



2021 NATIONAL HAZING PREVENTION WEEK POSTER CONVERSATION STARTER

FACILITATOR KEY

Questions to ask and points to make verbatim

- Notes & Instructions for facilitators

Chapter Discussion

Hazing continues to be a societal problem in the United States with the primary focus being on college students. 47% of students arriving on college campuses have already experienced hazing and 69% of students have reported being aware of hazing occurring in student organizations other than their own. Proponents of hazing behaviors have argued that hazing promotes a sense of unity and accomplishment while ignoring the documented proof that the overwhelming majority of students do not cite these as an outcome of their hazing experience (Allan & Madden, 2008). While some hazing definitions are broad hazing is not difficult to identify and should be taken seriously regardless of how subtle or innocent it may be perceived to be. We know that subtle acts of hazing can be an indicator of a larger problem and that tolerance of such acts enable the perpetrator to go further. The negative and tangible impacts hazing will always outweigh any perception of positive outcomes. We have a duty to report all hazing for the safety of our communities.

What are your initial thoughts to the poster?

What are some examples of subtle hazing?

- Social isolation
- Name calling
- Expecting certain items to be in one's position at all times
- Being made to run errands
- Etc.

What outcome (or weight) of hazing do you feel is not represented on the poster?

How can we report hazing on our campus?

How can we report hazing within our organization?

What is our organization's definition of hazing?

What is our university's definition of hazing?

How do they differ from one another? How are they similar?

Ultimately, any steps toward reduced harm and risks are steps in the right direction.



Finally, remember: The Pi Kappa Phi staff is here to help. If you have concerns about specific practices that you are unsure about, we are happy to help you either improve it, find alternatives or clarify policy. There are also other resources provided below that can help if you are a witness to another organizations hazing practices.

HAZING ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

888-NOT-HAZE

<http://fraternallaw.com/contact/anti-hazing-hotline/>

The Greek Anti-Hazing Hotline, established in 2007 by a consortium of national fraternities and sororities. The Hotline provides an anonymous telephone line for anyone to report a suspected or recent hazing incident to one number 1-888-NOT-HAZE (1-888-668-4293) that accepts calls 24 hours a day. The Hotline connects to a dedicated voice mailbox at Manley Burke, LPA. The calls are automatically saved as audio files that are then transmitted by e-mail to the headquarters of the fraternity or sorority named in the report. This is true whether or not the reports are about one of the sponsors or another organization. In some instances, reports are about athletic teams, bands or clubs. When those calls are received, the institution where the organization is located is contacted.

Campus Assistance Program (CAP)

866-227-3834

<http://www.caplifelhmsanet.com>

Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity partners with Campus Assistance Program to provide 13,000 behavioral health counselors across the country to serve the members of the fraternity. This resource provides a 24-hour-a-day access to behavioral health counseling, via online and telephone sessions wherever and whenever they need. In addition, Campus Assistance Program also provides assistance with stress management techniques, legal counseling and forms, financial counseling and services, life balance resources and online tools and helpful information. Help for our members is just one call away.

REFERENCES

Allan, E., & Madden, M. (2008). *Hazing in view: College students at risk. Initial findings from the National Study of Student Hazing*. Retrieved from <http://www.hazingstudy.org>.