

Stockton University recognizes that campus involvement is an integral part of the college experience that contributes to the academic and social experience of students. Stockton strictly prohibits hazing of any kind by any student organization or team. Students are held accountable for both violations of state law and University policies as it relates to hazing.

New Jersey Statutes

A. A person is guilty of hazing, a disorderly person offense, if, in connection with initiation of applicants to or members of a student or fraternal organization, he knowingly or recklessly organizes, promotes, facilitates, or engages in any conduct, other than competitive athletic events, which places or may place another person in danger of bodily injury.

B. A person is guilty of aggravated hazing, a crime of the fourth degree, if he commits an act prohibited in Subsection A. which results in serious bodily injury to another person.

Notwithstanding any other provision of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes to the contrary, consent shall not be available as a defense to a prosecution under this act.

Conduct constituting an offense under this act may, at the discretion of the prosecuting attorney, be prosecuted under any other applicable provision of Title 2C of the New Jersey State Statutes; and other behaviors or activities in addition to those prohibited under N.J.S.A. 2C:40 et seq. defined as hazing by a college or university with respect to its students.

University Regulations

Additionally, Stockton University defines hazing as "any action taken, created, or situated which intentionally, negligently, or recklessly subjects any person to the risk of bodily harm or mental or physical harassment, intimidation, or bullying; interferes with academic activities; or causing or encouraging any person to commit an act that would be a violation of law or University policy; for the purpose of initiating, promoting, fostering, or confirming any form of affiliation with a recognized or unrecognized student group or organization."

The expressed or implied consent of a person is not a defense to any hazing activity.

Examples of hazing include, but are not limited to, the following: (a) any act that causes or encourages another person to engage in a dangerous activity; (b) any act that causes or encourages another person to consume alcohol or drugs; (c) any act that causes or encourages another person to engage in a physical activity that is likely to result in injury; (d) any act that causes or encourages another person to engage in a physical activity that is likely to result in embarrassment; (e) any act that causes or encourages another person to engage in a physical activity that is likely to result in humiliation; (f) any act that causes or encourages another person to engage in a physical activity that is likely to result in physical harm; (g) any act that causes or encourages another person to engage in a physical activity that is likely to result in mental or physical harassment; (h) any act that causes or encourages another person to engage in a physical activity that is likely to result in intimidation; (i) any act that causes or encourages another person to engage in a physical activity that is likely to result in bullying; (j) any act that causes or encourages another person to engage in a physical activity that is likely to result in any other form of hazing.

The organization/team or any individual in