Girls with lower sexual subjectivity, who are vulnerable to peer pressure, and sexted in response to partner coercion perceive greater negative sexting consequences.

Girls with higher sexual subjectivity who sexted for sexual/romantic reasons perceive greater positive sexting consequences.

1. Gender: Sex (Male vs. Female) [Ref.]
2. Age: Age Group (Teens vs. Young Adults) [Ref.]
3. Ethnicity: Ethnicity Group (Majority vs. Minority) [Ref.]
4. Sexual Orientation: Sexual Orientation Group (Heterosexual vs. LGBTQ+) [Ref.]
5. Police: Police Involvement (Yes vs. No) [Ref.]
6. Parental Involvement: Parental Involvement Group (High vs. Low) [Ref.]
7. Peer Pressure: Peer Pressure Group (High vs. Low) [Ref.]
8. Sexting Frequency: Sexting Frequency Group (High vs. Low) [Ref.]

Outcomes:
- Positive Sexting Consequences
- Negative Sexting Consequences

Method:
- Online survey [Ref.]
- Participants: 200 cisgender girls [Ref.]
- Procedure: Consent [Ref.]

Results:
- Significant differences found among groups [Ref.]
- Higher sexual subjectivity associated with positive sexting consequences [Ref.]
- Lower sexual subjectivity associated with negative sexting consequences [Ref.]

Discussion:
- This study contributes to our understanding of factors affecting sexting among adolescent girls [Ref.]
- Identifies strategies for intervention [Ref.]

References:

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