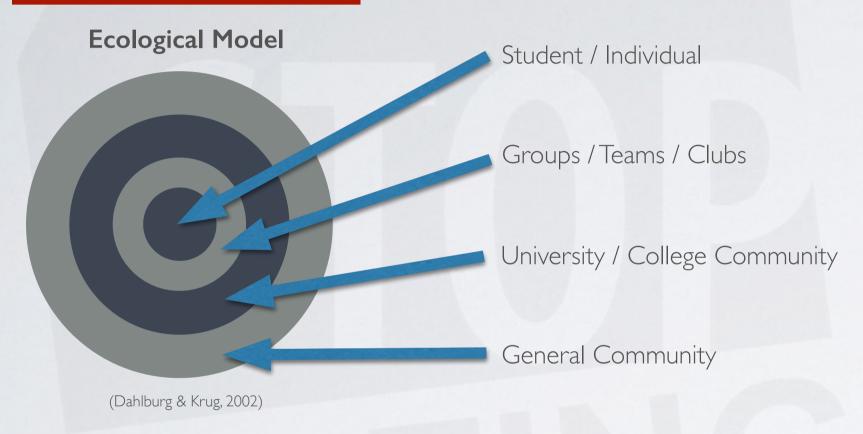
ISSUES & PREVENTION



Identifying The Gap:
Students rarely identify their experiences as hazing. More than 9 out of 10 students who experienced hazing do not consider themselves to have been hazed.



Effective hazing prevention includes a collaborative and comprehensive approach that engages diverse stakeholders in efforts to address hazing and related issues on multiple levels: individual, group, institutional, and community.

For more information, please visit

www.stophazing.org

Connect: info@stophazing.org @stophazing www.facebook.com/stophazing







Hazing Prevention Guide & Fact Sheet:

Promoting Positive & Safe Campus Climates





INTERPERSONALVIOLENCE

What is Hazing?

Hazing is "any activity expected of someone joining or participating in a group that humiliates, degrades, abuses or endangers them regardless of a person's willingness to participate." (Hoover & Pollard, 1999)

How does hazing relate to other forms of violence? How does hazing relate to Title IX and sexual assault prevention?

Hazing

- To gain membership in a group
- Sometimes aggressive
- Not always intended or perceived to cause harm
- Not always repeated over time

Bullying

Forms of

Power

imbalance

Physical

Verbal

Social

- Not tied to gaining membership in a youth violence group
 - Unwanted aggressive behavior
 - Intended or perceived to cause harm
 - Repeated over time

(Olweus, 1999)

Hazing, bullying, and sexual assault are all forms of interpersonal violence. While not all instances of sexual assault involve hazing and not all instances of hazing involve sexual assault, there is an important connection between them and sexual assault is certainly one of the many weapons used in the hazing arsenal. According to Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence, "understanding the overlapping causes of violence and the things that can protect people and communities is important, and can help us better address violence in all its forms'' (Wilkins, Tsao, Hertz, Davis, & Klevens, 2014).

Hazing Continuum

Recognition

Intimidation

- **Assigning demerits**
- Silence periods with implied threats for violation
- Socially isolating new members
- Demeaning names
- Expecting certain items to always be in one's possession

Harassment

- Verbal abuse
- Threats or implied threats
- Asking new members to wear embarrassing attire
- Skit nights with degrading or humiliating acts
- Sleep deprivation
- Sexual simulations

Violent

- Forced consumption of alcohol or drugs
- Beating and paddling
- **Branding**
- Forced ingestion of vile substances
- Water intoxication
- Abduction / kidnaps
- Sexual assault

Frequency

(Allan, 2015)

HAZING PREVENTION CONSORTIUM



HAZING QUICK FACTS

55%

(Allan & Madden, 2008)

More than half of college students involved in clubs, teams, and groups experience hazing such as:

- Participate in a drinking game
- Associate with specific people and not others
- Act as a personal servant to other members
- Be deprived of sleep
- Attend a skit night or roast where other members are humiliated
- Be yelled, screamed, or cursed at by other members
- Simulate sex acts

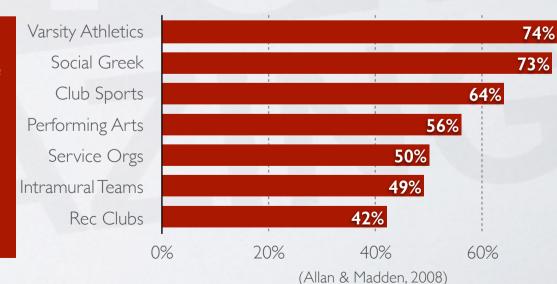
Students view hazing as part of campus culture.



Some hazing involves highrisk and potentially illegal activities — including coerced consumption of alcohol, sexual assault, sexual harassment, battery, and kidnapping

Hazing occurs across a range of student groups

Students come to college having experienced hazing. 47% of students experienced at least one instance of hazing in high



(Allan & Madden, 2008)

school.

PREVENTION



80%