

**STREET HARASSMENT AS A DETERMINANT
OF SELF-ESTEEM AND SELF-OBJECTIFICATION
AMONG SELECTED FEMALE STUDENTS**

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Abstract

Amidst all the noise in the surrounding of a busy city, women are subject to catcalls, wolf-whistles, and all other forms of behaviour which are considered as street harassment. The current study seeks to raise awareness through a correlational design to measure the relationship between the frequency of street harassment and the levels of self-objectification and self-esteem of women. Series of self-report scales were administered to 400 female college students within Manila to measure the frequency of the participants' past experiences of street harassment, and the participants' levels of self-objectification and self-esteem. The scales used were a 28-item Street Harassment Scale, a 24-item Objectified Body Consciousness Scale, and a 10-item Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Results gathered indicated that there is a significant moderate negative correlation between street harassment and self-esteem ($r=-.503$, $n=400$, $p\leq.01$), a significant moderate positive correlation between street harassment and self-objectification ($r=.560$, $n=400$, $p\leq.01$), and a significant moderate negative correlation between self-esteem and self-objectification ($r=-.550$, $n=400$, $p\leq.01$). In conclusion, street harassment resulted to decreases in the women's confidence and self-respect. Women would become more conscious with their physical appearance and would feel less of a person whenever someone would attack them through street harassment.

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Chapter I

Introduction

Background of the Study

Street harassment consists of unwanted comments, whirling-whistles, catcalling, and other actions by strangers in public areas that can be unnerving and discomforting. Simply put, street harassment promotes fear, and gives women yet another reason to be on edge when out and about.

The researchers headed to this study because the researchers had gathered and read different studies about street harassment that motivated them to conduct their own research about catcalling. One of these, the study of Hollaback! and Cornell University in 2014 which they found out that 50% of women over 22 countries had reported being groped or fondled because of street harassment.(2015)

The researchers wanted to pursue this study because the researchers observed that campaign to stop this kind of street harassment in the Philippines were not widely spread in the public. The researchers also wanted to inform the people that catcalling is not just uttered words of compliment but can be considered as degrading and objectifying comments that have a negative impact on women's psychological well-being like self-objectification in which a woman's internalization of repeated objectification by others. The women viewed themselves as represented of their body, body parts and sexual function.

The women felt more conscious and ashamed about their body and body parts that led to self-objectification on woman because as they experienced this they felt anxious about how their body was evaluated by the strangers. As a result, objectification affected the women's cognitive or mental state.

On the other hand, this kind of public or street harassment was associated with body image, avoidance; behavior and more importantly self-esteem which have emotional effects on woman who experienced catcalling. Self-esteem is a woman's overall evaluation her self-worth.

Furthermore, the researchers were motivated to do this study because the researchers themselves received unsolicited complimentary comments by strangers mostly truck drivers and sidewalk vendors and to learn more about women's street harassment experiences specifically here in the Philippines and how Filipinas deal with it.

The researchers believed that men were doing these street harassments or catcalling to make themselves feel superior and at the same time just to get the attention of women who pass by. Indeed, the researchers wanted to raise awareness that women should do something about this for others and for themselves.

Statement of the Problem

The present study aims to determine the relationship between street harassment, level of self-esteem and level of self-objectification of selected female college student within Manila only.

Specifically, the study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of the respondents?
 - a. Age
2. What types of street harassment are experienced by the respondents?
3. What are the contributory factors of street harassment?
4. How often has the respondents experience street harassment?
5. What is the self-objectification level of the respondents?

6. What is the self-esteem level of the respondents?
7. Is there a significant relationship between the following:
 - a. Frequency of street harassment and levels of Self-esteem
 - b. Frequency of street harassment and levels of self-objectification
 - c. Levels of self-esteem and self-objectification

Hypothesis

The researchers formulated hypotheses of the possible outcomes of the experiment.

H_0 : There is no significant relationship between street harassment and the levels of self-esteem

H_0 : There is no significant relationship between street harassment and the levels of self-objectification

H_0 : There is no significant relationship between the levels of self-esteem and self-objectification.

Significance of the study

The study will be beneficial to the following:

Government. To give an idea that street harassment in the country is an important matter that needs an attention from the government that therefore needs an act/regulation protecting women from street harassment.

Counselors/Psychologists. To give an updated study or statistics about street harassment for them to have additional information when handling cases that are related to street harassment.

Parent. They will have a broader knowledge about street harassment and for them to educate and properly guide their children about street harassment.

Men. To inform them that street harassment is not an appropriate way on how to get the attention of a woman and for them to understand that street harassment can have an effect on women and for them to realize that it can also happen to their female love ones.

Women. Help the women to understand what street harassment is and it can have a psychological effect to them.

Advocates of Women's Rights. To provide them a study that would stand as a stronger basis for their campaigns and advocacies.

Students. To be informed and spread awareness about street harassment.

Scope and Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the study was that the researchers selected the participants in different colleges or universities within Manila. The participants were female college students regardless of their ages and year level.

The study focused on self-esteem and self-objectification which was not only the effect of street harassment on women. The study asked for the demographic profile of the respondents only to correctly identify their age range and contributory factors of street harassment. The researchers did not look for the significant relationship of the demographic profile towards self-esteem, self-objectification, and street harassment. In addition to this, gender was also a limitation wherein the researchers focused only on selected female students.

Chapter II

Theoretical Framework

This section discussed some of the articles and books that supported the results of the study the terms that had been encountered and the illustration of the relationship between the three variables which were the street harassment, self-esteem, and self-objectification.

Review of Related Literature

Street Harassment is a Major Issue on Women

Street harassment is a widespread and frustrating problem for American urban women in the pre-suffrage era as described by one researcher (Johnson, 2011). As a means of preventing harassment as early as 1909, The Women's Municipal League in New York City promoted the women only subway cars (Kearl 2011; Schultz and Gilbert 1996). In other countries such as Japan, they had women-only transit cars since 1912 (Krieger 2012); at the present time, 15 countries offer women-only options on public transportation (Jones, 2011). A brief movement was held to outlaw flirting or the practice of "auto-invitation" in the 1920 (Coe, 2013). Therefore street harassment has been made clear from these accounts that it is not a problem unique to the modern era.

Playing a central role in the battle against street harassment are the internet and other technologies. Whereas CNN reported "verbal harassment, groping, stalking and indecent exposure are a common problem for women in Egypt. HarassMap as an innovative tool, uses online and offline technology to invite women to speak out, share stories and stand up to harassers" (Lee and Kermeliotis, 2012).

It would be more likely that sexual harassment on the streets would be deemed as unacceptable behavior to everyone if more researches, both qualitative and

quantitative, on the daily experiences of women being sexually harassed on the streets are being conducted and its results and conclusions be interpreted to the public. Through research, the issue of sexual harassment would spawn conversations and confrontations in local communities, eventually, becoming a regional and national issue. The increase in activism, the strengthening of laws, and outreach to the victims are necessary in order to combat street sexual harassment are ways to respond to women's need to feel safe, free, and unafraid to walk on the streets in the cities they live in (Kearl, 2010).

Springer's research concluded that women who has been harassed or women who witness another woman being harassed both experience and feel negative emotions towards man. Sexism influences what women will feel and how will they behave towards man (2010).

As stated in one of the works published by Manila Bulletin last 2016, a Social Weather Stations (SWS) study concluded that sixty percent of the women in the country have been victims of sexual harassment in public places at least once in their lives. It also showed that eighty-eight percent of these women had ages ranging from eighteen to twenty-four. One out of two women declared that after being harassed, they did nothing. Their fundamental reason, with thirty-nine percent of agreement, that those acts "were just minor." Twenty-three percent of women believed that they might put their lives at risk if they took activity against the harassment. Over eighty percent of the women said they might be urged to report if the sanction on sexual harassments be stricter. Meanwhile, seventy percent of the self-admitted men accept that stronger disciplines might stop them from committing sexual harassment once more.

In the recent study of 2014 National Stop Street Harassment Report that street harassment is a significant problem in United States. The survey showed 65% of women

that are being harassed in the streets on their lives. More than half of 57% of all women had encountered verbal harassment, and 41% of all women had experienced physically aggressive forms, including sexual touching had 23% of women while following had 20% flashing is 14% and 9% being forced to do something sexual. Street harassment starts at the early age of seventeen around 50% of harassed women encountered street harassment.

Women going to some other places with another person instead of being alone to prevent this kind of unwanted actions caused by people tend to do this harassment was another common response for women by 31%. Most people think there is a way to prevent street harassment. People tend to suggest more surveillance and CCTV cameras for monitoring the surroundings be aware of this kind of immoral acts and increased police presence environment or educational seminars in schools and surroundings about moral ways to interact with unknown and suspicious person information about street harassment as way of to curb street harassment. More training and seminars should be conducted of law enforcement and transit workers, barangay officials, great policemen, community safety audits and awareness campaigns against street harassments.

In 2014, Hollaback! and Cornell University conducted a large-scale research survey about street harassment. The research survey was divided into two parts. The first part contained information from the United States while the second part contained a cross-cultural analysis of street harassment from forty-two cities around the globe. All in all, there were 16,000 individuals who participated in the research. Considering this large number of respondents, the research survey was believed to be the largest analysis of street harassment to date. The research survey incorporated questions such as age when they first experienced harassment, the type of harassment they experienced, the

behavioral change resulting from harassment, and the emotional effects of harassment. It was also discovered that greater part of women around the globe experienced their first street harassment during puberty. Also, over half of women in twenty-two nations have reported being constantly groped or fondled (2015).

One city in the Philippines provided a law to protect women against sexual harassment. Quezon City called it the Gender and Development Ordinance that aims to remove the unwanted harassment on the streets. Considered as light violations includes, using words that embarrasses or humiliates a woman like wolf-whistling, cat-calling, and asking a woman's number while stalking, visual and suggestive gestures such as winking are considered as medium violations. For major violations, acts that includes pinching, touching, or brushing up against the body of a woman are included. Violators caught stalking women or making rude remarks in the city would be fined P1,000 to P5,000 and jailed from one day to one year (2016).

In the study of "stranger harassment" of Fairchild and Rudman with a sample of 228 female college students that were getting catcalled, whistled or stared at every few days are what the 30% of women sampled experience, over 70% reported that at least once a month, they receive unwanted sexual attention and 30% of the women reported being forcefully fondled or grabbed at least once a month. To get the attention of women in public places, a man's means is to catcall these women especially if they are attractive and wears eye-catching clothes. There are still no laws or act that could restraint catcalling which is a verbal way of harassment that's why male perpetrators use unwanted words or comments to be noticed by the women. (Sullivan, 2011)

According to ABS CBN News (2014), in the list of capitals that have the most dangerous public transport systems for women, the city of Manila ranked 10th in the survey of Thomson Reuters Foundation. The pollster YouGov conducted the poll online

in 15 of the world's largest capitals and the most populous city in the United States, the New York.

In the Philippines, physical forms of sexual harassment occur mostly in and around public transport wherein 58% of the incidents happen on the streets, major roads, and eskinitas. Such events mostly occur in schools, public washrooms and other public spaces according to the survey conducted by the Social Weather Station. (Rodriguez, 2016)

The street harassment is often done with the intent to frighten or dominate the targeted individual even if few people actually admit committing the act, said Laura Nielsen. As a result of street harassment, women modify their behavior by wearing headphones, changing how they dress, walking a different path or even altering their modes of transportation according to the research of Nielsen. (Santhanam, 2014)

The president-elect of the Philippines, Rodrigo Duterte, has been accused of sexual harassment after wolf-whistling a female journalist on a nationally-televised press conference and was perceived as disrespecting women. While asking a question about his Cabinet appointees, the female journalist was interrupted by the president with a light-hearted comment about her trying to get his attention, then wolf whistling and breaking into a short serenade. The journalist continued trying to ask President Duterte as he smiled while some other reporters laughed. Because the president is a straight-talker and an authentic character who likes to joke and speak the language of the streets, President Duterte said that such comments and actions of his should not be taken seriously. (Presse, 2016)

Glamour magazine tested the theory that women's choice of wardrobe may provide an explanation as to why they are being catcalled, it was believed that women who wear such skimpy clothes were "asking for it" that perpetuates the stereotype that

men are not able to control themselves. They asked seven women to walk into the street wearing different types of clothing whereas some are provocative and some were conservative but they found that all the women were subsequently catcalled or harassed. Thus, regardless of the type of clothing women wear such as provocative dresses should not be a justification for catcalling when women experience it. (Bunkosal, 2011)

Dissimilarity between Catcalling and Street Harassment

The major difference between catcalling and street harassment is that catcalling, contains no requirement of physical danger because the catcaller may be across the street, on the other side of a fence, in a car, or on the second story of a building, with no real access to the target. On the other hand, unlike catcalling, street harassment often involves a sense of physical danger because the harasser could be walking closely behind the target, in front of the target obstructing her path, or invading her personal space (Jefferson, 2011). According to Flores, N. M. (May 2014), street harassment encompasses incidents occurring in public, meaning public spaces like streets, sidewalks and parks, as well as modes of public transportation.

Street harassment involves unwelcome words and actions by unknown persons in public places which are motivated by gender. Add to this, street harassment also includes invading a person's physical and emotional space in a disrespectful, creepy, startling, scary, or insulting way. That's why street harassment can be considered as a form of sexual harassment according to the nonprofit Street Harassment. Collective Action for Safe Spaces reported that *"Public sexual harassment occurs on a continuum starting with words, stalking and unwanted touching, which can lead to more aggressive crimes like rape, assault and murder"* Newcomer, L. (2013), stated that men are much

more likely to be harassers than women, and adult women are the most common targets, followed by LGBTQ individuals.

Harassment can be used as an instrument to intimidate people, to make people leave and give up, that is according to **Stop Street Harassment (SSH)** organization. Some men harass women to try to keep women from advancing, to prevent their equality, and to try to compel them to retreat to their homes, while as women strive to increase equal rights worldwide. (2015)

A man feels he has the right to express himself to a woman, while the latter is obligated to listen to his comments and take them without insult-----because catcalling can be considered as a product of male entitlement. Male entitlement transcends class divisions like whether or not you are wealthy enough to have a nice car, or receive an education from our country's top schools. Women know how easy it is for a small compliment to become dangerous because they know that an unwanted advance will remain as unwanted advance. (Concepcion, 2015)

Impact of Street Harassment on Women

Rather than, how street harassment might affect a women by the situation personally as individuals, still women experienced emotions and motivations in order with how the situation may help or harm them as a whole. Women experiences direct negative consequences as targets of prejudice and, as the current work demonstrates, unintended consequences as bystanders. Male perpetrators impact how women view and react to men more generally; a single man's prejudiced actions are attributed to his gender identity. (Chaudior&Quinn,2010).

Street harassment is needs to be taken seriously because street harassment based on Ditchthelabel.org, can be considered as part of the everyday reality for women

all over the world. Catcalling unreasonably affects women and it can have significant effects on their mental health/condition, self-esteem and their sense of protection as well as feeding into a culture of normalized sexism where a 'harmless' jeer opens up a gateway to violence, sexual aggression and systematic oppression (2015).

Elevated fears of rape are a result of street harassment found by other researches. As per Newcomer, The increase in depression, the restricting of social interactions and even the impairment of cognitive function is associated in the targets of street harassment and objectification. Thus, street harassment specifically has a tendency to promote the internalization of shame. These psychological effects can have serious unintended consequence, not just on a target's psyche, as well as in her or his everyday life: To avoid harassment, as numerous as ten percent of women report quitting a job and numerous women consider harassment (and how to avoid it) each time they go outside (2013).

In Sullivan, Lord, and McHugh's (2010) recent chapter on street harassment they suggest that women can employ a behavioral analysis of the benefits and risks of assertive versus passive responses to a street harasser in order to balance the need for activism with safety. In the past few years, HollaBack! And StopStreetHarassment.com had produced an approach that provide women a means of either sharing their stories of experiences and reactions and even posting photographs online of their harassers (Kearl, 2010).

Based on the amount of street harassment many women are exposed to and the acceptance of such behavior by other people in the area, public streets can become sexually objectifying environments for them.

Public harassment may make women ashamed of their bodies and decrease their comfort with their sexualities in addition to making them angry, anxious, or depressed (Bowman, 1993). According to Polce-Lynch, Myers, Kliwer, and Kilmartin (2001) body image is associated to self-esteem in adolescents. Similarly, body dissatisfaction as stated by Webster and Tiggemann (2003) was related to self-concept and self-esteem, regardless of the age group and it seems reasonable to conclude that public harassment, which may affect body image, thus also affects women's self-esteem. Therefore, there are few negative short-term and long-term effects of public harassment on women and on society as a whole. In addition to this, due to public harassment women have reported avoiding public due to fear as to showing avoidance behavior.

The "*Hindi ito okay* (This is not okay)" tag is a digital poster created by the artist Mica Cruz pertaining to acts that make women feel unsafe, nervous and afraid. She started working on the poster after being harassed on the street for several times that day. After going viral, many reacted to her Facebook status update of the incident that lead to her realization that such acts are happening to many people every day and that those who did such acts probably are not aware of how they made women feel. Unfortunately, she found that some men actually blamed women for dressing "provocatively." However, netizens made a strong point that harassment happened even to women who were conservatively attired. Usually, women feel that these men are pulling a prank on them or are making fun of them because some men knows how women would react and this serves as an entertainment for them (Aquino, 2014)

According to The Guardian, for the women in India, it is common to experience sexual harassment on the streets or in other public spaces. NGO ActionAid conducted a

recent study and found that 79% of women have been subjected to harassment or violence in public. (2016)

“#WalkAlone” is a campaign by Black Noise launched in India to encourage women to reclaim public spaces and the streets of India from fear and harassment last June 2016. The campaign asked women to visit places they have never visited and walk alone.

Black Noise asked women to send in clothing they were wearing when they experienced harassment for a week-long campaign which was then used to create public installations.

Self-Objectification

The result of the study of Franz, Molly, Dilillo,& Gervais (2015) suggest that women who are repeatedly objectified may increasingly define their bodies for the purpose of serving others which may lead to undermining one's ability to respond assertively during unwanted sexual instances. Passivity in unwanted sexual situations may increase risk of becoming sexual victims because the ability to assert one's sexual desires can serve as a protective factor against assault.

Calogero (2013) found in his survey study with undergrad women that women who reported higher levels in self-objectification were less likely to have participated in gender-based social activism in the previous six months. At a limited extent, the association was explained by increased justification of the gender status quo, supporting Calogero's original hypothesis. An experimental support for these findings was provided by a second study wherein women who were primed to take part in self-objectification indicated diminished willingness to participate in social action that would challenge gender inequality and greater support for the gender status quo.

As stated by Kroon and Perez, self-objectification tend to make women internalize their perception of themselves as an object or collection of body parts since they are regularly exposed to objectifying instances (2013).

According to Jefferson (2011), a lot of people contend that you can tell how a woman wants to be treated by the way she dresses. Whilst wardrobe choice may explain why a woman is catcalled, in belief that dressing provocatively means that she's 'asking for it' continues to sustain the idea that men cannot control themselves.

Based on a study conducted by Franz (2015) on sexual revictimization, the results suggests that women who have experienced sexual assault may suffer from psychological changes that makes them prone to be revictimized of the original assault. The study also proven that putting a fight against the perpetrators will not prevent the said assault. The only way it can be prevented is if the assailant ceased the deplorable sexual advances.

In addition to that, an experiment by Gervais, et al. (2011) found that women who was subjected to sexually objectifying gaze of a male colleague has no significant effect on their self-objectification. However, it was observed that they did worse in a math test than those who were not subjected to such a gaze. It was then concluded that male gaze activates a certain anxiety to women, that they're not very good at math, which causes them to perform less.

The Biochemist (2014) also affirmed that Objectification is more than just catcalling. When a person is sexually harassed by a stranger they feel objectified. It causes 'self-surveillance', in which they view themselves as how the stranger views them. This self-objectification has been found to have multiple negative effects on

psychological health, and has been related with extensive eating disorders, depression and substance abuse.

In the review of the research and theory regarding sexual objectification Carr, et al. (2011) points out the existence of environments which are sexually objectifying. They describe this kind of environment as a place where it promotes and deepens sexual objectification of women. According to the authors, sexually objectifying environments are ones in which (a) traditional gender roles exist, (b) a high probability of male contact exists (physically speaking, a male-dominated environment), (c) women typically hold less power than men in that environment, (d) a high degree of attention is drawn to sexual/physical attributes of women's bodies, and (e) there is the approval and acknowledgment of the male gaze (p.20-21).

Self-Objectification is defined as perceiving one-self through the eyes of others. On account of street harassment, it implies seeing oneself through those eyes of the men who harass. Investigations demonstrate that young ladies, also women, who self-objectify are more inclined with depression, low self-esteem, and dietary issues. (Kearl, 2010) In a study conducted by Fairchild and Rudman wherein 228 college women participated, those women who disregarded or precluded the harassment accounted higher rates about feeling self-objectified contrasted with those women who responded to the harasser, accounted him, or discussed the experience with friends (2010).

In another study in 2010 it was reported that street harassment is directly related to preoccupation with physical appearance and body shame (Akter, 2015).

Self-Esteem

Self-esteem is certainty to one's own worth for abilities; sense of pride. (Oxford Dictionary). Self-esteem may be those judgment an individual makes regarding her self-

worth (Papalia & Feldman, 2012). The common possible cause of low self-esteem would be negative self-talk, education, out of line comparisons, wrong attitude and mostly, its environment, self-help-and-self-development. (Com, 2014).

Encounters of harassment made ladies feel less agreeable in their environment, more furious and depressed, and also related to a decline in their self-esteem. This finding might have been not particular to the experience of being harassed on the street; however, several scholars have looked at how street harassment specifically might have a negative effect into women's mental wellness (Sullivan, 2011).

Ladies might in addition feel furious or become anxious as a response to street harassment. They might feel disgrace around their bodies; they ended up being more conscious and less comfortable in the public. In a recent study conducted by Yasmine Jackson (2015) it was reported that 6 out of 10 members felt that street harassment has declined their self-esteem. Furthermore, 7 in 10 of the members felt that street harassment constructed them to feel objectified and sexualized. Those individuals with low self-esteem felt that road harassers constructed a mockery for their appearance.

The women who encountered harassment felt less agreeable in their environment, more furious and depressed and also, related to a decline in their self-esteem (Sullivan, 2011) 6 out of 10 members in a recent study reported that there is a decline in their self-esteem. The women felt that perpetrators constructed a mockery for their appearance as an explanation to the result of the study (Jackson, 2015).

Proven that self-esteem was related to body image, participants likely to have positive feelings about their appearance reported as having a high self-esteem and are satisfied with most of the areas of their bodies. Those who reported being focused on

weight and perceiving themselves as overweight are those who had lower self-esteem. (Lord, 2009)

Definition of Terms

The following are the words that have been used in this research:

Street Harassment includes catcalling, but also encompasses non-verbal conduct and behaviour such as grabs, pinching, groping, obstructing walking paths, stalking, and physical threatening gesture.

Catcalling is the use of crude language, verbal expression, and non-verbal expression that takes place in public areas such as streets, sidewalks, or bus stops. Catcalling does not require physical contact because where physical contact is present; victims have adequate remedies stemming from charges such as battery and assault.

Wolf-whistle is a distinctive 2-toned whistle usually done by men indicating sexual attraction toward women. Wolf-whistle is considered offensive by some people.

Stalking is a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact, or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.

Exhibitionism is the act of exposing one's genital in public.

Self-Esteem is defined as a person's overall evaluation of his or her worth

Self-Objectification is defined as a woman's internalization of repeated objectification by others; she comes to view herself as represented by her body, body parts, and/or sexual function.

Synthesis

The researchers compared its study to the 2010 research of Franz et.al, and 2009 study of Tracy Lynn Lord about the effects of catcalling. Franz et al.'s study focused on sexual objectification and sexual assault wherein they gathered 114 women and let them watch a video about being catcalled. Lord's study focused on the relationship of gender-based public harassment to body image, self-esteem and avoidance behavior. This presented information regarding the prevalence of gender-based public harassment, examples of harassment that fall into this category, possible explanations for the pervasiveness of gender-based public harassment, and the individual and societal effects of this form of harassment.

The researchers study aimed to determine the effects of street harassment on the level self-esteem and self-objectification by using three different tests. Such as Street harassment scale, Objectified body consciousness scale, and Rosenberg self-esteem test.

The study's locale was in the Philippines. The researchers compared the test results of each participant based on their age range and also determined if there was a relationship between the participants' level of self-esteem and self-objectification. The researchers also campaigned awareness about street harassment after the study finished.

Conceptual Framework

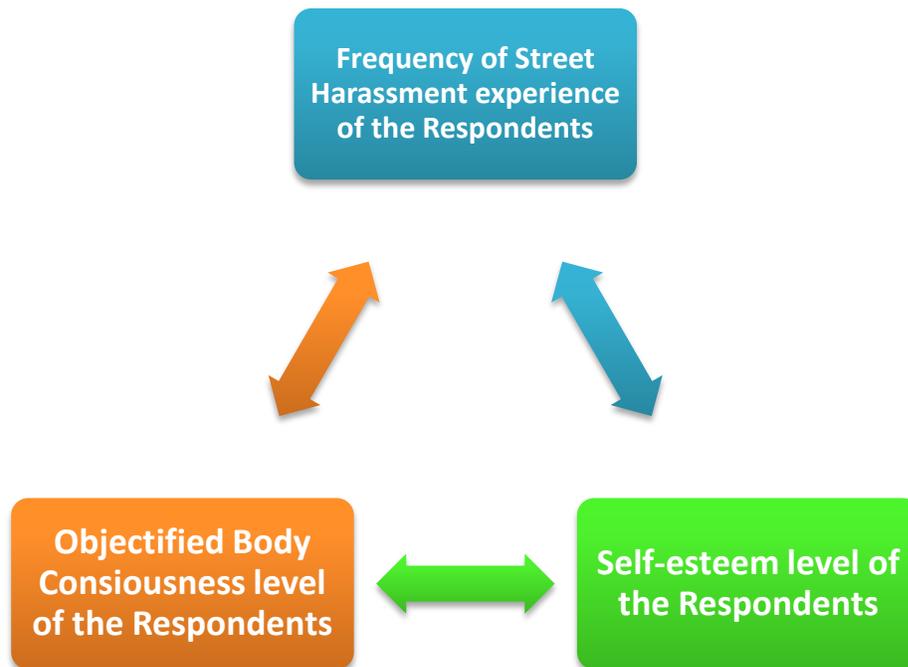


Figure 1. The Research Conceptual Paradigm relationships between inputs (participants), processes, and output (whether the levels differ when grouped according to profile).

The current study aimed to determine the relationship between the frequency of street harassment experienced by selected female college student within Manila and their levels of self-esteem and self-objectification. The study also aimed to determine the relationship between the levels of self-objectification and self-esteem. The said participants then answered the Street Harassment Scale (SHS), Objectified Body Consciousness Scale (OBCS), and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES). The researchers then determined if these three tests correlated with one another

Chapter III

Methodology

This section discussed methods and instruments used in selecting participants especially women related to street harassment and constructing technique a range of approaches used to gather data using survey questionnaires of Street Harassment Scale, Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale and Objectified Body Consciousness Scale answered by the participants.

Research Design

This research was a quantitative research because the researchers obtained quantifiable information. The study used quantitative method that emphasized numerical analysis and data through questionnaires and survey.

Research Locale

This research was conducted in different colleges or universities within Manila. (Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, Technological University of the Philippines-Manila, Far Eastern University-Manila, University of Sto. Tomas, Technological Institute of the Philippines-Manila, Adamson University, De La Salle University-Manila, Philippine Normal University-Manila, Universidad De Manila, National University, University of the East-Manila, University of the Philippines- Manila, Mapua Institute of Technology-Manila, Colegio de San Juan de Letran, San Beda College, National Teacher's University, Lyceum University of the Philippines-Manila, Eulogio Amang Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology, Philippine College of Criminology, Philippine Women's University, Centro Escolar University-Manila, St. Scholastica's College- Manila) Manila is the second most populous city in the Philippines. It is a global city which is understandable why there are many people in this area and many potential respondents

for the study. It is also where many colleges and universities (university belt, Intramuros, etc.) are located. With female college students as the respondents, Manila is an ideal place for the study and advantageous for the researchers.

Samples & Sampling Techniques

The research used purposive sampling. Thus the respondents were selected based on the following:

- a. Female
- b. College Student
- c. Studying within Manila
- d. Experienced street harassment

The research also used convenient sampling since the samples were opportune and familiar to the researchers.

Instrumentation

The researchers administered a 3-5 minutes survey form that would ask the respondents' demographic profile including 7 other items regarding their street harassment experience. (attached in Appendix A)

The researchers used the scales from "Emotional and Cognitive Effects of Gender-Based Street Harassment on Women" (2011) and "The Relationship of Gender-Based Public Harassment to Body Image, Self-Esteem, and Avoidance Behavior" (2009). These were then adapted to the study. The Objectified Body Consciousness Scale (OBCS), The Street Harassment Scale (SHS), and The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) were used by the researchers for this study.

Objectified Body Consciousness Scale

The Objectified Body Consciousness scale, which was based on the Objectification Theory (OBCS; McKinley & Hyde, 1996), was used to measure self-objectification consisting of 24-items. The participants marked their responses on a 1 to 7 scale – 1 being “strongly disagree” and 7 being “strongly agree”. For the scale to develop and establish validity and reliability, the authors made three different studies utilizing both college age and middle age women as respondents. Three separate subscales were identified with the help of factor analysis: The Body Surveillance, Body Shame, and Appearance Control Beliefs. The authors then concluded that the Objectified Body Consciousness Scale displayed good discriminant and convergent validity (McKinley & Hyde, 1996). The Surveillance Subscale’s internal reliability showed moderate to high in all of the studies with $\alpha = .76-.89$ (attached in Appendix B).

In scoring the Objectified Body Consciousness scale, the answers of the respondents on each item were then summed up. Note that in scoring the test, the scale was reversed for items 2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 22, and 23.

Street Harassment Scale

The Street Harassment Scale (SHS) was made based on the prior scale that measured the frequency of street harassment created by Lord (2009). The 28-items were conceptualized as demonstrating a series of experiences on two dimensions – benign to severe and complimentary to hostile. This new scale has excellent reliability with a Cronbach’s alpha coefficient of .97 for the current sample from the preliminary testing that was conducted.

To determine the underlying factor structure and whether all items measure the desired construct, exploratory factor analysis was performed. The SPSS version 17 was

used for the principal components analysis (PCA). Bartlett's Test of Sphericity reached the statistical significance and the Kaiser-Meyer-Okin value as .92 exceeding the suggested value of .6, backing up the factorability of the correlation matrix (Pallant, 2007).

Both complimentary/benevolent factor and a threatening/hostile factor appear to consist in the Street Harassment Scale (SHS). With a correlation of .57, these two factors correlate highly with each other. This high correlation given that if a woman experiences a great deal of complimentary street harassment she probably experiences a corresponding amount of more sexually explicit and threatening harassment. (attached in Appendix C).

In scoring the Street Harassment Scale, since the test purported to measure the frequency of street harassment experience, the answers of the respondents on each item was also summed. This meant that a higher score equaled to a higher frequency.

Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale

The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES; Rosenberg, 1965), a 10-item self-report measure was used in assessing self-esteem. The test used a 4-point scale ranging from "strong agree" to "strongly disagree". The items of the said test was divided into two, half of which had positive statements regarding one's self, while the other half had negative statement. It has satisfactory reliability, which used test retest and had a value of .82 to .88. The cronbach alpha of the test on different samples ranged from .77 to .88. (The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, n.d.) This is why it is often used in studies measuring self-esteem (attached in Appendix D).

In scoring this scale, the answers of the respondents on each item were also summed up. "Strongly agree" got a score of 1, "Agree" got a score of 2, "Disagree" got a

score of 3, and last, "Strongly disagree" got a score of 4. The scale was also reversed for items 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7.

Procedure

The researchers collected sample from randomly selected female college students from different colleges or universities within Manila only. The participants were given a 7-item demographic profile. Items measured the age, the type of transportation they used, and when they usually experienced being street harassed. One item asked whether their clothes could be the reason why they experienced street harassment. Each question had multiple possible answers with the option to write in a response if none of the choices match with the participant's experience. Answering the questionnaires took only 3-5 minutes.

The participants answered a series of tests. The Street Harassment Scale (SHS) which is a 28-item scale test followed by the Objectified Body Consciousness Scale (OBCS), which is a 24-item scale that measured participants' states of self-objectification and the Self-Objectification Questionnaire. The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES), a 10-item self-report measure that measured self-esteem, was also given to the participants.

Statistical Analysis

Data gathered in the research were subjected to statistical treatment:

Statement of the problem nos. 1-6 used descriptive statistics such as:

1. Frequency Distribution and Percentage. This was used to describe the scores of the respondents by summarizing the distribution of values in the sample by their test scores. This was used to determine the total number of scores of

the respondents. To better comprehend the data, percentage distribution was computed. The formula to get the percentage is:

$$\% = n/N \times 100$$

Where: n = number of responses

 N = total number of cases

Statement of the problem no. 7 used inferential statistics such as:

2. Pearson R correlation. This was utilized to correlate the scores of the participants' on the Self-Harassment Scale to the scores of the participants' on their test scores on the Objectified Body Consciousness Scale and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. The scores on the Objectified Body Consciousness Scale were also correlated to the scores of the participants' test scores on the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Sale.

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Where: N= number of pairs of score

$\sum xy$ = Sum of the products of paired scores

$\sum x$ = Sum of x scores

$\sum y$ = Sum of y scores

$\sum x^2$ = Sum of squared x scores

$\sum y^2$ = Sum of squared y scores

In interpreting the Pearson Correlation Coefficient the following was utilized:

Correlations	Interpretation
$\pm .8$ and 1.0	Very Strong Correlation
$\pm .6$ and .8	Strong Correlation
$\pm .4$ and .6	Moderate Correlation
$\pm .2$ and .4	Weak Correlation
± 0 and .2	Very Weak Correlation

Chapter IV

Results and Discussion

This section would discuss the interpretations of the data gathered. This would also discuss the results of the study, its relationship to one another, and the reason for its occurrence.

SOP 1: What is the demographic profile of the respondents? (Age)

Table 1

Age of respondents

Age range	Frequency	Percentage
	F	%
16-17	86	35.75
18-19	235	88.75
20-21	81	20.25
22-23	5	1.25
24-25	1	0.25
26-27	2	0.50

The table above shows frequency of the age of the respondents and what specific age range they would fall under. (Appendix I). The age range that had the highest number of respondents is from ages 18 to 19. The number of respondents that are within these ranges is 235 which 58.75% of the total number respondents. A reason to this is that this age range is the most common range to college students. Another

reason is that the researchers are also within this age range which would mean that it would be more convenient for the researchers to approach students that had the same age as theirs.

On the other hand, the age range that had the least number of respondents is from ages 24 to 25 which had only 1 respondent. This frequency constitutes to .25% of the total respondents. A strong basis to this is that an age 24 to 25 is not usual for college students. Usually college students are from 16 to 21 years of age.

SOP 2: What types of street harassment are experienced by the respondents?**Table 2***Type of Street Harassment Each Respondent Experienced*

Type of Street Harassment	Frequency <i>f</i>	Percentage %
Catcalling	303	75.75
Winking	169	42.25
Wolf-Whistling	165	41.25
Asking for Woman's Number	139	34.75
Touching & Pinching	58	14.5
Stalking	51	12.75
Exhibitionism	32	8

Based on the data presented above, catcalling got the highest frequency, which is 303 and with a percentage of 75.75 among the types of street harassment each respondent experienced while exhibitionism had a lowest frequency, which is 32 and only had an 8 percentage (Appendix K).

According to the study conducted by Harmony Sullivan (2010) and supported by Roberson (2005) that in public places women experienced of being harassed by male perpetrators once in their lifetime and as much as every day. While in the survey study called "strange harassment" conducted by Fairchild and Rudman (2008) that is

considered in the study of Harmony Sullivan (2010), in which out of 228 college students, 30 % of them responded that they are being catcalled, whistled or stared by the male perpetrators.

With this, based on the study women mostly experienced of being catcalled in where the male perpetrators whistle or called the attention of the women by calling them “Hi, Miss, Sexy, “Babe” and more that could have a negative impact on the women’s psychological well-being. It is consistent with the result of the study, most of the respondent answered that they experienced of being catcalled by male perpetrators like calling them in different words or endearment.

Based on the table above, it can be indicated that catcalling become a man means of getting the attention of women in public places especially if the woman is attractive and have any eye-catching clothes. It also means that catcalling is only a verbal way of harassment in which there are still no laws or act that could restraint this, that’s why male perpetrators want women to notice them by just using those unwanted words or comments. It was the easiest way to call the female even if they were far away.

Contrastingly, the type of street harassment in which the respondents have least experienced is the exhibitionism, the act of revealing one’s body or part of the body (like breast or genitals) in a public or in semi-public. The reason for this is that not all male perpetrators are doing the exhibitionism, which mostly the person or man doing this kind of act are having a disorder called “Psychiatric sexual disorder”. Because of this, a person with this kind of disorder are not fully aware on what they are doing, and the reason why they are doing this is only to satisfied themselves through this kind of act that why exhibitionism got the lowest frequency in the study.

SOP 3: What are the contributory factors of street harassment?**Table 3***Contributory factors for street harassment*

Category	Frequency	Percentage
	<i>f</i>	%
Place		
• Going to school	256	64
• Going out with friends	153	38.25
• Doing extracurricular activities	170	42.5
• Other	20	5
Transportation		
• Public	351	87.75
• Private	32	8
• Walking	114	28.5
• Others	2	0.5
Companion		
• With friends/ classmates	188	47
• With your special someone	16	4
• With relatives/family	32	8
• Alone	268	67
• Others	29	7.25
Attire		
• T-shirt and pants	300	75
• Skimpy clothes	24	6
• Uniform	219	54.75
• Others	17	4.25

The table above shows the contributory factors on street harassment. The place where most of the respondents are being street harassed is when they are going to school and the lowest contributing place is going out with friends (Appendix L). The researchers' respondents are all female college students studying in Manila. Considering, that Manila is one of the busiest cities in the NCR and also has one of the biggest urban poor population and informal settler families according to the UN Women, there is a higher chance that the respondents would be street harassed when going to school.

In this study, the respondents were harassed when going to school because it was their daily routine and most of the days of the week they were at school. It can also be indicated that the place where their perspective colleges and universities located are near to the places or landmarks in which many people go to why most of the respondents are more prone of being street harassed while they are going to school.

The highest contributory transportation where the respondents are being street harassed is when they are using public transportation (Appendix M). Public transportation can be of almost incalculable value. It can serve to reduce road congestion, resulting in shorter commuting times, and less stress for commuters who drive themselves but unfortunately, in a study released by the Thomson Reuters Foundation and polled by YouGov, Manila ranks 10th in the list of most dangerous public transport in women. (2014)

Social Weather Station also conducted a survey revealing that street harassments mostly happen in and around public transportation, schools, workplaces, public washrooms and other public places. 58% of such incidents happen on the streets, major roads and *eskinitas*. Physical forms of street harassment occur mostly in public transport. (Rodriguez, 2016)

Base on the study, most of the respondents experienced street harassment when they used public transportation because this was the time where they were encountered different types of people and had a higher chance to come across a street harassers. Public transportation is the most frequent method in going to different places.

Base on the table presented above, it shows that woman being alone has the most number of experiences in street harassment (Appendix N). A recent survey by the NGO ActionAid found 79% of women have been subjected to harassment in public

especially when they are alone. Beth Nielsen, a sociologist found out that few people admit to committing street harassment, the act is often done with the intent to dominate or frighten the targeted individual. Thus, perpetrators feel more dominated and gain more confidence to do the act when they see that the victim is alone because victims tend not to respond, as if they ignore the incident and some believed that they might put their lives at risk if they took activity against the harassment especially when they are alone.

In this study, it can be concluded that most of the respondent experienced of being street harassed while they were alone. The street harassers felt that they had more power towards their victim and they were more courageous in harassing their victim because they knew that the victim will not respond or fight back.

According to the data gathered, the street harassers felt that the victims were vulnerable because there was no one to protect them or defend them but themselves.

A supporting study regarding this result was the social experiment of Glamour Magazine that made seven women wear different outfits go in the streets, and eventually, all of them were disrespected. So as to say that "Provocative dress should not be a justification for street harassment when women are being street harassed; regardless of the type of clothing they wear" (Bunkosal, 2011). Last July 2016, Blank Noise also launch a week-long campaign asking women to send in clothing that they were wearing when they experienced harassment, which was then used to create public installations.

Usually, people believe that women are being street harassed because of wearing provocative or revealing clothes. Surprisingly, based on the result of the study that most of the respondents wore t-shirt and pants and only few of them wore skimpy

clothes when they experienced street harassment. (Appendix O.) According to the data gathered, women were still harassed regardless of the clothes that they wear.

Street harassment usually occur in public places such as streets, sidewalks and even in *eskinitas* that's why the researchers are certain in concluding that the place, transportation, the person they were with and even the clothes were the factors that contribute why most of the respondents experienced street harassment.

SOP 4: How often has the respondents experience street harassment?**Table 4**

How often participants experience street harassment as measured by the street harassment scale (N=400)

Frequency of Street Harassment	Frequency	Percentage
	<i>f</i>	%
Once in the past year	18	4
A few times in the past year	55	14
Once a month	59	15
Few times a month	107	27
Almost everyday	83	21
Multiple times a day	78	19

The table above shows how often participants experienced street harassment as measured by the street harassment scale. It displays that 107 out of 400 respondents experienced street harassment few times a month having percentage of 27. On the other hand, the lowest frequency exhibits that only 18 of the respondents or a percent of 4.5 experience street harassment only once in the past year. According to this study, 83 of the respondents or 21% reported experiencing street harassment almost every day. While a percent of 19 or 78 of the respondents said that they were street harassed multiple times a day. This study also concluded that 59 of the respondents or 15% stated that they experienced street harassment once a month. On the other hand, the

remaining 14% or 55 respondents reported experiencing street harassment a few times in the past year (Appendix P).

In one published work by Manila Bulletin in 2016, a Social Weather Station Study showed that sixty percent of women in the Philippines admitted to being sexually harassed in public places at least once in their lives. While a survey in the United States by the 2014 National Stop Street Harassment concluded that 65% of women are being harassed in the streets. Over 70% reported that at least once a month they received unwanted sexual attention according to the study of “stranger harassment” of Fairchild and Rudman.

According to the results shown above, the respondents were always out and about like going to school and going to other extracurricular activities that made them more prone to street harassment. This study supports the previously stated studies in that women frequently do experience street harassment for many different reasons. As stated in table 3, women experience street harassment when going to school and in public transportation. This is a daily routine that requires them to always be out in the streets which gave them more opportunities to encounter street harassers that led to more experiences of street harassment.

Base on the result of the study, a few of the respondents stated that they experienced street harassment once in the past year. The reason for this is that the respondents may not have used of the transportation and instead used their own cars or other private transportation. It was also evident that the respondents may not experience street harassment frequently because they do not go out as often as the other res

SOP 5: What is the self-objectification level of the respondents?

Table 5

Frequency of the Level of Objectified Body Consciousness of the respondents

Level of Self-Objectification	Frequency <i>f</i>	Percentage %
Low (24-52)	19	5
	75	
Moderately Low (53-81)		19
Average (82-110)	262	65
Moderately High (111-139)	35	9
High (140-168)	9	2

The table above shows, that most of the respondents got an average level of self-objectification with a frequency of 262 and a percentage of 65 while the high level of self-objectification got a lowest frequency of 9 and only a percentage of 2 (Appendix Q).

Base on the data that is being presented above, the reason why most of the respondents got an average level of self-objectification is that in this study the respondents was first given a 28-item Street Harassment Scale (SHS) that measured the frequency of street harassment among the respondents and after answering the said scale the respondents was given a 24-item Objectified Body Consciousness Scale (OBCS) that measured the respondents self-objectification. The statements in the SHS

can be the reason or the triggering factor for the respondents in answering the OBCS that makes them seem to be more conscious about themselves or their physical appearance.

Base on the result of this study, the average level of body consciousness stated that most of the respondents become conscious about their physical appearance and sometimes feel ashamed of their weight, of the clothes they wear, and think about things like what's on their body that caught the attention of men thus making them worry about their physical appearance. Having an average level of body consciousness can be inferred to be normal for women especially for the college students to be self-conscious. This would mean that these women actually care about what other people sees them but they still believe that they have control over their appearance. These respondents do worry but things would probably not go out of hand.

However, the high level of self-objectification got the lowest frequency which is 9, the explanation to this is that only few of the respondents are too concerned about themselves and are very affected on what others would say about them and on how others would see them. They are too concerned to the extent that some of them lose their identity because of trying too hard to meet other people's expectations. Having a high level body consciousness of the respondents will surely affect an individual's perception about their appearance more especially their own perception of themselves as person or as woman.

SOP 6: What is the self-esteem level of the respondents?**Table 6***Frequency of the Level of Self-Esteem of the respondents*

Level of Self-Esteem	Frequency <i>f</i>	Percentage %
Low (10-19)	35	8.75
	196	
Average (20-29)		49
High (30-40)	179	44.75

The table above shows, that most of the respondents got an average level of self-esteem with a frequency of 196 and a percentage of 49 while the low level of self-esteem got lowest frequency of 35 and only a percentage of 8.75 (Appendix R).

Base on the data that is being presented above, the reason why the respondents got an average level of self-esteem is because in this study the respondents was given first a 28-item Street Harassment Scale (SHS) that will measured the frequency of street harassment among the respondents. After answering the said scale, the respondents were given an Objectified Body Consciousness Scale (OBCS) that will measure the respondents self-objectification. And lastly, the respondents are given the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) that will measure their level of self-esteem.

In this study, it can be explained why most of the respondent got an average level of self-esteem is that because the OBCS can be the reason or the triggering factor for the respondents in answering the RSES that makes them seem to be conscious about their self-esteem. The reason why the average self-esteem has the highest

frequency was the result of their self-objectification was also average. The low level of self-esteem got a lowest frequency of 35, the explanation to this is that only few of the respondents are feeling more troubled and doesn't tend to exaggerate events as being negative as per the indications of low self-esteem of Rosenberg.

Generally, college students have average self-esteem because as pertained by Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, the love and belongingness comes first before achieving self-esteem whereas in relation to this study, the college students may have already achieved the level of love and belongingness from their families, friends, and relatives that other factors have little effect or balances out their self-esteem.

SOP 7: Is there a significant relationship between the following:

Table 7

Pearson Product-Moment Correlations Between A Measure of Frequency of Street Harassment and Measures of Self-Objectification, and Self-Esteem
(N =400)

	Pearson	P	Interpretation	Decision	Conclusion
	R Value	value			
SHS	-.503**	.000	Moderate	Reject Ho	Significant
RSES			negative		Relationship
			correlation		
SHS	.560**	.000	Moderate	Reject Ho	Significant
OBCS			positive		Relationship
			correlation		
OBCS	-.550**	.000	Moderate	Reject Ho	Significant
RSES			negative		Relationship
			correlation		

***Correlation is significant at the .01 level (2-tailed)*

The table above shows the correlation between the frequency of street harassment, the level of self-objectification, and the level of self-esteem of the respondents. The table also showed the interpretation of each value and the decision made regarding the hypothesis.

a. Frequency of Street Harassment and Level of Self-Esteem

The researcher gathered the scores of the respondents on the Street Harassment Scale (SHS) and on the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale (RSES) and then correlated it to know if there is a significant relationship between the two. In the process, it was evident that the SHS and the RSES had a moderate negative correlation ($r=-.503$, $n=400$, $p\leq.01$). A negative correlation would mean an inverse relationship between the two variables. Thus, it was said that the higher the frequency of street harassment the respondents experience, the lower would their self-worth be. A p value of .000, which is less than the significance level of .01, would mean that the relationship is significant. Considering all the data gathered for this relationship, the null hypothesis would be rejected thus stating that there is a significant relationship between the frequency of street harassment and the level of self-objectification.

Encounters of harassment made ladies feel less agreeable in their environment, more furious and depressed, and related to a decline in their self-esteem (Sullivan,2011). In a recent study, it was reported that 6 out of 10 members felt that there is a decline in their self-esteem. An explanation to this is that women feel that perpetrators constructed a mockery for their appearance (Jackson,2015).

In the data gathered, most of the respondents wished they had more self-respect, felt useless and felt that they are no good at all (Appendix E). An explanation to this was that street harassment made women lose their confidence and self-respect. Women felt disrespected by men whenever they were catcalled or wolf-whistled, this resulted to women identifying to their perpetrators thus thinking that a reason why men are doing such thing is that they are not respectable. Women felt smaller around other people thinking that any moment someone would call their attention and throw malicious comments or do malicious acts on them. Women tend to hide themselves inside baggy

clothes, wore less to no makeup, to escape street harassment. This behavior certainly decreased their self-esteem making them feel that there is no place that is safe for them.

The results in this study could also be related to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. He described self-esteem as having two forms. One of which is that the need for respect from others. This first form of esteem is definitely affected in this study the street harassment experience made the respondents feel disrespected and recognized but not the way they want to be recognized. The men perpetrators might be showing their admiration for these women but this is not probably not the way these women want to be admired. According to Maslow, respect from others is the most fragile and easily lost than self-esteem which draws to the other form of esteem which is the need for self-respect. The harassment experience made the women loss their self-confidence and self-love some of them are thinking of things such as what have they done to deserve these harassments. Some of the respondents tend to hide their selves from other people to avoid these harassments.

b. Frequency of Street Harassment and Level of Self-Objectification

To determine whether there is a significant relationship between the frequency of street harassment experienced by an individual and their level of self-objectification, the scores of the respondents on the Street Harassment Scale (SHS) and Objectified Body Consciousness Scale was correlated. It was proven that there is a moderate positive correlation between the SHS and the OBCS ($r=.560$, $n=400$, $p\leq.01$). This correlation means that the higher the frequency of street harassment an individual experience, the worse they report about not meeting cultural expectations for how their bodies should look. Considering the level of significance which is .01, the correlation is said to be significant since the p value, which is .000, is less than the level of significance. These data lead the researchers to the decision of rejecting the null hypothesis and would then

be concluding that there is a significant relationship between the frequency of street harassment and the level of self-objectification.

In another study it was reported that street harassment is directly related to preoccupation with physical appearance and body shame (2010). This also reduced the feelings of women being safe while walking alone, and while using public transportation. Some men blame women for dressing 'provocatively', while some netizens believe that the type of clothing worn by women doesn't matter when they are being street harassed (Aquino,2014). This idea causes the women to be picky with the clothes they wore and makes them worry if their overall appearance looks provocative.

In this study, the respondents reported that most of them experienced being wolf-whistled while walking, had men complimenting their appearance, and men asking for their number (Appendix C). These experiences made the respondents feel more conscious with their physical appearance. Most of the respondents feel that they should feel ashamed of their weight, that they are a bad person if they don't look good and that as if they have no control over their physical appearance (Appendix D). An explanation to this was that the respondents don't know how to feel after being street harassed. They are not sure whether they should feel happy or sad because they do not know if the compliment was genuine or not. Usually, women feel that these men are pulling a prank on them or are making fun of them because some men knows how women would react and this serves as an entertainment for them (Aquino,2014). Women think about what is with their body that caught the attention of men thus making them worry about their physical appearance.

According to Cooley's looking glass self, our concept of self is a social construction, affected by how other people sees us. If these men perpetrators objectify women through commenting on their breasts or buttocks, women tend to self-objectify

their selves by thinking that these men only sees them as a body part. In this study, the respondents tend to behave in ways that would reject the thoughts of others. True enough, the respondents does not want the feeling of being objectified thus, they become more conscious with their physical appearance they tend to do things to hide their body part that caught the attention of men. In some cases, they tend to change their body such as their weight so that these men perpetrators would look at them in a different way.

c. Level of Self-Esteem and Level of Self-Objectification

Lastly, the Objectified Body Consciousness Scale and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem was also correlated to determine their relationship. It was also proven that the correlation between these two variable is moderate negative correlation ($r=-.550$, $n=400$, $p\leq.01$). This negative correlation would mean that OBCS is inversely related to RSES which means that the higher the level of self-objectification the lower the self-esteem of the respondents. This relationship, like the other two, was also considered significant since its p value (.000) is also less than the significance level ($p\leq.01$). For this relationship, the null hypothesis was also rejected and thus coming up with the conclusion that there is a significant relationship between the level of self-objectification and the level of self-esteem of the respondents.

In a study conducted by Lord (2009), it was proven that self-esteem was related to body image. With this, participants who reported high self-esteem are also likely to have positive feelings about their appearance and satisfaction with most areas of their bodies. Those who had lower self-esteem are more likely to report being focused on weight and perceiving themselves as overweight.

Based on the result of this study, the respondents scored high on self-objectification which resulted to low self-esteem. The explanation to this is that women experiences of being sexually objectified like commenting on their breast or buttocks by men perpetrators result to women being self-conscious, in which they are more concerned on how they look in front of others. These concerns of women results them to having lower self-esteem since they tend to be ashamed of how they look like thus hiding themselves from public or them having lower self-respect, and feeling useless.

In the two psychological principles used, hierarchy of needs and looking glass self, both principles involved a third party which in this study is a men perpetrator. The principles both involved the way men see women, and their way of showing admiration and respect for women.

The men perpetrators tend to objectify these women through street harassment, decreasing the respondent's level of self-esteem and increasing their level of self-objectification. The way other people sees them affects how they see themselves, thus if the comments or thoughts of others about them are negative, they tend to think themselves in a negative manner which decreases their self-esteem because they feel disrespected and harassed.

Chapter V

Summary, Conclusion, & Recommendation

This section discussed the overall findings of the study, followed by the conclusion based on the data gathered and the recommendation to further improve the study.

Summary

Street harassment is unwanted comments and other rude actions by strangers in public areas that promotes fear and may lead to temporary or prolonged anxiety and/or stress when going out. The researchers were encouraged to further extend their understanding and knowledge on this topic because they read different studies regarding street harassment which drove them to conduct their own research. The researchers' objective was to inform people that street harassment is present and evident. It is not simple compliments that strangers may say but they can have negative effects on the victim's psychological well-being. Overall, the respondents reported that more than a quarter of them experienced street harassment a few times a month and less than 5% experienced street harassment once in the past year. The study showed that 18-19 is the age range that the respondents most frequently experienced street harassment since it is the normal age range of the college students who are easily convenient to administered questionnaires and it is also the same age range of the researchers while age 24-25 seldom experienced it. The study also exposed that the most frequent type of street harassment each female respondent experienced was catcalling and the least frequent was exhibitionism. The results from the surveys also showed that the place with the highest frequency in which they experienced street harassment was when the respondents are going to school since this is their daily routine and the lowest was when they are going out with friends. The study also proved

that public transportation was the most used transportation wherein they experience street harassment while private transportation was the least used. It also showed that the respondents were frequently alone when they were street harassed and seldom when they were with their special someone. More than half of the respondents stated that they were wearing T-shirt and pants when they experienced street harassment while the least worn clothes were skimpy or revealing clothes. The study proved that the respondents showed an average level of self-objectification with a percent of 65.5 and a high level of self-objectification with only a percent of 2.25. It also showed the respondents having an average level of self-esteem with 49% and a low level of self-esteem with only 8.75%. The Street Harassment Scale and the Objectified Body Consciousness Scale shows a significant relationship with a moderate positive correlation. The Street Harassment Scale also has a significant relationship with the Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale with a moderate negative correlation. While the Objectified Body Consciousness Scale had a significant relationship with the Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale with a moderate negative correlation. Street harassment resulted to decreases in the women's confidence and self-respect. Women felt disrespected and unsafe outside which led them to hide from the public with the use of baggy clothes and no makeup just to escape the trauma. It made them more conscious with their appearance and felt that they are a bad person when they didn't look good. This is because the street harassers would comment on their physical appearance like on their breasts or buttocks. The women felt degraded and this lowered their self-esteem.

Conclusion

Based on the findings the following conclusions are drawn:

- A. The increase in the frequency of the Street Harassment Scale led to the increase of the levels of the Objectified Body Consciousness Scale.
- B. The increase in the frequency of the Street Harassment Scale led to the decrease of the levels of the Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale.
- C. The increase of the levels of the Objectified Body Consciousness Scale led to the decrease of the levels of the Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale.

Recommendation

For the authorities/government officials, the researchers of this study advise them to give more attention to the victims of street harassment and to enforce the right laws against street harassment. It is also suggested to create more laws/regulations for the protection of women to avoid such acts.

For psychologists, the researchers advise them to correctly assist victims to overcome probable psychological effects that these experiences may result to. It is also recommended that they help victims to regain self-esteem that they may have lost during the incidents and recover from the trauma.

For parents, the researchers advise them to have proper guidance towards their children. They are also advised to give attention to their children for them to have a better understanding regarding street harassment. They should also give time to them to know what they are experiencing in their everyday lives. This is to ensure their children to not be afraid or embarrassed to report their street harassment experiences. Support from family is also highly suggested in order for the victims to recover from the incident.

For school administrators, the researchers of this study also suggest them to properly educate their students to know what they should do to avoid these situations and also what they should do when they are in the situation. They may achieve this through seminars, meetings, and forums. School administrators should also properly reprimand and punish street harassers that may be reported to them. They should also make clear their support and care in order for the victims to be able to recover faster.

For street harassers, the researchers recommend them to be aware of their actions because many laws regarding street harassment will be violated and will lead to punishment. Their actions towards females can also have negative or psychological effects.

For students, especially females, the researchers of this study recommend them to be alert and vigilant to avoid experiencing street harassment. Students are advised to not tolerate such demeaning acts and to report immediately to the right authorities if they were to go through and even witness street harassment such as stalking touching, pinching or brushing up against the body in order to implement the proper disciplinary actions. They are recommended not to allow street harassment but at the same time not to physically fight back for their own safety.

For advocates of women's rights, it is suggested that they use this study to better help and understand the victims of street harassment. The researchers recommend to properly guide victims toward recovery and prevent this from happening to other women. It is advised that they conduct seminars and/or forums that may help women with this ongoing problem.

For future researchers, it is recommended to have a shorter questionnaire for the participants to not be lazy in answering the surveys. It is also advised to conduct the

study in broader areas other than Manila to know the opinions and street harassment experiences being shared by the females in different places. This is also to know the effects of such acts that can degrade their femininity and reminders on the things they should do to surpass the street harassment. The researchers of this study suggest to the future researchers to consider a venue where they can find a lot of respondents who are willing to answer the questionnaire such as cafes and eateries near schools. While conducting the survey, the researchers had a hard time finding specific respondents because of the rejection they received from the female by passers. The reasons of such denials were, 1: some of them were in a hurry to attend into their earlier appointments; 2: they admitted that they were too lazy to answer because the questionnaire was 7-pages long. Future researchers should also try to propose a reward system to produce a positive reinforcement from the respondents and to avoid them from being bored with the survey. Some of the respondents also did not take the questionnaire seriously and answered with straight responses (all 0, all 7, or all neutral). It is recommended that the future researchers find respondents that are diligent and willing to answer. It is also suggested for future researchers to broaden their study to high school students since this is a time in their life that they are vulnerable and searching for their identity. The researchers recommend them to also conduct a study on males because it is obvious that females are not the only ones who experienced street harassmen

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Appendix A
Survey Form

(Your information will **not** be sold or given to outside entities. It is for internal use only.)

Name (Optional):

Age:

School:

Course:

1. Have you experienced street harassment? (e.g. whistling, comments and demands, following, invading personal space, etc.)

Yes No

2. How often do you experience street harassment?

Frequently Occasionally Seldom

3. What type of street harassment do you usually encounter?

Catcalling Stalking

Wolf-whistling Winking

Asking for the woman's number

Touching, pinching or brushing up against the body

Exhibitionism (public masturbation)

4. When do you usually experience street harassment?

Going to school doing extracurricular activities

Going out with friends Others: (please specify) _____

5. What type of transportation do you primarily take?

Public (jeepney, taxi cab, pedicab, FX, etc.) Walking

Private Others: (*Please specify*)

6. Who are you with when you experienced street harassment?

With friends/classmates With relative/family

With your special someone Alone

Others: (*Please specify*) _____

7. What were you wearing when you experienced street harassment?

T-shirt and pants Uniform

Skimpy clothes (revealing clothes) Others: (*Please specify*)

5. I feel ashamed of myself when I haven't made the effort
to look my best.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7
6. A large part of being in shape is having that kind of
body in the first place.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7
7. I think more about how my body feels than how my
body looks.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8. I feel like I must be a bad person when I don't look
as good as I could.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7
9. I rarely compare how I look with how other people
look.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7
10. I think a person can look pretty much how
they want to if they are willing to work at it.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7
11. I would be ashamed for people to know
what I really weigh.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7
12. I really don't think I have much control over how my
body looks.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7
13. Even when I can't control my weight, I think I'm an
okay person.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7
14. During the day, I think about how I look
Many times.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7
15. I never worry that something is wrong with me when I am
not exercising as much as I should..1 2 3 4 5 6 7

16. I often worry about whether the clothes I am
wearing make me look good.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7

17. When I'm not exercising enough, I question whether I am
a good enough person.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7

18. I rarely worry about how I look to other
people.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7

19. I think a person's weight is mostly determined
by the genes they are born with.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7

20. I am more concerned with what my body can do
than how it looks.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7

21. It doesn't matter how hard I try to change my
weight, it's probably always going
to be about the same.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7

22. When I'm not the size I think I should be,
I feel ashamed.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7

23. I can weigh what I'm supposed to when I try
hard enough.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7

24. The shape you are in depends mostly on
your genes.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Appendix C

The Street Harassment Scale

SHS

Think about the past year and think only about men you have never met before. For each question, circle the number that corresponds to how often you have experienced the event according to the following scale:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Never	Once in the	A few times	About once	A few times	Almost	Multiple
past year	in past year	a month	a month	everyday	times a	day

When you are in public (on-campus or off-campus):

1) How often has a man whistled, yelled, or honked at you from his car while you were walking/waiting for the bus/riding bike?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

2) How often has a man blown you kisses or made other romantic gestures to you on the street?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

3) How often has a man told you to smile?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

4) How often has a man made negative comments about your appearance as you walk by (e.g. —keep the legs, lose the face||)?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

5) How often has a man offered you money for sex when you are either walking or standing waiting for someone?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

6) How often has a man asked you for your name?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

7) How often has a man told you how pretty or attractive you are as you walk down the street and then repeated these comments louder, trying to get your attention?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

8) How often has a man slowed down his car so that he can drive beside you as you walk and either watch you or speak to you?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

9) How often has a man made sexually explicit gestures to you as you walk (e.g., pantomiming a blow job, grabbing his crotch)?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

10) How often has a man complimented your appearance (e.g. —you have beautiful eyes||, —nice legs||, —you're beautiful||)?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

11) How often has a man asked if you have a boyfriend or are married?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

12) How often has a man commented on your weight saying that you are either too fat or too skinny?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

13) How often has a man made sexual comments to you and then followed you as you walk? **0 1 2 3 4 5 6**

14) How often has a man asked you for your phone number?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

15) How often has a man yelled things like —hey sexy!|| or —you're fine!|| from a car while driving past you as you are walking or waiting for someone?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

16) How often has a man walked past you and commented on your weight, saying that he approves of your size?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

17) How have men touched you as you walked past them (e.g., touching your waist, brushing a hand against your breast, grabbing your hand, etc.)?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

18) How often has a man called you insulting names to you as you walk past (e.g., —whore|| or —bitch||)?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

19) How often has a man approached the male person you are walking or sitting with and complimented him on your appearance or on his successful conquest of you?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

20) How often has a man yelled comments about your appearance at you while you are jogging? **0 1 2 3 4 5 6**

21) How often has a man walked past and directed non-verbal sounds at you (cat calls, wolf whistles, etc.)?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

22) How often has a man stared at you in a sexual way as they walk past you on the street (e.g. leering, eyeing you up and down)?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

23) How often have construction workers yelled compliments to you about your appearance as you walked past their work site?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

24) How often has a group of men made gestures and calls for you to come over to where they are standing?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

25) How often has a man pulled his car over as you are walking and asked you to do sexually explicit things with him?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

26) How often has a man called for your attention and when you ignore him begun shouting insults at you?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

27) How often has a man showed you his penis on the street?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

28) How often have men physically assaulted you as you walked past them (e.g. slapping your buttocks, punching you, tripping you, poking you)?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Appendix D

The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale

RSES

Below is a list of statements dealing with your general feelings about yourself. If you **Strongly Agree**, circle **SA**. If you **Agree** with the statement, circle **A**. If you **Disagree**, circle **D**. If you **Strongly Disagree**, circle **SD**.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others.	SA	A	D	SD
2. I feel that I have a number of good qualities.	SA	A	D	SD
3. All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.	SA	A	D	SD
4. I am able to do things as well as most other people.	SA	A	D	SD
5. I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	SA	A	D	SD
6. I take a positive attitude toward myself.	SA	A	D	SD

7. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	SA	A	D	SD
8. I wish I could have more respect for myself.	SA	A	D	SD
9. I certainly feel useless at times.	SA	A	D	SD
10. At times I think I am no good at all.	SA	A	D	SD

Appendix E

Frequency of the Respondents' Answers on each item of the Street Harassment Scale

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Never	Once in the	A few times	About once	A few times	Almost	Multiple
	past year	in past year	a month	a month	everyday	times a	day
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1) How often has a man whistled, yelled, or honked at you from his car while you were walking/waiting for the bus/riding bike?	42	39	90	63	87	48	31
2) How often has a man blown you kisses or made other romantic gestures to you on the street?	179	54	61	37	40	11	18
3) How often has a man told you to smile?	77	55	76	56	68	35	33
4) How often has a man made negative comments about your appearance as you walk by (e.g. —keep the legs, lose the face)?	214	57	45	37	21	10	16
5) How often has a man offered you money for sex when you are either walking or standing waiting for someone?	327	17	23	6	7	4	16
6) How often has a man asked you for your	57	43	107	56	73	35	29

name?							
7) How often has a man told you how pretty or attractive you are as you walk down the street and then repeated these comments louder, trying to get your attention?	62	44	79	57	79	43	36
8) How often has a man slowed down his car so that he can drive beside you as you walk and either watch you or speak to you?	199	54	47	38	29	16	17
9) How often has a man made sexually explicit gestures to you as you walk (e.g., pantomiming a blow job, grabbing his crotch)?	280	52	27	14	7	4	16
10) How often has a man complimented your appearance (e.g. —you have beautiful eyes , —nice legs , —you’re beautiful)?	62	61	65	62	78	37	35
11) How often has a man asked if you have a boyfriend or are married	83	52	81	62	66	25	31
12) How often has a man commented on your weight saying that you are either too fat or too skinny?	161	51	43	57	44	20	24
13) How often has a man made sexual comments to you and then followed you as you walk?	245	50	34	21	24	8	18

14) How often has a man asked you for your phone number?	90	64	77	55	61	27	26
15) How often has a man yelled things like —hey sexy! or —you're fine! from a car while driving past you as you are walking or waiting for someone?	139	56	61	46	42	33	23
16) How often has a man walked past you and commented on your weight, saying that he approves of your size?	201	54	47	46	22	12	18
17) How have men touched you as you walked past them (e.g., touching your waist, brushing a hand against your breast, grabbing your hand, etc.)?	237	72	38	18	16	3	16
18) How often has a man called you insulting names to you as you walk past (e.g., —whore or —bitch)?	306	30	23	13	7	4	17
19) How often has a man approached the male person you are walking or sitting with and complimented him on your appearance or on his successful conquest of you?	236	58	41	30	13	5	17
20) How often has a man yelled comments about your appearance at you while you are jogging	228	63	36	24	19	10	20

21) How often has a man walked past and directed non-verbal sounds at you (cat calls, wolf whistles, etc.)?	75	47	70	56	82	43	27
22) How often has a man stared at you in a sexual way as they walk past you on the street (e.g. leering, eyeing you up and down)?	92	65	69	55	52	34	33
23) How often have construction workers yelled compliments to you about your appearance as you walked past their work site?	103	52	69	66	57	33	20
24) How often has a group of men made gestures and calls for you to come over to where they are standing?	206	65	48	30	30	14	7
25) How often has a man pulled his car over as you are walking and asked you to do sexually explicit things with him?	323	36	15	14	7	5	0
26) How often has a man called for your attention and when you ignore him begun shouting insults at you?	250	58	42	28	13	9	0
27) How often has a man showed you his penis on the street	325	38	23	8	2	4	0
28) How often have men physically assaulted you as you walked past them (e.g. slapping your buttocks, punching you, tripping you, poking	317	50	12	12	6	3	0

you)?							
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Appendix F

Frequency of the Respondents' Answers on each item of the Objectified Body
Consciousness Scale

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	SA						SD
1. I rarely think about how I look	64	67	49	100	35	36	49
2. When I can't control my weight, I feel like something must be wrong with me	69	48	54	115	26	34	54
3. I think it is more important that my clothes are comfortable than whether they look good on me	165	61	51	55	20	19	29
4. I think a person is pretty much tuck with the looks they are born with	60	55	73	139	20	18	35
5. I feel ashamed of myself when I haven't made	39	59	60	116	49	22	55
6. A large part of being in shape is having that	51	45	79	117	38	26	44

7. I think more about how my body feels than	96	70	70	77	34	21	32
8. I feel like I must be a bad person when I	38	30	38	121	28	34	111
9. I rarely compare how I look with how other	49	53	56	113	46	30	53
10. I think a person can look pretty much how they want to if they are willing to work at it	182	96	38	32	14	14	24
11. I would be ashamed for people to know what I really weigh	52	36	44	112	21	35	100
12. I really don't think I have much control over	43	42	62	112	53	27	61
13. Even when I can't control my weight, I think I'm an okay person	130	78	59	67	18	16	32
14. During the day, I think about how I look many times	61	62	77	107	33	29	31
15. I never worry that something is wrong with me when I am not exercising as	67	51	72	102	46	29	33

much as I should							
16. I often worry about whether the clothes I am wearing make me look good	71	72	86	82	34	23	32
17. When I'm not exercising enough, I question whether I am a good enough person	40	28	46	151	28	37	70
18. I rarely worry about how I look to other people	60	50	67	111	42	39	31
19. I think a person's weight is mostly determined by the genes they are born with	54	44	64	141	30	29	38
20. I am more concerned with what my body can do than how it looks	92	87	67	97	24	10	23
21. It doesn't matter how hard I try to change my weight, it's probably always going to be about the same	70	63	54	122	37	27	27
22. When I'm not the size I think I should be, I feel	33	22	40	105	56	46	98

ashamed							
23. I can weigh what I'm supposed to when I try hard enough	86	50	60	115	27	31	31
24. The shape you are in depends mostly on your genes	56	35	64	144	36	36	29

Appendix G

Frequency of the Respondents' Answers on each item of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem
Scale

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others.	174	183	16	27
2. I feel that I have a number of good qualities.	134	213	30	23
3. All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.	36	100	181	83
4. I am able to do things as well as most other people.	114	219	44	23
5. I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	40	117	145	98
6. I take a positive attitude toward myself.	141	191	46	22
7. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	143	174	50	33
8. I wish I could have more respect for myself.	121	163	68	48

9. I certainly feel useless at times.	70	168	89	73
10. At times I think I am no good at all.				

Appendix H

Score of the Respondents on Each Scale

Street Harassment Scale	Objectified Body Consciousness Scale	Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale
27	117	31
37	138	26
28	112	33
140	139	12
78	108	36
19	104	25
144	144	10
90	100	21
56	91	30
49	113	29
138	130	13
28	93	19
54	106	30
46	106	34
15	108	30

82	80	22
37	85	28
3	40	38
40	79	24
36	118	37
68	105	26
53	92	28
45	95	26
67	80	29
46	88	36
142	143	11
61	81	39
30	71	35
63	93	22
101	87	20
20	80	25
5	44	36
29	77	26
11	66	27

29	80	28
61	100	30
20	87	26
67	76	32
43	76	32
117	82	29
51	84	29
45	59	39
80	83	40
69	88	28
45	86	37
29	109	29
19	90	24
2	79	29
140	138	12
19	84	27
63	68	16
61	83	25
19	102	30

18	72	30
26	85	28
85	95	29
13	99	28
59	92	27
15	76	28
76	66	27
3	41	38
65	96	26
13	64	27
15	90	29
73	85	22
11	62	27
97	96	27
74	129	24
25	101	27
13	82	31
3	87	26
77	105	18

115	93	21
44	92	20
46	93	23
67	89	27
23	88	28
27	96	26
17	91	28
29	84	19
71	95	26
32	95	37
74	75	36
142	142	11
14	95	34
8	91	35
91	108	17
39	96	27
27	87	28
89	103	29
61	92	30

89	101	21
15	90	31
6	93	27
9	83	28
102	91	25
33	71	23
30	91	36
3	61	40
12	75	28
23	87	26
34	74	28
10	97	25
40	81	30
47	96	32
11	87	37
21	93	30
54	81	27
34	96	31
20	113	30

31	95	35
34	91	24
32	82	31
28	89	29
28	89	29
83	73	34
75	77	37
6	96	39
20	94	32
31	87	33
21	84	40
20	76	28
35	87	30
36	87	31
8	86	33
79	68	25
87	106	29
9	77	26
4	42	37

24	119	21
38	124	26
40	93	26
26	81	33
28	99	26
37	99	24
64	95	28
40	97	34
13	86	26
58	90	26
62	122	20
73	112	28
73	83	21
6	100	27
12	96	28
26	90	23
37	95	27
20	94	29
86	96	26

27	78	25
4	89	28
2	96	24
15	82	24
2	109	21
6	90	27
1	81	33
41	100	26
57	92	25
7	98	26
76	89	34
18	107	31
66	114	18
70	80	23
59	100	28
134	138	16
21	90	27
112	94	35
3	83	31

31	82	27
3	101	30
40	96	33
24	87	22
30	88	26
21	86	27
56	72	30
113	120	28
78	103	26
25	96	30
55	88	28
71	107	31
40	95	30
71	90	29
134	138	16
134	138	16
28	75	32
52	92	27
19	85	29

48	95	28
62	81	35
59	115	12
2	38	39
37	108	27
25	98	21
43	77	31
21	99	39
17	84	25
2	81	32
45	92	24
23	73	21
57	83	31
19	90	27
99	89	37
26	91	40
30	91	37
57	87	32
79	84	22

77	103	24
70	80	28
27	88	22
23	69	38
62	99	24
10	84	30
16	94	21
47	95	30
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32	84	24
144	147	10
6	84	24
11	96	30
12	87	36
14	119	26
45	120	31
63	102	21
56	73	25
33	84	31
26	111	34
62	96	26
2	38	39
55	83	27
35	92	26
79	105	29
14	96	36

38	102	35
144	147	10
79	84	27
60	93	32
55	92	33
31	95	34
71	73	27
11	87	27
56	91	25
47	96	30
59	93	35
49	98	24
134	120	16
51	103	22
16	88	20
47	94	25
1	37	40
44	108	30
9	90	25

99	92	30
29	95	34
5	76	31
71	86	35
20	114	25
28	102	30
38	100	22
63	101	29
36	78	24
111	97	39
25	96	28
36	82	37
136	130	14
15	108	36
48	85	29
9	80	36
39	75	31
41	87	26
31	98	26

33	87	34
58	100	26
21	79	33
1	36	40
45	106	24
72	89	32
46	84	35
35	82	40
44	87	32
31	72	33
66	98	19
54	91	22
144	147	10
34	89	25
19	89	31
3	41	38
47	80	31
35	87	33
114	90	36

32	91	27
23	77	33
35	105	34
77	87	20
29	85	25
39	91	34
21	96	25
43	85	28
29	74	26
144	145	10
88	99	32
37	93	34
2	38	39
35	91	27
26	74	36
39	95	33
32	97	29
67	97	30
1	37	40

142	140	11
23	103	32
5	44	36
42	78	30
49	96	27
56	85	30
41	104	27
31	93	27
22	86	28
41	104	30
33	95	33
13	105	25
10	81	25
11	94	30
17	87	29
28	93	22
14	62	18
3	99	21
13	84	37

6	71	27
70	84	26
101	72	24
61	72	31
32	38	34
136	129	14
58	85	29
57	112	32
28	88	27
10	65	35
9	87	20
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20	86	27
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6	102	40
14	101	31
59	89	32
73	96	32
2	38	39

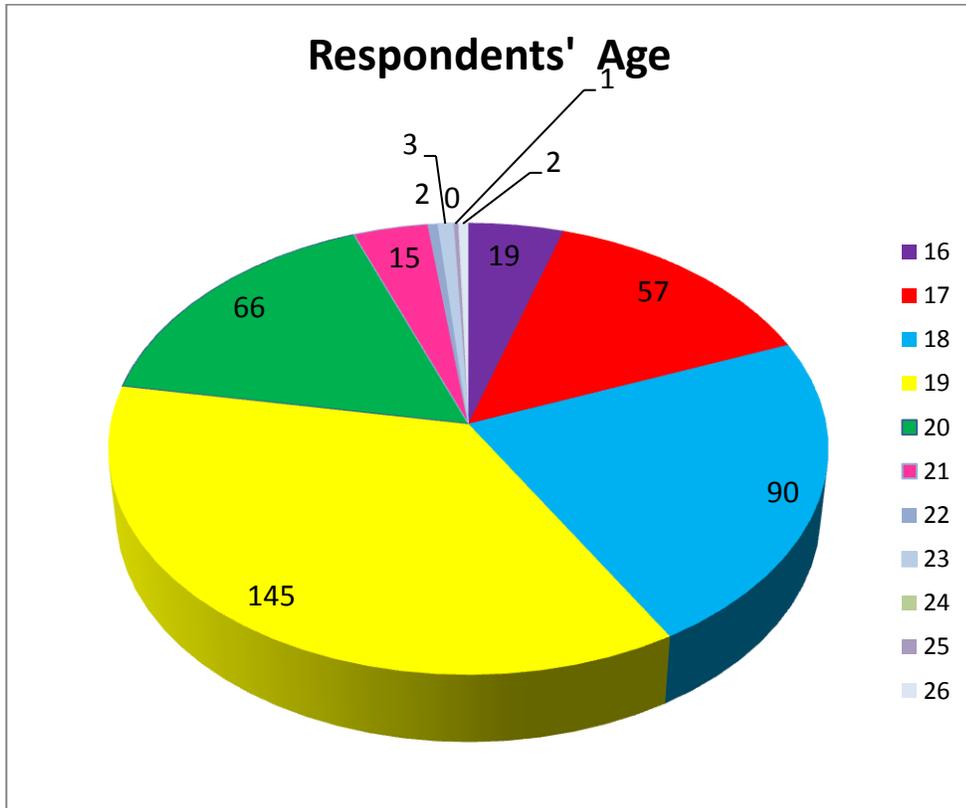
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144	147	10
4	42	37
29	72	32
11	68	26
9	88	35
49	78	36
66	96	28
55	98	19
4	43	37
36	92	28

136	129	14
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136	129	14

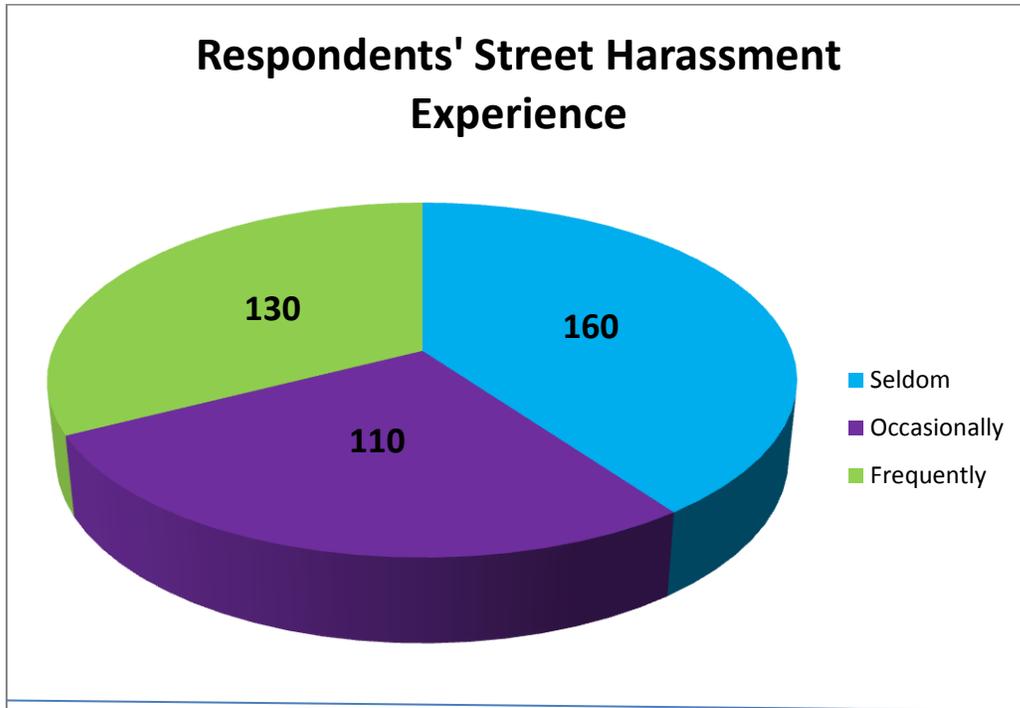
Appendix I

The tally of the respondent's age



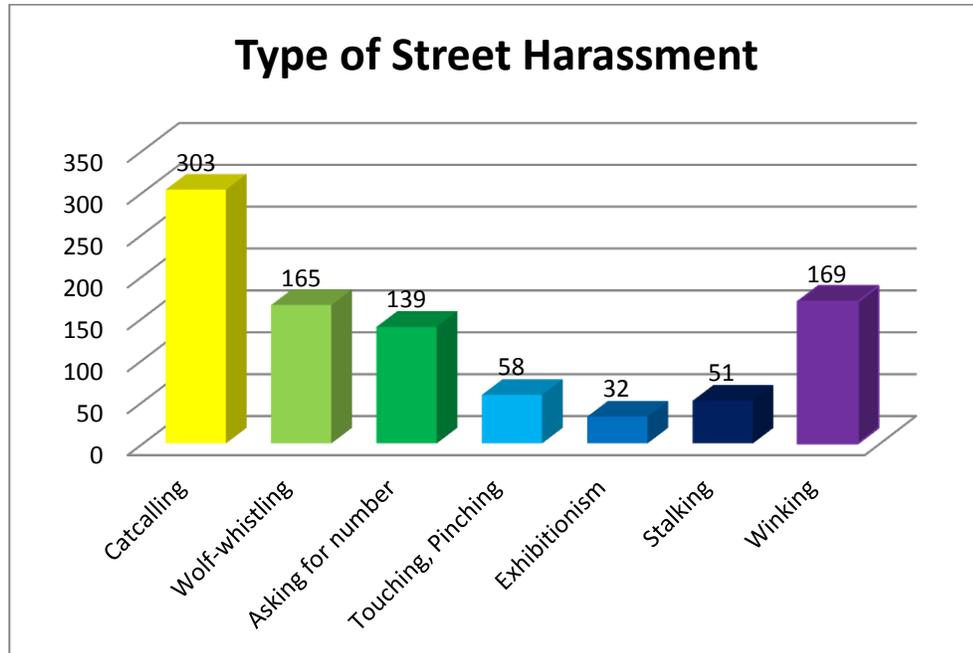
Appendix J

Frequency of the respondent's street harassment experience



Appendix K

The type of street harassment each respondent experience.



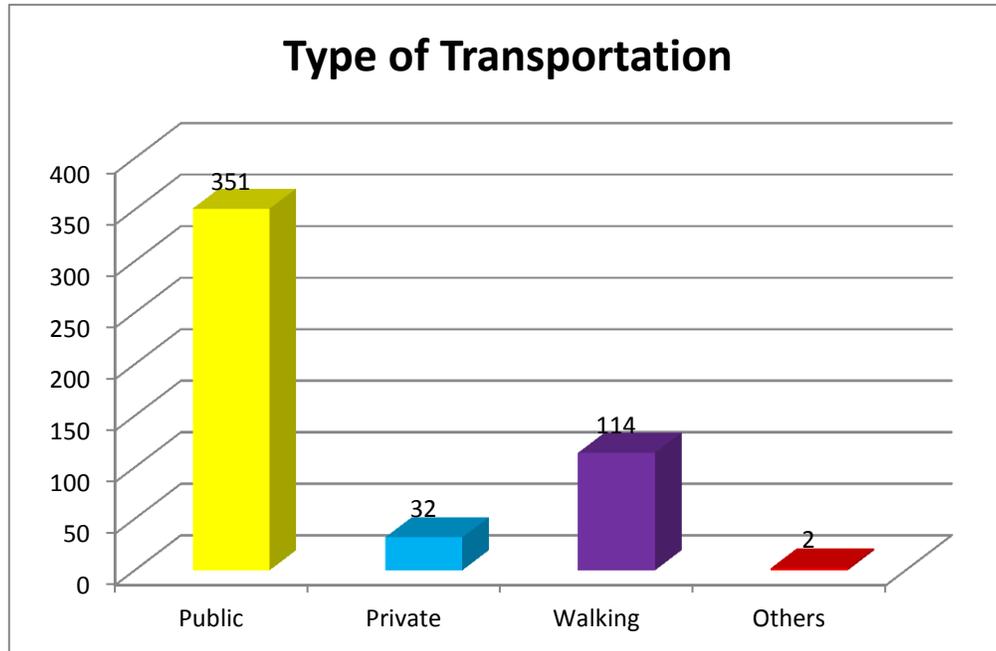
Appendix L

Places or Events when Street Harassment was experienced



Appendix M

Type of transportation do the respondents primarily take



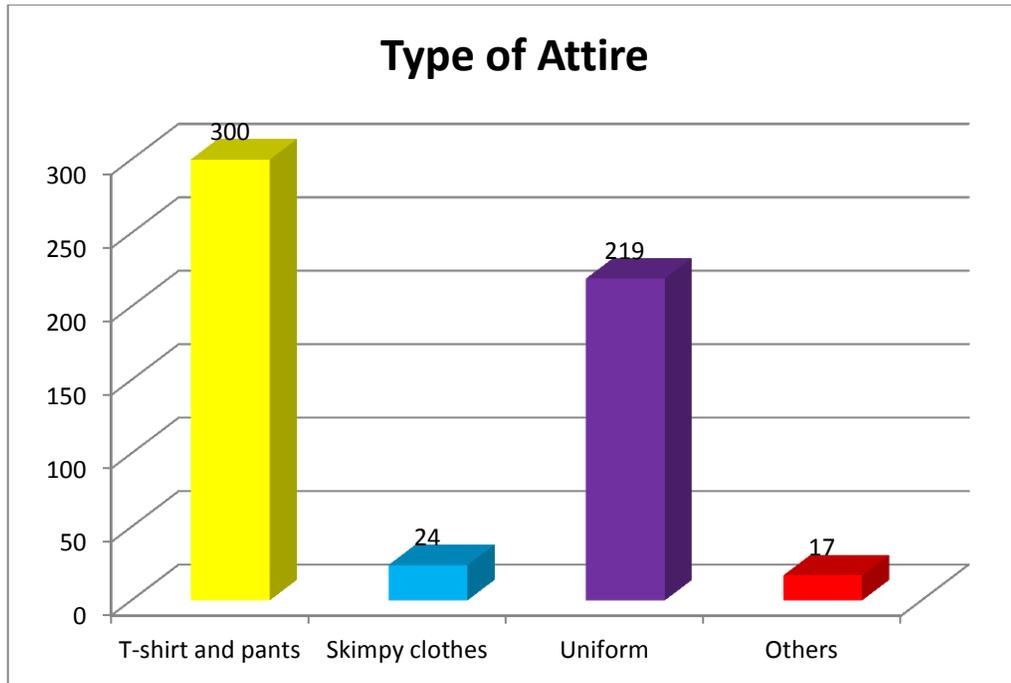
Appendix N

The respondents' companion when Street Harassment was experience



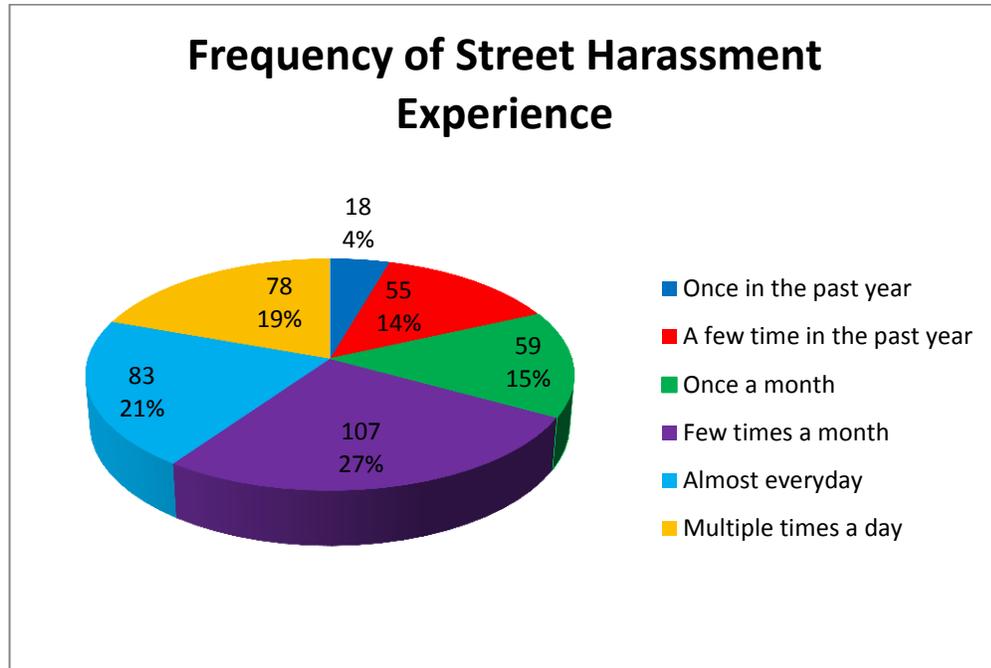
Appendix O

The type of attire do the respondents usually wear when they experienced street harassment



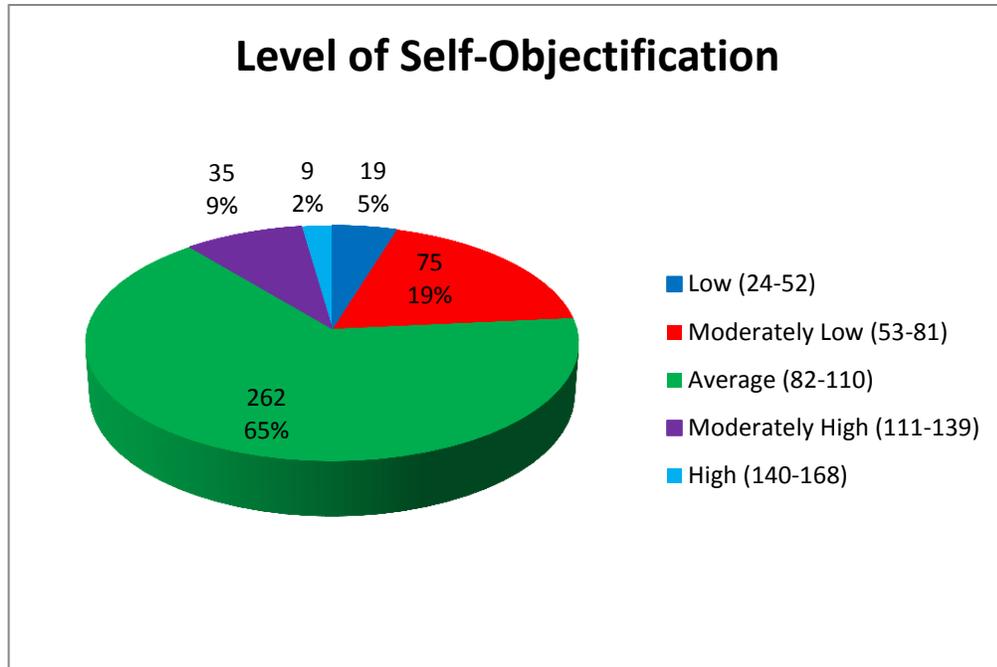
Appendix P

The frequency of street harassment



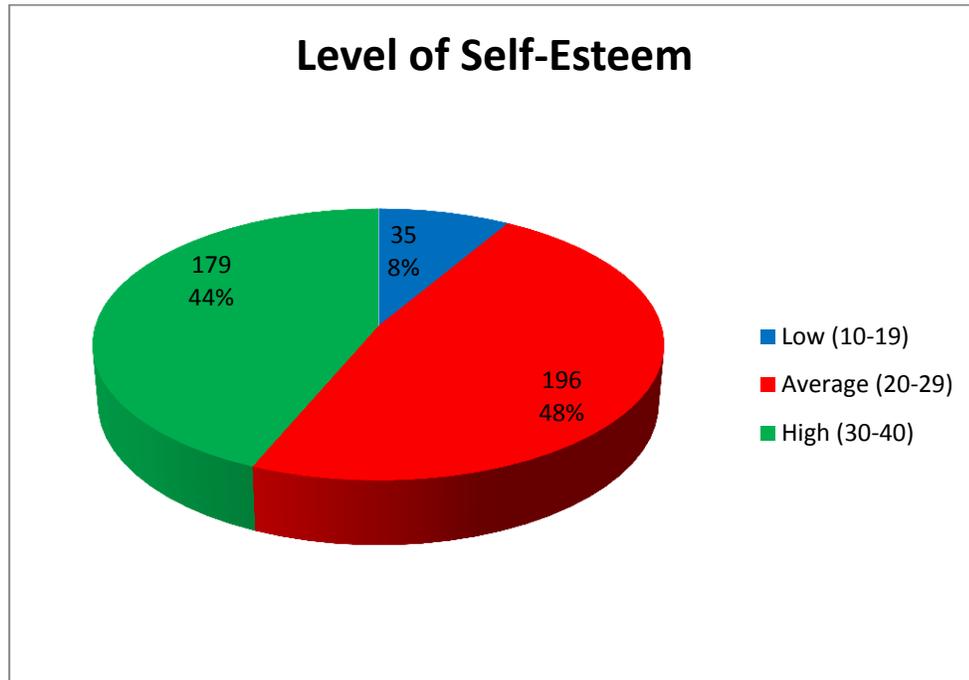
Appendix Q

The level of self-objectification of the respondents



Appendix R

The level of self-esteem of the respondents



Appendix S

Authorization Letter from the Proponents of the Tests utilized



shaira salangsang <shaira.salangsang@gmail.com>

Permission to use one of your thesis

Maureen C. McHugh <mcmchugh@iup.edu>Sun, Jun 19, 2016 at 1:26
AM

To: shaira salangsang <shaira.salangsang@gmail.com>

Cc: Harmony Sullivan <harmonysullivan@yahoo.com>

Thank you for your interest in our work. I have included Harmony on my reply in case she wants to add or correct anything I say here. I am sure Harmony would agree to allow you to use any of our ideas and measures as long as you cite us. Our work is also discussed in a chapter we co-authored with Tracey Lord.

Sullivan, H., Lord, T., & McHugh, M. C. (2010). Creeps and Casanovas: Experiences, explanations and effects of street harassment. In M. Paludi and F. Denmark (Eds.) *Victims of Sexual Assault and Abuse: Resources and Responses for Individuals and Families* (pp. 237-258). Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger. If you have difficulty finding this chapter, please write back and I will try to find a copy and send it.

Maureen C. McHugh

From: [shaira salangsang](mailto:shaira.salangsang@gmail.com)**Sent:** Saturday, June 18, 2016 11:49 AM**To:** mcmchugh@iup.edu**Subject:** Permission to use one of your thesis

CURRICULUM VITAE



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20 years old (born April 22, 1996), Single

Personal Background

Educational Background

- **College**
 - Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila 2013-Present
 - Bachelor of Science in Psychology
- **High School**
 - Sta. Lucia Highschool (2008-2012)
- **Elementary**
 - San Gabriele Elementary School (2001-2008)

Skills

- Efficient in Microsoft Office applications such as Word, Excel, PowerPoint etc.
- Fluent in both English and Filipino
- Good written and verbal presentation skills
- Excellent team leader
- Works well with others
- Willing to try new things and am interested in improving efficiency on assigned tasks
- Produce work that is orderly and attractive

Organizations

- **Member**, Mabuhay Marching Band 2012-2016
- **Member**, Psychological Society, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila 2012-Present

Seminars and Workshops

- **Annual Youth Leadership Seminar**, Bukod Tanging Bulwagan, Gusaling Katipunan of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, February 4, 2016

References

Available upon request.

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21 years old (born December 30, 1994), Single

Personal Background

Joyce Grace S. Manalo

Educational Background

- **College**

Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila 2013 – present

Bachelor of Science in Psychology

- Dean's lister (1st year- First Sem, 2nd year, Second Sem, 3rd year, First Sem)
- ROTC Cadet- Platoon Leader (June 2013-March 2014)

- **High School**

Jose P. Laurel High School, Tondo Manila, 2009-2013

- 3rd Honor (3rd year High School)
- Class Salutatorian (4th year High School)

- **Elementary**

Francisco Balagtas Memorial School, Balagtas Bulacan, 2003-2009

- 2nd honor (Grade 1, Bicol, Camarines, Norte)
- 1st honor (Grade 2, Bicol, Camarine Norte)
- 7th honor (Grade 3, Bicol, Camarines Norte)
- 1st honor (Grade 5, Balagtas Bulacan)
- Class Valedictorian (Grade 6, Balagtas, Bulacan)
- Leadership Awardee

Skills

- Have skills in teaching and planning

- Have a good communication skills
- Able to adjust to the new setting
- Come to work on time
- Warm personality
- Highly organized
- Intuitive
- Can work under pressure

Organizations

- *Student Counterpart*, Department Head of English (Boys and Girls Week-2012-2013)
- *Editor-In-Chief*- “Ang Panitik” School paper (2012-2013)
- *Vice President*, Senior Assembly- 4th year (2012-2013)
- *President*, Journalism Club(2012-2013)
- *Member*, The Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) of Manila
- *Youth Volunteer*, Visitation of Pope Francis, Luneta Park (January 2015)
- *Volunteer*, Feeding Program, St. Joseph Gagalangin (2014-2015)
- *Member of Ministry of Ecology*, St. Joseph GagalanginTondo, Mla (2014-2015)
- *Participant*, Division Mini-Press in Editorial writing (September 2012)

References

Available upon request.

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Personal Background

Educational Background

- **College**
 - Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila 2013-Present
 - Bachelor of Science in Psychology
- **High School**
 - Angelicum College, Quezon City, 2011-2013
 - National Teacher's College, Quiapo, Manila, 2009-2011
- **Elementary**
 - Landmark Middle School, Florida, USA, 2007-2008
 - Sabal Palm Elementary School, Florida, USA, 2003-2007
 - Seabreeze Elementary School, Florida, USA 2001-2003

Skills

- Efficient in Microsoft Office applications such as Word, Excel, PowerPoint etc.
- Fluent in both English and Filipino
- Good written and verbal presentation skills
- Excellent team leader
- Works well with others
- Willing to try new things and am interested in improving efficiency on assigned tasks
- Produce work that is orderly and attractive

Organizations

- **Member**, Critical Thinking Club, Landmark Middle School, FL, USA 2007-2008

- **Member**, Peer Counselor's Club, Angelicum College, Quezon City 2012-2013
- **Member**, Psychological Society, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila 2013-Present

Seminars and Workshops

- **Annual Youth Leadership Seminar**, Bukod Tanging Bulwagan, Gusaling Katipunan of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, February 4, 2016
- **Seminar on HIV/AIDS Awareness**, Gusaling Villegas, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, January 15, 2016
- **2nd University of Santo Tomas-Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology Aquatic Biotechnology Symposium**, UST High school Auditorium, Espana, Manila, November 9, 2015
- **Psychology of Love**, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, August 15, 2014
- **ASEAN Integration: Competence. Character. Charity (A Seminar for a Cause)**, Adamson University, August 16, 2014

References

Available upon request.

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Personal Background

Educational Background

- **College**

Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila 2013 – on going
 Bachelor of Science in Psychology

- **High School**

Holy Child Catholic School 2009-2013

- 2nd honor in class (1st year high school)
- 4th honor in class (2nd year high school)
- 5th honor in class (3rd year high school)
- 3rd honor in class (4th year high school)
- Best in Conduct (1st year-4th year high school)
- Most Responsible Student (3rd year high school)
- Consistent green and yellow merit holder
- Star of the Night in JS Promenade (4th year high school)

- **Elementary**

Holy Child Catholic School 2003-2009

Skills

- Fluent in English and Filipino
- Proficient in Microsoft Word, Excel, and PowerPoint presentations
- Beginner skills in Photoshop Elements
- Video Editing literate

- Creative in arts and crafts (for teaching aids/materials)
- Good communication skills

Organizations

- **Director of Club Services**, Rotaract Club of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (2016-2017)
- **Member**, Rotaract Club of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (2015-2016)
- **Member**, PLM's Tugon Rescue (2013)
- **Member**, Red Cross Youth
- **Member**, Lector and Commentator Club
- **4th year Representative**, High School Coordinating Board (2012-2013)

Seminars and Workshops

- **Rotaract Leadership Program**, Chiang Kai Shek High School, April 16, 2016
- **Rotary International, District Conference 2016**
“District 3810- Numero Uno; World Class Team, Handog sa Mundo!”, Manila Hotel, April 2, 2016
- **“Learning Psychotherapy Series: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy”**, Philippine International Convention Center, February 3, 2016
- **“Annual Youth Leadership Seminar”**, Bukod Tanging Bulwagan, Gusaling Katipunan of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, February 4, 2016
- **Seminar on HIV/AIDS Awareness**, Gusaling Villegas, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila
 January 15, 2016
- **“Vision Screening Project”**, Public Elementary School Children in Trece Martires, Cavite, December 11, 2015
- **“Rotaract Tree Planting Activity and Turnover of Artesian Wells”**, Public Elementary School Children in Trece Martires, Cavite, December 11, 2015
- **Rotaract Seminar Workshop on “Therapeutic Exercises for Children with Cerebral Palsy”**, Amor Village Anao, Tarlac, November 30, 2015
- **“Peace and Conflict Resolution Seminar on R.A 9262 “Violence Against Women and Children”**, Bukod Tanging Bulwagan, Gusaling Katipunan of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, November 13, 2015

- **“2nd University of Santo Tomas-Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology Aquatic Biotechnology Symposium”,** UST High school Auditorium, Espana, Manila, November 9, 2015
- **“Research Forum on Natural Products and Their Medicinal Properties”,** De La Salle University, Taft Avenue, Manila, November 26, 2015
- **[#SPNoonAtNgayon](#): Balikan ang Sinimulan, Ipagpatuloy ang Pinaninindigan”,** Bulwagang Balagtas ng PUP, Manila, September 6, 2014
- **"ASEAN Integration: Competence. Character. Charity. (A Seminar for a Cause)",** Adamson University Psychological Society (AUPS), August 16, 2014
- **"The Psychologists and the Trending Cases Among Adolescence.”,** St. Jude College Gymnasium, Sept. 6, 2014

References

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Personal Background

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Educational Background

- **College**
 Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila 2013 – on going
 Bachelor of Science in Psychology
 - Dean's Lister
- **High School**
 Valenzuela City Science High School 2009-2013
 - Vice President, Campus Ministry
 - Member, Yes-O Science Club
 - 2nd Provost Marshall Officer, Student Leadership Training
- **Elementary**
 Sto. Rosario Montessori School 2003-2009
 - Graduated 2nd honorable mention
 - Champion in Science
 - Champion in HEKASI
 - 1st place in Declamation and Oration
 - 1st place in Talumpati
 - Most Cooperative Award
 - Most Active Award

Skills

- Outstanding communication skills
- Proficient in Filipino and English
- Knowledgeable in Nihongo and korean
- Proficient in Microsoft Word, Excel, and PowerPoint presentations
- Video Editing, Adobe Photoshop cs5 and Corel Draw literate

Organizations

- **Member**, Psychological Society of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (2013-present)
- **Member**, Rotaract Club of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (2015-present)
- **Member**, Bukluran Student's Alliance-Integrated Students Organization
- **Member**, Social Youth Leaders Association

Seminars and Workshops

- **Seminar on HIV/AIDS Awareness**, Gusaling Villegas, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, January 15, 2016
- **Road to Awareness: HIV Awareness Seminar 2015**, Bukod Tanging Bulwagan, Gusaling Katipunan of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, December 10, 2015
- **“Peace and Conflict Resolution Seminar on R.A 9262 “Violence Against Women and Children”**, Bukod Tanging Bulwagan, Gusaling Katipunan of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, November 13, 2015
- **Leader: Born or Make?**, Bukod Tanging Bulwagan, Gusaling Katipunan of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, November 11, 2015
- **The Big One: National Disaster Awareness and Preparedness**, Justo Albert Auditorium, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, July 31, 2015
- **Seminar regarding labor code**, Gusaling Bagatsing room 106, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, March 19, 2015
- **Digging the Indispensable Gold, Mine Your Real Worth**, Gusaling Bagatsing room 106, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, March 12, 2015
- **#TechyME: Technology Meets Employees**, Gusaling Bagatsing room 106, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, March 5, 2015

- **Sandaluyan: Serye ng Diskusyon, Daluyan ng Kaalaman “Isang Usaping Positive Psychology”**, Bonifacio P. Sibayan Hall, Philippine Normal University, December 6, 2014
- **Stress Management**, Bahay ng Alumni, University of the Philippines, Diliman, September 7, 2014
- **Psychology of Love**, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, August 15, 2014

References

Available upon request.

Maria Carmela Concepcion C. Rivera

CURRICULUM VITAE



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Residential Address

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Email Address

20 years old (born September 27, 1996),

Single

Personal Background

Shaira A. Salangsang

Educational Background

- **College**

Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila 2013 – on going

Bachelor of Science in Psychology

- Dean's Lister (1st Year-1st semester, 2nd year-1st and 2nd semester)

- **High School**

Manila Science High School 2009-2013

- 10th honor in class (1st year high school)
- 6th honor in class (2nd year high school)
- 3rd honor in class (3rd year high school)
- 4th honor in class (4th year high school)
- Officer, Survivor's club
- Member, Math Club
- Member, Robotics Club
- Senior Chorale

- **Elementary**

O.B. Montessori Center Inc. Sta. Ana Branch 2003-2009

- Graduated 2nd honorable mention
- Loyalty Awardee

Skills

- Fluent in English and Filipino
- Proficient in Microsoft Word, Excel, and PowerPoint presentations
- Video Editing literate
- SPSS (statistics software) literate
- Excellent communication skills

Organizations

- **Member**, Christian Brotherhood Internationa; of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (2013-present)
- **Member**, Psychological Society of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (2013-present)
- **Junior Officer**, Psychological Society of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (2013-2014)
- **Auditor**, Psychological Society of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (2014-2015)
- **Member**, Rotaract Club of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (2015-present)
- **1st Year Batch Representative**, MSHS Student Supreme Government (2009-2010)
- **2nd Year Batch Representative**, MSHS Student Supreme Government (2010-2011)
- **Executive Officer**, MSHS Junior Police (2012-2013)

Seminars and Workshops

- **Sandaluyan: Serye ng Diskusyon, Daluyan ng Kaalaman “Isang Usaping LGBT”**, Bukod Silid 100, Palma Hall, Unibersidad ng Pilipinas, October 25, 2014
- **Seminar regarding labor code**, Gusaling Bagatsing room 106, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, March 19, 2015
- **Digging the Indispensable Gold, Mine Your Real Worth**, Gusaling Bagatsing room 106, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, March 12, 2015
- **#TechyME: Technology Meets Employees**, Gusaling Bagatsing room 106, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, March 5, 2015
- **Seminar on HIV/AIDS Awareness**, Gusaling Villegas, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, January 15, 2016

- **“Peace and Conflict Resolution Seminar on R.A 9262 “Violence Against Women and Children”**, Bukod Tanging Bulwagan, Gusaling Katipunan of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, November 13, 2015
- **Psychology of Love**, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, August 15, 2014
- **Leader: Born or Make?**, Bukod Tanging Bulwagan, Gusaling Katipunan of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, November 11, 2015
- **Road to Awareness: HIV Awareness Seminar 2015**, Bukod Tanging Bulwagan, Gusaling Katipunan of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, December 10, 2015

References

Available upon request.

Shaira A. Salangsang