SEXTING EXPERIENCE OF ADOLESCENT CHILDREN

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Abstract

This article deals with the issue of sexting, a currently relatively widespread phenomenon, especially among adolescents. The purpose of the first section is to introduce to the readers basic information about this phenomenon – mainly to explain the term, outline the reasons why children practise sexting and what the basic prevention involves. The second part summarises results of an inquiry aimed at finding out whether adolescent inquiry population has ever met with the term sexting, whether they know what it means and whether they possess any practical sexting experience at all.

The research techniques included qualitative strategy, inquiry methods and semi-structured interview. The research population consisted of nine children from different towns of the Czech Republic selected by the "snowball" technique of non-empirical selection.

The overall analysis shows that today children know what sexting is, even though they do not often connect the activity with this particular term, and practise it actively. The research also shows that children use mobile phone for taking sexual pictures, by means of which they also upload them to social networks, most often to Facebook. The children practising sexting and forwarding the photographs do not know the risks themselves and/or do not realize them. The children knowing the risks do not practise sexting and do not even intend to get involved in activities like that.

Key words: *sexting; cybersex; child; sexual photograph; social network; mobile phone*

INTRODUCTION

Sexting, or dissemination, receiving or sharing text messages, own photographs or video recordings with sexual content, is mainly practised by means of mobile phones and in the environment of virtual electronic media. The fact that sexting has been a relatively new phenomenon to the Czech Republic, has been proven by the first cases dated by the year 2005 (Kopecký 2009). In many countries of Europe and the U.S.A. sexting has been substantially more widespread among children than in the Czech Republic. While in the Czech Republic own sexual materials where the authors are partially or completely naked have been published by 9.25% teenagers at the age of 11–17 (Kopecký et al. 2012), in the U.S.A. the percentage is 20% minors at the age of 13–19, while young adults of the age group 20–26 sending sexually suggestive sexting messages include 59% respondents, with photographs of their own naked body published by 33% of them (The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy 2008).

The term sexting
The term sexting is a compound of two words – sex and texting. In the Czech language the term takes the form "sextování" (= sexting), i.e. sex and "textování" (= texting). According

to Duncan-Cadwell (2010) sexting means dissemination of photographs showing naked or partly naked parts of the body, and/or distribution of messages through mobile phone with explicit sexual subtext. However, Chalfen (2009, p. 258) only defines this term as "use of mobile phones with inbuilt photographic camera intentionally for taking photographs with sexual theme". At present the methods of dissemination of these materials have been increased by use of the internet, mainly the social networks, for this purpose. In the Czech environment sexting has mainly been expanding through the social networks Facebook, Libimseti.cz or the digital data repository Rajče.net (Kopecký et al. 2012).

Sexting materials produced by adults mostly originate in spousal relationships but their acquisition itself may already be dangerous for this content may be published anywhere even without knowledge of the author (Kopecký 2009). Such risk for example threatens when a couple parts and one of the former partners decide to publish the photos or videos with the aim of revenge or making the spouse return to the abandoned relationship.

However, acquisition of intimate pictures slowly becomes part of virtual intimacy, also among children and adolescents. Why is that? The main role is probably played by targeted seducing of those watching these materials, another factor may be youthful carelessness, efforts at coping with own sexuality in the teenage period of life, or excessive tolerance of sexuality, flooding the world from mass media. Nakedness and aggression are today often taken for granted, and maybe too much tolerated. The girls and even the boys then see nothing strange in showing their naked bodies in photographs or video recordings published on internet networks.

Why do adolescent children practise sexting?

"Every day I go through profiles of girls (at the age of 15–18) and masturbate on their pictures in their lingerie. I am sure they like it and show their images for pleasure of perverse individuals like myself. I cannot see any other reason why they publish their semi-naked photos on the internet" (Přiznání kluků 2013).

According to Lohmann (2012) the following are the main reasons why children practise sexting:
- Curiosity – they are curious about sex, examine the options and start experimenting, especially when they approach the adult age.
- Pressure of friends of the same age – a teenager will do anything under pressure to prevent being excluded form the gang. Boys often have photos of their girlfriends in their mobile phones and anybody not having them in the mobile phone risks exclusion form the team.
- Falling in love – probably the main reason for taking naked photographs. The loved person is very important for whoever has fallen in love and they would do anything for him/her. Literally, only to show how much they care.
- Insufficient reasoning – the control centre of the brain responsible for problem solving, impulsive control and consideration of the occurred situations is still underdeveloped in teenagers. This part of the brain only fully matures around 25 years of age. This means that adolescents are often unable to think over and assess potential consequences of their behaviour.

Other possible incentives mentioned by Kopecký et al. (2012) might be boredom, efforts at intimate contact with a person of the opposite sex, or the fact that sexting is perceived as a form of self-presentation and self-promotion.

Prevention of sexting

Primary prevention of sexting should begin in time like prevention of risky behaviour on the internet. Children should be aware of the lurking risks connected with making their personal data or even their albeit only semi-naked photographs freely available on the internet or sending them by email.

Primary prevention, in our opinion, should be based on awareness of how internet works, how can different sites obtain our data. Children are very trustful, and can make their data available inadvertently, for example when they get involved in a competition. Every competition requires registration and every registration involves provision of personal data. Then it is not very difficult to

find somebody in person. Photographs are the same story. The biggest risks for children are represented by social networks, such as Facebook or Libimseti.cz.

The Police of the Czech Republic has published several recommendations how children should protect themselves against cyber-bullying (Prevence: Kyberšikana 2010):
– do not be too trustful, you never know who communicates with you within the cyber-space;
– do not provide sensitive information (personal data, photographs, access pass-words, …);
– respect other internet users;
– read the rules of internet services.

So when to begin with prevention? Ideally before the child even learns what internet is and what it is used for. Prevention should take place in the family but also at school.

Parents should be aware of all activities of their children using available technologies. Most devices, like computer, game console, tablet or smart phone, are today equipped with Wi-Fi internet connection and thus children can easily access receiving and submitting sexual photographs. Modern technologies have their advantages and disadvantages; unfortunately the disadvantages bring about consequences (Lohmann 2012).

Sexting and law in the Czech Republic
Dissemination of photographs and video recordings can be an offence or even a criminal offence. If the material is forwarded within a relationship of adult persons it may be without any criminal recourse; a problem occurs when this material is spread further and gets among minor population. This may already involve moral threat to the child etc.

Another problem arises when this material is acquired by a child or a teenager. In the Czech Republic sexual intercourse is legal since fifteen but downloading pornographic materials is only legal since eighteen, which teenagers often do not realize. By taking pictures of their intercourse, filming it or keeping a written or audio record of it they commit a criminal offence. Let alone the fact that a person receiving such material is not allowed to forward it if he or she does not want to commit the offence of copyright violation related to any acquisition. Another possible problem is that the children do not realize

their age and that downloading pornographic materials at their age is illegal.

In the Czech Republic the cases of sexting are resolved on an individual basis, case by case, with consideration of the type of material, the way it was acquired etc. However, it is important to realize that every case of sexting getting to the public may leave fatal consequences in the victim of it (Kopecký 2009).

The main aim of the inquiry was to find out whether teenagers possess personal sexting experience and what their opinion of it is. Two research questions were formulated:
1. If you possess any sexting experience, what sort?
2. Do you as teenager perceive the risks connected with this phenomenon?

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Regarding the main aim of the research and the target group and to a certain extent also the intimacy of the issue and a certain lack of exploration of this phenomenon the qualitative research strategy was applied.

The snow-ball technique was used for respondent selection. The technique is based on own selection of the candidate or candidates meeting the criteria selected by the inquirer for a subsequent interview. These participants are then asked to nominate further candidates whom they know and who in their opinion also meet the research criteria. These candidates are also interviewed and the whole process repeats (Hartnoll et al. 2003).

In the zero stage two female respondents were addressed that met the defined criteria, i.e. the age between fifteen and eighteen and written consent of their parents with their participation in the research. The first two respondents came form the circuit of friends of one of the authors of the research project and themselves offered their participation in the research. These girls then nominated another five candidates for the inquiry. In the second and last round of this technique one of the candidates recommended the last two respondents.

Data were collected by the inquiry method (allowing for the best possible depiction

of subjective perception of sexting by the respondents), i.e. the technique of semi-structured interview. Miovský (2006) states that one of the advantages of this technique is the possibility to change the sequence of the questions for maximum yield from the interview. The selected technique of semi-structured interview also allowed to ask additional questions for further specification of the answers and for certain spontaneity of the inquiry. Miovský (2006, p. 160) too states that "additional questions appear to be very useful and bring in a lot of context-bound information helping better grasp the issue of interest".

The interview was based on 12 predefined questions (Annex 1). The questions were formulated to be comprehensible for the target group and to be able to provide most complex description of the issue at the same time. As the questions were asked in personal contact with the respondents, i.e. face to face, the reactions of the respondents could be observed, appropriately complementing their answers.

All interviews were recorded on a dictaphone which the respondents were aware of and all of them agreed with the recording. The interviews took different times for different respondents were more or less willing to communicate.

The selected population consisted of nine informants, children at the age of 15 to 17 – six girls and three boys of České Budějovice, Chomutov and Louny, whose parents consented with their participation in the research.

Data evaluation

The data obtained by the inquiry were literally transcribed to the electronic format. For the sake of accuracy the tape recordings were noted down exactly as they had been provided by the respondents. Thus the language of the respondents was maintained, including its colloquial or even sometimes vulgar nature. The transcription only left out fills such as "well", "now", "huh" etc.

After transcription each interview was divided into three parts which were sorted. The first part consisted of questions concerning personal account in social networks – whether the children have an account in any social network and at about what age they established their profile there. The second group of questions investigated knowledge of the term "sexting". First of all it was necessary to find out whether the children were familiar with the term and if not to explain its meaning to them. And the last group of questions already examined personal experience of the children with the phenomenon. We asked about direct experience of the respondents with various risks possibly connected with this behaviour as well as about what would be the approach of their parents if they found out that their child published his or her naked photographs on the internet. This last part was most extensive and the children were asked in detail about their to-date experience with sexting.

The interviews were analysed one by one but at the same time we sought relations and similarities in the answers of all respondents. The results also include some of the answers in their literal wording for their better and deeper understanding.

RESULTS

The research population consisted of 9 respondents (R1–R9), 6 girls and 3 boys. Two of the respondents attended the basic school, two the grammar school and five a secondary technical school. All respondents possessed a phone with an inbuilt photographic camera and all of them had a profile or more profiles on some of the social networks (most often Facebook and Libimseti.cz), already existing for 2–5 years. An analysis revealed that 7 of the respondents had established a profile before their 13th year of age, which is impossible if you observe the rules for example of the Facebook network (meaning that the children provided an age different from their actual age on registration).

Answer R1 to the question whether the respondent had a profile on any social network and for about how long: *"I have more of them but I use Facebook and Tumbler most often, also MySpace, and I have already deleted my Badoo profile. I have had a profile on Facebook for about 3 years, from the sixth form, I think. I also used to have a profile on Libimseti, but that network was boring. I have a new profile on Tumbler, my friend advised me to do it, and it is quite nice there.*

I like to get to know new people, but I cannot add any new friends on Facebook any more, I am full there, and so about 200 people communicate with me. It is nice, I have a lot of friends within the country, but also from America, or England, for example."

More than half of the respondents (5) did not have their parents among the friends on their account, mainly because the parents did not have a profile in the network (4 cases). Boy R8 also did not have his parents in his Facebook group of friends (even though they had an account), for he thought they should not interfere with his virtual world. *"I have some statuses or events on Facebook about which I do not want to talk to my parents about, and in addition this is a virtual space where I can be alone, away from them, at least for a while."* On the other hand 4 of the respondents did have their parents among their Facebook friends. The reason they stated was that the network allowed for their better and quicker communication with their parents, as for example in the case of girl R5: *"It is an important communication channel for use, another option."* Informant R4 also had his parents among his Facebook friends, albeit with some reservations: *"I would not add them by myself, it is strange, I have no privacy, but I do have them among my friends, they added me among theirs and I did not feel like rejecting them."*

The following questions make it clear that 5 of the 9 respondents had already met with the term "sexting" in the past and in all these cases the children knew what the term meant. For example respondent boy R3 though that sexting was: *"That gals take pictures of them naked for example in the mirror, pursing their lips, and then putting them somewhere, for example on that Facebook or elsewhere."* Out of the remaining 4 respondents 1 child said it was sex on the phone, 1 child believed it was sex on the internet and 1 child said it was communication with a pen pal about sex. Girl R7 did not know how to explain the term and nothing occurred to her.

As for perception of the risks of sexting, 5 of the 9 respondents believed that sexting might be dangerous. The children mostly agreed in that the photographs might be abused by a third party, 2 of the respondents believing that the photographs might be seen by their parents or strangers: *"If my parents found out by any chance, they would probably drub me"* or: *"I do not know, maybe mum or dad might see them. Otherwise I do not think there is any other danger in it."*

On the contrary, 2 of the 9 respondents did not agree with the idea that sexting might be dangerous, for they believed it was not prohibited (*"Probably not. I have photographs of models in my computer, in their bikini only, for example. So it cannot be prohibited."*) and they said to have been sending the pictures to a person they trusted (*"for I choose a person I trust"*). The last 2 girls answered *"I do not know"*.

All respondents said there was a difference between the photographs sent in the context of sexting and pornography itself. They mainly agreed that pornographic materials showed genitals and the intercourse, which was not the case of sexting materials. Only two girls stated that pornography was prohibited to people under eighteen and that it was charged. Girl R1 saw the difference between sexting and pornography in that: *"Porno is prohibited to people under 18, while this sexting is probably permitted."* She believed sexting was not prohibited to people under eighteen because: *"Otherwise everybody would be prosecuted somehow."* And she added: *"These naked photos are just photos, not a video or something. It is something like light porno."* R2 only saw a financial difference: *"Porno is paid for."*

As concerns direct experience of the children with sexting only 4 (out of the 9) respondents never sent their intimate photo to anybody. The children that had never sexted agreed that the photographs might be easily abused and that was why they were not attracted by sexting. Only one boy gave a different reason for not sexting, formulated as *"boys do not do that"* (Table 1).

Table 1. Answers to the questions of the third part of the interview

Respondent	Have you ever sent your own intimate photograph to anybody?	Why yes, why not?	Do you publish photographs showing your naked body?	Is it common among your friends?
R1	Yes	Kind of entertainment	Yes	Yes
R2	Yes	Making acquaintance	Yes	Yes
R3	No	Boys do not do that	No	In girls
R4	Yes	Effort to become liked	No	In girls
R5	No	It never occurred to me	No	No
R6	No	Fear of abuse of the photographs	No	No
R7	Yes	On request of my partner	Yes	Yes
R8	No	Fear of abuse of the photographs	No	Yes
R9	Yes	Kind of entertainment	Yes	Yes

As follows from this 5 of the respondents possessed experience in sexting. The first informant was most communicative of all and found it easy to disclose that she had already practised sexting in the past: *"I did not send it by mobile or by email but I put in on the wall or in the Tumbler. There things get moving, but nothing long."* She answered the question why that it was out of boredom: *"My friend and I got bored and so we entertained ourselves by that, making photos, recording ourselves by the web camera and so on and so forth."* And she added: *"Then we deleted it and I did not even put it there but she did it and identified me there."* The girl then probably realized the consequences this might have and later decided to delete the photographs showing her naked body: *"They showed my ass and sometimes even my breast but there was also my head there and so we decided that we had better delete them."* Soon after that R1 confessed that this was her first experience in sexting: *"Otherwise I for example took pictures of my belly and put it on the wall for the young to have sweet dreams."* When asked whether she was afraid that the photographs might get to unauthorised hands she only focused on her mother and again replied: *"Mum would not probably scold me, she would say I would get out of that when I grew older."*

Girl R2 also possessed some sexting experience, mainly in the "online" form. She also talked about her feelings she had when she first sent her photo to a stranger via the Libimseti.cz: *"At that moment it was all the same to me, I was neither annoyed nor excited about that, and then I said to myself whether that might cause anything, it occurred to me once or twice."* When asked whether she was the initiator of the photo exchange she answered: *"It depends, sometimes the boyfriend asks me first and other times I send it myself for I might get him better like that."* R2 admitted that she had not seen the persons to whom she sent the naked photographs before: *"I only saw them on the network for the first time."* At present the girl does not use the Libimseti.cz account any more.

Boy R3 never practised sexting before and said: *"When a boy does that it is strange but the girls do it normally, nearly all of the girls in my class do that."* According to R3 sexting was a matter of girls, who had nicer faces and figures than boys: *"Except for the swots, nice and slim girls do that and they can afford it."*

Boy R4 on the other hand has a sole sexting experience: *"Well, I did it, I wanted to show off."* He said it was his own initiative and sent the photos by email: *"Nobody forced me to do that, I did it on my own accord, by email."* When asked whether he was afraid of consequences after sending off the photographs he answered calmly: *"No, I was not afraid."*

Informant R5 had no such experience for in her own words *"It did not even occur to her"*. *"Maybe I am discouraged by all those cases I have noted,"* she said. Boy R8 had no sexting experience either, which he explained by *"being afraid it might get somewhere where it could harm him"*. Girls R7 and R9 had already sent their photographs to somebody, *"on their own accords"*. Obviously they did not see any risks in that.

As for publication of naked photographs the children were rather afraid of abuse of the photographs and that is why they did not make them freely accessible within their profile. Only 2 of the girls (the sexting ones) made their photographs freely accessible, for they were not afraid of nay consequences: *"There is nothing to be ashamed of, and when I am in my bikini, my mum does not mind that either, otherwise there is nothing of my intimate parts naked there, just in the lingerie."* The third girl R2 does not remember ever sending any photographs over her mobile phone: *"No, not by my mobile phone, or I do not remember that at least."* But she adds: *"I have my folder on the Facebook where there are a couple of photos showing my tits but they are only seen by my friends, and they do not show my whole breasts."* She thinks if she did not have such photographs on Facebook *"she would never pick up a boyfriend"*. When answering the question whether the placement of those photos in the album was spurred by her friend she answered: *"No, but my friends all have a boyfriend and I have none yet4."* Girl R2 considered this behaviour in the environment in which she was moving quite *"normal"*.

Boy R4 did not share any intimate photographs on any social network out of fear that for example his parents might see them: *"No, I do not have any such photos there, I would be afraid that for example my parents or some acquaintance might see them."* But he believes that if he did the interest in him would rise: *"Probably if I had them there the girls would be more interested in me but I would not probably do it for that reason only."* He admits that his friends do not have problem sharing these materials: *"But friends and their girlfriends do place such photos there, these photos are in nearly every profile. They do it to be more popular, I think."* Just girl R6 was able to explain sensibly why she did not make such photographs freely accessible: *"I do not need that. A poor way to collect popularity. Many friends have such pictures, probably most of them. To raise their self-esteem."*

In 6 of the cases the children agreed that if any other person had their naked photos in their mobile phone or in the computer they would not like that. Two of the respondents answered that they would probably not mind, and the remaining 1 girl answered *"I do not know"*. Ideas of the children are well grasped by the answer of girl R1 – who only answered the last questions after a couple of seconds of silence: *"I do not know, that is strange."* And after that she asked: *"You mean somebody completely strange whom I do not know at all?"* We told her to imagine under the word "stranger" somebody she did not know who downloaded her photo form the internet to his mobile phone. After a short consideration the girl answered: *"Well, I would probably mind but what could I do about that? When he wants that let him have it there."*

DISCUSSION

Try and ask an adult man what sexting is. He will probably answer that he did not hear this word before and does not know what to imagine when hearing it. Children imagination is much more lively and thus they were able to deduct what it might be. Another interesting fact is that although some of the children did not know that the behaviour was called sexting, they knew it was sending pictures with sexual theme over the internet.

It was interesting to listen to the answers of the children and notice their reactions to the individual questions. Two of the oldest informants showed thinking about the answers, took time to think them over and provided coherent answers. They were able to support their answers with sound arguments. The younger children, on the other hand, were not so talkative, often speaking very quickly and incomprehensibly, unable to answer accurately, and so the interview needed to be steered back for they often talked about things that had nothing in common with the question, which made work with them considerably more difficult.

Now that the time comes to compare the data obtained by our research with literature

data, a problem emerges. Literature dealing with this notion refers to quantitative inquiries, which are not many in the Czech Republic. Unfortunately, similar research only comes from abroad, mainly from the United States. That is why we present these quantitative data out of interest only.

The question about the social networks the children use was answered by all respondents in the sense that they had a Facebook profile, and nearly half of them also mentioned a current or past profile on Libimseti.cz as well. These answers correspond to the research of 2011 (Kopecký et al. 2012), concluding that it is Facebook and Libimseti.cz that children use for dissemination of sexting materials most often.

Interesting are also the answers of the children about whether they have their parents added among their friends on any social network. Most children said they had their parents added but that they felt it as interference with their privacy and that this prevented them from free movement over the internet without their parents knowing about their virtual activities. This obviously leads to the question about what the children do on the social networks that they do not want their parents to see it? And now we are back at the beginning of all potential trouble. If parents do not know what their child does in the virtual world, how can they protect them against potential risks?

According to the research done by Kopecký et al. (2012), 67% of all children over fifteen share their intimate photographs. Our research refers to 5 of 9 children (about 55%). There are even more children disseminating their sexual photographs over the internet or via their mobile phones. Kopecký et al. (2012) say there are up to 73% of these cases, while our research again counted 5 children of the 9 respondents (about 55%). Even so we believe this figure to be too high and that the public should be informed about the various effects of this behaviour. Interestingly enough, those children who answered to send their photographs by means of modern communication media also shared these photographs on one of the social networks.

Debates might certainly be conducted about why children practise sexting. The most often mentioned reason is the effort to be popular among their mates or among the opposite sex. Children perceive sexting as a form of presentation of their personality, or to take further reasons stated by them to attract the opposite sex or to get out of boredom. These examples are also given by the psychologist Lohmann (2012) or the already mentioned Kopecký et al. (2012). Also Vágnerová (2008) states that the period of coming of age is accompanied with curiosity, especially as concerns physical maturation, connected with sexual feelings manifested in the behaviour of the adolescents. Vágnerová (2012, p. 161) further states that "attraction, usually bound to attractiveness of the outer appearance or conduct, stimulates the tendency to establish a closer contact".

Strangely enough, the children do not realize at all what avalanche can be released by their "innocent" sending a single photograph. Most of the children, with just a few exceptions, did not see any risks in this behaviour. Although the most frequently given answer was abuse of the photographs, this answer was mainly given by the children not practising sexting for this very reason. The children practising sexting actively were rather afraid that the photographs might get into the hands of their parents of acquaintances. Thus the children do not perceive the risks and continue with sexting.

Sharing of "inappropriate" photographs and sexting itself is certainly affected by the contemporaries of the children. Vágnerová (2008) writes that what is important for the adolescent is the role assigned to them among people of the same age. The adolescent is willing to do anything for this role, including change of outer appearance, new values, standards, lifestyle. Even in our inquiry 7 of the 9 respondents stated that they had a friend or more friends publishing their intimate photographs on some of the social networks.

Answers to the research questions:

1. If adolescents possess any sexting experience, what sort?
Children do possess sexting experience. This experience includes sending intimate photographs over their mobile phones or over the internet and experience in uploading these photographs on various social networks on the internet.

2. Do teenagers perceive the risks connected with this phenomenon?

Yes and no. Children sexting actively do not perceive the risks, taking sexting as a form of entertainment without thinking that they might be harmed by that in any way. On the other hand the children not practising sexting believe this behaviour to be undesirable and thus dangerous, for the other party might abuse their photographs.

Finally please allow a couple of remarks on this issue:
• Children having ever sent their intimate photograph to any person are likely to later publish these photographs on one of the social networks.
• Regarding the growing number of children having their own mobile phone with a camera and internet connection the percentage of sexting children is likely to grow in future.
• The opinion on sexting change in the course of maturation of every individual. The older the child the more sensible its opinion on sexting.

In the Czech Republic there are a number of projects involving preventive lectures and educational campaigns (such as www.e-bezpeci.cz, www.esynergie.cz, or some projects of the Police of the Czech Republic). Nevertheless the authors of this article believe that regarding seriousness of this phenomenon and the trends in the modern society targeted education should be paid more attention. We also suggest to include this issue in education of social workers and school teachers for them to be able to provide high-standard and timely assistance to the children and their parents.

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ANNEX 1

Scenario of questions for semi-structures interview

The first group of questions

1. Do you have a mobile phone with an inbuilt camera? Do you use the camera?

2. Do you have a profile on any of the social networks (Facebook, Lidé, Libimseti)? For about how long?

3. Do you have your parents added among your friends on any social network, if they have an account there? Why yes and why not?

The second group of questions

1. Do you know what sexting is? Have you ever heard about this term? What do you think it might mean?

2. Do you thing that sexting can be dangerous? Why do you think it may or may not be?

3. Can you think of any risks of such a behaviour? If not, never mind.

4. Can you see any difference between sexting and pornography? Just yes or no will suffice.

The third group of questions

1. Have you ever sent anybody your photo where you are naked, by phone, e-mail, or internet? Was it your own initiative or a request of the other party? What was your feeling about it, were you afraid that the photo might get to unauthorised hands? For example your parents, teachers ...?

2. Do you send by your mobile phone, do you publish photographs online showing your naked body? Now I even think a photo where you are in your lingeries. Why do you do that? Do you believe it common among people of the same age as you or do you consider it something unacceptable? If not, why do you avoid this activity, and what do you think about it?

3. Have you made any such photos freely accessible on any social network? Do you think you will be more popular thanks to these photos, including among the opposite sex? If you do not have such photos on FB yourself, do you have anybody among your friends who do have them there? Why do you think your friends place these photos on the internet?

4. If you have your parents among your friends and practise sexting, do you care that your parents may see such a photo when you publish it? Have you ever considered selecting for any photograph the option to exclude access to it for a certain group of people or certain individuals?

5. What would you think about a stranger having your photos in his mobile phone o computer?