Originating from Tarana Burke’s movement to combat sexual violence, the #metoo movement went viral through celebrity endorsement, highlighting experiences of sexual objectification and assault, and bringing objectification into public conversation (metoomvnt.org). This research provides an empirical test of the Balanced Objectification Hypothesis (BOH), a theoretical framework of interpersonal sexual objectification (Gervais, Allen, Riemer, & Gullickson, 2018). The BOH suggests that the social nature of objectification has predictable consequences toward the source of the objectification and the self. Further, we examine if individuals with varying identities experience interpersonal objectification as more critical or complementary in nature (i.e., perceived valence), to work toward more inclusive BOH research. Drake University undergraduate students were invited to participate in an online survey that examined their perceived valence of potentially objectifying experiences using a 72-item inventory. Questions included examples of verbal (e.g., “Your hair looks really good”), non-verbal (e.g., “How often have you felt that someone was staring at your body”), and context-specific (e.g., “How often do people comment about your body on social media”) objectification experiences. They then recalled the most impactful experience from the inventory, describing the nature of the relationship (i.e., coworker), and completed measures of body sentiment (i.e., body image) and source sentiment (i.e., approach/avoidance behaviors) related to the experience. Theoretical implications for the study of objectification and practical applications of an inclusive BOH inventory are discussed.