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**Reference:**

Van Ouytsel Joris, Walrave Michel, Lu Yu, Temple Jeff R., Ponnet Koen.- The Associations between substance use, sexual behavior, deviant behaviors and adolescents' engagement in sexting : does relationship context matter?  
Journal of youth and adolescence - ISSN 0047-2891 - 47:11(2018), p. 2353-2370  
Full text (Publisher's DOI): <https://doi.org/10.1007/S10964-018-0903-9>  
To cite this reference: <https://hdl.handle.net/10067/1554600151162165141>

**The Associations Between Substance Use, Sexual Behavior, Deviant Behaviors and Adolescents' Engagement in Sexting: Does Relationship Context Matter?**

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**Short title:** Sexting – does context matter?

# **The Associations Between Substance Use, Sexual Behavior, Deviant Behaviors and Adolescents' Engagement in Sexting: Does Relationship Context Matter?**

## **Abstract**

While prior research has identified multiple associations between engagement in sexting and risky behaviors, most existing studies do not take into account the contexts in which sexting occurs. The present study extends prior research by examining whether the associations between adolescents' sexting behavior and engagement in substance use, sexual behaviors, and deviant behaviors differ depending on the relational context (within or outside of a romantic relationship) in which young people engage in sexting. Results from a survey of 1187 secondary school students (61.3% girls,  $n = 728$ ) between 16 and 22 years old ( $M = 17.82$  years;  $SD = .88$ ) revealed that sexting with a romantic partner is not a significant marker of engagement in risk behaviors. However, single youth who engage in sexting outside of a romantic relationship are more likely to report substance use, relative to their non-sexting counterparts. These findings underscore the need to use more nuanced measures to investigate sexting and for sexual education initiatives to integrate messages about substance use.

*Keywords:* sexting; risk behaviors; adolescents; internet and abuse

## Introduction

Adolescence is a period of identity development and sexual exploration, and generally involves the initial development of romantic relationships (Collins, Welsh, & Furman, 2009). Digital media offers adolescents with additional venues through which they can explore, develop, sustain, and experiment with their romantic and sexual relationships. Through sexting, the sending of self-made sexually explicit photographs, adolescents can “construct and present their sexual selves” (Šmahel & Subrahmanyam, 2014; p. 71). A recent meta-analysis found that 14.8% of youth have sent a sexting image, with a 95% confidence interval between 12.8% and 16.8%. The mean worldwide prevalence for receiving sexting images was around 27.4%, with a 95% confidence interval between 23.1% and 31.7% (Madigan, Ly, Rash, Van Ouytsel, & Temple, 2018).

Sexting has been conceptualized differently across studies, which makes it difficult to compare findings (Van Ouytsel, Walrave, & Ponnet, 2018a). Some studies have defined sexting as the sending of sexually explicit text messages *and* self-made sexually explicit pictures (e.g., Dake, Price, Maziarz, and Ward 2012; Houck et al. 2014; Rice et al. 2012). Combining two distinct behaviors (e.g., writing a sexually explicit text versus taking a photograph) with arguably different degrees of risk within one item could muddle the accuracy of the found associations. Other researchers, therefore, define sexting exclusively as the sending of self-made sexually explicit pictures (e.g., Temple & Choi 2014; Mitchell et al. 2012). In this study, we adopt a narrow definition which is limited to the sending of images, as the risks of reputational damage after the unauthorized distribution of self-made sexually explicit pictures are arguably higher than with the sending of text-only messages (Van Ouytsel, Walrave, Ponnet, & Heirman, 2015).

Sexting may be considered a risky behavior, as the images can be forwarded to others who were not intended as the receivers. This can lead to reputational damage or bullying (Van

Ouytsel, Walrave, & Van Gool, 2014). Given these potential risks, several studies have focused on the associations between adolescents' sexting and known risk behaviors. This line of research has found that sexting is associated with engagement in a variety of risky behaviors, such as substance use, sexual (risk) behaviors, and deviant behaviors (Temple & Lu, 2018).

The research into the (health) risk behaviors associated with sexting is important for practice, as inquiring about adolescents' engagement in sexting could be used to assess whether they are also more prone to be involved in risk behaviors more generally (Ybarra & Mitchell, 2015). This area of research can also contribute to our theoretical understanding of the phenomenon. The associations between sexting and risk behaviors can be expected from the theoretical lens of problem behavior theory (Jessor, 2014), which hypothesizes that problem and risk behaviors share similar underlying individual and ecological risk factors. Furthermore, the associations between sexting and risk behaviors by adolescents can be further explained from a lifestyle-routine activities theory perspective, as engaging in a deviant or risky lifestyle could increase the risk of becoming a victim of online types of violence (i.e., sexting under pressure or other sexting incidents) (Wolfe, Marcum, Higgins, & Ricketts, 2016).

### **Associations between Adolescent Sexting and Risk Behaviors**

A first area of research on the associations between adolescents' sexting and risk behaviors investigates how adolescents' engagement in sexting is associated with sexual behaviors, and sexual risk behaviors. Longitudinal research established a relationship between asking for a sexting message, sending a sexting message, and sexual behavior over time (Temple & Choi, 2014). Sending sexually explicit text messages has also been associated with subsequent sexual behaviors (Brinkley, Ackerman, Ehrenreich, & Underwood, 2017). Cross-

sectional studies found that adolescents' engagement in sexting is linked with involvement in different types of sexual behavior (ranging from oral sex to vaginal or anal sex) (Houck et al., 2014; Ybarra & Mitchell, 2014; Rice et al., 2018). Furthermore, the sending of self-made sexually explicit pictures among adolescents has been cross-sectionally associated with sexual risk behaviors, including having a higher average number of sexual partners in the year prior to the study (Ybarra & Mitchell, 2014; Temple et al., 2012), using alcohol or drugs before sex (Temple et al., 2012), and failure to use a condom during the last sexual intercourse (Rice et al., 2018; Rice et al., 2012). Longitudinal studies produced mixed results with one study not finding any associations between sending self-made sexually explicit photographs and sexual risk behaviors (Temple & Choi, 2014) and another finding an association between sending sexually explicit text messages and early sexual debut, having had multiple sexual partners, and substance use prior to sexual intercourse (Brinkley et al., 2017).

Using a broad definition of sexting that encompassed the sending of sexually explicit text messages and self-made images, Dake et al. (2012) found that sexting was associated with being a victim of bullying and cyberbullying. West et al. (2014) found an association between sending and receiving sexually explicit text messages and cyberbullying victimization among adolescent girls (West et al., 2014). By applying a deviance framework to investigate sexting, other studies have focused on the links between adolescents' sexting and deviant behavior such as delinquency (Dake et al., 2012; Lee, Moak, & Walker, 2016). Lee et al. (2016) found a link between sexting and deviant behavior (a sum score of different delinquent behaviors). However, the behaviors that were assessed to measure deviant behavior ranged from health risk behaviors such as "drinking" or "smoking" to more severe deviant behaviors such as "stealing money" or "having sex for money". As such, the severity of these items varied and could have skewed the results.

Engagement in sexting has also been linked to adolescents' substance use. Dake et al. (2012) found that broadly defined sexting behavior was associated with cigarette smoking, marijuana use, and alcohol use (i.e., alcohol use in the 30 days prior to the study, and heavy episodic drinking). Temple et al. (2014) found an association between the sending of self-made sexually explicit pictures and a composite question measuring whether the respondent had ever used "alcohol, marijuana, or other illicit substances" (Temple et al. 2014). In a European study, Ševčíková (2016) found an association between alcohol use and a broad measure of sexting, defined as "sending or posting a sexual message" (Ševčíková, 2016, p. 158).

Studies vary in how risk behaviors like substance use and delinquency are measured. Some studies investigate the associations between sexting and individual risk behaviors (e.g., Dake et al., 2012), while others use composite scores to assess different risk behaviors (e.g., combining several substance use items, such as alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs into one measure; Temple et al., 2014). These differences in measurement cloud our understanding of the specific risk behaviors that sexting may be associated with.

### **The Importance of Sexting Context**

Previous studies investigating the associations between sexting and risk behavior do not consider contextual factors for engagement in sexting, such as differences in sexting partner types (Barrense-Dias, Berchtold, Surís, & Akre, 2017). From a theoretical perspective, the Differential Susceptibility to Media Effects Model (Valkenburg & Peter, 2013) underscores the importance of social contexts in reinforcing or overriding "dispositionally and developmentally induced media preferences and effects" (Valkenburg & Peter, 2013, p. 234). Several scholars have argued that the link between sexting and risk behavior might differ when taking into account the relationship context in which the messages were sent (Barrense-

Dias et al., 2017; Van Ouytsel, Walrave, & Ponnet, 2018a), e.g., whether sexting occurred within or outside of a romantic relationship. This study will account for the relationship context in which sexting takes place.

A potential risk associated with sexting is that the picture might be forwarded or shown to others without consent (Lippman & Campbell, 2014). The perceived likelihood of this happening could depend on the context in which the sexting behavior takes place. It could be argued, for instance, that sexting might constitute less of a risk when the picture is sent within a romantic relationship, in which more trust is established as opposed to sexting outside of a romantic relationship, where the risk of unauthorized distribution of the sexting pictures might be relatively higher (Van Ouytsel, Ponnet, Walrave, & d'Haenens, 2017). Engagement in sexting has been associated with sensation seeking (Van Ouytsel, Van Gool, Ponnet, & Walrave, 2014) and impulsivity (Temple et al., 2014). More specifically, Van Ouytsel et al. (2017) found that engagement in sexting outside of a romantic relationship was uniquely influenced by the perceptions of thrill and excitement that were associated with the behavior, whereas such a relationship was absent for sexting within the context of a romantic relationship. Youth who engage in sexting outside of a romantic relationship might therefore be more risk seeking than those who send self-made sexually explicit photographs within a romantic relationship. Consequently, it can be hypothesized that the associations between sexting and known risk behaviors might differ when taking into account the intended recipient.

In our analyses, we will control for gender, age, sexual orientation, living arrangement, smartphone ownership, amount of social networking site use, and subscription to a mobile data plan, as these control variables might be associated with sexting. For instance, a review of the literature by Klettke, Hallford, and Mellor (2014) found that the results of previous studies with regard to the relationship between gender and the sending of sexually explicit



images among adolescents are mixed. Some studies found no gender differences and others found that female adolescents were more likely to send sexting messages than their male counterparts. Several previous studies found a significant relationship between age and sending sexting images, with older adolescents being more likely to send sexting images than younger adolescents (Houck et al., 2014; Rice et al., 2012; Wood, Barter, Stanley, Aghtaie, & Larkins, 2015; Ybarra & Mitchell, 2014). Previous studies also found that young people who identified as non-heterosexual were more likely to have engaged in sexting than those who did not identify as such (Rice et al., 2014; Rice et al., 2012; Ybarra & Mitchell, 2014). Results on the relationship between family situation and adolescents' engagement in sexting are equivocal, with one study finding no significant relationship (Van Ouytsel, Van Gool, Ponnet, & Walrave, 2014) and another finding a significant association between engagement in sexting and parental marital status (Vanden Abeele, Campbell, Eggermont, & Roe, 2014). Campbell and Park (2014) found a marginally significant association between using mobile internet on their cell phone and adolescents' sending of sexting images or videos. They also found significant relationships between having contact with peers over the cell phone and engagement in sexting behaviors.

### **The Current Study**

The results of previous research on the associations between sexting and risk behaviors have been muddled by the use of broad definitions of sexting behavior, the use of composite measures to assess risk behaviors, and by not accounting for contextual dynamics in which sexting takes place. With respect to the latter, there are many contexts that could be considered when taking into account the associations between sexting and risk behaviors. The goal of the current study is to investigate the distinct associations between sexting, defined herein as the sending of self-made sexually explicit images, and risk behaviors while taking

into account whether they were sent within or outside of a romantic relationship. The main hypothesis is that fewer associations will exist between risk behaviors and sexting within a romantic relationship relative to sexts sent outside of a romantic relationship.

## **Methods**

### **Sample and Procedures**

Participants in this study were drawn from the *Teen Digital Dating Study* conducted from March to May 2015, in which 1235 students from 7 secondary schools in the Dutch-speaking community of Belgium were enrolled. From every school, all classes from the last two years of secondary education participated. In one vocational school, classes from the additional seventh year of vocational education were also enrolled. Because some students failed to complete the questionnaire adequately, the final dataset contained information on 1187 students between 16 and 22 years old. Students received an information letter describing the purpose of the study and the survey. The participants were assured that their answers would remain anonymous and that they could skip questions or withdraw their participation at any time. The contact information of the researchers was included in the information letter in case that the respondents would have additional questions or would like to be informed about the results of the study. The letter also contained the addresses of two non-profit organizations that provide hotlines where teenagers can get free information and advice about issues surrounding internet use, romantic relationships, and sexuality. To enhance the feelings of privacy, students were asked to return their completed survey in a sealed envelope. The written consent of the schools' principals was obtained and the students provided informed assent. The study's protocol and the consent procedures were approved by the Ethical Committee of the University of Antwerp.

## **Measures**

The questionnaire focused on adolescents' sexting and the use of digital media within romantic relationships. The items concerning substance use, sexual behavior, physical violence and delinquency were adapted from the 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015).

### **Adolescent sexting behavior.**

Sexting behavior was measured with two single-item questions. The first question assessed sexting within the context of a romantic relationship. Respondents who had indicated that they were in a romantic relationship ( $n = 466$ ; 39.3%) were asked how often they had sent a "sexually explicit picture (naked or half-naked)" of themselves to their current romantic partner through the internet or their mobile phone in the six months prior to the study, on a scale ranging from 0 = *never* to 4 = *very often*. The second question, assessing sexting outside of a romantic relationship, was constructed by replacing "romantic partner" with "someone else than a romantic partner" and was asked to all respondents.

### **Smoking.**

#### ***Having ever tried a cigarette.***

The respondents were asked whether they had ever tried a cigarette, even one or two puffs" (yes/no) ( $n_{\text{yes}} = 640$ ; 54.1%).

#### ***Amount of cigarettes used in the past 30 days.***

If the respondents provided an affirmative answer on the question about whether they had ever tried a cigarette, the amount of days that they had smoked in the 30 days prior to the

study (*the frequency of smoking*) was also assessed, using a 7-point scale (0 = 0 day; 1 = 1 day; 2 = 2 to 5 days; 3 = 6 to 9 days; 4 = 10 to 19 days; 5 = 20 to 29 days; 6 = All 30 days) ( $M = 1.81$ ;  $SD = 2.22$ ).

## **Alcohol use.**

### ***Having ever tried alcohol.***

Respondents were asked if they had “ever tried alcohol” (yes/no) ( $n_{\text{yes}} = 1082$ ; 91.2%). The following examples of alcoholic products were provided to the respondents “beer, wine, sparkling wine, gin, cocktails, gin-tonic.”

### ***Age first tried alcohol.***

If the respondents endorsed the above question, they were also asked about the age at which they had their first drink (i.e., more than just a taste or a sip) on a scale of 1 = 8 years old or younger to 6 = 17 years old or older ( $M = 4.41$ ;  $SD = .84$ ).

### ***Amount of days alcohol consumed in the past 30 days.***

Respondents who had tried alcohol were also asked about the amount of days they had drunk at least one glass during the past 30 days, using a 7-point scale (0 = 0 day; 1 = 1 day; 2 = 2 to 5 days; 3 = 6 to 9 days; 4 = 10 to 19 days; 5 = 20 to 29 days; 6 = All 30 days) ( $M = 1.92$ ;  $SD = 1.11$ ).

### ***Heavy episodic drinking.***

Respondents who had tried alcohol were asked how many days they had engaged in heavy episodic drinking in the 30 days prior to the survey (defined as consuming more than 5 drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours), on a 7-point scale (0 = 0 days; 1 = 1 day;

2 = 2 days; 3 = 3 to 5 days; 4 = 6 to 9 days; 5 = 10 to 19 days; 6 = 20 or more days) ( $M = 1.19$ ;  $SD = 1.35$ ).

## **Marihuana use.**

### ***Ever tried marihuana.***

Respondents were asked if they had ever tried cannabis/ marihuana /pot (yes/no) ( $n_{\text{yes}} = 408$ ; 34.4%).

### ***Amount of times marihuana consumed in the past 30 days.***

If the respondents had ever tried marijuana, they were also asked how often they used marijuana in the 30 days prior to the survey, on a 7-point scale (0 = 0 times; 1 = 1 time; 2 = 2 to 5 times; 3 = 6 to 9 times; 4 = 10 to 19 times; 5 = 20 to 39 times; 6 = 40 times or more) ( $M = 1.31$ ;  $SD = 1.68$ ).

## **Sexual behavior and sexual risk behavior.**

### ***Ever had sexual contact.***

Respondents were asked whether they ever had sexual contact (yes/no) ( $n_{\text{yes}} = 691$ ; 59.1%).

### ***Age of first sexual contact.***

Respondents who have had sexual contact were asked about the age during which they had sexual contact for the first time on a scale from 1 = 11 years old or younger to 7 = 17 years or older ( $M = 5.37$ ;  $SD = 1.16$ ).

### ***Amount of sexual partners.***

Sexually active respondents were also asked about the number of sexual partners during their lifetime ranging on a scale from 1 = 1 person to 6 = 6 or more people ( $M = 2.26$ ;  $SD = 1.50$ ).

***Use of alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse.***

Sexually active respondents were asked whether they had used alcohol or drugs at the last time they had sexual intercourse (yes/no) ( $n_{\text{yes}} = 80$ ; 11.6%).

***Unsafe sexual intercourse.***

Sexually active respondents were asked whether they had unsafe sex at the last sexual intercourse (e.g., not using protection when this was necessary) (yes/no) ( $n_{\text{yes}} = 187$ ; 27.1%).

**Deviant behaviors.**

***Involvement in physical fights.***

To measure involvement in physical fights, participants were asked to indicate on a 8-point scale “how often they had been involved in a fight” in the six months prior to the study (0 = 0 times; 1 = 1 time; 2 = 2 or 3 times; 3 = 4 or 5 times; 4 = 6 or 7 times; 5 = 8 or 9 times; 6 = 10 or 11 times; 7 = 12 or more times) ( $M = .19$ ;  $SD = .71$ ). Because participants rarely endorsed this behavior, this item was recoded into a dichotomous variable with 0 = *not having engaged in the behavior* and 1 = *having engaged in the behavior* ( $n = 128$ ; 10.8% having engaged in this behavior).

***Vandalism.***

Vandalism was defined as “consciously damaging someone else’s property (think about graffiti spraying, damaging garbage cans, lampposts, benches or other street

furniture...”). Participants indicated how often they had engaged in this behavior on a 4-point scale (0 = 0 times; 1 = 1 time; 2 = 2 to 3 times; 3 = 4 or more times) ( $M = .13$ ;  $SD = .47$ ). As with fighting, we recoded vandalism into a dichotomous variable ( $n_{\text{yes}} = 106$ ; 8.9% having engaged in this behavior).

### **Bullying victimization.**

Respondents were asked whether they had been “bullied in real life” in the six months prior to the survey on a scale from 0 = *never* to 4 = *very often* ( $M = .26$ ;  $SD = .60$ ). In line with previous conceptualizations (Olweus, 1999), bullying was defined in the survey as “Intentionally hurting or causing damage to someone that you know. People who bully, say more than once hurtful things. They have the intent to make others feel bad. Who gets bullied has difficulties to defend himself. It is not considered bullying if friends tease each other or if they are arguing with each other”. Bullying was recoded into a dichotomous variable ( $n_{\text{yes}} = 220$ ; 18.5% reported bullying victimization).

### **Cyberbullying victimization.**

To measure cyberbullying, respondents were asked whether they had been bullied by someone through the internet or the mobile phone) ( $M = .12$ ;  $SD = .42$ ) in the six months prior to the survey on a 5-point scale anchored by 0 = *never* and 4 = *very often*. Cyberbullying victimization was also recoded into a dichotomous variable ( $n_{\text{yes}} = 107$ ; 9.0% reported cyberbully victimization).

### **Control variables.**

#### ***Gender.***

Participants indicated whether they were male or female (61.3% female,  $n = 728$ ).

### ***Age.***

Age was derived by subtracting the participants' self-reported birth year from the year in which the study was conducted ( $M = 17.82$  years;  $SD = .88$ ).

### ***Sexual orientation.***

Sexual orientation was measured by letting participants indicate whether they identified as predominantly heterosexual, equally heterosexual and homosexual, or predominantly homosexual ( $n = 1136$ ; 95.9% identifying as predominantly heterosexual;  $n = 48$ ; 4.1% identifying as bi- or predominantly homosexual).

### ***Living arrangement.***

Participants were asked to indicate their living arrangement from a list of 7 options (0 = *I live with my mother and father*; 1 = *I live with my father and his new partner*; 2 = *I live with my mother and her new partner*; 3 = *I live with my mother*; 4 = *I live with my father*; 5 = *I alternate between living with my father and mother*; 6 = *other*). Living arrangement was recoded into 1) living with both parents ( $n = 803$ , 67.7%) and 2) other type of living situation ( $n = 383$ , 32.3%).

### ***Smartphone ownership.***

Participants were asked to indicate whether they owned a smartphone, defined as “a phone with which you can surf the internet” (yes/no) ( $n = 1091$ ; 91.8% owns a smartphone).

### ***Mobile data plan.***



Participants were asked whether they had a cell phone plan that allowed them to use the internet (3G or 4G) (yes/no) ( $n = 874$ ; 73.8% had a subscription to a mobile data plan).

#### ***Amount of social networking site use.***

Participants were asked to indicate the amount of times they visit social networking sites on average (0 = *Never*; 1 = *Monthly*; 2 = *Weekly*; 3 = *A couple of days per week*; 4 = *Once every day*; 5 = *2 – 3 times a day*; 6 = *4 – 5 times a day*; 7 = *6 – 7 times a day*; 8 = *more than 7 times a day*) ( $M = 6.02$ ;  $SD = 1.72$ ).

#### ***Length of the romantic relationship.***

For students who indicated that they were in a romantic relationship ( $n = 466$ ; 39.3%), the length of the relationship was obtained and used as a control variable within the analyses focusing on sexting within romantic relationship. Romantic relationship length was measured on a 6-point scale (0 = *less than a week*; 1 = *1-2 weeks*; 2 = *2-4 weeks*; 3 = *1-3 months*; 4 = *3-6 months*; 5 = *more than 6 months*) ( $M = 4.22$ ;  $SD = 1.20$ ). The relationships between the control variables and the dependent variables are displayed in Table 1.

\*insert Table 1 about here\*

#### **Statistical Analysis**

Data were analyzed using SPSS for Windows v24.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY). List wise deletion was used for our analyses. Because we used a more strict definition of sexting behavior and a wider range of risk behaviors than previous research, we first assess the associations between risk behaviors, health risk behaviors, and sexting among adolescents who have and have not engaged in this behavior using logistic regressions. This approach allows us to extend previous studies, which were limited by the use of composite measures for

sexting and risk behaviors. A sum score was made of the variables that assessed engagement in sexting within and outside of a romantic relationship ( $n = 221$ ; 18.7% had engaged in sexting) and was used as the dependent variable in the logistic regressions. The risk behaviors were treated as independent variables. We used multiple tests for each independent variable. The odds ratios, adjusted (aOR) for the control variables, are reported in Table 2.

In a second step, we conducted the same analyses distinguishing relational contexts of sexting by 1) testing the model for sexting within a romantic relationship among participants who indicated being in a romantic relationship (see Table 3) and 2) testing the same model for sexting outside of a romantic relationship among those indicated not being in a romantic relationship (see Table 4). All reported odds ratios are adjusted (aOR) for the control variables. Note that it is possible that students have a romantic relationship and also have engaged in sexting outside of the romantic relationship. It would have been interesting to consider this as a third category and explore possible associations, however, this group was too small ( $n = 21$ ) for statistical testing. In order to avoid including these participants in both analyses they were removed from this and subsequent analyses.

In a final step, we compared the types of risk behaviors between 1) those who had engaged in sexting with their romantic partner and who indicated that they were in a romantic relationship at the time of the survey and 2) those who had engaged in sexting outside a romantic relationship and indicated that they were not in a romantic relationship at the time of the survey. A chi-square test was used for dichotomous variables and a t-test was used for ordinal variables to investigate significant differences between the two groups. A Fisher's exact test was used when the sample size was too small to perform a chi-square test. Results are presented in Table 5.

## **Results**

## **Control Variables Associated with Sexting**

As presented in Table 1, results of the logistic regression analyses for sexting, regardless of the type of romantic relationship, show that sexual orientation (OR: 3.14; 95% confidence interval CI: 1.65 – 6.00) and the amount of social networking site use (OR: 1.29; 95% CI: 1.16 – 1.44) were significantly associated with sexting behavior. Among the control variables for sexting with a romantic partner, sexual orientation (OR: 3.73; 95% CI: 1.01–12.7), social networking site (SNS) use (OR: 1.22; 95% CI: 1.03 – 1.45), and length of the romantic relationship (OR: 2.28; 95% CI: 1.56 – 3.33) were significantly associated with sexting. For the model on sexting images outside of a romantic relationship, sexual orientation (OR: 3.37; 95% CI: 1.43 – 7.96) and frequency of SNS use (OR: 1.43; 95% CI: 1.21 – 1.70) were significantly associated with sexting behavior. None of the other control variables were significantly related to sexting behavior in any of the three models.

## **The Associations between Adolescent Sexting and Risk Behaviors Regardless of Relational Context**

### **Substance use.**

As shown in Table 2, youth who ever tried a cigarette were significantly more likely to have sexted than their non-smoking counterparts (aOR: 2.71; 95% CI: 1.92 – 3.84). The average cigarette consumption in the 30 days prior to the study was not significantly linked with the sending of a sexting picture (aOR: .96; 95% CI: .88 – 1.05).

There was no significant association between having ever tried alcohol and sending a sext (aOR: 1.92; 95% CI: .92 – 3.99). However, youth who had tried alcohol at a younger age were significantly more likely to have sexted (aOR: .79; 95% CI: .65 – .96) as were youth who had consumed alcohol in the thirty days prior to the study (aOR: 1.26; 95% CI: 1.08 –

1.46) and who had engaged in heavy episodic drinking in the 30 days prior to the study (aOR: 1.22; 95% CI: 1.08 – 1.37).

Respondents who had ever tried marihuana were more likely to report that they had sexted (aOR: 2.09; 95% CI: 1.50 – 2.90) than those who reported never trying marihuana. Likewise, students who had recently used marihuana were more likely to have sent sexts (aOR: 1.18; 95% CI: 1.02 – 1.37), relative to those who had not recently used this substance.

\*insert Table 2 about here\*

### **Sexual behavior and sexual risk behavior.**

Youth with a history of sexual contact were significantly more likely to have sexted (aOR: 8.71; 95% CI: 5.33 – 14.23) than those with no history of sexual contact. Respondents who reported a younger age of first sexual contact (aOR: .81; 95% CI: .69 – .94) and youth who reported a higher amount of sexual partners were significantly more likely to have engaged in sexting (aOR: 1.21; 95% CI: 1.08 – 1.37). Adolescents who reported unsafe sex at their last sexual intercourse (aOR: 1.55; 95% CI: 1.06 – 2.28) were also significantly more likely to have engaged in sexting than those who did not report unsafe sex. There was no significant relationship between having used alcohol and drugs before the last sexual encounter and sending sexts (aOR: 1.12; 95% CI: .64 – 1.95).

### **Deviant behaviors and bullying victimization.**

There were no significant links between having been involved in a fight (aOR: 1.30; 95% CI: .81 – 2.09) or having committed vandalism (aOR: 1.42; 95% CI: .86 – 2.35) and sexting. However, youth who had reported victimization of bullying (aOR: 1.55; 95% CI:

1.07 – 2.25) and cyberbullying (aOR: 1.69; 95% CI: 1.04 – 2.73) were significantly more likely to have sexted than those who did not report (cyber)bullying victimization.

## **The Associations between Sexting among Adolescents in a Romantic Relationship and Risk Behaviors**

### **Substance use.**

As reported in Table 3, adolescents with a history of cigarette use were more likely to have sexted their romantic partners (aOR: 1.92; 95% CI: 1.09 – 3.38) than their non-smoking counterparts. However, significant associations did not emerge between the amount of cigarette use in the 30 days prior to the survey and engagement in sexting within a romantic relationship (aOR: .98; 95% CI: .85 – 1.12).

There were no relationships between sexting within a romantic relationship and having ever tried alcohol (aOR: .49; 95% CI: .18 – 1.36), having consumed alcohol on more days in the month prior to the study (aOR: 1.25; 95% CI: .98 – 1.59), the age of having first tried alcohol (aOR: .88; 95% CI: .64 – 1.20), or heavy episodic drinking (aOR: 1.17; 95% CI: .96 – 1.43).

Youth who ever tried marihuana (aOR: 1.28; 95% CI: .75 – 2.18) were not more likely to have sexted with a romantic partner than those who had not tried marihuana. There was, however, a significant relationship between reported marihuana use in the 30 days prior to the study and having engaged in sexting with a romantic partner (aOR: 1.36; 95% CI: 1.07– 1.74).

\*insert Table 3 about here\*

### **Sexual behavior and sexual risk behavior.**

There were no significant associations found between sexting and any of the assessed sexual behaviors, including sexual risk behaviors.

### **Deviant behaviors and bullying victimization.**

There were no significant associations between sexting and having been involved in fights (aOR: 1.46; 95% CI: .66 – 3.26), vandalism (aOR: .74; 95% CI: .30 – 1.84), or being victimized by bullying (aOR: 1.65; 95% CI: .91 – 3.00) or cyberbullying (aOR: 1.81; 95% CI: .83 – 3.94).

### **The Associations between Sexting and Risk Behaviors among Adolescents not in a Romantic Relationship**

#### **Substance use.**

As shown in table 4, single adolescents who had ever tried a cigarette were more likely to have sexted someone who was not a romantic partner (aOR: 3.03; 95% CI: 1.80 – 5.13) relative to their non-smoking counterparts. However, there were no significant associations between the amount of cigarette use in the 30 days prior to the survey and sexting outside of a romantic relationship (aOR: .96; 95% CI: .83 – 1.12).

Single adolescents who drank alcohol at a younger age were more likely to have sexted a non-romantic partner (aOR: .68; 95% CI: .51 – .92) than their non-drinking counterparts. Single respondents who engaged in heavy episodic drinking and who consumed alcohol on more days in the month prior to the study were more likely to engage in sexting, relative to those who did not participate in heavy episodic drinking (aOR: 1.30; 95% CI: 1.09 – 1.56) and drank alcohol on less days (aOR: 1.39; 95% CI: 1.01 – 1.75), respectively.

Single youth who reported a history of marihuana use were more likely to have sexted than those who had not tried marihuana (aOR: 2.85; 95% CI: 1.70 – 4.78). No significant

association emerged between the frequency of marijuana use and sexting outside of a romantic relationship (aOR: 1.11; 95% CI: .89 – 1.39).

\*insert table 4 about here\*

### **Sexual behavior and sexual risk behavior.**

Single youth with a history of sexual contact (aOR: 8.31; 95% CI: 4.58 – 15.08) or who reported more lifetime sexual partners (aOR: 1.22; 95% CI: 1.00 – 1.48) were more likely to have sexted. No significant associations emerged between sexting and age of first sexual contact, having used alcohol or drugs before having sex, or having unsafe sex.

### **Deviant behaviors and bullying victimization.**

No significant associations emerged between sexting and being involved in fights (aOR: 1.22; 95% CI: .58 – 2.55), vandalism (aOR: 1.11; 95% CI: .50 – 2.47), bullying victimization (aOR: 1.42; 95% CI: .79 – 2.55), and cyberbullying victimization (aOR: 1.78; 95% CI: .86 – 3.69).

### **Differences in Risk Behaviors between Adolescents Who Sexted Within a Romantic Relationship and Adolescents Who Sexted Outside of a Romantic Relationship**

#### **Substance use.**

As reported in table 5, adolescents who sexted their romantic partner did not differ significantly from single adolescents who had sexted someone other than a romantic partner with respect to having ever tried a cigarette ( $\chi^2(1) = .00, p = 1.00$ ), frequency of recent cigarette use ( $t(113.555) = .537, p = .59$ ), having ever tried marijuana ( $\chi^2(1) = .38, p = .54$ ), frequency of recent marijuana use ( $t(78) = .90, p = .37$ ), average age at which they had first tried alcohol ( $t(156) = 1.19, p = .24$ ), the frequency of recent alcohol use ( $t(156) = -.52, p = .61$ ), and the frequency of episodic heavy drinking ( $t(156) = -1.19, p = .23$ ).

### **Sexual behavior and sexual risk behavior.**

Youth who sexted a romantic partner were more likely to report a history of sexual contact compared to non-romantically involved youth who sexted outside of a romantic relationship ( $\chi^2(1) = 13.35, p = .00$ ). Single adolescents who were sexually active and who sexted had on average more sexual partners than those who engaged in sexting within a romantic relationship. This difference was, however, only marginally significant ( $t(143) = 1.93, p = .055$ ).

Single youth who sexted outside of a romantic relationship were more likely to have used alcohol or drugs prior to their most recent sexual encounter ( $\chi^2(1) = 5.23; p = .02$ ) compared to youth who sexted within a romantic relationship. There were no group differences with regards to the age of first sexual contact ( $t(143) = .79, p = .43$ ) and whether respondents had used protection during their last sexual encounter ( $\chi^2(1) = 1.07, p = .30$ ).

### **Conduct problems and bullying victimization.**

No significant between group differences emerged with regard to sexting, involvement in fights ( $\chi^2(1) = .05, p = .82$ ), vandalism ( $\chi^2(1) = .06, p = .80$ ), and bullying ( $\chi^2(1) = .13, p = .72$ ) or cyberbullying ( $\chi^2(1) = .00, p = 1.00$ ) victimization.

\*insert table 5 about here\*

### **Discussion**

During puberty, teenagers start to view and understand their bodies in sexual ways. For some adolescents, sexting can be a part of their developmental process and their needs for sexual experimentation (Thomas, 2018). Adolescent sexting is a risk behavior, as the images



could be forwarded or shown to others who were never intended to be the receiver. This could lead to bullying and reputational damage (Temple, 2015). Sexting, the sending of sexually explicit pictures has gained significant research attention over the past years (Van Ouytsel, Walrave, & Ponnet, 2018). One of the main areas in the field is how sexting relates to other risky behavior (Van Ouytsel et al., 2015). The extant research examining this link have been largely equivocal, perhaps owing to the fact that the studies did not consider contextual determinants. Indeed, following the Differential Susceptibility to Media Effects Model (Valkenburg & Peter, 2013), which states that some individuals are more susceptible to media effects than others and use media in different ways, contextual differences for individuals' sexting behaviors could be expected. Accounting for the different social dynamics in which sexting takes place might be important as they could have an impact on how sexting relates to known risk behaviors. To begin addressing this knowledge gap, we investigated whether the link between sexting and known risk behaviors differed based on relationship context.

Existing research on the link between sexting and risk behaviors has also been limited by the inconsistent ways sexting has been defined (Englander & McCoy, 2018). For the current study, we defined sexting as the sending of self-made sexually explicit pictures rather than the broad conceptualization of sending sexually explicit text messages *and* pictures. By not mixing behaviors with a varying degree of risk (i.e., sexually explicit text messages and images) as part of our outcome measure, we were able to better address the specific associations between the sending of self-made sexually explicit images and risk behaviors. Finally, as opposed to previous studies which often used composite scores for deviant behaviors, incorporating very diverse behaviors to assess the links between sexting and other types of problem behaviors, we focused on the associations between adolescents' engagement in sexting and specific, well-defined problems and health-risk behaviors (i.e., smoking, alcohol use, including problematic alcohol use, marijuana use, and sexual risk behaviors).

We found that a sizeable minority of our respondents ( $n = 221$ ; 18.6%) had engaged in sexting, with 7.3% of the total sample having done so within the context of a romantic relationship, 9.5% outside of the context of a romantic relationship and 1.8% having engaged in sexting in both relational contexts. Our prevalence rates are in line with those by Wood et al. (2015) who found, in a cross-cultural study in several European countries, that the prevalence of sending sexually explicit images ranged between 10.0% and 38.0%. They are also similar to the prevalence published in a recent meta-analysis, which found that 14.8% of youth worldwide had engaged in sexting (Madigan et al., 2018). In the remainder of the discussion, we first focus on the findings between general sexting (regardless of context) followed by the findings of separate analyses between sexting inside and outside the context of a romantic relationship.

### **General Adolescent Sexting and Substance Use**

In line with problem behavior theory (Jessor, 2014), which posits that risk behaviors share similar antecedents, we found multiple associations between risk behaviors and sexting. Similar to Temple and colleagues' (2014) study that found associations between sexting and a composite measure of lifetime substance use, our findings indicate that youth who have ever tried cigarettes or marijuana were more likely to sext than those who had not tried these substances. This finding is in line with a study by Dake et al. (2012) who found associations between substance use (marijuana, cigarette and alcohol use) and a broadly defined measure of sexting behavior (i.e., sending of sexually explicit text messages and pictures). As opposed to Dake et al. (2012) who used a broad definition of sexting, we did not find a significant relationship between smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days and engagement in sexting.

We also found that youth who reported heavy episodic drinking, consumed alcohol on more days, and had tried alcohol at a younger age were more likely to sext than their non-

substance using counterparts. This finding might be worrisome as consuming alcohol could lower adolescents' inhibitions and their ability to critically reflect on the risks and consequences associated with sexting (Van Ouytsel et al. 2015; Temple et al. 2014). Future longitudinal studies should further investigate extent to which adolescents' engagement in sexting occurs after alcohol consumption and, if so, whether it is more likely to lead to negative consequences such as the nonconsensual distribution of sexted pictures. The results further underscore the need for sexting prevention to be embedded in prevention efforts on healthy relationships that also target substance use prevention (Temple & Lu, 2018).

### **General Adolescent Sexting, Sexual Behavior, and Sexual Risk Behavior**

Similar to previous studies (Rice et al., 2018; Temple & Choi, 2014; Ybarra & Mitchell, 2014), we found that adolescents who had more previous sexual experiences were more likely to engage in sexting. Likewise, adolescents who had their first sexual contact at a younger age or had more sexual partners in their lifetime were more likely to have sent a sext. Similarly to findings of Dake et al. (2012) who found an association between non-use of contraceptives and a broad measure of sexting, we found that students who reported a history of unsafe intercourse at their last sexual encounter were more likely to report sexting. However, it might be that these findings would not hold when investigated longitudinally, as research by Temple and Choi (2014) found that sending self-made sexually explicit pictures was linked with sexual behaviors but not with sexual risk behaviors in the following year. More longitudinal research with more diverse samples is therefore warranted. The results of our study underscore the need for conversations about sexting and educational efforts to focus on the role of sexting within sexual behaviors and to discuss safe sexting behaviors within sexual and relationship education.

## **General Adolescent Sexting, Deviant Behaviors and Bullying Victimization**

That youth who reported being a victim of in-person bullying and cyberbullying were more likely to engage in sexting is consistent with research showing a link between cyberbullying victimization and engagement in risky internet behavior (Agaston, Kowalski, & Limber, 2012; Walrave & Heirman, 2011). It is also in line with cross-sectional research that found associations between broad conceptualizations of sexting, which included the sending of sexually explicit text messages, and bullying (Dake et al., 2012; West et al., 2014).

Longitudinal research is warranted to determine whether victimization of bullying and cyberbullying could lead to sexting or vice versa, as victims may be under pressure to engage in sexting, or sexted images are further distributed and lead to (cyber)bullying victimization. When talking to adolescents about sexting, practitioners could screen for (cyber)bullying victimization and vice versa, and discuss internet safety along with ways to avoid or safely engage in sexting behavior.

Contrary to Lee and colleagues (2016), who established associations between sexting and a general broad measure of deviant behaviors (ranging from smoking to having sex for money), our study did not find that youth who engaged in sexting were more involved in fighting or vandalism than those who did not sext. This latter finding further contributes to the notion that sexting may better be understood as a risk marker as opposed to a deviant behavior (Cooper, Quayle, Jonsson, & Svedin, 2016; Kosenko, Luurs, & Binder, 2017).

## **Sexting a Romantic Partner Within a Relationship**

We found that sexting was only minimally associated with risk behaviors with a romantic partner within the context of a romantic relationship. Indeed, we only found sexting to be related to having ever tried a cigarette and recent use of marijuana. Thus, at least within the context of a romantic relationship, sexting does not appear to be a strong indicator of

engagement in risk behaviors. Qualitative research indicates that youth who engage in sexting within a romantic relationship do so primarily to flirt and sustain intimacy with their partner; perhaps a form of intimate self-disclosure within romantic relationships (Van Ouytsel, Van Gool, Walrave, Ponnet, & Peeters, 2017). Consistent with research among adult samples (McDaniel & Drouin, 2015), sexting within adolescents' romantic relationships may be viewed as a normative behavior. In addition, sexting within a romantic relationship could be perceived as less risky which could further explain the absence of associations with risk behaviors in this context (Van Ouytsel, Walrave, & Ponnet, 2018b).

### **Sexting Outside of a Romantic Relationship**

Among adolescents not involved with a current partner, we identified several associations between sexting and the use of specific substances, including lifetime substance use and recent heavy episodic drinking. These findings are consistent with research among adults in which problematic alcohol use was indirectly related to sexual hook-ups through sexting (Dir, Cyders, & Coskunpinar, 2013). Additional research is warranted to examine whether these associations also exist among adolescents. The findings also emphasize again the need for healthy relationship education to integrate messages about substance use and to focus on multiple risk behaviors simultaneously (Wolfe et al., 2009).

Sexually active single youth were more likely to sext than were non-sexually active single youth. Sexters in this group, relative to their non-sexting counterparts, also reported more lifetime sexual partners. The link between sexting and sexual behaviors in this and multiple other studies indicates that these online and offline behaviors may co-occur (Kosenko et al., 2017). Notably, no significant relationships between sexting and sexual risk behaviors were found.

Prior research that did not take into account the context in which sexting takes place found that adolescents who engaged in sexting were more likely to score high on impulsivity (Temple et al., 2014) and sensation seeking (Van Ouytsel, Van Gool, et al., 2014). Given that sexting outside of a romantic relationship could be perceived as a more risky behavior, youth who engage in this form of sexting might also be more likely to engage in offline risk behavior (e.g., sensation seeking or impulsivity). Future research could investigate the personality characteristics of youth who engage in sexting within and outside of a romantic relationship. From a Differential Susceptibility to Media Effects model, we could expect that youth who seek out thrill and risky behavior, may have a heightened likelihood of sexting outside of a romantic relationship (Van Ouytsel, Ponnet, et al., 2017).

Future studies could also more deeply investigate how peer pressure and susceptibility to peer pressure might be related to associations between sexting outside of a romantic relationship and engagement in sexting among single adolescents. Previous research found that youth often perceived pressure when engaging in sexting, either from peers (Ringrose, Gill, Livingstone, & Harvey, 2012) or from their sexting partners (Drouin, Ross, & Tobin, 2015; Englander & McCoy, 2017). One study found that one of the primary sources of sexting pressure was found among girls who were not yet in an established romantic relationship, but who were engaging in sexting with a potential romantic partner (Englander, 2015). Peer pressure also plays an important role in adolescents' engagement in other risk behaviors, such as substance use (Onrust, Otten, Lammers, & Smit, 2016).

From a lifestyle-routine activities theory perspective the associations with substance use measures and engagement in sexting outside of a romantic relationship might be worrisome, as the theory would predict youth who engage in a risky lifestyle, are more likely to become a victim of a crime or abuse (Gover, 2004). Prior research has found that youth who engage in risk behaviors, such as alcohol use, are more likely to become victims of both

offline (Gover, 2004) and online forms of dating abuse (Melander & Hughes, 2018). Future research is needed to investigate whether single youth who engage in offline risk behaviors might also be at heightened risk to experience abusive forms of sexting such as having their sexting images forwarded or being pressured into engaging in sexting.

### **Does Relationship Context Matter?**

Contrary to our overall hypothesis, when directly comparing both contexts, our analyses revealed only minor differences between sexting inside and outside of a relationship. The only meaningful significant differences were found among sexual behaviors. We found that youth who had engaged in sexting within a romantic relationship were significantly more likely to have ever had sexual contact than those who engaged in sexting outside of a romantic relationship. This finding adds to the argument that sexting may be part of modern day relationships.

Differences were found with regard to sexual risk behaviors. Single youth who were sexually active and engaged in sexting outside of a romantic relationship reported, on average, more lifetime sexual partners than those who engaged in sexting within the context of a romantic relationship. Future research should use more fine-grained measures to differentiate between types of partners (e.g., in a committed versus a casual relationship) to investigate if and how hook-up behaviors and sexual behaviors among adolescents are linked with sexting behaviors outside of romantic relationships. Future studies could also investigate which role sexting plays within the initiation of sexual contact among some adolescents. Single youth who were sexually active and engaged in sexting outside the context of a romantic relationship had more often used alcohol or drugs prior to their last sexual contact than those who engaged in sexting with their current romantic partner. We did not find a significant difference in the use of protection at the last sexual encounter. These findings further

underscore the need for the integration of substance use prevention within sexual and relationship education.

### **Limitations and Directions for Future Research**

Some limitations of our study should be kept in mind when interpreting results. Because of its cross-sectional nature, causality cannot be inferred and we are unable to determine the directionality of the variables. The relationship between different types of risk behaviors and sexting might be the byproduct of an underlying variable (such as personality traits or parenting styles) or they might be indicative of a similar life-style pattern (Temple et al., 2014). The use of a convenience sample also limits the generalizability of our findings. Future studies will benefit by using alternative participant recruitment and data collection strategies in order to minimize sampling bias. Our reliance on self-report data may have resulted in some respondents to over- or underreported their engagement in sexting or risk behaviors. It should be noted that some participants might have engaged in sexting with their romantic partner prior to having formally established their romantic relationship. Although they might retrospectively score this behavior as sexting within a romantic relationship, it could be in some cases scored as sexting within a romantic relationship even though they were engaging in sexting outside of a romantic relationship.

Future studies could inquire whether adolescents were pressured to engage in sexting, or specify the degree of familiarity with the receiver (e.g., romantic partner, friend, someone they never met in person). Moreover, the motives for youth to sext (e.g., whether the pictures were meant to be serious or as a joke) could be investigated. Depending on their motivation for sexting, it might be associated with different risks and consequently, at-risk adolescents might be more likely to engage in the behavior (e.g., flirting, versus bonding within a romantic relationship). Another approach might be to take into account the quality and



strength of the relationship between the sender and the receiver of the sext. For example, one can argue that sexting within a committed relationship might be less risky than sending an image to a less committed partner. Furthermore, when analyzing adolescents' engagement in different contexts of sexting behavior, future research could focus on other social and personality related factors.

### **Conclusions**

Despite the boom in research on sexting and its associations with risk behaviors, we still have a long way to go in fully understanding the public health significance of this emerging behavior. By taking into account the context in which sexting occurs, this study extends prior research on sexting and risk behaviors. Sexting with a romantic partner is not a significant marker of engagement in other types of risk behaviors. However, single youth who engage in sexting outside of a romantic relationship, engage more in almost all forms of substance use, relative to their peers who do not sext. Sexting might also function as a marker of being sexually active, compared to single non-sexting peers. The results of our study underscore the need to apply a more nuanced approach to measuring sexting behavior by taking into account the contexts in which sexting occurs.

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**Table 1.** Control variables in relationship to the dependent variables.

Predictor	Sent a sexting picture		Sent a sexting picture within a romantic relationship		Sent a sexting picture outside of a romantic relationship	
	<i>B</i> (S.E.)	Exp ( <i>B</i> ) [95% CI]	<i>B</i> (S.E.)	Exp ( <i>B</i> ) [95% CI]	<i>B</i> (S.E.)	Exp ( <i>B</i> ) [95% CI]
Constant	-5.69 (1.68)	.00***	-4.97 (2.82)	.01	-7.06 (2.63)	.00*
Gender ( <i>female</i> )	.05 (.16)	1.05 [.76 – 1.45]	-.08 (.30)	.92 [.51 – 1.64]	-.11 (.25)	.90 [.55 – 1.46]
Age	.01 (.09)	1.01 [.85 – 1.20]	-.17 (.14)	.84 [.64 – 1.12]	.04 (.14)	1.04 [.79 – 1.36]
Sexual orientation	1.15 (.33)	3.14 [1.65 – 6.00]***	1.32 (.62)	3.73 [1.01 – 12.7]*	1.21 (.44)	3.37 [1.43 – 7.96]**
Living situation	.05 (.17)	1.05 [.76 – 1.46]	-.46 (.28)	.63 [.37 – 1.09]	.26 (.25)	1.30 [.79 – 2.15]
Smartphone ownership	.92 (.49)	2.52 [.96 – 6.64]	.89 (.82)	2.44 [.49 – 12.11]	.60 (.65)	1.82 [.51 – 6.46]
Mobile data plan	.33 (.22)	1.39 [.91 – 2.12]	-.43 (.36)	.65 [.32 – 1.32]	.37 (.32)	1.45 [.77 – 2.72]
SNS use	.26 (.05)	1.29 [1.16 – 1.44]***	.20 (.09)	1.22 [1.03 – 1.45]*	.36 (.09)	1.43 [1.21 – 1.70]***
Length of the romantic relationship			.82 (.19)	2.28 [1.56 – 3.33]***		

	Did not sent a sexting picture		Sent a sexting picture		aOR [95% CI]
	n	% / M [SD]	n	% / M [SD]	
<b>Ever tried a cigarette</b>					
<i>No</i>	467	51.2%	56	26.4%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	445	48.8%	156	73.6%	2.71 [1.92 – 3.84]***
<b>Amount of cigarettes (past 30 days)</b>	445	1.83 [2.24]	156	1.62 [2.10]	.96 [.88 – 1.05]
<b>Ever tried alcohol</b>					
<i>No</i>	90	9.9%	9	4.2%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	822	90.1%	203	95.8%	1.92 [.92 – 3.99]
<b>Age first tried alcohol</b>	807	4.45 [.84]	200	4.28 [.80]	.79 [.65 – .96]*
<b>Amount of days alcohol consumed (past 30 days)</b>	807	1.88 [1.11]	200	2.16 [1.12]	1.26 [1.08 – 1.46]**
<b>Heavy episodic drinking (past 30 days)</b>	807	1.11 [1.32]	200	1.45 [1.43]	1.22 [1.08 – 1.37]***
<b>Ever tried marihuana</b>					
<i>No</i>	627	68.8%	111	52.4%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	285	31.3%	101	47.6%	2.09 [1.50 – 2.90]***
<b>Amount of times marihuana use (past 30 days)</b>	285	1.23 [1.66]	101	1.43 [1.68]	1.18 [1.02 – 1.37]*
<b>Ever had sexual contact</b>					
<i>No</i>	440	48.2%	21	9.9%	1.00 (RG)

<i>Yes</i>	472	51.8%	191	90.1%	8.71 [5.33 – 14.23]***
<b>Age of first sexual contact</b>	462	5.44 [1.13]	186	5.12 [1.21]	.81 [.69 – .94]**
<b>Amount of sexual partners</b>	462	2.18 [1.43]	186	2.58 [1.67]	1.21 [1.08 – 1.37]***
<b>Alcohol/drug use before sex</b>					
<i>No</i>	409	88.5%	165	88.7%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	53	11.5%	21	11.3%	1.12 [.64 – 1.95]
<b>Had unsafe sex</b>					
<i>No</i>	348	75.3%	124	66.7%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	114	24.7%	62	33.3%	1.55 [1.06 – 2.28]*
<b>Amount of times involved in a fight</b>					
<i>No</i>	818	89.7%	182	85.8%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	94	10.3%	30	14.2%	1.30 [.81 – 2.09]
<b>Amount of times involved in vandalism</b>					
<i>No</i>	836	91.7%	186	87.7%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	76	8.3%	26	12.3%	1.42 [.86 – 2.35]
<b>Victim of cyberbullying</b>					
<i>No</i>	840	92.1%	182	85.8%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	72	7.9%	30	14.2%	1.69 [1.04 – 2.73]*
<b>Victim of bullying</b>					
<i>No</i>	760	83.3%	159	75.0%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	152	16.7%	53	25.0%	1.55 [1.07 – 2.25]*

\* $p \leq .05$ ; \*\* $p \leq .01$ ; \*\*\* $p \leq .001$

CI = Confidence Interval; RG = Reference Group; aOR = Odds Ratio adjusted for gender, age, sexual orientation, living arrangement, smartphone ownership, amount of social networking site use, and subscription to a mobile data plan

**Table 2.** Associations between substance use, sexual behavior, sexual risk behavior, deviant behaviors, and bullying victimization for youth who engage in sexting. The models are adjusted for gender, age, sexual orientation, living arrangement, smartphone ownership, amount of social networking site use, and subscription to a mobile data plan.

	<b>Sent a sexting picture within a romantic relationship</b>				<b>aOR [95% CI]</b>
	<b>No</b>		<b>Yes</b>		
	<b>n</b>	<b>% / M [SD]</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>% / M [SD]</b>	
<b>Ever tried a cigarette</b>					
<i>No</i>	130	38.7%	24	28.6%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	206	61.3%	60	71.4%	1.92 [1.09 – 3.38]*
<b>Amount of cigarettes (past 30 days)</b>	206	2.01 [2.32]	60	1.77 [2.42]	.98 [.85 – 1.12]
<b>Ever tried alcohol</b>					
<i>No</i>	14	4.2%	7	8.3%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	322	95.8%	77	91.7%	.49 [.18 – 1.36]
<b>Age first tried alcohol</b>	319	4.46 [.87]	75	4.33 [.81]	.88 [.64 – 1.20]
<b>Amount of days alcohol consumed (past 30 days)</b>	319	1.95 [1.11]	75	2.15 [1.15]	1.25 [.98 – 1.59]
<b>Heavy episodic drinking (past 30 days)</b>	319	1.10 [1.34]	75	1.33 [1.43]	1.17 [.96 – 1.43]
<b>Ever tried marihuana</b>					
<i>No</i>	207	61.6%	46	54.8%	1.00 (RG)

<i>Yes</i>	129	38.4%	38	45.2%	1.28 [.75 – 2.18]
<b>Amount of times marihuana use (past 30 days)</b>	129	1.24 [1.57]	38	1.66 [1.77]	1.36 [1.07– 1.74]*
<b>Ever had sexual contact</b>					
<i>No</i>	34	10.1%	2	2.4%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	563	89.9%	82	97.6%	2.25 [.50 – 10.18]
<b>Age of first sexual contact</b>	296	5.48 [1.11]	81	5.25 [1.13]	.90 [.70 – 1.15]
<b>Amount of sexual partners</b>	296	2.18 [1.42]	81	2.20 [1.63]	1.11 [.92 – 1.33]
<b>Alcohol/drug use before sex</b>					
<i>No</i>	279	94.3%	75	92.6%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	17	5.7%	6	7.4%	1.59 [.55 – 4.61]
<b>Had unsafe sex</b>					
<i>No</i>	215	72.6%	53	65.4%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	81	27.4%	28	34.6%	1.45 [.83 – 2.52]
<b>Involved in a fight</b>					
<i>No</i>	302	89.9%	72	85.7%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	34	10.1%	12	14.3%	1.46 [.66 – 3.26]
<b>Involved in vandalism</b>					

<i>No</i>	303	90.2%	76	90.5%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	33	9.8%	8	9.5%	.74 [.30 – 1.84]
<b>Victim of cyberbullying</b>					
<i>No</i>	306	91.1%	72	85.7%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	30	8.9%	12	14.3%	1.81 [.83 – 3.94]
<b>Victim of bullying</b>					
<i>No</i>	273	81.3%	62	73.8%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	63	18.8%	22	26.2%	1.65 [.91 – 3.00]

\* $p \leq .05$ ; \*\* $p \leq .01$ ; \*\*\* $p \leq .001$

CI = Confidence Interval; NC = Not Calculable; RG = Reference Group; aOR = Odds Ratio adjusted for gender, age, sexual orientation, living arrangement, smartphone ownership, amount of social networking site use, subscription to a mobile data plan, and relationship length

**Table 3.** Associations between substance use, sexual behavior, sexual risk behavior, deviant behaviors, and bullying victimization for youth who engage in sexting within a romantic relationship who reported being in a romantic relationship at the time of the study. The models are adjusted for gender, age, sexual orientation, living arrangement, smartphone ownership, amount of social networking site use, subscription to a mobile data plan, and relationship length.



	Sent a sexting picture outside of a romantic relationship				aOR [95% CI]
	No		Yes		
	n	% / M [SD]	n	% / M [SD]	
<b>Ever tried a cigarette</b>					
<i>No</i>	340	57.1%	24	28.6%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	255	42.9%	60	71.4%	3.03 [1.80 – 5.13]***
<b>Amount of cigarettes (past 30 days)</b>	255	1.68 [2.15]	60	1.55 [1.98]	.96 [.83 – 1.12]
<b>Ever tried alcohol</b>					
<i>No</i>	76	12.8%	0	0.0%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	519	87.2%	84	100.0%	NC
<b>Age first tried alcohol</b>	507	4.42 [.81]	83	4.18 [.80]	.68 [.51 – .92]*
<b>Amount of days alcohol consumed (past 30 days)</b>	507	1.85 [1.11]	83	2.24 [1.14]	1.39 [1.10 – 1.75]**
<b>Heavy episodic drinking (past 30 days)</b>	507	1.14 [1.33]	83	1.60 [1.40]	1.30 [1.09 – 1.56]**
<b>Ever tried marihuana</b>					
<i>No</i>	429	72.1%	42	50.0%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	166	27.9%	42	50.0%	2.85 [1.70 – 4.78]***

<b>Amount of times marihuana use (past 30 days)</b>	166	1.21 [1.72]	42	1.31 [1.67]	1.11 [.89 – 1.39]
<b>Ever had sexual contact</b>					
<i>No</i>	405	68.1%	17	20.2%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	190	31.9%	67	79.8%	8.31 [4.58 – 15.08]***
<b>Age of first sexual contact</b>	186	5.32 [1.19]	64	5.09 [1.22]	.85 [.66 – 1.01]
<b>Amount of sexual partners</b>	186	2.29 [1.50]	64	2.72 [1.59]	1.22 [1.00 – 1.48]*
<b>Alcohol/drug use before sex</b>					
<i>No</i>	149	80.1%	51	79.7%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	37	19.9%	13	20.3%	1.23 [.59 – 2.57]
<b>Had unsafe sex</b>					
<i>No</i>	141	75.8%	47	73.4%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	45	24.2%	17	26.6%	1.20 [.61 – 2.36]
<b>Involved in a fight</b>					
<i>No</i>	533	89.6%	73	86.9%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	62	10.4%	11	13.1%	1.22 [.58 – 2.55]
<b>Involved in vandalism</b>					
<i>No</i>	547	91.9%	75	89.3%	1.00 (RG)

<i>Yes</i>	48	8.1%	9	10.7%	1.11 [.50 – 2.47]
<b>Victim of cyberbullying</b>					
<i>No</i>	550	92.4%	72	85.7%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	45	7.6%	12	14.3%	1.78 [.86 – 3.69]
<b>Victim of bullying</b>					
<i>No</i>	501	84.2%	64	76.2%	1.00 (RG)
<i>Yes</i>	94	15.8%	20	23.8%	1.42 [.79 – 2.55]

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\* $p \leq .05$ ; \*\* $p \leq .01$ ; \*\*\* $p \leq .001$

CI = Confidence Interval; NC = Not Calculable; RG = Reference Group; aOR = Odds Ratio adjusted for gender, age, sexual orientation, living arrangement, smartphone ownership, amount of social networking site use, and subscription to a mobile data plan

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**Table 4.** Associations between substance use, sexual behavior, sexual risk behavior, deviant behaviors, and bullying victimization for youth who engage in sexting outside of a romantic relationship and who indicated that they were not in a romantic relationship at the time of the study. The models are adjusted for gender, age, sexual orientation, living arrangement, smartphone ownership, amount of social networking site use, and subscription to a mobile data plan.

	<b>Sent a sexting picture within a romantic relationship</b> n (% / M [SD]) <i>n = 87</i>	<b>Sent a sexting picture outside of a romantic relationship</b> n (% / M [SD]) <i>n = 113</i>	$\chi^2$ / t-value / Mann-Whitney U / Fisher's Exact Test
<b>Ever tried a cigarette</b> (No/Yes)	24 (28.6%) / 60 (71.4%)	24 (28.6%) / 60 (71.4%)	.000 ( $p = 1.00$ ) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Amount of cigarettes</b> (past 30 days)	60 (1.77 [2.42])	60 (1.55 [1.98])	.537 ( $p = .592$ ) <sup>b</sup>
<b>Ever tried alcohol</b> (No/Yes)	7 (8.3%) / 77 (91.7%)	0 (0.0%) / 84 (100.0%)	$p = .007$ <sup>c</sup>
<b>Age first tried alcohol</b>	75 (4.33 [.81])	83 (4.18 [.80])	1.191 ( $p = .236$ ) <sup>b</sup>
<b>Amount of days alcohol consumed</b> (past 30 days)	75 (2.15 [1.15])	83 (2.24 [1.14])	-.517 ( $p = .606$ ) <sup>b</sup>
<b>Binge drinking</b> (past 30 days)	75 (1.33 [1.43])	83 (1.60 [1.40])	-1.193( $p = .235$ ) <sup>b</sup>
<b>Ever tried marihuana</b> (No/Yes)	46 (54.8%) / 38 (45.2%)	42 (50.9%) / 42 (49.1%)	.382 ( $p = .537$ ) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Amount of times marihuana use</b> (past 30 days)	38 (1.66 [1.77])	42 (1.31 [1.67])	.903 ( $p = .369$ ) <sup>b</sup>
<b>Ever had sexual contact</b> (No/Yes)	2 (2.4%) / 82 (97.6%)	17 (20.2%) / 67 (79.8%)	13.352 ( $p = .000$ ) <sup>a</sup>

<b>Age of first sexual contact</b>	81 (5.25 [1.13])	64 (5.09 [1.22])	.789 ( $p = .431$ ) <sup>b</sup>
<b>Amount of sexual partners</b>	81 (2.20 [1.63])	64 (2.72 [1.59])	-1.933 ( $p = .055$ ) <sup>b</sup>
<b>Alcohol/drug use before sex (No/Yes)</b>	75 (92.6%) / 6 (7.4%)	51 (79.7%) / 13 (20.3%)	5.229 ( $p = .022$ ) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Had unsafe sex (No/Yes)</b>	53 (65.4%) / 28 (34.6%)	47 (73.4%) / 17 (26.6%)	1.071 ( $p = .301$ ) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Amount of times involved in a fight</b>	72 (85.7%) / 12 (14.3%)	73 (86.9%) / 11 (13.1%)	.050 ( $p = .822$ ) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Amount of times involved in vandalism</b>	76 (90.5%) / 8 (9.5%)	75 (89.3%) / 9 (10.7%)	.065 ( $p = .798$ ) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Victim of cyberbullying</b>	72 (85.7%) / 12 (14.3%)	72 (86.1%) / 12 (13.9%)	.000 ( $p = 1.00$ ) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Victim of bullying</b>	62 (73.8%) / 22 (26.2%)	64 (76.2%) / 20 (23.8%)	.127 ( $p = .722$ ) <sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> chi-square value; <sup>b</sup> t-value; <sup>c</sup> Fisher's Exact test

**Table 5.** Differences in substance use, sexual behavior, sexual risk behavior, deviant behaviors, and bullying victimization between youth who engage in sexting within a romantic relationship and indicated that they were in a romantic relationship at the time of the study and youth who engage in sexting outside of a romantic relationship and who indicated that they were not in a romantic relationship at the time of study.