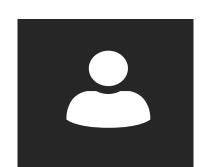
# Sexual Subjectivity, Peer Pressure, and Partner Coercion on Perceived Sexting Consequences Among Adolescent Girls



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BACKGROUND: Adolescent girls report more negative sexting experiences than boys<sup>1</sup>. However, little is known about the psychological/social influences and motivations for sexting associated with perceived positive and negative sexting consequences among girls.

### The aim of this study was to test the hypotheses that:

- 1. Girls with higher sexual subjectivity (entitlement to/efficacy achieving sexual pleasure and sexual body-esteem) who sext for sexual/romantic reasons will perceive higher positive consequences and lower negative consequences.
- 2. Girls with lower sexual subjectivity, high vulnerability to peer pressure, who sext for body-image reinforcement, in response to coercion, will perceive higher negative consequences and lower positive consequences.

#### **METHODS**

- 1. **Procedure**: Online survey of 200 cisgender girls, 14-18 y/o, attracted to males, who had sexted in past year (US sample). Waiver of guardian permission.
- 2. Participants: Mean age = 16.32 (1.20); 35% Black, 53% White, 24.5% Hispanic/Latina, 12.5% Asian, Al/AN, or Native Hawaiian/Pl
- 3. Measures: Individual Characteristics: Sexual Subjectivity<sup>2</sup>, Vulnerability to Peer Pressure<sup>3</sup>; Motivations: Sexting for Sexual/Romantic Reasons<sup>4</sup>, Sexting for Body-Image Reinforcement<sup>4</sup>, Sexting in Response to Coercion<sup>5</sup>; Outcomes: Positive Sexting Consequences<sup>6</sup> (e.g., strengthened relationship, body acceptance), Negative Sexting Consequences<sup>6</sup> (e.g., feeling ashamed/exploited, image shared without consent); Related sexting behaviors: sexting frequency, number of boys sexted, sexting outside a relationship, sexual experience with sexting recipient, sexting while using drugs/alcohol.

# **RESULTS:**

- 1. High sexual subjectivity and sexting for sexual/romantic reasons accounted for significant variance in positive sexting consequences, holding other variables constant.
- 2. Low sexual subjectivity, vulnerability to peer pressure, sexting in response to partner coercion, and number of different boys sexted accounted for significant variance in negative sexting consequences, holding other variables constant.
- 3. Most commonly endorsed positive sexting consequences: "I found sexting sexually arousing" (75.5%), "I've become emotionally closer the boy I sexted" (67.5%), "I've become more accepting of my body because of sexting" (58.5%).
- 4. Most commonly endorsed negative sexting consequences: "I felt ashamed because of sexting" (46.0%), "I've had problems with the boys I've sexted" (45.0%), "I've become more self-conscious about my body because of sexting" (33.5%).

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.

## **RESULTS CONTINUED:**

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Sexual subjectivity	-								
2. Vulnerability to peer pressure	12	-							
3. Sexting for sexual/romantic reasons	.19**	.21**	-						
4. Sexting for body-image reinforcement	16 <sup>*</sup>	.40***	.42***	-					
5. Sexting in response to coercion	.01	.42***	.26***	.50***	-				
6. Positive sexting	.31***	.10	.51***	.18*	.14	-			
7. Negative sexting consequences	15*	.47***	.21**	.46***	.65***	.02	-		
8. Sexting frequency past 12- months	.27***	.16*	.33***	.17*	.14*	.25***	.14	-	
9. Number of different boys/men sexted	.09	.25***	.27***	.31***	.27***	00	.39***	.32***	-
10. Sexting while using alcohol/drugs	.11	.37***	.20**	.21**	.44***	.08	.30***	.26***	.24*

p < .05, p < .01, p < .001

Multiple Regression Analyses	Positive	Negative		
	Consequences	Consequences		
Variable	В	В		
12-month sexting frequency	0.06	 		
Sexual intercourse with recipient	-0.03	0.01		
Number of different boys sexted		0.22***		
Sexting while using alcohol/drugs		-0.07		
Sexting outside of a relationship		0.06		
Sexual subjectivity	0.22**	-0.12*		
Sexting for sexual/romantic reasons	0.46***	-0.04		
Sexting for body-image reinforcement	0.03	0.06		
Vulnerability to peer pressure	       	0.16**		
Sexting in response to partner coercion		0.51***		
$R^2$	0.32	0.55		
df	(5, 192)	(9, 166)		
F	15.12***	20.21***		

### **DISCUSSION:**

- This study contributes to our understanding of the factors leading to the positive and negative consequences of sexting among adolescent girls.
- Individual strengths and vulnerabilities as well as motivations for sexting contribute in diverse ways to positive and negative consequences.
- Safe-sexting interventions should aim to increase girls' agentic decision-making and decrease peer and partner pressure.

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<sup>1.</sup> Cooper, K., Quayle, E., Jonsson, L., & Svedin, C. G. (2016). Adolescents and self-taken sexual images: A review of the literature. Computers in Human Behavior, 55, 706–716. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2015.10.003">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2015.10.003</a>

<sup>2.</sup> Horne, S., & Zimmer-Gembeck, M. J. (2006). The Female Sexual Subjectivity Inventory: Development and Validation of a Multidimensional Inventory for Late Adolescents and Emerging Adults. Psychology of Women Quarterly, 30(2), 125–138. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-6402.2006.00276.x">https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-6402.2006.00276.x</a>

<sup>3.</sup> Santor, D. A., Messervey, D., & Kusumakar, V. (2000). Measuring peer pressure, popularity, and conformity in adolescent boys and girls: Predicting school performance, sexual attitudes, and substance abuse. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 29(2), 163–182. https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1005152515264

<sup>4.</sup> Bianchi, D., Morelli, M., Baiocco, R., & Chirumbolo, A. (2016). Psychometric properties of the Sexting Motivations Questionnaire for adolescents and young adults. Rassegna Di Psicologia, 33(3), 5–18. <a href="https://doi.org/10.4558/8067-01">https://doi.org/10.4558/8067-01</a>

<sup>5.</sup> Drouin, M., & Tobin, E. (2014). Unwanted but consensual sexting among young adults: Relations with attachment and sexual motivations. Computers in Human Behavior, 31, 412–418. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2013.11.001">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2013.11.001</a>

<sup>6.</sup> Hudson, H., & Marshall, S. A. (2017). Consequences and Predictors of Sexting Among Selected Southern Undergraduates. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1080/19317611.2017.1404540">https://doi.org/10.1080/19317611.2017.1404540</a>