

HAZING IN VIEW:



High School Students at Risk

@stophazing



BACKGROUND

These findings are derived from the National Study on Student Hazing (Allan & Madden, 2008). The analysis is based on survey responses from 11,482 post-secondary students on 53 campuses across the United States and more than 300 interviews with staff and students from 18 of those campuses.

Data gathering focused on the nature and prevalence of hazing among students in both secondary and postsecondary settings. Data on high school hazing are derived from college students reflecting back on their high school experiences.

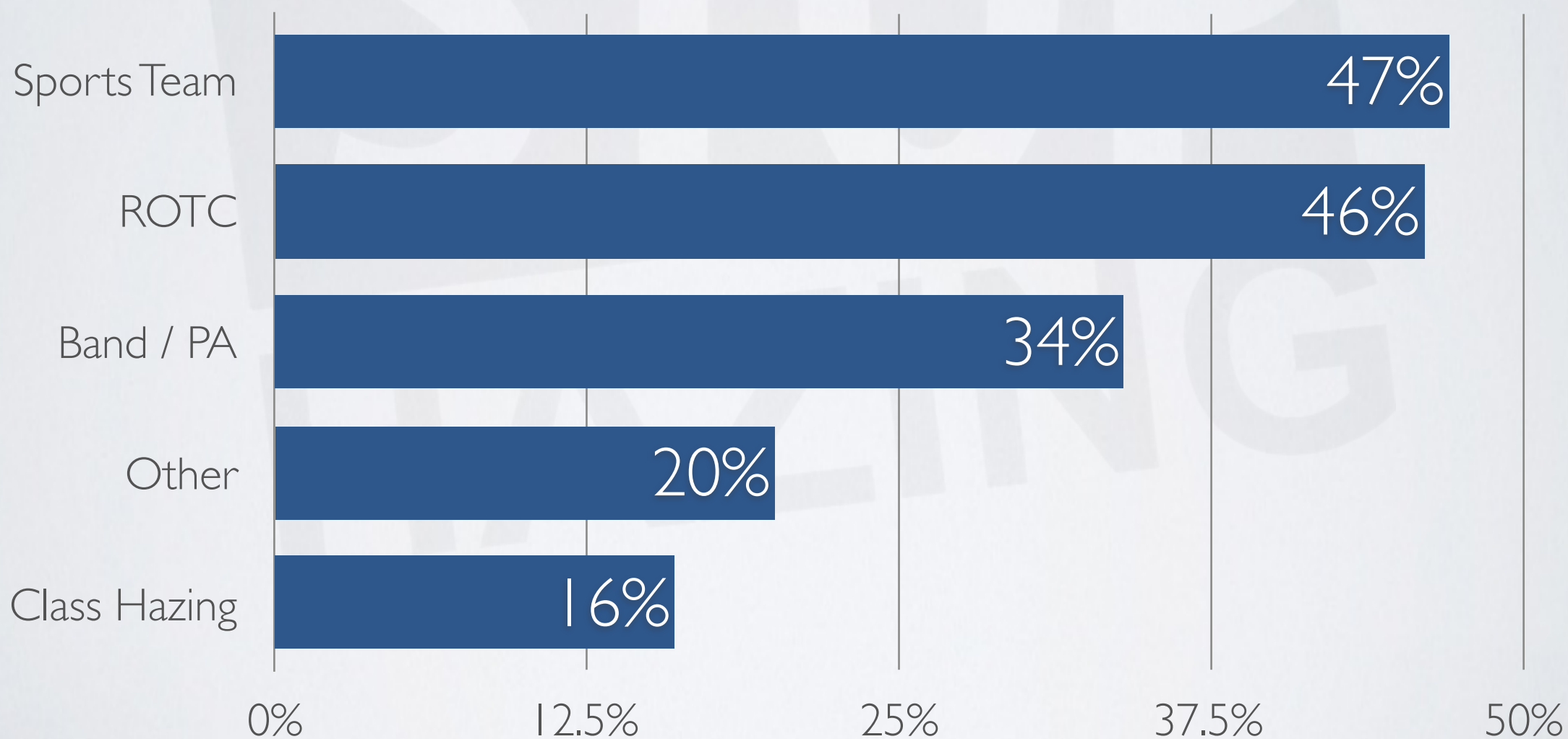
It is not uncommon to find the term hazing used synonymously with bullying. While similarities exist between hazing and bullying, hazing is a term that carries a particular meaning pertaining to certain types of behaviors that occur in the context of groups. More specifically, the term “hazing” refers to any activity expected of someone joining a group (or to maintain full status in a group) that humiliates, degrades, or risks emotional and/or physical harm, regardless of the person’s willingness to participate.

KEY FINDINGS

47%

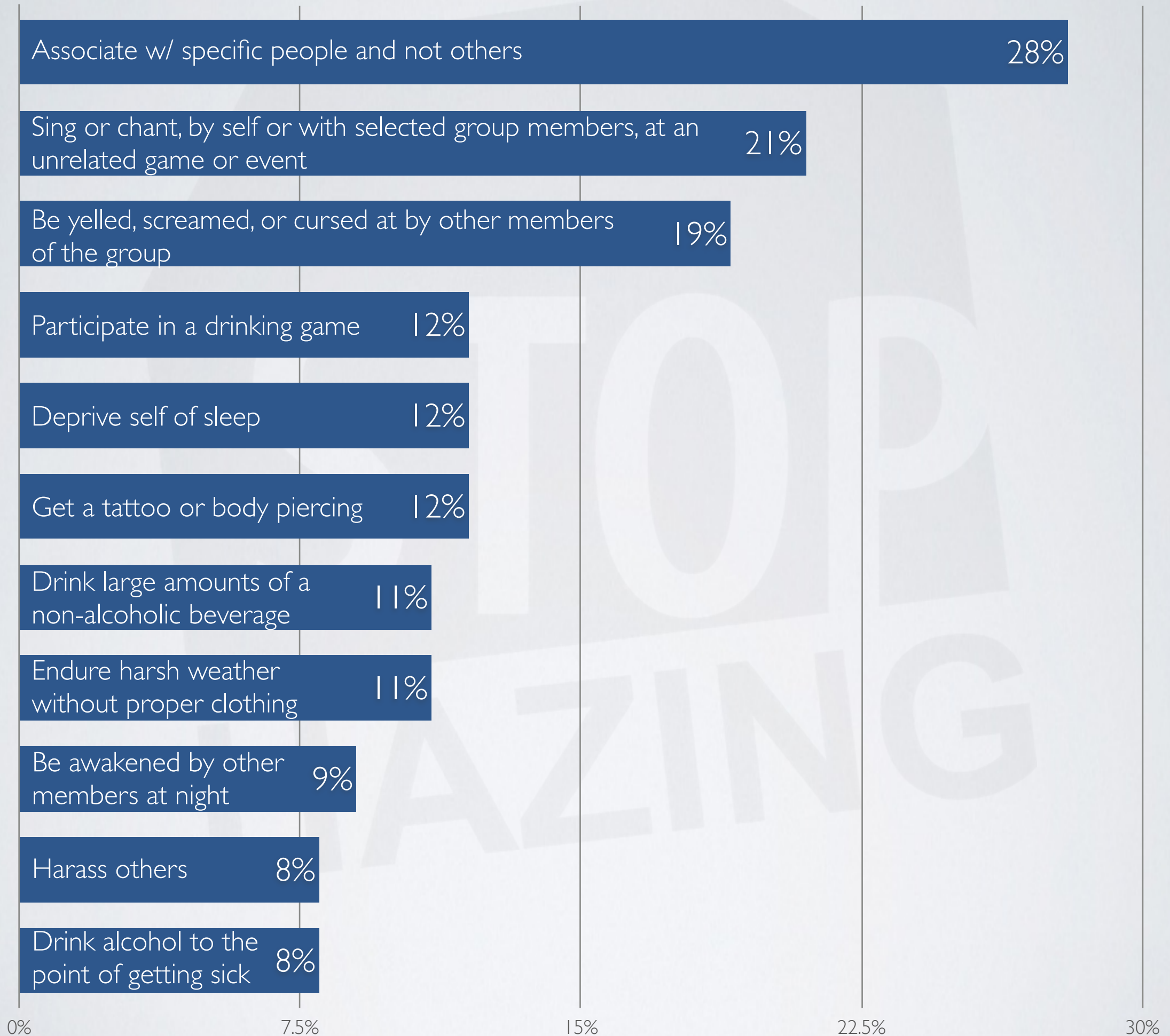
I. Forty-seven percent of students say they were hazed while in high school. This mirrors the results of a 2000 study conducted by Nadine Hoover and Norm Pollard that showed that 48% of high school students belonging to groups experienced hazing.

II. Hazing occurs across a range of co-curricular high school activities including: athletics, ROTC, band / performing arts, and other school activities. Additionally, 16% of students experienced class hazing—meaning an initiation into the high school itself.



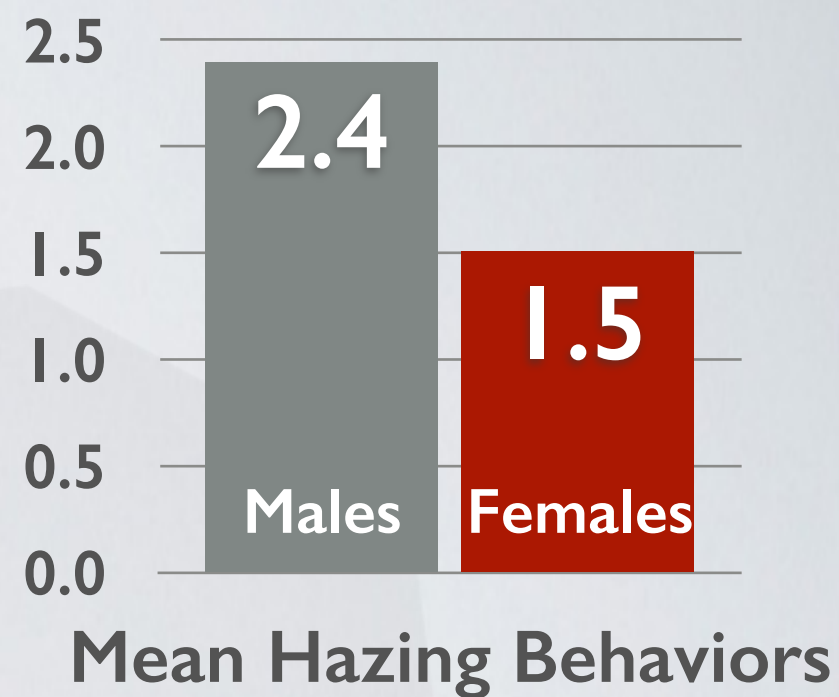
KEY FINDINGS

III. Hazing behaviors in high school range in nature and can include dangerous and illegal activities. The most frequently reported behaviors were:

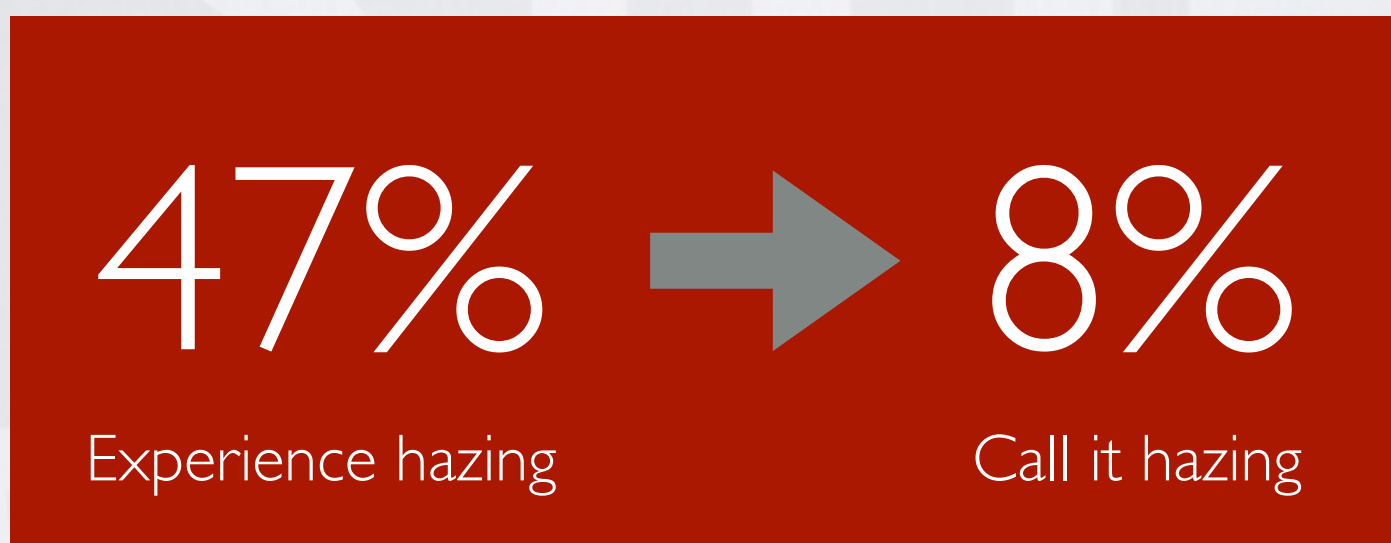


KEY FINDINGS

IV. Fifty-one percent of male respondents and forty-five percent of female respondents reported experiencing hazing in high school. The mean number of hazing behaviors experienced by males (2.4) was significantly higher than females (1.5).



V. A gap exists between student experiences of hazing and their recognition of specific behaviors as hazing and/or their willingness to label it as such. Eight out of ten individuals who reported experiencing a specific hazing behavior while in high school did not consider her/himself to have been hazed.



VI. A significant amount of hazing appears to occur “In View” of adults both in school and in the community. For example, class hazing of new students.

FOR MORE INFO

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