

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS  
IN BANGKOK THAILAND

Miss Siriporn Santre



จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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การคุกคามทางเพศในนิสิตนักศึกษาหญิงระดับปริญญาตรี กรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย

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---

Accepted by the Faculty of College of Public Health Sciences,  
Chulalongkorn University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the  
Master's Degree

..... Dean of the College of Public Health Sciences  
(Associate Professor Sathirakorn Pongpanich, Ph.D.)

THESIS COMMITTEE

..... Chairman  
(Associate Professor Ratana Somrongthong, Ph.D.)

..... Thesis Advisor  
(Tepanata Pumpaibool, Ph.D.)

..... Examiner  
(Robert S. chapman, M.D., M.P.H.)

..... External Examiner  
(Nanta Auamkul, M.D., M.P.H.)

ศิริพร แสตนตรี : การคุกคามทางเพศในนิสิตนักศึกษาหญิงระดับปริญญาตรี กรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย (SEXUAL HARASSMENT AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN BANGKOK THAILAND) อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก: ดร. เทพนาฏ พุ่มไพบูลย์, 109 หน้า.

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์หลักเพื่อศึกษาการคุกคามทางเพศและปัจจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการถูกคุกคามทางเพศในนิสิตนักศึกษาหญิงระดับปริญญาตรี กรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย การวิจัยนี้เป็นงานวิจัยแบบภาคตัดขวางโดยศึกษากลุ่มตัวอย่างจำนวน 440 คน ในนิสิตนักศึกษาปริญญาตรีกรุงเทพมหานคร โดยใช้วิธีการสุ่มแบบหลายขั้นตอนในการคัดเลือกกลุ่มตัวอย่างและใช้แบบสอบถามแบบตอบเองเพื่อเก็บข้อมูล การวิเคราะห์ทางสถิติเชิงพรรณนาและเชิงอนุมานใช้การทดสอบพีชเชอร์เอกแซก ไคสแคว์ และการวัดการถดถอยโลจิสติก ผลการศึกษาพบความชุกของการคุกคามทางเพศ ร้อยละ 74.3 โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งการถูกคุกคามทางวาจาที่ส่อไปในเรื่องเพศ สำหรับการรับรู้ส่วนใหญ่พบว่าอยู่ในระดับสูง (ร้อยละ 70) พฤติกรรมเสี่ยงอยู่ในระดับต่ำ (ร้อยละ 91.6) ในส่วนลักษณะทางสังคมและประชากรหลายลักษณะมีความสัมพันธ์กับ การรับรู้ พฤติกรรมเสี่ยง และการเกิดการคุกคามทางเพศ โดยเฉพาะการดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ซึ่งมีความสัมพันธ์กับทั้งการรับรู้ พฤติกรรมเสี่ยง และการคุกคามทางเพศ การวิเคราะห์ด้วยการถดถอยโลจิสติก พบว่ารูปร่าง อາชีพเสริม และการดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ มีความสัมพันธ์กับการถูกคุกคามทางเพศอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ ( $p < 0.05$ )

การรณรงค์และเพิ่มความตระหนักเกี่ยวกับปัญหาการคุกคามทางเพศควรจัดขึ้นสถาบันการศึกษาควรมีแนวทางที่มีประสิทธิภาพและมีกฎต่างๆเพื่อป้องกันการคุกคามทางเพศ โทษทัณฑ์หรือบทลงโทษสำหรับผู้คุกคามควรบังคับใช้อย่างเคร่งครัด การศึกษาในครั้งต่อไปควรศึกษาในในมหาวิทยาลัยแห่งอื่นในเขตภูมิภาคหรือจังหวัดอื่นๆ เนื่องจากการคุกคามทางเพศอยู่ในระดับสูง

สาขาวิชา สาธารณสุขศาสตร์

ปีการศึกษา 2557

ลายมือชื่อนิติต .....

ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาหลัก .....

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SIRIPORN SANTRE: SEXUAL HARASSMENT AMONG FEMALE  
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN BANGKOK THAILAND.  
ADVISOR: TEPANATA PUMPAIBOOL, Ph.D., 109 pp.

The main purpose of the study was to assess the occurrences of sexual harassment and factors that influencing to sexual harassment among female undergraduate students in Bangkok, Thailand. This research was conducted as a cross-sectional study design on 440 subjects of female undergraduate students in Bangkok. The multistage sampling technique was used to recruit the participants and self-administered questionnaires were used to collect data. Descriptive and inferential statistical analysis by Fisher's Exact, Chi-square test, and logistic regression were used. The results indicated that the occurrence of sexual harassment was 74.3% particularly, verbal harassment. In term of perception, 70% of respondents had high perception. Risk behaviors, 91.6% of them performed risk behaviors at low level. Many socio-demographic characteristics were associated to perception, risk behavior, and occurrence, particularly alcohol consumption that was related to all. Results from multivariable analysis revealed that 3 factors were associated with occurrence of sexual harassment; body shape, part-time job, and alcohol consumption were highly significant association ( $p < 0.05$ ).

The finding from the study highlighted the campaign and awareness rising toward sexual harassment should be conducted. The academic institutions should have some effective measures or regulations to prevent sexual harassment. Penalty or punishment to the harassers should be strictly enforced. The further study should expand the survey to other universities in regions or in provincial areas since the sexual harassment occurrences was high.

Field of Study: Public Health

Student's Signature .....

Academic Year: 2014

Advisor's Signature .....

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CHE	Commission on Higher Education
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
GPA	Grade Point Average
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IOC	Item Objective Congruence
MOE	The Ministry of Education
MOPH	The Ministry of Public Health
PTSD	Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms
SEQ	Sexual Experience Questionnaire

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background and Rationale

Sexual harassment phenomena constitute a violence form which has become the significant problems in societies around the world (Matin, 1996). Sexual harassment determined as unwelcomed sexual advances, request for sexual favors, verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature or other behave in term of sex, affecting the female and male dignity (Eckstein, 1993). The victims of this phenomenon are both male and female, however, female are higher to be harassed in order to unequal in prevalent of gender relations in public (Willness, 2007). According to the study of National Council of women, in 1992, it is revealed that around 44% to 85% of female in American face the problem on sexual harassment during their working or academic lives (Blackburn, 2001).

Sexual harassment is not only insecurity problem but also public health problems, it particularly relates to the consequences of general health and reproductive health of female. Sexual harassment occurred in society and insecurity in life of female by which female are forced to be subjects of sexual desire (Cauouette, 2000). It has been considered that patterns of harassment are severe or serious causes of morbidity and loss capacity in reproductive health among female. Generally, in the global surveyed found that at least one-fifth females, they had been forced sex, sexual abused, and raped (Bowling, 2000).

The sexual harassment in university occurs around the world. In the United States, 30-50% of female students had experienced in sexual harassment and 70% of those incidences occurred in university. The sexual harassment in the female student also reported in some countries in Asia, 22% of Japanese students had experienced in sexual harassment (Kusakaba, 2005). Moreover, in Vietnam, most of female students who had experience in sexual harassment kept quiet with no reaction. Some students were sexually harassed by their peers and some were done by their lecturers (Hong, 2004). This sexual harassment also occurred in the Islamic country as Indonesia, the research among Indonesian female undergraduate students showed that the prevalence

of students who had sexual harassment experienced were around 16.28%. More than 50% of respondents had been subjected to sexual abuse in university and 58.72% were physically or sexually harassed (Cottingham, 2002).

In many countries, the administrative board of the university concerned about this issue and tried to prevent the students from harassment. For example, universities in Japan and The United State regularly provide information to protect first year students from harassment in university. Actually, sexual harassment occurs among people who well known each other. In atmosphere of universities, instructors are more likely to start this circumstance as seems that they have power over students (Satinsky, 2012).

Recent survey report in Thailand showed the widespread existence of sexual harassment. Most cases of sexual harassment reported to the police relate to physical conduct and criminal offence such as rape and inappropriate behavior. Pattern of subtler on sexually harass remain largely unreported (Soonthornpasuch, 2008). The study on the perception of Thai university students about sexual harassment found that around 50% of the students is more likely accept physical harassment as sexual harassment. Furthermore, they had experienced in dirty jokes or verbal harassment by instructors 64.1%, and the students were forced to discuss about sexuality 14.4%. This kind of harassment, absolutely has affected on mental health of students. Unfortunately, it has not enough attention and has been overlooked as an insignificant issue from academic authorities because they think it might not construct health problem or social problem to the victims (Chuchom, 2003).

According to the study in survey of sexual harassment among undergraduate on campus, it found that 85% of the respondents had been sexually harassed at least one sort. Types of sexual harassment include non-verbal or visual, verbal, and physical harassment. Around 64% of the victims expressed unwelcome or uncomfortable in this situation (Muangman, 2009).

Sexual harassment in public has effects on female, both in physical, psychological and emotional consequences (Claudia, 2002). A study in developed countries found that victims of sexual harassment were diagnosed as having mental disorder including anxiety, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, stress, and

alcohol abuse (Watts, 1995). Gender-based violence is also related with physical injuries, HIV/ AIDs, sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies, hypertension, irritable bowel syndrome, gynecological problems, and behavioral disorder (Kearney, 2004).

The study on sexual harassment has been conducted in Thailand, such as harassment at workplaces, and at private or government sectors. However, there is limited number of study on sexual harassment in university because it is difficult to access the magnitude of this problem by the information from media. Only research on physical harassment among Thai student in university is more likely to be accepted than other harassment types, thus, the magnitude of the problem was underestimated even if sexual harassment frequently occurred among Thai female students. According to lack of concern on the problem and limited in magnitude of sexual harassment, Thailand has a few regulations and strategies to protecting the students from sexual harassment while the prevalence of the problem is common among Thai females students (Muangman, 2009).

Bangkok is the capital city and has a population over 8 million, or about 12.6% of the population in country and has a relatively moderate crime rate when compared to rural area (Thaiway, 2000). For the magnitude of sexual harassment among adolescent group, there was a survey study which collected the data from 3,139 adolescents aged between 15 and 24 years old in Bangkok. It found that about 66 % of female adolescents had sexual harassment experienced. The survey also found that 60% of female were sexually harassed by male strangers. The estimated age for the first time of female who had sexually harassed experience was twenty years. This survey revealed that young female participants confronted sexual harassment at young age. Furthermore, this study shows that about 44.4% accounted of sexual harassment was “leering at” while 26.7% was verbal harassment among female adolescents in Bangkok (Thaweessit and Boonmongkon, 2009). Moreover, we found that a few study about sexual harassment conducts in Thailand and a few research hardly reported among female undergraduate student.

In addition, universities divided into public and private universities. There are some evidences found that both of universities type had the difference contexts such as



the regulations about uniform or academic living, class size, major programs, tuition fees, demographics etc. (Peterson, 2014). Students in public and private universities come from different backgrounds; they may have difference on perception and their behaviors because of the context in university and influences from their peers.

This research aimed to investigate the sexual harassment problem among female undergraduate students and find the factors related to the occurrence of sexual harassment among student from selected public and private university in Bangkok. So, the family, institutions and societies would be considered and seeking the solutions to solve this problem and find the ways or guidelines that leading to appropriate regulation to protect the victims. The findings of this study would urge all stakeholders to reconsider on this problem and make a policy or law that use among university in Thailand.

## **1.2 Research Questions**

1. What is the magnitude of sexual harassment among female undergraduate students in Bangkok, Thailand?
2. What factors determine the occurrences of sexual harassment among female undergraduate students in Bangkok, Thailand?
3. Do the socio-demographics of female undergraduate students associate with their perceptions on sexual harassment and their risk behaviors?

## **1.3 Research Objectives**

### **1.3.1 General Objectives**

To assess the occurrences of sexual harassment among female undergraduate students in Bangkok, Thailand.

### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

1. To examine the relationship between socio-demographics and the occurrences of sexual harassment among female undergraduate students in Bangkok, Thailand.
2. To examine the relationship between perception and the occurrences of sexual harassment among female undergraduate students in Bangkok, Thailand.

3. To examine the relationship between risk behaviors of female undergraduate students and the occurrences of sexual harassment in Bangkok, Thailand.
4. To examine the relationship between socio-demographic of female undergraduate students and their perception on sexual harassment.
5. To examine the relationship between socio-demographic of female undergraduate students and their risk behaviors.

#### 1.4 Research Hypothesis

1. There is an association between socio-demographics and the occurrences of sexual harassment.
2. There is an association between perceptions and the occurrences of sexual harassment.
3. There is an association between risk behaviors of female undergraduate students and the occurrences of sexual harassment.
4. There is an association between socio-demographics and perceptions of sexual harassment.
5. There is an association between socio-demographics and risk behaviors of female undergraduate students.

#### 1.5 Operational Definitions

**Sexual harassment** defined as kind of sexual acts and other sexual contact without female student's consent, such as verbal, non-verbal, physical conducts of sexual nature by harassers who are the person in university including male and female lecturers, staffs, and students that would be offensive to female undergraduate students when they are inside and outside university.

**Socio-demographics** referred to general information of female undergraduate students included age, educational level, GPA, living status, main counselor, body image, recreation, part-time job, type of part-time job, sexual orientation, alcohol consumption, frequency of alcohol consumption, and addictive drug use.

**Perception of sexual harassment** defined as organize sensation of female undergraduate students or victims that interprets the actions or situations as sexual harassment to them based on prior experiences.

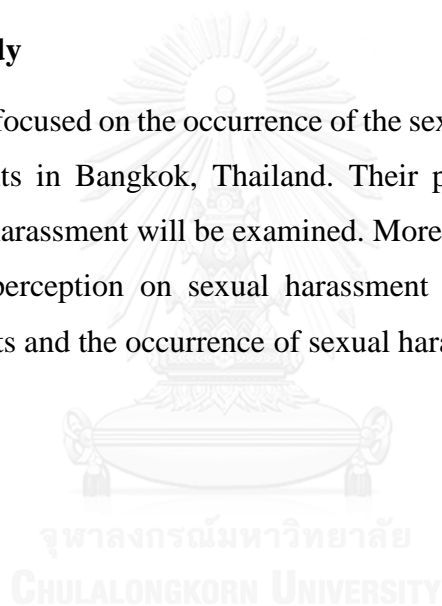
**Risk behaviors of victims** referred to the frequency of risk behaviors that female undergraduate students conduct since they started studying in the university.

**Occurrences of sexual harassment** defined as the experience of sexual harassment. In this study used sexual experience questionnaire (SEQ) consisted of four major subscales included verbal harassment, non-verbal harassment, physical harassment, and quid pro quo (exchange something for something) (Fitzgerald, 1993).

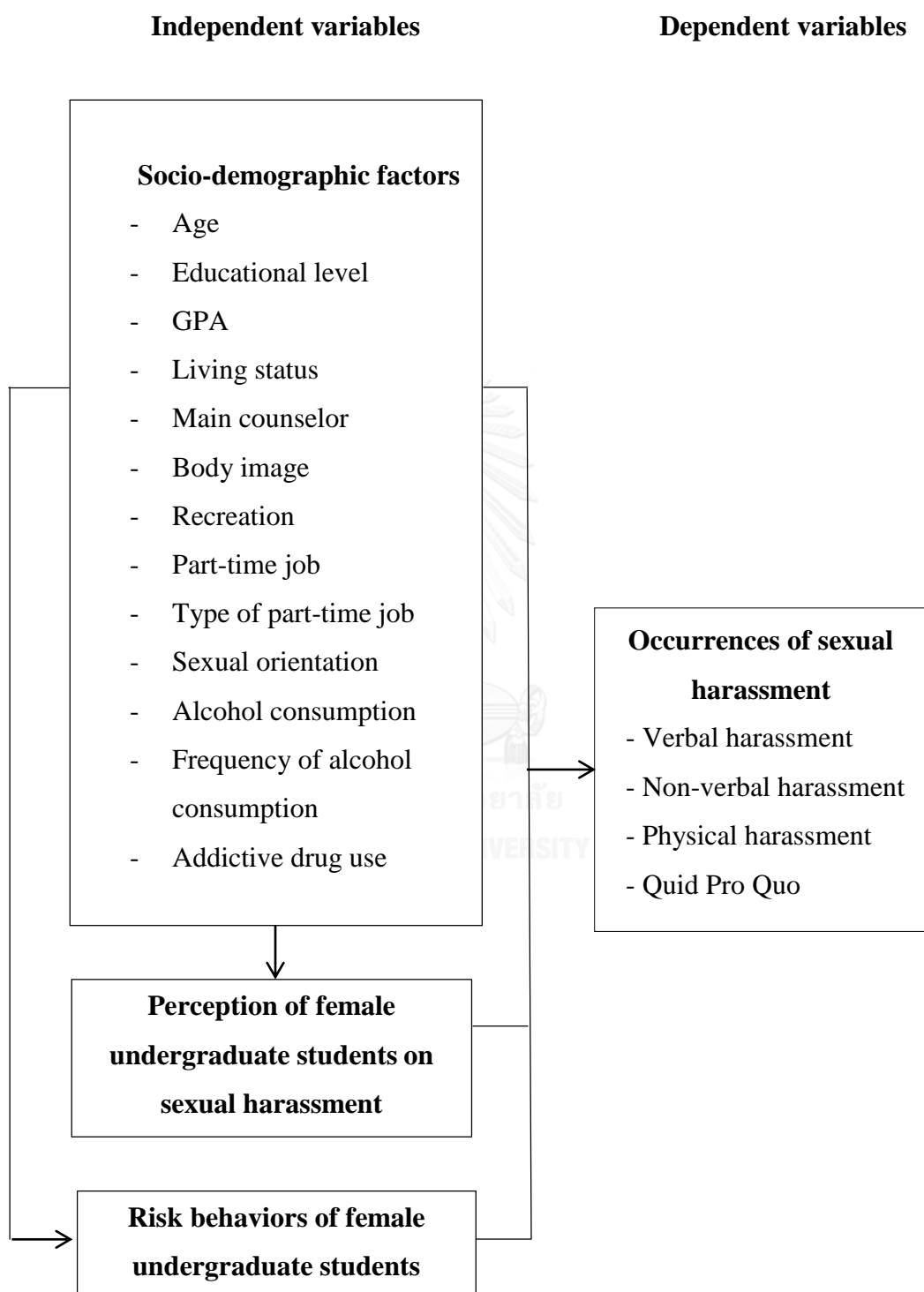
**Female undergraduate students** defined as female students who are studying in 1<sup>st</sup> year to 4<sup>th</sup> year, age between 18-24 years, and enrolled within the year 2011-2014 in private and public universities in Bangkok, Thailand.

### **1.6 Scope of the Study**

This research focused on the occurrence of the sexual harassment among female undergraduate students in Bangkok, Thailand. Their perception and risk behaviors related to the sexual harassment will be examined. Moreover, the relationship between socio-demographic, perception on sexual harassment and risk behavior of female undergraduate students and the occurrence of sexual harassment will be examined.



## 1.7 Conceptual Framework



**Figure 1: Conceptual framework**

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This study was to investigate sexual harassment among female undergraduate students in Thailand. The researcher reviewed relevant literatures that were used to complete this study. The review was divided into five parts as follow:

1. Definition of sexual harassment
2. Epidemiology
3. Perception
4. Theories of sexual harassment
5. Risk behaviors
6. Types of sexual harassment
7. Negative effect
8. Responses to Sexual Harassment
9. Regulations to prevent
10. Relevant Research

#### **2.1 Definition of sexual harassment**

The term of “sexual harassment” initiated from North America in the mid-1970s, follow to the variety work of investigators who helped take problem to the light. The issue in this field has been complicated for investigators, from the early beginning, the forms of sexual harassment were determined. Though the various terminologies, an all comprehensive sexual harassment meaning, had demonstrated highly difficult to success (Magley, 1999).

The cause for the difficulty was that meaning would determine that set of boundaries to this specific meaning and would separate from other sexual interest expressions. For instance, relationships of sex at university are not frequently relevant fulfilling, but they are, also, not always harmful. Actually, some people resist that a flirting and joking at the university can be pleasurable because it might help the academic setting to make feel less stress (Roiphe, 1993).

The argument among academics over issues of definition is whether negative consequences are required on the sexual harassment part of survivor, or whether can impact to peers and bystanders (Fitzgerald, 1993). Researchers from different perspectives approved that it is not necessary that sexually harass can influence particular to the victims but it can make an offensive environment influenced to other people (Applen, 2001). One issue is likely to associate with become too over inclusive meaning of sexually harassing behavior is that will eventually have a harmful consequence to equality of females' life. For instance, females may start to be excluded from significant opportunities of employment with clients and the male peers (Cohen, 1999).

### **United States**

In the US, sexually harassing behavior is legitimately determined as a pattern of sex discrimination that consists: "unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature" Moreover, this behavior, "explicitly or implicitly effects on academic performances of people, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive academic environment" (Norman and Aikins, 2008). From the United States, sexual harassment in 1964 of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, "prohibits discrimination of employment based on race, color, religion, sex and origins of nation". In many variety situations, sexual harassment can occur and can consist but not limited to the following behaviors:

- 1.) The survivors as same as perpetrators may be female or male. The survivor does not necessary to be the opposite gender.
- 2.) The perpetrator can be the survivor's lecturers, or a supervisor, and peers.
- 3.) The survivor does not necessary to be the person offended but could be anyone impacted by the offensive behavior.
- 4.) Illegal sexually harassing behavior may happen without economic harm to survivor.

In summary, sexual harassment as unwanted sexual advances, request for sexual favors, and verbal, non-verbal or physical behavior of a sexual nature constitutes sexual harassment when rejection or submission of this behavior either implicitly and explicitly affects to personal academic, interfering with an individual's performance or

creating a threatening, offensive working or hostile environment (Equal employment opportunity commission (EEOC), 1980).

Moreover, sexual harassment is an unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that can include unwanted sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other non-verbal, verbal, or physical conduct (Paap, 1972) and constructs a hostile environment or a manifestation of deep of attitudes, beliefs, and social norms. That predicated on gender role of sociocultural views that males are dominant, and had power while females are subordinate, and no power (Brase, 2001). This structure values men as stronger than women. Nowadays, male are threatened by raising competition from female in jobs and roles, they may be angry and use power to sexually harass (Judith, 1997).

## **2.2 Epidemiology**

Effects of sexual harassment a wide spread to people, likely the largest population proportion than any other feature of discrimination reviewed 120 studies relating over 100,000 respondents. Collecting rates of prevalence and statistic showed that, in actually, sexual harassment and coercive conducts are more prevalent than the most physical forms violent. Even though it is not frequently the event, sexually harass is an act more always mistreated by males against females (Robert, 2000).

In the United States, the most current statistical survey was performed the survey employees in the government organization. The survey was continuing from two previous surveys in 1980 and 1987. The findings reveal that 93% of females out of the 44% showed that they were harassed by males. Nevertheless, 65% of males out of 19% reported that they were aggressed by females. In addition, awareness regarding the actions that constitute sexual harassment presents to increase in 1980 and 1994, and especially, the males proportion that categorized unwelcomed sexual remarks, and jokes as sexually harassing behavior increased from 42% to 64%. In both former surveys, the lightly severe features of sexual harassment, 37% is sexual remarks/jokes and 29% is leering at and gestures that are the most prevalent, whereas the most severe conducts are sexual harassment and 4% tried to rape in females and for male 2% (Sandler, 1997).

In the European countries, the statistic survey performed by the European Commission in 1998 which consisted of two principles performed in 1987 and 1997. The first emphasized on the northern European in eleven countries and the second focusing on the southern European in five countries. The conclusion of the northern European reports that “approximately one out of every two to three females and one out of every ten males has experienced some form of sexual harassment or sexually unwelcomed behavior”. Nevertheless, in the sexual harassment incidence rates, there are differentiations reported in these studies about definitions basic that used in the studies, especially type of question, the kind of sample size, and whether the study was generated to national or in particular sections. With regard to sexual harassment incidence in specific types, statistics show that sexual harassment in verbal types and specifically “sexual jokes” are the highest experiences (Sbraga, 2000).

In the national six studies consisted in the report of European Commission, the sexual jokes incidence rates were on average about 60%. For the most frequently confronted with verbal form was “remarks about figure and sexual conduct” and, even though in the studies no precise incidence rate in statistic accounted, the investigator account it to be as same as that of sexual comments. Non-verbal harassment forms like leering at and whistling are also the most always confronted sexual harassment forms at around 85%. For physical conducts, the most commonly experienced is “uninvited touching and physical contact” (Sbraga, 2000).

Nevertheless, rates of unwelcomed physical touching different among countries; the national studies reveal a high incidence rate between 60% and 90%, the UK report the significant percentages at 20% and Finland at 7%. Physical conducts of sexual harassment that the most severe is “sexual assault/rape” of the female students is only showed that 1 to 6%, while quid-pro-quo harassment form of females found that about 10%. Thus, obviously the statistics show the most frequently reported sexually harassing behavior forms are the non-verbal, verbal, and the more severe and easily considerable forms are reported with significantly lesser frequency. Even though research investigating sexual harassment prevalence is probably biases to be the topic to underreporting, current figures recommend that sexual harassment in the Western is intensely prevalent, with some figures guiding that the majority of females during their



academic lives will experience some sexual harassment form. So, it is necessary that investigators start to understand the reason behind these behaviors and the harassers that offend them (Thacker and Gohmann, 1996).

Most investigators on university illustrate sexual harassment rate around 20-30% for female graduate students and around 30-40% for female undergraduate students for incidents connecting to faculty, administrators, or staff as the perpetrator, while statistics of peer to peer harassment range from about 70-90%. Higher rates of sexually harassing behavior presented to happen among friends, who were either less probably to obtain punishment for their action or able to find the reason that the conduct as common flirting (Sandler, 1997).

A raised rate in undergraduate female students of harassment has been universally accounted and described by the closing age space among students and faculty as same as close advising relationships, making undergraduate students more vulnerable to sexually harass. Undergraduate students may be at a higher risk in order to they are depend on assistance of faculty with matters that eventually advance their performances, such as job opportunities, recommendation letters, and research approval. So, different condition of power become more empirical evident among relationship of the faculty and undergraduate student, at increased risk for experience of sexual harassment (Thacker and Gohmann, 1996).

### **2.3 Perception of Sexual harassment**

Perception is the procedure which organisms interpret and organize sensation to generate a meaningful experience of the world (Lindsay and Norman, 1977). Perception has been defined as the process by that we interpret sensation. Sensory data come from five senses (Picken, 2005).

Perception is the way that people interpret the situation they faced into something meaningful to them based on their experiences. Perception may be substantially different from the reality. People with different perceptions but they face the same circumstance might think about it differently (Picken, 2005). The behaviors are more probably to be perceived by females and males as sexual harassment is different (Frazier, 1995). Some research showed that females were significantly define the actions as sexual harassment more likely than males (Jones, 1992).

Kromrey, studied the sexual harassment perception both females and males respondents and found that both female and male participants perceived an attractive harassers as more harassing than unattractive harassers. Moreover, male and females perceived that the victims of sexual harassment are more likely to be the attractive people too (Kromrey, 1999).

In this study, perception of sexual harassment defined as organize sensation of female undergraduate students or the victims that interprets the actions or situations as sexual harassment to them based on past experiences.

## **2.4 Theoretical Explanations for Sexual Harassment**

There have five of sexual harassment models that try to describe the phenomenon from various views. The models are the sociocultural, organizational, sex-role spillover, natural or biological, and the four factor model. In terms of “theories” and “models” are used interchangeably, and that is surely the sexual harassment case (Ward, 2006).

### **Single Factor Theories**

#### **Sociocultural Theory**

Theories of sociocultural are widely feminist in orientation examine in the broader context of political and social that generated and emerges sexual harassment. For these theories, logic of gender inequality and sexism of sexual harassment consequence that already appear in the society. Sexual harassment in feminist perspective, regardless of its feature, is related to the male sexist ideology that they are superiority and dominance (Salisbury, 1986), female as the subordinate in the society (Salisbury, 1986).

These institutions members would carry over their already existing sex roles, beliefs, and stereotypes in the organization. Therefore, males and females are socialized in a form that stereotyped interactions emerge and are predicted to happen; expected to be dominant and aggressive in males, and females are expect to be inferior and passive. So, in feminist model, males believe that their manners are justified while females blame themselves to being the victim. Thus, an absolute consequence of sexual harassment is viewed as, cultural experiences; so, it would integrate to several various settings including the university or organization. In addition, there does reveal to be

some encouraging evidence descriptions of sexual harassment for feminist sociocultural. For instance, prevalence studies present that male is the majority of harassers (obvious empirical evident), and some studies found that harassment is more outstanding in men dominated work forces (Rabinowitz, 1990).

### **Organizational Theory**

In this model, sexual harassment may be described by several of organizational related issues consisting inequalities status and power among the organization that increase the possibility happening sexual harassment. Thus, alike to explanations of sociocultural, the model of organization acknowledges that different of power in the organization do influence to the possibility of sexual harassment taking place (explicit on external consistency). Demonstrators of organizational model largely agree this theory is the main concepts of power that support to describe sexual harassment (Salisbury, 1986).

The norms that determine western countries recommend that there are individuals of powerless and powerful, the association that should be determined by hierarchy, and consequent of the power within hierarchy should accept and expected. Moreover, features in societies of western guide that males commonly keep higher power than females and the views pervasive among genders are that males are goal oriented, aggressive and powerful, for females are passive and family-oriented. Nevertheless, model of organization does not concentrate on these different powers as gender specific. So, it could be forecasted from the model of organization, that even though sexual harassment could be more always offended by males (in order to gender inequality in workplace or academic setting); females may also be offended because they possess conditions of the power (Willness, 2007).

In addition, some investigators whose research may be affiliated with model of organization recommend that sexual harassment can be seen as try to obtain or equalize the differences of power among the harassers and the survivors in the organization by subordinates or peers. So, in this reason, the model of organization could be able to describe sexual harassment offended by subordinates when it assumes such individuals harass to assert again or equalize the differences of power (Willness, 2007).

The theory of organization deals mainly with the rapid of the sexual harassment circumstance. So, the theory of organization it is not common differentials of power in the organization that encourage sexual abuse. Other factors such as organizational atmosphere allowance, gendered occupations, and ethics of organization, effect of norms and policies the possibility of sexual harassment happening. For instance, in workplaces or universities that are more sexual harassment tolerant (e.g., ambiguous anti-sexual harassment strategies, or complaints process); the model of organization would forecast that would be high prevalent on sexual harassment. (Willness, 2007).

### **Sex-role Spillover Theory**

The power theories of harassment are largely guaranteed by investigators about harassment, another model is always referred to describe harassment exists in society. Theory of sex-role spillover states that harassment emerges in order to social norms and culture regarding gender roles that spill over in the workplace or educational institution, therefor leading to the sexual harassment (Kilpatrick, 1997).

Sex-role spillover is particularly explicit when the ratio of male to females in a specific job or faculty setting is highly skewed. So, females in scopes that are non-traditional fields (i.e., construction, engineering, technology) are viewed as breaking the norms of society and had experience higher rates of sexual harassment. These hypothesis received supports in studies that have showed that females in non-traditional fields had experience of harassment are increase. Nevertheless, harassment may emerge when female are in the conditions of traditional roles of gender. Females in traditionally "feminine" careers, such as receptionists or waitress, may experience harassment in order to their occupations have been related with sexual objectification. From this theory, females in two types of careers are supposed to experience more harassment than female in workplaces showing more equal representative sexes (Kearney, 2004).

The sex-role spillover model, tries to collect both situational and contextual attributes (e.g., ratio of gender in university) and gender based on beliefs and expectations of the perpetrator. The model sometimes realized as a model itself but for the aims it could be investigated as an expansion of organizational models of sexual harassment. An elementary evidence of this model is that males and females take to academic their beliefs in pre-existing and expectations of gender based on behavior in

the university, although the expectations may not be appropriate in academic setting situation (e.g., that female students should not be harassed in power of conditions). So, these models, the beliefs of perpetrators about gender overcome beliefs about equality. For this result, conflicts are probably to increase in circumstances that the sex-role stereotypes are carried by the perpetrators in various, particular from the genders roles (Kilpatrick, 1997).

### **Natural/biological Theory**

This model is the perspective of biological or natural. Sexual harassment in these views that is a theory of evolutionary in biological expansion of mate selection. Otherwise, sexual harassment illustrates sexual attraction, a biological component in mate seeking. According to these investigators, males have higher inner sex drive to be sexual aggression, and to seek a mate. The stronger inner drive of males creates a sexual desire in mismatch among males and females and leads to sexual aggression at university (Kearney, 2004).

Strength of biological view is that the nature instincts of human probably drive sexual aggression. Otherwise it merges perspectives of evolution to describe sexual harassment (i.e., in some evidence of merging power). There are a few empirical literatures maintaining the biological model of sexual harassment. The biological model would predict that females would be the only survivors of sexual harassment and the weakness of theory moves around a lack of empirical sufficiency (Gutex, 2001).

### **Multi Factor Theories of Sexual Harassment**

#### **Four Factor Theory of Sexual Harassment**

The four factor theory of sexual harassment model is a multifactorial theory that integrates main elements of single factor theories from the former (Magley, 1999). For four basic aspects must be present:

#### **Factor 1: Motivation**

Dimension of motivation investigates the variables that start from the victim that could be a stimulator for perpetrator. For instance, physical attraction of female students can stimulate sexual harassment. Absolutely, male would be tried to establish sexual relationships with female, or give unwelcomed sexual attention. So, experience

of sexual harassment will be occur to female who are more physical attractiveness compared to those who are less attractive (Magley, 1999).

**Factor 2: Overcoming internal inhibitions against harassment**

This factor is the values, such as sympathy and morality of perpetrator. People with high moral may consider harassment is wrong or immoral. So, the lack of good values could be a risk factor to sexual harassment. Nevertheless, this study emphasizes on types of experienced among female undergraduate students from their male colleagues or lecturers and not included this factor that relates to perpetrator (Magley, 1999).

**Factor 3: Overcoming external inhibitions against harassment**

Many external factors in the studying situation could establish to sexual harassment in the university. These include:

**Privacy of study space**

A studying situation with much privacy contributes a higher opportunity for harassment when students are less probably to witness sexual harassment. So, female students who are studying in highly private situations are higher experience of sexual harassment than those whose study space is more open (Magley, 1999).

**Knowledge of grievance procedure**

Appropriate policies and grievance procedures in the universities are predicted to report in lower sexual harassment incidence. The reason because the system, if formally established, with punishments regularly meted out to the harassers, would obtain to prevent sexual harassment.

**Sexist attitudes**

In the institutions, sexual harassment is probably reports in high levels if sexist attitudes outspread, as women are considered as sex objects to men.

**Unprofessional studying environment**

A studying circumstance characterized by alcohol consumption, disrespect among students, and students involvement in non-study activities, and would encourage sexual harassment. Female undergraduate students who study in unprofessional environment have a higher tendency to encounter sexual harassment compared to those in a highly professional situation.

### **Skewed gender ratios**

The ratio of males to female's students with extremely unbalanced are predicted to report greater sexual harassment experienced. This is according to the theory of sex-role spillover that the role of female students in a highly skewed sex distribution will be outweighed by their sex role (Magley, 1999).

### **Factor 4: Overcoming victim resistance**

This factor is an ability of victim to recognize and in turn stop any acting towards harassment (Hare and Donohue, 1998).

## **2.5 Risk Behaviors**

Risk behavior defined as a type of behavior that means fluctuation between the possibilities of negative consequences and losses with positive consequences and profit (Moore, 1997).

Risk behavior of sexual harassment may come from peer pressure that is subjectively perceived as an effect of a group on the individual. The person is actively convinced by other group members to conduct a certain activity. An activity may be attractive for the person and the group only helps overcome the initial obstacle. It is possible that the person does not actually wish to perform the activity, but compliance with group seems more important to them at the moment (Brown, 1986).

American Association of University Women studied on peer sexual harassment found that around 80% of the students in U.S. public universities had sexual harassment experienced from their peers and university personnel. Some studies also guaranteed that these behaviors are obvious in high rate across the country (Susan, 2006).

Base on literature review, it appears that risk factors of sexual harassment fall into two categories: environmental and individual (S. Fineran, & Bennett, L. , 1999). An important statement related to literature is that for students the simple routine act of going to the university and environment of universities are the significant risk factor for sexual harassment. Sexual harassment mostly occur in public area in building and on universities grounds (Stein, 1993).

From individual perspective about risk factors of sexual harassment showed that experience of female student on sexual harassment are higher than male students. When accessing the harassers, the studies showed that males higher than twice as much as



females, indicating that males is a risk factor for sexual harassment. Some risk factors identified were race, grade or GPA, physical maturity, attractiveness, gender roles (Shakeshaft, 1995).

## **2.6 Types of Sexual Harassment**

Sexual harassment has defined two types forms: “quid pro quo” and “hostile environment” (Westheimer, 2000).

### **Quid pro quo sexual harassment**

Quid pro quo is the Latin phrase, defining “something for something” to explaining the legal nature of contract that each person receives something for what he or she gives. The same definition can be explained as the inducement of sexual compliance through promises of punishment and reward. From these two meanings, quid pro quo is simply defined as to exchange the benefits or interests, perpetrators receive something from victims while the victims receive another thing from perpetrators. The method may be one form of these two types:

- The promise of rewards such as thesis or dissertation pass, higher grades, excellence performance evaluation, or recommendation.
- The threat of punishment such as poor performance evaluation, lower grades, hindered thesis or dissertation (Sajjakulvanich, 2008).

### **Hostile environment**

Hostile environment sexual harassment comprises of repeated harassment behaviors that creates offensive or hostile environment and occurs when conditions make it uncomfortable for a person or limit the adequate performance of students (Westheimer, 2000).

Sexual harassment includes many things. There are verbal, non-verbal behavior and physical behavior (Robert, 2000).

### **Verbal conducts**

- Whistling at somebody
- Making sexual question, jokes, remarks or comments about a body
- Turning discussions to sexual topics
- Making kissing sound and howling



- Spreading rumors or telling lies about sex life of someone

#### **Non-verbal conducts**

- Looking somebody up and down
- Staring at somebody
- Following the person
- Giving gifts to somebody
- Making facial expressions i.e., throwing kisses, winking or licking lips

#### **Physical conducts**

- Giving a massage around the shoulders or neck
- Touching the hair, body, or clothing of someone
- Kissing, hugging, or stroking
- Standing close or brushing up against another one (Equal employment opportunity commission (EEOC), 1980).

For this study, identify into four types of sexual harassment which was initially based on Till's and Fitzgerald (Fitzgerald, 1995; Till, 1980). Using Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ), divided into verbal, non-verbal, physical, and quid pro quo as the major forms of harassment.

#### **Verbal conducts**

This type encompasses of verbal behaviors, normally not aimed at sexual intercourse; they convey insulting, degrading, and hostile attitudes about females. They are humiliating or aggressive the victim because of her female gender. For example suggestive jokes or stories, offensive sexual remarks and habitually asking for a date. The EEOC has conducted its original Sex Discrimination Guidelines with a statement obviously prohibiting gender-based harassment in the workplace (Picken, 2005).

#### **Non-verbal conduct**

Consist unwelcomed staring, displayed pornography, and suggestive materials or pictures. Even if frequently experienced as offensive or intimidating, it can be separated from the quid pro quo (something for something) by its lack of work-related losses or benefits, either explicit or implied (Fitzgerald & Ormerod, 1991).

### **Physical conduct**

Described as behavior that threatens, unwanted touch on the part of body, and unwanted attempts to have sex with you.

### **Quid pro quo (something for something)**

Described as suggests bribes for sexual favors in order to gain some sort of benefit. The instance of quid pro quo sexual harassment, behavior of this dimension refers to bribes and threats, whether implicit or explicit, that conditions work-related benefit on sexual cooperation. It is almost commonly labeled as sexual harassment (Berdahl, 1994).

## **2.7 Negative Effects of Sexual Harassment on Victims**

The effect of sexual harassment can occur to the victims in physiological and psychological consequences as well as performance of their academic, particularly when the victims cannot cope with incident of harassment (Thacker and Gohmann, 1996). The section as follows accounts the negative effects on victims.

### **Psychological symptoms**

Female who have been sexual harassment always report reduced psychological health and pleasure in life. For a study of Glomb, (1999) revealed that consequence of sexual harassment to the victims by decreased happiness of their life, lower psychological health, and increased stress levels as evaluated by the Life Scale of Satisfaction, and Symptom Check List (Glomb, 1999).

Sexual harassment is always related with the decrease self-esteem on victim, may the result from a merging of powerless feeling to stop the perpetrator as well as being diminish the valued as an individual (Gruber, 1986). Female who had experienced sexually harassing behavior, the survivors usually experience the posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms (PTSD): feelings of helplessness, numbing of responsiveness, terror, and raising stimulus sensitivity (Rabinowitz, 1990). In term the "Sexual Harassment Trauma Syndrome" referred to the feature of sexual harassment experience among clients, who accounted a symptoms range of anxiety, consisting a shortness of breath, and rapid pulse (Holgate, 1989).

The victim of harassment usually shows symptoms in typical of depression and suffering from posttraumatic stress symptom. Depression can happen when survivors

feel trapped in a circumstance that they feel unable to change. They start to show the feelings of worthlessness, helplessness, fatigue, and also isolation. Lastly, stated that survivors are more possibly to be diagnosed with mental and the problem of sleep, substance abuse, and sexual dysfunction (Hamilton, 1987).

### **Physical symptoms**

Physical negative effects of sexual harassment are an additional harmful effect that is not expressed by emotion, the body start to express physically. Health symptoms have been related with sexually harassing behavior: fatigue, the problems about stomach, headaches, nausea or vomit, sleep disorders, weight loss or weight gain, and back pain. Besides, the victims of sexual harassment report problem of appetite, rapid pulse rate, and shortness of breath. Compounded with external stressors, these factors cause survivors turn into higher susceptible to infection disease and different stress that related to illnesses (Dziech, 1990).

### **Academic consequences**

In psychology symptoms are not the effects of sexual harassment only but also influence to the negative consequences of academic environment. Sexual harassment among females report lower stimulation, degraded relationships, and reducing self-confidence (Kilpatrick, 1997). Moreover, students may change their majors, drop a class, change their advisors, or quitting out of campus to escape from the perpetrators (Adams, 1983). Because the victims of exact harassing behaviors types usually afraid of the harassers will harass again, behavior and attitudes of campus are exactly influenced. Anxiety may generate difficulties with concentration, raised levels of stress, and regularly absent in class (Adams and Barling, 1998). Students face the problem about risks of keeping in secret and the risks of report. If they still remain keep quiet, prolonged sexual harassment that actually may seriously increases. However, there may be revenge from harassers, a loss of friends to support, and the academic negative effects, such as lost the letters of suggestion, job opportunities in future, or high scores if they report to public (Salisbury, 1986). Reporting may seem like an impossible alternative since positions of authority in academic institutions are remain held entitle by men, who are higher probably to overlook subordinate offenses in sexual harassment (Dziech, 1990).

## **2.8 Responses to Sexual Harassment**

Different of reactions to sexual harassment have been remarked in literature and are diagnosed in the following segment.

Sexual harassment reactions would be divided in a different ways. Fitzgerald, et. al. (1995) analyzed two forms reactions of sexual harassment: responses external and internal. For internal responses associate an emotional or cognitive reassessment of an event as non-harassing. For examples of internally emphasized include denying of the harassment, isolation from the circumstance, and endurance. Endurance can be explained as doing nothing or neglecting the harassment. Denying can be explained as pretending that the conduct is not happening or that it has no consequence (Holgate, 1989).

Responses from external of sexual harassment. For instances of these reactions consist avoidance of the perpetrator, tries to encounter the perpetrator, consolation, seeking of organizational relief, and searching for social support. Consolation, as determined is tries to put off the action of perpetrator lack of directly encountering him. These endures usually consist either humor or creating excuses for behavior of the perpetrator (Holgate, 1989).

Sexual harassment has indicated five overall categories or sexual harassment responses: 1) ignoring, 2) avoidance, 3) telling someone, 4) confronting, and 5) reporting. By combination of these categories, it occurs that both avoidance and ignoring would be realized to the guidelines of internal focus, while discussing to someone, encountering to the perpetrator, and reporting the action would be realized to be the regulations of external focus. In their study of 4,011 male and female undergraduate students showed that of those students who have been experienced about harassment, neglected the behavior in 60%, avoided the perpetrator in 45%, discussed to someone about the harassment in 45%, illustrated they encountered the perpetrator in 25%, and students reported the harassment only 2% (Cochran, 1997).

## **2.9 Regulations to Prevent Sexual Harassment**

In academic settings the sexual harassment prevention is based on two provisions. Lecturers in educational institutions abide by Teacher and Educational

Personnel Act. Nevertheless, on to condition that lecturers or civil servants working in educational institution, who sexually harass their students, whether or not the students are under their responsibility, are realized to have violated to the code of conduct for professionals of educational institution (Soonthornpasuch, 2008).

The Ministry of education (MOE) has established guidelines and policies in 2004 for academic settings to prevent sexual harassment. The regulation planned for universities and schools are given more detailed and obvious than for workplaces. The policies taken into consideration of the sensitive problem involved, particularly the imbalance of power among the parties involved, and includes protection, prevention, and disciplinary legal punishment. They are tried to prevent harassment committed both by students and teachers (Soonthornpasuch, 2008).

Educational institutions have been promoted to plan their process to guarantee that safety for students. Measures established by universities and schools include, not permitting people to enter office or classroom after hours, not permitting the lecturers staying in a closed office room with their student, and not permitting lecturers to prepare study tours without first getting approval. In addition, educations have been encouraged to support training programs to assist students change into aware of what is sexual harassment and the rights to protest it (Thaweessit and Boonmongkon, 2009).

Academic settings are also persuaded to observe students who are probably to be the victims or perpetrators of sexual harassment, i.e., students who seem stressed, depressed or students with low grade. Educational settings have been advised to be approved and to help the perpetrators to get access to counseling and treatment. In this case, the meaning of sexual harassment is broadened to consist sexual harassment and behavior that direct to unpleasant and humiliate others sexually (Thaweessit and Boonmongkon, 2009).

In 2008, there had two cases about sexual harassment reported that related to students and lecturers. These both cases were largely publicized and encounter seriously investigates. Lastly, the two instructors were quitting from work and their students will likely be sued under the criminal law as their conduct increasing scores to exchanging for sex is realized a pattern of corruption that is illegal to the Criminal Law. Afterward, the MOE has issued an order to examine instructors who have committed

severe disciplinary violations concern about sexual harassment in the past, particularly between the years 2006 - 2007 in order to blacklist them (Thaweessit and Boonmongkon, 2009).

The Commission on Higher Education (CHE) created a menu in its website, permitting the students to reports about sexual harassment undertaken place in the university. In the previous time, the website only received reports about gambling, drugs, and severity of welcoming ceremony for new students. In the website in latest version, students can select not to disclose the name when they were filing complaints. In harassment issue that happen in university and school of peers or subordinates by supervisors, they were considered under code of conduct in institution. However, harassment of students by lecturers in university was completely neglected because they attempt to stop the sexual harassment occurrences in academic settings (Kompipote, 2002).

Many universities have constructed the regulations to prevent students from sexual harassment. In some academic settings have announced that love affairs of instructors and students as well as a request for sexual demands from students are improper behaviors, and that instructors who address in such behaviors will be the subject to serious disciplinary violation. To follow the regulations, some institutions, in fact, supported a common room for instructors to meet with their students outside the classroom. Moreover, some academic settings have invented a process for receive complaints from the students (Thaweessit and Boonmongkon, 2009).

At the moment, there is no exclusive law to engage on sexual harassment, resulting in inconsistent application of variety laws and inaccuracy of judgment and interpretation. Some jurists may debate that have a laws to prevent sexual harassment, for instance, the Criminal Law and the Labor Protection Act are sufficient to decrease this problem. Some individuals may discuss that the failure to control the sexual harassment in Thailand is come from the law weak enforcement not lack of exclusive laws. Regarding the attempts of organizations in private and government to control sexual harassment, we can say that a little has been done. When the public is not concerned in the problem or the funding agencies do not provide financial support to

the intervention programs so, interventions are probably to be discontinued (Kompipote, 2002).

### **2.10 Relevant Research**

Muangman (2009) studies, “Survey of sexual harassment among females undergraduate on campus”. The research found that the prevalence of sexual harassment in participants had experienced at least one sort of sexual assault 85%. Types of sexual harassment include non-verbal, verbal, threat, sexual bribery, and sexual coercion. Victims of sexual harassment expressed unwelcome or uncomfortable 64%. Furthermore, some students concern about the problem and recommended that it should be find appropriate ways to solve this problem.

The study of “Sexual harassment in the work place: case study of the intern’s hotel in Bangkok” found that most intern students were female whose age less than 22 years. These students were trained in kitchen service department. Students who thought that they were beautiful, cute and friendly are likely more experience of sexual harassment at the statistical significance 0.05. Most student trainees at hotel, in normally were experienced of sexual harassment at the low level (Chintanawat, 2012).

The study of “Sexual harassment against nurses in Chiang Mai hospital” showed that 58% of nurses had direct sexual harassment experience and 22% had seen other nurses were sexually harassed. The risk factors were the physical factor (not enough lighting on pathway) and security factor wasn’t strict. Forms of sexual harassment were found such as unwanted touch, sexual crude language, sexual remarks, and offensive sexual symbols (Srithip, 1998).

The study on sexual harassment of women in workplace found that most of the victims were age between 18-23 years with bachelor’s degrees. For the harassers were males, the relationship between the harassers and victims came from socializing in workplace where there were usually meetings about 80%. Types of sexual harassment occurred in two types (verbal and physical behaviors). Most of sexual harassment in 60% occurred because the conditions related to sexual harassment in exchange for benefits (Wiparapai, 2011).

The study of “Knowledge, attitudes and preventive behavior of sexual harassment among secondary school students in Samutprakarn province”. The result

found that knowledge, attitudes and preventive behavior of students were high level. Experience of sexual harassment associated with preventive behavior at statistical level 0.05. Knowledge and attitudes was positive correlation to preventive behavior of sexual harassment at statistical significantly level 0.001 and 0.002, respectively (Niramorn, 2011).

The study of "Sexual harassment and prevention of sexual harassment" revealed that perception of students was low level and their preventive behavior was average. No significant differences between male and female students on perception and prevention of sexual harassment. After students participated in the intervention program, perception and prevention of sexual harassment were increased at significantly different level 0.01 (Bunnak, 2004).

Pitiyo (2004) studied "Sexual harassment at work: a study of the magnitude, form and contextual factors among international women migrant workers from Ponorogo, East JAVA, Indonesia". The result found that the prevalence among women migrant experienced of sexual insult 16.28%. About 55.23% of participants had been subjected to sexual abuse at work in the countries of host. Around 58.72% showed that respondents being harassed whether physically or sexually. Many factors were analyzed as logical components contributing to persistence of sexual harassment, included the personal factors, working circumstance, relationship and strategies.

The study of "Sexual harassment in Dentistry: prevalence in dental school" revealed that overall prevalence in 208 students was 15% of dental students reported that they had been assaulted by instructor or patient. About 25.4% showed that they had witnessed a student colleague being sexual harassment. Harassers referred to patients 46.6% of the cases, followed by administrators 44.9%, staff of university 3.4%, other student in faculty 3.4% and relatives of patients 1.7% (Saliba, 2009).

The study of "Sexual harassment in public medical schools in Ghana" the result found that 61% of female more likely to sexual harassment than male and sexual assault negatively affects to the health of victims 39%. In the first and second year of students, females at school are more likely to be sexual assault than males. 23.5% of female victims were assaulted by their friend and peers, around 76.5% among females were harassed by instructors or supervisors. None of male respondents was assaulted by



instructors. In the case of female's incidents, the victims knew the harasser 97.1%. Sufferer from sexually harass were victims of sexual bribery or Quid Pro Quo in 96.9% that depended on the instructors and this was significant ( $p = <0.001$ ). Most of female in 97.2% were harassed by males (Norman, 2013).

The study "Violence and sexual harassment: Impact on registered nurses" the study showed that have empirical data presented that sexual harassment is always related to psychological, physical, and work effects for victims and their relatives in short and long term. When nurses are sexually harassed, their health problems of mental and physical that may include anxiety, depression, weight loss, gastrointestinal disorders, and sexual problems. These negative consequences influence to relationships of patient-staff and lead to spent attending less time to patients. Moreover, sexual harassment at work interrupts concentration of competent care among nurses, and it negatively associated to satisfaction and job performance (Williams, 1996).

The study of "Experience and perception of sexual harassment of Korean nursing students" the result revealed that 17.9% they have been experienced during clinical practice and 7% answered whether it was a sexual harassment or not. Since, students were asked by the specific checklist of sexual harassment in 18 items, 52.0% reported that they have been experienced at least one item of sexually harassing behavior. Sexual harassments were frequently made by male patients 96.9%. Many nursing students recognized that sexual harassment while internship was caused by sexual impulse of male 26.2%. In addition, 19.4% perceived sexual harassment as a serious problem and 88.3% educational institution was necessary to prevention. Sexual harassment prevention is needed to education program and enhance the nursing students of gender sensitivity, who are in the high risk group. This will help to a safe environment for clinical practice (Kyoung Lee, 2001).

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Study Design**

This research was a cross-sectional descriptive study, which aimed to access the occurrences of sexual harassment among female undergraduate students in Bangkok, Thailand and also access the perception toward sexual harassment and behavior that risk to sexual harassment of the female undergraduate students. Furthermore, the relationship between factors which were socio-demographic characters of students, their perception and risk behavior, and the occurrence of sexual harassment were examined. The closed-ended self-administered questionnaire was used to gather the data.

#### **3.2 Study Population and Setting**

Female undergraduate students of public and private universities in Bangkok who met the following inclusion criteria were recruited into the study.

##### **Inclusion criteria**

1. Bachelor degree students enrolled in the year between 2011 and 2014.
2. Age between 18-24 years old.
3. Studied in Thai-language programs.
4. Thai citizen.
5. Willing to participate throughout the research period.

##### **Exclusion criteria**

1. Students who drop during data collection period were excluded.

#### **3.3 Sampling and Sample Size**

The Yamane's formula (Yamane, 1970) was used to calculate the sample size because the population size of this study was finite and known Yamane's simplified formula is shown as followed.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where            n = Sample size

$N = \text{Population (} N = 376,947 \text{)}$

$e = \text{Level of precision (} e = 0.05 \text{)}$

So that

$$n = \frac{376,947}{1+(376,947)(0.05)^2} = 400 \text{ students}$$

A safety tolerance 40 students (10% of 400) was added to cope with possible errors such as incomplete data or missing data. Therefore at least 440 female undergraduate students were the subjects and answered the self-administered questionnaire.

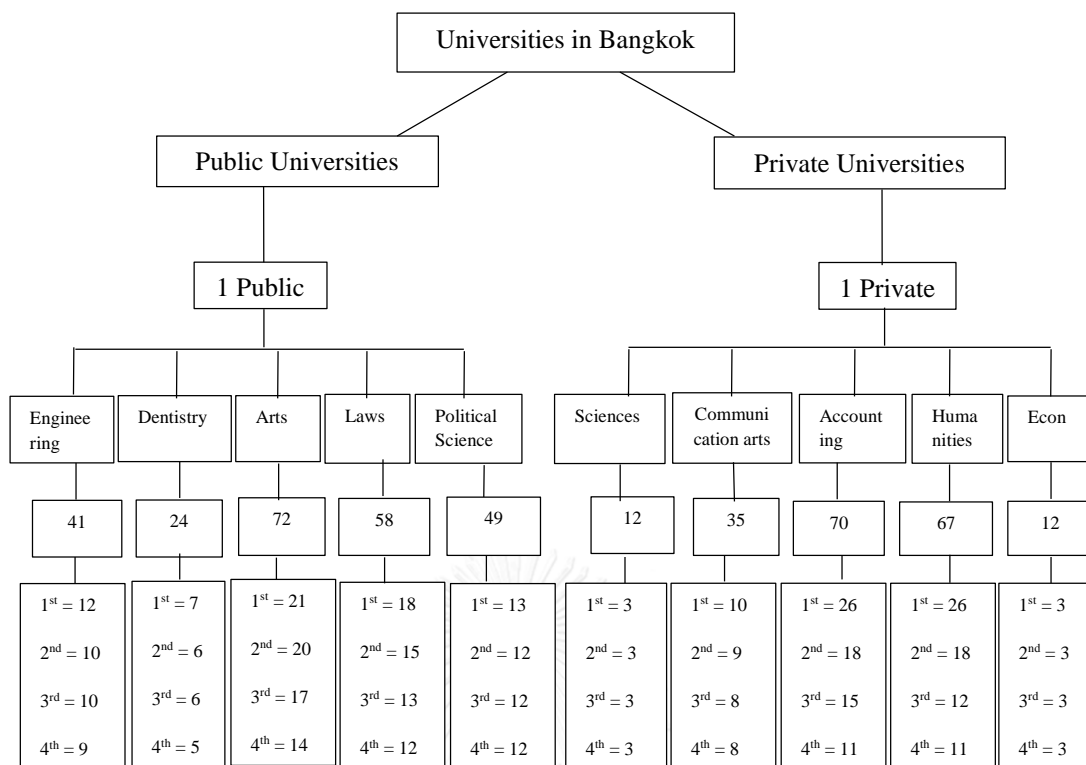
### **Procedures**

#### **Sampling Technique**

Four hundred and forty female undergraduate students were selected using multistage sampling method as shown in Figure 2.

First stage: There are 30 universities in Bangkok, divided into 16 public universities and 14 private universities (Office of the higher education commission, 2014). The universities which possess female undergraduate students less than 5,000 and the open universities were excluded.

After that, one public and one private university were selected by purposive sampling. In this study Chulalongkorn University was selected from public universities. For private universities; University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce was selected. The number of students recruited from each university was calculated from the percentage contribution towards population to size as shown in Table 1.



**Figure 2: Sampling technique**

**Table 1: Population and sampling number of female undergraduate students in each university**

University	Total number of female students (N)	Proportion to size (%)	Sampling number of female students
1.Chulalongkorn University	11,887	55.5	244
2. University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce	9,531	44.5	196
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,418</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>440</b>

Second stage: Five faculties from each university were selected by using simple random sampling. Number of female students from each faculty was calculated from the proportion to size as shown in Table 2 and 3.

**Table 2: Population and sampling number of female undergraduate students in each selected faculty in Chulalongkorn University**

<b>Faculties</b>	<b>Total number of female students (N)</b>	<b>Proportion to size (%)</b>	<b>Sampling number of female students</b>
1. Engineering	591	16.68	41
2. Dentistry	350	9.88	24
3. Arts	1,039	29.34	72
4. Laws	845	23.85	58
5. Political science	717	20.24	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,542</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244</b>

**Table 3: Population and sampling number of female undergraduate students in each selected faculty in University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce**

<b>Faculties</b>	<b>Total number of female students (N)</b>	<b>Proportion to size (%)</b>	<b>Sampling number of female students</b>
1. Sciences	328	6.15	12
2. Communication arts	930	17.45	35
3. Accounting	1,916	35.96	70
4. Humanities	1,828	34.29	67
5. Economics	328	6.15	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>196</b>

Third stage: Number of first year to fourth year female students in each faculty was calculated proportion to size from the total of students in each educational level as shown in Table 4.

**Table 4: Population and sampling number of female undergraduate students in each educational level from faculties**

Faculties	1 <sup>st</sup> year		2 <sup>nd</sup> year		3 <sup>rd</sup> year		4 <sup>th</sup> year	
	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n
1.Engineering	169	12	153	10	141	10	128	9
2.Dentistry	92	7	90	6	87	6	81	5
3.Arts	307	21	284	20	247	17	201	14
4.Laws	265	18	222	15	181	13	177	12
5.Political sciences	187	13	185	12	176	12	169	12
6.Sciences	91	3	80	3	79	3	78	3
7.Communication arts	254	10	232	9	228	8	216	8
8.Accounting	710	26	486	18	414	15	306	11
9.Humanities	707	26	485	18	334	12	302	11
10.Economics	90	3	89	3	82	3	67	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>88</b>

Finally, the respondents were selected by using convenience sampling and approached by individual contact at the faculty.

In summary, a total of 440 female undergraduate students, 244 students from Chulalongkorn University and 196 students from University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce were recruited.

### 3.4 Research Instruments

A research instrument tool for assessing the perception on sexual harassment, risk behavior and experience in sexual harassment among female undergraduate students is a structured questionnaire (see in an Appendix B) which consisted of 4 main parts.

1. **Socio-demographic characteristics** section covers general information containing 15 items i.e., university, faculty, age, educational level, GPA, living status, main counselor, body image, recreation, part-time job, type of part-time job, sexual orientation, alcohol consumption, frequency of alcohol consumption, and addictive drug use.

For body image used Figure Rating Scale (FRS) (Stunkard, 1983) consists of nine figures, ranging from very thin (1), thin (2), normal (3), plump (4), overweight (5), fat (6), very fat (7), to obese (8,9). The subjects were requested to select the current body image they looked alike. The FRS presented well validated, with high test-retest reliability (Thompson, 1991).

2. **Perception of sexual harassment** contains the information for 12 items. This part adapted from previous studies. Typically, harassment includes quid pro quo, verbal, non-verbal, and physical harassment (Sajjakulvanich, 2008). Twelve questions covered all aspects of sexual harassment and used to access whether the female students perceive some actions that define as sexual harassment.

The 5 score Likert's scale was used to rate the agreement of the respondent on each question; 5 = to strongly agree and ranging to 1 = strongly disagree.

Strongly agree	=	5
Agree	=	4
Neutral	=	3
Disagree	=	2
Strongly disagree	=	1

In each aspect, the scores from the answers were summed up to total score and calculated for mean. The scores varied from 12 to 60. After that total score was classified into three levels according to previous research of Sajjakulvanich (2008) as follows:

12-35 (less than 60%)	=	Low level of perception
36-48 (60-80%)	=	Moderate level of perception
49-60 (more than 80%)	=	High level of perception

3. **Risk behaviors** of female undergraduate students part contains 11 items, the 5 score Likert's scale was used in order to analyze. The respondents rated how often they performed in each statement. Five-score of Likert's scale was used to measure as follows.

Always	=	5
Often	=	4
Sometimes	=	3

Once	=	2
Never	=	1

Whereas, never meant they did not perform, once meant they performed once, sometimes meant they performed 2-3 times, often meant they performed 4-5 times and always meant they performed more than 5 times since they started studying in the university.

In each aspect, the scores from the answers were summed up to total score and calculated for mean. The scores varied from 11 to 55. It was classified into three levels (Tamrongrak, 2009) as follows:

11-32	(less than 60%)	=	Low risk behavior
45-55	(60-80%)	=	Moderate risk behavior
45-55	(more than 80%)	=	High risk behavior

**4. Experienced of sexual harassment** contains 18 items.

This part of questionnaire was adapted from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ) which is a self-report inventory designed to assess the sexual harassment prevalence in work and educational settings (Shullman, 1985) developed by Louise Fitzgerald (Fitzgerald, 1993). The SEQ measure sexual harassment aims to identify the frequency of sexual harassment and aids students to indicating what sexually harass they have experienced (Gutek, 1985). Likert's scale was used, ranging from 1 to 5, include: never (1 score), once (2 scores), sometimes (3 scores), often (4 scores), and always (5 scores) (Fitzgerald, 1990).

SEQ had good validity and reliability. Cronbach's coefficient alpha for the total score was 0.92. Additionally, a stability coefficient was 0.86, and the average split half reliability was 0.75 (Beere, 1990). This study used the shortened 18 item developed by Fitzgerald (Fitzgerald, 1993), which has the question related to four types of sexual harassment: verbal harassment (questions number 1-3, 6-7, and 9), non-verbal harassment (questions number 5 and 8), physical harassment (questions number 4, 11-14, 17, and 18), and quid pro quo (something for something) (questions number 10, 15, and 16) Verbal, non-verbal, and physical behaviors would fall under definition of EEOC's on hostile environment, and exchange something for something labeled into quid pro quo harassment (Fitzgerald, 1995).



The 5 score Likert's scale was used to analyze the sexual harassment experience.

Always	=	5
Often	=	4
Sometimes	=	3
Once	=	2
Never	=	1

Whereas, never meant they did not perform, once meant they performed once, sometimes meant they performed 2-3 times, often meant they performed 4-5 times and always meant they performed more than 5 times since they started studying in the university. Furthermore, the harasser and gender of harasser were asked in each item. When an association was examined, the answers were classified into yes and no before analysis as followed:

Yes = 1 (Have experience of sexual harassment at least once or more)

No = 0 (Never have experience of sexual harassment)

### 3.5 Validity Test

For content validity test, the developed questionnaire were checked by consulting 3 experts in order to validate the questionnaire with the score at each item (+1, 0, -1). The scores was calculated by the formula to assess Index of item Objective Congruence (IOC) (Landis, 1977) The result was 0.71, which higher than an acceptable validity (0.5). Questions were adjusted according to the recommendation of the experts.

### 3.6 Reliability Test

After the content validity test, the questionnaire was tested for reliability. Pilot study was conducted among 30 female undergraduate students at Thammasat University. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was applied to measure reliability of the questionnaire. The result of perception part was 0.966, risk behaviors part was 0.816, and sexual harassment experiences part was 0.829.

### 3.7 Data Analysis Methods

The data was analyzed using software packages (SPSS) version 17.0. The significant level was set at p-value < 0.05.

**1. Descriptive statistics** were expressed as numbers, frequencies, percentages, means, maximum, minimum, and standard deviations to describe the population characteristics subjected to each factor. Before analyze the data, normal distribution were tested in the ages, scores of perception, and also risk behaviors by K-S test.

**2. Inferential statistics** were used to investigate the relationship between the variables.

Bivariate analysis, Chi-square and Fisher's Exact test was used to analyze the association as followed,

1. Association between socio-demographic characteristics and the occurrences of sexual harassment.
2. Association between socio-demographic characteristics and perception of sexual harassment.
3. Association between socio-demographic characteristics and risk behaviors of female undergraduate students.
4. Association between perception and the occurrences of sexual harassment.
5. Association between risk behaviors of female undergraduate students and the occurrences of sexual harassment.

Multivariate analysis, multiple logistic regression was used to find predictors in occurrences of sexual harassment variable. Level of significant was 0.05.

### **3.8 Ethical Issue**

Ethical consideration was important for the study. Before conducting the research, approval was obtained from the Ethics Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Subjects, Health Science Group, Chulalongkorn University. Before asking the participants answered the question, the researcher explained the objectives of this study and what they involved and signed in the consent form. All the questionnaires and participants' information were confidentially stored.

### **3.9 Limitations of the Study**

This study was conducted during a short period of survey. The data was limited to female undergraduate students. Cross-sectional mainly uses as descriptive and quantitative data, it is not fully explained the in-depth information. The sample was not

generalized for all female students in Bangkok because we selected only female students from one public and one private university by purposive sampling. Besides, in the part of sexual harassment experiences which adopted from Fitzgerald's SEQ was translated to Thai version by the researcher but it was not translated back to English.

### **3.10 Expected Benefit and Application**

1. The result of the study can help to identify factors affecting sexual harassment among female undergraduate students.
2. The finding of this research can be used as a guideline for many studies in the future that can take place in Thailand.



## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS

This study aimed to assess the occurrences of sexual harassment among female undergraduate students, their perception and risk behaviors regarding the sexual harassment. A total of 440 female undergraduate students completed structured questionnaires. The data were collected during May 2015 at Chulalongkorn University and University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce.

#### **The descriptive information analysis**

##### **4.1 Socio-demographic factors**

There were total of 440 target population. The 15 socio-demographic questions that were administrated, all were interpretable and summarized.

The information regarding the socio-demographic characteristics of the female undergraduate students was shown in Table 5. The average age is  $20.16 \pm 1.43$  years old. One fourth of the respondents are in the age of 19 years old. The respondents recruited from first year students (31.6%) were slightly higher than other year students (25.9%, 22.5% and 20.0% are second-year students, third-year students and fourth-year students, respectively). Around 70% of respondents got GPA range from 2.51-3.50. Majority of the respondents (79.8%) stay alone or stay with friend while only 20.2% stay with their parents or relatives. More than half of respondents (55.0%) consulted their parents or relatives when they had problems, however, 44.1% consulted their friends while only 0.9% consulted their teachers. The majority of respondents (42%) had normal shape.

For the recreation, surfing the internet and listen to the music or watching movie were the most preference recreation (36.1% and 34.3%, respectively) while hanging out at nightlife was less preference (0.5%). The majority of respondents (80.2%) did not do part-time job. Nearly half of the students who did part-time job were salesmen, and 28.7% were tutors. For the sexual orientation, most of the students were heterosexuality (92.5%). Regarding to alcohol consumption, 59.3% of respondents drank alcoholic beverage and most of them drank once a month (80.1%). There were only 3 respondents used addictive drug.

**Table 5: Frequency and percentage distribution of female undergraduate students according to the socio-demographic characteristics (n= 440)**

Socio-demographics	Frequency (n = 440)	Percent (%)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
18 years	56	12.7
19 years	112	25.5
20 years	98	22.3
21 years	75	17.0
22 years	78	17.7
23 years	21	4.8
Mean = 20.16, S.D. = 1.433		
<b>Educational Level</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> year	139	31.6
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	114	25.9
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	99	22.5
4 <sup>th</sup> year	88	20.0
<b>GPA</b>		
1.51-2.00	2	0.5
2.01-2.50	66	15.0
2.51-3.00	155	35.2
3.01-3.50	154	35.0
≥ 3.51	63	14.3
<b>Living Status</b>		
Stay with father and/or mother	66	15.0
Stay with relatives/guardian	23	5.2
Stay alone	168	38.2
Stay with friend	183	41.6
<b>Main Counselor</b>		
Parents/relatives/guardians	242	55.0
Friends	194	44.1
Lecturers	4	0.9

**Table 5: Frequency and percentage distribution of female undergraduate students according to the socio-demographic characteristics (n= 440) (Continued)**

Socio-demographics	Frequency (n = 440)	Percent (%)
<b>Body Image</b>		
Very thin	1	0.2
Thin	79	18.0
Normal	185	42.0
Plump	116	26.4
Overweight	48	10.9
Fat	11	2.5
<b>Recreation</b>		
Shopping	43	9.8
Surfing the internet	159	36.1
Listen music or watch movie	151	34.3
Reading book	62	14.1
Exercise	23	5.2
Hanging out at nightlife	2	0.5
<b>Part-time job</b>		
No	353	80.2
Yes	87	19.8
- Pretty/Model/Actress	9	10.4
- Waitress or employee	12	13.8
- Tutor	25	28.7
- Salesman	41	47.1
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		
Heterosexuality	407	92.5
Homosexuality	25	5.7
Bisexuality	8	1.8
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>		
No	179	40.7
Yes	261	59.3

**Table 5: Frequency and percentage distribution of female undergraduate students according to the socio-demographic characteristics (n= 440) (Continued)**

Socio-demographics	Frequency (n = 440)	Percent (%)
<b>Frequency of alcohol consumption</b>		
- Once a month	209	80.1
- 2-4 times a month	46	17.6
- 2-3 times a week	6	2.3
<b>Addictive drug use</b>		
Yes	3	0.7
No	437	99.3

#### 4.2 Perception of sexual harassment

The majority (308 students, 70%) of the respondents had high perception, followed by 29.3% and 0.7% of them had moderate and low perception, respectively (Table 6). The mean of perception score was 51.15 (S.D. = 5.31). The maximum score was 60 and minimum score was 16.

**Table 6: Perception level on sexual harassment of female undergraduate students (n = 440)**

Perception Level	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Low 12-35 (<60%)	3	0.7
Moderate 36-48 (60-80%)	129	29.3
High 49-60 (>80%)	308	70.0
Total	440	100.0
Mean = 51.15 S.D. = 5.31 Min = 16 Max = 60		

In term of the perception on various type of sexual harassment, quid pro quo, physical harassment, verbal harassment and non-verbal harassment, the students responded differently on each aspect of harassment as shown in Table 7.

In term of quid pro quo (exchange something for something), most of respondents perceived that quid pro quo was sexual harassment. Majority of students strongly agreed with the statement “Asks to have sex with the promise that it will help

on the study” and “Asks to have sex with the threat that refusing to have sex will fail on the study”. However, there were 4 students strongly disagreed on these messages (item 1 and 2). In the statement of asking to go out on date (item 3 and 4), the majority of respondents still agreed with the statement “Asks to go out on a date with the promise that it will help on the study” and “Asks to go out on a date with the threat that refusing will fail on the study” but the level of agreement was not strong as the statement of having sex.

Regarding to physical harassment, the majority (93.4%) of students strongly perceived that “Touches on the private parts; for examples, breasts, buttocks, etc” was sexual harassment while 48.9% had neutral perception on the statement of “Touches on parts of the body not considered private; for examples, shoulder, hand, arm, etc” (item 5 and 6, respectively).

For non-verbal harassment, around three quarters of respondents agreed that “Looks in a flattering way” (item 7) and “Makes gestures (signs) of sexual nature” (item 8) were non-verbal sexual harassment. Nevertheless, there were more than 20% of respondents had neutral perception to this kind of harassment.

For verbal harassment, most of students agreed that “Makes comments about the appearance that are meant to be complimentary” (item 9), “Makes comments about the appearance meant to be insulting” (item 10) and “Makes sexually embarrassed comments” (item 11) were verbal harassment. More than 65% of respondents agree with the statement “Tells sexually oriented jokes” (item 12) as verbal sexual harassment while 24.5% of them had neutral perception with this statement.



**Table 7: Perception regarding different types of sexual harassment of female undergraduate students (n = 440)**

Statements	Level of agreement/disagreement				
	Strongly Agree n (%)	Agree n (%)	Neutral n (%)	Disagree n (%)	Strongly Disagree n (%)
<b>Quid pro quo</b>					
1.Asks to have sex with the promise that it will help on the study	339 (77.0)	97 (22.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.9)
2.Asks to have sex with the threat that refusing to have sex will fail on the study	346 (78.6)	90 (20.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.9)
3.Asks to go out on date with the promise that it will help on study	180 (40.9)	226 (51.4)	27 (6.1)	5 (1.1)	2 (0.5)
4.Asks to go out on date with threat that refusing will fail on study	205 (46.6)	212 (48.2)	16 (3.6)	4 (0.9)	3 (0.7)
<b>Physical harassment</b>					
5.Touches on the private parts of the body; breasts, buttocks, etc.	411 (93.4)	17 (3.9)	3 (0.7)	3 (0.7)	6 (1.4)
6.Touches on parts of the body not considered private; shoulder, hand, arm, etc.	11 (2.5)	90 (20.5)	215 (48.9)	123 (28.0)	1 (0.2)
<b>Non-verbal harassment</b>					
7.Looks in a flattering way	109 (24.8)	224 (50.9)	93 (21.1)	14 (3.2)	0 (0.0)

**Table 7: Perception regarding different types of sexual harassment of female undergraduate students (n = 440) (Continued)**

Statements	Level of agreement/disagreement				
	Strongly Agree n (%)	Agree n (%)	Neutral n (%)	Disagree n (%)	Strongly Disagree n (%)
8.Makes gestures (signs) of sexual nature	95 (21.6)	194 (44.1)	139 (31.6)	11 (2.5)	1 (0.2)
<b>Verbal harassment</b>					
9.Makes comments about the appearance meant to be complimentary	243 (55.2)	184 (41.8)	8 (1.8)	4 (0.9)	1 (0.2)
10.Makes comments about the appearance meant to be insulting	237 (53.9)	184 (41.8)	13 (3.0)	5 (1.1)	1 (0.2)
11.Makes sexually embarrassed comments	249 (56.6)	179 (40.7)	7 (1.6)	2 (0.5)	3 (0.7)
12.Tells sexually oriented jokes	81 (18.4)	216 (49.1)	108 (24.5)	34 (7.7)	1 (0.2)

#### 4.3 Risk behaviors of sexual harassment

Risk behavior of female students was classified into three categories. Most of respondents (91.6%) had low risk of sexual harassment. Only 7.5% and 0.9% of respondents had moderate risk and high risk, respectively. The mean of risk behavior score was 21.74 (S.D. = 6.23). The maximum score was 47 and minimum score was 11 in this part (Table 8).

**Table 8: Risk behavior level regarding sexual harassment of female undergraduate students (n = 440)**

Risk behavior level	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Low 11-32 (<60%)	403	91.6
Moderate 33-44 (60-80%)	33	7.5
High 45-55 (>80%)	4	0.9
Total	440	100.0
Mean = 21.74 S.D. = 6.23 Min = 11 Max = 47		

The frequency of risk behaviors that respondents performed was presented in Table 9. For the part of wearing clothes, majority of respondents (69.3% and 73.0%) ever wore tight uniform and sexy short skirt but there was minority of respondents (22.3%) wore uniform showing thigh or breast.

In term of their life style, nearly 65% of respondents did not stay alone, in contrast, 80% of them ever went out alone with academic staff or friends who are opposite gender. According to behave on talking with opposite gender, majority of respondents (63.9%) was never chatting in challenge and solicit speech with opposite sex, on the contrary, more than 80% of them talked with a stranger in a friendly way and 60% of them talked with opposite sex in such a way to reveal sexuality.

Regarding to using media, most of respondents posted or shared their photos and activities via social media (89.3%). Furthermore, 82.0% of them ever chatted in Line, Facebook or other social network about private or sexual matter. More than 30% of them ever watched movie or picture that related to sexual intercourse with lecturer, staff or friend.

**Table 9: Frequency of performing risk behaviors regarding sexual harassment of female undergraduate students (n = 440)**

Statements	Level of risk behavior				
	Never n (%)	Once n (%)	Sometimes n (%)	Often n (%)	Always n (%)
<b>Wearing clothes</b>					
1. Wearing tight uniform	135 (30.7)	187 (42.5)	99 (22.5)	15 (3.4)	4 (0.9)
2. Wearing sexy short skirt	119 (27.0)	191 (43.4)	93 (21.1)	28 (6.4)	9 (2.1)
3. Wearing uniform by showing thigh or breast	343 (77.7)	77 (17.5)	15 (3.4)	5 (1.2)	1 (0.2)
<b>Life style and communication</b>					
4. Staying at private place or no crowded people	284 (64.5)	125 (28.4)	30 (6.9)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)
5. Chatting in challenge and solicit speech with opposite sex	281 (63.9)	121 (27.4)	35 (8.0)	3 (0.7)	0 (0.0)
6. Talking with a stranger in a friendly way	79 (18.0)	149 (33.9)	152 (34.5)	49 (11.1)	11 (2.5)
7. Talking with opposite sex in such a way to reveal sexuality	176 (40.0)	164 (37.3)	85 (19.3)	12 (2.7)	3 (0.7)
8. Going out alone with opposite sex	88 (20.0)	144 (32.7)	157 (35.7)	49 (11.1)	2 (0.5)
<b>Social media</b>					
9. Post or share the photo via social media	47 (10.7)	138 (31.4)	148 (33.6)	84 (19.1)	23 (5.2)
10. Chatting in Line, Facebook about private or sexual matter	79 (18.0)	192 (43.6)	129 (29.3)	37 (8.4)	3 (0.7)
11. Watching movie that related to sexual intercourse with opposite sex	301 (68.4)	124 (28.2)	14 (3.2)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)

#### 4.4 Occurrences of sexual harassment

Out of 440 respondents, 74.3% of them had experienced in sexual harassment (Table 10)

**Table 10: Occurrence of sexual harassment among female undergraduate students (n= 440)**

Occurrences	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Yes	327	74.3
No	113	25.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The frequency of female student experience in different type of sexual harassment since they started studying in the university was shown in Table 11. Besides, the harasser and gender of harasser on each item of harassment was also shown in an Appendix D.

Verbal harassment was stated in item 1-6. The item which most respondents had an experience in was “listening sexual stories or offensive jokes”. Almost 50% of respondents never listened sexual stories. On the other hands, 227 of students had this experience, 36.8% of them experienced once, 11.6%, 2.5% and 0.7% of them had more frequency of experience in this item. All of them were sexually harassed by their friends and most of harassers were men. Another item of verbal harassment that nearly half of respondents had experience in was “Attempted to establish a romantic relationship with” and they were harassed by their friends (98.1%), academic staff (1.42%) and lecturers (0.47%). Most of the harassers were men. Other verbal harassment issues, “Made unwanted attempts to draw into a discussion of personal or sexual matters”, “Has continued to ask for a date, drinks, dinner even deny” and “Made crude and offensive sexual remarks, either publicly or privately”, the respondent less than 35% had these kind of harassments (35.0%, 25.9% and 15.5%, respectively). Main harassers were their friends especially opposite gender friends. The last issue of verbal harassment which less of respondents had experience in was “Frequently made offensive sexist remarks”, only 6.1% of respondents reported it and they were harassed by their friends and academic staff. Majority of harassers were male (74.07%).

For non-verbal harassment (item 7 and 8), only 21.8% of respondents were harassed by their friends who displayed or distributed sexist or suggestive materials such as pictures and pornography. The harasser were male and female in equal proportion. Another item was “Put you down because of your sex”, around 10% of respondents had experienced. Main harassers were staff (59.57%), followed by friends (36.17%) and lectures (4.25%). Majority of their harassers were male (61.7%).

Regarding to physical harassment in item 9-15, all of respondents had no experience in “Made unwanted attempts to have sex with you that resulted in you pleading, crying or physically struggling” and “Treated badly for refusing to have sex”. Almost all of respondents had no experience in “Feeling subtly threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative” (97.3%), “Made unwanted attempts to stroke or fondle” (98.6%) and “Made you afraid that you would be treated poorly if you did not cooperate sexually” (99.1%). They were harassed by their friends with opposite sex except harasser who made unwanted attempts to stroke or fondle 50% of harassers were women. Around 15.2% of respondents were touched in a way that made them feel uncomfortable such as laid hands on their bare arm or put an arm around their shoulders by their friends. The last item of physical harassment was “Treated differently because of sex such as mistreated, slighted or ignore”, 22% of respondents were treated differently because they are women by staff (50.51%), friends (47.42%) and lecturers (2.06%).

Quid pro quo in items 16-18, most of respondents have never been offered rewards, special treatment, well treatment or fast promotion if they were sexually cooperative. Around 6% of respondents were offered some sort of reward or special treatment to engage in sexual behavior by friends with opposite sex. Around 8% of respondents were implied faster promotions or better treatment if they were sexually cooperative by friends (94.6%) and staff (5.4%). Almost all of harassers were men (97.3%). Five percent of respondents were convinced by their friends (81.82%) and staff (18.18%) that it was necessary for them to respond positively to sexual or social invitations in order to be well treated. Most of the harassers were male.

**Table 11: Frequency and percentage of sexual harassment occurrence among female undergraduate students regarding sexual harassment (n = 440)**

Statements	Level of sexual harassment occurrence				
	Never n (%)	Once n (%)	Sometimes n (%)	Often n (%)	Always n (%)
<b>Verbal harassment</b>					
1. Be listened sexual stories or offensive jokes	213 (48.4)	162 (36.8)	51 (11.6)	11 (2.5)	3 (0.7)
2. Made unwanted attempts to draw you into a discussion of personal or sexual matters	286 (65.0)	109 (24.8)	37 (8.4)	8 (1.8)	0 (0.0)
3. Made crude and offensive sexual remarks, either publicly, or to you privately	372 (84.5)	61 (13.9)	6 (1.4)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)
4. Frequently made offensive sexist remarks (e.g., suggesting that females are not suited for this faculty or activities)	413 (93.9)	24 (5.4)	3 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
5. Attempted to establish a romantic relationship with you despite you deny this person	229 (52.0)	110 (25.0)	76 (17.3)	21 (4.8)	4 (0.9)
6. Has continued to ask you for a date, dinner, etc., even though you have said “no”	326 (74.1)	88 (20.0)	18 (4.1)	8 (1.8)	0 (0.0)
<b>Non-verbal harassment</b>					
7. Displayed, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials (e.g., pictures, or pornography)	344 (78.2)	85 (19.3)	10 (2.3)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)
8. Put you down because of your sex	393 (89.3)	44 (10.0)	3 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

**Table 11: Frequency and percentage of sexual harassment occurrence among female undergraduate students regarding sexual harassment (n = 440) (Continued)**

Statements	Level of sexual harassment occurrence				
	Never n (%)	Once n (%)	Sometimes n (%)	Often n (%)	Always n (%)
<b>Physical harassment</b>					
9. Treated you “differently” because of your sex (e.g., mistreated, or ignored you)	343 (78.0)	89 (20.2)	8 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
10. Made you feel subtly threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative	428 (97.3)	12 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
11. Touched you in a way that made feel uncomfortable such as laid hands on bare arm or put an arm around shoulders	373 (84.8)	60 (13.6)	6 (1.4)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)
12. Made unwanted attempts to stroke or fondle you (e.g., stroking your leg or neck, etc.)	434 (98.6)	6 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
13. Made unwanted attempts to have sex with you that resulted in you crying, or physically struggling	440 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
14. Made you afraid that you would be treated poorly if you didn’t cooperate sexually	436 (99.1)	4 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
15. Treated you badly for refusing to have sex	440 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)



**Table 11: Frequency and percentage of sexual harassment occurrence among female undergraduate students regarding sexual harassment (n = 440) (Continued)**

Statements	Level of sexual harassment occurrence				
	Never n (%)	Once n (%)	Sometimes n (%)	Often n (%)	Always n (%)
<b>Quid Pro Quo</b>					
16. Made you feel like you were being subtly bribed with reward to engage in sex	415 (94.3)	23 (5.2)	2 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
17. Implied faster promotions or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative	403 (91.6)	37 (8.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
18. Made it necessary for you to respond positively to sexual or social invitations in order to be well-treated	418 (95.0)	21 (4.8)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

### **Bivariate analysis**

#### **4.5 Association between socio-demographics and level of perception**

To examine an association, Chi-square and Fisher's Exact test were used to test whether socio-demographic characteristics of female undergraduate student had an effect on their perception towards sexual harassment and which factors had statistically significant association (Table 12). The results found that age and academic year of the students was not significantly associated with their perceptions. However, few students aged 18-20 years old who studied in first-year had poor perception. In contrary, their grade point average (GPA) was significantly associated with their perception ( $p = 0.001$ ) and the result revealed that as the range of GPA increase, the perception level is more likely higher.

In term of their life style, the results showed that the respondents who living with parents or guardians were had higher perception than living with friends ( $p = 0.028$ ). Type of recreations was also another factor that significantly associated with the

respondents' perception ( $p = 0.022$ ), the respondents who read book as their recreation had better perception than others.

Type of part-time job was significantly associated with perception ( $p = 0.002$ ) even doing part-time job was not associated with the respondents' perception. We found that tutors had the highest perception. The result also showed that the students who drink alcoholic beverage had lower perception than those who not drink ( $p = 0.026$ ) and who frequently drink alcoholic beverage likely had lower perception ( $p = 0.038$ ).

**Table 12: Association between socio-demographic characteristics with perception level (n=440)**

Socio-demographic characteristics	Perception Level			P-value
	Low n (%)	Moderate n (%)	High n (%)	
<b>Age (year)</b>				0.931 <sup>b</sup>
18	1 (1.8)	16 (28.6)	39 (69.6)	
19	1 (0.9)	22 (19.6)	89 (79.5)	
20	1 (1.0)	34 (34.7)	63 (64.3)	
21	0 (0.0)	28 (37.3)	47 (62.7)	
22	0 (0.0)	21 (26.9)	57 (73.1)	
23	0 (0.0)	8 (38.1)	13 (61.9)	
<b>Educational Level</b>				0.357 <sup>b</sup>
1 <sup>st</sup> year	3 (2.2)	34 (24.5)	102 (73.4)	
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	0 (0.0)	37 (32.5)	77 (67.5)	
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	0 (0.0)	30 (30.3)	69 (69.7)	
4 <sup>th</sup> year	0 (0.0)	28 (31.8)	60 (68.2)	
<b>GPA</b>				0.001 <sup>b*</sup>
1.51-2.00	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	
2.01-2.50	1 (1.5)	32 (48.5)	33 (50.0)	
2.51-3.00	2 (1.3)	48 (31.0)	105 (67.7)	
3.01-3.50	0 (0.0)	37 (24.0)	117 (76.0)	
≥ 3.51	0 (0.0)	11 (17.5)	52 (82.5)	

Analyzed with <sup>a</sup> Chi-square test, <sup>b</sup> Fisher's Exact test \*Statistically significant at  $p$ -value  $\leq 0.05$

**Table 12: Association between socio-demographic characteristics with perception level (n=440) (Continued)**

Socio-demographic characteristics	Perception Level			P-value
	Low n (%)	Moderate n (%)	High n (%)	
<b>Living Status</b>				0.028 <sup>b*</sup>
Stay with father or mother	2 (3.0)	13 (19.7)	51 (77.3)	
Stay with relatives	0 (0.0)	5 (21.7)	18 (78.3)	
Stay alone	1 (0.6)	45 (26.8)	122 (72.6)	
Stay with friend	0 (0.0)	66 (36.1)	117 (63.9)	
<b>Main Counselor</b>				0.103 <sup>a</sup>
Parents/relatives/guardians	1 (0.4)	61 (25.2)	180 (74.4)	
Friends	1 (0.5)	67 (34.5)	126 (64.9)	
Lecturers	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)	2 (50.0)	
<b>Body Image</b>				0.760 <sup>b</sup>
Very thin	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	
Thin	0 (0.0)	25 (31.6)	54 (68.4)	
Normal	1 (0.5)	53 (28.6)	131 (70.8)	
Plump	1 (0.9)	38 (32.8)	77 (66.4)	
Overweight	1 (2.1)	10 (20.8)	37 (77.1)	
Fat	0 (0.0)	3 (27.3)	8 (72.7)	
<b>Recreation</b>				0.022 <sup>b*</sup>
Shopping	0 (0.0)	13 (30.2)	30 (69.8)	
Surfing the internet	0 (0.0)	60 (37.7)	99 (62.3)	
Listen music/watch movie	2 (1.3)	35 (23.2)	114 (75.5)	
Reading book	1 (1.6)	13 (21.0)	48 (77.4)	
Exercise	0 (0.0)	6 (26.1)	17 (73.9)	
Hanging out at nightlife	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	

Analyzed with <sup>a</sup> Chi-square test, <sup>b</sup> Fisher's Exact test,

\*Statistically significant at  $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$

**Table 12: Association between socio-demographic characteristics with perception level (n=440) (Continued)**

Socio-demographic characteristics	Perception Level			P-value
	Low n (%)	Moderate n (%)	High n (%)	
<b>Part-time job</b>				0.140 <sup>a</sup>
Yes	1 (1.1)	32 (36.8)	54 (62.1)	
No	2 (0.6)	97 (27.5)	254 (72.0)	
<b>Type of part-time job</b>				0.002 <sup>b*</sup>
Pretty or model	0 (0.0)	8 (88.9)	1 (11.1)	
Waitress or employee	0 (0.0)	4 (33.3)	8 (66.7)	
Tutor	0 (0.0)	4 (16.0)	21 (84.0)	
Salesman	1 (2.5)	16 (39.0)	24 (58.5)	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>				0.193 <sup>b</sup>
Heterosexuality	1 (0.2)	115 (28.3)	291 (71.5)	
Homosexuality	1 (4.0)	9 (36.0)	15 (60.0)	
Bisexuality	1 (12.5)	5 (62.5)	2 (25.0)	
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>				0.026 <sup>a*</sup>
Yes	2 (0.8)	88 (33.7)	171 (65.5)	
No	1 (0.6)	41 (22.9)	137 (76.5)	
<b>Frequency of alcohol consumption</b>				0.038 <sup>b*</sup>
Once a month	2 (1.0)	64 (30.6)	143 (68.4)	
2-4 times a month	0 (0.0)	20 (43.5)	26 (56.5)	
2-3 times a week	0 (0.0)	4 (66.7)	2 (33.3)	
<b>Addictive drug use</b>				0.225 <sup>b</sup>
Yes	1 (33.3)	1 (33.4)	1 (33.3)	
No	2 (0.4)	128 (29.3)	307 (70.3)	

Analyzed with <sup>a</sup> Chi-square test, <sup>b</sup> Fisher's Exact test

\*Statistically significant at  $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$

#### **4.6 Association between socio-demographics and risk behavior level**

Testing an association between socio-demographic characteristics of student and their risk behavior level also used Chi-square and Fisher's Exact test. We found 8 factors associated with risk behaviors (Table 13). The students who got high range of GPA seemed to have lower risk behavior than those with low range of GPA ( $p = 0.021$ ). Regarding the body image of respondents, the students with thin and normal shape had slightly higher risk behaviors than others and statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ). Considering on recreation, the results showed that the respondents who read books had lowest risk behavior while the respondents who surfed the internet and hung out at nightlife had higher risk behaviors than other groups ( $p = 0.021$ ).

For part-time job and type of part-time job, we found that students with part-time job seemed to have higher risk behaviors than those without part-time job ( $p < 0.001$ ) and pretty or model were the most who performed risky behaviors ( $p < 0.001$ ). The students who did not consumed alcoholic beverage had lower risk behaviors than who consumed alcoholic beverage ( $p < 0.001$ ) and it was likely that who more frequently drank alcoholic beverage had more likely to do risky behavior related to sexual harassment ( $p < 0.001$ ). Students who used addictive drug did the risky behavior more than those who did not use the addictive drug ( $p = 0.004$ ).

**Table 13: Association between socio-demographics and risk behavior (n=440)**

Socio-demographic characteristics	Risk Behavior Level			P-value
	Low n (%)	Moderate n (%)	High n (%)	
<b>Age (year)</b>				0.599 <sup>b</sup>
18	51 (91.1)	4 (7.1)	1 (1.8)	
19	105 (93.8)	6 (5.4)	1 (0.9)	
20	86 (87.8)	12 (12.2)	0 (0.0)	
21	68 (90.7)	6 (8.0)	1 (1.3)	
22	72 (92.3)	5 (6.4)	1 (1.3)	
23	21 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
<b>Educational Level</b>				0.342 <sup>b</sup>
1 <sup>st</sup> year	129 (92.8)	8 (5.8)	2 (1.4)	
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	100 (87.7)	14 (12.3)	0 (0.0)	
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	92 (92.9)	6 (6.1)	1 (1.0)	
4 <sup>th</sup> year	82 (93.2)	5 (5.7)	1 (1.1)	
<b>GPA</b>				0.021 <sup>b*</sup>
1.51-2.00	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
2.01-2.50	56 (84.8)	10 (15.2)	0 (0.0)	
2.51-3.00	138 (89.0)	14 (9.0)	3 (1.9)	
3.01-3.50	144 (93.5)	9 (5.8)	1 (0.6)	
≥ 3.51	63 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
<b>Living Status</b>				0.469 <sup>b</sup>
Stay with father / mother	63 (95.5)	3 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	
Stay with relatives	23 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Stay alone	153 (91.1)	12 (7.1)	3 (1.8)	
Stay with friends	164 (89.6)	168 (9.8)	1 (0.5)	

Analyzed with <sup>a</sup> Chi-square test, <sup>b</sup> Fisher's Exact test

\*Statistically significant at  $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$

**Table 13: Association between socio-demographics and risk behavior (n=440) (Continued)**

Socio-demographic characteristics	Risk Behavior Level			P-value
	Low n (%)	Moderate n (%)	High n (%)	
<b>Main Counselor</b>				0.618 <sup>b</sup>
Parents/relatives/guardians	225 (93.0)	15 (6.2)	2 (0.8)	
Friends	174 (89.7)	18 (9.3)	2 (1.0)	
Lecturers	4 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
<b>Body Image</b>				<0.001 <sup>b*</sup>
Very thin	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Thin	64 (81.0)	12 (15.2)	3 (3.8)	
Normal	166 (89.7)	19 (10.3)	0 (0.0)	
Plump	114 (98.3)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	
Overweight	47 (97.9)	1 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	
Fat	11 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
<b>Recreation</b>				0.021 <sup>b*</sup>
Shopping	40 (93.0)	2 (4.7)	1 (2.3)	
Surfing the internet	136 (85.5)	21 (13.2)	2 (1.3)	
Listen music	144 (95.4)	6 (4.0)	1 (0.7)	
Reading book	60 (96.8)	2 (3.2)	0 (0.0)	
Exercise	22 (95.7)	1 (4.3)	0 (0.0)	
Hanging out at nightlife	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	
<b>Part-time job</b>				<0.001 <sup>a*</sup>
Yes	67 (77.0)	18 (20.7)	2 (2.3)	
No	336 (95.2)	15 (4.2)	2 (0.6)	

Analyzed with <sup>a</sup> Chi-square test, <sup>b</sup> Fisher's Exact test

\*Statistically significant at  $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$

**Table 13: Association between socio-demographics and risk behavior (n=440)**  
(Continued)

Socio-demographic characteristics	Risk Behavior Level			P-value
	Low n (%)	Moderate n (%)	High n (%)	
<b>Type of part-time job</b>				<0.001 <sup>b*</sup>
Pretty or model	4 (44.4)	3 (33.3)	2 (22.2)	
Waitress or employee	12 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Tutor	25 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Salesman	26 (63.4)	15 (36.6)	0 (0.0)	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>				0.427 <sup>b</sup>
Heterosexuality	374 (91.9)	29 (7.1)	4 (1.0)	
Homosexuality	21 (84.0)	4 (16.0)	0 (0.0)	
Bisexuality	8 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>				<0.001 <sup>a*</sup>
Yes	228 (87.4)	30 (11.5)	3 (1.1)	
No	175 (97.8)	3 (1.7)	1 (0.6)	
<b>Frequency of alcohol consumption</b>				<0.001 <sup>b*</sup>
Once a month	198 (94.7)	11 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	
2-4 times a month	29 (63.0)	15 (32.6)	2 (4.3)	
2-3 times a week	1 (16.7)	4 (66.7)	1 (16.7)	
<b>Addictive drug use</b>				0.004 <sup>a*</sup>
Yes	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	
No	402 (92.0)	32 (7.3)	3 (0.7)	

Analyzed with <sup>a</sup> Chi-square test, <sup>b</sup> Fisher's Exact test

\*Statistically significant at p-value  $\leq 0.05$



#### **4.7 Association between socio-demographics and occurrences of sexual harassment**

Association between socio-demographic characteristics of female undergraduate students and occurrences of sexual harassment was analyzed using Chi-square and Fisher's Exact test. The results showed that there were 4 variables associated with occurrences of sexual harassment (Table 14). There was significant association between body image and occurrence of sexual harassment ( $p < 0.001$ ), the respondents with good body image (thin to normal) were sexual harassed more than those who looked overweight (plump to fat). Sexual harassment more occurred in students who do part-time job comparing with who did not have part-time job ( $p = 0.004$ ) but type of part-time job was not significantly associated with the occurrence of harassment ( $p = 0.644$ ). There were significant association between alcohol consumption and frequency of consumption with occurrence of sexual harassment. The respondents who did not drink alcohol had lower sexual harassment occurrence than those who drank alcohol ( $p = 0.001$ ). Furthermore, the respondent who drank more frequent had more experience in sexual harassment ( $p = 0.003$ ).

**Table 14: Association between socio-demographics and occurrence of sexual harassment (n= 440)**

Socio-demographic characteristics	Sexual Harassment Occurrence		P-value
	No	Yes	
	n (%)	n (%)	
<b>Age</b>			0.839 <sup>a</sup>
18	14 (25.0)	42 (75.0)	
19	32 (28.6)	80 (71.4)	
20	27 (27.6)	71 (72.4)	
21	17 (22.7)	58 (77.3)	
22	17 (21.8)	61 (78.2)	
23	6 (28.6)	15 (71.4)	
<b>Educational Level</b>			0.068 <sup>a</sup>
1 <sup>st</sup> year	40 (28.8)	99 (71.2)	
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	28 (24.6)	86 (75.4)	
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	30 (30.3)	69 (69.7)	
4 <sup>th</sup> year	14 (15.9)	74 (84.1)	
<b>GPA</b>			0.072 <sup>b</sup>
1.51-2.00	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	
2.01-2.50	13 (19.7)	53 (80.3)	
2.51-3.00	34 (21.9)	121 (78.1)	
3.01-3.50	51 (33.1)	103 (66.9)	
≥ 3.51	14 (22.2)	49 (77.8)	
<b>Living Status</b>			0.952 <sup>b</sup>
Stay with father / mother	16 (24.2)	50 (75.8)	
Stay with relatives	6 (26.1)	17 (73.9)	
Stay alone	45 (26.8)	123 (72.2)	
Stay with friend	45 (24.6)	138 (75.4)	

Analyzed with <sup>a</sup> Chi-square test, <sup>b</sup> Fisher's Exact test

\*Statistically significant at  $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$

**Table 14: Association between socio-demographics and occurrence of sexual harassment (n= 440) (Continued)**

Socio-demographic characteristics	Sexual Harassment Occurrence		P-value
	No	Yes	
	n (%)	n (%)	
<b>Main Counselor</b>			0.997 <sup>b</sup>
Parents/relatives/guardians	62 (25.6)	180 (74.4)	
Friends	50 (25.8)	144 (74.2)	
Lecturers	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	
<b>Body Image</b>			<0.001 <sup>b*</sup>
Very thin	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	
Thin	9 (11.4)	70 (88.6)	
Normal	30 (16.2)	155 (83.8)	
Plump	36 (31.0)	80 (69.0)	
Overweight	30 (62.5)	18 (37.5)	
Fat	8 (72.7)	3 (27.3)	
<b>Recreation</b>			0.113 <sup>b</sup>
Shopping	10 (23.3)	33 (76.7)	
Surfing the internet	38 (23.9)	121 (76.1)	
Listen music or watch movie	40 (26.5)	111 (73.5)	
Reading book	23 (37.1)	39 (62.9)	
Exercise	2 (8.7)	21 (91.3)	
Hanging out at nightlife	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	
<b>Part-time job</b>			0.004 <sup>a*</sup>
Yes	12 (13.8)	75 (86.2)	
No	101 (28.6)	252 (71.4)	

Analyzed with <sup>a</sup> Chi-square test, <sup>b</sup> Fisher's Exact test

\*Statistically significant at  $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$

**Table 14: Association between socio-demographics and occurrence of sexual harassment (n= 440) (Continued)**

Socio-demographic characteristics	Sexual Harassment Occurrence		P-value
	No	Yes	
	n (%)	n (%)	
<b>Type of part-time job</b>			0.644 <sup>a</sup>
Pretty or model	2 (22.2)	7 (77.8)	
Waitress or employee	2 (16.7)	10 (83.3)	
Tutor	4 (16.0)	21 (84.0)	
Salesman	4 (9.8)	37 (90.2)	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>			0.058 <sup>b</sup>
Heterosexuality	110 (27.0)	297 (73.0)	
Homosexuality	3 (12.0)	22 (88.0)	
Bisexuality	0 (0.0)	8 (100.0)	
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>			0.001 <sup>a*</sup>
Yes	52 (19.9)	209 (80.1)	
No	61 (34.0)	118 (66.0)	
<b>Frequency of alcohol consumption</b>			0.003 <sup>b*</sup>
Once a month	50 (23.9)	159 (76.1)	
2-4 times a month	2 (4.3)	44 (95.7)	
2-3 times a week	0 (0.0)	6 (100.0)	
<b>Addictive drug use</b>			0.768 <sup>b</sup>
Yes	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	
No	112 (25.6)	325 (74.4)	

Analyzed with <sup>a</sup> Chi-square test, <sup>b</sup> Fisher's Exact test

\*Statistically significant at  $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$

#### 4.8 Association between perception and occurrences of sexual harassment

Chi-square test was performed in order to examine an association. There was significant associations between perception with sexual harassment occurrences ( $p < 0.001$ ). The respondents who had lower perception level were more likely to had occurrences of sexual harassment (Table 15).

**Table 15: Association between perception and occurrence of sexual harassment (n=440)**

Perception	Sexual Harassment Occurrence		P-value
	No	Yes	
	n (%)	n (%)	
Low	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	<0.001*
Moderate	20 (15.5)	109 (84.5)	
High	92 (29.9)	216 (70.1)	
Total	113 (25.9)	327 (74.1)	

\*Statistically significant at  $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$  using Chi-square test

#### 4.9 Association between risk behavior and occurrence of sexual harassment

Chi-square test was used to analyze the association. There was significant associations between risk behaviors and sexual harassment occurrences ( $p = 0.002$ ). The students who had higher risk behavior level were more likely to had occurrences of sexual harassment (Table 16).

**Table 16: Association between risk behavior and occurrence of sexual harassment (n=440)**

Risk Behavior	Sexual Harassment Occurrence		P-value
	No	Yes	
	n (%)	n (%)	
Low	111 (27.5)	292 (72.5)	0.002*
Moderate	1 (3.0)	32 (97.0)	
High	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	
Total	113 (25.6)	327 (74.4)	

\*Statistically significant at  $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$  using Chi-square test

#### **4.10 Multi-variable logistic regression analysis**

##### **Multivariate analysis of factors associated with occurrences of sexual harassment**

Logistic regression was used to re-examine the variables which were significant at Chi-square and Fisher's Exact test in order to see the clear pictures of association. This part uses multiple logistic regression to examine the association of independent variables included factors that influence on dependent variables. For the dependent variable was the sexual harassment occurrences. The value of dependent variable were classified to 2 types, 0 = No and 1 = Yes.

The independent variables that were analyzed into multivariate logistic regression were selected from variables with  $p < 0.20$  in bivariate analysis (Hosmer, 2013) that trends to associate with the occurrences of sexual harassment. The reason to select this p-value cutoff was to provide a reasonable opportunity for variables that were non-significant in bivariate analysis to become significant in multiple logistic regression model. There were 10 variables that associated with occurrences of sexual harassment. All associated variables was put into logistic regression model after controlling other variables that help to identify clearly significant factors. After analysis, there were 3 variables that predicted to be the associated factors with sexual harassment occurrences (Table 17).

Body image, the body figure scales of females, showed the highly significant association with occurrence of sexual harassment ( $p < 0.001$ ) at the level of 95% confidence intervals and students with normal shape were harassed higher than the students with very thin shape (OR = 1.61,  $p = 0.003$ ). For fat body had significantly negative association with sexual harassment experience, meant that the respondents who had fat body were less likely to be sexually harassed than very thin shape with 0.35 times.

Students who did part-time job had twice times to be harassed than who did not do part-time job (OR = 2.02,  $p = 0.003$ ). Alcohol consumption was another factor that significantly associated with the occurrence of harassment ( $p = 0.001$ ). The odd ratio of this variable was 2.13, meant that the respondents who consumed alcoholic beverage were more likely to had sexually harassed twice times.

Interestingly, even the educational level, perception and risk behavior were not significantly associated with the sexual harassment occurrences, we found that the 4<sup>th</sup> year students had higher experienced of sexual harassment than 1<sup>st</sup> year students with 2.21 times ( $p = 0.022$ ), the students with low perception had 3.49 times harassment experience comparing with the students with high perception ( $p = 0.033$ ) and the students who performed more risk behaviors had 6.39 times experiences comparing with the students who performed low risk behaviors ( $p = 0.033$ ).

**Table 17: Multivariate analysis of factors associated with occurrence of sexual harassment among female undergraduate students**

Variable	B	Odd Ratio	P-value	95% CI	
				Lower	Upper
<b>Educational level (Ref: 1<sup>st</sup> year student)</b>					
			0.074		
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	0.25	1.28	0.381	0.73	2.25
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	-0.08	0.91	0.764	0.52	1.60
4 <sup>th</sup> year	0.79	2.21	0.022	1.12	4.35
<b>GPA (Ref: 1.51-2.00)</b>					
			0.077		
2.01-2.50	1.40	4.07	0.332	0.23	69.59
2.51-3.00	1.26	3.55	0.374	0.21	58.39
3.01-3.50	1.25	3.50	0.386	0.20	59.59
≥ 3.51	0.67	1.96	0.636	0.12	31.99
<b>Body image (Ref: Very thin)</b>					
			<0.001*		
Thin	0.16	1.17	0.340	0.84	1.64
Normal	0.48	1.61	0.003	1.17	2.22
Plump	0.09	1.10	0.645	0.72	1.66
Overweight	0.09	1.09	0.600	0.77	1.54
Fat	-1.02	0.35	0.002	0.18	0.68

Ref: Reference group, \*Statistically significant at  $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$

**Table 17: Multivariate analysis of factors associated with occurrence of sexual harassment among female undergraduate students (*Continued*)**

Variable	B	Odd Ratio	P-value	95% CI	
				Lower	Upper
<b>Recreation</b> (Ref: Shopping)			0.183		
Surfing the internet	0.39	1.48	0.099	0.92	2.36
Listen music	0.18	1.20	0.327	0.83	1.72
Reading book	-0.66	0.51	0.136	0.21	1.23
Exercise	-0.20	0.81	0.609	0.36	1.79
Hanging out	1.15	3.18	0.160	0.63	15.97
<b>Part-time job</b> (Ref: No)	0.70	2.02	0.003*	1.28	3.20
<b>Sexual orientation</b> (Ref: Heterosexuality)			0.164		
Homosexuality	-0.07	0.93	0.795	0.53	1.61
Bisexuality	-0.71	0.49	0.065	0.23	1.04
<b>Alcohol consumption</b> (Ref: No)	0.75	2.13	0.001*	1.38	3.28
<b>Perception</b> (Ref: High perception)			0.053		
Moderate	0.17	1.18	0.775	0.36	3.86
Low	1.25	3.49	0.033	1.15	10.61
<b>Risk behavior</b> (Ref: Low risk)			0.059		
Moderate risk	0.88	2.42	0.237	0.55	10.44
High risk	1.85	6.39	0.033	1.15	35.28
<b>Frequency of alcohol consumption</b> (Ref: Once a month)			0.185		
2-4 times a month	0.09	1.09	0.356	0.90	1.34
2-3 times a week	0.45	1.57	0.185	0.80	3.06

*Ref: Reference group, \*Statistically significant at p-value  $\leq 0.05$*



## **CHAPTER V**

### **DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Discussion**

This study was a descriptive cross-sectional study about the occurrences of sexual harassment under the influence of socio-demographics, perceptions, and risk behaviors among female undergraduate students in Bangkok.

##### **Socio-demographic factors**

Majority of students in this study had GPA higher than 2.50. Most of students stay with their friends and stay alone. More than half of students more likely to discuss or talk with their parents when they had problems. This was inconsistent with study of Adam which revealed that more than half of students in college (53%) discussed their problems with friends, especially, talked about sexual matters (Adams, 1983). Sixty percent of students was thin to normal shape, this is because nowadays, female adolescents seemed like to control their weight to be thin as actresses or models (Dionne, 2012).

The most preference recreation among female students was surfing the internet, followed by listening to music or watching movie. Some students did part-time job which were salesman in the first order, tutor in the second order, waitress or seven-eleven employee and pretty or model or actress. The study in New England among adolescences found that 80% of students work at some point during study, the respondents indicated that they were employed part-time job (S. Fineran, 2009). This finding consistent with a study in Japan that found the teenagers or students in university more likely to had part-time job as salesman and tutors (Yamada & Mizuno, 2011). Interestingly, the specific characteristics of people who had part-time job as salesman, they were friendly and talkative persons. More than half of respondents drink alcoholic beverage and most of them drink once a month. There were few students used addictive drugs. The study in America also found that 72% of adolescents consumed alcoholic beverage and the factors that influenced them to drink were peers and university or school environment. Moreover, peers motivated them to try substance abuse such as tobacco and other illicit drug (Ryabov, 2015).

### **Level of perception toward sexual harassment**

Majority of students had high perception (70%), 29.3% had moderate perception and only scarce number had low perception. This is probably could be explained by Lindsay's study (1977) revealed that the perception is the way that people interpret the situation they faced into something meaningful based on their experiences (Picken, 2005). Students may define what constitutes sexual harassment differently due to their philosophy, values, and experiences (Saliba, 2009). Thus, we found most of respondents strongly agree (93.4%) that physical harassment such as touch on private parts of body as sexual harassment, but touch on other parts such as hands, arms, or shoulders, 28% of students disagree this behavior was sexual harassment. For quid pro quo (exchange something to something), most of students perceived that this behaviors was sexual harassment.

Moreover, the factors that can influence the students' perception were probably been the living status or school environment and people that students interact with. As the findings of this study, most of students perceived that touching on the private parts of the body was sexual harassment. On the other hands, nearly 70% of them did not think that telling sexually oriented jokes was sexual harassment. These were consistent to the study conducted by Katz about the perception of students in Canada regarding sexual harassment, the results showed that the students (65%) had high perception. Most of student perceived physical harassment or unwanted touch on the private parts of body as sexual harassment (91%). For verbal harassment such as comment sexual joke, the majority of students (72%) perceived that behaviors was not sexual harassment (katz, 1996).

### **Level of risk behaviors towards sexual harassment**

Majority of the respondents (91.6%) performed risk behavior at low level, but, some behaviors were frequently conducted in the part of life style and social media, including talking with stranger in friendly way, going alone with opposite sex, and posting about private matters via social media. Risk behavior influencing sexual harassment may come from peer pressure. It is possible that the person does not actually wish to perform that behaviors, but compliance with group seems more important to them (Brown, 1986). The risk behaviors may include consuming alcohol. A few studies found that the people who drinking alcohol were more likely to lost control of their

brain and body; this may influence them to show some inappropriate behaviors (Sanchez, 2015). Students who was pretty or model and salesman as their part-time job had more risk behavior than waitress and tutor this may because female adolescents who had a job as pretty, model, and direct sales, most of them had good looking or physical attractiveness. Moreover, they were more likely to wear short skirt, and tight shirts. This seemed to be risk behavior toward sexual harassment (Clelland, 2015). Even though the students had low risk behavior, some of students had moderate and high risk. Therefore, the importance of these behaviors should be improved to avoid sexual harassment.

### **Occurrences of sexual harassment**

The first aim of the study was to investigate the occurrence of sexual harassment among female undergraduate students. The results showed high sexual harassment occurrence (74.3%) comparable with other studies. The previous study in Canada, reported that female had experienced of sexual harassment in Canadian institutions in high prevalence with 71% of the total female students (Osborne, 1992). In the United States, the report by American Association of University Women revealed that females were having experienced some form of sexual harassments at school or campus around 87% (Cummings, 2008). In Thailand, the study of female students on university also found high prevalence of sexual harassment (85%), the students had direct experience at least one type of sexual harassment (Muangman, 2009).

The most of harassment occurred in university was verbal harassment and followed by physical harassment. The finding in this study harmonizes with the previous research which revealed the results that the victims had been sexually harassed in hostile environment including verbal, non-verbal, and physical harassment higher than quid pro quo (Osborne, 1992). Moreover, the another research toward sexual harassment in workplace found that types of sexual harassment occurred in two types (verbal and physical harassment) and sexual harassment may came from the relationship between harassers and victims who known each other or they were met from socializing in workplace. (Wiparapai, 2011).

For the harasser and sex of harasser were more likely to be male friends that was consistent with the of Osborne (1992), found that the perpetrators more likely to be their peers and sex of perpetrator was male (Osborne, 1992). However, this finding

were contradicted to the previous study which found that students had experienced in dirty jokes or verbal harassment by lecturers 64.1% (Chuchom, 2003). Interestingly, treating differently and put one down because of one's sex were statements that staff and lecturer were harassers, this two types also were gender-based harassment and males identified to be harassers (Fitzgerald, 1993). The study in Ghana found that 61% of female were more likely to be the victims and 23.5% of female victims were harassed by their friend, and 76.5% were harassed by lecturers. (Norman, 2013).

The previous study investigate the sexual harassment prevalence in academic institutions and found that female students were more likely to identify male friends as the harassers (Sekreta, 2006). The study of Muangman (2009), showed that the most of female undergraduate students identified male students as their harassers. Males use sexual harassment as a way to achieve higher status (Langelan, 1993). High rates of this problem on college by males students against female students indicate how damaging power of gender imbalance can be. Sexual harassment of peers is one ways that males can claim power and it insist their masculinity (Mosher, 1986). For the harassers or males who oppresses female students, they were assured that they had more masculine than other males and higher power to control structure of peer group (Robinson, 2005). Even the verbal harassment had higher prevalence than other types, but the severity and negative consequences of verbal harassment were less than the physical harassment. Therefore, the strategies or guideline to prevent physical harassment should be considered.

### **Association between socio-demographic characteristics, perception, risk behaviors**

Many socio-demographic variables were associated with perception and risk behavior. Interestingly, GPA, recreation, type of part-time job, alcohol consumption and frequency of alcohol consumption were related with perception and risk behavior. The students with lower GPA, surfing internet, had part-time job as pretty, and drinking alcohol were likely to had lower perception and performing higher risk behavior than those reading a book or have a part-time job as tutors and those without alcohol consumption.

For the perception, showed that GPA, living status, recreation, type of part-time job, alcohol consumption, and frequency of alcohol consumption were significantly

associated with perception level. This finding consistent with the study on females in workplace perception towards sexual harassment which found that alcohol consumption were related to perception on sexual harassment of females who drinking alcohol. They were likely to be extrovert person and they seemed to conduct higher risk behaviors. Their perception on sexual harassment may difference to those without alcohol consumption (Gruber, 1986).

According to risk behavior found that GPA, body image, recreation, part-time job, type of part-time job, alcohol consumption, frequency of alcohol consumption, and addictive drug use were significantly associated with risk behaviors. There was previous research found that the students who more likely to surfing the internet such as chat, post or share via social media had higher risk behavior of sexual harassment.(Shullman, 1985). For the respondents who with body attractiveness were more likely to be a pretty and they like to drinking alcohol, these group had higher risk behaviors than those with unattractive body. In previous study revealed that the students with attractive body had higher risk behaviors than those with fat body or unattractive persons this may because the respondents who had attractive body had high self-confident to wear short skirt or tight shirt which attract attention to opposite sex and let to be harassed (Rossi, 1983).

#### **Factors affecting to the occurrences of sexual harassment**

In multivariate analysis found that 3 variables were associated with sexual harassment occurrence including body image, part-time job, and alcohol consumption. For body image found very strong significant association with sexual harassment (p-value <0.001) and normal shape was 1.61 times sexually harassed compared with students in very thin shape. Female students with fat body were 0.35 times less than very thin students to have sexual harassment. In other word, the respondents who had sexual harassment experiences were in good figure and the students with fat body had less experience. This finding consistent with the previous study it found that body attractive of the victims could be a stimulator to harassers. Physical attractive females can stimulate the occurrences of sexual harassment. Absolutely, males would be tried to make sexual relationships with females, or give unwelcomed sexual attention. So, experience of sexual harassment will be occur to females who were more physical attractive compared to those who were less attractive (Magley, 1999).

Regarding part-time jobs, the result showed that students who did part-time job had 2.02 times more experience of sexual harassment compared to those who did not do part-time job. Most of respondents were salesmen as their part-time job, interestingly, they were more likely to be talkative or outgoing person and most of them were drinking alcohol. On the other hand, students who have no part-time job had less chance to expose themselves to the strangers in an environment that lead to sexual harassment. This is seemed to be the reason that the respondents without part-time job less likely to had sexually harassed. This finding consistent with the previous research which found that the adolescents who had a job as salesman and pretty were more likely to had high risk behaviors and high experience of sexual harassment according to their characteristics and their behaviors to motivated the harassers (Pina, 2009).

For students with alcohol consumption were 2.13 times sexually harassed than those without drinking. This finding was similar to another study which found that the adolescents with alcohol consumption had higher experience of sexual harassment than those without alcohol consumption (p-value = 0.02) because alcohol can make the victims lost control and conduct improper behaviors. Therefore, the harassers seemed to find the opportunity to do harassed when the victim got drunk (Thacker, 1993).

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The main purpose of this study was to assess the current situation of sexual harassment among female undergraduate students in Bangkok. The respondents were asked to complete the questionnaires by self-administered method. The occurrence of sexual harassment was found 74.3% especially. The most prevalence sexual harassment in the university was verbal harassment by peers. The physical harassment, the most important type of harassment, such as treating poorly or retaliating if do not sexually cooperate and touching in a way that make uncomfortable feeling were still found in these university even in a small number and the harassers were their friends except for treating differently because of gender the harassers were their friends, staff and lecturers. For perception, the majority of students had high perception toward sexual harassment. Regarding the risk behavior, most of students performed their risk behavior in low level.

For the GPA, recreation, type of part-time job, alcohol consumption, and frequency of alcohol consumption were significant association with perception and risk behaviors. Factors affecting to the occurrence of sexual harassment were body image (p-value <0.001), part-time job (p-value = 0.003), and alcohol consumption (p-value = 0.001). The female students who had good figure, did the part-time job and drinking alcohol were more sexually harassed.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

1. The campaign and awareness rising regarding sexual harassment should be promoted to students by using social media. Website about sexual harassment prevention should be done because it is easy way for the students to access information.
2. Teaching and using role-playing to help the students be more consider of the negative consequences and protect themselves from sexual harassment.
3. The magnitude of sexual harassment occurrences should be revealed to the public. It is essential to help the students understand about sexual harassment, to clarify what they can do in order to avoid the situations that may influence to sexual harassment occurrences, and suggest the ways to respond after the students were harassed.
4. The academic settings should have an effective guidelines to anti-sexual harassment especially, verbal and physical harassment and promoted plan to guarantee that safety for the students. Moreover, mentality improvement of students who had experienced of sexual harassment.
5. Penalty or legal punishment should be strictly enforced to the harassers in order to reduce this problem and prevent the victims.

### **5.4 Further Study**

1. The future research should expand the survey to other universities in regions or in provincial areas to obtain more valid results.
2. The further study should be done among female in general adolescents group not only in the university. By diversifying the people, the results of study would vary so we would have more broad idea of Thai adolescents toward sexual harassment.
3. For methodology, it should be conduct both quantitative and qualitative study to find out the in-depth information of factors related to sexual harassment, the researcher would have more detail from the respondents.

4. The consequences or outcomes of sexual harassment occurrences among the victims are interesting issue thus, it should be further investigated.





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**APPENDIX**



จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย  
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

## APPENDIX A

### Reliability Test

#### Part 2: Perception

#### Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
per1	43.00	134.000	.881	.961
per2	43.00	131.517	.912	.961
per3	43.43	142.461	.679	.967
per4	43.20	139.614	.823	.963
per5	43.07	133.237	.893	.961
per6	44.03	141.620	.699	.966
per7	44.03	142.033	.704	.966
per8	43.60	133.559	.910	.961
per9	43.30	134.148	.917	.960
per10	43.57	135.220	.836	.963
per11	43.27	130.271	.929	.960
per12	44.27	144.133	.675	.967

Cronbach's Alpha = 0.966    N of Cases = 30    N of Items = 12

**Part 3: Risk behaviors****Item-Total Statistics**

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
risk1	18.13	28.947	.415	.807
risk2	17.93	28.133	.364	.816
risk3	18.57	29.082	.386	.810
risk4	18.57	29.013	.481	.802
risk5	19.03	31.551	.215	.821
risk6	18.73	27.857	.541	.795
risk7	18.77	28.116	.615	.791
risk8	18.60	25.972	.610	.787
risk9	18.10	25.541	.601	.788
risk10	18.83	26.971	.668	.783
risk11	19.07	30.202	.452	.805

Cronbach's Alpha = 0.816    N of Cases = 30    N of Items = 11

**Part 4: Experiences of sexual harassment****Item-Total Statistics**

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
ex1	20.13	16.189	.676	.807
ex2	20.57	19.840	.465	.818
ex3	20.53	18.257	.698	.801
ex4	20.87	21.430	.309	.826
ex5	20.73	17.444	.798	.792
ex6	20.90	19.403	.818	.800
ex7	20.73	18.754	.620	.807
ex8	20.97	20.792	.542	.815
ex9	20.73	18.064	.600	.809
ex10	21.10	23.128	.000	.831
ex11	21.03	23.206	-.058	.835
ex12	20.90	20.438	.561	.813
ex13	21.07	22.478	.356	.826
ex14	21.03	23.137	-.030	.835
ex15	21.10	23.128	.000	.831
ex16	21.10	23.128	.000	.831
ex17	21.10	23.128	.000	.831
ex18	21.10	23.128	.000	.831

Cronbach's Alpha = 0.829    N of Cases = 30    N of Items = 18

## APPENDIX B

### (Questionnaires in English Version)

#### Sexual harassment among female undergraduate student in Bangkok Thailand

##### Part 1: General information

1. University.....

2. Faculty.....

3. Age.....years

4. Education Level.....

5. GPA

1) Less than or equal 1.50

2) 1.51-2.00

3) 2.01-2.50

4) 2.51-3.00

5) 3.01-3.50

6) More than or equal 3.51

6. Who do you live with?

1) Stay with father and/or mother

2) Stay with relatives or guardian

3) Stay alone

4) Stay with boyfriend

5) Stay with friend

6) Other, please specify.....

7. Who do you choose to discuss when you have any problems?

1) Parents/relatives/guardians

2) Friends

3) Lecturers

4) Other, please specify.....

8. Please consider these figures, which figure is look most like you?

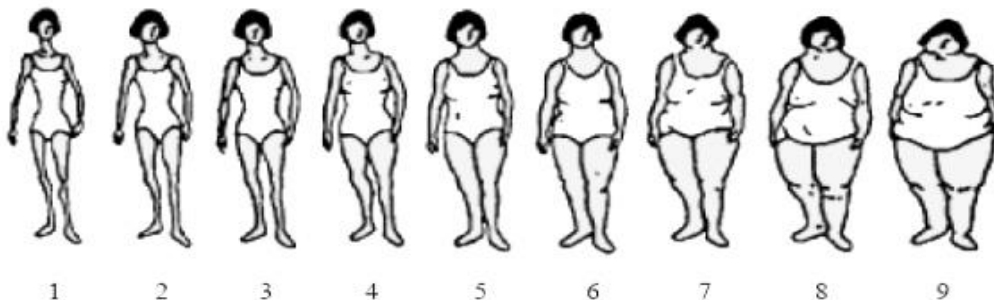


Figure number .....

9. What is your favorite recreation?

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Shopping                    | 2) Surfing the internet       |
| 3) Listen music or watch movie | 4) Reading book               |
| 5) Sleep                       | 6) Exercise                   |
| 7) Hanging out at nightlife    | 8) Other, please specify..... |

10. Do you have part-time job?

- |        |                                |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Yes | 2) No (If no, skip to item 12) |
|--------|--------------------------------|

11. If yes, what is your part-time job?

- |                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Pretty/Model/Actress       | 2) Waitress/ Seven-eleven employee |
| 3) Tutor                      | 4) Salesman                        |
| 5) Other, please specify..... |                                    |

12. What is your sexual orientation?

- |                    |                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Heterosexuality | 2) Homosexuality              |
| 3) Bisexuality     | 4) Other, please specify..... |

13. Do you drink alcohol?

- |         |                                 |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Yes. | 2) No. (If no, skip to item 16) |
|---------|---------------------------------|

14. How often do you drink alcohol within 6 months ago?

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Once a month     | 2) 2-4 times a month      |
| 3) 2-3 times a week | 4) 4 times or more a week |

15. Do you take drugs?

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 1) Yes | 2) No |
|--------|-------|

## Part 2: Perception of sexual harassment

Please read the following statement and mark ( ✓ ) in the table that mostly reflects your feeling or opinions.

**If your lecturers, academic staffs or friends did this, would you consider this action as sexual harassment?**

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. Asks to have sex with the promise that it will help on the study.					
2. Asks to have sex with the threat that refusing to have sex will fail on the study.					
3. Asks to go out on a date with the promise that it will help on the study.					
4. Asks to go out on a date with the threat that refusing will fail on the study.					
5. Touches on the private parts of the body; for examples, breasts, buttocks, etc.					
6. Touches on parts of the body not considered private; for examples, shoulder, hand, arm, etc.					
7. Looks in a flattering way.					

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
8. Makes gestures (signs) of sexual nature.					
9. Makes comments about the dress or appearance that are meant to be complimentary.					
10. Makes comments about the appearance meant to be insulting.					
11. Makes sexually embarrassed comments.					
12. Tells sexually oriented jokes.					

### Part 3: Risk behaviors of female undergraduate students

Please select the following statement and mark ( ✓ ) in the table.

**How often do you act in the following statements since you started to study in the university?**

For this section, Never = 0, once = 1 time, sometimes = 2-3 times, often = 4-5 times, and always = 6 times or above

Statements	Never	Once	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Wearing tight uniform.					
2. Wearing sexy short skirt.					
3. Wearing uniform by showing thigh or breast.					
4. Staying at private place or no crowded people.					



Statements	Never	Once	Sometimes	Often	Always
5. Chatting in challenge and solicit speech with opposite sex.					
6. Talking with a stranger in a friendly way.					
7. Talking with opposite sex in such a way to reveal sexuality.					
8. Going out alone with lecturer, staff or friend who are opposite sex such as hang out , dinner etc.					
9. Post or share the photo and activity via social media.					
10. Chatting in Line, Facebook etc. about private or sexual matter.					
11. Watching movie or picture that related to sexual intercourse with lecturer, staff or friend.					

#### Part 4: Experienced of sexual harassment

Please select the following statement and mark ( ✓ ) in the table.

How often you had experience of sexual harassment as following that made you feel uncomfortable since you started to study in the university?

Please specify your harasser and sex of harasser in each item.

For this section, Never = 0, once = 1 time, sometimes = 2-3 times, often = 4-5 times, and always = 6 times or above

Statement	Never	Once	Some times	Often	Always
<p>1. Be listened sexual stories or offensive jokes.</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff  <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior</p> <p>Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>					
<p>2. Made unwanted attempts to draw you into a discussion of personal or sexual matters.</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff  <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior</p> <p>Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>					
<p>3. Made crude and offensive sexual remarks, either publicly (e.g., in the office), or to you privately.</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff  <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior</p> <p>Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>					
<p>4. Treated you “differently” because of your sex (e.g., mistreated, slighted, or ignored you).</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff  <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior</p> <p>Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>					
<p>5. Displayed, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials (e.g., pictures, or pornography).</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff  <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior</p>					

Statement	Never	Once	Some times	Often	Always
Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female					
<p>6. Made offensive sexist remarks (e.g., suggesting that females are not suited for this faculty or activities).</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior</p> <p>Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>					
<p>7. Attempted to establish a romantic relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage or deny this person.</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior</p> <p>Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>					
<p>8. Put you down because of your sex.</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior</p> <p>Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>					
<p>9. Has continued to ask you for a date, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you have said “no”.</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior</p> <p>Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>					
<p>10. Made you feel subtly bribed with some sort of reward or special treatment to engage in sexual behavior.</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff</p>					

Statement	Never	Once	Some times	Often	Always
<input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female					
11. Made you feel subtly threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative.  Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female					
12. Touched you (e.g., laid a hand on your bare arm, put an arm around your shoulders) in a way that made you feel uncomfortable.  Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female					
13. Made unwanted attempts to stroke or fondle you (e.g., stroking your leg or neck, etc.).  Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female					
14. Made unwanted attempts to have sex with you that resulted in you pleading, crying, or physically struggling.  Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female					

Statement	Never	Once	Some times	Often	Always
<p>15. Implied faster promotions or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative.</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff  <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior</p> <p>Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>					
<p>16. Made it necessary for you to respond positively to sexual or social invitations in order to be well-treated.</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff  <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior</p> <p>Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>					
<p>17. Made you afraid that you would be treated poorly if you didn't cooperate sexually.</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff  <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior</p> <p>Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>					
<p>18. Treated you badly for refusing to have sex.</p> <p>Harasser <input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer <input type="checkbox"/> Staff  <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/Junior/Senior</p> <p>Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>					

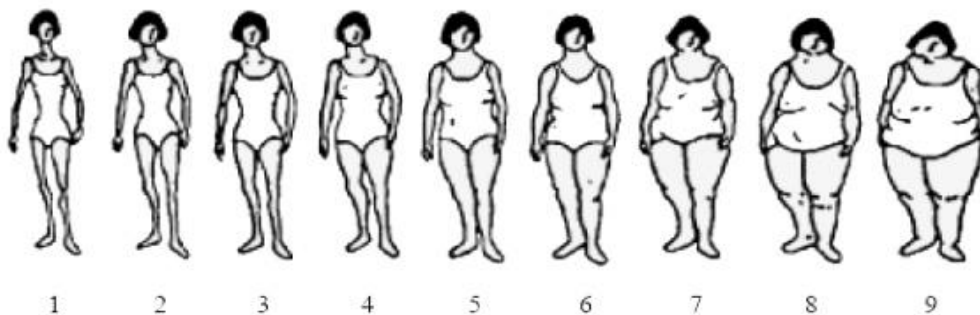
## APPENDIX C

## (Questionnaires in Thai Version)

แบบสอบถาม เรื่อง การคุกคามทางเพศในนิสิตนักศึกษาหญิงระดับปริญญาตรี กรุงเทพมหานคร  
ประเทศไทย

## ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป

1. มหาวิทยาลัยที่กำลังศึกษา.....
2. คณะที่กำลังศึกษา.....
3. อายุ.....ปี
4. ชั้นปีที่กำลังศึกษา.....
5. เกรดเฉลี่ยสะสมปัจจุบัน
  - 1) ต่ำกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 1.50
  - 2) 1.51-2.00
  - 3) 2.01 – 2.50
  - 4) 2.51-3.00
  - 5) 3.01-3.50
  - 6) มากกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 3.51
6. ในปัจจุบันท่านพักอาศัยอยู่กับใคร
  - 1) อาศัยอยู่กับบิดาและ/หรือมารดา
  - 2) อาศัยอยู่กับญาติหรือผู้ปกครอง
  - 3) อาศัยอยู่คนเดียว
  - 4) อาศัยอยู่ร่วมกับแฟนหรือเพื่อนชาย
  - 5) อาศัยอยู่ร่วมกับเพื่อนหญิง
  - 6) อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....
7. เมื่อท่านมีปัญหา ส่วนใหญ่ท่านจะเลือกปรึกษาคณะใด
  - 1) พ่อแม่/ญาติ/ผู้ปกครอง
  - 2) เพื่อน
  - 3) อาจารย์
  - 4) อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....
8. พิจารณาภาพต่อไปนี้ ท่านคิดว่าภาพใด มีรูปร่างคล้ายท่านมากที่สุด



ภาพที่.....

9. อะไรคือ กิจกรรมยามว่างที่ท่านชอบทำเป็นประจำ

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) ซ้อมปี่           | 2) เล่นอินเทอร์เน็ต    |
| 3) ฟังเพลงหรือดูหนัง | 4) อ่านหนังสือ         |
| 5) นอนหลับ           | 6) ออกกำลังกาย         |
| 7) เที่ยวกลางคืน     | 8) อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ..... |

10. ท่านมีอาชีพเสริมนอกเหนือจากการเรียนหรือไม่

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 1) มี | 2) ไม่มี (ถ้าตอบไม่มี ข้ามไปข้อที่ 12) |
|-------|--|

11. หากมี อาชีพเสริมของท่านคืออะไร

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) 프리ตี๋/นางแบบ/นักแสดง | 2) พนักงานเสริฟ/พนักงานเซเว่น |
| 3) ตัวเตอรืสอนหนังสือ   | 4) ตัวแทนขายสินค้า หรือประกัน |
| 5) อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....  |                               |

12. รสนิยมทางเพศของท่านคืออะไร

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1) รักต่างเพศ    | 2) รักเพศเดียวกัน      |
| 3) รักทั้งสองเพศ | 4) อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ..... |

13. ท่านดื่มเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์หรือไม่

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| 1) ดืม | 2) ไม่ดืม (ถ้าตอบไม่ดืม ข้ามไปทำข้อที่ 16) |
|--------|--|

14. หากดืม ท่านดืมบ่อยแค่ไหน ในช่วง 6 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

- |                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) ดืมเดือนละครั้ง         | 2) ดืม 2- 4 ครั้งต่อเดือน           |
| 3) ดืม 2-3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ | 4) ดืม 4 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์หรือมากกว่า |

15. ท่านใช้สารเสพติดหรือไม่

- |        |           |
|--------|-----------|
| 1) ใช้ | 2) ไม่ใช้ |
|--------|-----------|

ส่วนที่ 2 การรับรู้ต่อการกระทำที่มีลักษณะคุกคามทางเพศ

คำชี้แจง กรุณาอ่านข้อความต่อไปนี้ และทำเครื่องหมาย ( ✓ ) ในช่องที่ตรงกับความคิดเห็นของท่านมากที่สุด

ท่านเห็นด้วยมากน้อยแค่ไหนว่าการกระทำดังกล่าวข้อความต่อไปนี้ โดยอาจารย์/พนักงาน/เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่ ในมหาวิทยาลัย เป็นลักษณะการคุกคามทางเพศ

ข้อความ	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ไม่เห็นด้วย	ไม่เห็น ด้วยอย่าง ยิ่ง
1. เอ่ยปากชวนให้มีปฏิสัมพันธ์ทางเพศ โดยสัญญาว่าจะเป็นผลดีต่อการเรียน					
2. เอ่ยปากชวนให้มีปฏิสัมพันธ์ทางเพศ โดยการข่มขู่ว่าจะเป็นผลเสียต่อการเรียน หากปฏิเสธ					
3. เอ่ยปากนัดให้ไปเที่ยวด้วยกัน โดยสัญญาว่าจะเป็นผลดีต่อการเรียน					
4. เอ่ยปากนัดให้ไปเที่ยวด้วยกัน โดยการข่มขู่ว่าจะเป็นผลเสียต่อการเรียน หากปฏิเสธ					
5. แตะเนื้อต้องตัวในส่วนสงวนของร่างกาย เช่น บริเวณหน้าอก สะโพก บั้นท้าย ฯลฯ					
6. แตะเนื้อต้องตัวในบริเวณที่ไม่ใช่ส่วนสงวนของร่างกาย เช่น บริเวณไหล่ มือ แขน ฯลฯ					
7. จ้องมองด้วยสายตาและแววตาเจ้าชู้กรุ่มกริม					
8. แสดงท่าทาง ลักษณะอาการที่สื่อให้คิดไปในเรื่องเพศ					



ข้อความ	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ไม่เห็นด้วย	ไม่เห็น ด้วยอย่าง ยิ่ง
9. พุดจา หรือวิจารณ์เสื้อผ้า เครื่องแต่ง กาย หรือรูปลักษณ์ภายนอก โดยสื่อ ไปในทางเจตนาทะโลม					
10. พุดจา หรือวิจารณ์ รูปลักษณ์ ภายนอก ในทำนองดูถูกดูแคลน					
11. พุดจา หรือวิจารณ์ในเรื่องเพศ จน ทำให้รู้สึกอับอาย					
12. เล่าเรื่องตลกสองแง่ สองงาม					

### ส่วนที่ 3 พฤติกรรมเสี่ยงที่ส่งผลต่อการถูกลูกคามทางเพศ

คำชี้แจง กรุณาอ่านข้อความต่อไปนี้ และทำเครื่องหมาย ( ✓ ) ในช่องที่ตรงกับความเป็นจริงมากที่สุด

**โปรดพิจารณาว่าท่านกระทำพฤติกรรมเหล่านี้มากน้อยแค่ไหนตั้งแต่เข้ามาศึกษาในมหาวิทยาลัย**

ไม่เคยเลย หมายถึง ท่านไม่เคยมีพฤติกรรมเสี่ยงเหล่านี้เลย

นานๆครั้ง หมายถึง ท่านเคยมีพฤติกรรมเสี่ยงเหล่านี้ 1 ครั้ง

บางครั้ง หมายถึง หมายถึง ท่านเคยมีพฤติกรรมเสี่ยงเหล่านี้ 2-3 ครั้ง

บ่อยครั้ง หมายถึง ท่านเคยมีพฤติกรรมเสี่ยงเหล่านี้ 4-5 ครั้ง

เป็นประจำ หมายถึง ท่านเคยมีพฤติกรรมเสี่ยงเหล่านี้ 6 ครั้ง หรือ มากกว่านั้น

ข้อความ	ไม่เคยเลย	นานๆครั้ง	บางครั้ง	บ่อยครั้ง	เป็น ประจำ
1. แต่งกายด้วยเสื้อผ้ารัดรูป					
2. แต่งกายตามแฟชั่นแบบเซ็กซี่ กระโปรงสั้นเหนือเข่า					
3. แต่งกายโดยเปิดโชว์ ขาอ่อน หรือ เนินอก					
4. อยู่ในที่ลับตาคน หรืออยู่ในสถานที่ที่ ไม่มีคนพลุกพล่าน					

ข้อความ	ไม่เคยเลย	นานๆครั้ง	บางครั้ง	บ่อยครั้ง	เป็นประจำ
5. ชอบพูดคุยในลักษณะเชิญชวน ทำ ทนายทางเพศกับผู้อื่น					
6. พูดคุยกับคนแปลกหน้าอย่างเป็น กันเอง					
7. ใช้คำพูดเป็นไปในลักษณะเปิดเผย แม้แต่ในเรื่องเพศ					
8. ไปไหนมาไหนสองต่อสองกับ อาจารย์, เจ้าหน้าที่หรือเพื่อนต่างเพศ เช่น ไปเที่ยว ไปกินข้าว ฯลฯ					
9. ชอบโพสต์ภาพส่วนตัวหรือกิจกรรม ต่างๆที่ทำ ผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์					
10. ชอบแชทพูดคุยผ่าน ไลน์ เฟสบุ๊ก ฯลฯ เกี่ยวกับเรื่องส่วนตัว หรือเรื่อง เกี่ยวกับเพศ					
11. ดูภาพยนตร์หรือภาพที่มีลักษณะสื่อ ไปในทางเพศ หรือเกี่ยวข้องกับการมี เพศสัมพันธ์เมื่ออยู่กับอาจารย์, เจ้าหน้าที่หรือเพื่อนสองต่อสอง					

#### ส่วนที่ 4 ประสิทธิภาพการถูกคุกคามทางเพศ

คำชี้แจง กรุณาอ่านข้อความต่อไปนี้ และทำเครื่องหมาย ( ✓ ) ในช่องที่ตรงกับความเป็นจริงมากที่สุดและ  
โปรดระบุผู้กระทำ รวมทั้งเพศของผู้กระทำในแต่ละข้อ

**ไม่เคยเลย** หมายถึง ท่านไม่เคยมีประสบการณ์เหล่านี้เลย

**นานๆครั้ง** หมายถึง ท่านเคยมีประสบการณ์เหล่านี้ 1 ครั้ง

**บางครั้ง** หมายถึง หมายถึง ท่านเคยมีประสบการณ์เหล่านี้ 2-3 ครั้ง

**บ่อยครั้ง** หมายถึง ท่านเคยมีประสบการณ์เหล่านี้ 4-5 ครั้ง

**เป็นประจำ** หมายถึง ท่านเคยมีประสบการณ์เหล่านี้ 6 ครั้ง หรือ มากกว่านั้น

ตั้งแต่ท่านเริ่มเข้ามาศึกษาในมหาวิทยาลัย ท่านเคยมีประสบการณ์การถูกลูกคามทางเพศตามข้อความต่อไปนี้  
 น้อยมากน้อยแค่ไหน ซึ่งพฤติกรรมเหล่านี้ทำให้ท่านรู้สึกอึดอัดหรือไม่สบายใจ

ข้อความ	ไม่เคย เลย	นานๆครั้ง	บางครั้ง	บ่อยครั้ง	เป็น ประจำ
1. ต้องรับฟังเรื่องลามก เรื่องหยาบคายทาง เพศ ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
2. พยายามชวนท่านพูดคุยหรือสนทนาใน เรื่องส่วนตัวหรือเรื่องเพศ ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
3. พยายามแสดงความคิดเห็นหรือคำพูดที่ ลามก หยาบคายต่อท่าน ทั้งในที่สาธารณะ หรือในที่ส่วนตัว ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
4. ปฏิบัติต่อท่านอย่างแตกต่าง เพราะเพศของ ท่าน เช่น ปฏิบัติต่อท่านในทางที่ไม่ดี, ถูกดู แคลน, หรือเพิกเฉย ไม่สนใจท่าน ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
5. แสดงภาพ หรือวัตถุที่สื่อไปในเรื่องเพศกับ ท่าน เช่น ภาพโป๊ หรือสื่อลามกต่างๆ ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง					

ข้อความ	ไม่เคย เลย	นานๆครั้ง	บางครั้ง	บ่อยครั้ง	เป็น ประจำ
เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
6. แสดงความคิดเห็นที่หยาบคายในเรื่องเพศ เช่น พูดในทางที่สื่อว่าเพศหญิง ไม่เหมาะที่จะเรียนในคณะนี้ หรือทำกิจกรรมนี้ ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
7. พยายามเชื่อมความสัมพันธ์กับท่าน แม้ว่าท่านจะพยามหลีกเลี่ยงหรือปฏิเสธ ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
8. ดูหมิ่นหรือดูถูกท่าน เพราะเพศที่ท่านเป็น ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
9. พยายามตามต่อท่านให้ไปเคท ทานอาหารหรือเครื่องดื่มด้วย ฯลฯ แม้ว่าท่านจะพูดว่า “ไม่” ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
10. พยายามคิดสินบน ให้รางวัลหรือสิ่งของกับท่าน เพื่อแลกกับการมีเพศสัมพันธ์ด้วย ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					

ข้อความ	ไม่เคย เลย	นานๆครั้ง	บางครั้ง	บ่อยครั้ง	เป็น ประจำ
11. ได้ตอบโดยข่มขู่คุกคามท่าน เมื่อท่านไม่ ยินยอมมีเพศสัมพันธ์ด้วย ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
12. แตะเนื้อต้องตัวท่าน โดยที่ท่านรู้สึกไม่ เต็มใจ เช่น เอามือมาแตะต้นแขน, โอบไหล่ ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
13. พยายามสัมผัส หรือลูบไล้ท่าน เช่น ลูบ ไล้บริเวณต้นขาหรือต้นคอ ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
14. พยายามมีเพศสัมพันธ์ด้วยโดยที่ท่านไม่ เต็มใจ ซึ่งมีผลให้ท่านต้องขอร้อง อ้อนวอน, ร้องไห้หรือต่อสู้เพื่อเอาตัวรอด ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
15. ยื่นข้อเสนอใดๆให้ ถ้าท่านยอมตกลงที่จะ มีเพศสัมพันธ์ด้วย ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
16. ทำให้ท่านตอบสนองที่จะมีเพศสัมพันธ์ หรือทำให้ท่านทำตามคำเชื้อเชิญต่างๆ เพื่อ					

ข้อความ	ไม่เคย เลย	นานๆครั้ง	บางครั้ง	บ่อยครั้ง	เป็น ประจำ
แลกกับการได้รับการปฏิบัติที่ดี หรือ ได้รับ ข้อเสนอพิเศษ ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
17. ทำให้ท่านรู้สึกกลัวโดยการข่มขู่ต่างๆ ถ้า หากท่านไม่ยินยอมมีเพศสัมพันธ์ด้วย ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					
18. ใช้กำลังกับท่าน เมื่อท่านปฏิเสธที่จะมี เพศสัมพันธ์ด้วย ผู้กระทำ <input type="checkbox"/> อาจารย์ <input type="checkbox"/> เจ้าหน้าที่ <input type="checkbox"/> เพื่อน/รุ่นพี่/รุ่นน้อง เพศ <input type="checkbox"/> เพศชาย <input type="checkbox"/> เพศหญิง					

## APPENDIX D

### Frequency and percentage of harassers and sex of harassers

Treated you badly for refusing to have sex			
Made you afraid that you would be treated poorly if you didn't cooperate sexually	4 (100%)	(M=100%)	
Made it necessary for you to respond positively to sexual invitation in order to be well-treated	18 (81.82%)	(M=95.5% , F=4.5%)	
Implied faster promotion or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative	35 (94.60%)	(M=97.3% , F=2.7%)	
Made unwanted to have sex that insulted in you pleading or crying			
Made unwanted to stroke or fondle you	6 (100%)	(M=50% , F=50%)	
Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable	67 (100%)	(M=67.16% , F=32.84%)	
Made you feel subtly threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative	12 (100%)	(M=100)	
Made you feel subtly bribed with some sort of reward to engage in sexual behavior	25 (100%)	(M=100%)	
Has continued to ask you for a date, even you said	113 (99.13%)	(M=95.61% , F=4.39%)	
Put you down because of your sex	17 (36.17%)	(M=61.7% , F=38.3%)	
Attempted to establish a romantic relationship despite you deny this person	207 (98.10%)	(M=97.15% , F=2.85%)	
Made offensive sexist remarks	15 (55.55%)	(M=74.07% , F=25.93%)	
Displayed, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials	96 (100%)	(M=50% , F=50%)	
Treated you differently because of your	46 (47.42%)	(M=50.51% , F=49.49%)	
Made offensive sexual remarks, either publicly or to you privately	67 (98.53%)	(M=61.76% , F=31.24%)	
Made unwanted attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters	154 (100%)	(M=62.98% , F=37.02%)	
Be listened sexual stories or offensive jokes	227 (100%)	(M=82.37% , F=17.63%)	

■ Friend ■ Staff ■ Lecturer M = Male F = Female

## APPENDIX E

### Budget

Category	Unit	Cost (Thai Baht)
<b>Material Cost</b>		
1.Questionnaire preparation	500 x 20 Baht	10,000
2. Pens for participants	500 x 5 Baht	2,500
3. Report preparation	1 x 500 Baht	500
<b>Allowance and utility expense</b>		
1. Travelling expense	30 days x 500 Baht	15,000
2. Miscellaneous	-	2,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,000 Baht</b>



## APPENDIX F

### Schedule of Activities

Topic	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	July 2015
1. Literature review	←→								
2. Proposal writing		←→							
3. Proposal examination				←→					
4. Ethical consideration					←→				
5. Data collection							←→		
6. Data analysis							←→		
7. Thesis writing								←→	
8. Thesis examination									←→
9. Submission									←→

**VITA**

Name : Miss Siriporn Santre

Date of birth: March 15, 1992

Place of birth: Sukhothai, Thailand

Education: Bachelors of Sciences (Public health)

Naresuan University, Thailand 2013 (second class honor).

Email: scorpion\_oil@hotmail.com

Research interests: Sexual Behaviors

Adolescence Health

Women Abuse