



Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología donde participen investigadores/as jóvenes (Segundo trimestre 2025)

Reunido el comité evaluador del “Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología donde participen investigadores/as jóvenes 2025”, y tras proceder a la evaluación de los artículos presentados para la convocatoria del segundo trimestre del premio mediante la aplicación de los siguientes criterios:

1. Contribución del investigador/a -que cumple los requisitos de la convocatoria- al trabajo de investigación presentado.
2. Cuartil que ocupa la revista en la categoría ISI (Impacto relativo).

El comité evaluador establece que los trabajos que recibirán la mención “**Trabajo científico del segundo trimestre de 2025**” son:

PRIMERO

Ojeda, M., García-Jiménez, M., Durán, M., & Del Rey, R. (2025). Is Sexting More of a Virtual or Gender Challenge? Factors Behind Non-Consensual Forwarding Among Adolescents. *The Journal of Sex Research*. Advance Online Publication.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2025.2506730>

JIF: 2,7; Q1; Posición: 35/271 SOCIAL SCIENCE INTERDISCIPLINARY

Abstract: The increase in unauthorized dissemination of erotic-sexual content, and the resulting forwarding chains, has emerged as a concerning manifestation of cyberviolence among adolescents that needs to be addressed. This research explored the factors associated with the persistence of involvement in, and repeated victimization through, non-consensual forwarding. A total of 2604 adolescents (53.4% female) aged 11–19 years ($M = 14.89$; $SD = 2.04$) participated. Two subsamples were identified: those who had repeatedly engaged in non-consensual forwarding ($n = 213$) and those who had frequently been the victim of non-consensual forwarding ($n = 297$). Sexism, gender, and cyberbullying proved to be the main relevant factors in the persistence of this form of cyberviolence. Specifically, both benevolent and hostile sexism predicted persistent engagement in non-consensual forwarding, although hostile sexism predicted it in boys, not girls. Cyberbullying predicted the repeated victimization of non-consensual forwarding. The co-occurrence with cyberbullying reinforces the notion that non-consensual forwarding may serve as a mechanism for victim harm. Gender and cyberbullying victimization also predicted victimization by non-consensual forwarding, but the results had very small effect sizes. These findings underline the high relevance of sexism and gender in understanding what drives adolescents to persist in non-consensual forwarding. The results are discussed in light of potential normalization processes that



may underlie the repetition of these behaviors. Key elements for developing prevention programs to eradicate this type of cyberviolence among youth are identified.

SEGUNDO

Villa-Henao, D., Wachs, S., Mora-Merchán, J. A., & Del Rey, R. (2025). Behind Nonconsensual Sexting Among Adolescents: Victim-to-Perpetrator Dynamic and the Moderating Roles of Empathy and Toxic Online Disinhibition. *Human Behavior and Emerging Technologies*. Advance Online Publication.

<https://doi.org/10.1155/hbe2/5566672>

JIF: 3; Q1; Posición: 42/221 PSYCHOLOGY MULTIDISCIPLINARY

Abstract: Social networks have become integral to adolescent communication, with sexting—defined as the exchange of sexual content—emerging as a common practice. While consensual sexting is often viewed as a form of sexual expression, nonconsensual sexting represents a significant type of digital violence. This study examined the relationship between NCS victimization and perpetration among adolescents and explored the moderating roles of empathy and toxic online disinhibition, considering differences by gender and age group. This cross-sectional study collected data in 2023 from 2488 Spanish cisgender adolescents (50.1% girls and 49.9% boys) aged 11–18 ($M = 14.07$, $SD = 1.39$). Self-report questionnaires were administered to measure nonconsensual sexting victimization and perpetration, empathy, and toxic online disinhibition. A regression-based moderation analysis was performed to explore the interactions between these variables. The model indicated a positive association between nonconsensual sexting victimization and perpetration among adolescents. Furthermore, both empathy and toxic online disinhibition significantly moderated this relation. Multigroup analyses indicated that the moderating effect of empathy weakened the victimization–perpetration link, but only among boys, while toxic online disinhibition strengthened it, but only in earlier adolescents. These findings underscore the importance of developmentally and gender-sensitive prevention programs that address both risk and protective factors involved in nonconsensual sexting.

TERCERO

Rodríguez-deArriba, M. L., Muñoz-Fernández, N., Durán-Guerrero, E., Ortega-Rivera, J., Jódar-Marín, J. Á., & Sánchez-Jiménez, V. (2025). Does virtual reality increase the success of interventions? Comparing non-VR and VR Virtual-PRO programmes' efficacy for the prevention of sexual harassment among adolescents. *Cyberpsychology: Journal of Psychosocial Research on Cyberspace*, 19(2). Article 1.

<https://doi.org/10.5817/CP2025-2-1>

JIF: 2,4; Q1; Posición: 46/227 COMMUNICATION



Abstract: Students from marginalised and impoverished areas face significant challenges that increase the likelihood of school dropout and social exclusion. Virtual-PRO is a bystander-based programme with a Virtual Reality (VR) component. The current study focuses on testing the effectiveness of the same programme without VR, where multimedia content is played as 2D video, to clarify the advantages of VR over traditional sources for the prevention of sexual harassment. A cluster RCT was carried out with three experimental conditions (control group, experimental VR, and experimental non-VR) and three different time points (pre-test, post-test, and follow-up), separated by three-month intervals. In the study, 847 students aged 12–17 years ($M = 14.73$; $SD = 0.88$) were randomly grouped into the experimental VR group ($n = 286$), experimental non-VR group ($n = 268$), and control group ($n = 293$). Linear mixed model analyses were performed using SPSS 29. At follow-up, the experimental non-VR group was found to score lower for verbal/visual victimisation, online victimisation, and moral disengagement than the control group. Moreover, hostile sexism scores remained stable in the non-VR experimental group and increased in the control group. No significant differences were found when comparing the experimental condition with and without VR for online and verbal/visual sexual victimisation, moral disengagement or sexist attitudes. The only difference found between the two experimental conditions was in intention to intervene as a bystander, for which scores increased in the experimental group with VR. The results of this study clarify the advantages of using VR as a tool to elicit attitudinal change in sexual harassment bystanders and to aid decision-making regarding the cost-benefit of universal interventions.

Estos tres artículos pasarán a formar parte del listado de artículos que competirá por el premio anual 2025.