

Overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) Data for Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Grantees: January–June 2015

The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The funding is awarded to grantees in States and U.S. territories, and then subsequently awarded to subgrantees. The activities are separated into four program categories: Coalitions; Media; Enforcement; and Education, Training, and Other Activities.

Report Highlights

This memo provides an overview of the DCTAT data for EUDL grants collected from grantees as reported through June 30, 2015, and provides an analysis of data collected for the January–June 2015 reporting period.

It is divided into two sections. Section 1 provides information on 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.

These report highlights refer to the January–June 2015 reporting period.

- Thirteen grantees completed reporting in the DCTAT, resulting in a 72 percent compliance rate.
- Of 44 active programs, most of the implementing organizations were other government agencies (25 percent), though the Education, Training, and Other Activities program category was allocated the most money (58 percent).
- The majority of Federal funding used was for evidence-based activities (64 percent).
- The majority of establishments checked by law enforcement agencies were in compliance with EUDL guidelines. Eighty-five percent of on-premises establishments (bars and restaurants) were in compliance, and 76 percent of off-premises establishments (outlets or liquor stores that sell alcohol, such as wine and beer) were in compliance.
- Other highlights include: 287 youth citations were issued as a result of enforcement, 193 episodes/events occurred in the media related to EUDL activities, 5,021 youth were involved in task force activities, and 2,686 people who received training exhibited an increase in knowledge about EUDL.

1. Examination of Program Information

For January–June 2015, 18 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 14 EUDL grantees.¹ Most but not all grantees completed the data entry process, with a reporting compliance rate of 72 percent (Table 1).

¹ During the July–December 2013 reporting period, the EUDL DCTAT module was enhanced to collect data based on Federal awards. The total number of active grants ($N=18$) is less than in the previous time period due to a decrease in funding. In the January–June 2015 reporting period, that number represented the total number of grant assignments by States and territories that received OJJDP awards and were reported in the DCTAT.

Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2009–June 2015

Data Reporting Period	Status			Total Awards
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	
January–June 2009	1	0	55	56
July–December 2009	1	0	55	56
January–June 2010	1	2	53	56
July–December 2010	0	0	56	56
January–June 2011	0	0	56	56
July–December 2011	0	0	56	56
January–June 2012	1	1	54	56
July–December 2012	2	1	53	56
January–June 2013	9	0	73	82
July–December 2013	12	0	52	64
January–June 2014	3	2	45	50
July–December 2014	5	1	38	44
January–June 2015	4	1	13	18
Total	39	8	659	706

Table 2 presents a comprehensive comparison of award amounts for grants that were active during the reporting period. The amounts listed below do not represent the grant amounts awarded in fiscal year 2015 but are the amounts of all active EUDL grants during the January–June 2015 reporting period, regardless of when they were funded.

Table 2. Total Grant Amount by State and Territory (Dollars): January–June 2015

Grantee State or Territory	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AK	\$59,639
GU	59,639
IA	59,639
IN	59,639
MA	59,639
MI	59,639
MO	59,639
MP	59,639
NH	59,639
NM	59,639
PA	59,639
PR	59,639
TN	59,639
UT	59,639
VI	359,639
WA	59,639
WI	59,639
WV	59,639

Analysis of implementing organization type for the January–June 2015² reporting period revealed that the largest percentage of programs (25 percent) was implemented by other government agencies. Nonprofit community-based

² The numbers reported include grantees and subgrantees information regardless of whether they were operational during the reporting period.

organizations accounted for close to 23 percent of organization funding, and police or other law enforcement agencies accounted for about 18 percent. Figure 1 presents a comparison of all types of implementing organizations.

Figure 1. Implementing Organization by Type: January–June 2015

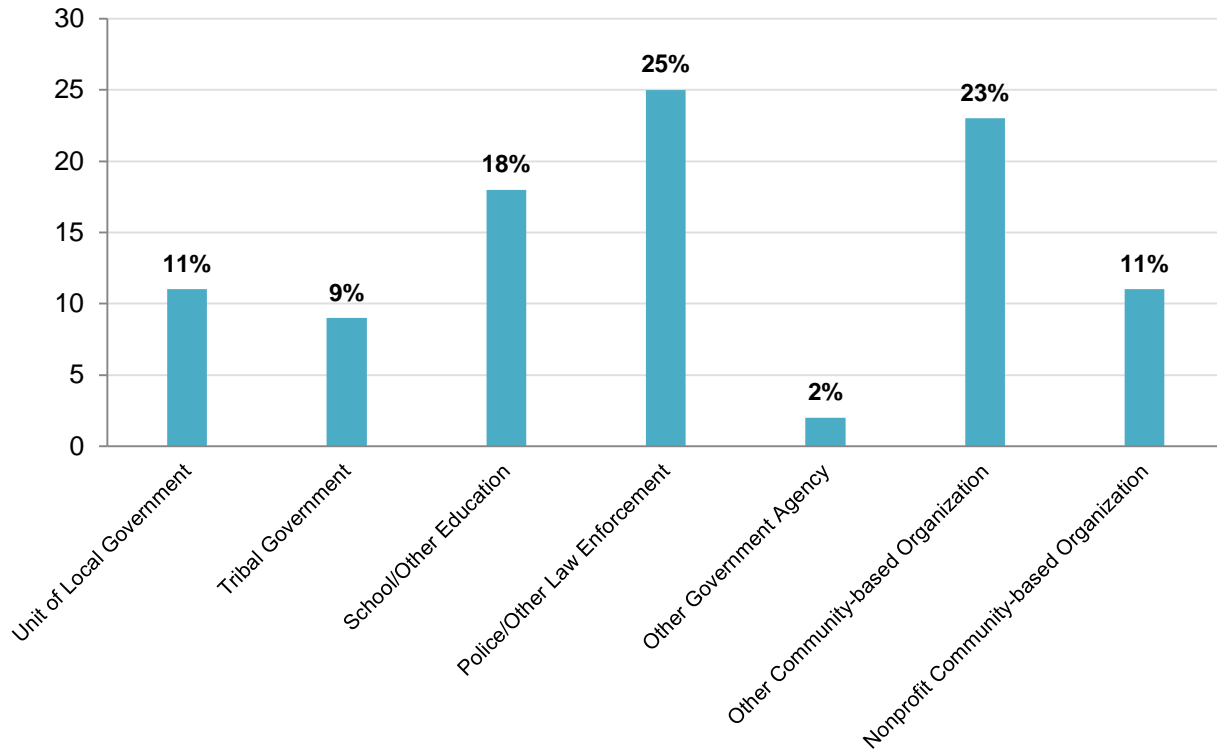
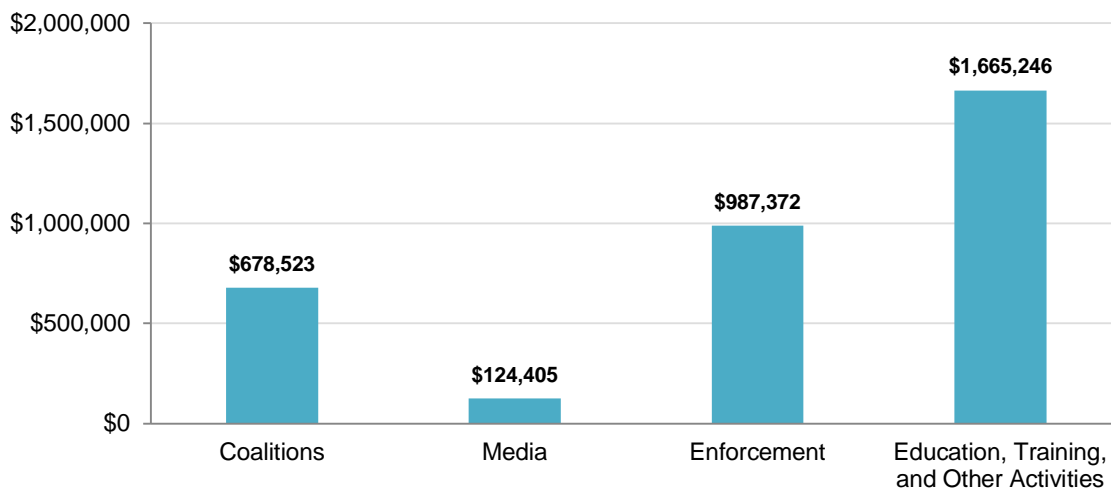


Figure 2 shows award amounts by program category. The majority of funding³ was allocated to the Education, Training, and Other Activities program category (\$1,665,246). In addition, grantees select “program category” at the beginning of the award and should reflect their activities for the life of the award. Grantees and subgrantees are allowed to change the program category but must get approval from their Program Manager or grantee (if a subgrantee) prior to the change. Amounts reported below represent the allocated amount for the life of the awards/subawards, regardless of whether the awards were operational during the reporting period.

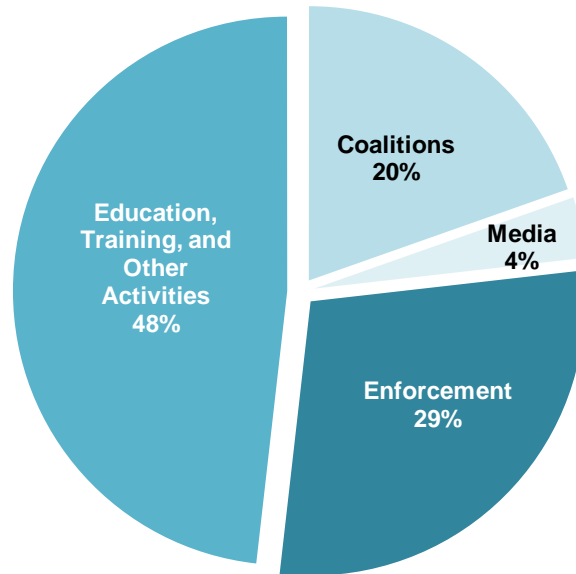
Figure 2. Award Amounts per Program Category: January–June 2015



³ The values shown are based on grantee reported data and do not necessarily reflect the full grant amounts awarded by OJJDP.

Figure 3 shows how grants and subgrants are distributed across the four program categories. The majority of grants and subgrants implemented activities under the Education, Training, and Other Activities program category (48 percent).

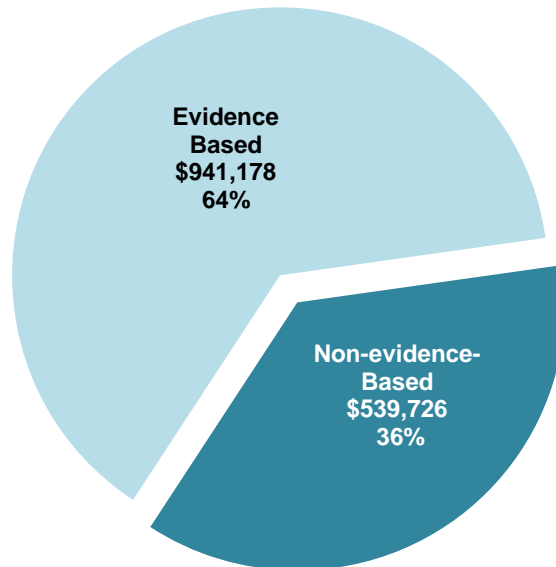
Figure 3. Distribution of Grants and Subgrants by Program Category: January–June 2015



2. 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 2015 reporting period indicate that out of the 44 EUDL programs reporting, the majority of the \$1,480,904⁴ amount awarded for EUDL programs was for evidence-based practices (64 percent), which received \$941,178 (Figure 4). Examples of evidence-based strategies 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.

Figure 4. Federal Funds Using Evidence-Based Strategies: January–June 2015



⁴ This value was calculated based on grantee reported data and does not necessarily reflect the full Federal grant amounts awarded by OJJDP.

This next section provides aggregate data by funding category. As shown in Table 3, 5,021 youth participated in task force activities. Of those youth, 121 participated in task force and/or coalition leadership activities. In addition, 374 youth were involved in underage drinking enforcement activities not related to task force or coalition activities.

Table 3. Program Category 1: Coalitions, January–June 2015

Performance Indicator	Data	
Number of youth involved in task force activities (i.e., total number of unique individuals across all activities)	5,021	
Number of youth involved in task force and/or coalition <i>leadership</i> activities	121	
Number of youth involved in underage drinking <i>enforcement</i> activities	277	
Number of youth involved in <i>other</i> (non-task force/coalition—related) underage drinking enforcement activities	374	
Number of agencies involved in task force and/or coalition activities that support underage drinking prevention and/or enforcement of underage drinking laws	51	
Number of task forces and/or coalitions addressing underage drinking issues that were created as a result of EUDL funding (States)	5	
Number of local coordinators that lead local coalition/task force efforts	62	
Number of policies or procedures related to underage drinking that were created, amended, or rescinded	Number of policies created	5
	Number of policies amended	3
	Number of policies rescinded	0

EUDL activities and underage drinking prevention and enforcement initiatives resulted in 193 media coverage episodes or events. As seen in Table 4, no episode or event earned more media coverage than any other (all at $n = 1$). The types of media education most frequently used to advance underage drinking prevention/enforcement initiatives involved active enforcement of underage drinking laws ($n = 2$) and other environmental strategies ($n = 2$).

Table 4. Program Category 2: Media, January–June 2015

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of earned media coverage episodes/events that occurred related to EUDL activities, underage drinking prevention, and/or enforcement	193
Types of media education used to advance underage drinking prevention/enforcement initiatives:	
Active Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws	2
Zero Tolerance	0
Limitations on Access	1
School-based Initiatives	0
Advertising Restrictions	1
Changes in Social Norms	1
Other Environmental Strategies	2
Types of media educational activities conducted:	
Restrict zoning (outlet locations, density)	0
Restrict hours of sale	0
Prohibit people younger than age 21 from bars/nightclubs and/or other adult locations	1
Enact keg registration laws/ordinances	1
Restrict the availability of alcohol at community festivals and other community events	0
Restrict industry sponsorship of public events	0
Require conditional use permits	0
Ban concurrent sales of alcohol and gasoline	0
Restrict alcohol marketing	0
Increase penalties for retail/commercial providers	1
Increase penalties for social providers	1
Enact social host liability ordinances/laws	1
Enact dram shop liability ordinances/laws	0
Institutional policy outcomes realized in your State as a result of EUDL activities:	

Enforcement-related institutional policy outcome	0
Local institutional policy outcome	0
School-related institutional policy outcome	1
College-related institutional policy outcome	0
Types of earned media coverage episodes/events:	
Op-ed articles	1
Letters	1
Interviews	1
Events that draw coverage (press conferences)	1
Appearances on broadcast news or issues programs (television)	1

Activities for the EUDL-funded Enforcement category are listed in Table 5. A total of 131 citations were issued to adults and a total of 287 citations were issued to youth. For adults, most citations were issued during other innovative enforcement operations ($n = 46$), party patrols/enforcement of social host laws ($n = 45$), sobriety checkpoints ($n = 10$), and emphasis/saturation patrols ($n = 10$). For youth, the largest number of citations received were during party patrols/enforcement of social host laws ($n = 142$), other innovative enforcement strategies ($n = 94$), and parking lot surveillance ($n = 29$).

Table 5. Program Category 3: Enforcement, January–June 2015

Performance Indicator	Data
How many programs conducted compliance check/minor decoy operations?	6
Percent of on-premise establishments checked that were in compliance	85%
Percent of off-premise establishments checked that were in compliance	76%
How many programs conducted underage drinking enforcement operations other than compliance checks?	13
Number of adult citations issued during enforcement operations conducted:	
Party Patrols/Enforcement of Social Host Laws	45
Shoulder Tap Operations	6
Parking Lot Surveillance	6
Other Third-Party Provision Operations	0
Sobriety Checkpoints	10
Emphasis/Saturation Patrols	10
Other Impaired Driving with a Focus on Youth	0
Fake ID Enforcement	0
Source Investigations	8
Other Innovative Enforcement	46
Total number of adult citations issued during enforcement operations conducted	131
Number of youth citations issued during enforcement operations:	
Party Patrols/Enforcement of Social Host Laws	142
Shoulder Tap Operations	0
Parking Lot Surveillance	29
Other Third-Party Provision Operations	0
Sobriety Checkpoints	5
Emphasis/Saturation Patrols	12
Other Impaired Driving with a Focus on Youth	0
Fake ID Enforcement	5
Source Investigations	0
Other Innovative Enforcement	94
Total number of youth citations issued during enforcement operations conducted	287
Educational activities implemented regarding any underage drinking best practices:	
Active Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws	4
Limitations on Access	2
School-based Initiatives	4
Advertising Restrictions	1
Changes in Social Norms	3

Other Environmental Strategies	2
Types of agencies involved in conducting compliance check/minor decoy operations:	
Liquor Enforcement (ABC, Liquor Control)	2
Police Department (Municipal or Local Enforcement)	6
Sheriff's Department	5
State Police (Highway Patrol)	2
Fish and Wildlife	0
Federal Enforcement Agency	0
Other	0
Types of agencies involved in conducting underage drinking enforcement operations (other than compliance checks):	
Liquor Enforcement (ABC, Liquor Control)	2
Police Department (Municipal or Local Enforcement)	4
Sheriff's Department	4
State Police (Highway Patrol)	2
Fish and Wildlife	0
Federal Enforcement Agency	0
Other	1
Types of underage drinking enforcement operations (other than compliance checks) conducted:	
Party Patrols/Enforcement of Social Host Laws	2
Shoulder Tap Operations	1
Parking Lot Surveillance	1
Sobriety Checkpoints	1
Emphasis/Saturation Patrols	0
Fake ID Enforcement	1
Source Investigations	0
Cops in Shops	0

Table 6 presents the EUDL-funded category Education, Training, and Other Activities. A total of 2,583 people were trained using a curriculum developed and evaluated as effective, and a total of 2,686 people showed an increase in knowledge post-training using all curricula. Several types of educational activities were conducted. The most frequent types were prohibiting people under the age of 21 from entering bars/nightclubs and/or other adult locations ($n = 5$), restricting the hours of sale ($n = 4$), and enacting social host liability ordinances/laws ($n = 4$).

Table 6. Program Category 4: Education, Training, and Other Activities, January–June 2015

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of people trained using a curriculum developed and evaluated as effective	2,583
Number of people exhibiting an increase in knowledge post-training (using all curricula)	2,686
Type of educational activities conducted relative to any of the following topics:	
Restrict zoning (outlet locations, density)	2
Restrict hours of sale	4
Prohibit people under the age of 21 from bars/nightclubs and/or other adult locations	5
Enact keg registration laws/ordinances	1
Restrict the availability of alcohol at community festivals and other community events	2
Restrict industry sponsorship of public events	2
Require conditional use permits	0
Ban concurrent sales of alcohol and gasoline	0
Restrict alcohol marketing	1
Increase penalties for retail/commercial providers	1
Increase penalties for social providers	1
Enact social host liability ordinances/laws	4
Enact dram shop liability ordinances/laws	0

Summary

Overall, 72 percent of grantees completed Federal reporting requirements during the reporting period. Highlights across the four EUDL program categories (Coalitions, Media, Enforcement, and Education/Training) include: 287 youth citations were issued as a result of enforcement, 193 episodes/events occurred in the media related to EUDL activities, 5,021 youth were involved in task force activities, and 2,686 people who received training during the reporting period exhibited an increase in knowledge.