Overview of DCTAT Data for EUDL Grants

This memo gives an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) collected from grantees as reported through June 30, 2011. This memo is divided into three sections. Section 1 provides information regarding EUDL awards across all reporting periods, as well as for the current reporting period. Section 2 presents core performance measures reported on by EUDL grantees.[1] Section 3 focuses on narrative data, including goals accomplished by grantees and problems to be solved.

1.0 Award Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 463 sets of program data. The largest number of grantees reported in the January–June 2009 reporting period, as shown in Table 1. During the most recent reporting period (January–June 2011), there were only two grantees who did not meet DCTAT compliance in reporting.

**Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Reporting Period, July 2006–June 2011**

Reporting Periods	Not Started	In Progress	Ready for State Complete	Complete
July–December 2006	10	14	6	26
January–June 2007	9	14	6	27
July–December 2007	6	2	3	45
January–June 2008	6	4	3	43
July–December 2008	1	1	1	53
January–June 2009	0	0	1	55
July–December 2009	1	1	0	54
January–June 2010	0	1	2	53
July–December 2010	1	1	1	53
January–June 2011	1	0	1	54
Total	**35**	**38**	**24**	**463**

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[1] The data reported to OJJDP have undergone reporting system-level validation and verification checks. In addition, OJJDP conducts reviews of the aggregate data findings and grantee level data reports for obvious errors or inconsistencies. A formal plan for verifying grantee-level performance measures data is being developed and will be implemented in 2010.

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The greatest number of awards funded is in Enforcement, although their numbers have fluctuated across reporting periods (Figure 1). The number of awards for Coalitions and Media has remained fairly stable across all reporting periods, with only a slight decrease for Media. The category of Education, Training, and Other Activities was implemented into the EUDL module for the July–December 2010 reporting period. The number of grantees that funded this type of program area increased during the January–June 2011 reporting period.
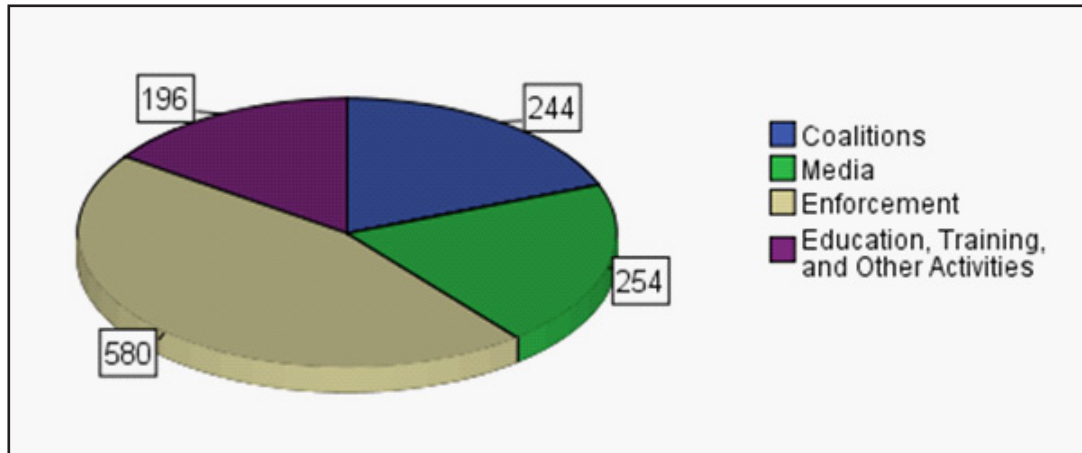
Figure 1. Awards by Program Area across Reporting Periods: July 2006–June 2011
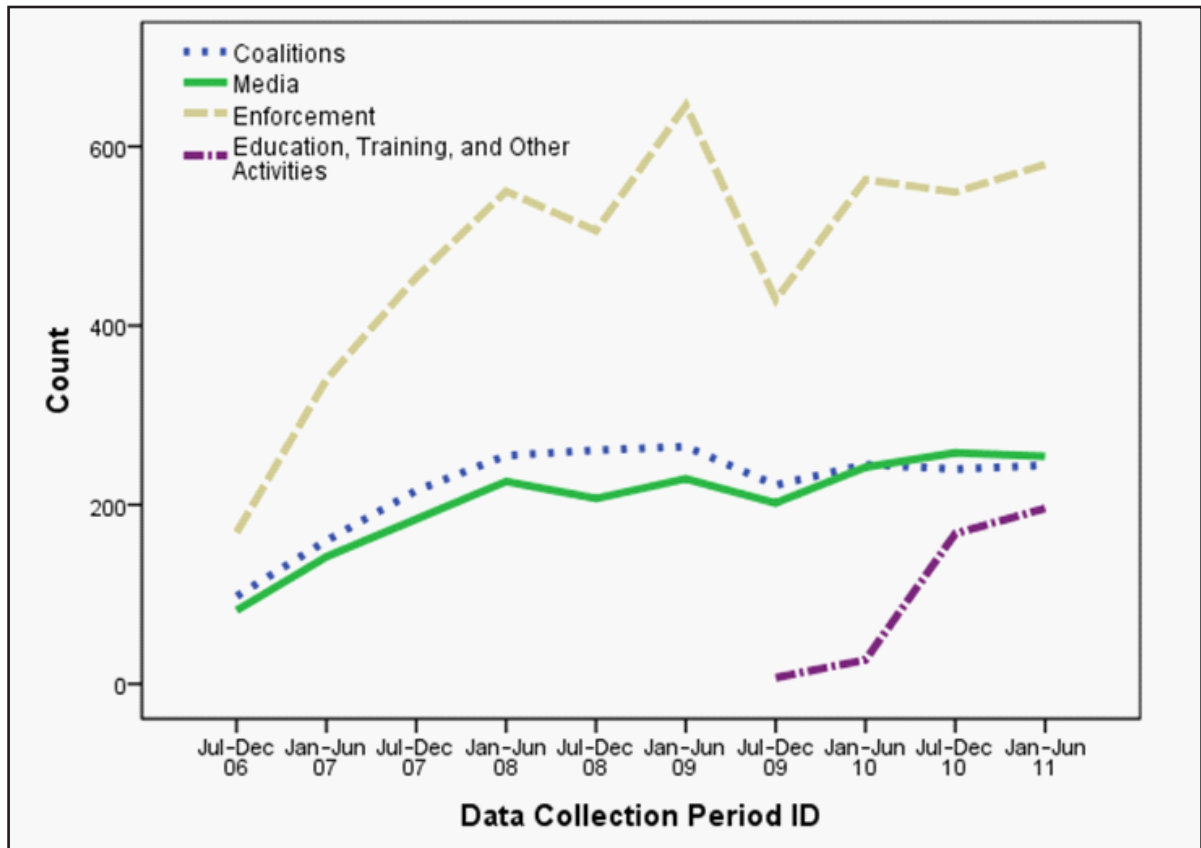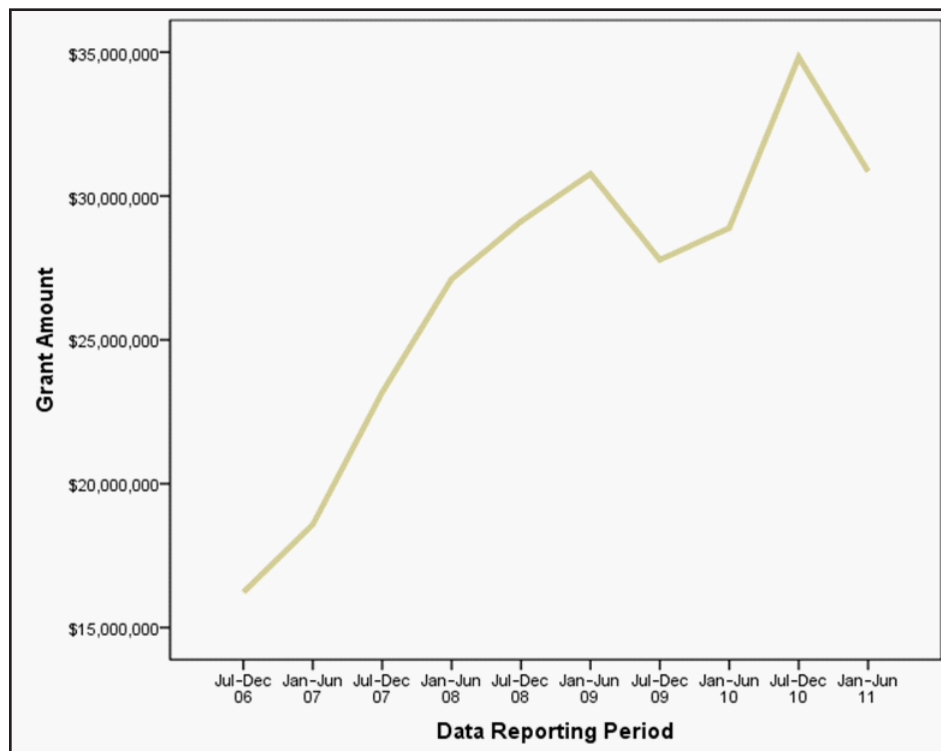
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Figure 2 shows how subgrants are distributed across the four program categories for the January–June 2011 reporting period.

Figure 2. Distribution of Program Categories: January–June 2011

The total number of award amounts funded for EUDL programs decreased during the January–June 2011 reporting period (see Figure 3).
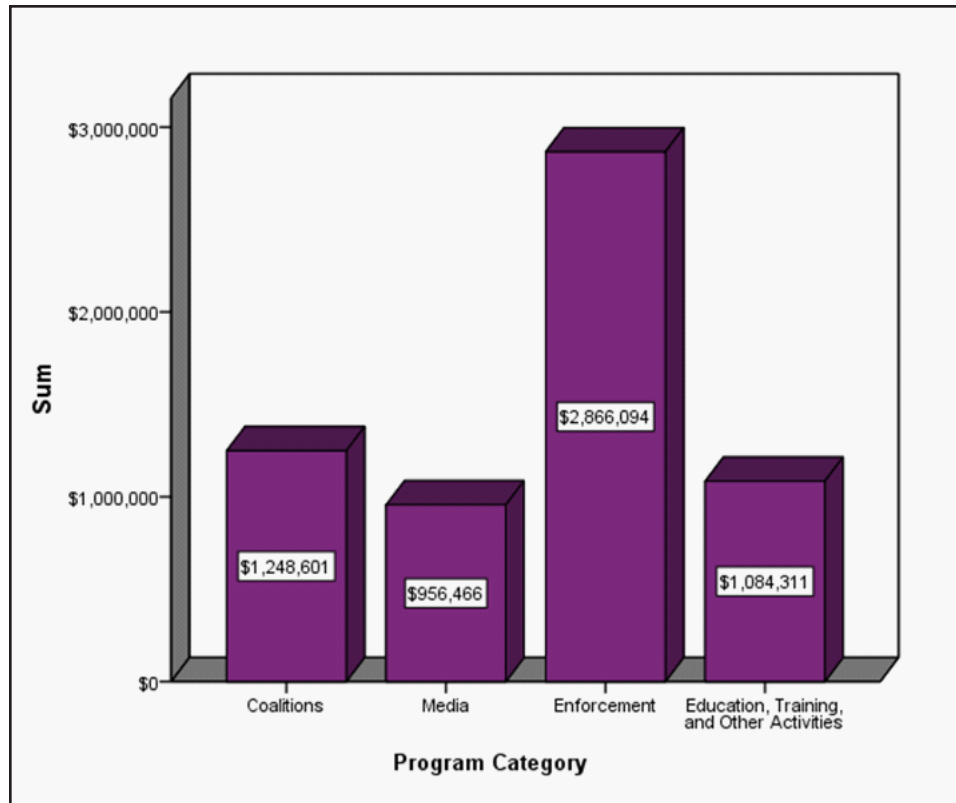
Figure 3. Grant Amounts across Reporting Periods: July 2006–June 2011

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Figure 4 shows award amounts by category for the January–June 2011 reporting period. Enforcement programs receive the most funding.
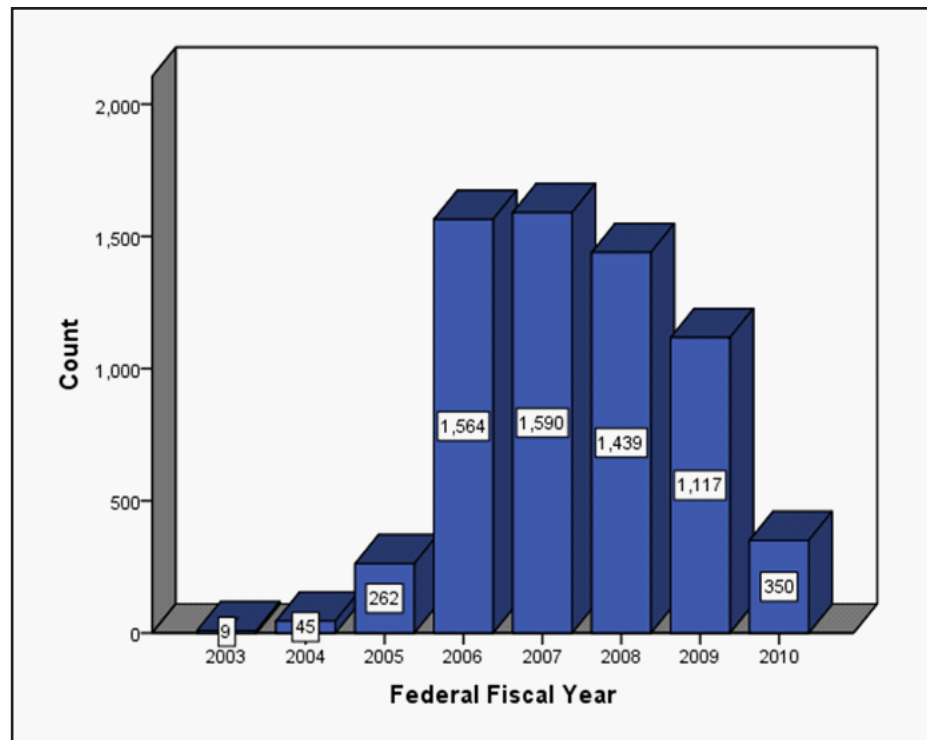
Figure 4. Award Amounts per Program Category: January–June 2011

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Figure 5 represents the number of subgrants by Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) awarded during the January–June 2011 reporting period. The largest numbers of subgrants were funded with FFY 2007 dollars, followed by FFY 2006 dollars. There were 350 awards funded with FFY 2010 dollars.
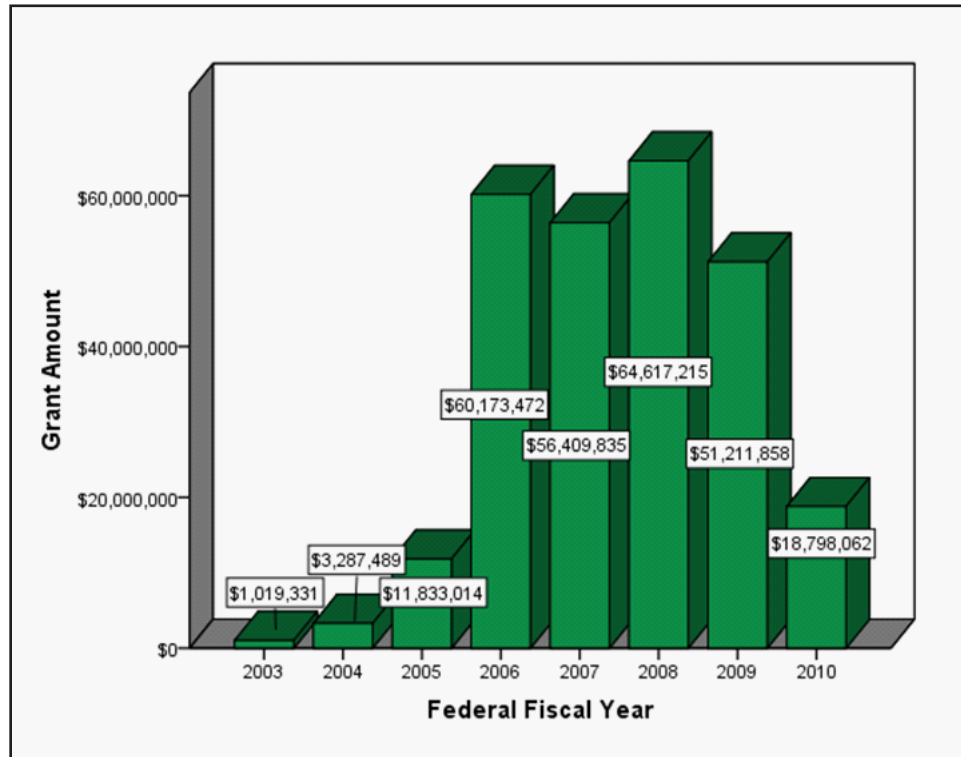
Figure 5. Subgrants by Federal Fiscal Year: 2003–2010

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Figure 6 shows the amount of awards by Federal Fiscal Years (FFY). Funds from FFY 2008 were most widely used during the January–June 2011 reporting period.

**Figure 6. Award Amounts by Federal Fiscal Year: 2003–2010**

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The greatest number of grants and subgrants during the current reporting period were awarded in Massachusetts (n = 57), followed by New York (n = 53), and New Jersey (n = 46). Figure 7 presents a state-by-state comparison.

Figure 7. Grants and Subgrants by State or Territory: January–June 2011
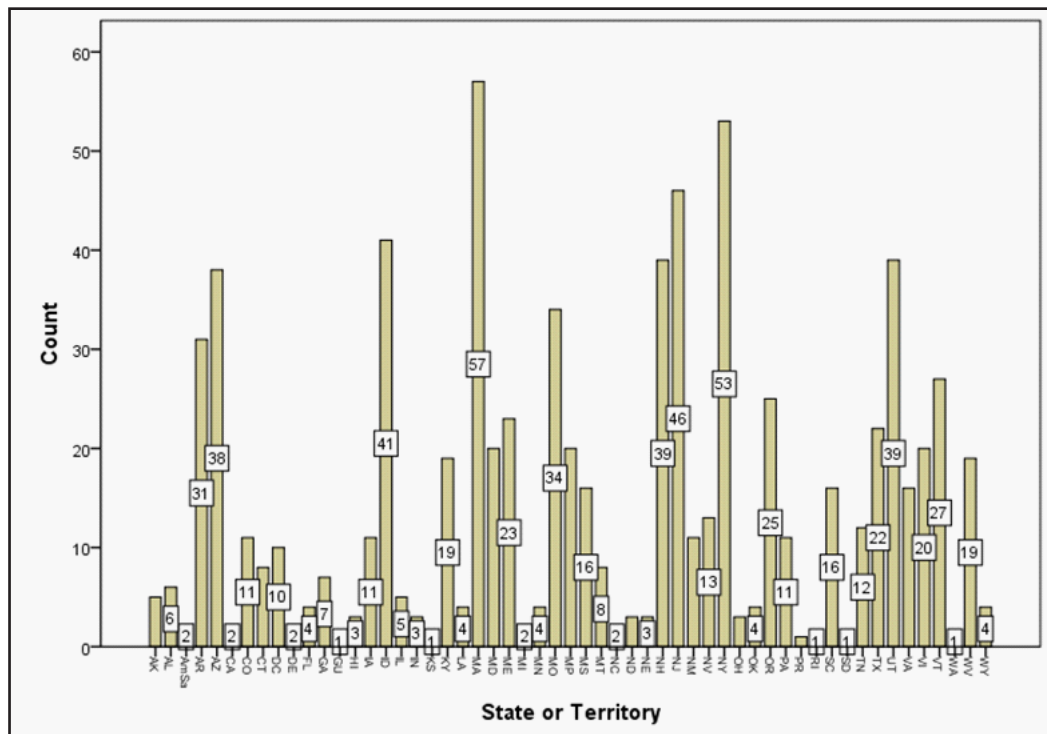
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Analysis of implementing organization type for the January–June 2011 reporting period revealed that the highest percentage of programs was implemented by police/other law enforcement agencies (45%). Nonprofit community-based organizations accounted for 15% of funding organizations, and other government agencies implemented 12% of programs. A comparison of all implementing organization types can be seen in Figure 8.

Figure 8. Implementing Organization by Type: January–June 2011
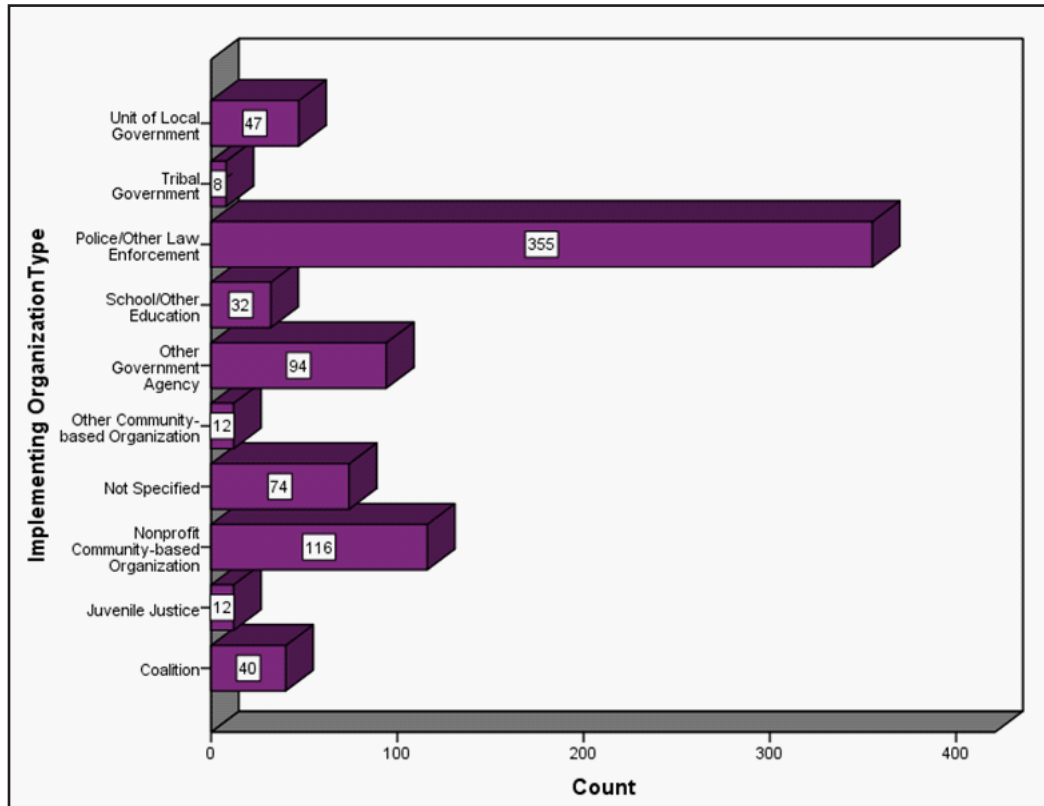
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2.0 Core Performance Measures

Section 2 gives a detailed view of the core performance measures reported on by all EUDL grantees. Data from the January–June 2011 reporting period indicate that 716 programs, or 89% of EUDL programs, were evidence based (Figure 9).
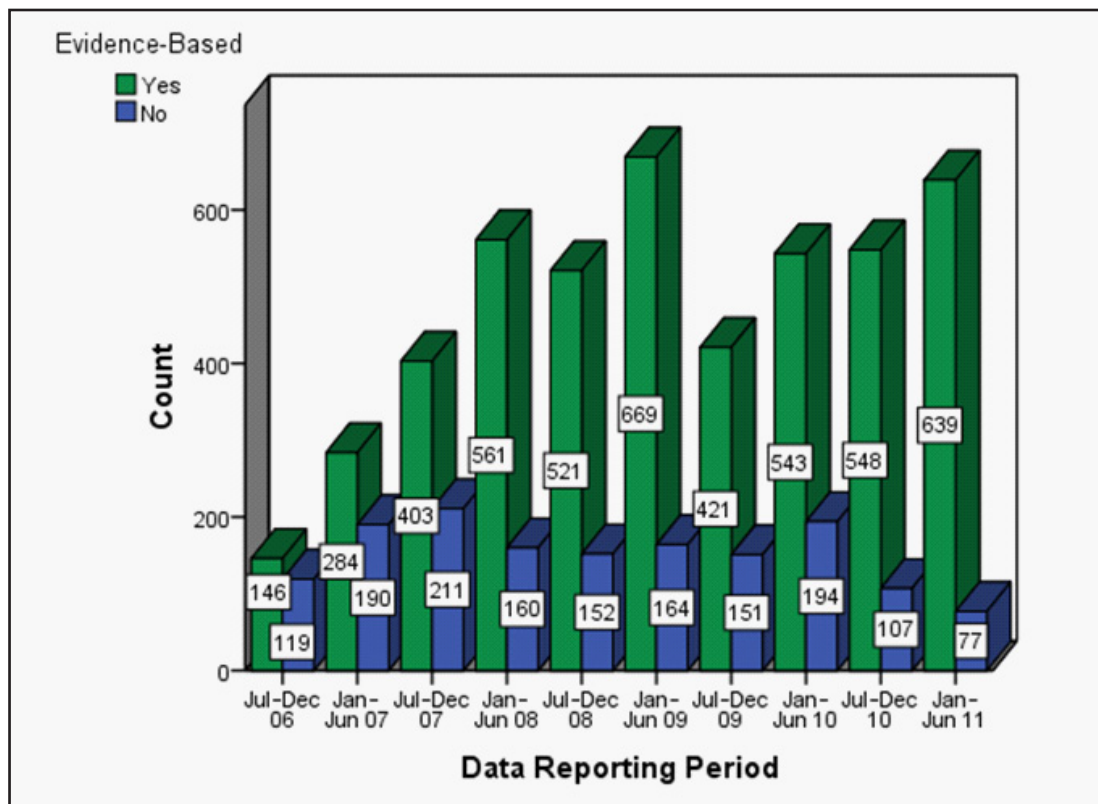
Figure 9. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs or Practices by Reporting Period: July 2006–June 2011

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Figure 10. Percent of Subgrants Using Evidence-Based Strategies: January–June 2011
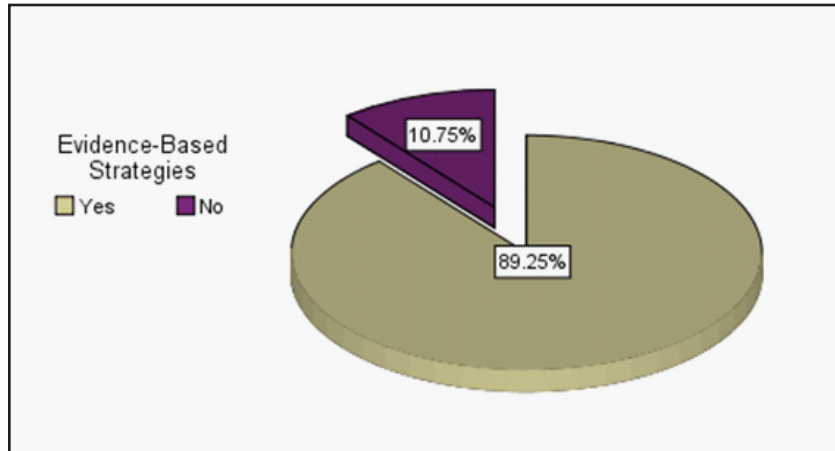
As seen in Figure 10, the majority of EUDL programs in the January–June 2011 reporting period are evidenced-based programs. Of the $30,782,209 awarded for EUDL programs, 31% of those funds were used to support such programs. Examples of evidence-based programs include special police "party patrols," shoulder tap operations, sobriety checkpoints, "Cops in Shops," and compliance checks such as minor decoy or Covert Underage Buyer (CUB) operations.

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This next section provides aggregate data for the current reporting period by funding category. As shown in Table 2, 122,070 youth participated in task force activities during January–June 2011. Of those youth, the greatest number participated in task force and/or coalition leadership activities (n = 13,550). However, a large number of youth were also involved in underage drinking enforcement activities unrelated to task force or coalition activities (n = 174,365).

Table 2. Program Category 1: Coalitions

Performance Indicator	Number
Number of youth involved in task force activities during the reporting period (i.e., the total number of unique individuals across all activities)	122,070
Number of youth involved in task force and/or coalition LEADERSHIP activities during the reporting period	13,550
Number of youth involved in underage drinking ENFORCEMENT activities during the reporting period	19,736
Number of youth involved in OTHER (non-task force/coalition-related) underage drinking enforcement activities	174,365
Number of agencies involved in task force and/or coalition activities that support underage drinking prevention and/or enforcement of underage drinking laws during the reporting period	4,625
Number and percent of task forces and/or coalitions addressing underage drinking issues in your state that were created as a result of EUDL funding	219 (31%)
How many jurisdictions have an active state-level task force dedicated to underage drinking prevention/enforcement created as a result of EUDL funding?	104
Number of local coordinators that lead local coalition/task force efforts during the reporting period	871
Number of policies or procedures related to underage drinking that came into existence, were amended, or were rescinded during the reporting period	1. Number of policies that came into existence: 66 2. Number of policies that were amended: 34 3. Number of policies that were rescinded: 4

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EUDL activities and underage drinking prevention and enforcement initiatives received 14,748 media coverage episodes or events during January–June 2011. As seen in Table 3, the most common media episodes or events were those that drew extensive coverage, such as interviews (n = 110) and press conferences (n = 105), followed by appearances on broadcast news or issues programs on television (n = 94). The most frequently used type of media education to advance underage drinking prevention/enforcement initiatives during the reporting period was active enforcement of underage drinking laws (n = 133).

Table 3. Program Category 2: Media

Performance Indicator	Number
Number of earned media coverage episodes or events that occurred related to EUDL activities, underage drinking prevention, and/or enforcement during the reporting period	14,748
Types of media education used to advance underage drinking prevention/enforcement initiatives during the reporting period:	
Active Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws	151
Zero Tolerance	67
Limitations on Access	76
School-Based Initiatives	93
Advertising Restrictions	16
Changes in Social Norms	127
Other Environmental Strategies	90
Type of educational activities conducted during the reporting period:	
Restrict Zoning (Outlet Locations, Density)	9
Restrict Hours of Sale	16
Prohibit Persons Under 21 from Bars/Nightclubs and/or Other Adult Locations	59
Enact Keg Registration Laws/Ordinances	14
Restrict the Availability of Alcohol at Community Festivals and Other Community Events	41
Restrict Industry Sponsorship of Public Events	9
Require Conditional Use Permits	14
Ban Concurrent Sales of Alcohol and Gasoline	1
Restrict Alcohol Marketing	15
Increase Penalties for Retail/Commercial Providers	25
Increase Penalties for Social Providers	46
Enact Social Host Liability Ordinances/Laws	44
Enact Dram Shop Liability Ordinances/Laws	8

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Performance Indicator	Number
Institutional policy outcomes realized in your state as a result of EUDL activities during the reporting period:	
Enforcement-Related Institutional Policy Outcome	22
Local Institutional Policy Outcome	19
School-Related Institutional Policy Outcome	32
College-Related Institutional Policy Outcome	14
Type of earned media coverage episodes/events that occurred during the reporting period:	
Op-ed Articles	85
Letters	53
Interviews	110
Events that Draw Coverage (Press Conference)	105
Appearances on Broadcast News or Issues Programs (Television)	94

EUDL enforcement activities are listed in Table 4. During January–June 2011, 20,188 citations were issued during enforcement operations, and 14,399 citations were issued to youth. For adults, most citations were issued during emphasis/saturation patrols (n = 6,531). Youth received the largest number of citations during party patrols or enforcement of social host laws (n = 5,575).

Table 4. Program Category 3: Enforcement

Performance Indicator	Number
How many programs conducted compliance check/minor decoy operations during this reporting period?	287
Percent of on-premise establishments checked during this reporting period that were in compliance	NR
Percent of off-premise establishments checked during this reporting period that were in compliance	NR
How many programs conducted underage drinking enforcement operations other than compliance checks during this reporting period?	354
Number of adult citations issued during enforcement operations conducted during the reporting period:	
Party Patrols/Enforcement of Social Host Laws	3,930
Shoulder Tap Operations	541
Parking Lot Surveillance	1,229
Other Third-Party Provision Operations	1,118
Sobriety Checkpoints	2,562
Emphasis/Saturation Patrols	6,531
Other Impaired Driving with a Focus on Youth	393
Fake ID Enforcement	1,248
Source Investigations	874
Other Innovative Enforcement	1,762
Total number of adult citations issued during enforcement operations conducted during this reporting period	**20,188**

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Performance Indicator	Number
Number of youth citations issued during enforcement operations conducted during the reporting period:	
Party Patrols/Enforcement of Social Host Laws	5,575
Shoulder Tap Operations	14
Parking Lot Surveillance	708
Other Third-Party Provision Operations	254
Sobriety Checkpoints	278
Emphasis/Saturation Patrols	2,877
Other Impaired Driving with a Focus on Youth	220
Fake ID Enforcement	551
Source Investigations	369
Other Innovative Enforcement	3,553
Total number of youth citations issued during enforcement operations conducted during this reporting period	**14,399**
Educational activities implemented regarding any underage drinking best practices during the reporting period:	
Active Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws	261
Limitations on Access	91
School-based Initiatives	155
Advertising Restrictions	27
Changes in Social Norms	125
Other Environmental Strategies	123
Types of agencies involved in conducting compliance check/minor decoy operations during the reporting period:	
Liquor Enforcement (ABC, Liquor Control)	129
Police Department (Municipal or Local Enforcement)	238
Sheriff's Department	120
State Police (Highway Patrol)	46
Fish and Wildlife Service	8
Federal Enforcement Agency	4
Other	43
Types of agencies involved in conducting underage drinking enforcement operations (other than compliance checks) during the reporting period:	
Liquor Enforcement (ABC, Liquor Control)	91
Police Department (Municipal or Local Enforcement)	312
Sheriff's Department	163
State Police (Highway Patrol)	70
Fish and Wildlife Service	19
Federal Enforcement Agency	9
Other	57

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Performance Indicator	Number
Types of underage drinking enforcement operations (other than compliance checks) conducted during the reporting period:	
Party Patrols/Enforcement of Social Host Laws	276
Shoulder Tap Operations	79
Parking Lot Surveillance	193
Sobriety Checkpoints	85
Emphasis/Saturation Patrols	158
Fake ID Enforcement	106
Source Investigations	99
Cops in Shops	53

EUDL education, training, and other activities are listed in Table 5. During January–June 2011, 12,557 individuals were trained using a curriculum developed and evaluated as effective, and 107,230 people showed an increase in knowledge post-training. During the reporting period, 239 types of educational activities were conducted. The most frequent type of educational activity reported was prohibiting persons under 21 into bars/nightclubs and/or other adult locations (n = 53), followed by an increase in penalties for social providers and restriction of the availability of alcohol at community festivals and other community events (n = 32).

Table 5. Program Category 4: Education, Training, and Other Activities

Performance Indicator	Number
Number of individuals trained using a curriculum developed and evaluated as effective during the reporting period	7,289
Number of people exhibiting an increase in knowledge post-training	5,630
Type of educational activities conducted, during the reporting period, relative to any of the following topics:	
Ban Concurrent Sales of Alcohol and Gasoline	1
Enact Dram Shop Liability Ordinances/Laws	3
Enact Keg Registration Laws/Ordinances	10
Enact Social Host Liability Ordinances/Laws	24
Increase Penalties for Retail/Commercial Providers	11
Increase Penalties for Social Providers	22
Prohibit Persons Under 21 into Bars/Nightclubs and/or Other Adult Locations	31
Require Conditional Use Permits	9
Restrict Alcohol Marketing	16
Restrict Hours of Sale	14
Restrict Industry Sponsorship of Public Events	9
Restrict the Availability of Alcohol at Community Festivals and Other Community Events	18
Restrict Zoning (Outlet Locations, Density)	11

3.0 Examination of Narrative Data

Program Goals Accomplished: January–June 2011

EUDL grantees reported many accomplishments during the January–July 2011 reporting period. Most notable were the number of compliance checks performed and the increase in compliance rates, with several states noting compliance rates of 90% or higher. Analysis of the compliance checks indicated that when youth use false identification and when clerks rely solely on card readers, both behaviors make it easier for minors to purchase alcohol. To increase compliance rates, some states have taken an extra step to educate retailers on state laws and regulations. In April 2011, for example, Iowa launched the Iowa Alcohol Law Enforcement Retailer Tool (www.ialert.iowa.gov). The I-ALERT project is an alcohol policy tool to help both on- and off-premise retail licensees develop a guide for their businesses to stay compliant with the Iowa liquor laws. I-ALERT also helps store employees learn about the responsible sale of alcohol through the use of uniform policy and best practices. Several grantees also noted the increased use of data-driven approaches to plan future efforts and target problem areas.

Numerous programs also shared their accomplishments in general public awareness. When grantees and subgrantees provide materials discussing issues related to underage drinking through radio, newspaper and Web outlets, this effectively helps spread useful information. The use of Web sites has increased among many states, since the sites are easy to maintain and update and also offer easy access for readers. Not only do many of these Web sites inform users about current laws and penalties, but they also refer users to other resources that help them learn more about underage drinking.

Using additional media resources, Delaware reported establishing successful partnerships between state law enforcement and University of Delaware police for monitoring popular youth-oriented events where alcohol is consumed. Delaware recently saw the launch of its 2011 Underage Drinking Awareness campaign by taking the winning entries from last year's "Under 21" video contest and turning them into cable and movie theatre advertising. New and inventive campaigns designed to promote youth involvement has been a noted success and goal for many grantees.

Problems/Barriers Encountered: January–June 2011

Some EUDL grantees have noted barriers to their projected activities due to staff shortages and budget restraints. These setbacks have delayed production of several media campaigns and slowed implementation of training sessions for youth, parents, community organizations, and local colleges or universities. Resistance from lawmakers who fail to adopt or delay support for social host ordinances and laws has created a challenge for several EUDL programs. New liquor laws in some states may result in increased youth access to alcohol, signifying a need for more preventive resources.

Subgrantee data entry was also noted as a common barrier. Several grantees mentioned various barriers that contributed to discrepancies in data entry, including staff turnover, lack of collaboration with law enforcement, restrictions on programs that can be implemented, and lack of funds to compensate travelling to meetings and receiving training. With some programs, it is also difficult to determine what is meant by "success." As an example, if a party patrol yielded no reported parties, arrests, or the like, it is unclear if the party patrol was successful because the enforcement activities were a deterrent or if it was unsuccessful because none of the parties were discovered. Establishing a clear understanding of definitions between grantee and subgrantee is essential for accurate reporting. However, because of issues previously noted in this report, achieving such accuracy can become a challenge.