Trust as the determinant that affects sexting

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## Authors

Poláčková V.;Hanuliaková J.;Hollá K.

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## Sample

790 primary and secondary school students aged 12 – 18. The research sample consisted of 376 (47.6%) boys and 414 (52.4%) girls. The sample included 489 primary school students (62%) and 301 secondary school students (38%).

## Implications For Educators About

Other

# Abstract

Sexting as part of communication through mobile phones and computers is the sending or receiving of sexual images, photographs through information-communication technologies. In the context of
sexing, it is necessary to draw attention to the consequences of un-esteemed behaviour on the
Internet and the publication of sensitive and abusive materials. The research objective was to identify the relationship between individual forms of self-and peer-sexting in adolescents in the Slovak Republic and confidence in the coexistence, buddy and peers on the one hand and the unknown person on the other. The research was attended by 790 respondents who were pupils of primary schools and secondary school pupils aged 12 to 18 years. A significant correlation between the various forms of self-and peer-sexting has been demonstrated. Trust in cyberspace there has been significantly correlated in communicating with friends, peers and classmates, as in communicating with an unknown person. A significant correlation was also shown between the sending of applications for the submission of erotic and sexual materials to friends and their further forwarding. We have examined the correlation between self-and peer-sexting and confidence and security in cyberspace. A significant correlation between the trust in the online environment against friends confirms that respondents are more confident and with their friends, peers and classmates in cyberspace than unknown people. The level of confidence of adolescents in the online environment has been shown to be low against unknown persons. The fact indicates a cautious confrontation and online communication from adolescents, which could contribute to increased awareness. The above findings can enrich the issues in theory and practice and lead to greater prevention and more effective intervention.

# Outcome

There is a significant correlation between self sexting and the individual peer sexting
forms, i.e. sending the intimate materials of one's classmates and friends, requesting
someone to send their sexually explicit materials, forwarding them and sharing publicly
on social networks. There is a reasoned correlation between requesting sexts and
forwarding them to other people
Children and youth are active users of the Internet who tend to perform both self and peer sexting online. Although the individual self and peer sexting forms correlate significantly, lower correlation appears for sharing self and peer sexts on public websites and social networks. (Hollá, K., 2020)
The adolescents tend to self and peer sext because they have greater trust in their online friends rather than in real life classmates.