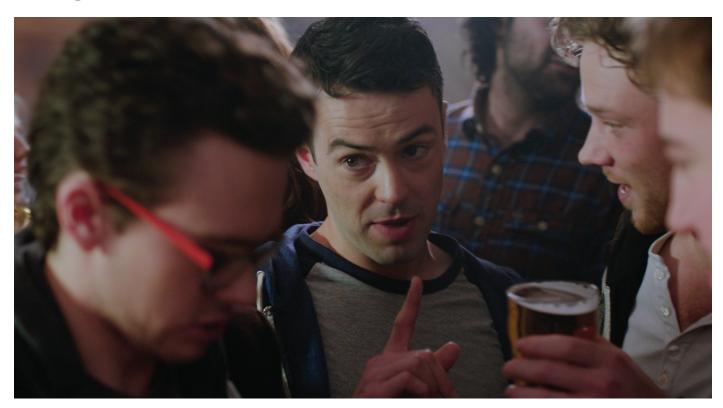


Road Safety

Courses for Drink-Drive Offenders

Working Group Annual Report 2015







Courses for Drink-Drive Offenders

Annual Report 2015

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Executive Summary

Introduction

Drink Drive courses continue to be a sentencing option in Courts in Northern Ireland. 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 CDDO 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, thus enabling them to develop future non-offending behaviour and thereby reduce reoffending.

In 2015, 50 courses were delivered by Telford Training Consultants (TTC) on behalf of the Department in 11 locations across Northern Ireland. A total of 590 people completed a course.

The CDDO Working Group

In the reporting period (2015) the CDDO scheme was managed by the Department of the Environment (the Department) through a Working Group which has responsibility for overseeing and monitoring the delivery of the scheme throughout Northern Ireland. The Working Group was chaired by the Department and its membership drawn from a range

of organisations with a role to play in the rehabilitation of offenders including Road Safety and Vehicle Regulation Division, Analytical Services Branch and the Driver Vehicle Agency; the Police Service of Northern Ireland; the NI Courts and Tribunals Service; the Public Prosecution Service; as well as the course provider, TTC.

The Working Group met on four occasions in 2015 and dealt with a range of issues relating to the governance and delivery of the CDDO scheme which ensured that the operation of the course remained effective.

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 percentage of convicted drink drivers who were referred by a court to attend a course in 2015 (49%) was lower than reported in 2014 (52%). A list of the number of referrals by court is set out at page 14. The take-up rate (course attendees as a percentage of referrals) rose from 54% (630 out of 1,156) in 2014 to 57% (590 out of 1,038) in 2015.

The Working Group remains concerned about low referral rates. Courts need to be further encouraged to refer more offenders to the scheme as

¹ Convictions data for 2014 and 2015 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 2015 of at least one offence relating to drink driving. Official statistics on criminal convictions are published by the Department of Justice using a 'primary offence' methodology. Consequently, these data are not directly comparable with Official Statistics published on criminal convictions.

approximately half of those convicted are not offered a course. The Working Group acknowledged that there is still much to do to raise awareness among offenders and legal representatives of the availability of the course as a sentencing option and, once referred, for offenders to avail of the opportunity to complete the course.

The main criterion for determining if CDDOs are successful is whether offenders who attend a course are less likely to re-offend than those who do not. Three 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.

The first study was carried out in 2005 and a further study was carried out in 2010. Both studies showed that those who had attended a course reported significant improvements in attitudes. More importantly, reconviction analysis showed that those who attended a course were less likely to re-offend. A third study was undertaken in 2015 and published in March 2016. An analysis of this study will appear in the Annual Report 2016. The most recent report is available from:

www.dojni.gov.uk/publications/ni-data-lab-bulletin-1-2016-reoffending-analysis-participants-who-completed-course

1. Introduction

Courses for Drink Drive Offenders have been used as a sentencing option in courts across Northern Ireland since January 2006. 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.

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, comprised representatives from Analytical Services Branch (NISRA), NI Courts and Tribunals Service, Public Prosecution Service, PSNI and DVA. The course provider, TCC, was represented at meetings by its Managing Director and Regional Manager.

The Working Group's primary role is to ensure that the content and operation of courses are carried out by the provider in line with the terms and conditions of its contract and that the 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.

The Working Group meets on a quarterly basis and deals with a range of issues relating to drink drive educational interventions generally and the course specifically. Records of each meeting are agreed by members at the subsequent meeting. A summary of these meetings is provided in Section 4.

2.2 Course Provider

Following competitive tendering in 2013, Telford Training Consultants (TTC) was appointed as the provider of courses for drink drive offenders in Northern Ireland. The contract took effect

from 1 October 2013 and will run to 30 September 2016 and includes an option to extend annually for a further two years.

All course administration is managed through TTC headquarters in Telford, England. Training in Northern Ireland is co-ordinated through a regional manager.

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 1995²:

- 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 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.

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² 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.

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;
- course information for all venues in Northern Ireland;
- full office support Monday to Friday and at weekends;
- simplified procedures for booking on courses on-line with a secure payment gateway and telephone support to assist and accepting telephone bookings;
- variety of course structures to maximise equality of opportunity
 i.e. weekdays and weekends;
- rural venues;
- leaflets in magistrates courts and in police custody suites;
- support, where possible, for offenders whose first language is not English;
- facilities for interpreters to attend courses with non English speaking offenders;
- signers on courses, for hearing impaired offenders, at no cost;

- assistance with literacy issues on courses;
- printed materials only;
- professional work books; 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 in accordance with the course provider's instructions, payment of the appropriate course fee and compliance with the course provider's reasonable requirements. All course attendees must:

- complete all sessions;
- arrive on time;
- follow any reasonable instructions/requests from the trainer;
- participate/contribute within the sessions;
- respect and keep confidences shared on the course;
- not turn up for the course under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
- not consume alcohol or drugs before or during the course (including break times);
- not smoke during the course (smoking breaks are provided);
- · ensure mobile phones and pagers are switched off; and

show respect for others both in behaviour and language used.

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 2015, 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 can, however, result in the issue of a Notice of non-completion.

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. This certificate is taken or sent to the sentencing court who will, in turn, notify licensing authorities at DVA as confirmation 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 2015, by venue

Venue	Courses	Courses	Courses	Completions*	
	Planned	Cancelled	Run		
Ballymena	6	0	6	75	
Belfast	11	0	11	142	
Coleraine	4	1	3	32	
Downpatrick	3	0	3	31	
Dundonald	10	3	7	101	
Dungannon	2	0	2	22	
Enniskillen	3	1	2	18	
Londonderry	3	0	3	33	
Newry	3	0	3	36	
Omagh	4	0	4	30	
Portadown	6	0	6	70	
Totals	55	5	50	590	

^{*} A total of 1,038 referrals were made in 2015.

During 2015, 50 courses were run throughout Northern Ireland. Belfast ran the most courses (11). Seven courses ran in Dundonald, 6 in Ballymena and Portadown, 4 in Omagh, 3 in Coleraine, Downpatrick, Newry and Londonderry. Dungannon and Enniskillen ran the least number of courses with 2 in each area. 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.

These courses were completed by 590 people, of whom 142 (24%) attended in Belfast, 101 (17%) in Dundonald, 75 (13%) in

Ballymena, 70 (12%) in Portadown, 36 (6%) in Newry, 33 (6%) in Londonderry, 32 (5%) in Coleraine, 31 (5%) in Downpatrick, 30 (5%) in Omagh, 22 (4%) in Dungannon and 18 (3%) in Enniskillen.

Course completers were overwhelmingly male - 77% (455) men as compared to 23% (135) women. Age band analysis shows that 16% (92) of those completing the course were aged 17-24 years, 80% (474) were aged 25-64 years and 4% (24) were aged 65+ years.

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

Between 1 January and 31 December 2015 a total of 1,038 referrals were made. Court data obtained from the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service (NICTS) report that during 2015³, there were 2,140 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 2015 of approximately 49%. The referral rate was lower than in 2014 (52%). During this period there were 2,215 convictions and 1,156 referrals made.

A breakdown of the referral rate for each court venue (Magistrates' Court and Crown Court) in Northern Ireland is included in Table 2

³ Convictions data for 2014 and 2015 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 2015 of at least one offence relating to drink driving. Official statistics on criminal convictions are published by the Department of Justice using a 'primary offence' methodology. Consequently, these data are not directly comparable with Official Statistics published on criminal convictions.

below. Referral rates are calculated using the 2015 data on convictions as provided by the NICTS Statistics and Research Unit and the number of referrals during 2015 provided by TTC.

Table 2: Referral rate, by court

Court	Convictions⁴ 2015	Referrals	Referral Rate (%)		
Antrim	74	45	61%		
Armagh	66	36	55%		
Ballymena	87	46	53%		
Banbridge	50	23	46%		
Coleraine	123	71	58%		
Craigavon	146	64	44%		
Downpatrick	88	49	56%		
Dungannon	128	54	42%		
Enniskillen	101	47	47%		
Laganside Courts	479	258	54%		
Limavady	37	23	62%		
Lisburn	117	35	30%		
Londonderry	118	51	43%		
Magherafelt	51	26	51%		
Newry	153	71	46%		
Newtownards	212	99	47%		
Omagh	64	17	27%		
Strabane	46	23	50%		
TOTAL	2,140	1,038	49%		

⁴ Convictions data for 2015 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 2015 of at least one offence relating to drink driving. Official statistics on criminal convictions are published by the Department of Justice using a 'primary offence' methodology. Consequently, these data are not directly comparable with Official Statistics published on criminal convictions.

Referral figures for Northern Ireland remained constant in years 2009, 2010 and 2011 with an average of 1,340 referrals each year. Referral numbers declined in 2012 dropping to 1,261 and fell further to 1,095 in 2013 before increasing by 6% to 1,156 in 2014. Although referrals fell again in 2015 by 10% to 1,038, the overall referral rate has increased year on year from 41% in 2009 to 49% in 2015, an increase of 7⁵ percentage points.

When considering referral data it is important to consider data in context of actual number of convictions which have continued to decline year on year from 3,280 convictions in 2009 to 2,140 convictions in 2015 (a decrease of 35%). Over the same period referrals onto courses fell by 23% from 1,347 in 2009 to 1,038 referrals in 2015.

3.2 Take Up Rate

Of the 1,038 referrals made during 2015, a total of 590 (57%) took up and completed a course in 2015 - some of those referred in the latter part of 2015 would have completed the course in 2016. By the same count, some of the completions in 2015 would have been referred in 2014.

The Working Group welcomed the continuing fall (14%) in the number of non-completions in 2015 (from 478 in 2014 to 409 in 2015).

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⁵ Percentages point difference calculated using unrounded percentages

3.3 Reconviction Rates

The main criterion for judging whether the scheme has been successful is whether offenders who attend a course are less likely to re-offend (within three years) than those who do not. Three 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.

The first study was carried out in 2005 and looked at the period between 1 April 1998 and 31 December 2000 for the initial conviction date for the criterion offence and 30 June 2004 for any subsequent offence. For 3 years (36 months) after their original conviction, the reconviction rate of those who did not complete a course was 3.8 times the rate of those who did complete a course.

A further study was carried out in 2010 and looked at the period 1 January 2001 to 30 June 2006 for the initial conviction date for the criterion offence and 30 June 2009 for any subsequent offence. This study showed that up to three years (36 months) after their original conviction, 3.4% of offenders who had completed a course had been reconvicted of a subsequent drink/drive offence, compared with 8% of those who did not complete a course. This equates to a reconviction rate for those who did not complete a course as 2.3 times higher than the rate of those who did complete a course.

A third study was undertaken in 2015 and published in March 2016. An analysis of this study will appear in the Annual Report

2016. In the meantime, the report can be accessed from the following link: www.dojni.gov.uk/publications/ni-data-lab-bulletin-1-2016-reoffending-analysis-participants-who-completed-course.

The Working Group has requested that the study is repeated in 2016/17 and subsequent years to provide more robust data and help determine longer term reoffending rates.

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 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 Client Evaluations

An evaluation of the course and its delivery by participants was introduced in 2015. The process is carried out following the completion of the course and seeks to gauge clients' experience and to assess the personal benefits for those attending courses as a means of measuring effectiveness. Clients are contacted several weeks after they complete the course and are asked to reflect on their experience. They then complete a questionnaire. On the whole that experience was reported to be very positive. The Working Group welcomed the reports as additional evidence to underpin the success of the course in changing behaviours.

4. The CDDO Working Group

4.1 Summary of Working Group Meetings

4.1.1 The Working Group met on four occasions in 2015:

- 17 February 2015;
- 28 April 2015;
- 30 June 2015; and
- 17 November 2015.

4.1.2 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 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 quarter and any other matters of interest.

4.1.3 Referral Rates

Although the referral rate has remained fairly consistent over the previous five years, the Working Group remains concerned about the relatively low rates overall.

In order to maintain referral levels and assist the Courts, 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.

Efforts by TTC, assisted by the NICTS, to ensure that all Court User Groups were offered the opportunity to find out more about the scheme continued throughout the year without success.

Further work will be required to understand why referral rates differed between courts. While the Working Group will continue to monitor referral numbers, the introduction of automatic referrals following legislative changes anticipated in 2016 will perhaps have the greatest impact on referral numbers. In the meantime the Working Group agreed that TTC would seek opportunities to present to Local Solicitor Associations across Northern Ireland to raise awareness of referral to courses as a sentencing option available to the court.

4.1.4 Course Venues

There are currently eleven venues across Northern Ireland, covering both urban and rural areas. In 2015 an alternative venue was trialled in Ballymena but found to be unsuitable and has subsequently reverted to the Braid Town Hall. A review of the venue in Coleraine also found it to be unsuitable and the course will relocate to a new venue, more accessible by transport, mid 2016.

Five courses had to be cancelled in 2015 due to insufficient client numbers (Dundonald 3; Enniskillen 1; and Coleraine 1) – four more than in 2014 when only 1 course had to be cancelled (Portadown).

There were no complaints made to the Department or TTC about either the arrangements for booking onto, or attending, any of the courses run in 2015.

4.1.5 Update on reducing Drink Drive limit in Northern Ireland

Progress of the Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill was monitored by the Working Group throughout the year. Having been introduced in the Assembly on 12 May 2014 the Bill continued to make progress throughout 2015 and completed Final Stage on 12 January 2016.

While acknowledging that the Bill remained subject to change as it progressed through the Assembly, the Working Group began to consider the impact of the Bill, once commenced, on the effective delivery of the CDDO scheme at operational level. As part of the proposed changes, referral onto the course will become automatic unless (in court cases) a District Judge decides that attendance would be inappropriate. New fixed penalties (for first time, low-level, alcohol offences) will include an incentive to attend and complete the course. Attendance will remain voluntary. It was anticipated that the new legislation, once commenced, could lead to a significant increase in the numbers participating in the course. It might also require changes to the course content and/or the development of different courses.

The Working Group noted that a number of measures would be introduced by means of subordinate legislation that would also be subject to consultation and consideration by the NI Assembly. As such, the changes would be phased in over time. The issue will

remain a standing agenda item for Working Group meetings in 2016.

4.1.8 Alcohol and You

The Working Group was approached early in 2015 by representatives of the 'Alcohol and You' project, to promote its services. Alcohol and You comprises a number of charities working together with the South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust Area to reduce alcohol related harm. The project is aimed at adults who are misusing alcohol but are not dependent. Clients are encouraged to examine their alcohol use and to make informed choices that are right for them in their particular circumstances.

Following a presentation in February the Working Group agreed that information on the Alcohol and You programme would be provided to CDDO participants. In the first instance this would only be to clients in Greater Belfast and County Down given the limitations of the project.

4.1.9 Queen's University Belfast (QUB) Alcohol Awareness Course

The Working Group noted that TTC continued to work with QUB to pilot an Alcohol Awareness Course for students, similar in format to the Course for Drink Drive Offenders, which is offered to students in breach of the University's Disciplinary Code around alcohol and anti-social behaviour. The course ran 18 times in the 2014/15 academic year.

ANNEX A

Northern Ireland Course Venues Up to December 2014

The Braid Town Hall, Museum Arts
Centre
1-29 Bridge Street
Ballymena, BT43 5EJ
Groundwork Northern Ireland
63-75 Duncairn Gardens
Belfast, BT15 2GB
The Sandel Centre
Knocklynn Road
Coleraine, BT52 1WT
Down Business Centre
46 Belfast Road
Downpatrick, BT30 7UP
Inspire Business Park
Carrowreagh Road
Dundonald, BT16 1QT
Breakthru
18 Killymeal Road
Dungannon, BT71 6LJ
Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue
2-4 Tempo Road
Enniskillen, BT74 6HR

Londonderry	Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue			
	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			

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 Analytical Services 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 be	est drink	driving in	Northern	Ireland	can	be r	educed
	through other m	easures.						
	J							

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.

2015 Questionnaire

- 3. Results from the 2015 questionnaires, provided by TTC to ASRB for analysis, are detailed below.
- 4. During 2015 pre and post course quiz sheets were completed, in full, by all offenders who completed the course. Overall scores are recorded from the pre and post quizzes for each participant. During 2015 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 26 correct

answers out of a possible 30, an average increase of approximately 55%.

Chart 1 – Histogram illustrating pre course quiz scores

Pre course quiz scores obtained by attendees of CDDO courses -

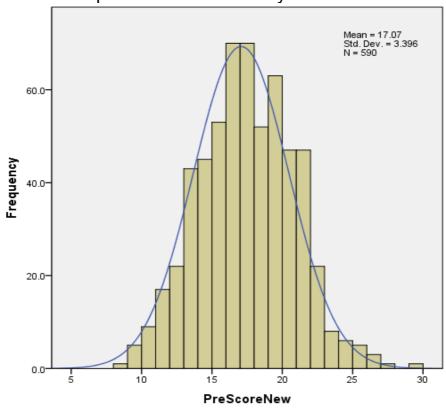
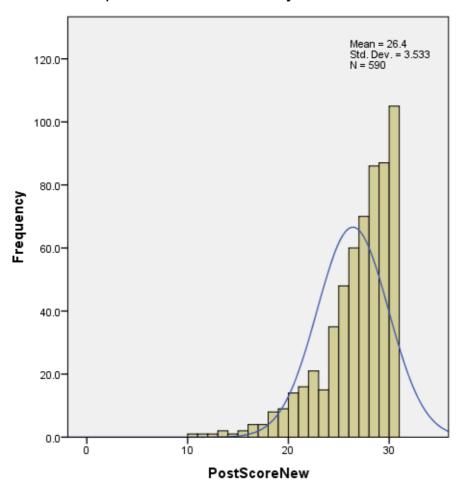


Chart 2 – Histogram illustrating post course quiz scores

Post course quiz scores obtained by attendees of CDDO courses -



- 5. Thirty-one percent of attendees (182) achieved a score of 15 or less in the pre course quiz. In contrast, after completing the course, 1% of attendees (8) obtained a score of 15 or less. Of these, four scored higher than their pre-course result, two scored less and two remained unchanged.
- 6. Overall, one percent of participants (7) scored less on the post course quiz with 0.7% (4) remaining unchanged. Ninety eight percent of attendees' scores improved between the pre and post quizzes, with 58% improving their scores by 50% or more.



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