

**Name of Program/Strategy: Drinking Locations and Possession of Alcohol—Changing Conditions of Availability**

**Report Contents**

1. Overview and description
  2. Implementation considerations (if available)
  3. Descriptive information
  4. Outcomes
  5. Cost effectiveness report (Washington State Institute of Public Policy – if available)
  6. Washington State results (from Performance Based Prevention System (PBPS) – if available)
  7. Who is using this program/strategy
  8. Study populations
  9. Quality of studies
  10. Readiness for Dissemination
  11. Costs (if available)
  12. Contacts for more information
- 

**1. Overview and description**

Specifying locations where drinking cannot occur is a policy that has been implemented with laws about public drinking and/or public intoxication, as well as those prohibiting drinking in parks or recreational locations, or at the workplace. These restrictions have real potential for affecting the drinking of youth since youth often prefer recreational venues for drinking, e.g., public parks, beaches, lakes, etc. and limiting drinking in such locations also holds the potential for reducing social access of alcohol provided by others.

**2. Implementation considerations (if available)**

# ***Excellence in Prevention*** – descriptions of the prevention programs and strategies with the greatest evidence of success

---

## **3. Descriptive information**

<b>Areas of Interest</b>	Substance abuse prevention
<b>Outcomes</b>	
<b>Outcome Categories</b>	Alcohol
<b>Ages</b>	
<b>Gender</b>	Male Female
<b>Races/Ethnicities</b>	American Indian or Alaska Native Asian Black or African American Hispanic or Latino White Race/ethnicity unspecified
<b>Settings</b>	
<b>Geographic Locations</b>	Urban Suburban Rural and/or frontier Tribal
<b>Implementation History</b>	
<b>NIH Funding/CER Studies</b>	
<b>Adaptations</b>	
<b>Adverse Effects</b>	
<b>IOM Prevention Categories</b>	Universal

## **4. Outcomes**

### **Scientific Evidence**

Discussions of these types of interventions are contained in Giesbrecht and Douglas (1990) and “Communities Mobilize to Rescue the Parks” (1991). These policies have been employed in a number of forms throughout the world, but have not been systematically evaluated for the specific effects on access to alcohol by underage persons.

# ***Excellence in Prevention*** – descriptions of the prevention programs and strategies with the greatest evidence of success

---

- 5. **Cost effectiveness report (Washington State Institute of Public Policy – if available)**
- 6. **Washington State results (from Performance Based Prevention System (PBPS) – if available)**
- 7. **Who is using this program/strategy**

Washington Counties	Oregon Counties

## **8. Study populations**

## **9. Quality of studies**

The documents below were reviewed for Quality of Research. The research point of contact can provide information regarding the studies reviewed and the availability of additional materials, including those from more recent studies that may have been conducted.

### **References**

Giesbrecht, N., & Douglas, R. R. (1990). The demonstration project and comprehensive community programming: Dilemmas in preventing alcohol-related problems. Paper presented at the International Conference on Evaluating Community Prevention Strategies: Alcohol and Other Drugs, San Diego, CA.

## **10. Readiness for Dissemination**

## **11. Costs (if available)**

## **12. Contacts**