

Table 1

SAMPLE COMPLIANCE MEASURES SUGGESTED BY THE LITERATURE*		
POLICY AREA	VARIABLES	SAMPLE MEASURES
Underage Drinking	By Entities (e.g., retail outlets)	
	1. Compliance with laws restricting sales to underage persons	a. Decoy studies b. Place of purchase/place of last drink notations in police reports of MIPs ¹ c. Youth self-reports of ease of access/method of access
	2. Recidivism	a. Tracking of repeat citations
	By Individuals (e.g., youth, social hosts)	
	1. Furnishing alcohol to underage persons	a. Youth self-reports of ease of access/method of access b. Place of purchase/place of last drink notations in police reports of MIPs
	2. Underage consumption	a. Youth self-reports of consumption b. Rates of DUI involving underage c. Rates of alcohol-related ER admissions d. Rates of alcohol-related school disciplinary referrals
Transportation Crime and Public Safety	By Individuals	
	1. DUI compliance	a. Self-reports of impaired driving b. Rates/levels of driver BAC ² gathered at roadside checks c. Data on alcohol involvement in fatal crashes from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) ³ d. Data on alcohol involvement in auto crashes from state-level data collection
	2. DUI Recidivism	a. Tracking of repeat offenses
Health Care Services	1. Provider/Plan compliance	a. Consistency of benefits with those required b. Audits of actual services provided c. Audits of HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) compliance ⁴

*For further discussion of these measures, see the literature reviews and analyses at <http://alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/enforcement#lit>

¹ Minor(s) in Possession

² Blood Alcohol Concentration

³ FARS was developed in 1975 to help researchers in the traffic safety community identify traffic safety problems and evaluate highway safety initiatives. FARS information includes motor vehicle crashes that resulted in the fatality of an occupant of a vehicle or a non-motorist within 30 days of the incident, within the 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. It is administered by the National Center for Statistics and Analysis of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

⁴ The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 prevents discrimination against employees and dependents based on their health status, requires special enrollment periods for individuals who originally declined health coverage for certain specified reasons, and limits exclusions for pre-existing conditions. With respect to mental health treatment (including treatment for substance abuse), HIPAA mandates that insurance plans that provide mental health coverage include the same annual or lifetime dollar limits for both mental and physical health.