Uloga dispozicijskih, socijalizacijskih i ponašajnih čimbenika u dinamici slanja seksualno eksplicitnih poruka u adolescenciji

Engl. transl.: The Role of Socialization, Dispositional and Behavioral Variables in the Dynamics of Sexting among Adolescents

# Keywords

* Sexually explicit material
* Sexting
* Adolescents

# Details

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## Sample

The sample consisted of 1307 students in the first wave and 1252 in the second one. 791 students were the same in both waves of research.

## Implications For Parents About

Parenting guidance / support

# Abstract

The research suggests that a significant number of adolescents is using sexually explicit material (SEM). Simultaneously, the rapid development of mobile technologies and online social networks led to a new type of sexualized behaviour – sexting. Current research pointed to the relationship between SEM use, sexting, and risky sexual behaviour. Considering Differential Susceptibility to Media Effects Model (DSMM; Peter Valkenburg, 2013), the aim of this longitudinal research was to assess the contribution of type of high school, parental education, parental monitoring, sensation seeking, self-esteem, anxiety and depression, religiosity, sexual initiation, SEM use, and online social network use in explaining sexting among adolescents. The research was conducted on a population sample of 791 high school students in Rijeka (302 boys and 489 girls) with a mean age of 15.8 years (SD = 0.51). The data were collected at two time points with 12 months difference. Out of a total number of respondents, 46% boys in first and 37.7% in the second wave reported sexting at least once, while 36.6% of girls in first and 33.7% in second wave reported the sexting at least once. Considering the differences in adolescents' sexual socialization, all analyses were done separately for boys and girls. The results of the multivariate analysis (we used hierarchical regression analysis while controlling the outcome initial values) revealed that girls higher on sensation seeking, sexually active girls, and the ones using SEM more often at wave 1 were more likely to sext in wave 2. In a sample of boys, only sensation seeking emerged as a positive predictor of sexting at wave 2. Considering the enormous popularity of online networks, these results point to the importance of media literacy education as well to better understanding the characteristics of adolescents engaging in sexting.

# Outcome

This research wanted to examine possible variables that longitudinally predict the practice of sending sexualized messages. "The results of a survey conducted among boys and girls showed that when examining the relevance of different dispositional variables only searching for arousal proved to be a significant positive predictor of sending sexualized messages one year after the initial measurement." Burić et al, 2018, 425
"Sending sexualized messages represent an exciting activity for adolescents who do not attach importance to the possible negative consequences of such an act. It's theirs underestimation of negative outcomes related to high-risk and exciting activity what this personality trait predicts, that is, has an effect on one's behavior. Such behaviors often violate various social norms and are often considered unacceptable." Burić et al, 2018, 425
There is significantly lower percentage of girls that use SEM. This research didn't show the link between parental control, self-esteem, anxiety and depression, and religiosity, and SEM. (translated by the coder)