

Título Sexting and their Relationship with Cyberbullying, Emotional Problems, and Dark Triad Personality in Argentinean Adolescents

Tipo de Producto Poster

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Congreso: European Association for Research on Adolescence Confence, Gance Bélgica

Código del Proyecto y Título del Proyecto

A18S16 - Perfiles de personalidad y uso indebido de Internet: una perspectiva del fenómeno Trolling

Responsable del Proyecto

González Caino, Pablo Christian

Línea

Psicología Educacional y del Desarrollo

Área Temática

Psicología

Fecha

Septiembre 2018

INSOD

Instituto de Ciencias Sociales y Disciplinas
Proyectuales

FUNDACIÓN
UADE

Sexting and their Relationship with Cyberbullying, Emotional Problems, and Dark Triad Personality in Argentinean Adolescents

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1. Abstract

Argentine adolescents are the most active users of new technologies, for this reason they have been called "interactive generation". These technologies brought many benefits, however, these advances have also generated negative behaviors, such as sexting and cyberbullying.

2. Introduction

New technologies spread among Argentine teenagers, they are active users of internet and mobile phone. These technologies give us access to knowledge and allow us to keep in touch with other people. But they can also lead us to have negative behaviors like sexting. **Sexting is the behavior to create or send messages with images, videos or text with their own sexual content through the Internet or a mobile phone, while cyberbullying is a repeated aggression that uses new communication technologies and in which victims can not easily defend themselves.**

3. Method

3.1 Participants

811 adolescents from the first to the sixth year of two high schools (51% female, average age 13.9 years) of Paraná, Entre Ríos and Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

3.2 Measures

- A) Cybervictimization Questionnaire of Calvete et al.
- B) Gamez-Guadix Sexting Questionnaire,
- C) Depression Inventory of Kovacs,
- D) Rosenberg Anxiety Scale, and
- E) Scale of Short Dark Triad (Machiavellianism, Narcissism) and psychoticism) of Jones and Paulhus.

4. Procedure and data Analysis

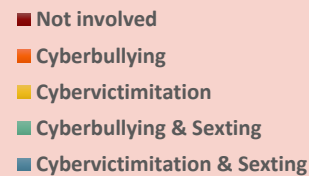
Voluntary participation, anonymity and confidentiality were assured. Data were analyzed using SPSS 23.

| Independent Variable | Dependent variable | R ² |
|---|--------------------|----------------|
| emotional problems, dark personality, cyberaggression, cybervictimization, gender and age | Sexting | 12%. |

5. Results

- 11% sexting behavior.
- Males ($M = 3.78$) → sexting behavior than women ($M = 3.37$) $t = 2.04, p < .04$.
- Age associated to sexting $r = .18, p < .04$.
- **Significant predictors: being male, maquiavelism, psychoticism, and cybervictimization.**

- Participants categorized



- ANOVAs with group membership as between-factors → effects for maquiavelism $F = 4.04, p < .004$, narcissism $F = 4.61, p < .001$, and anxiety $F = 2.54, p < .05$.



Discussion

- Sexting being male and age related to sexting → similar to other studies (Gamez-Guadix et al, 2017).
- Sexting related to → cybervictimization problematic use of new technologist
- Those involved in both sexting and cybervictimization → higher anxiety, narcissism, and maquiavelism.
- Anxiety and maquiavelism associated to sexting → insecure adolescents with low confident BUT adolescent that use sexual photos to manipulate
- **Limitations → intentional sample, self-report, among other.**
- **Future studies: random samples, longitudinal studies, other measure besides self-report (peer nomination for cyberbullying and sexting)**

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