



Inquiry into Driver Licence Disqualification Reform

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Affiliated with



Australia | China | India | UK



Public health researchers

Long track record in injury prevention and road safety research

Focus on high risk, disadvantaged populations





Driver licensing and Aboriginal people

Licensing is an important road safety issue •understanding of road rules and appropriate level of driving skills

Important contributor to other key drivers of health and welfare
 enables access to employment and education
 regulatory driving offences are major contributors to high incarceration rates
 edata limitations preclude good understanding of issues

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Data unclear but appear to be lower rates of licensing and high rates of unlicensed driving for Aboriginal people (potentially exacerbated by stronger licensing systems for new drivers)





Past and current research

- High community concern
- "in most communities unlicensed driving was considered the norm" and "...a necessity"
- ~50% currently held a license
- of subjects who had ever held a licence, about half had been suspended or cancelled at some time

SA – Helps et al, 2008 NSW - Elliott and Shanahan,2008 NT – Ivers et al, 2011

•Current ARC funded study recruited >650 Aboriginal people from Aboriginal Medical Services in NSW and SA, qualitative follow-up currently under way.

Ivers, Clapham, Harrison, Senserrick, Hunter, Helps et al.



Barriers emerging from research

Identification documents Poor access to services Licensing Alcohol offenders/treatment [Fear of engaging with Police – remote areas] Cost of training, annual renewals Limited access to registered cars and supervising drivers Literacy

Outstanding debt (e.g.unpaid fines)

Lack of licence, licensing suspension or disqualification had serious implications for employment





Kickbusch, 2007

Principals of enforcement

•Enforcement is a critical component of maintaining order and safety in road traffic, and public respect for and compliance with road law. The weight of enforcement should be directed to behaviours and locations that are known crash problems. (Australasian College of Road Safety)

•Penalties should be timely, act as a deterrent and related to the offence

• Suspension of driver licence should be reserved for road safety related offences

Link between debt with SDRO and driver licensing (+ vehicle registration) is NOT linked to driving behaviour or other road safety offences
Potentially weakens impact of license removal as genuine road safety measure



Issues for consideration

•Driving while disqualified or suspended is seen as a serious offence

•No real road safety implications when no driving related offences have been incurred (eg reckless driving, speeding, drink driving)

Offence is act of driving rather than driving behaviour
Arguable that penalty (particularly lengthy mandatory periods) disproportionate to the offence

•Particularly so when offenders have no available options for public transport - may be reliant on licence to get <u>to</u> work, and <u>for</u> work duties (unskilled positions)



Recommendations

That magistrates have discretion in setting periods of disqualification rather than mandated minimum periods
That disqualification periods be served concurrently to allow opportunities for behavioural change, and for employment
Remove Habitual Traffic Offenders scheme
Remove linkage between SDRO and license sanctions
Ensure resources available to support disadvantaged population groups through licensing barriers, including management of debt
Do not introduce mandatory vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders as serious implications for other community members



DRIVING SUPPORT PROGRAM



Young Health Programme





The Program

•Supporting a **Driver Licensing Champion** in each community, based in a local organisation

- •Working with State level stakeholders via steering committee to develop strategies to strengthen service accessibility for communities
- •Creating **partnerships** between local service providers in each community and between State level stakeholders
- •Six sites already funded (Redfern, Griffith, Shellharbour in operation; others in community consultation phase)
- •Six further sites recently funded by NSW Government



The Program

- •Part-time position based in a community acceptable organisation
- •Filled by a local Aboriginal person
- Training and support provided to understand issues and solutions
- •Work closely with a local stakeholder group and youth advisory group



Program activities

•Aboriginal specific licensing and road safety collateral - Locally developed social marketing campaign •Builds on locally available resources **TAFE** literacy Mentoring RMS/MOT/Youthsafe services eg learner driver workshops •Establishes appropriate referral pathways **Community justice centres SDRO** Legal agencies

•Develops Learner Driver Mentor Program (LDMP) as required











Evaluation

Formative

Qualitative research to inform program development Program development in conjunction with current ARC funded observational study of clients attending Aboriginal Medical Services

Process

Acceptability, Availability

Meeting needs of community

Outcome

Controlled time series analyses of numbers of licenses and licensing offence outcomes

Stepped wedge design – staggered introduction of program at sites





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Young Health Programme

