

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) collected from grantees as reported through June 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, and Section 2 presents core performance measures reported on by EUDL grantees.¹

1.0 Award Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 568 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 (January–June 2012), three grantees did not meet DCTAT compliance in reporting.

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

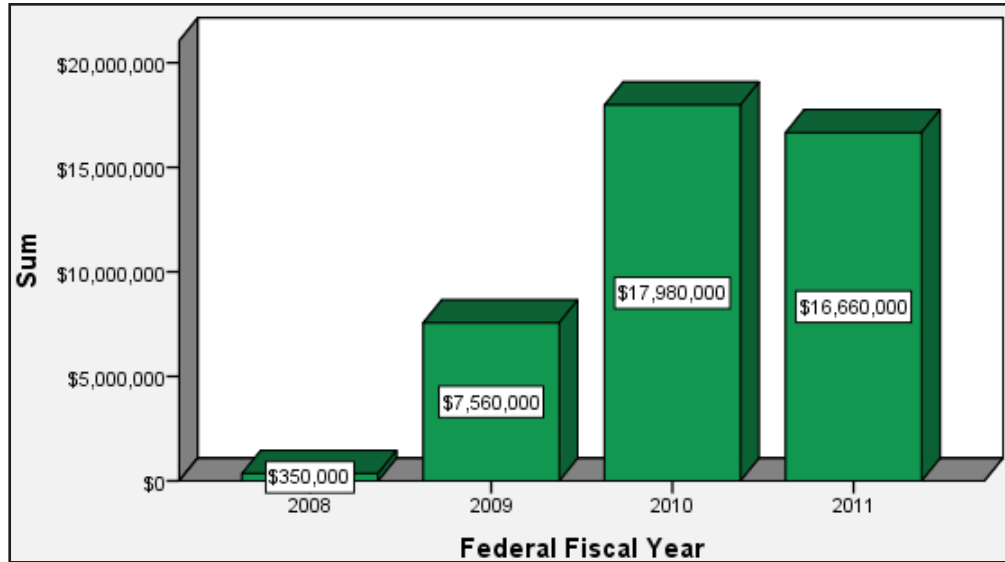
Data Reporting Periods	Not Started	In Progress	Ready for State Complete	Complete
July–December 2006	10	14	6	26
January–June 2007	9	14	6	27
July–December 2007	6	2	3	45
January–June 2008	6	4	3	43
July–December 2008	1	1	1	53
January–June 2009	0	0	1	55
July–December 2009	1	1	0	54
January–June 2010	0	1	2	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
Total	39	40	25	568

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 2013.

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The amounts of awards by Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) are shown in Figure 1. Funds from FFY 2010 were most widely used during the January–June 2012 reporting period.

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



The greatest number of grants and subgrants during the current reporting period were awarded to Missouri ($n = 49$), followed by New Jersey ($n = 46$) and Indiana ($n = 44$). Table 2 presents a state-by-state comparison.

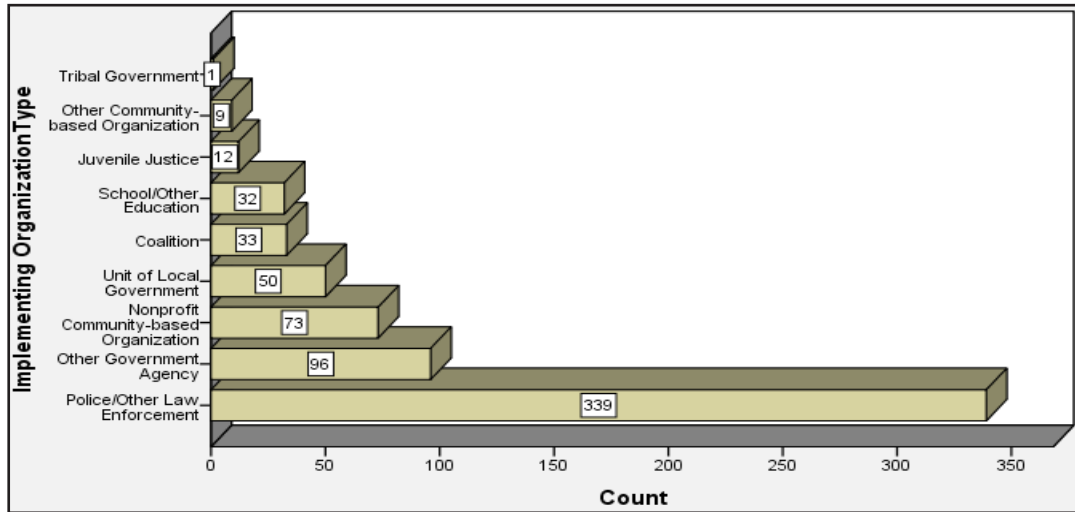
Table 2. Grants and Subgrants by State, District, or Territory: January–June 2012

State, District, or Territory	Count	State, District, or Territory	Count	State, District, or Territory	Count	State, District, or Territory	Count
AK	10	IA	10	MS	13	PR	5
AL	4	ID	44	MT	18	RI	2
AmSa	3	IL	6	NC	3	SC	18
AR	30	IN	3	ND	3	SD	1
AZ	18	KS	3	NE	2	TN	12
CA	3	KY	18	NH	39	TX	21
CO	15	LA	16	NJ	46	UT	33
CT	5	MA	38	NM	4	VA	18
DC	7	MD	19	NV	18	VI	18
DE	2	ME	41	NY	7	VT	13
FL	1	MI	2	OH	4	WA	3
GA	4	MN	6	OK	6	WI	1
GU	3	MO	49	OR	10	WV	20
HI	5	MP	22	PA	10	WY	4

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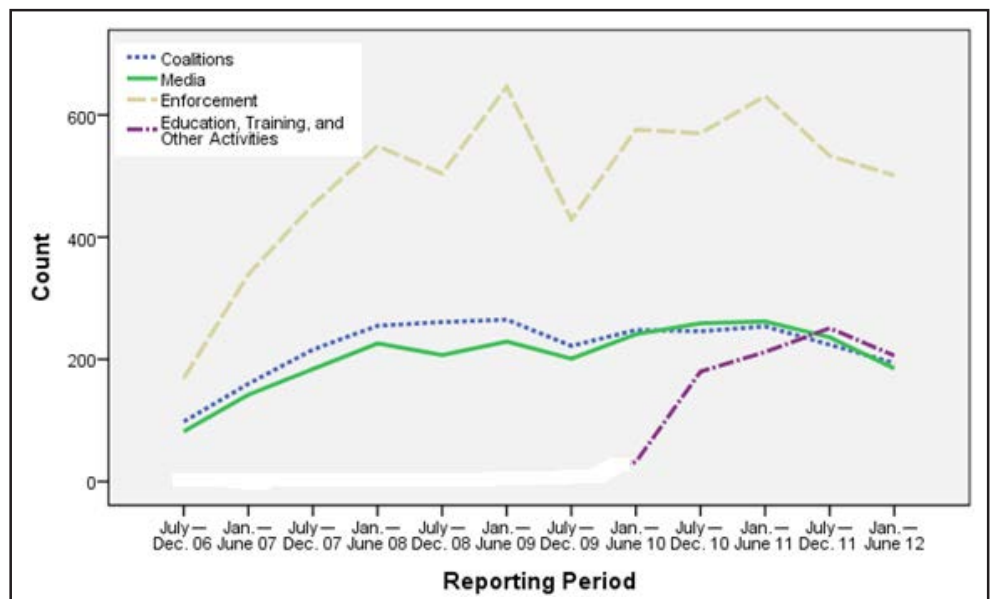
Analysis of implementing organization type for the January–June 2012 reporting period revealed that the largest percentage of programs (53%) were implemented by police/other law enforcement agencies. Other government agencies accounted for 15% of organization funding, and nonprofit community-based organizations accounted for 8%. Figure 2 presents a comparison of all implementing organization types.

Figure 2. Implementing Organization by Type: January–June 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 slight 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 this type of program category decreased during the January–June 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–June 2012



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Figure 4 shows award amounts by category for the January–June 2012 reporting period. Enforcement programs receive the most funding (\$1,282,433).

Figure 4. Award Amounts per Program Category: January–June 2012

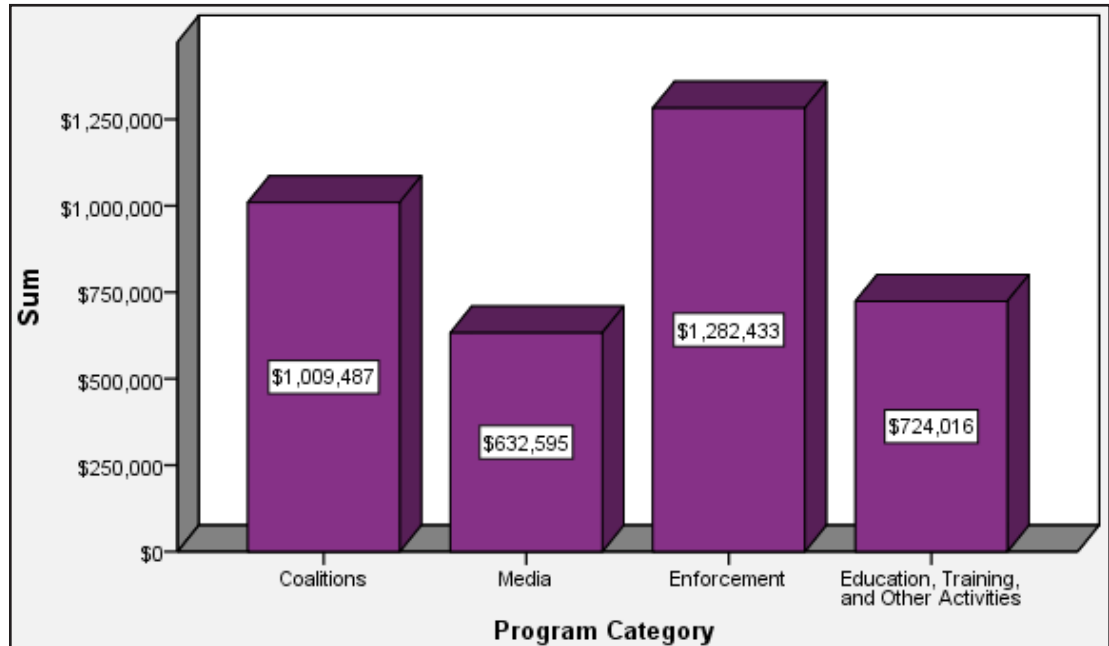
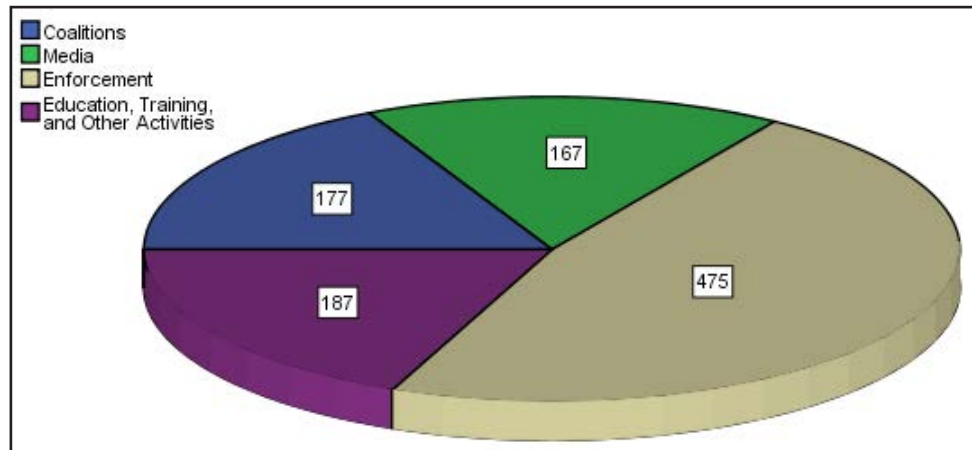


Figure 5 shows how subgrants are distributed across the four program categories for the January–June 2012 reporting period.

Figure 5. Distribution of Subgrants by Program Category: January–June 2012



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The total subaward amounts funded for EUDL programs continued to decrease during the January–June 2012 reporting period (Figure 6).

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

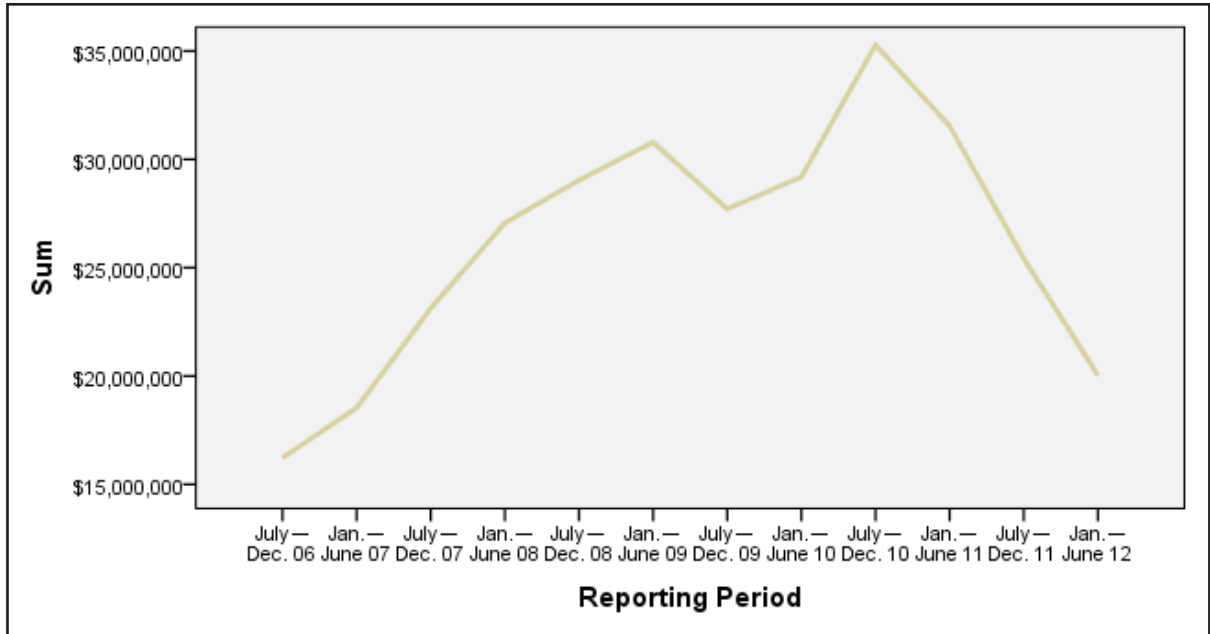
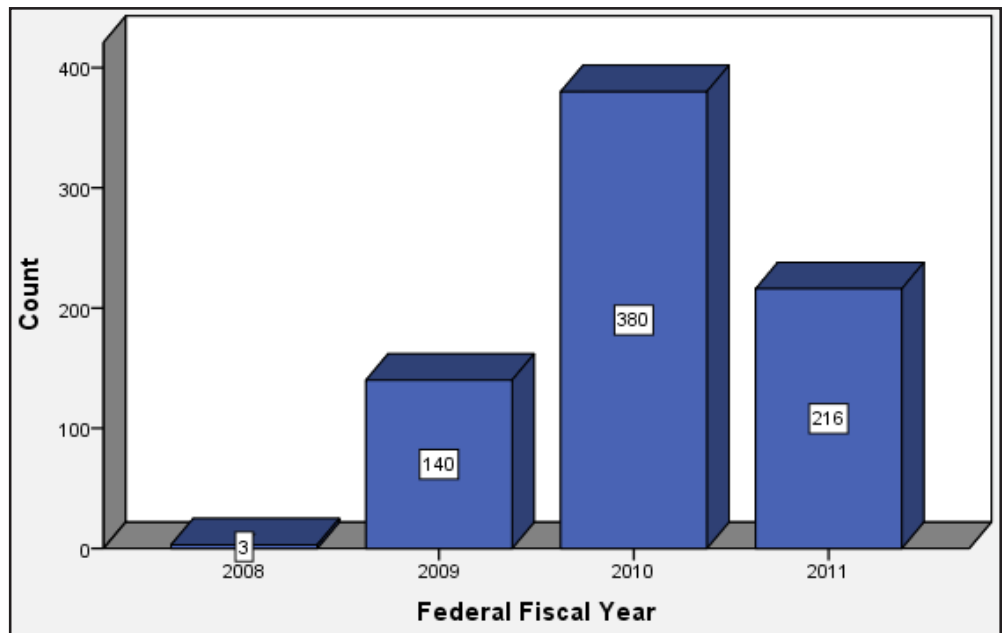


Figure 7 represents the number of subgrants by FFY awarded during the January–June 2012 reporting period. The largest numbers of subgrants were funded with FFY 2010 dollars ($n = 380$), followed by FFY 2011 ($n = 216$) and FFY 2009 dollars ($n = 140$).

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



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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 2012 reporting period indicate that 574 EUDL programs (89%) were evidence based (Figure 8). As seen in Figure 9, the majority of EUDL-funded programs during January–June 2012 used evidenced-based strategies. Of the \$20,035,666 awarded for EUDL programs during the reporting period, 89% 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–June 2012

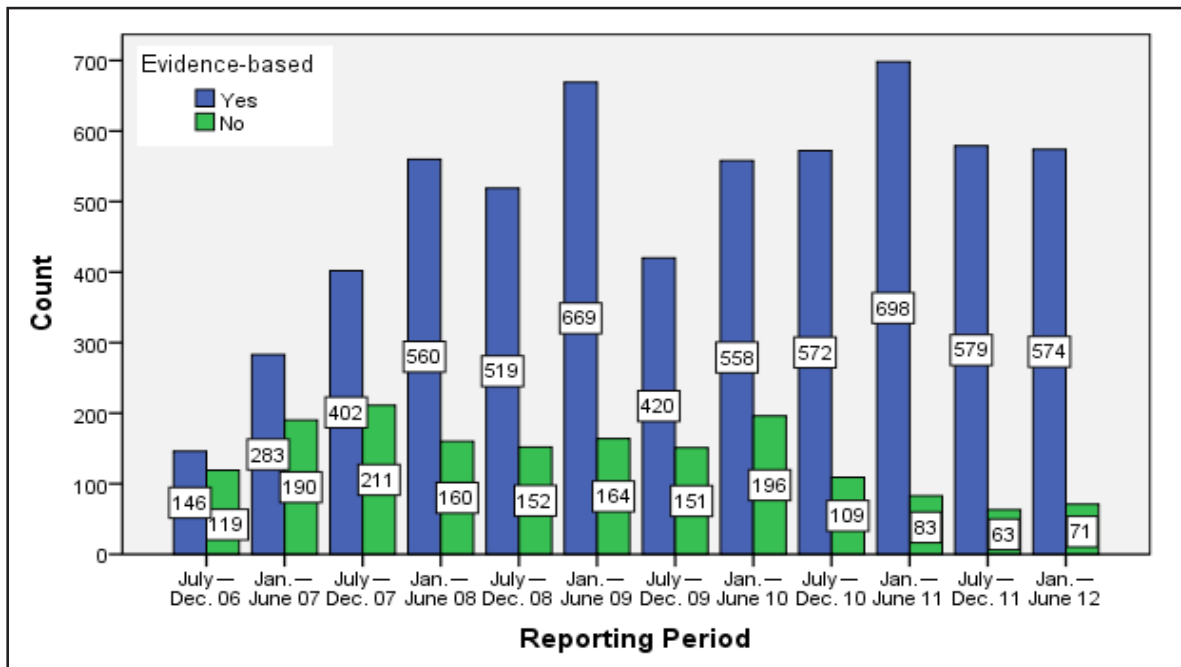
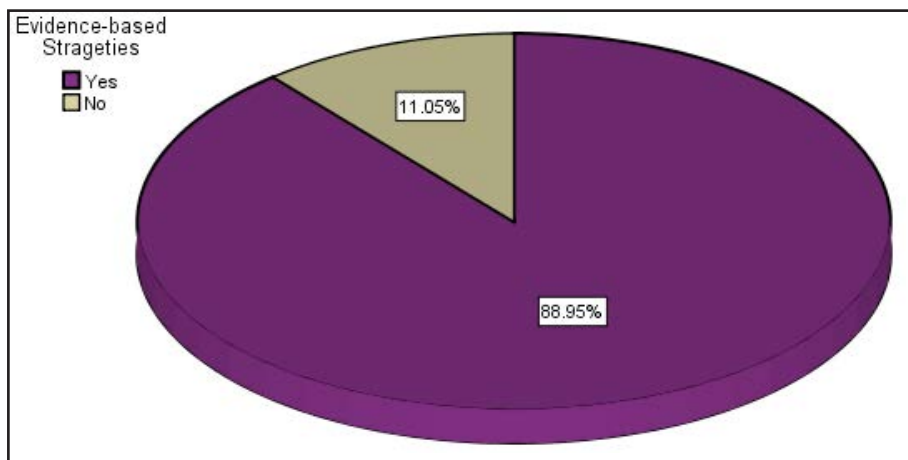


Figure 9. Percent of Federal Funds Using Evidence-based Strategies: January–June 2012



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As shown in Table 3, 99,309 youth participated in task force activities during the reporting period (Coalitions). Of those youth, 20,679 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 ($n = 221,981$).

Table 3. Program Category 1: Coalitions

Performance Indicator	Number
Number of youth involved in task force activities during this reporting period (i.e., the total number of unique individuals across all activities)	99,309
Number of youth involved in task force and/or coalition LEADERSHIP activities during this reporting period	20,679
Number of youth involved in underage drinking ENFORCEMENT activities during this reporting period	16,278
Number of youth involved in OTHER (non-task force/coalition-related) underage drinking enforcement activities	221,981
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	3,602
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)	168
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)	44
Number of local coordinators that lead local coalition/task force efforts during this reporting period	978
Number of policies or procedures related to underage drinking that were created, amended, or were rescinded during this reporting period	1. Number of policies created: 41 2. Number of policies that were amended: 27 3. Number of policies that were rescinded: 0

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EUDL activities and underage drinking prevention and enforcement initiatives resulted in 16,725 media coverage episodes/events during January–June 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 ($n = 75$) and op-ed articles ($n = 73$). 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 ($n = 99$), followed by changes in social norms ($n = 89$).

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	16,725
Types of media education utilized to advance underage drinking prevention/enforcement initiatives during this reporting period:	
Active Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws	99
Zero Tolerance	53
Limitations on Access	61
School-based Initiatives	77
Advertising Restrictions	16
Changes in Social Norms	89
Other Environmental Strategies	66
Type of media educational activities conducted during this reporting period:	
Restrict zoning (outlet locations, density)	14
Restrict hours of sale	19
Prohibit persons under 21 from bars/nightclubs and/or other adult locations	54
Enact keg registration laws/ordinances	17
Restrict the availability of alcohol at community festivals and other community events	37
Restrict industry sponsorship of public events	14
Require conditional use permits	16
Ban concurrent sales of alcohol and gasoline	5
Restrict alcohol marketing	20
Increase penalties for retail/commercial providers	27
Increase penalties for social providers	38
Enact social host liability ordinances/laws	41
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	16
Local institutional policy outcome	20
School-related institutional policy outcome	18
College-related institutional policy outcome	16
Type of earned media coverage episodes/events that occurred during this reporting period:	
Op-ed articles	73
Letters	31
Interviews	75
Events that draw coverage (press conference)	75
Appearances on broadcast news or issues programs (television)	70

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EUDL-funded Enforcement activities are listed in Table 5. During January–June 2012, 13,595 citations were issued to adults during enforcement operations and 12,068 citations to youth. For adults, most citations were issued during emphasis/saturation patrols ($n = 3,310$), sobriety checkpoints ($n = 2,810$), and party patrols/enforcement of social host laws ($n = 2,266$). Youth received the largest number of citations during party patrols or enforcement of social host laws ($n = 3,573$) and other innovative enforcement ($n = 3,329$).

Table 5. Program Category 3: Enforcement

Performance Indicator	Data
How many programs conducted compliance check/minor decoy operations during this reporting period?	242
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	87%
How many programs conducted underage drinking enforcement operations other than compliance checks during this reporting period?	322
Number of adult citations issued during enforcement operations conducted during this reporting period:	
Party Patrols/Enforcement of Social Host Laws	2,266
Should Tap Operations	984
Parking Lot Surveillance	660
Other Third-Party Provision Operations	487
Sobriety Checkpoints	2,810
Emphasis/Saturation Patrols	3,310
Other Impaired Driving with a Focus on Youth	337
Fake ID Enforcement	571
Source Investigations	220
Other Innovative Enforcement	1,950
Total number of adult citations issued during enforcement operations conducted during this reporting period	13,595
Number of youth citations issued during enforcement operations conducted during this reporting period:	
Party Patrols/Enforcement of Social Host Laws	3,573
Shoulder Tap Operations	310
Parking Lot Surveillance	675
Other Third-Party Provision Operations	284
Sobriety Checkpoints	735
Emphasis/Saturation Patrols	1,453
Other Impaired Driving with a Focus on Youth	162
Fake ID Enforcement	1,050
Source Investigations	533
Other Innovative Enforcement	3,329
Total number of youth citations issued during enforcement operations conducted during this reporting period	12,068

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Educational activities implemented regarding any underage drinking best practices during this reporting period:	
Active Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws	99
Zero Tolerance	53
Limitations on Access	61
School-based Initiatives	77
Advertising Restrictions	16
Changes in Social Norms	89
Other Environmental Strategies	66
Types of agencies involved in conducting compliance check/minor decoy operations during this reporting period:	
Liquor Enforcement (ABC, Liquor Control)	99
Police Department (municipal or local enforcement)	197
Sheriff's Department	106
State Police (Highway Patrol)	46
Fish and Wildlife	12
Federal Enforcement Agency	6
Other	30
Types of agencies involved in conducting underage drinking enforcement operations (other than compliance checks) during this reporting period:	
Liquor Enforcement (ABC, Liquor Control)	92
Police Department (municipal or local enforcement)	286
Sheriff's Department	139
State Police (Highway Patrol)	67
Fish and Wildlife	24
Federal Enforcement Agency	8
Other	33
Types of underage drinking enforcement operations (other than compliance checks) conducted during this reporting period:	
Party Patrols/Enforcement of Social Host Laws	240
Shoulder Tap Operations	93
Parking Lot Surveillance	165
Sobriety Checkpoints	75
Emphasis/Saturation Patrols	126
Fake ID Enforcement	95
Source Investigations	68
Cops in Shops	58

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Table 6 presents EUDL-funded Education, Training, and Other Activities. During January–June 2012, 49,898 individuals were trained using a curriculum developed and evaluated as effective, and 64,547 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 prohibiting persons under 21 into bars/nightclubs and/or other adult locations ($n = 60$), followed by restrictions on availability of alcohol at community festivals and other community events ($n = 47$) and increased penalties for social providers ($n = 40$).

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	49,898
Number of people exhibiting an increase in knowledge post-training (using all curricula)	64,547
Type of educational activities conducted during this reporting period relative to any of the following topics:	
Ban concurrent sales of alcohol and gasoline	6
Enact dram shop liability ordinances/laws	11
Enact keg registration laws/ordinances	17
Enact social host liability ordinances/laws	33
Increase penalties for retail/commercial providers	27
Increase penalties for social providers	40
Prohibit persons under 21 into bars/nightclubs and/or other adult locations	60
Require conditional use permits	10
Restrict alcohol marketing	18
Restrict hours of sale	21
Restrict industry sponsorship of public events	14
Restrict the availability of alcohol at community festivals and other community events	47
Restrict zoning (outlet locations, density)	15

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