Hazing Prevention FOR LEADERS



What Increases Risk?

- larger units
- maintaining status quo
- anti-hazing policies that are not enforced
- no supervision in training or extracurricular activities
- ignoring hazing acts
- leadership with inability to change

Leadership Actions that Decrease Risk

- offender accountability
- criticizing hazing through policy and media
- open-door policies
- conducting surveys/focus groups with effective follow through on feedback
- explicit communication of policies
- regular hazing training
- clear reporting procedures

Unit Actions that Decrease Risk

- ensuring all leadership levels understand their roles and responsibilities when receiving and reporting complaints.
- knowing and enforcing anti-hazing acts where hazing is more likely to occur (positive models of behavior)
- emphasizing practices that build on core values (trust in leadership/ policies, supporting diversity and inclusion)

Effects on Unit

and leadership)

Low trust within unit (peers

Apathy for unit and mission

High attrition/Low recruitment

Low Morale

 prevention and intervention training for all levels of leadership.

Alternative Activities

team building activities

intra- or inter-unit sports competitions

active mentorship activities/programs

unit community service projects/days

Mental Health Impacts

Anxiety
Depression
Emotional instability
Substance abuse
Hopelessness
Suicidality

Causes harm:

- Psychological
- Physical
- Emotional

Findangering Hazing Humiliating

Occurs in a group

Occurs regardless of an individual's willingness to participate

Degrading

Who is at Risk?

Targets

- ranked E2-E3
- males
- have low trust in peers and leadership
- risk taker
- new to unit/position
- do not have a role model
- during times of deployment

Offenders

- ranked E3-E5
- moral disengagement
- has been hazed/abused
- lacks empathy
- wants to belong
- bullies/displays aggression
- during times of deployment

Resources

Visit

www.defenseculture.mil

