

Risk factors are not Differentially Related to Consensual and Unsolicited Sexting.

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Background

- Unsolicited sexting: sexts of oneself sent without first seeking permission from the receiver
- Very little research has examined whether the correlates of consensual and unsolicited sexting differ
- Unsolicited sexting can be harmful - it is important to understand the factors that may influence it

Method

- 2,828 North American 18-30-year-olds completed an online survey
- 55.6% identified as heterosexual ($n = 1,573$)
- 47.3% men ($n = 1,337$)
- All participants were cisgender

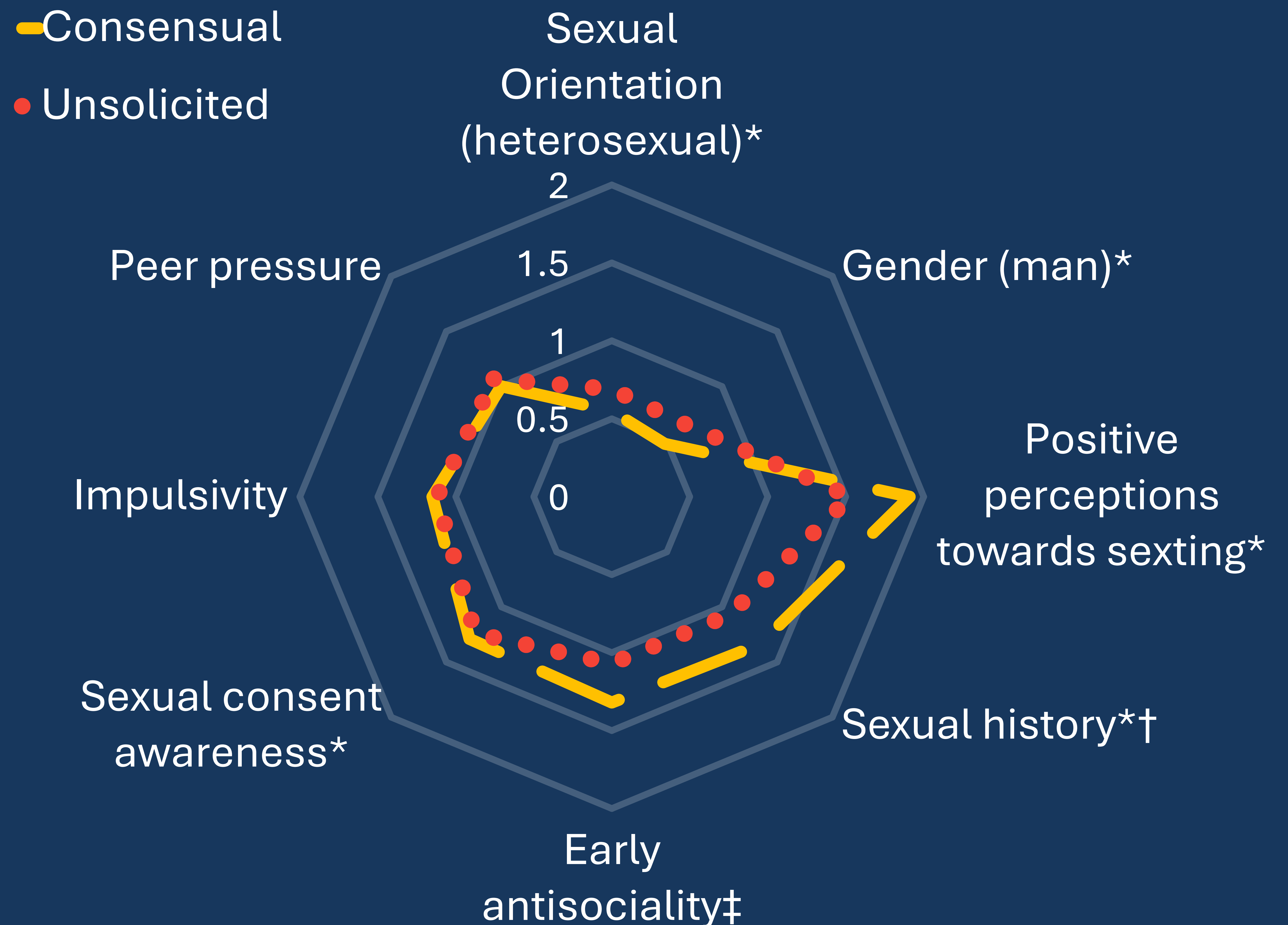


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Unsolicited and consensual sexting are **not fully distinct behaviours.**

More informative sexual education could help **reduce unsolicited sexting.**



Note. Figure displays adjusted Odds Ratios; Odds Ratios adjusted for the other variables in the analysis. Reference groups for dichotomous variables are included in brackets.

*Correlate reached statistical significance ($p < .05$).

†Differential predictor of consensual and unsolicited sexting.

‡Reached statistical significance for consensual but not unsolicited sexting.