

Faculty and Staff Perceptions Spring 2016

Executive Summary

During the spring of 2016, all full-time Miami University faculty and staff on the Oxford campus received an email from Rose Marie Ward and Aaron Luebbe encouraging them to complete the alcohol perception survey. A total of 1121 participants completed the survey. A near equal number of faculty and unclassified staff completed the survey. Fewer classified staff and people with administrative appointments responded. All divisions of the university were represented.

Quick Takes

- Faculty, Unclassified Staff, and Classified Staff all believe that Miami students drink often and in high quantities.
- 21.3% of faculty and staff indicated that an intoxicated student had come to class.
- More than a third of faculty and staff have encountered intoxicated students on campus.
- Miami faculty and staff greatly underestimate the number of students that experience alcohol-related blackouts – a sign of high risk drinking.
- Faculty and staff overwhelmingly do not believe that college student alcohol consumption is harmless.
- On average, faculty and staff agree that the university should put resources towards the intervention and prevention of alcohol abuse in college students.
- Faculty and staff do not endorse the statement that “students work hard so that they should be able to play hard.”
- All groups tended to disagree that student alcohol consumption interferes with their ability to do their job effectively.
- Faculty and staff agreed that “Faculty and/or staff can impact the alcohol culture on campus.”
- There is confusion among faculty and staff about the policies regarding alcohol and its use on campus

Next Steps

To capitalize on the desires of the overwhelming number of Faculty and Staff who believe more should be done to promote a safe and healthy culture on campus, next steps include:

- Exploring known evidence-based prevention and intervention strategies or creating novel strategies that Faculty and Staff can easily employ to help change the alcohol culture and to support student success.
- Considering novel and impactful ways to educate and train Faculty and Staff on the impact of student alcohol consumption, Miami university’s policies and procedures regarding alcohol, and steps that can be taken in order to change the alcohol culture on campus
- Conducting focus groups of faculty and staff to better contextualize these data to the local Miami context and to understand opportunities and barriers concerning strategy implementation
- Gathering data on the use and efficacy of any strategies that are eventually employed.

Methods

Participants: 1121 full-time faculty and staff on Miami University's Oxford campus

Faculty or Staff member – 39.3% faculty; 41.8% staff-unclassified; 15.1% classified; 3.7% administrative

Full or part time – 95.5% full time; 2.6% part time

Average year employed by Miami – 11.30 (*SD* = 9.14; range = 0-41; mode 1) years

Average age – 45.32 (*SD* = 11.79; range = 22 – 101; mode 61) years of age

Current gender identity – 57.2% female; 42.4% male; 0.3% other

Highest level of education -- .1% some high school; 2.1% high school diploma/GED; 8.0% some college; 23.7% college diploma/vocational degree; 65.8% advanced degree (masters, specialist, doctorate)

Primary division

	Percent of time in a typical week in direct contact with undergraduates		
27.7%	College of Arts and Sciences	4.4%	0% of time
4.4%	College of Creative Arts	14.6%	1-10% of time
9.0%	College of Education, Health, and Society	26.6%	11-25% of time
3.2%	College of Engineering and Computing	17.0%	26-50% of time
0.1%	College of Professional Studies and Applied Sciences	15.5%	51-75% of time
8.2%	Farmer School of Business	21.6%	76-100% of time
0.6%	Graduate School		
4.9%	Division of Enrollment Management and Student Success		
10.6%	Division of Finance and Business Services		
4.7%	Division of IT services		
6.9%	Division of Student Affairs		
3.4%	Division of University Advancement		
3.0%	University Libraries		
2.1%	Athletics		
2.6%	President and Provost offices		

Do you live in Oxford – 53.7% yes; 45.8% no

Is alcohol education, prevention, or intervention part of your current job responsibilities – 8.1% yes; 91.4% no

Do you have a family member currently or recently enrolled at Miami as an undergraduate – 22.3% yes; 77.0% no

Miami Faculty and Staff Population¹

Faculty -- 949 full time; 198 part time

Administrative and Professional Staff – 1098 full time; 108 part time

Classified Staff – 1058 full time; 131 part time

Gender -- 52% women; 48% men

Race/Ethnicity – 2.4% Non-Resident Alien; 2.9% Hispanic; 0.2% American Indian/Alaska Native; 3.8% Asian; 4.3% Black or African American; 0.1% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; 86% White; 1.1% Multi-racial; 0.1% Unknown

Procedure:

Data gathered through an online survey during the spring of 2016. Emails were sent to 2,700 full time faculty and staff (~41.5% response rate). The survey launched on February 27th. A reminder email was sent March 1st. Participants received a \$3 coupon for the King Café (14% redeemed their coupon).

¹ http://www.units.miamioh.edu/oir/FactBook/FB_Current/FacultyStaff/FacultyStaffA.pdf

Results^{2,3}

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Descriptive Drinking Norms⁴

After answering demographic questions, the faculty and staff perception survey assessed the participants' perceptions of college students' alcohol consumption across several targets. Participants were able to select how frequent they thought different groups of college students drank (see Table 1). Percentage of endorsement are presented below. The response option with the highest endorsement is highlighted.

Table 1. Descriptive Drinking Norms – Frequency of Alcohol Use -- Overall

	< once per month	Once per month	2-3 times per month	Once or twice per week	3-4 times a week	Nearly everyday	Once a day
Average college-bound senior in high school (headed to Miami University)	19.4	23.8	31.5	16.1	1.5	.3	--
Average Miami University student	.5	1.7	11.9	45.9	29.6	2.9	.3
Average Miami University student residing in a fraternity	.5	.3	1.7	13.9	47.2	23.2	5.8
Average Miami University student in a sorority	.3	.6	4.0	28.7	44.7	11.0	3.0
Average Miami University student residing in a residence hall	.8	2.9	19.1	49.8	17.7	2.1	--
Average Miami University student residing with his/her parents	5.5	12.9	37.9	33.0	3.1	.2	.1
Average Miami University student residing in his/her own residence	.2	2.4	8.2	31.3	40.6	8.6	1.4

Table 2. Descriptive Drinking Norms – Quantity of Alcohol Use per Drinking Episode -- Overall

	0 drinks	1-2 drinks	3-4 drinks	5-6 drinks	7-8 drinks	More than 8
Average college-bound senior in high school (headed to Miami University)	17.1	34.7	28.7	7.9	1.2	0.5
Average Miami University student	0.5	12.0	35.2	30.2	9.7	3.0
Average Miami University student residing in a fraternity	0.3	1.4	10.2	29.2	28.4	20.6
Average Miami University student in a sorority	0.2	4.2	21.9	35.0	19.1	10.0
Average Miami University student residing in a residence hall	1.4	16.8	38.0	24.4	7.0	2.4
Average Miami University student residing with his/her parents	6.1	40.9	29.7	10.9	2.0	1.0
Average Miami University student residing in his/her own residence	0.3	8.4	27.4	33.4	16.1	5.2

² Statistical test results are available upon request.

³ Use of "significant" in the reporting of the results does not imply clinical or practical significance. It is used to reference statistically significant results or results that out perform chance.

⁴ Baer, J. S. Stacy, A., & Larimer, M.(1991). Biases in the perception of drinking norms among college students. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 52, 580-586.

Examining group differences. Faculty reported that college-bound seniors drank more than what unclassified staff believed about student drinking. For the most part, faculty, unclassified staff, classified staff, and administrators all believed similar levels of students drinking. In contrast to female respondents, male respondents thought the average college bound senior headed to Miami drank more. Female respondents thought the average Miami student residing in a fraternity drank more.

Miami student data. In a sample of Miami students ($n = 513$) collected fall 2015, 92.3% indicated that they had ever had an alcoholic drink. They reported starting drinking at 16.43 ($SD = 1.89$) years of age. In the past 30 days, the highest number of drinks was an average of 7.05 ($SD = 4.76$) standard drinks. In a typical week, the students reported drinking an average of 2.13 ($SD = 1.49$) days per week and consuming 3.60 ($SD = 2.38$) standard drinks. With respect to the frequency of times they got drunk in the last month, 15.7% reported “none,” 11.4% reported “once,” 22.8% reported “2 or 3 times,” 21.9% reported “4 or 6 times,” and 18.4% reported “7 or more times.” Fraternity members consume more and drink more frequent than other male non-members. Sorority members consume more and drink more frequent than other female non-members. Juniors and seniors drink more often and consume more alcohol first year students.

Descriptive Drinking Norms by Group⁵

Table 3. Descriptive Drinking Norms – Frequency of Alcohol Use -- Faculty

	< once per month	Once per month	2-3 times per month	Once or twice per week	3-4 times a week	Nearly everyday	Once a day
Average college-bound senior in high school (headed to Miami University)	16.4	20.6	33.3	16.6	2.1	0.5	--
Average Miami University student	0.2	1.6	8.9	45.2	30.9	2.8	0.2
Average Miami University student residing in a fraternity	--	0.2	1.4	12.6	43.3	24.1	8.4
Average Miami University student in a sorority	--	0.9	3.3	23.7	45.0	12.9	3.5
Average Miami University student residing in a residence hall	0.7	1.9	16.2	48.9	19.2	2.8	--
Average Miami University student residing with his/her parents	4.9	12.9	32.3	35.1	3.5	0.7	0.2
Average Miami University student residing in his/her own residence	--	1.4	7.7	28.8	40.3	9.8	1.9

Table 4. Descriptive Drinking Norms – Quantity of Alcohol Use per Drinking Episode -- Faculty

	0 drinks	1-2 drinks	3-4 drinks	5-6 drinks	7-8 drinks	More than 8
Average college-bound senior in high school (headed to Miami University)	17.3	34.2	26.7	9.4	0.7	0.5
Average Miami University student	0.9	12.9	34.2	30.0	9.8	1.6
Average Miami University student residing in a fraternity		1.2	11.2	30.7	25.8	20.1
Average Miami University student in a sorority	0.2	4.0	24.8	33.5	17.1	9.1
Average Miami University student residing in a residence hall	2.1	17.1	38.4	23.0	6.1	1.6
Average Miami University student residing with his/her parents	6.6	43.1	28.3	9.4	1.4	0.5
Average Miami University student residing in his/her own residence	0.2	8.0	28.8	32.6	14.3	5.2

⁵ Administrative analysis will not be shown due to low sample size.

Table 5. Descriptive Drinking Norms – Frequency of Alcohol Use – Staff Unclassified

	< once per month	Once per month	2-3 times per month	Once or twice per week	3-4 times a week	Nearly everyday	Once a day
Average college-bound senior in high school (headed to Miami University)	22.4	26.7	29.1	13.9	0.9	0.2	--
Average Miami University student	0.4	1.7	14.3	48.0	26.1	1.7	0.4
Average Miami University student residing in a fraternity	0.7	0.4	2.0	15.7	50.9	20.2	3.3
Average Miami University student in a sorority	0.4	0.4	4.6	33.9	43.3	8.3	2.0
Average Miami University student residing in a residence hall	0.9	2.8	21.5	51.1	14.8	1.3	--
Average Miami University student residing with his/her parents	6.3	14.3	40.7	29.3	1.7	--	--
Average Miami University student residing in his/her own residence	0.4	3.0	10.4	32.6	39.6	6.1	0.4

Table 6. Descriptive Drinking Norms – Quantity of Alcohol Use per Drinking Episode – Staff Unclassified

	0 drinks	1-2 drinks	3-4 drinks	5-6 drinks	7-8 drinks	More than 8
Average college-bound senior in high school (headed to Miami University)	17.8	37.0	30.7	6.7	0.9	0.4
Average Miami University student	--	12.2	40.4	30.0	8.3	2.6
Average Miami University student residing in a fraternity	0.7	1.5	10.9	30.9	31.3	18.3
Average Miami University student in a sorority	0.2	4.8	21.7	39.8	18.0	8.5
Average Miami University student residing in a residence hall	1.1	18.5	40.7	24.1	6.7	2.2
Average Miami University student residing with his/her parents	5.4	44.6	31.2	9.8	1.7	0.7
Average Miami University student residing in his/her own residence	0.2	9.3	29.8	35.7	14.6	4.1

Table 7. Descriptive Drinking Norms – Frequency of Alcohol Use – Staff Classified

	< once per month	Once per month	2-3 times per month	Once or twice per week	3-4 times a week	Nearly everyday	Once a day
Average college-bound senior in high school (headed to Miami University)	18.6	16.2	34.7	21.0	1.8	--	--
Average Miami University student	1.2	1.8	12.6	40.7	32.3	6.0	--
Average Miami University student residing in a fraternity	1.2	--	1.8	12.0	44.9	26.9	6.6
Average Miami University student in a sorority	0.6	0.6	3.6	23.4	47.3	14.4	4.8
Average Miami University student residing in a residence hall	1.2	4.8	21.0	44.3	19.8	3.0	--
Average Miami University student residing with his/her parents	4.8	9.0	41.3	34.1	5.4	--	--
Average Miami University student residing in his/her own residence	--	3.6	4.8	31.7	40.7	12.0	1.2

Table 8. Descriptive Drinking Norms – Quantity of Alcohol Use per Drinking Episode – Staff Classified

	0 drinks	1-2 drinks	3-4 drinks	5-6 drinks	7-8 drinks	More than 8
Average college-bound senior in high school (headed to Miami University)	17.4	29.9	31.7	9.0	4.2	1.2
Average Miami University student	1.2	11.4	26.3	33.5	13.2	8.4
Average Miami University student residing in a fraternity	--	2.4	8.4	24.0	29.3	30.5
Average Miami University student in a sorority	--	4.8	16.2	28.1	26.9	18.6
Average Miami University student residing in a residence hall	1.2	13.8	32.3	32.3	9.0	5.4
Average Miami University student residing with his/her parents	6.0	29.3	32.9	19.2	3.0	3.6
Average Miami University student residing in his/her own residence	0.6	8.4	21.0	32.9	22.2	9.6

Alcohol-Related Blackouts

Alcohol-related blackouts are episodes of amnesia, during which subjects are capable of participating even in salient, emotionally charged events—as well as more mundane events—that they later cannot remember.⁶ Research indicates that approximately 50% have had an alcohol-related blackout⁷ in their lifetime, and in a sample of Miami students, approximately 20% of people who consumed alcohol in any given week had an alcohol-related blackout.⁸

Participants believed that an average of 26.76 (*SD* = 21.13) percent of students have had a blackout.

⁶ Goodwin, D. W. (1995). Alcohol amnesia. *Addiction*, 90, 315-317.

⁷ White, A. M., Jamieson-Drake, D. W., & Swartzwelder, H. S. (2002). Prevalence and correlates of alcohol-induced blackouts among college students: Results of an email survey. *Journal of American College Health*, 51, 117-131.

⁸ Ward, R. M., Cleveland, M. J., & Messman-Moore, T. L. (2016). Drinking motives and alcohol-induced blackouts among college women using longitudinal multilevel models. Symposium at the Research Society on Alcoholism, New Orleans, LA.

Beliefs about College Student Alcohol Consumption

After the descriptive norms and estimating the percent of student experiencing an alcohol-related blackout, faculty and staff rated their level of agreement with the statements below (1 = “strongly disagree,” 2 = “disagree,” 3 = “neither disagree nor agree,” 4 = “agree,” and 5 = “strongly agree”). These statements were developed by the Alcohol and Academics workgroup of the Alcohol Coordinating Committee. Data are presented in descending order from highest overall endorsement to lowest.

Examining group differences. Faculty, Unclassified Staff, and Classified Staff differed on a number of the items. Shaded rows indicate that there are statistically significant differences between groups.

Across all groups, respondents agreed with the statement “The university should be willing to put resources towards the intervention and prevention of alcohol abuse in college students.” Whereas all groups tended to disagree with the statement “Students at Miami work hard so they should be able to “play” hard,” faculty disagreed more than Unclassified Staff. In addition, all groups tended to disagree with the statement “Student alcohol use interferes with my ability to do my job effectively;” however faculty were more likely to agree than Unclassified Staff.

Across all groups, respondents disagreed with the statement “The ways college students consume alcohol is harmless.” Faculty were least likely to agree with the statement, “Faculty should discuss alcohol use with students in the classroom.” However, respondents agreed that “Faculty and/or staff can impact the alcohol culture on campus” with Unclassified Staff agreeing more than faculty.

There were no gender differences on any of the items.

Table 9. As a faculty or staff member, I believe...

		Overall		Faculty		U.C Staff		C. Staff	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
1.	The university should be willing to put resources towards the intervention and prevention of alcohol abuse in college students.	4.22	0.85	4.26	0.89	4.21	0.80	4.08	0.93
2.	The university has a role in curbing the alcohol culture on campus.	4.13	0.82	4.23	0.8	4.09	0.79	3.92	0.99
3.	There are ways to curb high-risk drinking.	4.00	0.82	4.07	0.86	3.98	0.75	3.83	0.98
4.	Faculty and/or staff can impact the alcohol culture on campus.	3.77	0.81	3.63	0.84	3.88	0.76	3.74	0.85
5.	I am a role model to students regarding alcohol use.	3.67	0.90	3.59	0.94	3.66	0.89	3.85	0.81
6.	Only students of legal age should consume alcohol.	3.67	1.07	3.57	1.14	3.66	1.05	4.03	0.86
7.	I am comfortable talking with students about high-risk alcohol or drug use.	3.66	1.00	3.57	1.04	3.65	0.99	3.80	0.87
8.	The university needs a stricter level of enforcement of alcohol abuse in college students.	3.61	0.94	3.62	1.01	3.58	0.88	3.70	0.94
9.	The academic calendar (i.e., timing of classes) can have an impact on the alcohol culture at Miami.	3.36	1.08	3.29	1.13	3.43	1.04	3.30	1.06

10.	The academic rigor (i.e., difficulty of classes) can have an impact on the alcohol culture at Miami.	3.27	1.05	3.23	1.09	3.31	1.04	3.13	0.97
11.	If I observe a student who has over consumed, it is part of my job responsibilities to intervene.	3.21	1.08	3.07	1.08	3.26	1.11	3.4	0.93
12.	Faculty should discuss alcohol use with students in the classroom.	3.17	1.03	2.91	1.01	3.28	1.02	3.34	0.94
13.	The email communications from administration about high risk drinking days (e.g., St. Patrick's day, Green Beer Day) changes how I approach my job on those days (e.g., adding course assignments; preparing personnel in my unit)	2.98	1.07	2.93	1.11	2.98	1.05	3.07	1.04
14.	High levels of alcohol consumption are to be expected from college students.	2.83	1.05	2.7	1.04	2.89	1.05	2.93	1.05
15.	What I do in my job may have an impact on students' high-risk alcohol use.	2.72	1.14	2.94	1.05	2.66	1.24	2.27	0.95
16.	I am confident intervening with students engaging in high-risk alcohol use when "off the clock" (e.g., being Uptown in a non-work context)	2.65	1.11	2.42	1.05	2.78	1.12	2.81	1.12
17.	The university has an appropriate level of enforcement of alcohol abuse in college students.	2.61	0.93	2.52	0.94	2.69	0.87	2.65	1.03
18.	Student alcohol consumption is a rite of passage.	2.57	1.07	2.62	1.11	2.51	1.05	2.51	1.00
19.	The university has an adequate intervention strategy for alcohol abuse in college students.	2.52	0.84	2.45	0.84	2.58	0.81	2.61	0.91
20.	Student alcohol use interferes with my ability to do my job effectively.	2.45	1.08	2.71	1.10	2.31	1.06	2.18	0.97
21.	There is an awareness on Miami University's campus of the difference between a student who has passed out vs. a student who has blacked out due to excessive drinking.	2.36	0.85	2.32	0.86	2.36	0.83	2.50	0.87
22.	Part of my job responsibilities entails prevention of high-risk drug and alcohol use.	2.33	1.13	2.4	1.08	2.32	1.24	2.14	0.88
23.	Students at Miami work hard so they should be able to "play" hard.	2.09	0.91	1.99	0.88	2.16	0.93	2.10	0.92
24.	The ways college students consume alcohol is harmless.	1.64	0.76	1.63	0.79	1.62	0.72	1.71	0.81

Although means and standard deviations can be helpful, another way to consider these data are by percentages of those agreeing, disagreeing, or being neutral. The same Belief about College Student Alcohol Consumption items are presented in that format below. Items are ordered as in Table 9.

Table 10. Percentages of faculty and staff endorsing belief statements about student alcohol use.

		Agree	Disagree
1.	The university should be willing to put resources towards the intervention and prevention of alcohol abuse in college students.	78.1	4.1
2.	The university has a role in curbing the alcohol culture on campus.	77.3	4.6
3.	There are ways to curb high-risk drinking.	73.3	5.4
4.	Faculty and/or staff can impact the alcohol culture on campus.	67.1	7.8
5.	I am a role model to students regarding alcohol use.	61.4	6.0
6.	Only students of legal age should consume alcohol.	56.3	14.3
7.	I am comfortable talking with students about high-risk alcohol or drug use.	60.2	14.7
8.	The university needs a stricter level of enforcement of alcohol abuse in college students.	51.2	10.2
9.	The academic calendar (i.e., timing of classes) can have an impact on the alcohol culture at Miami.	47.3	20.1
10.	The academic rigor (i.e., difficulty of classes) can have an impact on the alcohol culture at Miami.	43.2	23.0
11.	If I observe a student who has over consumed, it is part of my job responsibilities to intervene.	41.4	25.2
12.	Faculty should discuss alcohol use with students in the classroom.	37.6	25.7
13.	The email communications from administration about high risk drinking days (e.g., St. Patrick's day, Green Beer Day) changes how I approach my job on those days (e.g., adding course assignments; preparing personnel in my unit)	31.5	29.9
14.	High levels of alcohol consumption are to be expected from college students.	29.4	39.2
15.	What I do in my job may have an impact on students' high-risk alcohol use.	25.0	41.5
16.	I am confident intervening with students engaging in high-risk alcohol use when "off the clock" (e.g., being Uptown in a non-work context)	21.0	44.9
17.	The university has an appropriate level of enforcement of alcohol abuse in college students.	14.0	38.3
18.	Student alcohol consumption is a rite of passage.	19.8	43.5
19.	The university has an adequate intervention strategy for alcohol abuse in college students.	14.1	38.3
20.	Student alcohol use interferes with my ability to do my job effectively.	16.4	51.2
21.	There is an awareness on Miami University's campus of the difference between a student who has passed out vs. a student who has blacked out due to excessive drinking.	8.3	52.5
22.	Part of my job responsibilities entails prevention of high-risk drug and alcohol use.	15.2	56.5
23.	Students at Miami work hard so they should be able to "play" hard.	26.5	63.9
24.	The ways college students consume alcohol is harmless.	1.8	92.8
For these analyses, options "Agree" and "Strongly Agree" were combined into "Agree." Similarly, "Disagree" and "Strongly Disagree" were combined into "Disagree"			

Correlations with Age and Years at Miami.⁹ The Beliefs about College Student Alcohol Consumption items were correlated with the reported number of years employed at Miami and reported age. In general, most of the items were not related to age or years employed by Miami. In the table below, items that have a statistically significant relationship have stars next to the numerical value.

Correlational values are bounded by -1.0 and +1.0. Values closer to -1.0 or +1.0 mean stronger relationships. The strongest relationship is between years employed by the university and the statement, “Faculty and/or staff can impact the alcohol culture on campus,” $r(850) = -.12, p < .001$. Positive correlations indicate that higher levels on one variable correspond to higher values on the other variable. Negative correlations indicate that higher levels on one variable correspond to lower values on the other variable. For example, the previous correlation between years at Miami and perceived ability to impact the culture is a negative correlation. The more years an individual reported working at Miami the more likely they disagreed with the statement.

Table 11. Correlations between Belief items, Age, and Years Employed by Miami

		How many years have you been employed by Miami University?	How old are you?
	As a faculty or staff member, I believe...		
1	The university should be willing to put resources towards the intervention and prevention of alcohol abuse in college students.	-0.05	-0.02
2	The university has a role in curbing the alcohol culture on campus.	-0.03	0.06
3	There are ways to curb high-risk drinking.	-0.11**	-0.06*
4	Faculty and/or staff can impact the alcohol culture on campus.	-0.12***	-0.07*
5	I am a role model to students regarding alcohol use.	0.01	0.02
6	Only students of legal age should consume alcohol.	0.01	0.10**
7	I am comfortable talking with students about high-risk alcohol or drug use.	-0.04	-0.004
8	The university needs a stricter level of enforcement of alcohol abuse in college students.	-0.02	0.01
9	The academic calendar (i.e., timing of classes) can have an impact on the alcohol culture at Miami.	-0.01	0.003
10	The academic rigor (i.e., difficulty of classes) can have an impact on the alcohol culture at Miami.	-0.003	-0.05
11	If I observe a student who has over consumed, it is part of my job responsibilities to intervene.	-0.07*	-0.04
12	Faculty should discuss alcohol use with students in the classroom.	-0.04	-0.06
13	The email communications from administration about high risk drinking days (e.g., St. Patrick's day, Green Beer Day) changes how I approach my job on those days (e.g., adding course assignments; preparing personnel in my unit)	-0.09**	-0.12***
14	High levels of alcohol consumption are to be expected from college students.	-0.01	-0.07*
15	What I do in my job may have an impact on students' high-risk alcohol use.	-0.06	-0.08**
16	I am confident intervening with students engaging in high-risk alcohol use when “off the clock” (e.g., being Uptown in a non-work context)	-0.09**	-0.02
17	The university has an appropriate level of enforcement of alcohol abuse in college students.	-0.01	-0.01

⁹ *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$

18	Student alcohol consumption is a rite of passage.	0.11***	0.10***
19	The university has an adequate intervention strategy for alcohol abuse in college students.	-0.06	-0.05
20	Student alcohol use interferes with my ability to do my job effectively.	-0.03	-0.05
21	There is an awareness on Miami University's campus of the difference between a student who has passed out vs. a student who has blacked out due to excessive drinking.	-0.001	0.02
22	Part of my job responsibilities entails prevention of high-risk drug and alcohol use.	-0.06	-0.06
23	Students at Miami work hard so they should be able to "play" hard.	0.001	-0.04
24	The ways college students consume alcohol is harmless.	-0.02	-0.06*

Intervention

Faculty and staff indicated how they would respond to an intoxicated student in a variety of scenarios. They could choose as many responses as they wanted. Most endorsed responses are highlighted.

Table 12. Interventions for Intoxicated Students¹⁰

What would you do when you encounter an intoxicated student and...	Call the police	Try to get the student help	Ignore the situation	See if someone else is helping them
It is late night and on campus	21.6	40.3	8.4	29.8
The student is cooperative	6.0	56.1	11.6	25.4
The student is combative	73.2	15.4	3.7	7.9
It is during the day and impacting the classroom environment	52.5	38.4	0.3	4.2
The student is verbally abusive	66.6	23.2	4.4	4.9

Experiences with Intoxicated Students

Faculty and staff indicated in which types of situations they experienced intoxicated students. In addition, they reported the frequency of these situations and how they responded.

Have you ever had a student come to class intoxicated? Approximately 21.3% of faculty and staff indicated that an intoxicated student had come to class. Of these respondents, 80.8% indicated that this happened once a semester or less. The most common responses to the behavior was to ignore it, let them sleep, or ask the student to leave. Very few responses indicated that the incident was reported to the Office of Student Ethics and Conflict Resolution or police. The most common occasion mentioned was Green Beer Day.

Have you ever had a student come to class intoxicated and be disruptive during class? A small percentage of faculty and staff said, "yes" (3.5%). In response to this situation, faculty and staff indicated that they called the police, asked the student to leave, or did nothing.

Have you ever had a student come to office hours intoxicated? Again, a small percentage of faculty and staff said, "yes" (6.5%). In response, the student was asked to leave and police were called. Many responses to this question described instances where a student came to work under the influence.

Have you ever encountered an intoxicated student on campus (e.g., in the dining hall, at the library...). More faculty and staff have had this experience, with 36.4% selecting "yes." Approximately 68.8% of these faculty and staff indicated that this occurred once a semester or less. Responses to the situation included

¹⁰ Due to the "choose all that apply" directions, rows do not sum to 100%.

assessing the level of intoxication in the student, calling the police, doing nothing, ignoring it, checking that they had someone to take care of them, and telling the student to leave.

True and False Statements Concerning Alcohol Policies on Campus

The Alcohol and Academic workgroup of the Alcohol Coordinating Committee wrote items to examine faculty and staff awareness of alcohol policies. Many of the statement reflect experiences of committee members while employed at Miami. In some of the scenarios, a clear true or false “correct” answer was not possible. The most “correct” answer is shaded in the table below with a link to the applicable policy (if one exists) appears below each item.

Table 13. Alcohol Policies – Percentages Endorsing True or False

		True	False
1	All campus residence halls are alcohol free. http://miamioh.edu/student-life/oescr/faqs/index.html	50.7	41.5
2	All campus academic buildings are alcohol free. http://blogs.miamioh.edu/miamipolicies/?p=362	56.6	35.3
3	According to the Global Initiatives policy, "students of legal age, who are consuming alcohol in a host country, must do so responsibly, respecting the health and safety of self, others, and the laws of their country." In this policy, "legal age" refers to legal age in the United States. https://www.units.miamioh.edu/gli/faculty/documents/SAGuidelines2014.pdf	57.4	34.2
4	Miami is a “dry campus.” http://miamioh.edu/student-life/oescr/faqs/index.html	18.9	73.3
5	During an international workshop, a local partner (school or company) hosts a reception for Miami students and faculty during which alcohol is served. Assuming all students are of legal drinking age in the host country, this is an acceptable event. https://www.units.miamioh.edu/gli/faculty/documents/SAGuidelines2014.pdf	56.2	36.1
6	Students on an international workshop purchase alcohol in a local establishment. Given that they are of legal drinking age in the host country, it is acceptable for program faculty to join these students.	37.0	53.8
7	A department hosts a guest speaker on the Oxford campus and a small group, including the speaker and a few faculty and students, have dinner uptown following the lecture. The students are underage, so they cannot drink, but it is permissible for the guest lecturer to order a glass of wine with dinner. It is likewise permissible for faculty to order a glass of wine. http://blogs.miamioh.edu/miamipolicies/?p=2159	76.1	15.5
8	Faculty or staff members or students are permitted to consume alcohol at Goggin and Yager Stadium in press box and or club level seating. http://blogs.miamioh.edu/miamipolicies/?p=2159	52.4	36.1
9	A department hosts a guest speaker on the Oxford campus and a small group, including the speaker and a few faculty and students, have dinner uptown following the lecture. The students are graduate students, so they can legally drink. Given that all of the participants are of legal drinking age and the dinner is off-campus, the entire group may consume alcohol in this setting. No explicit policy exists	76.1	15.5
10	Drinking with students that are employed in your unit is permissible. No explicit policy exists	19.3	70.8
11	An academic department hosts a faculty-only get-together at the end of the week in the department conference room to honor newly promoted colleagues, and alcohol is served. This event can be held at the discretion of the department chair given that the full group is of legal drinking age and assuming no students are involved. http://blogs.miamioh.edu/miamipolicies/?p=2159	60.2	30.7