

Description of strategy

A significant amount of research has been conducted on the prevalence and effects of single programs and policies on college campuses related to alcohol treatment, intervention, and prevention. These programs include policies such as substance-free dorms, letters to parents regarding alcohol violations, Friday and Saturday class requirements, and prohibition of alcohol sales on campus. To be effective at reaching the entire continuum of students who may experience alcohol-related problems, campuses must do more than implement single policies or programs. Components of a comprehensive campus alcohol system include alcohol screening, intervention, treatment, prevention policies mentioned above, and enforcement. Recent research suggests that making multiple changes to the campus and community alcohol environment can be effective in reducing alcohol use and related problems among college students; however, the ideal combination of programs, policies and other systems changes has not been identified (University of Minnesota Alcohol Epidemiology Program, 2009).

Discussion of effectiveness

Alcohol
Evidence is varied for the effectiveness of college campus policies regarding underage drinking and other alcohol related outcomes. Multi-component programs were typically found to be effective (Newman, Shell, Major, & Workman, 2006; Saltz, Welker, Paschall, Feeney, & Fabiano, 2009; Wolfson et al., 2012). The degree of effectiveness depended on the level of policy implementation and the specific components of the college campus program (Toomey & Wagenaar, 2002; Weitzman, Nelson, Hang, & Wechsler, 2004).

Intervening Variables	
Retail Pricing	
Retail availability	
Social availability	
Law Enforcement	
Community norms	
Promotion & media	

References for description of strategy

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Evidence base

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Further reading

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