

# **Analysis and Compilation of Enforcement and Compliance Data**

**Alcohol Policy Information System  
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism**

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## Introduction

Alcohol policy enforcement and compliance data are difficult to find. There is no one nationwide database containing these data. The sometimes complicated organization of the enforcement and adjudication of State alcohol policy creates barriers to the data collection process. (For further discussion of the history of alcoholic beverage control, see the [About Alcohol Policy](#) section of this Web site.) Data collection is complicated by the following circumstances:

- 1) Licensing and enforcement can be conducted by one State agency, by more than one division within the same agency, by two separate State agencies, or by local agencies, thus potentially multiplying the number of data collection methods.
- 2) Enforcement of liquor laws can be conducted primarily or exclusively by the State agency, primarily or exclusively by local law enforcement, or by the State agency and local law enforcement working in conjunction with one another, again complicating and multiplying the potential sources of data.
- 3) Penalties and sanctions imposed on establishments in violation of the law may be of an administrative nature (and therefore tracked by the State alcohol agency) or of a criminal nature (and therefore implemented through the courts and tracked by a separate system). In some States, the State alcohol beverage control agency can only track cases to the point at which they enter the courts, but have no record of their disposition in court.
- 4) Comparison of enforcement and compliance among States is complicated by the fact that State laws vary in their definitions of what constitutes a violation. For example, all States and the District of Columbia prohibit furnishing alcoholic beverages to minors, yet there is great variation in what specifically constitutes “furnishing” (selling, giving, exchanging, etc.) and who may be exempt from this prohibition. (See the [Furnishing Alcohol to Minors](#) policy topic on this Web site for further illustration of this issue.)
- 5) Variation in enforcement procedures among States may also complicate the comparison of enforcement and compliance data. For example, underage compliance checks may be conducted on a regular basis by some States, while in others, they are conducted only upon complaint.

In the sections that follow, available databases that include alcohol policy enforcement and compliance data are reviewed. As a caveat, it should be noted that available data may suffer from some of the following weaknesses:

- 1) Data tend to be aggregated, making it difficult to differentiate between measures of enforcement that pertain to different alcohol policies, and/or to different target

populations, including those defined by factors such as age, which may be relevant to understanding the impact of enforcement on underage drinking.

- 2) Data collection may be limited to one or two years.
- 3) Sources used are not always consistent across years, raising issues of year-to-year comparability in longitudinal studies.
- 4) There are large gaps in the availability of data on significant measures. The available data are focused primarily on the actions of individual consumers (or violators of the law), while data on enforcement and compliance by alcohol merchants or retailers, institutions, or other corporate entities are much less available.
- 5) Data on enforcement resources (e.g., budgets, staffing levels, numbers of compliance checks conducted, etc.) are not readily available.
- 6) Databases often do not contain data from all 50 States and the District of Columbia, or data coverage varies from year to year.

### **Data Sources**

The tables that follow provide information on publicly-available data sources that provide information relevant to measurement of enforcement of or compliance with alcohol-related public policies. The data sources described here are predominantly government or government-funded databases, and many are accessible to a greater or lesser degree on the World Wide Web. In addition to these information sources, note that individual State alcohol beverage control agencies may track some enforcement and compliance measures. These data are sometimes available on State alcohol beverage control Web sites.

Enforcement and compliance data sources for five alcohol policy areas are reviewed in the following tables:

- 1) Underage Drinking
- 2) Blood Alcohol Content (BAC)/Driving Under the Influence (DUI)
- 3) Sales to Intoxicated Persons
- 4) Public Intoxication
- 5) Alcohol and Pregnancy

Data sources were identified through reviews of databases used in extant alcohol policy research and in consultation with policy researchers. The tables present the following information for each data source:<sup>1</sup>

- 1) Database name, author, and URL location
- 2) Description
- 3) Enforcement measures (if applicable)
- 4) Compliance measures (if applicable)
- 5) Time period covered by database
- 6) Assessment of database

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<sup>1</sup> Some databases are relevant to more than one topic area and therefore appear more than once.

The database assessment was conducted using the following criteria:

- 1) Availability of data specifically relevant to the five target alcohol policies
- 2) Reliability (assessed in terms of consistency and care of data gathering, consistency of coding, and quality assurance procedures)
- 3) Comprehensiveness of measures/variables available from the data source
- 4) Extent to which the data cover all 50 States
- 5) Accessibility for researchers (e.g. interactive online, downloadable data, etc.)

### **Assessment of Data Sources for Enforcement and Compliance Related to Underage Drinking**

Data sources in the Underage Drinking policy area provide relatively comprehensive data on compliance with minimum drinking age laws. Such data are available from a number of national surveys of trends in underage alcohol consumption and problems. However, measures of compliance with other underage drinking policies (for example, data regarding compliance with sales to minors laws by alcohol retailers, underage possession laws by minors; adult furnishing laws, etc.) are not readily available.

Data relevant to the measurement of enforcement of underage drinking laws are limited because, in general, databases fail to disaggregate types of alcohol-related offenses. The broad categories of enforcement used are of limited utility in assessing enforcement of underage drinking policies.

*Available data include:*

- National rates of arrest for minors for alcohol-related offenses such as driving under the influence, drunkenness, “liquor law violations,” possession by minors
- Underage compliance with, and awareness of, alcohol laws as measured by responses to surveys and interviews
- Trends in underage drinking practices and associated problems

*Data that are not readily available include:*

- Compliance checks
- Merchant awareness of alcohol laws
- Sanctions taken against merchant violators
- Calls for service at alcohol outlets
- Rates of recidivism on the part of merchants
- Compliance with laws governing furnishing of alcohol to minors by non-merchants (parents, other adults, etc.)
- Underage drinking enforcement resources, including:
  - Amount of enforcement resources, measured by budget, staffing levels, number of hours devoted to enforcement
  - Number of compliance checks, etc.

## **Assessment of Data Sources for Enforcement and Compliance Related to Blood Alcohol Content (BAC)/Driving Under the Influence (DUI)**

There is a considerable amount of data available regarding rates of arrests for impaired driving. Data on specific BAC levels of those arrested are less available. The Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) contains estimates of BAC levels involved in motor vehicle crashes that resulted in a fatality. The National Roadside Breath Test Survey includes both BAC data and self-reports of drinking and driving, but this survey was only conducted on weekends, and only for three years.

*Available data include:*

- Arrest rates
- Some data on BACs of those arrested
- BACs for drivers involved in fatal crashes
- Some information regarding the perception of enforcement, perception of risk, and perception of sanctions

*Data that are not readily available include:*

- BACs for non-fatal crashes
- Law enforcement resources, including:
  - Availability of equipment and technology (e.g. passive breath sensors and mobile breath tests)
  - Amount of enforcement resources, measured by budget, staffing levels, number of hours devoted to enforcement
  - Number of roadside checks for BAC, number of patrols for impaired driving

## **Assessment of Data Sources for Enforcement and Compliance Related to Sales to Intoxicated**

Very limited data are available on enforcement of, or compliance with, any policies directed at drinking establishments or other retail alcohol outlets. The primary type of data available is for arrests of individuals for “liquor law violations.” These data do not generally indicate whether the individual is an employee of a commercial operation or an individual consumer, and do not identify the specific violation. Some useful data might be derived from the National Roadside Breath Test Survey. As mentioned, this survey was only conducted on weekends, and only for three years.

*Available data include:*

- Arrest rates for undifferentiated liquor law violations
- Some information regarding the perception of risk and sanctions

*Data that are not readily available include:*

- Data for specific violations
- Law enforcement resources, including:
  - Amount of enforcement resources, measured by budget, staffing levels, number of hours devoted to enforcement
  - Rates of compliance checks at on-site establishments for sales to intoxicated, violations of happy hour and other laws, responsible beverage service

### **Assessment of Data Sources for Enforcement and Compliance Related to Public Intoxication**

There is a reasonable amount of data on the arrest rates for public intoxication and one source for data regarding perception or awareness of laws pertaining to public intoxication.

*Available data include:*

- Arrest rates for public intoxication
- Self-reports of arrests for public intoxication
- Public perception or awareness of laws pertaining to public intoxication

*Data that are not readily available include:*

- Law enforcement resources, including:
  - Amount of enforcement resources, measured by budget, staffing levels, number of hours devoted to enforcement

### **Assessment of Data Sources for Enforcement and Compliance Related to Alcohol and Pregnancy**

There are virtually no data available about the enforcement of, or compliance with, five of the six alcohol and pregnancy sub-policy areas addressed by APIS.<sup>2</sup> The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) offers limited data regarding preferential treatment for pregnant women in alcoholism treatment centers.

*Available data include:*

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<sup>2</sup> APIS addresses the following sub-policies related to alcohol and pregnancy: (1) Discretionary confinement of alcoholic/alcohol abusing pregnant women; (2) Policies defining drinking during pregnancy as constituting evidence of child abuse or neglect; (3) Mandatory reporting of incidences of alcohol use during pregnancy by law enforcement officers or medical or social workers; (4) Prohibitions on the use of the results of routine medical tests, such as prenatal screenings or toxicology tests, as evidence in the criminal prosecution of women who may have caused harm to a fetus or a child; (5) Posting of mandatory warning signs by alcohol retailers or health care providers; and (6) Preferential treatment for pregnant women in alcoholism treatment centers.

- Outcomes of consumption of alcohol during pregnancy, including rates of fetal alcohol syndrome/fetal alcohol effect (FAS/FAE)
- Data on referrals from the criminal justice system to substance abuse programs receiving State or Federal funds
- Some information on pregnant women's compliance with medical guidelines about alcohol and pregnancy
- Limited data on the mix of services provided for FAS/FAE diagnoses and the percentage of patients diagnosed as having FAS/FAE or being at risk for having an FAS/FAE birth who receive treatment

*Data pertaining to Priority Treatment that are not readily available include:*

- Data on enforcement and compliance that are relevant at the institutional or corporate level, including:
  - Data from insurance commissioners enumerating the rate of complaints received for denials for service
  - Numbers or types of administrative actions taken against insurance companies for denials of service
  - Amount of resources devoted to the regulation of the healthcare insurance industry (measured by budget, staffing, hours)
  - Data on routine screening for alcohol use and pregnancy by medical facilities
  - Data on hospital and other providers' policies regarding confidentiality and recordkeeping, in regard to alcohol-related patient files

**TABLE 1 - UNDERAGE DRINKING**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)</p> <p>Author: FBI</p> <p><a href="http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm">http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm</a></p>	<p>Provides crime tabulations of States, metropolitan statistical areas, and cities with over 10,000 inhabitants, suburban and rural counties, and colleges and universities. Nearly 17,000 agencies contribute data to the FBI per year.</p>	<p>Measures: - Arrest rates</p> <p>Includes: Number of arrests for DUI by age; number of liquor law violations by age; number of drunkenness arrests by age.</p> <p>Data also divided geographically: State, metropolitan statistical area, cities outside metropolitan areas, and non-metropolitan counties.</p>		<p>1995-2004 available online</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contains basic arrest statistics</li> <li>- All 50 States included</li> <li>- Many files downloadable in Excel format</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some agencies do not provide data</li> <li>- Compliance measures (e.g., percentage of retailer compliance) not available</li> <li>- Aggregate age categories include under 15 and under 18, but not 21 and under; data for 19, and 20-year-olds must be manually added in. Age data are not in Excel format</li> <li>-Liquor law violations not distinguished by type of violation</li> </ul>
<p>National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)</p> <p>Author: United States Department of Justice’s Bureau of Statistics</p> <p><a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/nibrs.htm">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/nibrs.htm</a> (description of program)</p> <p><a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NA/CJD/NIBRS/index.html">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NA/CJD/NIBRS/index.html</a> (downloadable data)</p> <p><a href="http://www.jrsa.org/ibrrc/using-data.shtml">http://www.jrsa.org/ibrrc/using-data.shtml</a> (guidance for using the data)</p>	<p>The UCR program is being expanded to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which includes detailed and comprehensive data via an incident-based reporting system.</p> <p>Twenty-three (23) States currently NIBRS certified. 5,271 agencies participate.</p>	<p>Measures: - Arrests/incident records</p> <p>Includes detailed information on Group A offenses (arson, homicide, etc.), including administrative data, offense, property involved, victim data, offender data, arrestee data, and whether offender was suspected of using alcohol.</p> <p>Arrestee data only available for Group B offenses, including alcohol-related offenses: driving under the influence, drunkenness, liquor law violations.</p>		<p>1995-2002</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Because of detailed data available on arrestee, can correlate alcohol-related offenses with underage drinking</li> <li>- Data are downloadable</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data for specific alcohol-related offenses are limited to arrestee data</li> <li>- Does not yet cover 50 States</li> <li>- Liquor law violations are not broken down by specific types of offenses, making the data of limited use in addressing underage drinking violations</li> </ul>



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Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime</p> <p>Author: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)</p> <p><a href="http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/crime/overview.html">http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/crime/overview.html</a></p>	<p>Uses UCR data to present juvenile (10-to-17-year olds) arrest rate data for all crime categories (indexed and non-indexed).</p>	<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arrests</li> </ul> <p>Includes juvenile arrest data for liquor law violations, drunkenness, and driving under the influence; data can be viewed as aggregate by year between 1980 and 2002 and by race and by gender.</p>		<p>1980-2002</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Can view nationwide 22-year trend in arrests for alcohol-related crimes; possibly assess degree/efficacy of enforcement</li> <li>- Data are downloadable in Excel format</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Liquor law violations are not broken down by specific types of offenses, making the data of limited use in addressing underage drinking violations</li> </ul>
<p>National Juvenile Court Data Archive</p> <p>Author: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)</p> <p><a href="http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/njcda/">http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/njcda/</a></p> <p>**NOTE: Data are <u>not</u> available online; this link is to guide to data sets, instructions for ordering data sets.</p>	<p>The National Juvenile Court Data Archive houses the automated records of cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. The Archive was established by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, within the U.S. Department of Justice.</p>	<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Charges</li> <li>- Conviction rates</li> <li>- Penalties</li> </ul> <p>Includes juvenile court case data for 33 States (by State and by case), including offenses such as liquor law violations, drunkenness, alcohol possession by minors, etc. Data sets include such variables as offense, age of offender, gender, race, law enforcement agency, disposition of case, etc.</p>		<p>Varies by state: Some data sets go as far back as 1975, and most recent available data comes from 2000.</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Detailed longitudinal data showing rates of conviction, penalties (enforcement actions)</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data are missing for some States</li> <li>- Limitations of conviction data as measure; would need to correlate with other measures (arrest, hours devoted to enforcement, etc.)</li> <li>- Data not available online</li> </ul>

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Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>National Survey on Drug Use and Health (formerly known as the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse)</p> <p>Author: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)</p> <p><a href="https://nsduhweb.rti.org">https://nsduhweb.rti.org</a> (general information)</p> <p><a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/</a> (online interactive data, downloadable for 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1990-2003)</p>	<p>Survey conducted since 1971 by the Federal government and sponsored by SAMHSA. Survey is administered to a representative sample of the U.S. population through in-person interviews at the sample person's place of residence.</p>		<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rate and quantity of underage alcohol consumption; trends in alcohol use by underage drinkers</li> <li>- Rates of drinking and driving by underage drinkers</li> <li>- Youth perception underage drinking (risk, parental disapproval, peer attitudes)</li> <li>- Availability of alcohol</li> <li>- Awareness of law (measured by exposure to prevention messages and programs)</li> <li>- Association of risk and protective factors with alcohol abuse among youth</li> </ul> <p>Includes data on variables such as age, race, gender, education, employment status, geographic location.</p>	<p>Data from the following years are available online: 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1990-2003</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Includes many relevant variables for measuring compliance among underage drinkers</li> <li>- Online data analysis; multiple statistical actions possible</li> <li>- Representative sample of U.S. population</li> </ul>

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<p>Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)</p> <p>Author: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion</p> <p><a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrebs/">http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrebs/</a></p>	<p>The YRBS was developed to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States, including tobacco use, unhealthy dietary behavior, inadequate physical activity, alcohol and drug use, unsafe sexual behavior, etc. The goals of YRBS include determining the incidence and age of initiation of health risk behaviors, assessing how those behaviors change over time, studying the co-occurrence of these behaviors, and monitoring the progress toward Health People 2010 objectives. Survey is done of a nationally representative sample of high school students every other year, since 1991.</p>		<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rate of underage drinking and driving</li> <li>- Rate and quantity of underage alcohol consumption</li> <li>- Age when alcohol consumption initiated</li> </ul> <p>Includes data on variables such as age, race, gender, geographic location.</p>	<p>1991-2003</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data can be examined longitudinally and by location using an interactive online program</li> <li>- Data can be downloaded in ASCII, SPSS, and SAS formats</li> <li>- Nationally representative sample for most years</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Survey data from some locations missing in some years</li> </ul>
<p>Monitoring the Future (MTF)</p> <p>Authors: National Institute on Drug Abuse (USDHS, PHS, NIH) Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan</p> <p><a href="http://www.monitoringthefuture.org">www.monitoringthefuture.org</a> (reports on 2003 and 2004 findings)</p> <p><a href="http://webapp.icpsr.umich.edu/cocon/SAMHDA-SERIES/00035.xml">http://webapp.icpsr.umich.edu/cocon/SAMHDA-SERIES/00035.xml</a> (summary reports and datasets for surveys 1976-2003)</p>	<p>MTF is an ongoing study of the behaviors, norms, and values of secondary school students, college students, and young adults. Each year, 50,000 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students are surveyed (12 graders surveyed since 1975, 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders since 1991). Annual follow-up questionnaires are mailed to a sample of each graduating class for a number of years after their initial participation.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rate and quantity of underage consumption, trends in underage consumption</li> <li>- Age when alcohol consumption initiated</li> <li>- Follow-up data showing relationship of later trends in alcohol consumption to underage consumption</li> <li>- Availability of alcohol</li> <li>- Youth perception of underage drinking (approval/disapproval)</li> </ul> <p>Includes data on gender, race, location, socioeconomic status.</p>	<p>1976-present</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Longitudinal data for over 27 years of compliance measures</li> <li>- Data are downloadable in SPSS and SAS format</li> <li>- Online data analysis; multiple statistical actions possible</li> <li>- Nationally representative sample</li> </ul>

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Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Studies: 1993, 1997, 1999 (formerly titled “Alcohol Use and Abuse Among American College Students”)</p> <p>Authors: Henry Wechsler, et al.</p> <p><a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/</a></p>	<p>The goal of this survey was to measure the use of alcohol and alcohol problems among undergraduate college students.</p>	<p>- Percentage of respondents having experienced enforcement of campus alcohol policies and/or having been sanctioned for alcohol-related infractions</p>	<p>- Rate and quantity of underage consumption                      - Youth perception of underage drinking (approval/disapproval)                      - Knowledge (and opinion of) campus alcohol policies and enforcement</p> <p>Includes data on gender, age, race, location, etc.</p>	<p>1993, 1997, 1999</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data available for downloading in SAS format</li> <li>- Random sample of U.S. colleges</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available data currently limited to three years (study was repeated in 2001)</li> </ul>
<p>Drugs, Alcohol, and Student Crime in the United States, April-May 1989</p> <p>Authors: Carole R. Bausell, Charles E. Maloy, and Jan M. Sherrill</p> <p><a href="http://webapp.icpsr.umich.edu/cocon/ICPSR-STUDY/09585.xml">http://webapp.icpsr.umich.edu/cocon/ICPSR-STUDY/09585.xml</a></p>	<p>This study was based on a national cross-sectional sample of undergraduate students in the U.S. It examined the relationship between crimes committed by college students and their consumption of illicit drugs and alcohol.</p>		<p>- Rate and quantity of alcohol consumption by underage drinkers                      - Rate of alcohol consumption by underage perpetrators and victims of crime (as reported by victims and perpetrators)</p> <p>Includes data on age, race, gender, type of crime, geographic location.</p>	<p>1989</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National cross-sectional sample of college students</li> <li>- Data are downloadable in SAS/SPSS formats</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data limited to short time period</li> </ul>

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Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Mothers Against Drunk Driving  <a href="http://www.madd.org">www.madd.org</a></p>	<p>Contains summaries of data by State on traffic fatalities and BAC, as well as many links to summaries and articles about underage drinking, drunk driving, and other alcohol-related research. Also includes a lookup database of alcohol laws by State. Data are compiled from NHTSA, SAMHSA, and other sources.</p>		<p>-Rate of alcohol involvement in traffic to fatalities involving 15-20-year-olds, BAC levels, by State</p>	<p>Varies: Data for youth-related data are from 1999 and 2000; other categories go back as far as 1993.</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data cover 50 States</li> <li>- Focus on underage drinking and driving</li> <li>- Has a lot of useful information on drinking and driving in general, suggestions for sources of additional data</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data tables are in html format; cannot be downloaded for interactive purposes</li> <li>- Data on underage drinking involvement in traffic fatalities is not correlated with other data, such as gender</li> <li>-Data retrieved from secondary sources</li> </ul>

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Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>DATA2010...The Healthy People 2010 Database</p> <p>Developed by staff at the National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Promotion Statistics</p> <p><a href="http://wonder.cdc.gov/data2010">http://wonder.cdc.gov/data2010</a></p>	<p>The DATA2010 system contains national baseline and monitoring data for each Healthy People 2010 objective. Healthy People 2010 contains 467 objectives that identify specific measures to monitor health in the first decade of the 21st Century. Each objective includes a statement of intent, a baseline value for the measure to be tracked, and a target to be achieved by the year 2010. Users can view the data collected to track Healthy People 2010 objectives and can select data options to create and browse real-time tables and graphs of the baseline and specific tracking year data for all 28 health focus areas (including substance abuse), as well as the leading health indicators.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths and injuries, including age group of 15 to 24</li> <li>- Age when alcohol consumption initiated</li> <li>- Rate of adolescents riding with an intoxicated driver</li> <li>- Rate and quantity of consumption by underage drinkers</li> <li>- Peer disapproval of underage drinking among 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders</li> <li>- Adolescent perception of risk associated with binge drinking</li> <li>- Availability of education regarding alcohol through school</li> </ul> <p>Includes data on gender, race, education level, age, income level, and by State.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Covers all 50 States</li> <li>- Allows interactive use of data and data are downloadable in Excel format</li> </ul>

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Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Youth Access to Alcohol Survey</p> <p>Authors: Eileen M. Harwood, Alexander C. Wagenaar, Debra H. Barnet, Alcohol Epidemiology Program (AEP), University of Minnesota, Minneapolis</p> <p><a href="http://www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol/">http://www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol/</a>                      (summary report)</p>	<p>This is a national opinion survey of U.S. adults, assessing knowledge of, attitudes toward, and levels of public support for a variety of alcohol-related public policies. It is a follow-up survey to assess public opinions on a broad range of alcohol policies and to assess changes in support from 1997 to 2001. The follow-up survey was conducted from April to December 2001.</p>		<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Indicators of public support for policies restricting underage access to alcohol</li> </ul>	<p>2001</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Random survey of all contiguous States, plus the District of Columbia</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Data restricted to one year</li> <li>- Data not available in downloadable form</li> </ul>
<p>National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS79 and NLS97): Youth</p> <p>Author: Bureau of Labor Statistics</p> <p><a href="http://www.bls.gov/nls/home.htm#overview">http://www.bls.gov/nls/home.htm#overview</a></p>	<p>These are data from a set of surveys that gathered information at several points in time on the labor market activities and other significant life events of nationally representative sample of (a) young people who were aged 14-22 when first interviewed in 1979 and who were interviewed annually through 1994, and biannually since then; (b) young people who were aged 12-17 when first interviewed in 1997 and who have been interviewed in intervals since then.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Frequency and quantity of underage alcohol consumption</li> <li>- Perception of impairment from alcohol consumption</li> </ul> <p>Includes data on gender, race, education level, age, income level, and by State</p>	<p>1979-present 1997-present</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Nationally representative sample</li> <li>-Longitudinal data</li> <li>-Data available in downloadable form</li> </ul>

**TABLE 2 - ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT: BAC/DUI**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)</p> <p>Author: FBI</p> <p><a href="http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm">http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm</a></p>	<p>Provides crime tabulations of States, metropolitan statistical areas and cities with over 10,000 inhabitants, suburban and rural counties, and colleges and universities. Nearly 17,000 agencies contribute data to the FBI per year.</p>	<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arrests</li> <li>- Offenses</li> </ul> <p>Includes: Number of arrests for DUI</p> <p>Data divided by race, gender, age. Data also divided geographically: State, metropolitan statistical area, cities outside metropolitan areas, and non-metropolitan counties.</p>		<p>1995-2004 available online</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Can view nationwide 22-year trend in arrests for alcohol-related crimes; possibly assess degree/efficacy of enforcement</li> <li>- Data are downloadable in Excel format</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some agencies do not provide data</li> <li>- Does not include specific BAC data</li> </ul>
<p>National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)</p> <p>Author: United States Department of Justice's Bureau of Statistics</p> <p><a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/nibrs.htm">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/nibrs.htm</a> (description of program)</p> <p><a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NA/CJD/NIBRS/index.html">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NA/CJD/NIBRS/index.html</a> (downloadable data)</p> <p><a href="http://www.jrsa.org/ibrcc/using-data.shtml">http://www.jrsa.org/ibrcc/using-data.shtml</a> (guidance for using the data)</p>	<p>The UCR program is being expanded to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which includes detailed and comprehensive data via an incident-based reporting system. Twenty-three (23) States currently NIBRS certified; 5,271 agencies participate.</p>	<p>Measures: - Arrests/incident records</p> <p>Arrestee data (includes demographic data such as gender and race/ethnicity) available for Group B offenses, including driving under the influence.</p>		<p>1995-2002</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Includes basic arrest data for DUI offenses</li> <li>- Data are downloadable</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data for specific alcohol-related offenses are limited to arrestee data</li> <li>- Does not yet cover 50 States</li> <li>- Liquor law violations are not broken down by specific types of offenses, and entries do not include detailed narrative available for other non-alcohol related offenses</li> <li>- Does not include specific BAC data</li> </ul>



**TABLE 2 - ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT: BAC/DUI**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)</p> <p>Author: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) National Center for Statistics and Analysis</p> <p><a href="http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/">http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/</a></p>	<p>FARS was developed in 1975 to help researchers in the traffic safety community identify traffic safety problems and evaluate highway safety initiatives.</p> <p>FARS information includes motor vehicle crashes that result in the fatality of an occupant of a vehicle or a non-motorist within 30 days of the incident, within the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico</p>	<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Records of alcohol-involved accidents (including resulting fatalities and injuries)</li> <li>- Prior DUI and other traffic records of intoxicated drivers</li> <li>- Violations charged</li> </ul> <p>Includes numerous fields to select and sort on, including date and time of accident, age and sex of deceased, severity of injuries resulting from alcohol-related crash, etc.</p>	<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Driver and non-occupant BAC estimates</li> <li>- Reports of impaired driving (descriptive elements of crash)</li> <li>- Prior DUI records of alcohol-impaired driver</li> </ul> <p>Includes numerous fields to select and sort on, including date and time of accident, age and sex of deceased, severity of injuries resulting from alcohol-related crash, etc.</p>	<p>1975-present*</p> <p>* Data for all years are available from the FTP site; Online interactive feature is only for 1994-2003</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extensive detail on alcohol-related fatal vehicle crashes, numerous variables to select on</li> <li>- Includes all 50 States</li> <li>- Easy-to-use online interactive feature, allowing user to do univariate and cross tabulation, case listing; view/download in chart or spreadsheet format</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Many BAC levels are estimates</li> <li>- Interactive feature is for a limited number of years and cannot be used to compare data among years</li> </ul>
<p>National Roadside Breath Test Survey</p> <p>Author: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)</p> <p>Data not available online, except as quoted in summary reports.</p> <p><a href="http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov">www.nhtsa.dot.gov</a></p> <p>See also Insurance Institute for Highway Safety Web site for research summaries and references: <a href="http://www.hwysafety.org">http://www.hwysafety.org</a></p>	<p>Interviewers randomly selected passing vehicles, which are then flagged down by a police officer, who explains the purpose of the stop. Researchers then request alcohol sensor readings and/or breath tests. Test results were obtained for 96% of drivers participating in the survey.</p>	<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports of drinking and driving behavior (perception of enforcement, perception of risk, perception of sanction)</li> <li>- Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) levels of drivers on the road</li> </ul>	<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BACs</li> <li>- Reports of drinking and driving behavior</li> </ul>	<p>1973, 1986, 1996</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large sample sizes (4,000 drivers in each)</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited to Friday and Saturday nights</li> <li>- Not an ongoing database collection</li> <li>- Data are not available online</li> </ul>

**TABLE 2 - ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT: BAC/DUI**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>National Survey on Drug Use and Health (formerly known as the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse)</p> <p>Author: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)</p> <p><a href="https://nsduhweb.rti.org">https://nsduhweb.rti.org</a> (general information)</p> <p><a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/</a> (online interactive data, downloadable for 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1990-2003)</p>	<p>Survey conducted since 1971 by the federal government and sponsored by SAMHSA. Survey is administered to a representative sample of the U.S. population through in-person interviews at the sample person's place of residence.</p>		<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of alcohol (current, binge, heavy)</li> <li>- Rates of drinking and driving</li> <li>- Awareness of law (measured by exposure to prevention messages and programs)</li> <li>- Self-reporting on rate of arrest for DUI</li> </ul> <p>Includes data on variables such as age, race, gender, education, employment status, geographic location.</p>	<p>Data from the following years are available online: 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1990-2003</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Includes many relevant variables for measuring compliance</li> <li>- Online data analysis; multiple statistical actions possible</li> <li>- Representative sample of U.S. population</li> </ul>
<p>Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Studies: 1993, 1997, 1999 (formerly titled "Alcohol Use and Abuse Among American College Students")</p> <p>Author: Henry Wechsler</p> <p><a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/</a></p>	<p>The goal of this survey was to measure the use of alcohol and alcohol problems among undergraduate college students.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of respondents having experienced enforcement of campus alcohol policies and/or having been sanctioned for alcohol-related infractions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rates of drinking and driving, and other risky behavior associated with alcohol consumption among college students</li> <li>- Perception of risk associated with alcohol use (driving, injury, violence)</li> </ul> <p>Includes data on gender, age, race, location, etc.</p>	<p>1993, 1997, 1999</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data available for downloading in SAS format</li> <li>- Random sample of U.S. colleges</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available data currently limited to three years (study was repeated in 2001)</li> </ul>

**TABLE 2 - ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT: BAC/DUI**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Recreational Boating Accident Report Database (BARD)</p> <p>Author: U.S. Coast Guard</p> <p><a href="http://www.uscgboating.org/statistics/accident_stats.htm">http://www.uscgboating.org/statistics/accident_stats.htm</a> (summary reports: 1997-2003)</p>	<p>Accident statistics compiled annually by the U.S. Coast Guard on reported recreational boating accidents, derived from accident reports submitted by the 50 States, five U.S. territories, and D.C.</p> <p>Boating Accident Reports (BARs) must be filed if the boat is involved in an accident that results in loss of life or injury that necessitates medical treatment beyond first aid OR if damage totals \$2000 or more OR if a person disappears from the vessel under circumstances that indicate death or injury.</p>		<p>- Accident, injury, and fatality rates in boating accidents attributable to alcohol consumption</p> <p>Data are divided by State.</p>	<p>Summary reports available for 1997-2003; data collected since 1987.</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Covers all 50 States</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Original data not available online</li> <li>- Available summary reports for a limited number of years</li> </ul>
<p>National Recreational Boating Safety Survey: 2002 Survey Report</p> <p>Author: U.S. Coast Guard</p> <p><a href="http://www.uscgboating.org/statistics/survey.htm">http://www.uscgboating.org/statistics/survey.htm</a></p>	<p>Survey conducted between September 2001 and September 2002 by the U.S. Coast Guard of recreational boaters for the purpose of developing intervention strategies to reduce boater risk.</p> <p>25,547 interviews were conducted among samples of both registered and non-registered boaters in 50 States and the District of Columbia. Boaters were questioned about their boating safety knowledge and experience.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rates of self-reported use of alcohol while operating a boat.</li> <li>- Awareness of safety issues related to consumption of alcohol and operation of boats.</li> <li>- Rates of alcohol-related injuries, property damage and fatalities while boating.</li> </ul>	<p>2001-2002</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Samples all 50 States and District of Columbia</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data are not available online</li> <li>- Only one year of data reported</li> <li>- No BAC data available</li> </ul>

**TABLE 2 - ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT: BAC/DUI**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Safety Study: Personal Watercraft Safety</p> <p>Author: National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)</p> <p><a href="http://www.nts.gov/Publicatn/1998/SS9801.pdf">http://www.nts.gov/Publicatn/1998/SS9801.pdf</a> [Report on personal watercraft (PWC) accidents]</p>	<p>Study of all 1996 and one-third of the 1997 reported personal watercraft accidents to determine the most important safety issues associated with PWC accidents. Data was provided to NTSB voluntarily by States, so NTSB does not claim that the results of the study are representative of all PWC accidents.</p>		<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of accidents where cause was attributed to alcohol consumption</li> </ul>	<p>1996, 1997</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Includes data on a subgroup of alcohol-related accidents</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not available in database format</li> <li>- Limited to two years</li> <li>- Data are missing for four States and the District of Columbia</li> <li>- BAC levels not reported in all cases</li> </ul>
<p>Mothers Against Drunk Driving</p> <p><a href="http://www.madd.org">www.madd.org</a></p>	<p>Contains summaries of data by State on traffic fatalities and BAC, as well as many links to summaries and articles about underage drinking, drunk driving, and other alcohol-related research. Also includes a lookup database of alcohol laws by State. Data are compiled from NHTSA, SAMHSA, and other sources.</p>		<p>-Rate of alcohol involvement in fatal traffic crashes by State, by age, by gender, by BAC</p>	<p>Varies: Data for some categories go back to 1993, others start at 1998.</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data covers 50 States</li> <li>- Has a lot of useful information on drinking and driving in general, suggestions for sources of additional data</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data tables are in html format; cannot be downloaded for interactive purposes</li> <li>- Data retrieved from secondary sources</li> </ul>

**TABLE 3 - ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT: SALES TO INTOXICATED**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)</p> <p>Author: FBI</p> <p><a href="http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm">http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm</a></p>	<p>Provides crime tabulations of States, metropolitan statistical areas and cities with over 10,000 inhabitants, suburban and rural counties, and colleges and universities. Nearly 17,000 agencies contribute data to the FBI per year.</p>	<p>Measures: - Arrests - Offenses</p> <p>Includes number of arrests for liquor law violations.</p> <p>Data also divided geographically: State, metropolitan statistical area, cities outside metropolitan areas, and non-metropolitan counties.</p>		<p>1995-2004 available on line</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contains basic arrest statistics</li> <li>- All 50 States included</li> <li>- Many files downloadable in Excel format</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some agencies do not provide data</li> <li>- Liquor law violations not distinguished by type of violation</li> <li>- Retailer compliance measures not available</li> </ul>
<p>National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)</p> <p>Author: United States Department of Justice’s Bureau of Statistics</p> <p><a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/nibrs.htm">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/nibrs.htm</a> (description of program)</p> <p><a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/NIBRS/index.html">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/NIBRS/index.html</a> (downloadable data)</p> <p><a href="http://www.jrsa.org/ibrcc/using-data.shtml">http://www.jrsa.org/ibrcc/using-data.shtml</a> (guidance for using the data)</p>	<p>The UCR program is being expanded to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which includes detailed and comprehensive data via an incident-based reporting system.</p> <p>Twenty-three (23) States currently NIBRS certified. 5,271 agencies participate.</p>	<p>Measures: - Arrests/incident records</p> <p>Arrestee data only available for Group B offenses, including liquor law violations.</p>		<p>1995-2002</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Because of detailed data available on arrestee, can correlate alcohol-related offenses with other crimes</li> <li>- Data are downloadable</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data for specific alcohol-related offenses are limited to arrestee data</li> <li>- Does not yet cover 50 States</li> <li>- Liquor law violations are not broken down by specific types of offenses, making the data of limited use in addressing sales to intoxicated violations</li> </ul>

**TABLE 3 - ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT: SALES TO INTOXICATED**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>National Roadside Breath Test Survey</p> <p>Author: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)</p> <p>Data not available online, except as quoted in summary reports.</p> <p><a href="http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov">www.nhtsa.dot.gov</a></p> <p>See also Insurance Institute for Highway Safety Web site for research summaries and references: <a href="http://www.hwysafety.org">http://www.hwysafety.org</a></p>	<p>Interviewers randomly selected passing vehicles, which are then flagged down by a police officer, who explains the purpose of the stop. Researchers then request alcohol sensor readings and/or breath tests. Test results were obtained for 96% of drivers participating in the survey.</p>	<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports of drinking and driving behavior (perception of enforcement, perception of risk, perception of sanction)</li> </ul>	<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alcohol tests</li> <li>- Reports of drinking and driving behavior</li> </ul>	<p>1973, 1986, 1996</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large sample sizes (4,000 drivers in each)</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited to Friday and Saturday nights</li> <li>- Not an ongoing database collection</li> <li>- Data are not available online</li> </ul>

**TABLE 4 - ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT: PUBLIC INTOXICATION**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)</p> <p>Author: FBI</p> <p><a href="http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm">http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm</a></p>	<p>Provides crime tabulations of States, metropolitan statistical areas and cities with over 10,000 inhabitants, suburban and rural counties, and colleges and universities. Nearly 17,000 agencies contribute data to the FBI per year.</p>	<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arrests</li> <li>- Offenses</li> </ul> <p>Includes: Number of arrests for drunkenness</p> <p>Data also divided geographically: State, metropolitan statistical area, cities outside metropolitan areas, and non-metropolitan counties.</p>		<p>1995-2004 available online</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contains basic arrest statistics</li> <li>- All 50 States included</li> <li>- Many files downloadable in Excel format</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some agencies do not provide data</li> </ul>
<p>National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)</p> <p>Author: United States Department of Justice’s Bureau of Statistics</p> <p><a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/nibrs.htm">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/nibrs.htm</a> (description of program)</p> <p><a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/NIBRS/index.html">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/NIBRS/index.html</a> (downloadable data)</p> <p><a href="http://www.jrsa.org/ibrrc/using-data.shtml">http://www.jrsa.org/ibrrc/using-data.shtml</a> (guidance for using the data)</p>	<p>The UCR program is being expanded to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which includes detailed and comprehensive data via an incident-based reporting system.</p> <p>Twenty-three (23) States currently NIBRS certified. 5,271 agencies participate.</p>	<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arrests/incident records</li> </ul> <p>Arrestee data only available for Group B offenses, including drunkenness.</p>		<p>1995-2002</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Because of detailed data available on arrestee, can correlate alcohol-related offenses with other crimes</li> <li>- Data are downloadable</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data for specific alcohol-related offenses are limited to arrestee data</li> <li>- Does not yet cover 50 States</li> </ul>
<p>National Survey on Drug Use and Health (formerly known as the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse)</p> <p>Author: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)</p> <p><a href="https://nsduhweb.rti.org">https://nsduhweb.rti.org</a> (general information)</p> <p><a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/</a> (online interactive data, downloadable for 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1990-2003)</p>	<p>Survey conducted since 1971 by the Federal government and sponsored by SAMHSA. Survey is administered to a representative sample of the U.S. population through in-person interviews at the sample person’s place of residence.</p>		<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of alcohol (current, binge, heavy)</li> <li>- Self-reporting on arrests for drunkenness</li> </ul> <p>Includes data on variables such as age, race, gender, education, employment status, geographic location.</p>	<p>Data from the following years are available online: 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1990-2003</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Includes many relevant variables for measuring compliance</li> <li>- Online data analysis; multiple statistical actions possible</li> <li>- Representative sample of U.S. population</li> </ul>

**TABLE 4 - ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT: PUBLIC INTOXICATION**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Studies: 1993, 1997, 1999 (formerly titled “Alcohol Use and Abuse Among American College Students”)</p> <p>Authors: Henry Wechsler, et al.</p> <p><a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/</a></p>	<p>The goal of this survey was to measure the use of alcohol and alcohol problems among undergraduate college students.</p>	<p>- Percentage of respondents having experienced enforcement of campus alcohol policies and/or having been sanctioned for alcohol-related infractions</p>	<p>- Perception of appropriateness of drinking/drunkenness in public settings</p> <p>Includes data on gender, age, race, location, etc.</p>	<p>1993, 1997, 1999</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data available for downloading in SAS format</li> <li>- Random sample of U.S. colleges</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available data currently limited to three years (study was repeated in 2001)</li> </ul>



**TABLE 5 - ALCOHOL AND PREGNANCY: PRIORITY TREATMENT**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)</p> <p>Author: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)</p> <p><a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu</a></p> <p>(reports and datasets, 1992-2002)</p>	<p>Client data (demographic characteristics and substance abuse problems) on all clients admitted for substance abuse treatment by any treatment provider receiving State or Federal funds.</p> <p>TEDS is one of three components of the Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS).</p>	<p>- Pregnancy status and percentage of referrals to substance abuse programs from criminal justice system</p>	<p>- Pregnancy status and rate of treatment for alcohol abuse</p> <p>- Pregnancy status and prior treatment history</p> <p>- Pregnancy status and rate of reimbursement for substance abuse treatment by insurance providers</p> <p>Includes data on variables such as specific type of substance abuse, age, race, gender, education, employment status, pregnancy status, State, treatment service characteristics, prior treatment history, insurance/payment data, referral source.</p>	<p>1989-present*</p> <p>* Data for 1992 to the present are available online.</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Online data analysis; multiple statistical actions possible</li> <li>- Data downloadable in several formats</li> <li>- Covers all 50 States</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data for admissions to substance abuse programs is comprehensive, but not complete</li> <li>- This does not include data from treatment providers that do not receive State or Federal funds</li> </ul>
<p>National Survey on Drug Use and Health (formerly known as the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse)</p> <p>Author: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)</p> <p><a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/</a></p> <p>(online interactive data, downloadable for 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1990-2003)</p>	<p>Survey conducted since 1971 by the Federal government and sponsored by SAMHSA. Survey is administered to a representative sample of the U.S. population through in-person interviews at the sample person's place of residence.</p>		<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pregnancy status and use of alcohol (current, binge, heavy)</li> </ul> <p>Includes data on variables such as age, race, gender, education, employment status, geographic location.</p>	<p>Data from the following years are available online: 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1990-2003</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Includes many relevant variables for measuring compliance</li> <li>- Online data analysis; multiple statistical actions possible</li> <li>- Representative sample of U.S. population</li> </ul>

**TABLE 5 - ALCOHOL AND PREGNANCY: PRIORITY TREATMENT**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)</p> <p>Author: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion</p> <p><a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbss/">http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbss/</a></p>	<p>The YRBSS was developed to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States, including tobacco use, unhealthy dietary behavior, inadequate physical activity, alcohol and drug use, unsafe sexual behavior, etc. The goals of YRBSS include determining the incidence and age of initiation of health risk behaviors, assessing how those behaviors change over time, studying the co-occurrence of these behaviors, and monitoring the progress toward Health People 2010 objectives. Survey is done of a nationally representative sample of high school students every other year, since 1991.</p>		<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pregnancy among youth and rate and quantity of alcohol consumption</li> </ul> <p>Includes data on variables such as age, race, gender, geographic location.</p>	<p>1991-2003</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data can be examined longitudinally and by location using an interactive online program</li> <li>- Data can be downloaded in ASCII, SPSS, and SAS formats</li> <li>- Nationally representative sample for most years</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Survey data from some locations missing in some years</li> <li>- Data do not include current pregnancy status (only asks whether person has been pregnant, and if so, how many times); therefore, relationship between pregnancy and current rate of alcohol consumption is inferential</li> </ul>

**TABLE 5 - ALCOHOL AND PREGNANCY: PRIORITY TREATMENT**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>DATA2010...The Healthy People 2010 Database</p> <p>Developed by staff at the National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Promotion Statistics</p> <p><a href="http://wonder.cdc.gov/data2010">http://wonder.cdc.gov/data2010</a></p>	<p>The DATA2010 system contains national baseline and monitoring data for each Healthy People 2010 objective. Healthy People 2010 contains 467 objectives that identify specific measures to monitor health in the first decade of the 21st century. Each objective includes a statement of intent, a baseline value for the measure to be tracked, and a target to be achieved by the year 2010. Users can view the data collected to track Healthy People 2010 objectives and can select data options to create and browse real-time tables and graphs of the baseline and specific tracking year data for all 28 health focus areas (including substance abuse), as well as the leading health indicators.</p>		<p>- Rate of abstention from alcohol by pregnant women</p> <p>- Rate of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)</p> <p>Includes data on gender, race, education level, age, income level, and by State.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Covers all 50 States</li> <li>- Allows interactive use of data and data are downloadable in Excel format</li> </ul>
<p>Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Surveillance Network (FASSNet)</p> <p>Author: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</p> <p><a href="http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/fas/fassurv.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/fas/fassurv.htm</a></p>	<p>CDC, in collaboration with four States, developed the first State-based program specifically designed to monitor trends in the occurrence of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS). The program, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Surveillance Network (FASSNet), monitored the rate of FAS in children born from 1995 through 1997 in Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, and New York.</p> <p>In 1997, CDC established or enhanced statewide, population-based surveillance of FAS. Currently, five States (the four above, plus Wisconsin) are funded and coordinate with CDC in this data gathering.</p>		<p>- Rate of FAS births by State</p> <p>Data are gathered on race/ethnicity, date of birth, health/diagnostic details for children, as well as race/ethnicity, maternal alcohol use, education, etc. for biological parents.</p>	<p>1995-present</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beginning of a valuable source of data on rate of FAS</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, summary data are only available for five States</li> <li>- Data are not in interactive or downloadable format; just in short summary reports</li> </ul>

**TABLE 5 - ALCOHOL AND PREGNANCY: PRIORITY TREATMENT**

Database	Description	ENFORCEMENT	COMPLIANCE	Time Period	Assessment
<p>Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), 1988-1999</p> <p>Authors: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality</p> <p><a href="http://www.ahrp.gov/data/hcup">http://www.ahrp.gov/data/hcup</a></p>	<p>A standardized, multi-state health data system. The databases are available for purchase.</p> <p><b>Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS):</b> The largest all-payer inpatient care database in the United States. As of 2002, the NIS contains all discharge data from 995 hospitals located in 35 States, approximating a 20-percent stratified sample of U.S. community hospitals. The sampling frame for the NIS 2002 is a sample of hospitals that comprises about 90 percent of all hospital discharges in the United States.</p> <p>Includes data from 1988 to 2001: primary and secondary diagnoses, procedures, admission and discharge status, length of stay, total charges, patient demographics, etc.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data on mix of services provided for fetal alcohol syndrome/fetal alcohol effect (FAS/FAE) diagnoses</li> <li>- Percentage of patients diagnosed as having FAS/FAE or being at risk for having an FAS/FAE birth who receive treatment</li> </ul>	<p>1988-2002 (number of States participating varies from year to year; has grown from 8 to 35)</p>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Longitudinal analyses can be conducted</li> <li>- Includes data on rates of diagnoses for alcohol abuse, FAS/FAE</li> <li>- Includes data on services provided for alcohol-related problems</li> </ul> <p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Does not cover all States</li> <li>- Data not available online; must be purchased</li> </ul>