Overview of DCTAT Data for EUDL Grants

This memo provides an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) grants collected from grantees as reported through December 30, 2012. 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.[1]

1.0 Award Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 616 sets of program data. The largest number of grantees reported in the January–June 2009 reporting period (Table 1). During the most recent reporting period (July–December 2012), 8 grantees did not meet DCTAT compliance in reporting.

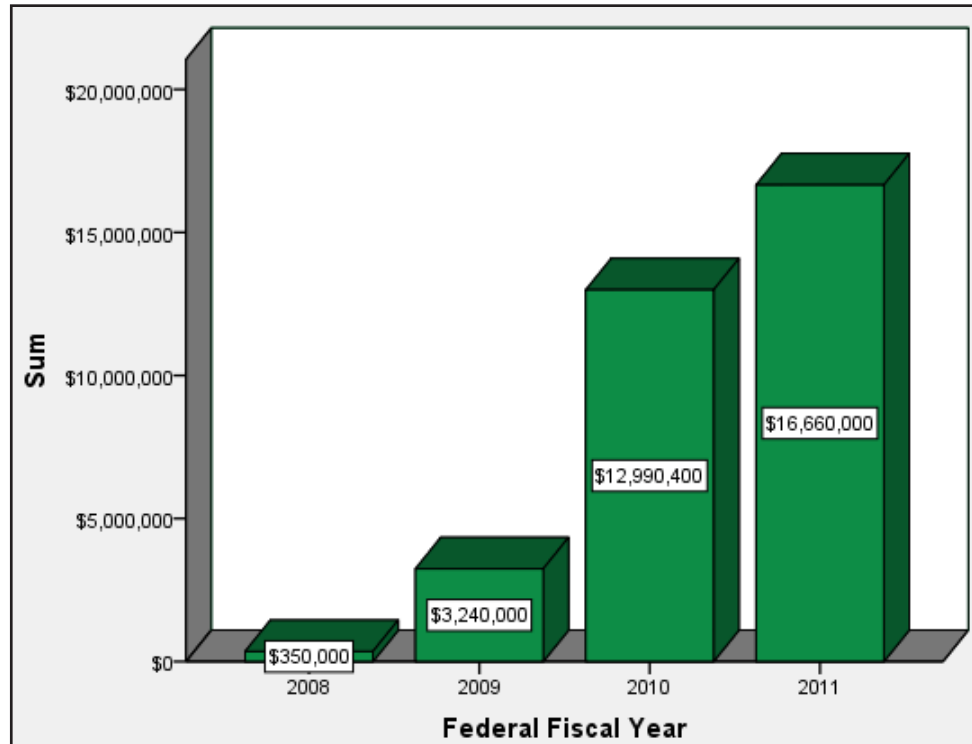**Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Reporting Period: July 2006–December 2012**

Data 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
July–December 2011	2	1	1	52
January–June 2012	2	1	0	53
July–December 2012	2	2	4	48
Total	**41**	**42**	**29**	**616**

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[1] The data reported to OJJDP have undergone system-level validation and verification checks. OJJDP also conducts reviews of the aggregate data findings and grantee-level data reports for obvious errors or inconsistencies. A formal data validation and verification process will be implemented in this program during 2014.

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The amounts of awards by Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) are shown in Figure 1. Funds from FFY 2011 were most widely used during the July–December 2012 reporting period.

Figure 1. Award Amounts by Federal Fiscal Year: 2008–2011

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The greatest number of grants and subgrants during the current reporting period were awarded to Missouri ($n = 52$), followed by Maine ($n = 45$) and New Jersey ($n = 39$). Table 2 presents a State-by-State comparison.
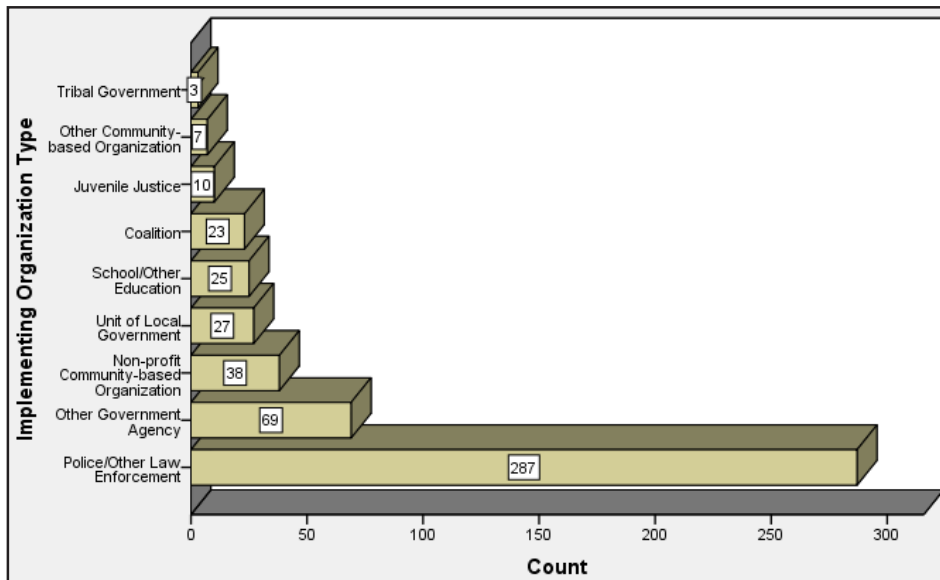
Table 2. Grants and Subgrants by State, District, or Territory: July–December 2012

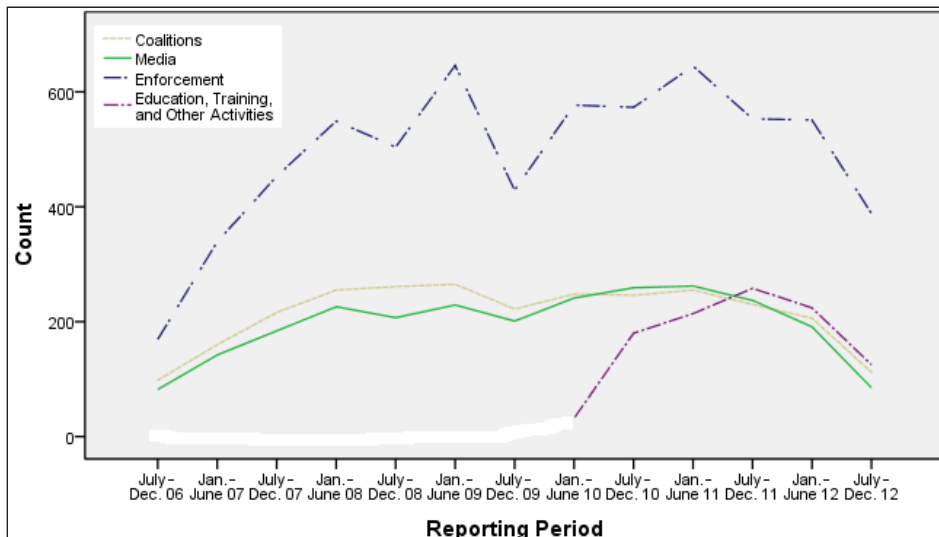| State, District, or Territory	Count	State, District, or Territory	Count	State, District, or Territory	Count	State, District, or Territory	Count
AK	10	IA	20	MS	11	PR	4
AL	7	ID	29	MT	19	RI	3
AmSa	2	IL	5	NC	2	SC	2
AR	2	IN	2	ND	3	SD	2
AZ	16	KS	3	NE	3	TN	2
CA	2	KY	9	NH	25	TX	12
CO	10	LA	2	NJ	39	UT	25
CT	5	MA	36	NM	3	VA	13
DC	12	MD	6	NV	18	VI	11
DE	2	ME	45	NY	1	VT	14
FL	13	MI	2	OH	3	WA	2
GA	3	MN	4	OK	6	WI	1
GU	3	MO	52	OR	14	WV	5
HI	4	MP	19	PA	5	WY	2

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Analysis of implementing organization type for the July–December 2012 reporting period revealed that the largest percentage of programs (59%) were implemented by police/other law enforcement agencies. Other government agencies accounted for 14% of organization funding, and nonprofit community-based organizations accounted for 8%. Figure 2 presents a comparison of all implementing organization types.

Figure 2. Implementing Organization by Type: July–December 2012

The greatest numbers of awards funded are in Enforcement, although Enforcement awards have fluctuated across reporting periods (Figure 3). The numbers of awards for Coalitions and Media have remained fairly stable, with a decrease during the current reporting period. Awards in Education, Training, and Other Activities were implemented into the EUDL module for the July–December 2010 reporting period. The number of awards funding Education, Training, and Other Activities decreased during the July–December 2012 reporting period, but this remains the second most funded program category for EUDL awards.

Figure 3. Awards by Program Category across Reporting Periods: July 2006–December 2012

Figure 4 shows award amounts by category for the July–December 2012 reporting period. Enforcement programs receive the most funding ($835,270).

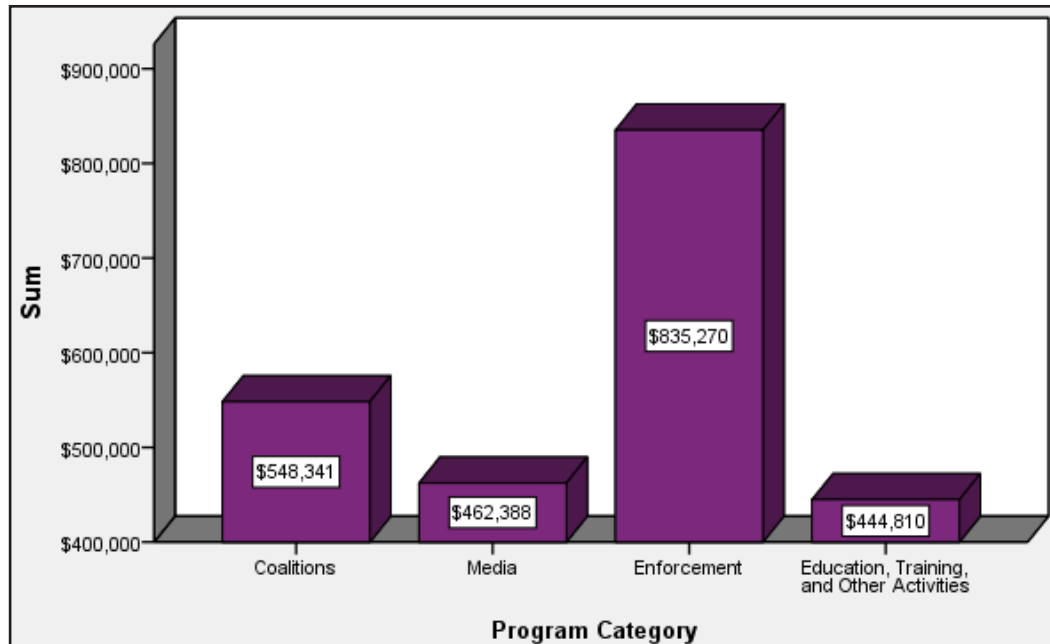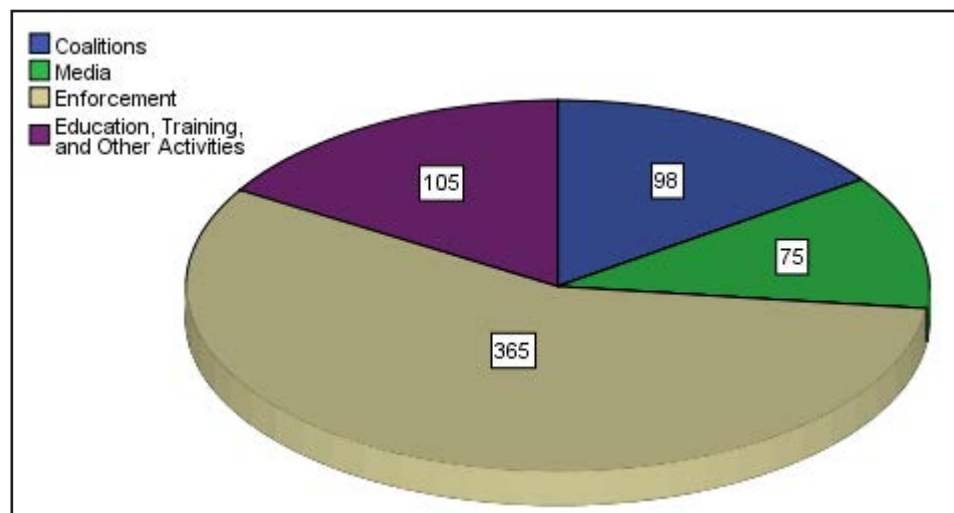**Figure 4. Award Amounts per Program Category: July–December 2012**

Figure 5 shows how subgrants are distributed across the 4 program categories for the July–December 2012 reporting period.

Figure 5. Distribution of Subgrants by Program Category: July–December 2012

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The total subawards funded for EUDL programs continued to decrease during the July–December 2012 reporting period (Figure 6).

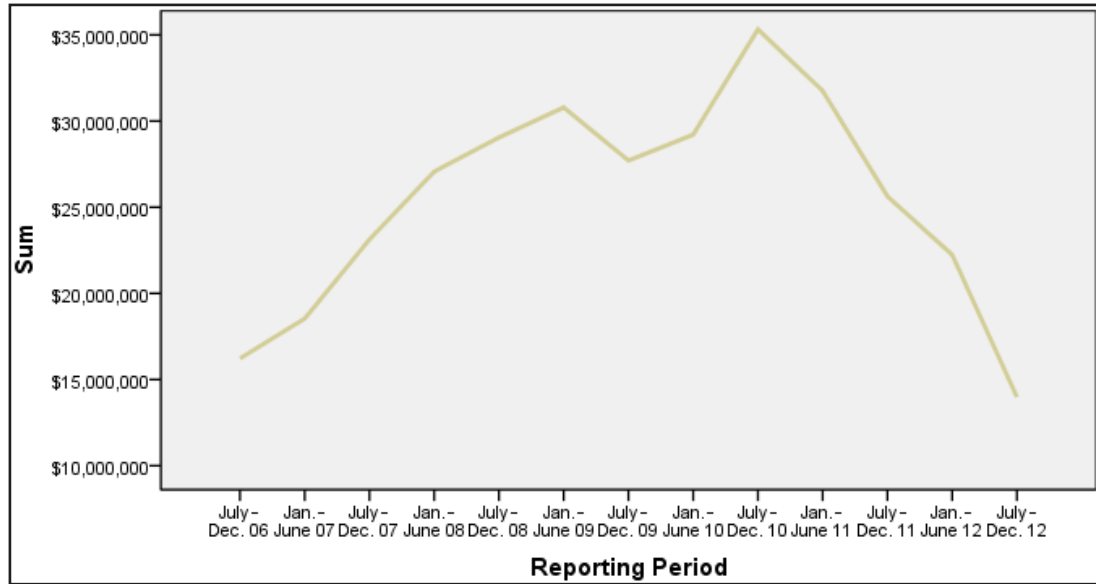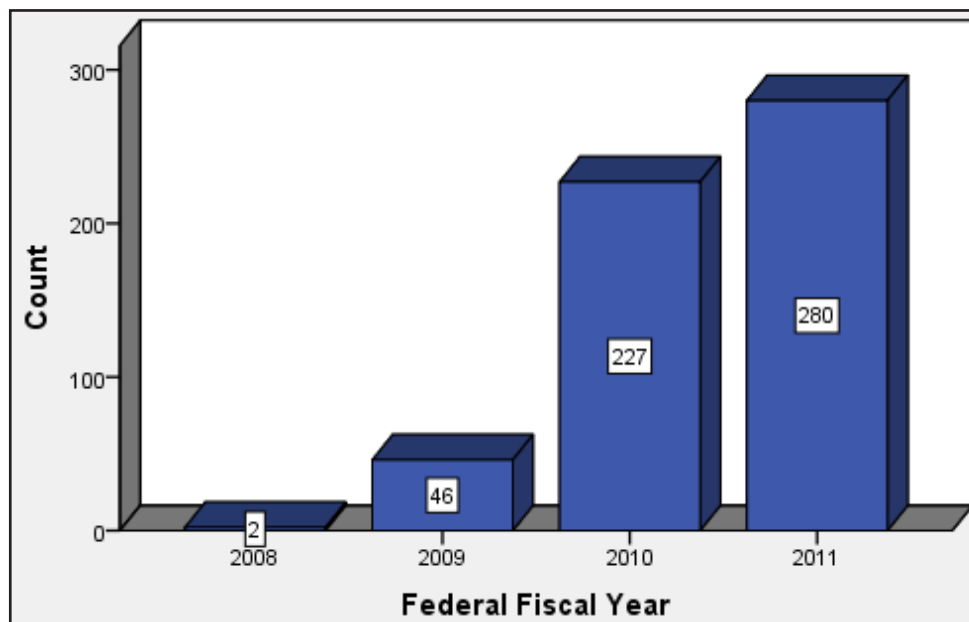**Figure 6. Subaward Amounts across Reporting Periods: July 2006–December 2012**

Figure 7 represents the number of subgrants by FFY awarded during the July–December 2012 reporting period. The largest numbers of subgrants were funded with FFY 2011 dollars ($n = 280$), followed by FFY 2010 ($n = 227$) and FFY 2009 dollars ($n = 46$).

Figure 7. Number of Subgrants by Federal Fiscal Year: 2008–2011

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 July–December 2012 reporting period indicate that 439 EUDL programs (90%) were evidence based (Figure 8). As seen in Figure 9, the majority of EUDL-funded programs during July–December 2012 used evidenced-based strategies. Of the $13,987,268 awarded for EUDL programs during the reporting period, 85% of those funds were used to support evidence-based strategies. 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.

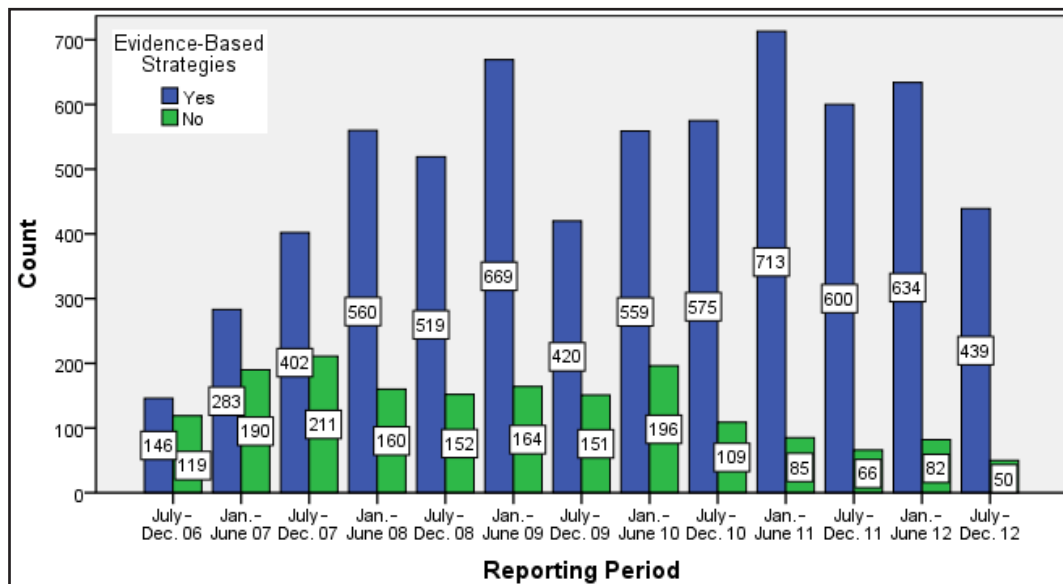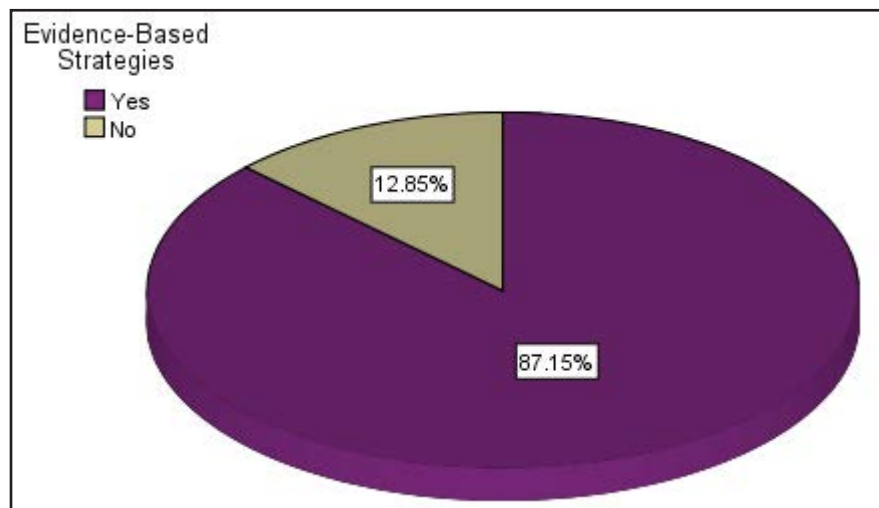**Figure 8. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Strategies by Reporting Period: July 2006–December 2012**

Figure 9. Percent of Federal Funds Using Evidence-Based Strategies: July–December 2012

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This next section provides aggregate data from the current reporting period by funding category. As shown in Table 3 (Coalitions), 22,899 youth participated in task force activities during the reporting period. Of those youth, 7,112 participated in task force and/or coalition leadership activities. However, the largest number of youth were involved in underage drinking enforcement activities not related to task force or coalition activities (n = 112,042).

Table 3. Program Category 1: Coalitions

Performance Indicator	Number
Number of youth involved in task force activities during this reporting period (i.e., total number of unique individuals across all activities)	22,899
Number of youth involved in task force and/or coalition LEADERSHIP activities during this reporting period	7,112
Number of youth involved in underage drinking ENFORCEMENT activities during this reporting period	6,078
Number of youth involved in OTHER (non-task force/coalition-related) underage drinking enforcement activities	112,042
Number of agencies involved in task force and/or coalition activities that support underage drinking prevention and/or enforcement of underage drinking laws during this reporting period	1,553
Number of task forces and/or coalitions addressing underage drinking issues that were created as a result of EUDL funding during this reporting period (States)	101
Number of task forces and/or coalitions addressing underage drinking issues that were created as a result of EUDL funding during this reporting period (District of Columbia and Territories)	NR
Number of local coordinators that lead local coalition/task force efforts during this reporting period	305
Number of policies or procedures related to underage drinking that were created, amended, or rescinded during this reporting period	1. Number of policies created: **67** 2. Number of policies amended: **53** 3. Number of policies rescinded: **0**

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EUDL activities and underage drinking prevention and enforcement initiatives resulted in 4,821 media coverage episodes/events during July–December 2012. As seen in Table 4 (Media), the most common media episodes or events were those that drew extensive coverage, such as press conferences and interviews ($n = 32$) and op-ed articles ($n = 29$). The type of media education most frequently used to advance underage drinking prevention/enforcement initiatives during the reporting period was active enforcement of underage drinking laws ($n = 42$), followed by changes in social norms ($n = 41$).

Table 4. Program Category 2: Media

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of earned media coverage episodes/events that occurred related to EUDL activities, underage drinking prevention, and/or enforcement during this reporting period	4,821
Types of media education utilized to advance underage drinking prevention/enforcement initiatives during this reporting period:	
Active Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws	42
Zero Tolerance	18
Limitations on Access	29
School-based Initiatives	21
Advertising Restrictions	5
Changes in Social Norms	41
Other Environmental Strategies	27
Type of media educational activities conducted during this reporting period:	
Restrict zoning (outlet locations, density)	8
Restrict hours of sale	10
Prohibit persons under 21 from bars/nightclubs and/or other adult locations	28
Enact keg registration laws/ordinances	4
Restrict the availability of alcohol at community festivals and other community events	27
Restrict industry sponsorship of public events	6
Require conditional use permits	5
Ban concurrent sales of alcohol and gasoline	3
Restrict alcohol marketing	7
Increase penalties for retail/commercial providers	17
Increase penalties for social providers	30
Enact social host liability ordinances/laws	20
Enact dram shop liability ordinances/laws	7
Institutional policy outcomes realized in your state as a result of EUDL activities during this reporting period:	
Enforcement-related institutional policy outcome	7
Local institutional policy outcome	8
School-related institutional policy outcome	4
College-related institutional policy outcome	3
Type of earned media coverage episodes/events that occurred during this reporting period:	
Op-ed articles	29
Letters	21
Interviews	32
Events that draw coverage (press conference)	24
Appearances on broadcast news or issues programs (television)	20

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EUDL-funded Enforcement activities are listed in Table 5. During July–December 2012, 9,417 citations were issued to adults during enforcement operations and 8,545 citations to youth. For adults, most citations were issued during emphasis/saturation patrols ($n = 4,404$), party patrols/enforcement of social host laws ($n = 2,484$), and other innovative enforcement ($n = 982$). Youth received the largest number of citations during party patrols or enforcement of social host laws ($n = 3,259$), emphasis/saturation patrols ($n = 1,834$), and other innovative enforcement ($n = 1,782$).

Table 5. Program Category 3: Enforcement

Performance Indicator	Data
How many programs conducted compliance check/minor decoy operations during this reporting period?	181
Percent of on-premise establishments checked during this reporting period that were in compliance	88%
Percent of off-premise establishments checked during this reporting period that were in compliance	89%
How many programs conducted underage drinking enforcement operations other than compliance checks during this reporting period?	255
Number of adult citations issued during enforcement operations conducted during this reporting period:	
Party Patrols/Enforcement of Social Host Laws	2,484
Should Tap Operations	264
Parking Lot Surveillance	408
Other Third-Party Provision Operations	159
Sobriety Checkpoints	145
Emphasis/Saturation Patrols	4,404
Other Impaired Driving with a Focus on Youth	156
Fake ID Enforcement	206
Source Investigations	209
Other Innovative Enforcement	982
Total number of adult citations issued during enforcement operations conducted during this reporting period	**9,417**
Number of youth citations issued during enforcement operations conducted during this reporting period:	
Party Patrols/Enforcement of Social Host Laws	3,259
Shoulder Tap Operations	198
Parking Lot Surveillance	474
Other Third-Party Provision Operations	165
Sobriety Checkpoints	134
Emphasis/Saturation Patrols	1,834
Other Impaired Driving with a Focus on Youth	32
Fake ID Enforcement	513
Source Investigations	154
Other Innovative Enforcement	1,782
Total number of youth citations issued during enforcement operations conducted during this reporting period	**8,545**

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Educational activities implemented regarding any underage drinking best practices during this reporting period:	
Active Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws	124
Zero Tolerance	NR
Limitations on Access	60
School-based Initiatives	65
Advertising Restrictions	7
Changes in Social Norms	63
Other Environmental Strategies	48
Types of agencies involved in conducting compliance check/minor decoy operations during this reporting period:	
Liquor Enforcement (ABC, Liquor Control)	67
Police Department (municipal or local enforcement)	159
Sheriff's Department	61
State Police (Highway Patrol)	30
Fish and Wildlife	3
Federal Enforcement Agency	0
Other	14
Types of agencies involved in conducting underage drinking enforcement operations (other than compliance checks) during this reporting period:	
Liquor Enforcement (ABC, Liquor Control)	47
Police Department (municipal or local enforcement)	219
Sheriff's Department	85
State Police (Highway Patrol)	50
Fish and Wildlife	9
Federal Enforcement Agency	4
Other	21
Types of underage drinking enforcement operations (other than compliance checks) conducted during this reporting period:	
Party Patrols/Enforcement of Social Host Laws	188
Shoulder Tap Operations	36
Parking Lot Surveillance	115
Sobriety Checkpoints	38
Emphasis/Saturation Patrols	109
Fake ID Enforcement	61
Source Investigations	43
Cops in Shops	53

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Table 6 presents EUDL-funded Education, Training, and Other Activities. During July–December 2012, 8,877 individuals were trained using a curriculum developed and evaluated as effective, and 12,745 people showed an increase in knowledge post-training using all curricula. During the reporting period, 13 types of educational activities were conducted. The most frequent type of educational activity reported was restricting availability of alcohol at community festivals and other community events ($n = 21$), followed by enacting keg registration laws/ordinances ($n = 17$) and restricting industry sponsorship of public events ($n = 16$).

Table 6. Program Category 4: Education, Training, and Other Activities

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of individuals trained using a curriculum developed and evaluated as effective during the reporting period	8,877
Number of people exhibiting an increase in knowledge post-training (using all curricula)	12,745
Type of educational activities conducted during this reporting period relative to any of the following topics:	
Ban concurrent sales of alcohol and gasoline	7
Enact dram shop liability ordinances/laws	6
Enact keg registration laws/ordinances	17
Enact social host liability ordinances/laws	8
Increase penalties for retail/commercial providers	13
Increase penalties for social providers	5
Prohibit persons under 21 into bars/nightclubs and/or other adult locations	8
Require conditional use permits	3
Restrict alcohol marketing	5
Restrict hours of sale	9
Restrict industry sponsorship of public events	16
Restrict the availability of alcohol at community festivals and other community events	21
Restrict zoning (outlet locations, density)	3

Data entry for the next reporting period, January–June 2012, will begin July 1, 2013.