

among health and service providers. While some findings align with previous research, results suggest providers are missing opportunities to increase awareness among this group of AYA women. PrEP eligibility guidelines should address enhanced risks for HIV exposure among AYA women experiencing IPV. Future research may explore provider-specific trainings in order to optimize communication approaches that address the intersection of PrEP and IPV across service and healthcare system sectors.

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### SCHOOL-BASED ANTI-BULLYING LEGISLATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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**Purpose:** Children and adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) are disproportionately affected by interpersonal violence, including school bullying. Over the past fifteen years national governments have begun to enact antibullying legislation. However, to date there has been no comprehensive analysis of these laws, and most studies on the subject have been restricted to state-level legislation within the United States. The present analysis provides a compilation and critical assessment of the content of school-based, antibullying laws in the LAC region, offering a unique opportunity to understand the scope and content of adolescents' legal protections from school violence.

**Methods:** Descriptive and comparative analysis of school-based antibullying legislation across LAC countries, supported by evidence-based guidelines drawn from research on US antibullying laws and policies. Empirical and iterative methods were used to create a quantitative legal dataset which assessed the scope of existing laws, bullying definitions, and potential consequences to both victims and perpetrators, among other topics.

**Results:** About 30% of all LAC countries (n=10) have enacted school-based antibullying laws, including some of the most populous countries in the region (i.e. Brazil, Colombia and Argentina). But the majority of LAC countries (n=19) have no national antibullying legislation. Among countries with antibullying laws, 80% included explicit definition of the grades in which the laws applied (i.e. from primary schools to high school) and 50% additionally applied to private schools. Bullying was explicitly defined by 80% of country laws and the most common types of peer aggression cited were verbal, physical and online aggression. Social, psychological and sexual aggression, were mentioned less frequently. Guidelines about corrective measures for bullying perpetrators were included in 90% of national laws and often cited the need for restorative measures, proportional to the offense and appropriate to the youth's developmental stage. Only a few countries' laws (20%) outlined support mechanisms for bullying victims such as psychological counseling and emotional support.

**Conclusions:** Although some of the most populous countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have enacted school-based, antibullying laws, the majority of countries in the region still lack legislation that explicitly protects youths from school bullying. Among those countries with antibullying legislation, bullying behaviors were generally comprehensively defined. A few areas were found lacking. First, guidelines for corrective measures targeting bullying perpetrators,

while present in the majority of laws, mostly lacked clear examples of what those corrective measures should be (e.g. psychological counseling, suspension, etc.). Second, because few laws addressed the needs of bullying victims, additional focus should be placed on the victims and their well-being. Finally, future studies should investigate how to enhance existing laws, speed the dissemination of antibullying legislation into countries with without such laws, and assess their overall effectiveness.

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### SEXTING THAT GOES WRONG: CHARACTERISTICS AND MOTIVES OF YOUTHS WHO SHARE RECEIVED INTIMATE CONTENT WITH OTHERS

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**Purpose:** Research on non-consensual sharing of received intimate content with others among youth is scarce, as it has mainly focused on sending and receiving such content. This study aimed to determine the characteristics and motives of youths who share received intimate photo/video with other people.

**Methods:** 5175 young adults (51% males) aged 24-28 took part in a Swiss study on sexual health in 2017 and were divided according to their answer to a question on non-consensual sharing of received intimate photo/video: 4396 (85%) never shared (NO group), 292 (6%) shared once (ONE group) and 487 (9%) shared several times (MORE group). Groups were compared on socio-demographic and education data, mental health, puberty onset, life satisfaction, first steady relationship satisfaction, sexual orientation (identity, attraction and partner(s) sex), and sexual educators (parents or school vs other). Significant variables at the bivariate level were included in a multinomial analysis using the NO group as reference. Results are given as relative risk ratios (RRR). Additionally, the ONE and MORE groups were compared on motives for non-consensual sharing.

**Results:** At the bivariate level, participants in the ONE and MORE groups were significantly more likely to be males and foreign-born, to reach a lower education level, to report poorer mental health, a non-heterosexual orientation, a lower life satisfaction, and having had other sources of sexual education. Additionally, those in the MORE groups were more likely to report an unsatisfying first steady relationship. No other significant differences were found. In the multivariate analysis, compared to the NO group, participants in the ONE group were more likely to be males (RRR 2.08), to report poorer mental health (1.51) and a non-heterosexual orientation (1.73). Participants in the MORE group were more likely to be males (3.63), to report an unsatisfying first steady relationship (1.40), a non-heterosexual orientation (2.07) and other sexual educators (1.56). Additional analyses conducted by gender did not add further information. The main motive for sharing received intimate content with others was for fun (61%) followed by showing off (32%) and not realizing what they were doing (8%). Participants in the MORE group were more likely to report showing off (37% vs. 22%) while those in the ONE group were more likely to report not realizing what they were doing (15% vs. 5%). In terms of gender, males were more likely to report showing off (40% vs. 11%) while females were more likely to report for fun (69% vs. 58%). These differences were significant.

**Conclusions:** Almost one participant in seven reported a non-consensual sharing of a received intimate photo/video, most of them having done it several times. Males with a non-heterosexual orientation who received sexual education by other means than parents/school are particularly at-risk. Given the reported motivations such

as fun and failure to realize what they were doing, it appears crucial to remind young people of the seriousness and possible consequences of such an action. Prevention and research should rather focus on non-consensual sharing than on consensual sexting.

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