

Establish substance-free residence halls

Under this strategy, a campus bans the possession and consumption of all substances within its residence halls. (Note: Strategy does not seek to reduce alcohol availability, one of the most effective ways to decrease alcohol use and its consequences.)

-**Effectiveness:** ? = Too few robust studies to rate effectiveness—or mixed results
-**Cost:** \$ = Lower
-**Barriers:** # = Lower
-**Research Amount:** ** = 2 to 4 studies but no longitudinal studies

-**Public Health Reach:** Focused
-**Staffing Expertise Needed:** Policy advocate
-**Target Population:** All students
-**Research Population:** College

Potential Resources:

Resources identified only for strategies rated effective.

References:

- Odo J, McQuiller L, & Stretesky P. An empirical assessment of the impact of RIT's student alcohol policy on drinking and binge drinking behavior. *Journal of Alcohol & Drug Education*, 44(3):49–67, 1999.
- Wechsler H, Lee JE, Nelson TF, & Kuo M. Underage college students' drinking behavior, access to alcohol, and the influence of deterrence policies. Findings from the Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study. *Journal of American College Health*, 50(5):223–36, 2002.
- Wechsler H, Lee JE, Nelson TF, & Lee H. **Drinking levels, alcohol problems and secondhand effects in substance-free college residences: Results of a national study.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 62(1):23–31, 2001.
- Williams J, Pacula R, Chaloupka F, & Wechsler H. Alcohol and marijuana use among college students: Economic complements or substitutes? *Health Economics*, 13(9):825–43, 2004.

References from 2019 update

None