

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)
- prevention and intervention training for all levels of leadership.

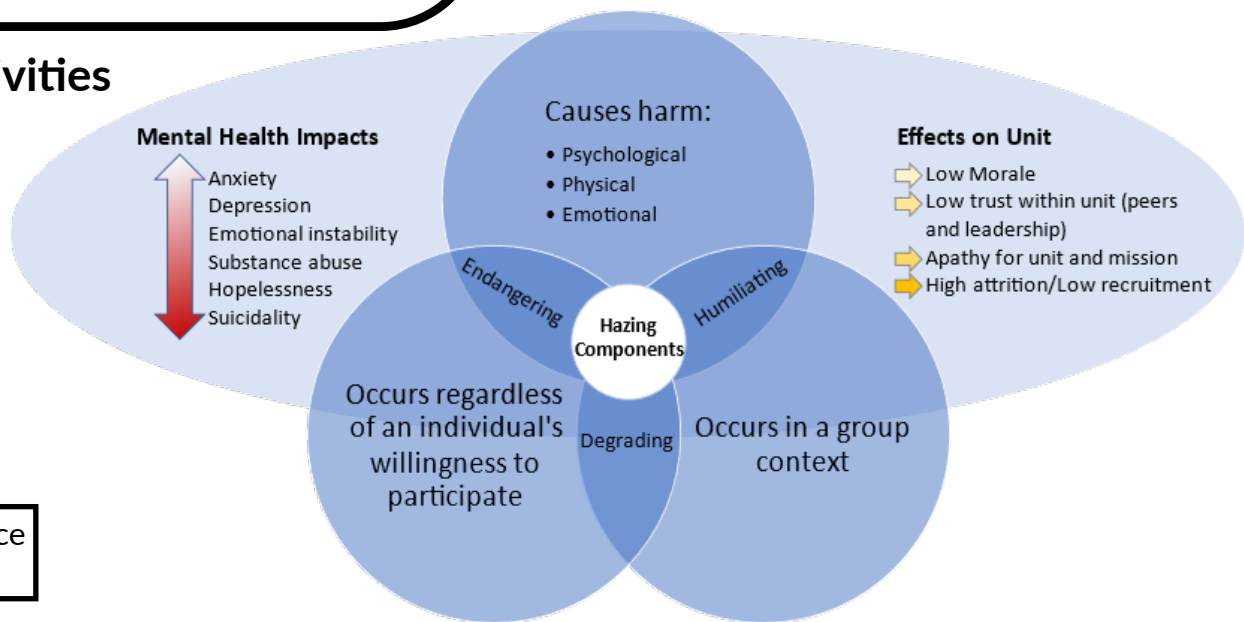
Alternative Activities

team building activities

intra- or inter-unit sports competitions

active mentorship activities/programs

unit community service projects/days



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

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www.defenseculture.mil

