

Campus only

Prohibit alcohol use/sales at campus sporting events

Under this strategy, a campus bans the sale and consumption of alcohol at sporting events.

-Effectiveness: 🖈 🖈 = Moderate	-Public Health Reach: Focused
-Cost: \$\$ = Mid-range	-Staffing Expertise Needed: Policy advocate
-Barriers: ## = Moderate	-Target Population: All students
-Research Amount: **** = 5 or more longitudinal studies	-Research Population: College

Potential Resources:

For information about intervention designs and implementation, check the articles in the References tab.

References:

- -Bormann CA & Stone MH. The effects of eliminating alcohol in a college stadium: The Folsom Field beer ban. *Journal of American College Health*, 50(2):81–8, 2001.
- -Boyes WJ & Faith RL. Temporal regulation and intertemporal substitution—The effect of banning alcohol at college football games. *Public Choice*, 77(3):595–609, 1993.
- -Johannessen K, Glider P, Collins C, Hueston H, & DeJong W. Preventing alcohol-related problems at the University of Arizona's homecoming: An environmental management case study. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 27(3):587—97, 2001.
- -Nelson TF, Lenk KM, Xuan ZM, & Wechsler H. Student drinking at us college sports events. *Substance Use and Misuse*, 45(12):1861–73, 2010.
- -Oster-Aaland LK & Neighbors C. The impact of a tailgating policy on students' drinking behavior and perceptions. *Journal of American College Health*, 56(3):281–4, 2007.
- -Spaite DW, Meislin HW, Valenzuela T, Criss EA, Smith R, & Nelson A. Banning alcohol in a major college stadium: Impact on the incidence and patterns of injury and illness. *Journal of American College Health*, 39(3):125–8, 1990.

References from 2019 update

-Shook, J.; and Hiestand, B.C. Alcohol-related emergency department visits associated with collegiate football games. *Journal of American College Health* 59(5):388–392, 2011.

