

Implement beverage service training programs: Sales to intoxicated

This type of program can be implemented at the campus, community, or state level to require training of those who sell or serve alcohol to recognize signs of intoxication, slow the service of alcohol, and cut off individuals who are obviously intoxicated. Note: Rating based on studies of programs in a few establishments.

-Effectiveness: ★ = Lower

-Public Health Reach: Broad

-Cost: \$\$\$ = Higher

-Staffing Expertise Needed: Coordinator

-Barriers: (At college level) # = Lower; (At state/local level) ## = Moderate

-Target Population: All students

-Research Amount: **** = 5 or more longitudinal studies

-Research Population: General

Potential Resources:

NIAAA, Alcohol Policy Information System, [Beverage Service Training](#)

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

References:

-Review:

Bolier L, Voorham L, Monshouwer K, Hasselt Nv, & Bellis M. Alcohol and drug prevention in nightlife settings: A review of experimental studies. *Substance Use and Misuse*, 46(13):1569–91, 2011.

References from 2019 update

-Fell, J.C.; Fisher, D.A.; Yao, J.; and McKnight, A.S. Evaluation of a responsible beverage service and enforcement program: Effects on bar patron intoxication and potential impaired driving by young adults. *Traffic Injury Prevention* 18(6):557–565, 2017.

-Toomey, T.L.; Lenk, K.M.; Erickson, D.J.; et al. Effects of a hybrid online and in-person training program designed to reduce alcohol sales to obviously intoxicated patrons. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* 78(2):268–275, 2017.

-Trollidal, B.; Brannstrom, L.; Paschall, M.J.; and Leifman, H. Effects of a multi-component responsible beverage service programme on violent assaults in Sweden. *Addiction* 108(1):89–96, 2013.