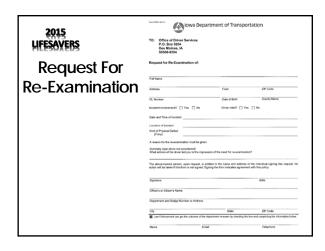
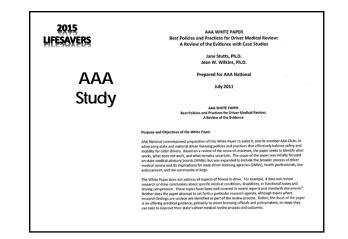


2015 LIFESAVERS **Types of Restrictions** Left and right outside mirrors □ No driving when headlights are required Special Permit Medical Report required at renewal Uvision Report required at renewal □ No interstate or freeway driving □ Maximum speeds Limited mileage Radius of residence

Age Group	Total Drivers	G Restriction No driving when headlights required	X Restriction Explanation on back of card	No Interstate or Freeway driving	Left & Right outside mirror	Maximum speed o 35 mph
70 to 74	113,949	237	963	54	7,762	3
75 to 79	85,348	489	1,139	106	7,236	3
80 to 84	62,067	714	1,384	185	6,825	3
85 to 89	39,155	910	1,348	271	5,381	4
90 to 94	14,806	544	806	162	2,485	4
95 to 99	2,329	144	196	50	456	4
100+	121	11	10	2	28	0
TOTAL	317,775	3,049	5,846	830	30,173	21





MAEKS	AAA Study								
\$	Summary of Policies and Practices for Improving State Driver Modical Review Policies and Practices that Available Evidence Suzzests:								
Goal	Policies and Practices that Available Evidence Suggests: Works Likely to Work Research Needed Not Likely to								
Improve DMV Efforts to Identify Potential At-risk Drivers	In-person license renewal	Medical self-report at license renewal	Shorter license renewal cycle	General age-based testin					
	Visual acuity testing at license renewal	License examiner observational training	Age-based road testing						
		Review of driver crash/violation data							
Improve Physician Referral of Potential At-risk Drivers	Physician education and guidance		Mandatory vs. voluntary physician reporting						
	Form for physician reporting		Reporting confidentiality						
	Physician immunity for reporting or not reporting in good faith		Immediate suspension pending case review						
Improve Law Enforcement Referral of Potential At-risk Drivers	Law enforcement education		Immediate license suspension pending case review						
	Making it easy for law enforcement to report								
Improve Family and Friend Referral of Potential At-risk		Public education and awareness							
Drivers		Reporter confidentiality							

2015 LIFESAVERS AAA Study - What Works:

In-Person License Renewal. Research evidence suggests that the single most effective policy state DMVs can enact to improve safety for older drivers is to require in-person license renewal. A 2004 study published in the Journal of the American Medical Association found that drivers ages 85 and older living in states requiring in-person renewal were 17% less likely to die in a motor vehicle crash, compared to drivers ages 85 and older in states not requiring in-person renewal. For drivers ages 78.4, there was a (non-significant) 7% decrease in fatalities (Granowski, campbell and Morrisey, 2004; also Morrisey and Grabowski, 2005). In this study, in-person license renewal was the only licensing policy to have any effect on older driver fatalities – requirements for vision testing; road testing, and more frequent renewal were not shown to improve safety for older drivers. Similar results were later reported by Classen, Lopez, et al (2007): in-person license renewal was found to be associated with fewer crash fatalities among drivers ages 55 and older, whereas reduced renewal cycles and added test requirements (vision, medical and road) were not.

<u>Visual Acuity Testing at License Renewal</u>. While vision is clearly important for driving, research studies carried out over several decades support at most a weak link between visual acuity and crash risk, and between required vision testing at license renewal and crash risk (e.g., Subward), Despriya, et al., 2009; Grabowski, Campbell and Morrisey, 2004; Grabowski and Morrisey, 2001; Ship, 1995; Levy, 1995; Nelson, Sacks and Chorba, 1992). Nevertheless, in its recently published Driver Finess Medical Guidelines, NHTSA/AANVA recommends that state DMVs test visual acuity at permit renewal for all drivers and service and the submit of the service of the drivers age 65 or older:

AAA Study – What Works:

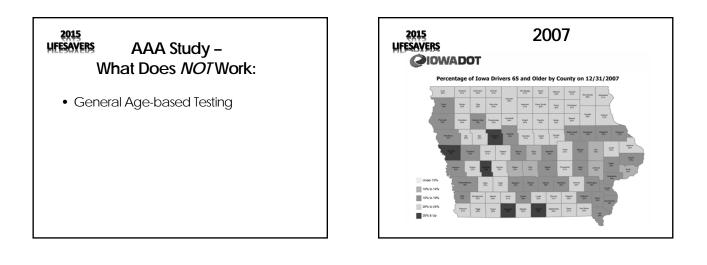
2015

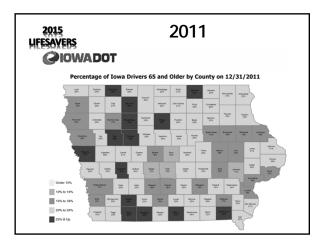
LIFESAVERS

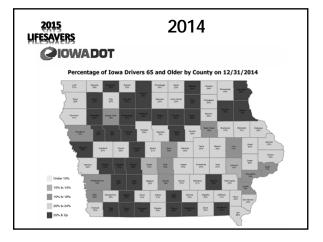
- <u>Restricted Licensing</u>. In a 2003 investigative report on medical oversight of noncommercial drivers, the National Transportation Safety Board recommended that "Methods for timely and appropriate restriction of driving privileges" to be included as a key component of a comprehensive medical oversight program.
 Persoarch bas shown that driver are generalized.
- Research has shown that drivers are generally accepting of such licensing restrictions, especially if the alternative is losing their driving privilege entirely.

AAA Study – HEESAYERS What Is Likely To Work:

- Medical Self-Report at License Renewal
- License Examiner Observational Training
- Review of Driver Crash/Violation Data
- Physician Education and Guidance
- Law Enforcement Education
- Making it Easy for Law Enforcement to Report
- Public Education and Awareness







Problems License Authorities Encounter

- Physician Interaction

 Physicians not understanding license procedures and maintaining
- knowledge of research on at risk drivers
 No Medical Advisory Boards / or limited access to medical information
- Legal issues....due to not licensing for medical reasons



 Determining driver ability at renewal

 Very short time frame to determine if customer is safe driver

EDUCATE

AAMVA / NHTSA Driver fitness working group

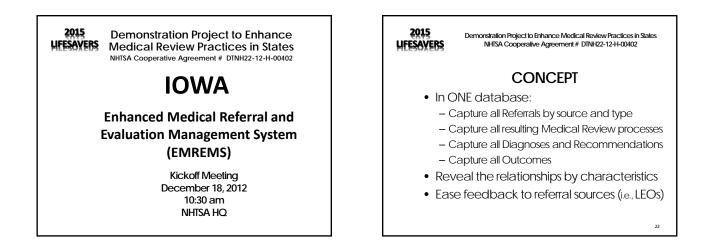
Education

• Agencies need to educate at risk drivers on driving

with possible diminishing skills

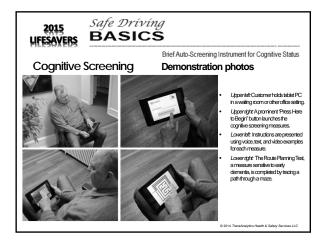
Law Enforcement education

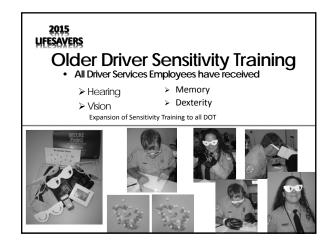
Future physician training



2015

LIFESAVERS





2015 Lifesayers

Summary

- In lowa, we evaluate ways we can keep older drivers safer and driving longer.
- Education
 - Employees
 - Medical professionals
 - Law enforcement
 - General public