Проект IPUS: "Да поговорим за порното". Анализ на потребностите: Нуждите на родителите по темата за интернет порнографията и секстинга

Engl. transl.: Project IPUS -" Let's talk about porno". Needs analysis: The needs of parents on the topic of internet pornography and sexting

# Keywords

* pornographic content
* sexting
* digital competence
* media competence
* sexual content
* prevention
* sexual education
* content filters
* parental intervention

# Details

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## Topics

* Wellbeing
* Literacy and skills
* Content-related issues
* Risks and harms
* Online safety and policy regulation
* Social mediation

## Sample

912 parents in 7 countries (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Romania, Germany, Slovenia and Slovakia). For Bulgaria - 151.

## Implications For Parents About

* Parental practices / parental mediation
* Parental digital literacy
* Parenting guidance / support

## Implications For Educators About

Other

## Implications For Policy Makers About

## Implications For Stakeholders About

Industry

# Abstract

Sexual concepts are the most demanded in all search processes and our growing children experience an almost unlimited availability. Thus they can practice an unprotected inconspicuous consumer behavior. Worldwide there are already 200.000 pages with pornographic content. In addition, they are filming or photographing their own sexual activities and disseminating them, called sexting.
Hence it is important to make young people aware of their responsibilities. Privacy filters are insufficient and access barriers can be overridden using just one mouse click. This sensitization needs first of all parental education and this has no alternative and is uncompromising. Parents are therefore the direct target group of IPUS 2015. However, it is a topic for the children, which is full of shame and therefore difficult to discuss with the parents. In addition, pornography is a taboo for parents too. 52% of parents whose children have seen sex pictures on the Internet deny that their children have seen such things, according to the study "Euro Kids Online". Anyway, 12% of European children and adolescents between 9 and 16 years have already had experiences with the Internet, which were uncomfortable for them. We worked on this taboo topic with a consortium of 7 European Member States DE, RO, BE, SL, AT, BG and SI. Our aim was to give families access through the language to this "embarrassing topic". (from the Erasmus Plus project's page Summary: https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplus-project-details/#project/2015-1-DE02-KA204-002427

# Outcome

Most parents do not use protection software. In general, about 70% of parents suspect or know that the child (over 11 years old) already has experience with Internet pornography. Internet pornography is still not a problem for 22-62% of parents of children over 11 (especially in Germany, Belgium and Slovakia. As children are evaluated, parents are less well informed (but the best questions about aggression and excessive consumption). In general, about 30% of parents know or suspect that their child already has experience with sexting (for children over 11 years). The problematic topics are especially: Prohibited / illegal content (here: in all countries)Excessive consumption (especially in Belgium, Bulgaria, Romania and Germany) In addition, quite large differences between countries. In Bulgaria, for example. high degree of aggression, isolation and social isolation.

"The quantitative-descriptive analyses show in the synopsis of the results of all the countries that more than 10% of parents had already encountered problems related to internet pornography and sexting. At the same time the analysis of the total sample illustrates that knowledge and awareness of the issues related to internet pornography and sexting are not sufficient. The results of the country-specific subsamples are characterized as follows: parents in all countries see themselves faced with the topic internet pornography and sexting, although only a third of the parents (with children 11 to 17 years) on average had already talked with their children about it (sexuality, however, was often already discussed). While in SI and SK, when specifying the problems, only “illicit content”is mentioned, the parents of the other countries confirm more varied problems, especially “excessive consumption” (particularly in BE), but also “social withdrawal”and “increasing aggressiveness"

In the open questions the desire for preventive services as well as for concrete information and advice was conveyed. In addition, the interviewed target group expressed the need for support with regard to free and differentiated protection software and calls for intensified awareness campaigns for the public and within the school system.Based on these results it can be assumed that there is a current demand from parents concerning education, awareness and concrete counseling on the one hand and prevention and sustainable protection on the other." (the quoted part is extracted from the Summary of the Needs Assessment for the Project IPUS Translated by the ACPC Austrian Center of Philosophy with Children and Youth: https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/project-result-content/d6a417b8-36aa-45a1-b867-0ce35b2b8107/Summary%20of%20the%20Needs%20Assessment%20for%20the%20Project%20IPUS.pdf)