PORNOGRAFIE ŞI SEXUALITATE ONLINE. ASPECTE ALE ANCHETEI EU KIDS ONLINE II ÎN CAZUL ROMÂNIEI

Engl. transl.: ONLINE PORNOGRAPHY AND SEXUALITY: SOME RESULTS OF EU KIDS ONLINE SURVEY II IN THE ROMANIAN CASE

# Keywords

* children
* pornography
* sexting
* sexual messages and images

# Details

## Year

2014

## Issued

2014

## Language

Romanian

## Issue

1-2

## Start Page

## End Page

## Authors

Marinescu V.E.

## Type

Journal article

## Journal

Revista Românǎ de Sociologie

## Publisher

Editura Academiei Române

## Place

București

## Topics

## Sample

EU kids online II Romanian sample, 1046 children 9-16

# Abstract

"The present article intends to analyze the exposure of Romanian children and
teens to sexually explicit message and the so-called „sexting” activities they perform
in the online environment. The main research topic to which we try to find some
answers is: are young people more exposed to risks because they view sexually
explicit content online and send sexual messages to others? Our results validate the
risk migration hypothesis, the blurring boundaries between the online and offline
worlds enabling the migration of risk from the real world to the internet and the
reverse. At the same time, the date of EU Kinds Online II validate the vulnerability
hypothesis, according to which the harm declared by the children following the
exposure to sexually explicit images and the receiving the sexual messages is the
result of their socio-demographic vulnerabilities."

# Outcome

The confirmation of the three proposed working hypotheses (usage hypothesis, risk migration hypothesis, vulnerability hypothesis) both for children exposure to sexual images (pornigraphy) and for sending or receiving online sexual messages (sexting) allow us to identify the main factors predisposing Romanian children and adolescents toward risky behaviour online. Alongside with the age, a main factor is in our data child’s gender, 13-16 years old Romanian girls being more likely to be involved in sexting. (...) the usage of the internet in a private space, longer online time , emotional and psychological weaknesses, a greater amount of risky online activities and a higher number of digital skills are too factors that predict children’s involvement in online sexual risks.” (Marinescu, 2014, p. 55, coder’s translation)