HI POGI: AS TUDY ON STREET HARASSMENT AMONG MEN

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Abstract

Research on street harassment have long been focused on the end of women but this study explores the experiences of young men in Bontoc, Mountain Province and the range of responses about their experiences. This qualitative study used interviews in gathering data. The study uncovered the acts that constitute street harassment as perceived by men; the range of experiences of men on street harassment according to harassers and place where street harassment usually take place; and the effects of the experience of men on street harassment. It was found in the study that young men consider specific actions such as solicitation to perform sexual acts and forced kissing as forms of street harassment. Also, gays are the common offenders who commit street harassment along open public places. Though there are similarities in the range of experience of men and women as to the acts that constitute street harassment, they do not have the same degree on the effects of street harassment. It is concluded in this study that the modern day is turning the leaf for the study of street harassment since men are now considered victims. The effects of street harassment among young men are mostly negative since their boldness is offended but it is good to know that some are more cautious about their habits. Most importantly, reporting street harassment cases is slowly being realized by men.

Keywords: harasser, male victims, solicitation, street harassment among men
I. INTRODUCTION

a. Background of the study

It was not until recently that street harassment was acknowledged as a serious matter and a form of violence. For instance, in the year 2013, the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, stated their “deep concern about violence against women and girls in public spaces, including sexual harassment, especially when it is being used to intimidate women and girls who are exercising any of their human rights and fundamental freedoms”.

Meanwhile, other researchers have provided a deeper definition or description of street harassment, reflecting its severity and destructive nature. Street harassment, defined by Deirdre Davis, is “spirit murder”, consisting of “many micro aggressions, ‘hundreds, if not thousands of spirit injuries and assaults—some major, some minor—the cumulative effect of which is the slow death of the psyche, the soul and the persona” (as cited in Thompson, 1993). The description of street harassment as “spirit murder” is a powerful way of portraying its effects, wherein constant exposure to unwanted sexual behaviors devours the individual’s well-being.

In making her arguments, Hontiveros cited the 2016 Social Weather Station (SWS) survey that found 88 percent of Filipino women, ages ranging from 18-24, have experienced sexual harassment at least once in their lifetime (SWS, 2016; Romero, 2017; Tordecilla, 2017). The survey also reflects the prevalence of street harassment, and provides key finding about the perception of both men and women on the matter.

According to Ken Rodrigo (2017), the Philippine correspondent for SSH, women, girls, and even members of the LGBT community have been, and still are, suffering from experiences with catcalling on streets and public domains. However, there exists an increasing concern and recognition of gender-based harassment, attributed to a number of factors; among them in social media as a means to promote awareness (Rodrigo, 2017).

In discussing street harassment, it is notable to consider the part that gender roles play in such occurrences. Their significant roles are due to their power to dictate behaviors which are considered appropriate or acceptable in each society. However, the perpetuation of certain
norms that are considered “appropriate” or “acceptable” may have unintended contributions to the prevalence of unwanted behaviors.

El Moghrabi (2015), argues that “the process of conditioning, normalization, silencing, biased perceptions, self-blame, harm, and violence reinforces the need to address the invisibility of street harassment and its effects”. Thus, there is a dire need for awareness, education, and further research, necessary to shed light onto the negative consequences on victims and to address the prevalent misconception unwanted behaviors such as leering and grabbing are forms of complements. This misconception is in fact evident in many researches on sexual harassment where while women see harassment, men see innocent fun or normal gendered interaction (Quinn, 2002).

The cited literatures are on women as victims of sexual harassment since less studies were conducted to look into male victims of sexual assault. However, EEOC (2019) reported that an average of 16% of sexual harassment charges filed at the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission were filed by males. This indicates that there are men who are being sexually harassed in the workplace. In addition, a blog posted in PLBSH, reported that there are no exact statistics on the number of men who filed claims of sexual harassment at work since men may not report harassment claims for the fear of being mocked by co-workers. This is so since sexual harassment has long been seen as an offense committed by a masculine quality over physically weaker females.

In relation to this, Hadlock (2019) rationalized that despite recent attention to sexual harassment in the workplace, male victims continue to be marginalized and often unheard because, as McLean (2012), male victims remain an infrequency for sexual assault due to the under-reporting. This focuses to the aim of this study which is to explore the phenomenon of street harassment among male victims that has been taken for granted for quite some time, in the Philippine context.

According to Chun (2011) while street harassment includes catcalling, it may also include nonverbal behaviors like grabbing, pinching, groping, stalking, impeding one’s walking path, and physically threatening gestures. Meanwhile, catcalling includes nonverbal expressions (leers, winks, physical gestures, or the use of signs to rate physical appearance),
verbal expressions (name-calling, propositioning, wolf-whistles, and comments evaluating physical appearance), and crude language (Chhun, 2011). In short, the distinction between street harassment and catcalling lies in the fact the former may encompass behaviors violating the victim’s personal and physical contact, while the latter entails mere verbal or nonverbal expressions from a distance. This leads us to another main distinction between the two; perceived physical danger.

The most common forms of harassment (from highest to lowest percentages) reported by women in the SWS (2016) survey were catcalls, wolf whistling, lascivious language, indecent gestures, and stalking, while the least common were pinching, grabbing, and touching. In relation to this, Bowman (1993), posited that street harassments most commonly occurs in urban areas, and that many scholars have concluded that it is limited to a “genuinely public world”. Today, street harassment is observed even in rural areas.

As stipulated in RA 11313, actions considered as street harassment include unwanted cursing, wolf-whistling, catcalling, leering, sexist, homophobic or transphobic slurs, persistent requests for someone’s name, number or destination after clear refusal, persistent telling of sexual jokes, use of sexual names, comments and demands, flashing, public masturbation, groping, and stalking, among others. However, there are some forms of harassment that victims perceive as street harassment.

There are no reported street harassments among males in Bontoc, Mountain Province, however it does not mean that street harassment is not prevalent in the locality. In a survey conducted by the researchers, some male college students experience street harassment from gays and rarely from women but they opt not to report it because they believe that it is unmanly for a masculine figure to report street harassment. Further, there are less researches on street harassment among men and that there is not even a data available on street harassment where men are victims. Almost all literatures are women-victim and LGBQT centered so the researchers are prompted to conduct this study to describe the experiences on street harassment among men. Yet devotions to raising awareness and providing support for victims are not limited to social media advocacies but can be extended to classroom discussions.
With this, the research is conceptualized to determine what young men constitute as street harassment. Understanding the experiences of male students on street harassment is also necessary for the researcher, as instructors who teach Juvenile Delinquency and Crime Prevention subjects, for them to include pertinent topics in the classroom discussions. The result of this study is beneficial to students, across gender, for them to be educated on the forms of street harassment and for them to be more careful on the words they utter while on the street. This is also to encourage a system of reporting for male victims of sexual harassment that can start in learning institutions by crafting programs to help them cope emotionally and psychologically.

b. Conceptual Framework

The concept of gender socialization is regarded in this study. One means by which the perpetuation of street harassment may be explained and looked at is through socialization, specifically gender socialization. Because both men and women are socialized differently, they consequently have different perceptions, both sexes experience and perceive the world quite differently. According to Leaper and Friedman, (2007) “As children develop, their gender self-concepts, beliefs, and motives are informed and transformed by families, peers, the media, and schools. These social contexts both reflect and perpetuate gender roles and gender inequities in the larger society”.

Gender role socialization is a common way by which many have explained the differences in interpreting sexual harassment by both men and women (Quinn, 2002). This conclusion has been verified through a number of findings that both men and women are more likely to consider sexual harassment as acceptable or normal, the more they adhere to their traditional gender roles.

c. Objectives of the Study

This study aims to explore and describe the experiences of men in Bontoc, Mountain Province with street harassment and the range of responses with regards to their experiences. The researchers seek to know the following:

1. identify the acts that constitute street harassment as considered by men;
2. define the range of experiences of men on street harassment according to:
a. who harasses young men?

b. where does street harassment among men usually take place?

3. determine the effects of the experience of men on street harassment.

II. Methodology

a. Research Design

The following research is qualitative in nature. It employed the phenomenological approach to surface and describe men’s experience and responses in relation to street harassment. Descriptive research is primarily concerned with the “what is”, and involves organizing data into patterns that stem during analysis, which later aids in providing comprehensive analysis and implications (Knupfer & McLellan, n.d.).
In addition, semi-structure interviews and group discussions were used to obtain and provide an in-depth understanding of street harassment as experienced by the participants.

Since this research is qualitative in nature, purposive sampling is used. Lavrakas (2011) posited that purposive sampling is also referred to as a judgmental or expert sample who are logically assumed to represent a population. Meanwhile, snowball sampling is a process by which respondents are asked to identify additional respondents who may be willing to participate in the research study. In other words, respondents are accumulated through referrals and are mainly used in exploratory research (Rubin and Babbie, 2010). The respondents were all males, regardless of gender (being straight, gay or bisexual), 19 years old and above; with experience or experiences on street harassment; and they are students who were enrolled at MPSPC for the first semester of School Year 2020-2021. Respondents were recruited through convenience and snowball sampling. Furthermore, data were gathered through semi structured interviews and focus group discussions with the help of a male moderator who had an obvious experience on street harassment.

b. Locale and Time of the Study

This study was conducted at Bontoc, Mountain Province, particularly at Mountain Province State Polytechnic College, where students from nearby municipalities and provinces come to study. The research, especially the data gathering, was conducted during the early part of the first semester of School Year 2020-2021. Bontoc is also the center of education, trade and commerce in Mountain Province so it becomes a melting pot of culture and practices that makes the locale appropriate for the researchers to have a wider variety of participants for the study.

c. Participants of the Study

The targeted participants in this study are 22 male college students who are either straight or gay, 19 years old and above, and who are enrolled at MPSPC for the first semester of SY 2020-2021. They were selected through referral. Year level is not a criterion for the selection of respondents since college students are the ones who are prone to catcalling and wolf whistling by other genders. At their age, students are also exposed to other genders such
as gays and transgender who may have physical attractions with them. They are also at the peak of establishing social relationships with other people.

For ethical considerations, only qualified male students who are willing to be interviewed and to participate in this research were prospected. Before they were interviewed, the researchers explained the nature of the study to each participant. However, there were participants who were reluctant to share information so a male moderator was needed in the data gathering. The researchers recruited a male moderator who is a professional and who had a similar experience on street harassment. The aim of the study, the ethical procedures and considerations, and the interview guide questions were explained to him by the researchers so he can be able to gather the needed information for the study.

In the interview process, once the participant was able to grasp the nature of the study, a consent form was given to him for the approval of the interview which happened at convenient places like school compound and less populated cafes. The anonymity of their identity and the confidentiality of the information they divulged are strictly maintained. Pseudonyms were given to the participants for the purpose of discussing the information that they divulge.

d. Instrumentation

A semi-structured interview guide was used to gather data in this research. However, in-depth interview was conducted to capture the desired answers for each specific problem. In order not to deviate from the legal and political definitions of street harassment, the questions that were formulated were based on the Safe Space Act or the RA 11313. In this case, the researchers were guided on how to categorize the responses of the participants on street harassment.

e. Data Collection

The data gathering started after the researchers received a go signal from the Research Unit of the institution. Invitation letters to prospect participants identified through inquiry or who may be referred by another participant is prepared to determine if the students/participants consent to the interview. Once a consent is signed by a prospect participant, the researchers explained the nature of the study and the considerations for ethical
observance. A copy of the interview guide questions was shown to the participant before the interviews which were conducted by both researchers.

After saturating the data, the researchers transcribed the excerpts of the interviews and read it for coding. To ensure an in-depth analysis, the researchers went over the codes and responses before coming up with the themes that were analyzed and interpreted.

All recorded interview conversations will be deleted after transcription to ensure that no other persons will put a hand on the information elicited from the informants.

f. Treatment

Data gathered thru the interviews with the participants were read by the researchers for them to be familiarized with the information. They then determined similar thoughts and answers and coded it. Similar codes were regrouped into themes that were analyzed and discussed.

III. Results and Discussions

This section presents the results and discussions of the study after having interviewed the participants who are male college students enrolled at Mountain Province State Polytechnic College, Bontoc Campus.

ACTS THAT CONSTITUTE STREET HARASSMENT AS CONSIDERED BY MEN

The following themes were derived from the interviews with the participants. The acts meant in this study are the doings or performances experienced by the participants that they consider or perceive to form part of street harassment.

Solicitation to perform sexual acts. Being offered cash to perform sexual act is also experienced by men. This is considered as street harassment among men since they also get offended by the action of solicitation. When asked about how solicitation is performed, most of the participants confided that a gay will just come near them and offer liquor or money in exchange of homosexual performances. According to P11, he was walking from a drinking spree when a gay approached him and offered a drink in a bar if he consents to sleep with him after a drinking spree. The solicitation to perform sexual acts are not offered by women to young men, but gay offenders.
**Unwanted touching/Groping.** This refers to the fondling of any part of the body by a harasser. P3 said, “I was drunk and I slept at the waiting shed. I was awakened when someone was holding me and it was a gay who was playing with my private part (penis).” P16 also confided that, “We were drinking in group at the sidewalk when a gay who sat beside me was trying to reach in between my legs.” This implies that harassers take advantage of holding or attempting to hold the private part of the drunk young men.

**Forced kissing.** This refers to the act of compelling a male to engage in kissing. In an interview, P6 said that a girl who had a crush on him was forcing him to kiss but he did not agree. Also, P21 said that he was suddenly kissed on the lips by a gay when he was outside the bar. When asked regarding why forced kissing is a form of street harassment, P6 said, “Kababain ta ada mangkikita (It was embarrassing since people are looking).” Force kissing can be a flirty move but was considered as street harassment among the male participants. As Jewell & Brown (2013) theorized, stereotypical behaviors are very common among late adolescents and are often part of teenage flirting when adolescents may express sexual interest or intent towards members of the opposite gender. They also defined stereotypical sexual behaviors as acts that are less actively sexual. It is then believed that some men feel harassed if an opposite sex force to peck with them in a public area.

**Catcalling.** In RA 11313, catcalling is defined as an unwanted remark directed towards a person, commonly done in the whistling and misogynistic, transphobic, homophobic, and sexist slurs. Catcalling is commonly experienced by women from men but today men is also catcalled by usually gays. In an interview, P2 said, “Makapa asar ti babakla nu maminsan ta ag papansin da (It is annoying sometimes for gays to be catcalling).” P21 also disclosed that he tended to hate gays who are maliciously staring at him. He also said, “Makapa aryek nu maminsan (it is disgusting sometimes) since I know that gays are males in nature yet they are showing sexual interest.”

Catcalling is an annoyance to men and the expression that became popular among Filipino youths which is “Hi Pogi, Wampipty” has become a joke regarding a gay who tries to solicit sexual activities from young men. Urban Dictionary defines *wampipti* as a popular
Filipino word that is used by gay people in the Philippines which actually says “150” pesos for sexual activities. This only shows that young men get irritated when they are catcalled by a person of another gender; thence, they consider catcalling as an act that constitute street harassment.

However, de Guzman (2015) posited that catcalling is different from street harassment since (Chhun, 2011), as she cited, defined the latter as more inclusive of non-verbal conduct and behavior such as grabs, pinches, etc. Yet, in this research, catcalling is understood as an act that constitute street harassment since the male victims perceive it as a lesser form of sexual harassment that happens in a public place.

**Wolf whistling.** Tyrone (2017) posited that if a man wolf whistles while in group, the action is more of a performance for the other men. According to P7 who is gay, “I feel harassed if a group of men whistle when I pass by them. It is not because I’m gay that they should treat me like that.” Commonly, gays get flattered when men wolf-whistle them because it may mean that men are attracted to them but there are gays who feel harassed when they are wolf-whistled, especially from a group of men.

The enumerated acts are considered as forms of street harassment by the participants since their masculinity was slighted when they were sexually harassed in the public. Hence, they identified specific actions that were categorized into themes.

**RANGE OF EXPERIENCES OF MEN ON STREET HARASSMENT ACCORDING TO:**

**A. Harasser of young men.**

In this study, harasser refers to the person who committed street harassment among young men. The following are the gender of harassers are identified by the participants during interviews.

**Gays.** From the interviews, it was noted by the researchers that most of the participants experienced street harassment from male gays though there are participants who are gays. According to most of the participants, they are only harassed by gay offenders when they are drunk of tipsy. In an interview with P8 and P20, they relayed their experience when they were
in a bar with 2 other friends. Two gays joined them in a table since they know one in the
group. The gays introduced themselves and they had chitchats. Suddenly, the two gays are
slowly touching P8 and P20 until such time that their hands touched the private parts of P8
and P20. The respondents felt harassed so they left the bar.

In another interview with P1 who is a straight male, he said, “I don’t like passing-by
in one of my neighbor’s house because the gays who are renting there are always wolf
whistling and staring at me. I feel uncomfortable if they do that so I prefer to take the long-
cut on my way to the road.” McNeil (2014) also found a clear point in a survey that some of
the results that pinpointed other gay men as the perpetrators in street harassment.

These findings infer that some straight men feel harassed if male gays are whistling to
call their attention. This supports the finding of National Academies of Sciences, Engineering,
and Medicine (2018) that unwanted sexual attention in the form of unwelcome verbal or
physical sexual advances, is a form of discriminatory harassing behavior under sexual
harassment.

Girls. It is surprising to note that a few of the girls are harassing men like in the experience
of P6 who encountered a girl who was forcing to kiss him. Though P6 confided that the young
woman was drunk, he was offended by the gesture shown by her. This can coincide with the
finding that women who engage in physical or verbal stereotypical sexualized behavior
towards men may simply be flirting but these behaviors may be misinterpreted as sexual
interest and consent (Jewell, & Brown, 2013).

Males. As cited in most literatures on street harassment, males are usually the culprits of street
harassment where women are victims. However, P7, P22, P3 and P4 are gays who also
identified some males as harassers. This is still consistent with the report of the UN Women
(2017) that 90% of the men surveyed in Egypt admitted that they committed street harassment
just for fun. McNeil (2014) also posited that men harass women, and they may harass other
men who they feel are too similar to women.

It is then safe to speculate that gender is not a factor in the commission of street
harassment since there are also girls who harass males. Still, gender role socialization, as the
framework of the study explains that each person has different perceptions, both sexes
experience and perceive the world quite differently as they differ in their interpretation of sexual harassment.

**B. Place where street harassment among men usually occurs**

Obviously, street harassment usually occurs in public places that are populated. The following places have been identified by the participants as spaces where they usually experienced some forms of street harassments:

**Near bars.** After interviewing the participants, P13, P8, P19 and P20 admitted that they met the persons who harassed them in bars who waited for them outside where the street harassment took place. Most of the participants agreed that they drink in a bar to socialize and meet new friends. Though, some of them say that they want to hear songs of live bands while others say they want the ambient of a bar than in a store. P19, P15 and P4 agreed that they go to bars when they are invited by friends and they are introduced to others.

In an interview with P4, he said,

“My friend introduced me to his gay classmate. When we are about to go home the gay said he has nowhere to go and he wanted to come with me at home but I refused because he was always touching me. I was irritated when he suddenly groped by butt when we were outside the bar”.

P13 said that he was suddenly kissed by a gay when he was on his way out of the comfort room. In separate occasions, P8 and P20 were groped by gays outside the bar; while P19 was slapped in the butt where he felt annoyed. Meanwhile, P7 and P3, who are gays, acknowledged that they are sometimes groped or catcalled by men who are by-standing outside the bars. Tyrone (2017) cited Fairchild and Rudman (2008) that bars need to be recognized as commonly accepted places where people approach and meet new individuals. This connotes that bars are potential avenues for street harassment. The acts that constitute street harassment can happen within or near bars where young men meet different people of who are usually intoxicated or are the influence of liquor.

**Waiting shed.** The waiting shed are structure built for people to wait for a ride or a place where items can be kept while waiting for someone to carry it home. P20 said that he was sleeping at the waiting shed when he was sexually harassed by a gay. Similarly, P1 said, “I
was so drunk when I slept in a waiting shed but I woke when I felt that someone else is there and I saw a gay who was about to unzip my pants so I punched him and he fled away.”

The waiting shed is usually a resting place for people who come from another barangay before continuing their way home. In the context of this research, the participants identified the waiting shed as the place where street harassment usually occur since they admitted to take rests or naps in a waiting shed if they are already drunk. Further, it was observed that most of the waiting sheds in Bontoc are dark or poorly lit by street lights so perpetrators cannot be easily seen.

Along the streets. From the interviews, the participants agreed to include parked vehicles such as tricycles; dark portions of the road or alley; sidewalks; and parking spaces are among the specific areas where street harassment may occur. These locations coincide with the definition of Davidson et al. (2016) and Livingston (2015) who posited in their respective studies that street harassment transpires in busy places, populated areas, and isolated zones, like streets and alleys.

In an interview with P4, he said, “If a man is alone, he does not usually wolf whistle but if in a group they tease and sometimes catcall, especially on the street.” This is similar to the statement of P11 that he is sometimes catcalled by gays when he passes them by along the street, especially if they gays are in group. He admitted, “I observed that when gays are in group.” McNeil (2011) discussed in his research the experience of his participant about a “straight-man” who was catcalled by some women in a car as he was finishing his morning ran and realized that he was harassed and verbally assaulted with homophobic slurs in the past.

The places where young men are commonly victimized of street harassment are open spaces, nevertheless some of them meet the offender in bars. It is understood that young men who get tipsy or drunk just lie on the road side or waiting shed where they are found by offenders.

EFFECT OF STREET HARASSMENT ON MEN

The following themes were generated from the responses of the participants when they were asked on the effects of their experience on street harassment:
Embarrassment. Some gays and straight males get embarrassed when they are sexually harassed, especially in public places. In an interview with P7, he said, “I felt ashamed when my butt was groped because many saw it. I talked back to the guy and I left.”

P8 and P20, who relayed their experience in a bar where they were harassed by gays also agreed that they left their other friends in the bar when the gays started touching them because they felt embarrassed. In a separate interview with P6, he expressed his dismay and admitted that he was embarrassed when a girl was attempting to kiss him. After that, he avoided the girl and her friends.

Normally, society tells that men are supposed to be the sexual aggressor, they supposed to want and feel lucky for every sexual experience they have and they are not supposed to feel vulnerable about sex. However, when a male has a sexual experience that is contrary to what society views, he feels ashamed of it. One researcher, Dr Donald Nathanson, says the experience of shame is initially physiologic – involving a cortical shock that momentarily halts higher cognitive function. This may invoke the initial “freeze” response that male victims speak about (Eastman, 2020).

Self-blame. Self-blame is an act of believing that one deserved to be harassed because of one’s own actions. Instead of believing the perpetrator is to blame, it is often attributed that there was something one did to invoke the harassment insofar believing that one was wanting the attention, otherwise the harassment would have never taken place. This is a key example of how self-blame works and how it creates the discrepancy of who to blame and who to view as the victim (El Moghrabi, 2015). The most common source of guilty feelings is the result of self-blame. The victims tell themselves such things as, “I should not have been out that late,” or “I should have been dressed differently,” or “If I had not been drunk, this would not have happened”. P8 said in an interview that, “If I did not go there, I should not have experienced being touched (caressed).” This is also the same with the statement of P1, “If I did not sleep in that waiting shed, I might not have been victimized. It’s only good that I was awakened.” Further, P3, P8, P22 and P1 agreed that they blamed themselves but learned from their experience of street harassment. Street harassment victims may also feel guilty about what they should have done in order that the harassment will not escalate.
Too guarded. As an effect, some young men became too cautious about their actions, especially when going home at night or going out with friends on a drinking spree. P22 specifically said, “I now prefer to drink at home or in the boarding house so that if I get drunk at least it is safer.” Meanwhile, P1 said, “If I join my friends in bars, I control what I drink because I don’t want to be sexually offended again.”

Holly Kearl, the founder of the non-profit organization Stop Street Harassment said that “Street harassment inhibits people’s mobility and ability to live a full life,” resulting to victims changing their habits, hobbies and routines in order to avoid harassers (Kilpatrick, 2015). This statement was supported by Hollaback and Cornell University, when they did a survey to almost 5,000 people about street harassment, found that 85% of people under 40 years old have taken a different route home to avoid street harassment, 72% have taken a different mode of transportation and 70% had decided against going to a social event like a party or a movie because of potential street harassment (Haparimwi, 2016).

Encourage reporting. It is also good to note that most of the male victims of street harassment gave a thought on reporting their experience on street harassment. Most of them admitted that they did not report the incidences they experienced on street harassment but some of them, especially the gay victims attempted to report but what held them back is the thought that “others might ignore because they are gays”. This is so because P22 said, “I cannot report because no one might believe since I am gay. They might say why is it that I am gay.” This still suggests that some gays feel discriminated so they do not report street harassment even if they want to; making a zero data about male reports on street harassment.

Though the respondents did not report street harassment to the authorities, most of them told their experiences on street harassment to someone they knew and trust. Thus, they are advising other young men to report street harassment cases to the authorities, especially if the end result has negative effects to the victim. In a publication released by Thompson Reuters Foundation (2014) it says that:

“Although Hollaback! Does not endorse increasing criminal penalties to street harassment, there is power in knowing when and where street harassment is illegal. It encourages communities not to tolerate such behaviors, and it gives options to
survivors. It is our sincere hope that by helping people understand their rights, they will be better equipped to decide if legal course is the right path for the.”

On the other hand, in Croatia, the usual procedure includes filing a report with the local police or state attorneys’ office. The court departments closely cooperate with volunteers from victim and witness support NGOs (Thompson Reuters Foundation, 2014).

The effects of the experiences of young men on street harassment from various genders are mostly undesirable that may impact their way of socializing with other gender. This is again tied to the concept of (Quinn, 2002) that gender role socialization is a common way by which many have explained the differences in interpreting sexual harassment by both men and women. Though there are similarities in the range of experience of men and women as to the acts that constitute street harassment, they do not have the same degree on the effects of street harassment.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This section presents the conclusion and recommendation of the study that were based from the results and discussions.

Conclusion

The modern day is turning the leaf for the male victims of street harassment since research focus is now considering male victims in the field of study. There are young men who are targeted victims of street harassment, though most are less sexual acts than rape, by gays and girls; while, young gays, who are males, are also potential victims of male harassers. The effects of street harassment among young men are typically negative since their boldness is offended but it is good to know that some are more cautious about their habits. Most importantly, reporting street harassment cases is slowly being realized by men.

Recommendation

It is the aim of this study to understand the range of experiences of men on street harassment. It is then recommended that a system of reporting be included in the school level such as a program under student support. This is to get the attention of the offender, if he/she is enrolled in a learning institution, for guidance and counselling. The Mountain Province
State Polytechnic College can also pilot a program, under the supervision of the Guidance and Counselling Office, to remind students on public manners, etiquette and proper decorum. Lastly, an IEC material can also be designed to promote awareness and equality among students.

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