

How Can You Protect?

Step forward to render assistance to the victim **when it is safe to do so**. You may invite the victim to step aside with you, stay nearby to reduce isolation or seek help from others where needed. Your intervention breaks the perpetrator's control and creates a protective space.

What Can You Observe?

Stay calm and note details about the incident and the perpetrator.

Incident Details

Time, location and sequence of events.

Description of the Perpetrator

Physical appearance including height, build, age estimate, race, hair style and colour, facial features and any distinguishing marks such as tattoos.

Escape Route

If the perpetrator has fled, note the direction of escape, mode of transport and any vehicle number, where available.

How to Tell?

Immediately call '999' if the crime has just occurred or if you require urgent Police assistance. You may also visit the nearest Neighbourhood Police Centre (NPC) to speak to a Police Officer or file a Police report online.

Support Services

If you are a victim of sexual crime or know of someone who is, the following services can provide you with support:

National Anti-Violence and Sexual Harassment Helpline (NAVH)

1800-777-0000
(24-Hour)

To report and seek help relating to violence, abuse, or neglect, including sexual violence and sexual harassment.
Online Reporting Form: <https://go.gov.sg/navh>

Protection Specialist Centres

Care Corner Project StART 6476-1482

Provides victims with easy access to help.
(Mon - Fri: 10am - 1pm, 2pm - 5pm; except public holidays)
Email: projectstart@carecorner.org.sg
Web: <https://www.carecorner.org.sg/services/sexual-assault-recovery>

PAVE Integrated Services Ltd 6555-0390

An Integrated service for family violence, child protection and sexual abuse.
(Mon - Fri: 9am - 1pm, 2pm - 6pm; except public holidays)
Email: intake@pave.org.sg

TRANS Family Services 6449-9088

A protection specialist centre working with individuals, families and the community towards safe relationships.
(Mon - Fri: 9am - 5pm; except public holidays)
Email: transsafe@trans.org.sg

SHECARES@SCWO Support Centre

8001-01-4616
(Helpline)

One-stop support centre for victims or survivors of online harms.
(Mon - Fri: 9am - 9pm)
Email: shecares@scwo.org.sg

6571-4400
(WhatsApp Textline)

Samaritans of Singapore (SOS)

1767
(Hotline)

Provides emotional support for those in crisis, thinking about suicide, or affected by suicide.
CareMail: pat@sos.org.sg

9151-1767
(WhatsApp CareText)
(24-Hour)

Other Information

If you require more information on the reporting, investigation and court processes relating to sexual crime cases, please scan the QR codes below.



English



Chinese



Malay



Tamil



DON'T BE A BYSTANDER!

S.P.O.T. IT. REPORT IT.



Sexual crime can happen to anyone. If you are a victim of sexual crime or know of someone who is, **S.P.O.T. (Spot, Protect, Observe, Tell) it**.

A proactive community complements law enforcement and collectively encourages victims to continue to come forward to report the crimes.

What is Sexual Crime?

Sexual crime spans a broad spectrum of offences. Most of the offences can be found in the Penal Code 1871. Below are some offences in Singapore:

Rape, Sexual Assault Involving Penetration and Sexual Penetration of a Minor

The perpetrator commits a penetrative sexual act without the consent of the victim.

Penetrative acts involving children and young persons are offences, regardless of consent.

- If the victim is under 14 years old, it can be an offence of Rape or Sexual Assault Involving Penetration depending on the penetrative act.
- If the victim is or above 14 years and below 16 years old, it is an offence of Sexual Penetration of a Minor.

Outrage of Modesty

More commonly known as molestation, the perpetrator does any non-consensual, unwanted physical touching of a sexual nature that violates the victim's dignity or privacy.

Voyeurism

The perpetrator observes the victim doing a private act without the victim's consent, or records without consent an image or a video of a victim's private areas.

For example, "peeping tom" behaviour, such as secretly watching someone in private spaces, as well as taking upskirt photos or videos.

Don't be a Bystander! S.P.O.T. it. Report it.

SPOT it

Stay alert. Play your part in looking out for potential victims and danger in the community.

PROTECT the victim and oneself

Step forward to protect victims of crime, when it is safe to do so.

OBSERVE key details

Note the perpetrator's appearance, clothing, time, location, direction of travel and mode of transport.

TELL the Police

Call 999: The faster you report, the faster help arrives.

How Can You Spot Sexual Crime?

Stay alert of your surroundings and look out for suspicious behaviours. Spot signs of distress victims may display.

Below are the signs of distress to look out for:

Exposure to harmful, sudden, and unexpected events may cause people to feel distressed and they may struggle to cope. In some cases, the perpetrator is someone they know or trust, and the victims may also struggle to cope with the betrayal of trust.

Below are some common reactions you may observe the victims exhibiting in the aftermath of a crime:

Immediate Reactions

Crying

Low Mood
or Sadness

Confusion

Anxiety

Anger

Avoidance

Short Term Reactions

Usually experienced within one month of the incident

Exhaustion

Sleep and Appetite
Disturbances

Excessive
Worrying

Helplessness

Flashbacks

Fear

Shame

Long Term Reactions

Usually lasting for more than a month

Depressed
Mood

Hopelessness

Grief

Social
Withdrawal

Slowed Thinking or
Poor Attention Span