



University of Arizona
Campus Hazing Survey Report
April 2022



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Introduction

This report summarizes the results of a survey with University of Arizona (UA) students to examine experiences and attitudes related to hazing. The survey consisted of 39 questions administered online. When possible, the results of the survey are compared to baseline data from a 2008 national study (National Study), *Examining and Transforming Campus Hazing Cultures*, where respondents reported on their experiences joining a range of student organizations. This national study included 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. Additionally, the results of the survey are also compared to the 2013 University of Arizona Campus Hazing Survey (UA 2013) results and aggregated data from the members of the first cohort of the Hazing Prevention Consortium (HPC 1). The 2013 University of Arizona Campus Hazing Survey included responses from 660 students, with 500 completing the survey. HPC Cohort 1 data includes responses from 5,880 students at seven of the eight institutions comprising the initial cohort of the Hazing Prevention Consortium. University of Arizona was a member of the first cohort of the HPC and HPC 1 data were collected between 2012 and 2014. An overview of the national study, including methodology and findings, is provided in Appendix C. Further information regarding this study, the Hazing Prevention Consortium, and hazing in general can be found at www.stophazing.org

Campus Data

The University of Arizona campus hazing survey was launched on February 2, 2022 and closed on February 11, 2022. Of the 14,546 UA students invited to participate, a total of 1,007 agreed to participate, resulting in a response rate of 6.9%. Of the 1,007 who agreed to participate, 930 indicated that they were full-time, undergraduate students between the ages of 18-25. Of the 930 eligible students who began the survey, 759 completed it, resulting in a completion rate of 81.6%. These figures generally align with rates from the national survey and previous student surveys.

Respondent Demographics

Tables 1 through 7 provide information on the demographics of University of Arizona respondents. Sample sizes (n) for some questions might be smaller than the eligible population of 930 due to the fact that respondents were not required to provide information such as gender identity, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity in order to be eligible for inclusion in the survey results.

Table 1. Gender

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (National Study)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Female	671	73.2%	64%	66.5%	59.6%
Male	203	22.1%	36%	33.0%	40.3%
Non-binary and/or gender non-conforming	29	3.2%	NA*	NA*	NA*
Transgender	7	0.8%	NA*	0.5%	0.2%
Queer	4	0.4%	NA*	NA*	NA*
Not listed	3	0.3%	NA*	NA*	NA*

n=917

* Not included in 2008 National Study, UA 2013, and/or HPC 1

Table 2. Age

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
18-22 years old	880	94.6%	93.2%	96.3%
23-25 years old	50	5.4%	6.8%	3.7%

n=930

Table 3. Race/Ethnicity

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (National Study)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
White	448	49.2%	75%	52.1%	72.9%
Hispanic / Latino	230	25.2%	5%	21.4%	8.2%
Asian	112	12.3%	7%	12.5%	9.1%
Multi-racial	76	8.3%	5%	8.3%	4.7%
Black or African American (non-Hispanic)	21	2.3%	3%	3.5%	3.4%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7	0.8%	<1%	0.5%	0.4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	0.4%	<1%	0.3%	0.2%
Not listed	13	1.4%	NA*	NA*	0.9%

n=911

*Not included in 2008 National Study, UA 2013, and/or HPC 1



Table 4. Sexual Orientation

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)
Asexual	53	5.8%
Bisexual	102	11.2%
Gay	15	1.6%
Heterosexual	623	68.3%
Lesbian	15	1.6%
Pansexual	28	3.1%
Queer	19	2.1%
Unsure / Questioning	34	3.7%
Not listed	23	2.5%

n=912

Table 5. Matriculation Year

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (National Study)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
1 st -year undergraduate student	306	32.9%	30%	21.5%	23.9%
2 nd -year undergraduate student	216	23.2%	23%	13.9%	24.5%
3 rd -year undergraduate student	209	22.5%	23%	23.8%	25.2%
4 th -year undergraduate student	171	18.4%	18%	34.0%	22.5%
5 th -year undergraduate student	20	2.2%	NA*	5.9%	3.4%
6 th -year undergraduate student	8	0.9%	NA*	0.9%	0.5%

n=930

*Six percent of students in the 2008 National Study indicated they were an undergraduate for more than 4 years.

Table 6. Housing Status

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Off campus in a shared residence with other students	287	31.6%	48.2%	38.2%
Off campus with family or alone	278	30.6%	27.1%	12.1%
On-campus in a residence hall/apartment	263	28.9%	20.7%	37.0%
In a sorority or fraternity house	34	3.7%	2.3%	6.9%
On-campus special group housing (e.g., honors housing)	24	2.6%	0.9%	3.7%
Off campus in affiliated housing	23	2.5%	NA*	1.7%

n=909

*Not included in 2008 National Study, UA 2013, and/or HPC 1

Table 7. Cumulative GPA

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
2.0 or below	37	4.1%	1.7%	1.8%
2.1-2.5	39	4.3%	5.3%	6.3%
2.6-3.0	111	12.3%	17.4%	18.1%
3.1-3.5	211	23.4%	32.4%	36.8%
3.6-4.0	503	55.8%	43.3%	36.8%

n=901

Group Affiliation

A total of 907 students provided information on the types of organizations they had been involved with since attending the University of Arizona, with 657 (72.4%) indicating they had been involved with at least one organization. Of the 657 students who indicated they had been involved in at least one organization, 647 (98.5%) identified an organization in which they had been most involved, referred to as their “primary organization” throughout the remainder of this report. Tables 8, 9, and 10 provide information on involvement in student organizations for the respondents.

Table 8. Group Affiliation: Previous or Current Membership

	n	Percentage
Academic club (e.g., Golden Key, Society for Women Engineers)	251	27.7%
Fraternity or sorority	210	23.2%
Social club (e.g., gaming club)	149	16.4%
Service club or organization	129	14.2%
Faith-based organization	91	10.0%
Honor society	91	10.0%
Intramural or recreation team	74	8.2%
Student government or other student leadership organization	72	7.9%
Culturally-based organization	66	7.3%
Club sport (e.g., rugby)	59	6.5%
Band or other performing arts organization (e.g., acapella group, chorus, drama, dance team)	51	5.6%
Service or professional fraternity or sorority	38	4.2%
Political organization	22	2.4%
Varsity athletic team	11	1.2%
ROTC or other military organization	8	0.9%
Other	42	4.6%
Do not or have not belonged to any organizations	250	27.6%

n=907



Table 9. Group Affiliation: Primary Organization

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)
Fraternity or sorority	166	25.7%	14.2%
Academic club (e.g., Golden Key, Society for Women Engineers)	103	15.9%	22.2%
Social club (e.g., gaming club)	58	9.0%	NA*
Service club or organization	56	8.7%	NA*
Faith-based organization	44	6.8%	10.4%
Club sport (e.g., rugby)	34	5.3%	6.0%
Band or other performing arts organization (e.g., acapella group, chorus, drama, dance team)	31	4.8%	7.0%
Student government or other student leadership organization	28	4.3%	NA*
Culturally-based organization	25	3.9%	NA*
Honor society	22	3.4%	6.2%
Intramural or recreation team	20	3.1%	6.0%
Service or professional fraternity or sorority	11	1.7%	4.2%
Varsity athletic team	10	1.5%	2.8%
ROTC or other military organization	7	1.1%	2.2%
Political organization	5	0.8%	NA*
Other	27	4.2%	19.0%

n=647

*Not included in 2008 National Study, UA 2013, and/or HPC 1

4.2% (n=27) of students chose “other” to describe their primary organization at the University of Arizona. Types of organizations most frequently mentioned in this section included campus media (n=3, 0.5%), a first-generation college student support group (n=2, 0.3%), and on-campus jobs (n=2, 0.3%).

Table 10. Experience as a Member of the Organization

	n	Percentage
Extremely positive	263	40.6%
Positive	290	44.8%
Slightly positive	49	7.6%
Neither positive nor negative	29	4.5%
Slightly negative	6	0.9%
Negative	6	0.9%
Extremely negative	4	0.6%

n=647

Hazing Behaviors and Group Membership

Students who indicated they belonged to a student team or organization were given a list of 36 behaviors which met the provided definition of hazing and were asked if the behavior happened

to them or others in the group. A total of 647 students indicated a team or an organization with which they had been most involved. Of these, 574 students (88.7%) responded to the questions about specific behaviors they may have encountered to join or maintain membership in that primary team or organization. Tables 11a and 11b list the most frequently experienced behaviors for all students at the University of Arizona now and in 2013. Tables 12 and 13 list the most frequently reported behaviors by respondents identifying as men and women. When available, the frequency of these hazing behaviors at the University of Arizona has been compared with data from the 2008 National Study and HPC Cohort 1. The full set of students' responses to behavior questions can be found in Appendix A.

Table 11a. Most Frequently Experienced Hazing Behaviors

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (National Study)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Sing or chant, by yourself or with other new members, in a public situation that is not a related event, game, or practice	63 / 572	11.0%	17%	6.1%
Associate with specific people and not others	49 / 570	8.6%	12%	8.7%
Participate in a drinking game	47 / 556	8.5%	26%	9.8%
Drink large amounts of an alcoholic beverage	39 / 558	7.0%	12%	5.8%
Be yelled, screamed, or cursed at by other members	32 / 571	5.6%	10%	7.6%
Attend a skit night or roast where other members are humiliated	30 / 573	5.2%	6%	6.5%
Be deprived of sleep	28 / 571	4.9%	11%	5.8%
Be awakened at night by other members	24 / 567	4.2%	9%	5.4%
Drink or eat gross stuff	22 / 558	3.9%	NA*	2.7%
Endure harsh weather conditions without proper clothing	22 / 569	3.9%	6%	2.7%

n=556-573

*Not in the top 10 hazing behaviors for all students in the National Study



Table 11b. Most Frequently Experienced Hazing Behaviors (UA 2013)

	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (National Study)
Associate with specific people and not others	10.3%	12%
Participate in a drinking game	6.9%	26%
Act as a personal servant to other members	6.2%	5%
Be deprived of sleep	4.7%	11%
Be yelled, screamed, or cursed at by other members	4.0%	10%
Attend a skit night or roast where other members are humiliated	3.7%	6%
Do sex acts with other gender	3.5%	6%
Sing or chant, by yourself or with other new members in a public situation that is not a related event, game, or practice	3.5%	17%
Be awakened at night by other members	3.0%	9%
Drink large amounts of an alcoholic beverage	3.0%	12%

Table 12. Most Frequently Experienced Hazing Behaviors: Men

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (National Study)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Associate with specific people and not others	16 / 124	12.9%	14%	13.0%	9.1%
Sing or chant, by yourself or with other new members in a public situation that is not a related event, game, or practice	15 / 125	12.0%	19%	NA*	8.7%
Drink large amounts of an alcoholic beverage	14 / 119	11.8%	17%	6.9%	8.9%
Be deprived of sleep	14 / 124	11.3%	13%	8.6%	7.5%
Be yelled, screamed, or cursed at by other members	13 / 125	10.4%	16%	7.8%	11.1%

n=119-125

*Not in the top 10 hazing behaviors for men in the 2013 University of Arizona Campus Hazing Survey

Table 13. Most Frequently Experienced Hazing Behaviors: Women

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (National Study)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Sing or chant, by yourself or with other new members in a public situation that is not a related event, game, or practice	44 / 422	10.4%	16%	3.8%	4.5%
Participate in a drinking game	32 / 414	7.7%	23%	4.2%	7.0%
Associate with specific people and not others	30 / 421	7.1%	10%	4.9%	8.4%
Drink large amounts of an alcoholic beverage	23 / 413	5.6%	9%	NA*	3.8%
Be yelled, screamed, or cursed at by other members	18 / 420	4.3%	6%	2.5%	5.3%

n=413-422

*Not in the top 10 hazing behaviors for women in the 2013 University of Arizona Campus Hazing Survey

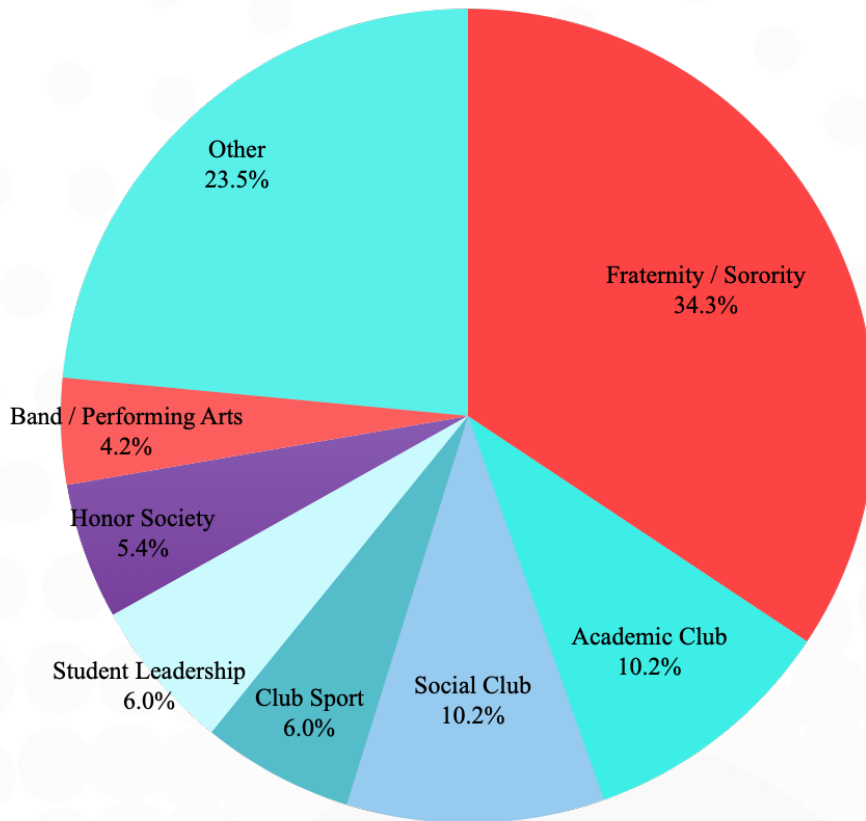
In total, 28.9% (n=166) of the 574 University of Arizona students who responded to questions about specific behaviors required to join or maintain membership in the organization with which they were most involved, experienced at least one behavior meeting the definition of hazing. Over 35% (35.2%, n=44) of the 125 students who identified as men and 26.0% (n=110) of the 423 students who identified as women experienced hazing. In the 2008 National Study, 55% of respondents were hazed, with 61% of men and 52% of women reporting experiencing hazing behaviors. In the initial cohort of the HPC, 26.0% of respondents were hazed, with 32.4% of men and 22.0% of women reporting experiencing hazing behaviors. In the 2013 University of Arizona Campus Hazing Survey, 31% of men and 20% of women—23% of students overall—experienced hazing. Table 14 and Figure 1 provide information on the student organizations or teams in which students report hazing behaviors to have occurred.

Table 14. Hazing in Organizations

	Hazed / Total Participants	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (National Study)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
ROTC or other military organization	4 / 6	66.7%	NA*	30.0%	25.0%
Varsity athletic team	5 / 8	62.5%	74%	30.0%	42.7%
Honor society	9 / 22	40.9%	20%	19.1%	17.7%
Political organization	2 / 5	40.0%	NA*	NA*	0.0%
Student government or other student leadership organization	10 / 26	38.5%	NA*	NA*	27.4%
Fraternity or sorority	57 / 151	37.7%	73%	32.0%	38.3%
Club sport	10 / 28	35.7%	64%	34.8%	29.5%
Intramural or recreation team	6 / 17	35.3%	49%	34.6%	26.6%
Social club	17 / 50	34.0%	NA*	NA*	18.0%
Service or professional fraternity or sorority	3 / 10	30.0%	50%	35.3%	26.2%
Band or other performing arts organization	7 / 26	26.9%	56%	31.0%	27.2%
Culturally-based organization	5 / 23	21.7%	NA*	NA*	24.4%
Academic club	17 / 87	19.5%	28%	17.0%	13.8%
Faith-based organization	5 / 42	11.9%	NA*	19.5%	18.1%
Service club or organization	5 / 52	9.6%	NA*	NA*	17.3%
Other	4 / 21	19.0%	30%	13.2%	16.4%

*Not included in 2008 National Study, UA 2013, and/or HPC 1

Figure 1. Organization Affiliation of Students Experiencing Hazing Behaviors



n=166

Students were also asked whether they were aware of the hazing activities (behaviors in the survey other than group outings and alcohol-free activities) prior to joining their team or organization. Responses are based only on students who indicated at least one hazing activity had happened to them or others in the group. Results are provided in Table 15.

Table 15. Students Aware of Hazing Activities Prior to Joining Organization or Team

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Yes	37	36.6%	31.4%	33.2%
No	38	37.6%	31.4%	27.0%
Somewhat	26	25.7%	37.3%	39.8%

n=101

When, Where, and Who

The following figures and tables describe the time of day and location when students reported that hazing activities took place, as well as the level of awareness from a group advisor and alumni presence. Survey information regarding the posting of photos on social media sites is also included in Tables 18 and 19. Information regarding whom students talked to about the hazing activities is provided in Table 22.

Table 16. Location of Hazing Activities

	n	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Off campus in a private residence (e.g., fraternity or sorority house, sports team member residence, apartment)	40	44.9%	40.0%	57.1%
On campus in a public building (e.g., dining hall, classrooms, student union)	20	22.5%	17.0%	14.3%
On campus in an outdoor public space	12	13.5%	18.0%	18.8%
Off campus public space (e.g., shopping mall, park, woods)	9	10.1%	18.0%	14.9%
On campus in a dorm or other private living area	8	9.0%	7.0%	11.8%

n=89

Table 17. When Hazing Occurred

	n	Percentage
In the morning (4am-10am)	4	4.5%
In the late morning / afternoon (10am-4pm)	13	14.8%
In the evening (4pm-10pm)	43	48.9%
At night (10pm-4am)	28	31.8%

n=88

Table 18. Posted Pictures of the Groups' Hazing on Social Media Sites or Applications

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Yes	21	22.8%	25.0%	18.4%
No	71	77.2%	75.0%	81.6%

n=92

Table 19. Others Posted Pictures on Social Media Sites or Applications

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Yes	21	22.8%	39.0%	28.5%
No	40	43.5%	41.0%	49.6%
Not sure	31	33.7%	20.0%	21.9%

n=92

Table 20. Coach/Advisor Awareness and Involvement

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Present and involved in the activity	15	15.0%	19.6%	19.6%
Aware of the activity but not present	14	14.0%	17.6%	14.6%
Group does not have a coach or advisor	11	11.0%	NA*	7.2%
Present but not involved during the activity	5	5.0%	13.7%	8.3%
None of the above	55	55.0%	49.0%	50.3%

n=100

*Not included in 2008 National Study, UA 2013, and/or HPC 1

Table 21. Alumni Present During Hazing

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Yes	31	31.0%	33.3%	29.0%
No	69	69.0%	66.7%	71.0%

n=100

Table 22. Did You Talk with any of the Following about Your Experience?

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (National Study)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Another member	49	64.5%	41%	65.3%	75.4%
Boyfriend, girlfriend, or partner	32	42.1%	NA*	46.9%	48.3%
Friend not on team or in group	29	38.2%	48%	61.2%	67.6%
Family member	18	23.7%	26%	44.9%	48.9%
Team captain or student leader	7	9.2%	13%	42.9%	39.9%
Coach or advisor	5	6.6%	7%	20.4%	18.0%
Counselor	4	5.3%	NA*	8.2%	5.4%
University staff or faculty	2	2.6%	5%	8.2%	8.5%
Police officer	2	2.6%	5%	0.0%	1.6%
RA (resident advisor)	1	1.3%	NA*	NA*	4.5%
Other	7	9.2%	NA*	NA*	NA*

n=76

*Not included in 2008 National Study, UA 2013, and/or HPC 1

Perceived Outcomes of Hazing Experience

Students were asked about the outcomes they experienced as a result of participating in behaviors required or encouraged when joining the team or organization. Results are provided in Tables 23 and 24.

Table 23. Perceived Positive Outcomes of Participating in Hazing Behaviors

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (National Study)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Feel more like a part of the team or group	40	58.8%	40.0%	56.8%	62.8%
Gain valuable experience	26	38.2%	NA*	NA*	NA*
Develop valuable skills	25	36.8%	NA*	NA*	NA*
Feel confident	23	33.8%	NA*	NA*	NA*
Feel stronger	23	33.8%	18%	37.8%	35.7%
Feel a sense of accomplishment	22	32.4%	22%	56.8%	54.0%
Do better in classes	11	16.2%	15%	37.8%	29.6%
None of the above	12	17.6%	NA*	NA*	NA*

n=68

*Not included in 2008 National Study, UA 2013, and/or HPC 1



Table 24. Perceived Negative Outcomes of Participating in Hazing Behaviors

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (National Study)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Feel stressed	14	20.6%	11%	13.5%	26.4%
Feel less like a part of the team or group	12	17.6%	NA*	NA*	NA*
Quit the team, club, or organization and/or consider transferring	9	13.2%	NA*	NA*	NA*
Have difficulty sleeping	8	11.8%	4%	5.4%	8.7%
Feel ashamed, guilty, or depressed	7	10.3%	NA*	8.1%	4.7%
Feel humiliated or degraded	7	10.3%	3%	5.4%	9.0%
Have problems in your relationships with friends and/or family	7	10.3%	8%	8.1%	4.5%
Have trouble with academics	4	5.9%	4%	8.1%	12.6%
Feel in danger	3	4.4%	2%	2.7%	2.9%
Incur physical injuries	1	1.5%	3%	2.7%	2.9%
None of the above	40	58.8%	NA*	NA*	NA*

n=68

*Not included in 2008 National Study, UA 2013, and/or HPC 1

Behaviors of Other Groups on Campus

Students were asked about their awareness of other groups participating in behaviors to initiate new members. The results are reported in Tables 25 and 26.

Table 25. Heard of Other Teams or Organizations on Campus Engaging in Activities to Initiate New Members

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (National Study)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Yes	431	55.0%	69%	66.9%	69.8%
No	353	45.0%	31%	33.1%	30.2%

n=784

Table 26. Witnessed Other Teams or Organizations on Campus Engaging in Hazing Behaviors to Initiate Their New Members

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (National Study)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Yes	198	25.3%	24%	29.3%	26.2%
No	584	74.7%	76%	70.7%	73.8%

n=782

Recognition and Labeling of Hazing Experiences

Students were given the following definition of hazing: *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*. Students were asked about their opinions of hazing and to report whether or not they were hazed or had hazed someone else in college.

Table 27. Have You Ever Been Hazed in Order to Join or Maintain Membership in Your Organization?

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (National Study)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Yes	11	2.0%	9%	2.3%	4.4%
No	519	96.1%	91%	94.2%	92.3%
Not sure	10	1.9%	NA*	3.6%	3.3%

n=540

*Not included in 2008 National Study, UA 2013, and/or HPC 1

There is a gap between the students who experienced at least one hazing behavior and those who label their experience as hazing when given a definition and asked directly if they have been hazed at the University of Arizona. Of the 574 students who affiliate with a student organization or team and responded to the hazing behavior questions, 28.9% (n=166) reported experiencing at least one behavior that meets the definition of hazing. When asked directly however, 2.0% report they were hazed. For the 2013 University of Arizona Campus Hazing Survey, this gap was 23.0% of students experiencing behaviors meeting the definition of hazing, 2.3% identifying they were hazed when asked directly. When asked whether or not they had participated in hazing someone else while at the University of Arizona, 0.4% (n=2) of 537 respondents indicated that they had hazed others.

Reporting Hazing

The students who stated they had experienced hazing at the University of Arizona were asked if they reported the events to campus officials, as presented in Table 28. Table 29 reports the respondents' reasons for not reporting hazing events.



Table 28. Did You Report the Events to:

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
University staff or faculty	3	27.3%	8.3%	5.8%
Organization president or team captain	3	27.3%	8.3%	8.3%
Anonymously through website	3	27.3%	8.3%	2.9%
Inter/National organization	2	18.2%	0.0%	3.4%
Organization advisor or coach	1	9.1%	0.0%	3.9%
Anonymously through hotline	1	9.1%	0.0%	3.9%

n=11

Table 29. Reasons for Not Reporting

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
I didn't want to get my team or organization in trouble	6	54.5%	27.3%	37.2%
It was no big deal	5	45.5%	63.6%	64.4%
No one got hurt	4	36.4%	45.5%	50.8%
I was afraid of negative consequences to me from other team or group members	3	27.3%	9.1%	18.8%
Didn't want to be an outsider if others found out I reported it	3	27.3%	27.3%	17.3%
I chose to participate	2	18.2%	63.6%	75.9%
I was afraid I could be hurt by team or group members if they learned I reported it	2	18.2%	9.1%	7.3%
It was tradition	1	9.1%	45.5%	58.6%
There was nothing wrong with the activity	1	9.1%	36.4%	40.8%
I did not know where to report it	1	9.1%	18.2%	8.4%
The coach or advisor knew about the event	0	0.0%	45.5%	8.9%

n=11

High School Hazing Experiences

Students were also asked about their experiences with hazing in high school, the results of which are presented in Tables 30 and 31.

Table 30. Were You Ever Hazed in High School?

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Yes	35	4.5%	9.0%	9.1%
No	714	90.8%	87.6%	88.5%
Not Sure	37	4.7%	3.4%	2.3%

n=786



Table 31. Did You Ever Participate in Hazing Someone Else While in High School?

	n (UA)	Percentage (UA)	Percentage (UA 2013)	Percentage (HPC 1)
Yes	9	1.1%	4.8%	4.6%
No	763	97.3%	93.1%	93.8%
Not Sure	12	1.5%	2.1%	1.6%

n=784

Prevention

Tables 32a and 32b present the positive activities students participated in as a member of a team or organization at the University of Arizona, both currently and in 2013.

Table 32a. Positive Activities in which Students were Encouraged to Participate

	This happened to me	This happened to others on the team or in the group	This happened to me and others on the team or in the group	This did not happen to me or to others on the team or in the group
Participate in a group outing with other members	25.9% (158)	11.7% (71)	23.5% (143)	38.9% (237)
Attend an alcohol-free function with members	43.1% (262)	5.3% (32)	36.0% (219)	15.6% (95)
Do volunteer community service together	32.8% (199)	11.4% (69)	32.5% (197)	23.4% (142)
Complete a challenge or ropes course together	10.2% (62)	10.5% (64)	6.3% (38)	73.0% (443)

n=607-609

Table 32b. Positive Activities in which Students were Encouraged to Participate (2013)

	This happened to me	This happened to others on the team or in the group	This happened to me and others on the team or in the group	This did not happen to me or to others on the team or in the group
Participate in a group outing with other members	26.6% (107)	12.7% (51)	30.8% (124)	29.9% (120)
Attend an alcohol-free function with members	37.7% (152)	7.2% (29)	41.9% (169)	13.2% (53)
Do volunteer community service together	36.7% (147)	11.0% (44)	37.4% (150)	15.0% (60)
Complete a challenge or ropes course together	14.2% (57)	9.5% (38)	12.0% (48)	64.3% (258)

Student Beliefs about Hazing

Students were asked to rate their agreement or disagreement with statements about hazing using a 7-point rating scale ranging from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree”. Responses are provided in Table 33. Overall, students recognize that hazing can cause physical and emotional

harm and they do not believe hazing is necessary or effective when inducting new members into an organization. These responses can provide the basis for social norms messaging and campaigns regarding their peers' beliefs about hazing.

Table 33. Beliefs about Hazing

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Agree > Disagree	Neutral	Disagree > Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
It can be hazing even if someone agrees to participate	43.6% (331)	35.6% (270)	6.7% (51)	4.7% (36)	2.1% (16)	4.3% (33)	2.9% (22)
Hazing is not an effective way to create bonding	60.5% (457)	23.4% (177)	5.6% (42)	4.9% (37)	2.6% (20)	1.7% (13)	1.2% (9)
There is no good reason to haze new members of a group	63.4% (479)	24.1% (182)	4.9% (37)	4.6% (35)	0.9% (7)	1.2% (9)	0.8% (6)
Hazing is a problem on this campus	19.9% (150)	17.9% (135)	13.1% (99)	37.1% (280)	3.8% (39)	6.1% (46)	2.1% (16)
Hazing is not an effective way to initiate new members	59.3% (448)	25.1% (190)	6.7% (51)	4.6% (35)	1.7% (13)	1.5% (11)	1.1% (8)
Hazing is a problem because it can cause physical harm	72.8% (549)	19.5% (147)	3.1% (23)	3.1% (23)	0.8% (6)	0.4% (3)	0.4% (3)
Hazing is a problem because it can cause emotional harm	74.2% (560)	17.9% (135)	4.0% (30)	2.4% (18)	0.4% (3)	0.8% (6)	0.4% (3)
I do not need to be hazed to feel like I belong to a group	73.5% (555)	18.9% (143)	2.5% (19)	3.3% (25)	1.1% (8)	0.4% (3)	0.3% (2)
I would be more likely to report hazing if I could do it anonymously	43.3% (326)	24.7% (186)	9.2% (69)	16.3% (123)	1.3% (10)	2.3% (17)	2.9% (22)
I would be more likely to report hazing if I thought it would make a difference	52.0% (391)	25.8% (194)	6.9% (52)	11.3% (85)	1.2% (9)	1.6% (12)	1.2% (9)
The University of Arizona's hazing policy is clear to me	36.2% (272)	18.2% (137)	14.1% (106)	14.5% (109)	6.3% (47)	6.9% (52)	3.7% (28)
My peers believe hazing is not an effective way to create bonding	34.3% (258)	25.5% (192)	11.4% (86)	20.5% (154)	4.8% (36)	2.5% (19)	0.9% (7)
My peers believe there is no good reason to haze new members of a group	37.4% (282)	26.3% (198)	11.4% (86)	17.1% (129)	3.8% (29)	3.2% (24)	0.8% (6)
My peers believe hazing is not an effective way to initiate new members	37.6% (283)	26.7% (201)	10.8% (81)	17.4% (131)	4.0% (30)	2.5% (19)	1.1% (8)
My peers do not need to be hazed to feel like they belong to a group	45.5% (342)	28.5% (214)	7.2% (54)	14.8% (111)	2.0% (15)	1.2% (9)	0.8% (6)

n=751-759



Summary

We recommend that the findings from this report be interpreted against the backdrop of the particular campus culture where institutional history, traditions, and current issues and policies contribute to shaping student attitudes and beliefs about acceptable behavior. In some cases, the actual number of students responding to a survey item may be small relative to the total student population. When the total number of respondents in a category is very low, we encourage readers to use caution when interpreting the data and to avoid making generalizations. Despite this limitation, we believe the data reported here, when interpreted within the context of University of Arizona institutional culture, can provide insights about student perceptions, knowledge, and experiences of hazing at the institution.

The data in this report indicate the nature and extent of student hazing behaviors and student awareness of University of Arizona policies and reporting mechanisms relative to hazing. As well, the findings offer clues about student perceptions of their peers' experiences of hazing within certain groups at the college, which can serve as an important indicator of how students perceive University of Arizona norms relative to hazing behaviors. Such perceived norms may influence the extent to which students choose to participate in and/or tolerate hazing as an acceptable part of the particular student group (Berkowitz, 2009).

This examination serves as an initial step in a process of assessing campus culture as it relates to hazing. Hazing is a complex issue and a problem that can interfere with the health and safety of students and can impede the development of a positive campus climate. At present, there are no simple solutions or foolproof methods of eliminating hazing on a college campus. However, research can help shed light on the nature and extent of the hazing behaviors and provide important clues to help campus staff and administrators develop and refine intervention and prevention efforts.



Appendix A: Behavior Tables

The following tables report student responses to all behaviors. Behaviors in Tables A2 and A3 meet the definition of hazing when encouraged or required of someone to join or maintain membership in an organization or on a team.

Table A1. Positive Activities in which Students were Encouraged to Participate

	This happened to me	This happened to others on the team or in the group	This happened to me and others on the team or in the group	This did not happen to me or to others on the team or in the group
Participate in a group outing with other members	25.9% (158)	11.7% (71)	23.5% (143)	38.9% (237)
Attend an alcohol-free function with members	43.1% (262)	5.3% (32)	36.0% (219)	15.6% (95)
Do volunteer community service together	32.8% (199)	11.4% (69)	32.5% (197)	23.4% (142)
Complete a challenge or ropes course together	10.2% (62)	10.5% (64)	6.3% (38)	73.0% (443)

n=607-609



Table A3. Reported Hazing Behaviors

	This happened to me	This happened to others on the team or in the group	This happened to me and others on the team or in the group	This did not happen to me or to others on the team or in the group
Attend a skit night or roast where other members are humiliated	2.6% (15)	2.6% (15)	2.6% (15)	92.1% (528)
Sing or chant, by yourself or with other new members, in a public situation that is not a related event, game, or practice	3.8% (22)	3.0% (17)	7.2% (41)	86.0% (492)
Be yelled, screamed, or cursed at by other members	1.9% (11)	3.0% (17)	3.7% (21)	91.4% (522)
Wear clothing that is embarrassing and not part of a uniform	1.4% (8)	0.7% (4)	1.4% (8)	96.5% (548)
Get a tattoo or pierce a body part	1.8% (10)	1.9% (11)	0.7% (4)	95.6% (543)
Shave your head or other body parts	1.7% (10)	1.2% (7)	0.5% (3)	96.5% (552)
Have humiliating or degrading things written on your clothes or body	1.4% (8)	1.9% (11)	0.5% (3)	96.1% (549)
Be branded	1.8% (10)	1.1% (6)	0.5% (3)	96.7% (552)
Associate with specific people and not others	3.2% (18)	3.5% (20)	5.4% (31)	87.9% (501)
Act as a personal servant to other members	1.6% (9)	1.8% (10)	1.4% (8)	95.3% (544)
Be deprived of food	1.6% (9)	0.5% (3)	1.4% (8)	96.5% (551)
Be deprived of sleep	2.1% (12)	1.6% (9)	2.8% (16)	93.5% (534)
Skip regular hygiene practices	1.6% (9)	1.1% (6)	1.9% (11)	95.4% (543)
Start or participate in a food fight	1.4% (8)	0.9% (5)	0.4% (2)	97.4% (555)
Mark areas of fat on your body	1.4% (8)	1.2% (7)	1.1% (6)	96.3% (549)
Be awakened at night by other members	1.9% (11)	1.4% (8)	2.3% (13)	94.4% (535)
Endure harsh weather conditions without proper clothing	2.1% (12)	1.4% (8)	1.8% (10)	94.7% (539)
Be nude or partially nude in front of group or in public place	1.2% (7)	0.5% (3)	0.9% (5)	97.4% (557)
Participate in a “kangaroo” court or mock trial	1.2% (7)	0.2% (1)	0.9% (5)	97.7% (559)

n=567-573



Table A4. Reported Hazing Behaviors

	This happened to me	This happened to others on the team or in the group	This happened to me and others on the team or in the group	This did not happen to me or to others on the team or in the group
Drink or eat gross stuff	2.3% (13)	1.6% (9)	1.6% (9)	94.4% (527)
Make prank phone calls or harass others	1.1% (6)	0.4% (2)	1.3% (7)	97.3% (542)
Destroy or steal property	1.1% (6)	1.4% (8)	1.1% (6)	96.4% (538)
Be tied up, taped, or confined to small space	1.4% (8)	0.4% (2)	0.7% (4)	97.5% (543)
Dropped off in an unfamiliar location	1.3% (7)	0.9% (5)	1.3% (7)	96.6% (538)
Be paddled or slapped	1.1% (6)	0.7% (4)	0.4% (2)	97.9% (547)
Carry bricks or heavy objects for extended periods	0.9% (5)	0.7% (4)	1.4% (8)	97.0% (541)
Be whipped, kicked, or beaten	0.7% (4)	0.5% (3)	0.5% (3)	98.2% (545)
Drink large amounts of a non-alcoholic beverage	1.3% (7)	0.2% (1)	1.6% (9)	96.9% (540)
Participate in a drinking game	3.6% (20)	1.8% (10)	4.9% (27)	89.7% (499)
Drink large amounts of an alcoholic beverage	3.2% (18)	1.8% (10)	3.8% (21)	91.2% (509)
Watch live sex acts	0.9% (5)	0.4% (2)	0.4% (2)	98.4% (546)
Simulate sex acts in front of same gender	1.1% (6)	0.4% (2)	0.7% (4)	97.8% (546)
Simulate sex acts in front of other gender	0.7% (4)	0.4% (2)	0.7% (4)	98.2% (546)
Do sex acts with same gender	0.7% (4)	0.7% (4)	0.9% (5)	97.7% (546)
Do sex acts with other gender	0.9% (5)	0.5% (3)	1.3% (7)	97.3% (544)
Keep a tally of men or women with whom you had sex	1.1% (6)	0.7% (4)	0.5% (3)	97.7% (545)

n=555-559



Appendix B: Project Personnel

Elizabeth Allan, Ph.D.

Director, StopHazing

Dr. Allan is a professor of Higher Education at the University of Maine. She is the author of two books and co-editor of a policy text. Her award-winning scholarship focuses on campus climates and has been featured in premiere education journals including the *Harvard Educational Review* and *The Journal of Higher Education*, the *Review of Higher Education* and the *Journal of Student Affairs Research and Practice*. Allan's professional experience educating about hazing spans two decades and includes research, prevention, student affairs, and policy work. She was the Principal Investigator for the National Study of Student Hazing (2008) and has authored and co-authored numerous articles, essays, book chapters, and encyclopedia entries on the topic of hazing.

David Kerschner, Ph.D.

Post-Doctoral Fellow for Research and Evaluation

Dave Kerschner, Ph.D., is the Post-Doctoral Fellow for Research and Evaluation for StopHazing. A 2021 graduate of the University of Maine, Dave has been involved in the work of StopHazing and the Hazing Prevention Consortium since 2013. His dissertation examined factors predictive of varsity athlete hazing experiences across five NCAA Division III institutions and, building off of his prior experience as a Division III athlete and athletic administrator, he aspires to conduct research that will inform practice and change in college athletics. He has published on hazing and hazing prevention in the *Journal of Amateur Sport*, the *Journal of Student Affairs Research and Practice*, and the *Journal of School Counseling*. A 2009 Summa Cum Laude graduate of the University of Maine at Farmington, Dave received his M.S. in Sport Management from the University of Massachusetts in 2010 and an MBA from the University of Southern Maine in 2012.



Meredith Stewart, M.Ed.

Program & Outreach Coordinator

Meredith Stewart, M.Ed., is the Program & Outreach Coordinator for StopHazing. In this role she works to support StopHazing's mission by cultivating partnerships with professional organizations, scholars, practitioners, policy advocates, and others committed to violence prevention. She also works to expand StopHazing's data-driven resources and trainings for hazing prevention; assist with policy-related initiatives, and support activities of the Hazing Prevention Consortium. Meredith completed her B.S. degree in Secondary Education with a concentration in Mathematics in 2017, and an M.Ed. in Student Development in Higher Education in 2020 from the University of Maine. During her graduate studies she was the recipient of the NASPA Region I Outstanding Graduate Student of the Year Award and interned for StopHazing as a Research Assistant.