

Preventing Excessive Alcohol Consumption: Overservice Law Enforcement Initiatives

Summary Evidence Table

Study Characteristics	Population & Study Period	Intervention & Comparison	Analysis Outcome	Reported Findings	Review Effect size
<p>Author (year): McKnight, Streff (1994)</p> <p>Design Description (Suitability): Prospective data collection with comparison population (Greatest)</p> <p>Study execution (no. of limitations): Fair (2)</p>	<p>Population: Patrons from sample bars and restaurants in two counties, Michigan</p> <p>Study time period: 1 year (June 1990-June 1991)</p>	<p>Intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 personnel hours of enforcement per week over the 1 year period by each participating enforcement agency in Washtenaw County (in Ann Arbor, Michigan). - Education of licensees of seven observable impairments associated with BACs exceeding 0.08% through brochure and 10 minute video <p>Comparison: Regular enforcement in Ingham County with use of pseudo-patrons in Ann Arbor, Michigan.</p>	<p>a) Service to pseudo-patrons simulating intoxication signs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Categorized as “no intervention, partial intervention, refusal” - Observers also noted other patrons and intoxication level <p>b) Proportions of arrested DWIs coming from sample bars and restaurants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from county Sherriff’s Department regarding source of last drink consumed by DWI arrestees. 	<p>For the intervention town, percentage of observations resulting in refusals of service grew from 17.5% to 54.3% after the first three months of enforcement. Over the next three months, it then dropped to 47.4% and after one year, 41%.</p> <p>Refusal rates in the comparison county (Ingham) were consistently lower during each of the post-intervention observation periods.</p> <p>The increase in service refusals in both experimental and comparison sites was accompanied by a decline in “partial intervention” (steps to discourage drinking). It was noted that much of the enforcement’s effect was to motivate refusal of service rather than to discourage consumption.</p> <p>Relative numbers of arrested DWIs coming from bars and restaurants in the experimental county significantly decreased from 31.7% to 23.3% ($p < .01$).</p>	<p>Pseudopatrons simulating intoxication in the experimental vs. comparison county = <u>4.8%</u></p> <p>Percentage of arrested DWIs coming from bars and restaurants: Washtenaw County (Exp) vs. Ingham County (Ctrl) = <u>-36.3%</u></p>

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<p>Author (year): Ramirez et al. (2007) Design Description (Suitability): Pre-post evaluation design with comparison group. (Greatest) Study execution (no. of limitations): Fair (2)</p>	<p>Population: Patrons of bars and restaurants in Ten sites in the WSLCB’s Northern and Southern regions (total of 20).</p>	<p>Intervention: a) Letters to some establishments notifying them of agency concerns regarding business practices vis-à-vis sales to intoxicated patrons and including a copy of a DUI incident report detailing arrest dates and BAC levels of drivers identifying the establishment as their place of last drink prior to arrest. b) DUI “packet” of information to some licensees c) An offer of training on how to check ID and avoid overservice of alcohol. d) Unannounced premise checks by self-identified ABC personnel e) Additional premise checks and undercover operations ABC agents with punitive actions taken if necessary (such as issuing a citation against establishment or its employees). if no progress was noted through monthly progress evaluations - Investigations involved plain clothes agents entering and remaining in the establishment to observe business practices. Violations detected or observed would be reported in person by the back-up team or via postal mail correspondence from the agency. If a violation not found, WSLCB would notify the establishment of this finding later.</p>	<p>Outcomes - Percentage of pseudo-intoxicated persons served alcohol - Average number of monthly DUI arrests with sites named as place of last drink - Average BAC level of DUI arrestees The above outcome measures were ascertained from monthly DUI Reduction Program arrest reports, and study data.</p>	<p>Sales rates to pseudo-intoxicated patrons for intervention sites increased during follow-up. The average number of DUI arrests in which intervention establishments were identified as “place of last drink” decreased between the three months preceding the intensive enforcement period and three months following it. A decrease was also observed in the comparison population; however, the decrease was considerably smaller. This decrease was not statistically significant. Average BAC levels for the intervention communities decreased during follow-up. This decrease was statically significant (only for the one-tailed <i>t</i>-test).</p>	<p>Percentage of pseudo-intoxicated persons served alcohol = <u>82.8%</u> Average number of monthly DUI arrests with sites named as place of last drink = <u>-31.2%</u> Average BAC level of DUI arrestees = <u>-14.9%</u></p>

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		<p>Regular enforcement period - Unannounced premise checks in response to complaints received by agency and subsequent actions based on the results of those checks</p> <p>Comparison: a) Routine, complaint-driven enforcement</p>			