Hey Beautiful: Calling Out Catcalling Culture

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Findings

Frequency
- All but three participants said they were catcalled
- Being younger increases frequency of catcalls
- Being in highly populated areas such as “the city” increases the frequency of catcalls

The Catcall Itself
- Usually preceded with a neutral action such as “walking, running, going”
- Followed by an action meant to solicit the target’s attention
- Most often “yelling or shouting”
- Five participants reported being followed

The Emotional
- Three kinds of responses: positive, neutral, negative
- Negative was the most prevalent by far

Discussion

Frequency
- Increased frequency increases the severity of the impacts, means they are more prevalent
- Age and location’s impact suggests the motive of the catcallers

The Catcall Itself
- Understanding the unsolicited nature of catcalls and the influences of sexism is important to the context of the emotional response

The Emotional
- Mostly negative, similar to literature review findings, fear is most common response

Methodology

COVID-19
- Campus closed down
- Social Distancing
- Opted for fully Online Survey
- No in-person interaction

Internal Review Board
- CITI training
- Expedited Review
- Subcommittee approval

Qualitative Research on Interpersonal Violence: Guidance for Early Career Scholars
- Trauma-informed approach
- Referral to mental health services
- Sensitivity to the severity of sexual harassment

Overall
- Ethnographic
- Qualitative, small sample

References


