Rasprostranjenost i navike sekstinga kod djece srednjoškolske dobi u Hrvatskoj

Engl. transl.: Prevalence and habits of sexting in high school children in Croatia

# Keywords

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* Risky online behaviours
* Sexting
* Social networks

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## Topics

## Sample

The questionnaire was completed by 1838 adolescents, of which 44 were excluded from the statistics due to doubts about the validity of their responses. On a sample of 1794 high school students who filled out an online questionnaire during regular classes 703 participants (39.2%) stated that they were male, 1075 (58.9%) declared that are female, while 16 participants (1%) declare themselves to be others. The age in the sample ranges from 14 to 19 years, while other answers are impossible (e.g.1 year, 125 years). 918 students who attend the first grade of high school are participants in this study (51.2%), while the third grade of high school is attended by 876 participants (48,8%). There are 725 participants enrolled in the gymnasium (40.4%), while 1069 participants were in the vocational high school enrolled (59.9%).

## Implications For Parents About

Parenting guidance / support

# Abstract

In the last decade, research on adolescent online behaviour has been oriented towards the study of sexting, the motivation to engage in sexting, the potential mental health outcomes and the risky behaviours associated with sexting. The aim of this research was to gain insight into how and to what extent high school students in Croatia sext, i.e. in which interactions they receive, forward and send sexually suggestive and/or explicit content. The research was carried out within the framework of the research project “Social online experiences and mental health of young people” on a representative sample of high school students in Croatia (N = 1806) who during regular school classes completed an online questionnaire via the Google Forms platform, specially designed and modified for this purpose. The obtained results indicate that a large number of Croatian high school students sext, but the data related to sending, receiving and forwarding of sexually suggestive content are inconsistent.

# Outcome

"According to the channel of receiving sexually provocative material, most participants, them 46.2% received the material via social networks. Next channel by frequency of receiving sexually provocative material are SMS messages, which states that 16.6% of participants, followed by dating apps cited by 4.7% of participants, while 1.1% of participants cited emails." Buljan Flander et al, 2021, 12
"After receiving sexually challenging material, the largest number of participants, them 59.4% never answer to those types of messages. 7.2% of participants sometimes responded, 7% of them responded rarely, 3.5% respond occasionally, 2.9% respond frequently, and 1.5% respond daily or almost daily. After receiving sexually provocative content,43.4% of participants never told the sender to stop, 13.5% of participants told the sender to stop, 9.2% of participants stated that they rarely told the sender to stop, 3.7% of participants occasionally asked them to stop, 2.7% often say stop, and 6.7% of participants say daily or almost daily to stop." Buljan Flander et al, 2021, 14
"After receiving sexually provocative content, 34.3% never ignored the message, 13.7% of them once ignored the message, 9.3% of participants rarely ignore the message, 4.2% occasionally ignore the message, 4.3% often ignore the message and 12.4% daily or almost daily ignores the message." Buljan Flander et al, 2021, 15 (translated by the coder)