

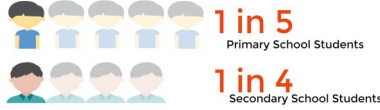
WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT *Bullying* IN SINGAPORE

OUR RESEARCH

3 research studies on past bullying experiences of:



HOW MANY WERE BULLIED?

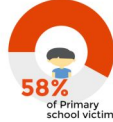


TYPES OF BULLYING EXPERIENCED

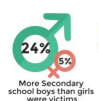
Verbal



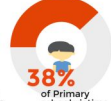
Using words to hurt or shame



Physical



More Secondary school boys than girls were victims

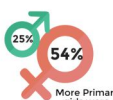


Aggression - hitting, pushing, kicking

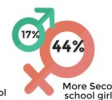
Relational



Social exclusion, sabotaging relationships



More Primary school girls were socially excluded



More Secondary school girls had rumours spread about them

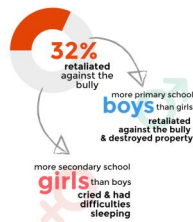
EFFECTS OF BULLYING

Primary & Secondary school victims reported the following effects:

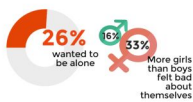
Emotional



Behavioural



Psychological



DOES BULLYING HAVE A LONG TERM IMPACT?

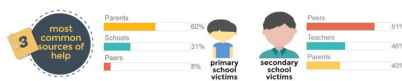
We asked young adults to:

- rate their current well-being
- recall their past bullying experiences in primary & secondary school

Compared to those who were not bullied:



WHERE DO VICTIMS SEEK HELP?



BUT 35% of primary school victims and 17% of secondary school victims did not tell anyone they were bullied

help-seeking was the most common method suggested by young adults to reduce or prevent bullying

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Look out for warning signs

A child who has been bullied may:

- show a sudden lack of interest in school
- withdraw from school & family activities
- have physical injuries not consistent with explanations



Find out more about bullying
bully-free website: bullyfree.sg

To find out more about the findings reported here, please refer to our research monographs:
- Bullying in Singapore (2008)
- Young Adults' Recall of School Bullying (2010)
<https://www.childrensociety.org.sg/research-completed>