Как сделать постер, чтобы все смотрели!

Илья
Виктор
Денис
Анастасия

Что такое постер?

Постер (aka стендовый доклад) - формат визуального представления научного исследования в виде печатного плаката большого формата.

Краткое изложение вашей работы на любом этапе исследования, богатое визуализациями, схемами и таблицами.

Зачем нужны постерные доклады?

Постерный формат есть на большинстве важных конференций, он часто используется и на летних/зимних школах

Цели постерного доклада отличаются от устных докладов, как и критерии их отбора

1. Привлечь внимание (pecha kucha / firehose / pitch)
2. Получить обратную связь, записав вопросы и советы
3. Познакомиться с людьми, которым интересны близкие темы

Алгоритм создания постера

1. О чем вы хотите рассказать?
2. Что в Вашей работе важнее всего?
3. Как наглядно и привлекательно представить?

О чем вы хотите рассказать?

На каком этапе Ваше исследование?

1. Идея
2. Дизайн
3. Результаты

Аннотация постера (Extended Abstract)

Цель: показать читателю о чем работа и почему она важна

Хорошая аннотация описывает:

Тему исследования и её важность

Цель исследования

Короткое описание методов

Описание ключевых результатов и их новизна

Не нужно пытаться уместить в аннотацию всё

Как оценивают? (CHI 2018 LBW)

Significance: How important is the problem or question that this submission addresses? How important is the output of this work in contributing to the identified problem or question? How greatly can others benefit from this work?

Originality: How novel is the contribution? How clearly does the submission communicate the ways that it differs from and goes beyond the most relevant previous work in this area?[...]

Validity: How appropriate are the chosen methods for the work being undertaken? How well are the submission's claims and conclusions supported by the results?

Written Presentation: How clear and understandable is the writing in the poster abstract? [...]

Ability of the Work to Initiate Discussion: To what degree will the presentation of this work stimulate interesting conversation among researchers or practitioners? To what

Постер с идеей

В чем идея вашего исследования? Почему это важно изучать?

Описание проблемы

Изображения

Концептуальные схемы

Чтобы показать логику идеи и вопросов

Основные исследовательские направления и ключевые работы

Постер с дизайном исследования

У вас есть идея, но как её осуществить?

Описание проблемы

Схемы

Таблицы

Графики

Чтобы показать логику исследования

Описание данных

Описание и аргументация методов

Ожидаемые результаты

Постер с результатами

Фокус на результатах и их достоверности

Какие результаты вы получили?

Графики

Таблицы

Примеры
из материалов

Визуализация и демонстрация результатов

Описание данных и методов

Что ваши результаты могут означать?
Что дальше?

Что в вашей работе важнее всего?

Решите что **показывать**, а что **рассказывать**

Графики
Таблицы
Описание данных
Описание методов
Цифры
Формулы
Ключевые идеи

Контекст исследования
Почему такие методы?
Почему такие данные?
О чем говорят графики?
О чем говорят таблицы?

На постер идет всё, что тяжело воспринимать на слух или нужно держать в голове весь рассказ

Что в вашей работе важнее всего?

Подумайте об аудитории

О чем может и не может знать ваша аудитория?
Что интересно вашей аудитории?

Подумайте об исследовании

В чем новизна вашей работы?
Какую проблему она решает?

Подумайте о рассказе

Если бы постер был презентацией, в каком порядке вы бы показывали важную информацию?
Как связывали бы слайды между собой?

Как сделать

- Вся важная информация должна читаться на расстоянии 3-х метров
- Название должно быть коротким и “привлекательным”
- Количество слов от 300 до 800
- Текст ясный и только нужный
- Буллет поинты, нумерация и заголовки
- Эффективное использование графиков, цвета и шрифтов
- Последовательность компонентов
- Ваше имя, аффилиация, acknowledgments

Форматирование текста

- Не используйте больше чем 2 шрифта
- Используйте в первую очередь легко читаемые шрифты (Arial, Helvetica, Times New Roman)
- Шрифты без засечек считаются более читаемыми
- Избегайте слишком броских или графически сложных шрифтов (Comic Sans, Pacifico)
- Допускается использование курсива и выделения жирным
- Рекомендуется использовать выравнивание по левому краю

Шрифты и цвета

72 кегль для названия

48 кегль для заголовков разделов

24 кегль для основного текста

https://fonts.google.com

http://www.quickmeme.com/meme/36h31m

Цветовая схема и фон

- Ограниченная цветовая палитра (2-3 цвета) для всех элементов постера
- Цвета должны сочетаться
- Используйте светлые цвета для фона и темные цвета для текста
- Избегайте отвлекающих паттернов, многоцветных градиентов и сложных изображений на фоне

Сервисы для выбора цветовых схем:
https://color.adobe.com
http://colorbrewer2.org

PIGS IN SPACE: EFFECT OF ZERO GRAVITY AND AD LIBITUM FEEDING ON WEIGHT GAIN IN CAVIA PORCELLUS

Colin B. Purrington
6673 College Avenue, Swarthmore, PA 19081 USA

ABSTRACT:

One ignored benefit of space travel is a potential elimination of obesity, a chronic problem for a growing majority in many parts of the world. In theory, when an individual is in a condition of zero gravity, weight is eliminated. Indeed, in space one could conceivably follow ad libitum feeding and never even gain an gram, and the only side effect would be the need to upgrade one's stretchy pants("exercise pants"). But because many diet schemes start as very good theories only to be found to be rather harmful, we tested our predictions with a long-term experiment in a colony of Guinea pigs (Cavia porcellus) maintained on the International Space Station. Individuals were housed separately and given unlimited amounts of high-calorie food pellets. Fresh fruits and vegetables were not available in space so were not offered. Every 30 days, each Guinea pig was weighed. After 5 years, we found that individuals, on average, weighed nothing. In addition to weighing nothing, no weight appeared to be gained over the duration of the protocol. If space continues to be gravity-free, and we believe that assumption is sound, we believe that sending the overweight — and those at risk for overweight — to space would be a lasting cure.

INTRODUCTION:

The current obesity epidemic started in the early 1960s with the invention and proliferation of elastane and related stretchy fibers, which released wearers from the rigid constraints of clothes and permitted monthly weight gain without the need to buy new outfits. Indeed, exercise today for hundreds of million people involve only the act of wearing stretchy pants in public, presumably because the constrictive pressure forces fat molecules to adopt a more compact tertiary structure (Xavier 1965).

Luckily, at the same time that fabrics became stretchy, the race to the moon between the United States and Russia yielded a useful fact: gravity in outer space is minimal to nonexistent. When gravity is zero, objects cease to have weight. Indeed, early astronauts and cosmonauts had to secure themselves to their ships with seat belts and sticky boots. The potential application to weight loss was noted immediately, but at the time travel to space was prohibitively expensive and thus the issue was not seriously pursued. Now, however, multiple companies are developing cheap extra-orbital travel options for normal consumers, and potential travelers are also creating news ways to pay for products and services that they cannot actually afford. Together, these factors open the possibility that moving to space could cure overweight syndrome quickly and permanently for a large number of humans.

We studied this potential by following weight gain in Guinea pigs, known on Earth as fond of ad libitum feeding. Guinea pigs were long envisioned to be the "Guinea pigs" of space research, too, so they seemed like the obvious choice. Studies on humans are of course desirable, but we feel this current study will be critical in acquiring the attention of granting agencies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

One hundred male and one hundred female Guinea pigs (Cavia porcellus) were transported to the International Space Laboratory in 2010. Each pig was housed separately and deprived of exercise wheels and fresh fruits and vegetables for 48 months. Each month, pigs were individually weighed by duct-taping them to an electronic balance sensitive to 0.0001 grams. Back on Earth, an identical cohort was similarly maintained and weighed. Data was analyzed by statistics.

RESULTS:

Mean weight of pigs in space was 0.0000 +/- 0.0002 g. Some individuals weighed less than zero, some more, but these variations were due to reaction to the duct tape, we believe, which caused them to be alarmed push briefly against the force plate in the balance. Individuals on the Earth, the control cohort, gained about 240 g/month ($p = 0.0002$). Males and females gained a similar amount of weight on Earth (no main of effect of sex), and size at any point during the study was related to starting size (which was used as a covariate in the ANCOVA). Both Earth and space pigs developed substantial dewlaps (double chins) and were lethargic at the conclusion of the study.

CONCLUSIONS:

Our view that weight and weight gain would be zero in space was confirmed. Although we have not replicated this experiment on larger animals or primates, we are confident that our result would be mirrored in other model organisms. We are currently in the process of obtaining necessary human trial permissions, and should have our planned experiment initiated within 80 years, pending expedited review by local and Federal IRBs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

I am grateful for generous support from the National Research Foundation, Black Hole Diet Plans, and the High Fructose Sugar Association. Transport flights were funded by SPACE-EXES, the consortium of wives divorced from insanely wealthy space-flight startups. I am also grateful for comments on early drafts by Mañana Athletic Club, Corpus Christi, USA. Finally, sincere thanks to the Cuy Foundation for generously donating animal care after the conclusion of the study.

LITERATURE CITED:

NASA. 1982. Project STS-XX: Guinea Pigs. Leaked internal memo.
Sekulić, S.R., D. D. Lukač, and N. M. Naumović. 2005. The Fetus Cannot Exercise Like An Astronaut: Gravity Loading Is Necessary For The Physiological Development During Second Half Of Pregnancy. Medical Hypotheses. 64:221-228
Xavier, M. 1965. Elastane Purchases Accelerate Weight Gain In Case-control Study. Journal of Obesity. 2:23-40.

Demographic Shifts in the City:
Comparisons of the Populations of Tokyo and Mumbai Over Time

[redacted]
Department of Sociology and Population Research Center ▪ The University of Texas at Austin
Bridging Disciplines Program ▪ Social Inequality, Health & Policy

Introduction

The development of a city spurs volumes about the situation of the city at hand. In order to try to understand the workings of city development and growth, two of the world's largest cities (Tokyo and Mumbai) with current populations of about 12 million will be studied demographically over a forty-year period (1960-2000 and 1961-2001, respectively).

Tokyo

- Highly-advanced city in highly-developed Japan
- Total population changes little from 1960-2000
- Age and sex composition of Tokyo population changes dramatically from 1960-2000

Mumbai

- Developing city in quickly-developing India
- Total population grows rapidly from 1961-2001
- Age and sex structure remains relatively the same during the same period

Background

Decade	Tokyo	Mumbai
1960s	Economic boom from Korean War in 1950s and new technologies	Newly appointed capital of Indian state Maharashtra; ethnic riots
1970s	Oil Crisis of 1973 slowed economic growth	Increased naval traffic; Bombay Metro Region Development Authority
1980s	Rapid economic growth as Tokyo transformed into technology giant	Economy begins to expand beyond textiles; becomes major port
1990s	Recession in finance industry	Religious riots; renamed Mumbai from Bombay
Today	Tokyo boasts the largest city GDP in the world; largest urban area in world	Financial and entertainment center of India; largest city proper in world

Data: Graphs and Charts

Figure 1

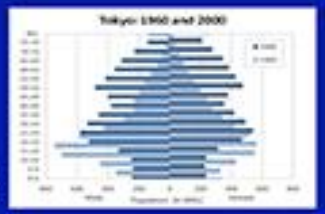


Figure 2

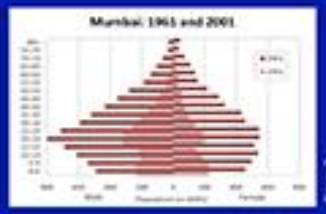


Figure 3

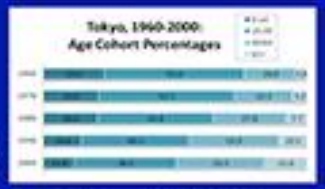


Figure 4

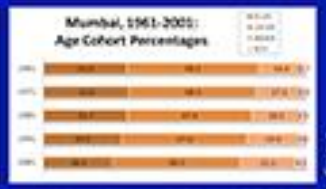


Figure 5

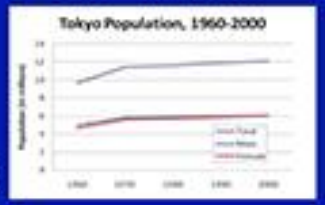


Figure 6

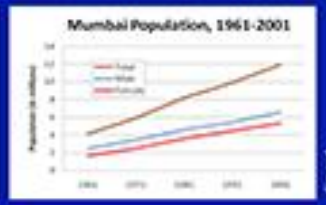


Figure 7

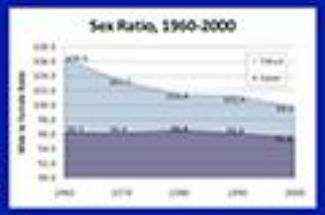
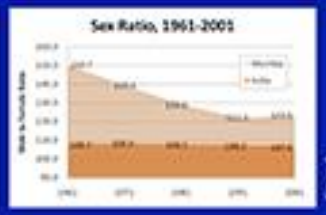


Figure 8



Discussion

Commentary on data

Figure 1.	The size of Tokyo's population remains mostly the same, but the composition changes dramatically.	Mumbai experiences massive population growth, but its population structure remains about the same.
Figure 3.	Focus on age composition. Tokyo's younger cohorts are proportionately shrinking while the older, growing.	Focus on age composition. Mumbai's age composition remains relatively steady.
Figure 5.	Tokyo's total population increases steadily but only slightly from 1960 to 2000.	Mumbai's total population grows rapidly, gaining about 2 million every decade.
Figure 7.	Tokyo's sex ratio decreases over time toward Japan's sex ratio and away from the world average of 101.	Mumbai's sex ratio also decreases toward its country's sex ratio and also toward the world average of 101.

Points to consider

Tokyo

- Aging of population and shifting of economy to information technology industries
- Recessions correlated with dips in younger-age cohort drops

Both

- Compositional shift versus total growth of city population
- Steady "aging" of the population

Mumbai

- The "youth bulge" throughout 1961-2001
- Diversification of Mumbai economy and decrease in the sex ratio

Acknowledgements and References

I would like to thank Dr. Cavanagh for her role as my research advisor and the Bridging Disciplines Program for allowing me the opportunity to do my own research project.

Information for the graphs and tables came from the following sources: Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Bureau of General Affairs, Statistics division; Constitution Section, India Census 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001; World Population Database, United Nations. They were created in Microsoft Office Excel 2007.

Отступы и пустые места это важно!

Effect of Microbial Legacy on Nitrogen Cycle and Restoration Success

[redacted]

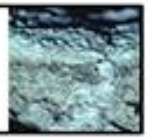
University of Texas at Austin

Introduction

•Nitrogen(N) cycle plays a key role in ecosystem and every transformation of the N cycle driven by microbes.
•Restoration attempts on converting abandon rangelands in south Florida back to the native scrub ecosystems allow a unique opportunity to study persistent effects of previous vegetation left on the microbial community and ecological processes.
•Biological crust is essential for native ecosystem.

What is Crust?

•A surface layer of "Living Soil", consisting primarily of cyanobacteria, algae, fungi and their byproducts.
•Supports many biological functions like N fixation and water infiltration control.



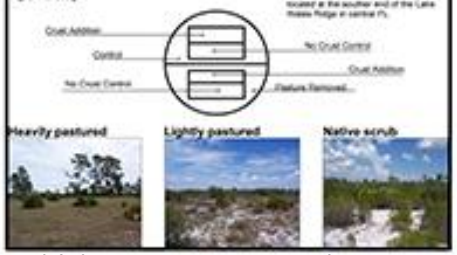
Questions

•How does native crust affect microbial legacy?

•Which impacts the N-cycle more? Microbial abundance or composition?

Field Site: Native scrub lands and abandoned pastures at Archbold Biological Station.

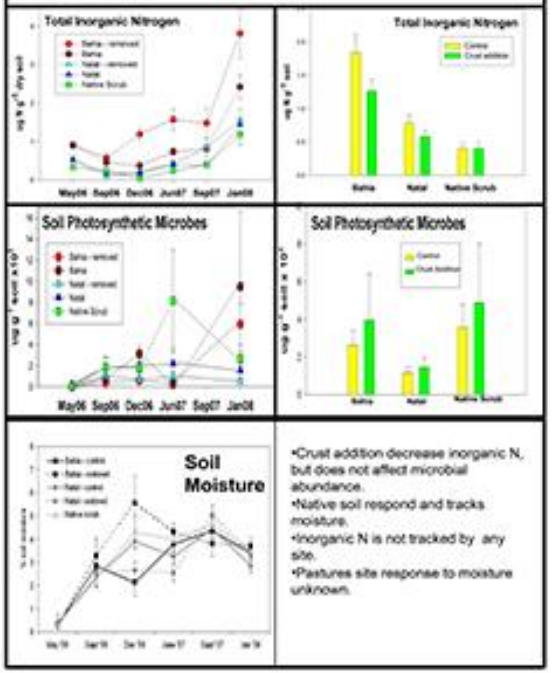
•Sites are abandoned pastures and native scrub lands subjected to pasture removal treatments and crust addition treatment(Fig 2).



Method

•Biogeohemical
  •KCl extraction
  •Photosynthetic activity determine by fluorometry.
•Molecular approach
  •PCR
  •RFLP
  •Direct sequence analysis

Soil Nitrogen, Photosynthetic Microbes Abundance, and Moisture changes over time and treatment



•Crust addition decrease inorganic N, but does not affect microbial abundance.
•Native soil respond and tracks moisture.
•Inorganic N is not tracked by any site.
•Pastures site response to moisture unknown.

Possible mechanisms

•Pasture vegetation has caused a shift in soil microbe community and chemistry.

•Frequent disturbance favor more resilient microbes and changes community composition.

Sample restriction fingerprint

•DNA based fingerprints allow characterization of community difference.
•Couple with clone library will allow identification of species.

Conclusion

• Inorganic nitrogen increases over time, and pasture sites both have higher inorganic nitrogen than the native.

•Crust treatment helps increase nitrogen fixation, but does not increase microbial abundance significantly.

•The microbial abundance does not track N, but does track moisture.

•Composition may be the more important factor in N-cycling.

Acknowledgment

•This project was supported by the National Research Initiative of the USDA Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, National Science Foundation and the Department of Defense.

•Special thanks to all members of the Hawkes lab, Juenger lab,and Manges Lab.

Как выбрать график

https://datavizcatalogue.com/RU/index.html

http://datavizproject.com

https://imgur.com/gallery/8o4PG - как улучшить график

Choose and design your Perfect Chart

What would you like to show?

Show the comparison between categories

When you are comparing category A with category B. Best to show data vertical.

- bar — nominal comparison
- grouped — two variables
- diverging stacked — opposing variables
- deviation bar — more or less
- floating column — delta between categories
- stacked bar — one category and totals
- panel bar — multiple categories
- waterfall — visual calculation
- x/y coördinate — measure combination
- dumbbell — two groups
- proportional size — sizing
- pictogram — image count
- bullet graph — in context, bad/ok/good
- parallel coördinate — multi variate data
- deviation average — deviation from average
- radial column — not recommended
- wordcloud — not recommended
- radial bar — not recommended
- radar — not recommended
- gauge — not recommended

Show the development over time or a trend

When you want to show the change of category A and B over time. Best to show data horizontal.

- column — single measure in time
- line — continuous time
- dot-line graph — aggregated in time
- deviation column — versus periodic target
- deviation line — versus cumulative target
- slopegraph — two time stamps
- waterfall — plus and minus
- dot plot — before and after
- sparklines — mini trend
- cycle plot — repeating time series
- horizon — compact high and low
- area — not recommended

Show the part to whole relation

When you want to show how A, B and C add up to the total ABC.

- 100% stacked bar — one category in time
- 100% stacked column — multiple categories
- 100% bar — adding up
- waterfall — breakdown
- pareto — 80 / 20 analysis
- sankey — flow
- waffle — show in relation to 100
- unit — image count
- tree map — comparing sizes
- parallel set — part to multiple whole
- nested area map — parts inside other parts
- marimekko — plus extra variable
- pie — not recommended
- donut — not recommended
- stacked area — not recommended
- image — image filled

Show the relation between the data elements

When you want to show how A, B and C relate to each other.

- funnel — conversion
- venn — overlapping
- timeline — time
- gantt — planning
- organization chart — hierarchical
- flowchart — questions
- network — network
- bump — rank over time
- sunburst — nested composition
- chord diagram — relations
- dendogram — clustering
- position — take position

Show the distribution of your dataset

When you want to show how often the letters A, B and C each appear in the dataset.

- dot matrix — frequency count
- frequency polygon — distribution
- box plot — with median
- age distribution — two categories
- histogram — over interval
- violin — box plot + density

Correlation

To show the correlation between A and B.

- scatterplot — correlation
- bubble — not recommended

Other

When A and B relate in another way.

- maps — geospatial
- risk — risk

Enhancements

Techniques to enhance a chart.

- descriptive title — storytelling
- arrows — change
- direct label — exact value
- grid — easy comparing
- small multiples — multiple series
- heatmap — (geo) spatial
- index — relative change
- error bars — uncertainty

Show the numbers

To show the exact value of A, B or C.

- number — 6 — single value
- words — eight — text based
- table — text and numbers

team	earned	share
blue	€ 10	42%
yellow	€ 6	25%
green	€ 5	20%
red	€ 2	13%

- deviation box — plan 16, real 20, 4 — hierarchie
- tally — handcounted
- script — VII — font or style
- image — symbol

- Emphasizes the **delta** between two subgroups
- Gives you insights when you are **analysing** your dataset
- Usefull for **communicating** your insights in infographics or presentations
- Great for monitoring your data in a **dashboard**
- Only use this chart, when your readers **know how to read** it

Chart design tips

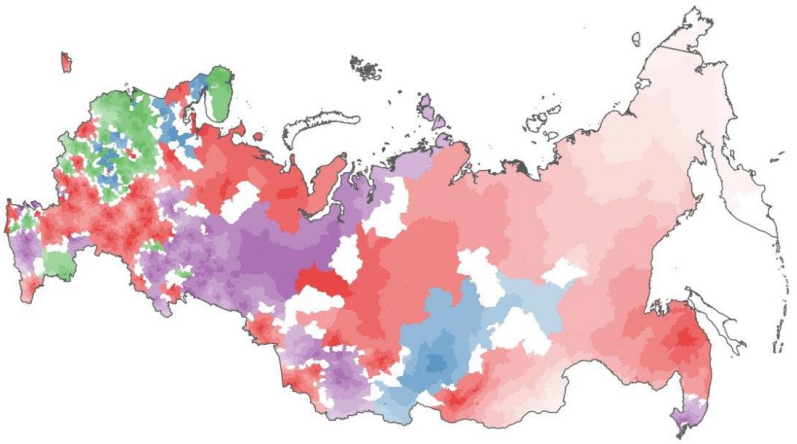
- Use 2D
- True scaling, bar or column start at zero
- True scaling, use a single Y axis
- Straight corners show true numbers
- Use a maximum of 4 series
- Apply relevant ranking
- Use color sparingly *and* unify fill and outline
- Highlight what is important
- It's about data, axis only assist

More chart and designtips at www.Chart.Guide

info@Chart.Guide /ChartGuide @Chart_Guide /ChartGuide

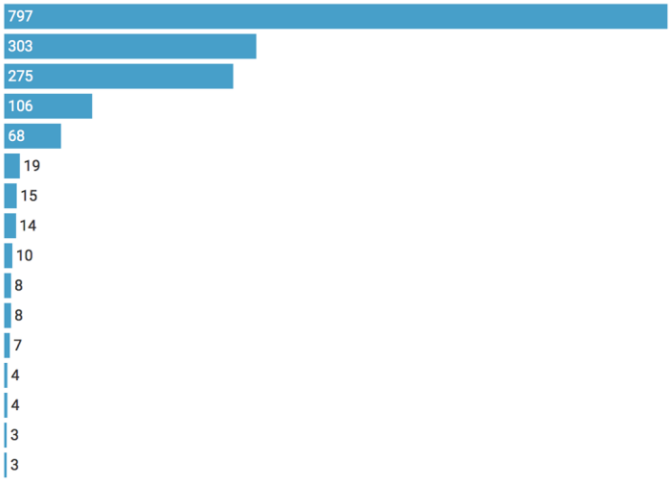
http://chart.guide/poster/

Где рисовать



Графики

https://app.datawrapper.de/
https://plot.ly/create/
https://infogram.com
https://venngage.com
Tableau
Power BI
R

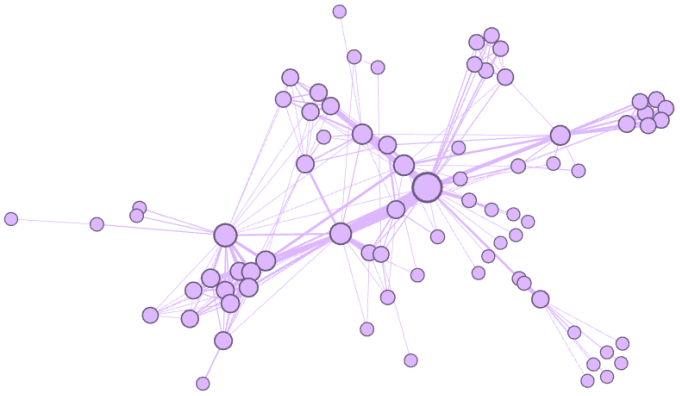


Карты

https://mapchart.net
http://mapinseconds.com

Сети

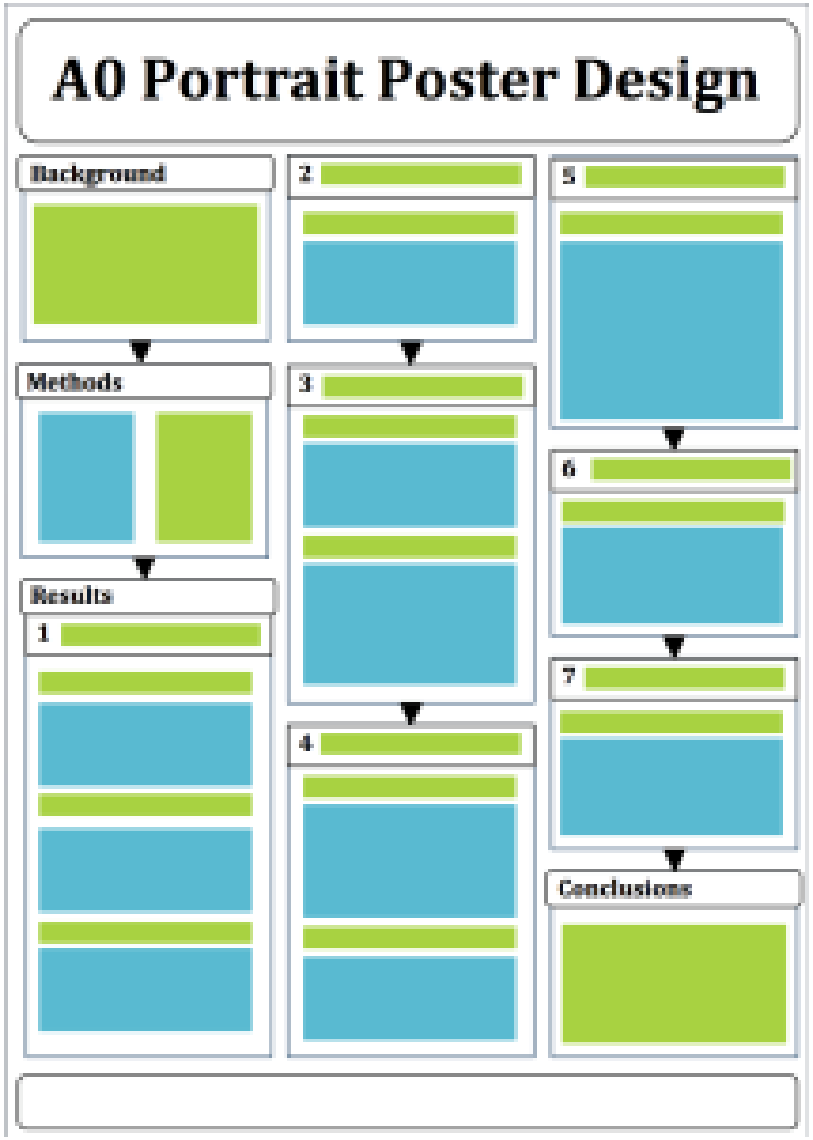
https://graphcommons.com
Gephi
UCINET
Pajek



Расположение контента

Расположение блоков должно облегчать навигацию

Можно использовать стрелки и нумерацию



https://labcoatlucy.wordpress.com/2015/07/14/how-to-design-a-prize-winning-scientific-poster-10-simple-steps/

Does Blood Spot Quality Make a Difference?

Dabbs, R. A.[1], Hall, T. [1], Drakeley, C. J. [1]
[1] Department of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London WC1E 7HT, UK

LONDON SCHOOL of HYGIENE &TROPICAL MEDICINE

Introduction

- Dried blood spots (DBS) provide a robust, inexpensive, convenient method of collecting and storing blood samples in the field[1,2].
- DBS can be used as a source of antibodies for serological assays such as ELISA and as a source of DNA for PCR[1,2].
- The quality of the DBS depends on both collection, and storage conditions.
- Variation in DBS quality affects the amount and quality of recoverable antibody, which can have adverse effects on subsequent serological assays.

Methods

- **Sample Selection**
  - Samples from Tanzania where collection quality varied.
  - Samples contaminated with a variety of environmental moulds from Vanuatu.
  - Samples collected in Mozambique and stored under different conditions.
- **ELISA to Detect Intact vs Total IgG in a Sample**

- **ELISA to Detect Malaria Specific Antibodies**

Malaria antigen (AMA1 or MSP1-19) bound to plate (4°C, overnight); plates blocked with 1% skim milk in PBS + 0.05% Tween20 (3 h room temperature); samples added (4°C, overnight); Rabbit anti human IgG-HRP added (3 h room temperature); developed using TMB.

Results

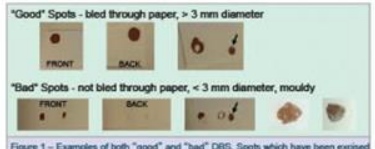


Figure 1 – Examples of both "good" and "bad" DBS. Spots which have been excised are indicated by an arrow.

Results

- There is significant difference ($p < 0.0001$) between the amount of intact IgG eluted from samples that were either collected properly (bled through) or not (Figure 2)

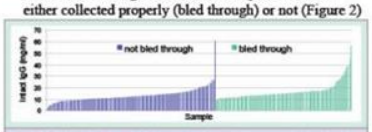


Figure 2 – The quality of the DBS (bled through or not) impacts on the recoverable amount of intact IgG from the sample.

- If the quality of the DBS is poor there seems to be a slight bias toward lower OD values (Figure 3).

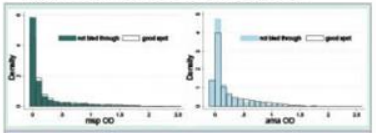


Figure 3 – The quality of the DBS (bled through or not) may bias the obtained malaria specific OD towards lower values.

- Mould and incorrect storage of DBS can dramatically impact on the integrity of the eluted sample. In this case DBS contaminated with mould show reduced amounts of intact IgG (Figure 4).

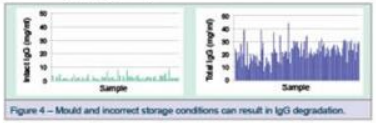


Figure 4 – Mould and incorrect storage conditions can result in IgG degradation.

- Storage under elevated temperatures can result in a "baking" effect where the IgG is no longer able to elute from the DBS (Figure 5).

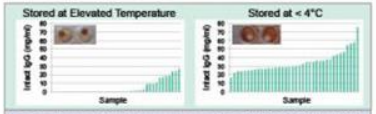


Figure 5 – Storage at elevated temperatures, results in a "baking" effect, whereby the IgG contained on the DBS is no longer able to elute. This can be judged visually (see inset images) or more accurately by measuring the amount of eluted intact IgG by ELISA.

Conclusions

- It is important to ensure the DBS are correctly collected, as poor quality DBS result in significantly lower levels of eluted IgG and may bias your results towards a lower malaria antigen specific ELISA result.
- Ensuring storage and shipping conditions is vital as elevated temperatures and humidity may result in a "baking" effect or mould contamination, respectively. These both result in unusable samples, which need to be discarded.

References: [1] Corran, P. H., Cook, J., et al. (2008) Dried blood spots as a source of anti-malarial antibodies for epidemiological studies. *Malaria Journal* 7: 195
[2] Smit, P. W., Elliot, I., et al. (2014) An overview of the clinical use of filter paper in the diagnosis of tropical diseases. *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 90(2): 195-210

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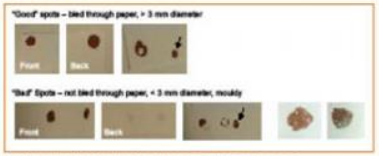

Fig. 1 Examples of both "good" and "bad" DBS. Spots which have been excised are indicated by an arrow.

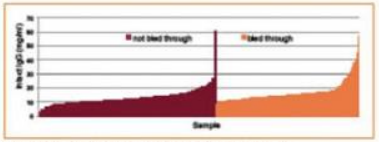

Fig. 2 The quality of the DBS (bled through or not) impacts on the recoverable amount of intact IgG from the sample.

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- There is significant difference ($p < 0.0001$) between the amount of intact IgG eluted from samples that were either collected properly (bled through) or not (Fig. 2)
- If the quality of the DBS is poor there seems to be a slight bias toward lower OD values (Fig. 3).

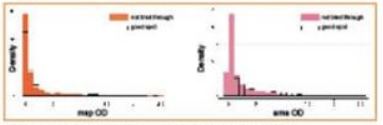

Fig. 3 The quality of the DBS (bled through or not) may bias the obtained malaria specific OD towards lower values.

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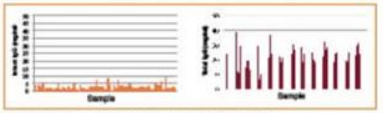

Fig. 4 Mould and incorrect storage conditions can result in IgG degradation.

- Storage under elevated temperatures can result in a "baking" effect where the IgG is no longer able to elute from the DBS (Fig.5).

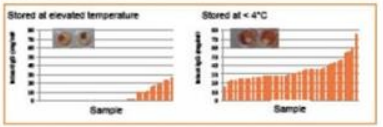

Fig. 5 Storage at elevated temperatures, results in a "baking" effect, whereby the IgG contained on the DBS is no longer able to elute. This can be judged visually (see inset images) or more accurately by measuring the amount of eluted intact IgG by ELISA.

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References

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Research Title

Names

email

National Research University Higher School of Economics, St.Petersburg, Russia

Introduction

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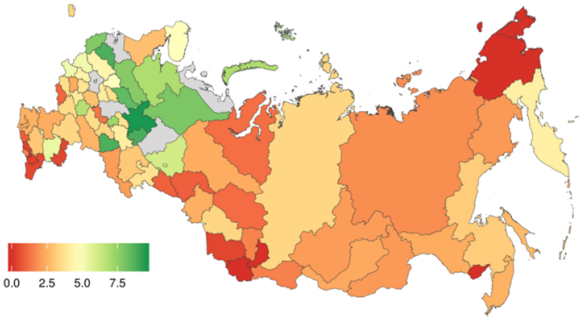

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Design

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Hypothesis and Expected Results

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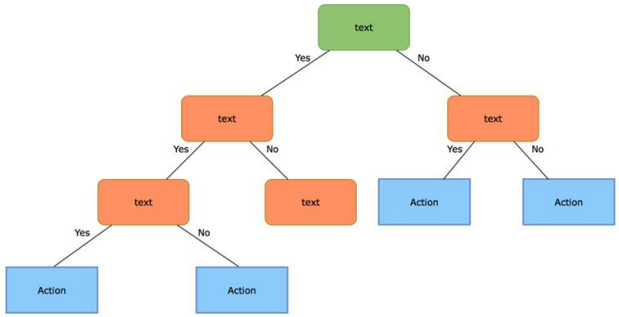

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Instruments and Formulas

$$\frac{\text{Puppies around you}}{\text{Kittens around you}} \times \left(\text{Pancakes with strawberry} + \text{Pizza with cheese} \right) \div 2$$

$$= \text{Hours of being happy}$$

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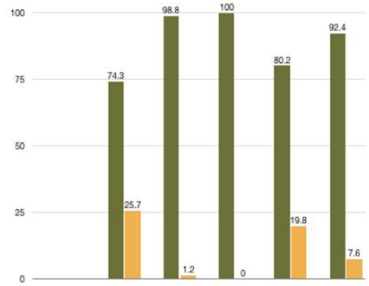

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Results

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Sexting Themes: New Medium for Old Behavior

Sexting has recently become a hot topic in popular and academia media. Often, consensual and non-consensual acts are both labeled as sexting in these discussions, and the focus is on the risks and harms of sexting while issues of consent and gender-based violence are absent. This discourse tends to regurgitate traditional gender roles and sexual double standards (Ringrose, Harvey, Gill & Livingstone, 2013). Also, risks are portrayed differently for males and females, with the potential for female "sexual corruption", emotional and reputational damage highlighted in particular (Draper, 2012; Karaian, 2012). This study aimed to provide a description of non-consensual sexting.

Method. 141 Canadian undergraduate students completed an online survey about their experiences, and those of people they knew, with the manufacture and sharing of sexual images without consent. Participants were also asked if they had seen technology used in a positive way following such incidents. A thematic analysis was conducted on the written descriptions.

Results. Participants exclusively described images of women and girls, which shaped the analysis. Three main themes emerged: Heterosexual Intimate Partner Revenge; Use of Images in Sexual Harassment, and; Increasing Male Social Capital. Descriptions of non-consensual sexting incidents mirrored themes found in media discussions of sexting and wider societal discourse about gender and sexuality. Participants described: female responsibility for male sexuality, including how their images were used without consent; male use of images for revenge; male use of images to gain status from peers, and; images used to sexually harass girls and women.

Sexual images are being used to bolster male social status ("prove" masculinity) by denigrating and violating the women and girls in them. Use of images for revenge and harassment suggests that these behaviors would be better conceptualized as technology-mediated sexual violence, as suggested by several researchers who have studied sexting (e.g., Henry & Powell, 2015; Ringrose & Harvey, 2015). Notably, a small subset of people did focus on individuals using the images without permission instead of on the sender. Issues of consent, right to privacy, and healthy sexuality were absent from the descriptions suggesting that a shift away from the risks of sexting, to discussions about consent and sexual violence in a digital world is needed.

References:

Draper, N. R. A. (2012). Is your teen at risk? Discourses of adolescent sexting in United States television news. *Journal of Children and Media, 6*(2), 221-236.

Henry, N., & Powell, A. (2015). Beyond the 'sext': technology-facilitated sexual violence and harassment against adult women. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology, 48*, 104-118.

Karaian, L. (2012). Lolita speaks: 'sexting,' teenage girls and the law. *Crime Media Culture, 8*, 57-73.

Ringrose, J. & Harvey, L. (2015) Boobs, back-off, six packs and bits: Mediated body parts, gendered reward, and sexual shame in teens' sexting images. *Continuum: Journal of Media & Cultural Studies, 29*(2), 205-217.

Ringrose, J., Harvey, L., Gill, R. & Livingstone, S. (2013). Teen girls, sexual double standards and 'sexting': gendered value in digital image exchange. *Feminist Theory, 14*(3), 305-323.

Theme 1: *Heterosexual Intimate Partner Revenge*

- Sexting occurred within heterosexual pairings
- (Most often) the male partner shared or forwarded
- Sexual images of the female partner as a form of revenge
- Loss of control

"long distance couple broke up so the boyfriend decided to post the ex-girlfriend's nudes on various image hosting websites"

Atypical example:
"a girl sent a nude to another girl's boyfriend and so the girlfriend posted the picture on Facebook."

"got back at her by taping her nudes on her house"

"done by ... an ex-boyfriend as a form of revenge"

Theme 2: *Use of Images in Sexual Harassment*

- Images were produced and/or shared without consent to intentionally target an individual outside of an intimate pairing
- Online and offline harassment
- Often involved rumors of sexual images being passed around (not the images themselves)

"spreading like wildfire"

"someone made a Facebook profile including all the naked photos of a girl"

campus "blast sites, where people post pictures of people ... and write stuff about them anonymously"

Theme 3: *Increasing Male Social Capital*

- Sexual images of females were used to gain social status among groups of males
- Described as being for social or entertainment purposes
- Small number of accounts involved physically sharing the image (instead of digitally)

"didn't send the picture but went around school and showed it to people"

"froze the pic and showed other people"

"some girls were taking pictures of other girls changing ... and then sending them to other people"

"receive photos of numerous people and share stories"

"pictures shared among a sports team"

viewed "a nude pic sent to a friend of mine, who showed me jokingly"

When asked about positive uses of social media in response to these situations, 2 sub-themes emerged:

- *Women as Victims:* women were presented as naïve and in need of protection/lacking agency but were also blamed for any non-consensual uses of their images
- *Provision of Support:* individuals taking/sharing images without consent were viewed negatively & use of technology to support the women victimized

Women as Victims:

"reestablish a more positive reputation"

"defend the person"

"social media tries to warn people about the negative effects of spreading sexual info"

"should not have sent it in the first place"

Provision of Support:

"a lot of support for the person whose explicit content was released"

"shamed the person who posted the pictures"

Group of universities	Topics	Context
Top universities with specialization in social sciences and economics red cluster	monitoring_education, directors_researchers, **research (social sciences),** economics, prices, finances	*"this data was presented **in the report** of the Director of the Institute of Social Analysis and Forecasting (RANEPA) and professor of HSE Tatiana Maleva **"Man in the solidarity pension system"*** *"issues under **monitoring openness** of Russian **universities** for **applicants"*** *"The second lecture in the framework of the HSE and Jaguar Land Rover was devoted to the **future of the banking sector"***
St.Petersburg universities with specialization in STEM disciplines red cluster	**industry**, **innovations**, **research2 (science)**	*"**Chemists** from ITMO University **have developed a colorless ink** for color printing"* *"boosting the **competitiveness of innovative industries** by establishing strong out- and in-sectoral linkages and the general **infrastructure**"*
Regional universities or narrowly focused universities blue cluster	**local**, arctics, transport	*"The core of this long-standing debates is whether the **butter "Vologda"** is the **unique product of Vologda** region..."* *"Research Expedition "Floating University" started **from Arkhangelsk** and is going **to the Arctic** on the board of the **research vessel"***

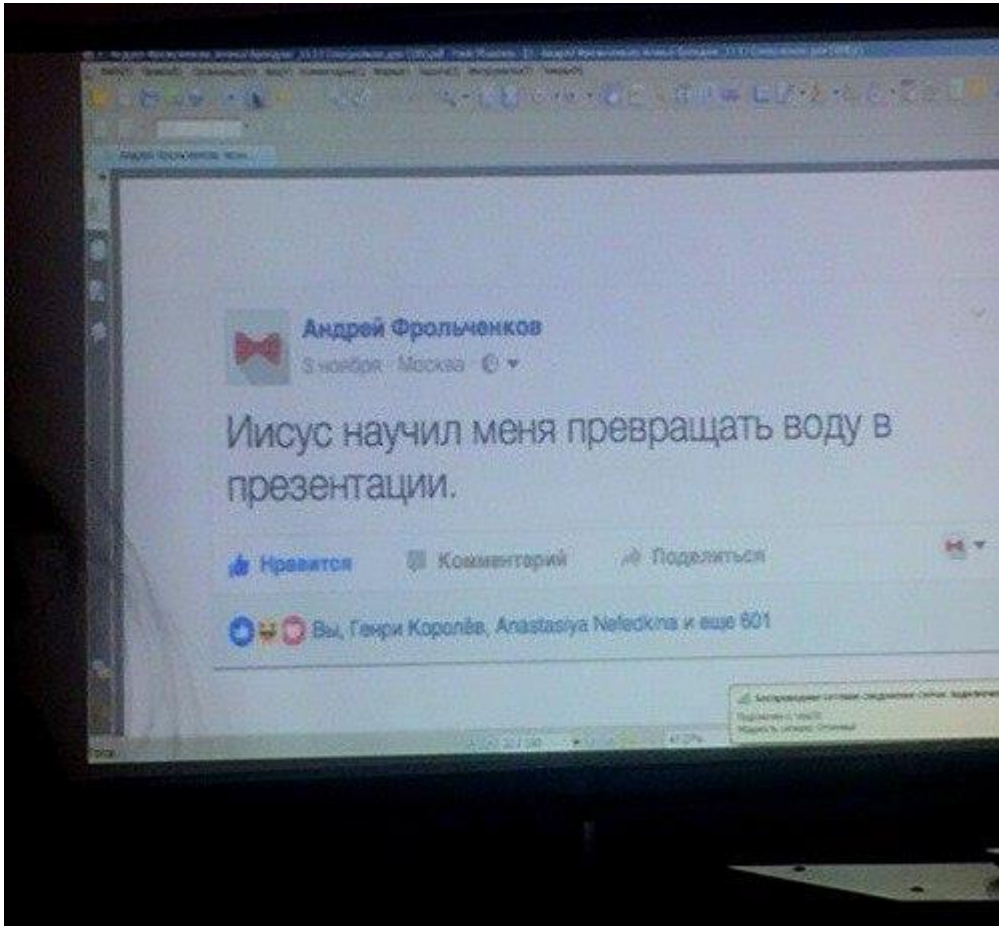
Где и как?

PowerPoint

LaTeX (Overleaf)

Infogram

draw.io



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