



Bullying and Its' Relationship with Depression among Teenagers

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ABSTRACT The current study examined the relationship between bullying and depression among teenagers. The participants of the study were 242 teenagers (119 males and 123 females) aged between 13 and 17 years selected secondary schools in Selangor, Malaysia (mean age = 14.67 years; SD = 1.27). Teenage depression was measured with from Children Depression Inventory (CDI), while bullying was measured with the bullying subscale of the Peer Relationship Questionnaire (PRQ). The study found a positive and significant correlation between bullying and teenage depression ($r = .296, p < .01$), significant gender difference between males and females ($t = 3.306, p < .05$) in bullying and a non-significant difference in depression between male and female teenagers ($t = .498, p > .05$). The result of the study provides confirmation to earlier findings on the relationship between bullying and depression. Recommendations of the study centre on the need to examine the report from family members and peers of teenage bullies.