
- course information for all venues in Northern Ireland;
- clients are able to book and pay online 24 hours a day 365 days a year;
- variety of course structures to maximise equality of opportunity i.e. weekdays and weekends;
- leaflets in magistrates courts and in police custody suites;
- support, where possible, for offenders whose first language is not English;
- signers on courses, for hearing impaired offenders;

- assistance with literacy issues on courses; and
- completion packs that summarise important information from the course and information on how to apply for a licence, the High Risk Offenders (HRO) scheme and insurance companies who recognise the completion certificate.

2.4 Course Policy

Completion of a course, and the consequent reduction in the period of disqualification, will depend on regular attendance and completion of all sessions, payment of the appropriate course fee and compliance with the course provider's reasonable requirements. It is important that all course attendees participate and contribute within the sessions and in doing so respect and keep confidences shared on the course. It is important also that those attending the course do not turn up for the course under the influence of alcohol or drugs and do not consume alcohol or drugs before or during the course (including break times).

Measures are in place to ensure the attendee is the offender and not an imposter.

2.5 Course Fees

Each attendee must pay the course fee. In 2017, the full fee was £155 and the concessionary fee was £110. The concessionary fee was offered to anyone over state pension age or on unemployment or incapacity/sickness benefit or a full time student.

To reduce the potential for cost to be a barrier to attendance at a course, fees may be paid by instalment at no extra cost. Failure to pay the course fee or any part of it will, however, result in the issue

of a notice of non-completion. The course provider will accept payment by cheque, postal order, credit or debit card.

2.6 Course Completions

To successfully complete a course, a participant must attend all ten modules delivered over three sessions. On the few occasions when attendees have unavoidably missed a session due to personal circumstances, arrangements will be made to place the person on a new course.

No more than two weeks after having completed the course, an attendee will be issued with a Certificate of Completion. It is the responsibility of the attendee to take this certificate, in person, to the sentencing court who will, in turn, notify the licensing authorities at DVA that, through attendance at the course, the attendee is eligible for the reduction in the period of disqualification as stated on his/her original Certificate of Conviction.

Table 1: Courses and course completions during 2017, by venue

Venue	Courses Planned	Courses Cancelled	Courses Run	Completions*
Ballymena	5	0	5	61
Ballynahinch	2	0	2	23
Belfast	16	3	13	162
Coleraine	5	1	4	50
Downpatrick	3	2	1	10
Dundonald	7	0	7	89
Dungannon	3	0	3	35
Enniskillen	4	1	3	21
Londonderry	3	0	3	38
Newry	4	0	4	51
Omagh	5	1	4	29
Portadown	7	1	6	65
Totals	64	9	55	634

* A total of 960 referrals were made in 2017.

During 2017, 55 courses were run throughout Northern Ireland. Belfast ran the most courses (13). Seven courses ran in Dundonald, six in Portadown, five in Ballymena, four in Newry, Coleraine and Omagh, three in Dungannon, Enniskillen and Londonderry and two in Ballynahinch. The Downpatrick venue was used for one course on 20 March 2017. A new venue in Ballynahinch replaced Downpatrick and was operational from July 2017.

Some rural venues are run at a loss but continue to be offered to ensure all clients have an equal opportunity to attend a course at an accessible location. In particular, it was noted that Enniskillen was struggling to attract clients. In January, the course ran with six clients, which is less than optimum (typically 10 to 15 clients and a course cannot run with less than four participants).

Overall the course was completed by 634 people. Course completers were overwhelmingly male – 74% (466) men as compared to 26% (168) women. Age band analysis shows that 15% (97) of those completing the course were aged 17-24 years, 81% (515) were aged 25-64 years and 3% (22) were aged 65+ years.

Dungannon (26%), Coleraine (20%) and Downpatrick (20%) had the highest percentage of young people (aged 17 to 24 years) attending a course in their area while Ballynahinch had the lowest (4%).

3. Performance Indicators

The success of the CDDO scheme can be judged by the extent to which the courts make referrals, whether these referrals actually lead to places on courses being taken up, and, ultimately, whether offenders who attend a course are less likely to re-offend than those who do not. This is supplemented by further performance data captured from the pre and post course questionnaires, completed by each attendee, to assess pre and post course knowledge of alcohol and attitudes to drinking and driving.

3.1 Referral Rate – [down 7 percentage points from 2016]

Between 1 January and 31 December 2017 a total of 960 referrals were made. This represents a reduction of 16% compared to 2016 (1143). Court data obtained from the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service (NICTS) report that during 2017⁴, there were 2,234 convictions for relevant drink drive offences at courts throughout Northern Ireland. This is equivalent to a referral rate for the period 1 January to 31 December 2017 of approximately 43% which is lower than the previous year at 50%.

A breakdown of the referral rate for each court venue (Magistrates' Court and Crown Court) in Northern Ireland is included in Table 2 below. Referral rates are calculated using the 2017 data on convictions as provided by the NICTS Statistics and Research Unit and the number of referrals during 2017 provided by TTC. Reviewing referral rates by individual courts shows the most

⁴ Convictions data was provided by Northern Ireland Courts & Tribunals Service (NICTS) Statistics and Research Unit: Integrated Court Operations System (ICOS). These data are generated on the basis of defendants convicted at the Crown and Magistrates Courts during 2017 of at least one offence relating to drink driving.

significant decreases compared to 2016 can be seen at Enniskillen (down 30 percentage points), Armagh (down 26 percentage points), Newtownards (down 25 percentage points), Craigavon (down 21 percentage points) and Strabane (down 18 percentage points) - there were no referrals from Strabane Court during 2017. The Omagh Court showed the most significant increase in referral rates compared to 2016 with an increase of 24 percentage points.

Table 2: Referral rate, by court

Court	Convictions 2017	Referrals	Referral Rate (%)
Antrim	73	42	58%
Armagh	66	30	45%
Ballymena	112	57	51%
Banbridge	45	19	42%
Coleraine	127	69	54%
Craigavon	132	23	17%
Downpatrick	98	40	41%
Dungannon	117	45	38%
Enniskillen	91	46	51%
Laganside Courts	543	258	48%
Limavady	43	23	53%
Lisburn	114	52	46%
Londonderry	135	55	41%
Magherafelt	41	16	39%
Newry	174	76	44%
Newtownards	199	67	34%
Omagh	76	42	55%
Strabane	48	0	-
TOTAL	2,234	960	43%

When considering referral data it is important to consider data in context of actual number of convictions which declined year on year from 2,996 convictions in 2010 to 2,140 convictions in 2015 (a decrease of 29%). In 2016, convictions increased by 7% to 2,287 however figures for 2017 show a 2% reduction to 2,234.

During the same period, referrals onto courses fell by 23% from 1,344 in 2010 to 1,038 referrals in 2015; in 2016 they increased by 10% to 1,143 but 2017 figures indicate another decrease of 16% to 960.

That said, the referral rate has remained reasonably constant over the years. In 2012 and 2013 the referral rate was 47%; in 2014, it increased to 52%. The referral rate fell again slightly to 49% in 2015, before rising to 50% in 2016. The referral rate for 2017 has fallen to 43%. The average referral rate over the five year period 2013 to 2017 was 48%. **The 2017 figure does represent the lowest referral rate in the last five year period.**

3.2 Take up Rate – [up 9 percentage points from 2016]

Of the 960 referrals made during 2017, a total of 634 took up and completed a course (66%) - some of those referred in the latter part of 2017 would have completed the course in 2018. By the same count, some of the completions in 2017 would have been referred in 2016.

While the Working Group noted that the 2017 referral rate at 43% has fallen by 7 percentage points, the take up rate has increased by 9 percentage points (from 57% in 2016 to 66% in 2017). The average take up rate over the five year period 2013 to 2017 was

58%. It is also interesting to note that the non-completion rate in 2017 has increased from 40% in 2016 (457 out of 1143) to 48% (456 out of 960).

3.3 Reconviction Rate

The main criterion for judging whether the scheme has been successful is whether offenders who attend a course are less likely to re-offend than those who do not. A number of reconviction studies have been carried out in Northern Ireland to assess the value of courses for drink drive offenders and to determine whether CDDO has any effect on the relative reconviction rates of those referred onto and completing a course compared with those referred onto but not completing a course.

To date, four studies have been undertaken. The first two studies (in 2005 and 2010) were undertaken by in-house NISRA statisticians and tracked offenders over at least a three year period from their original drink drive conviction. The third study was undertaken in 2016 by the Department of Justice (DoJ) in the Northern Ireland Data Lab, and tracked offenders convicted in 2010/11. A summary of the results was provided in the 2016 Annual Report and can be accessed using this [link](#).

A more recent study was carried out by DoJ and published in May 2018. An analysis will appear in the 2018 Annual Report but in the meantime, the full report can be accessed by using this [link](#).

The Working Group remains satisfied that the outcome of these reconviction studies justify the existence of the course and support

continuation of its delivery in Northern Ireland as an education intervention in cases of convicted drink drivers.

3.4 Pre and Post Course Questionnaires

A knowledge check at the beginning and end of each course is used to assess effectiveness of education in changing participants' understanding of drink driving issues. This is done by way of a quiz-formatted questionnaire in which the pre and post course scores are recorded to demonstrate the level of achievement by each participant. An analysis of pre and post course questionnaire scores is carried out by ASRB and more detail can be found in [Annex C](#).

3.5 Online Evaluation

Online evaluation feedback provides an opportunity for clients to let TTC have any qualitative comments about the course once they have had time to reflect. This valuable feedback is addressed directly with the client if they have chosen to provide their name and their comment requires a response.

4. The CDDO Working Group

During 2017 the Working Group met and dealt with a range of issues relating to drink drive educational interventions generally and the course specifically. The Working Group ensure that the course provider keeps all those involved with the project up to date with progress, fully explain how and why certain approaches are being adopted, work with members to generate solutions and facilitate members in contributing fully to the ongoing successful rollout of the training. The following reports and key indicators play an important role in this process.

4.1 Working Group Meetings

The Working Group met formally on two occasions during 2017 – 14 March and 7 September. All other business was dealt with by correspondence with the understanding that additional meetings could be called, if required.

4.2 Quarterly Reports

Information on the number of referrals received from the courts, the number of courses run and the number of course completions is routinely provided to the Working Group through quarterly reports prepared by TTC. The reports assist the Working Group to assess trends in take up of the course and to identify and address any emerging issues and potential risks to the successful delivery of the scheme.

The reports also provide relevant information on venues used for courses, any trainer issues, any complaints upheld within the period and any other matters of interest. There were no disciplinary issues

raised during 2017 and there were no appeals made against TTC's decisions and results.

4.3 Annual Reports

The course provider provides an annual report for the Working Group containing statistical information relating to the number of courses, referrals, completions and non-completions during a 12 month period. Details of venues, syllabus, internal quality control mechanisms and action taken in response to any quality control or disciplinary issues during that period are provided. Summary sheets are also included for each venue highlighting gender and age demographics as well as pre and post course questionnaire scores. The report is also a useful vehicle to highlight any new issues that may have arisen throughout the reporting period – providing details of how these were managed, evaluated and any lessons learned.

An example of this type of situation occurred during 2017 and related to the impact of Storm Ophelia on course provision. In summary, 13 clients missed 1.75 hours of education due to the venue closing early as a result of the storm. TTC contacted the Department to discuss the best possible way forward. One option available was that TTC could have ran the 3rd and final course day again and invited clients back to complete and receive the final part of the education. However, in conjunction with the Department / Working Group, it was agreed that the best option was to allow clients to complete the final part of the course by issuing this remaining part of the syllabus by letter.

Each client was asked to read the information provided and return a signed declaration confirming they had read and understood the information. This was provided with a free post envelope to help with the prompt return of the declaration. Following issue of the information, TTC made regular contact with each client by phone and email in order to ensure the declarations were received. All 13 declarations were signed and returned within 1 month and clients issued with their certificates. Shortly after the process was concluded TTC carried out a review to identify any lessons learnt. It was concluded that the matter was handled efficiently and the appropriate resource was allocated to the matter to ensure clients received their completion certificates. The Department / Working Group concurred with these findings.

4.4 Referral and Take-up Rates

The average referral rate over the five years 2013 to 2017 is 48%, ranging from 43% in 2017 to 52% in 2014.

The Working Group regrets the continuing relatively low rates overall – of those referred onto a course each year an average of 42% (between 2013 -17) opt not to attend.

Previous attempts to contact this particular group has failed to generate enough responses from which to draw any conclusions as why this might be. The Working Group has speculated about possible contributing factors and considered low awareness of the concessionary fee (available only in Northern Ireland) as a potential factor. This is an important feature of the course aimed at making it more feasible for people on low incomes to participate. In order to

assist representing solicitors as well as course participants, TTC agreed to consider its information leaflets to ensure details on the concessionary fees / payment plans are as prominent as possible

In order to assist the courts and maintain referral levels TTC is asked, as part of the terms of the contract, to ensure that courts are fully briefed on the details of the approved course, including details of the locations at which courses will be held and, where possible, to give oral presentations to the judiciary.

TTC, assisted by the NICTS, offer all Court User Groups the opportunity to find out more about the scheme, typically by means of a presentation. Unfortunately, during 2017 there were no invitations to address Court User Groups, however, a presentation was given to the Portadown Solicitors Association on 24 January 2017. The Working Group is aware of the constraints on the time these groups can offer but will continue to request further opportunities to raise awareness.

While the Working Group continues to monitor referral numbers, the introduction of automatic referrals following legislative changes to the drink drive regime will perhaps have the greatest impact on referral rates. It will, however, remain essential that referrals can be converted into attendance and course completions.

4.5 Changes to Drink Drive Laws in Northern Ireland

The [2016 Annual Report](#) outlined the new measures contained in the Road Traffic (Amendment) Act 2016, which completed its passage through the Assembly in January 2016.

As reported at that time, the Act includes powers for police to set up roadside check-points where a constable can require the person in charge of the vehicle to take a breath test – these powers were commenced by the Department with effect from 25 November 2016 coinciding with PSNI's annual winter drink drive campaign. It is hoped that this new legislation will give police another tool that will hopefully prevent people taking such unacceptable risks.

The Working Group discussed the outcome of the campaign at its first meeting of 2017. PSNI statistics showed that while there was an increase of 158% in the total number of people breathalysed (approximately 12,606) over the 2016 campaign period compared with the previous year, there was a 4.3 percentage point decrease in the overall proportion of people who failed the PBT or failed to provide in 2016 (4.9% or 620 people). The Working Group welcomed the decrease in detections, despite the increase in preliminary tests being carried out. While it remains difficult to accept this level of detections as a success it is, nonetheless, a positive beginning to the use of these new powers.

The introduction of the new drink driving measures and, in particular, automatic referral of first time offenders onto a drink drive rehabilitation course remains significant to the work of the Group. Although attendance will remain voluntary, drivers caught up to a limit of 80mg/100ml will be encouraged to complete the course

through a mitigated Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) offered by the police at side of the road. Anyone who is convicted in court will also receive an automatic referral to attend the course, unless the judge decides that it would be inappropriate. Automatic referral is a positive step forward and will widen the opportunity for more offenders to benefit from this proven intervention.

During 2017 the Working Group has continued to act as a stakeholder forum to facilitate information exchange between respective organisations and will continue to do so as measures contained in the Road Traffic (Amendment) Act transition into operation on the ground. In particular, the Working Group has monitored progress towards the approval and procurement of evidential roadside breath testing equipment as well as gaining an understanding of how the graduated penalty system would work in practical terms particularly for those cases not immediately presented to Court. Consideration has also been given to the readiness of course material to reflect the changes in the drink drive regime.

To further assist in this area the chair of the Working Group accepted an invitation to attend a TTC training day held on 27 October 2017. This provided an opportunity to inform trainers about the forthcoming changes to the drink drive regime following full introduction of the new legislation and how this might impact on the delivery of the courses.

ANNEX A: Northern Ireland Course Venues Up to December 2017

Ballymena	The Braid Town Hall, Museum Arts Centre 1-29 Bridge Street Ballymena, BT43 5EJ
Belfast	Groundwork Northern Ireland 63-75 Duncairn Gardens Belfast, BT15 2GB
Coleraine	Causeway Rural & Urban Network 1 Brook Street Coleraine, BT52 1PW
Ballynahinch	Market House The Square Ballynahinch, BT24 8AE <i>(Replaces Downpatrick venue - operational from July 2017)</i>
Downpatrick	Down Business Centre 46 Belfast Road Downpatrick, BT30 7UP <i>(One course – 20 March 2017)</i>
Dundonald	Inspire Business Park Carrowreagh Road Dundonald, BT16 1QT
Dungannon	Breakthru 18 Killymeal Road Dungannon, BT71 6LJ
Enniskillen	Fermanagh House Broadmeadow Place Enniskillen, BT74 7HR

Londonderry	Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue Service 10 Crescent Link Londonderry, BT47 5FR
Newry	Newry and Mourne Enterprise Agency Win Business Park Canal Quay Newry, BT35 6PH
Omagh	Omagh Library 1 Spillars Place Irishtown Road Omagh, BT78 1HL
Portadown	Portadown Town Hall 15 Edward Street Portadown, BT62 3LX

ANNEX B: Terms of Reference for CDDO Working Group

The Working Group's role is to:

- ensure the content and operation of courses are carried out in line with the terms and conditions stipulated in the current contract;
- ensure current activities and internal processes remain effective; agreeing or proposing corrective action as appropriate;
- in conjunction with course provider, seek to identify appropriate marketing and PR activity aimed at raising the profile of the scheme and thereby maintaining and/or increasing the referral and take-up rates;
- ensure the delivery of related action measures contained in the Road Safety Strategy to 2020;
- ensure the effectiveness of the scheme is regularly measured and evaluated, namely,
 - the proportion of convicted drink/drive offenders referred to the scheme by courts ('referral rate'),
 - the proportion of referred offenders who go on to complete a course ('take-up rate'), and
 - the effect of course attendance on convictions for a subsequent drink/drive offence ('reconviction rate');
- consider 1) the annual reports on the operation of the CDDO scheme and 2) periodic reconviction rate analyses reports produced by Analysis, Statistics and Research Branch;
- consider, on an ongoing basis, how best drink driving in Northern Ireland can be reduced through the use of remedial training; and
- consider how best drink driving in Northern Ireland can be reduced through other measures.

ANNEX C: Knowledge Check – Pre and Post Course Questionnaires

1. To assess the effectiveness of the course in improving knowledge, attendees are asked to complete a pre and post course quiz questionnaire. The 'Questionnaire and Alcohol Knowledge Quiz' asks respondents about their attitudes to drinking and driving and drink/drive legislation; their drinking behaviour; and their knowledge of alcohol and its effects on the body.
2. A single summary sheet is completed by TTC following the completion of each course. The summary provides overall scores obtained on the alcohol knowledge pre and post quizzes split by gender and age. Results can be analysed to identify changes in levels of the participants understanding of the issues covered. Offenders typically score significantly higher in the post course questionnaire.

2017 Questionnaire

3. Results from the 2017 questionnaires, provided by TTC to ASRB for analysis, are detailed below.
4. During 2017 pre and post course quiz sheets were completed, in full, by almost all⁵ offenders who completed the course. Overall scores are recorded from the pre and post quizzes for each participant. During 2017 the average score on the pre course quiz was 17 out of a possible 30. On completion of the course the average score on the post course quiz was 27 correct answers out of a possible 30, an average increase of approximately 59%.

⁵ A small number of clients did not complete a post-course quiz sheet due to the venue closing early as a result of storm Ophelia. See page 20 for further information. This course has been removed from test-score analysis.

Chart 1 – Histogram illustrating pre-course quiz scores

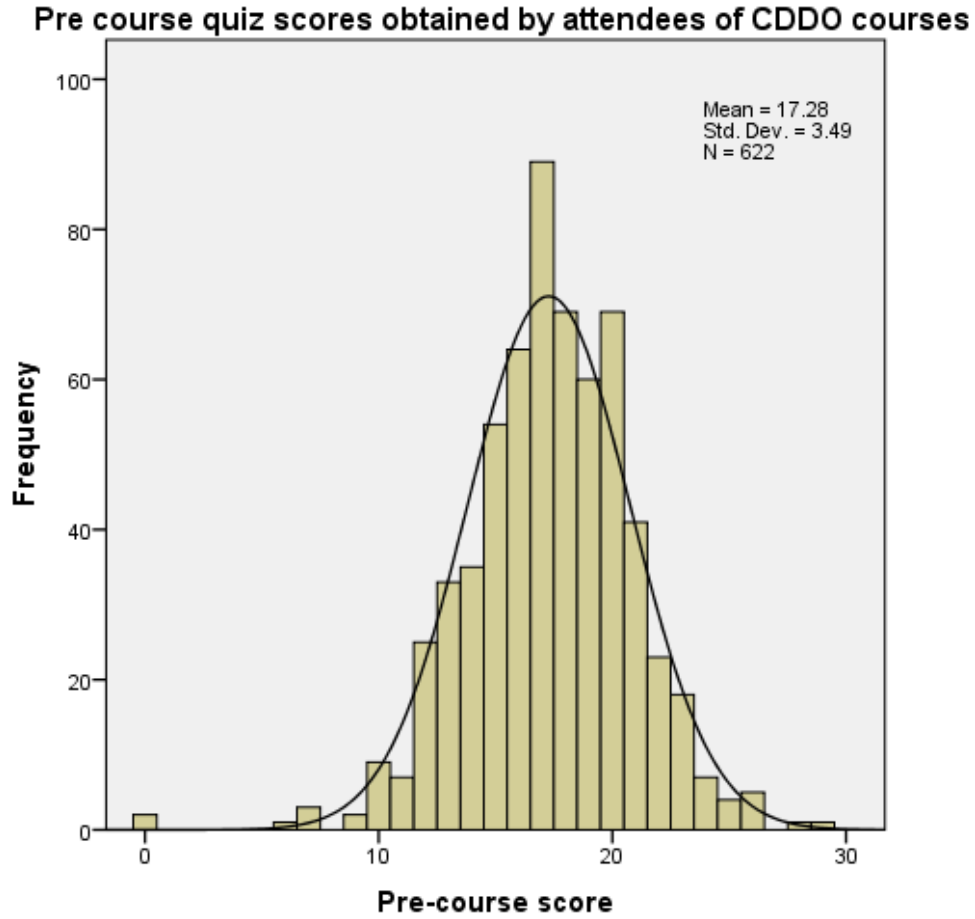
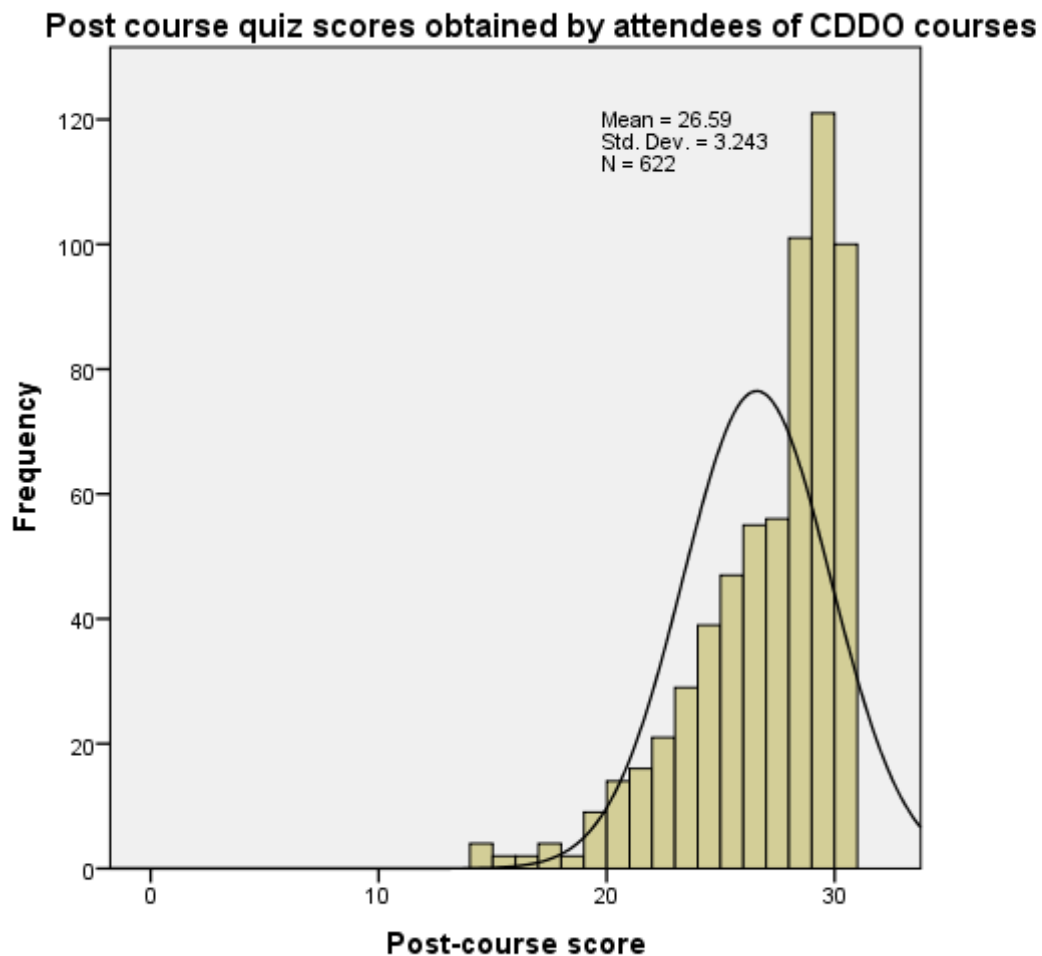


Chart 2 – Histogram illustrating post course quiz scores



- Twenty-seven percent of attendees (171) achieved a score of 15 or less in the pre course quiz. In contrast, after completing the course, less than 1% of attendees (6) obtained a score of 15 or less. Of these, all scored higher than their pre-course result.
- Overall, 0.5% (3) scored less on the post course quiz with 0.8% (5) remaining unchanged. Ninety-nine percent of attendees' scores improved between the pre and post quizzes, with 57% (352) improving their scores by 50% or more.

ANNEX D: New Drink Driving Regime – Offences and Penalties Summary

Fixed Penalty System - new lower limits – first offences only	
Typical Driver - detected between - 50mg - 79mg /100ml Specified Driver [learner, novice and professional] - detected between - 20mg - 79mg/100ml	
Fixed Penalty Notice [offered and accepted]	£200 + 6 Points No criminal record / no disqualification period
Reduced Fixed Penalty Notice [offered and accepted]	If driver agrees to and completes a course for drink drive offenders. If driver fails to complete, second FPN (further £100 + 3points) will issue £100 + 3 Points No criminal record / no disqualification period
Fixed Penalty Notice [offered but refused]	Case dealt with in court – see below
Court: - Graduated Penalties - first offences only	
BAC 20 - 79	Band 1 - new minimum disqualification period of 6 months and a fine that will exceed the fixed penalty (maximum £5,000)
BAC 80 - 124	Band 2 – penalty will include a minimum 12 months disqualification. [Similar to the current minimum disqualification period for this level of alcohol].
BAC 125 - 199	Band 3 - penalty will include a minimum 18 months disqualification. [The current minimum disqualification period for this level of alcohol is 12 months].
BAC 200 and above	Band 4 - the penalty will include a minimum 24 months disqualification. [The current minimum disqualification period for this level of alcohol is 12 months].
Court: - Repeat Offenders	
Regardless of the BAC level detected in either the first or prior offence	Current minimum 3 year disqualification period will apply to any driver convicted of a second offence (within 10 years).



Department for

Infrastructure

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www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk

Safe and Sustainable Travel Division

Department for Infrastructure
Clarence Court
10-18 Adelaide Street
Town Parks
Belfast BT2 8GB

Telephone: 028 9054 0822

Email: safeandsustainabletravel@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk

Web: www.nidirect.gov.uk