

A preliminary study of bullying of university campuses in Taiwan.

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Background: Campus bullying has long-term effects on students' physiology and psychology, and will also extend to society in the future to form a social problem.

Aim: To understand the patterns of bullying incidents on university campuses in Taiwan through this study.

Method: An online survey of "University Students' Campus Life Experience and Interpersonal Interaction Experience Survey" used, the subjects choose the closest answer according to their own situation.

Result In a total of 2570 valid questionnaires, the highest incidence of verbal bullying (38%), and those who don't want to answer gender "experienced bullying in person" (42.9%), and gender was shown to be statistically significant in bullying experience ($p=.017$).

Conclusion: The campus bullying exists in different types of experiences on university campuses in Taiwan. The impact is not only in school, and will even extend to enter social work. Faculties must also be the gatekeepers of bullying prevention.

To explore the realistic on bullying in university campuses during pandemics

- Among the subjects who had personally experienced bullying, in physical bullying, "*the teacher used an object or a body to beat a certain part of my body*" as a statistical significant significance ($p=.000$); in verbal bullying, using "*suffering nicknames or joking about body and appearance*" ($p=.012$), "*spreading false rumors or slandering personal affairs behind their backs*" ($p=.024$), "*playfully imitating one's own voice or behavior for the purpose of ridicule*" ($p=.003$), "*the teacher used Words that insulted me*" ($p=.013$) reached statistical significance; in relational bullying, it was "*deliberately framed and framed, maliciously destroying my relationship with others*" ($p=.009$) for statistical significance; for cyberbullying, for "*posting my secrets and personal matters on the Internet without consent*" ($p=.000$).
- It is shown that teachers who should play the role of gatekeeper and mediator in bullying on college campuses also play a part of the role of bullies. Among them, the subjects who did not answer gender were regarded as friends around me have the surprising proportions of "experienced bullying" (57.1%) and "personally experienced bullying" (42.9%). There is obvious for improvement in the concept of sexual equality among university students.

To demonstrate the effect of bullying incidents on adolescents

- This survey shows that regardless of the role experienced bullying incidents, all genders show "become short-tempered and emotionally fluctuating"; males have a higher proportion, will develop physical violence, destruction of objects, and verbal violence; the female part will also develop physical and verbal violence to fight back, but more often through relationships, others will carry out violent counterattacks on their behalf, or spread rumors to destroy the bullier.
- At the beginning of the survey, those who chose not to express their gender and experienced bullying in person showed that there was a certain proportion of all kinds of violent acts of counter-bullying derived from them. It can be seen that campus bullying has a long-term impact on students' physiology and psychology, and because of the various violent counterattack behaviors derived from it, it will also extend to other social problems.
- After a bullying incident, it is easy to show emotional characteristics such as large emotional changes and decreased impulse control, which makes the various violent counterattack behaviors derived from it more likely to cause substantial harm.