

# Younger Grownup Use Of Sexting

Weisskirch and Delevi (2011) determined that the majority of adolescents expect sexting to enhance the relationship. Perkins et al. (2014) discovered that a majority of college students get 1-10 sexts, and often they occur in romantic relationships. Participants who were younger when they sex had more sexual partners, which suggests that sexting should not be a concern. Messer et al. (2013) found that young people engage in sexting and often engage in reciprocal sexting, which is the practice of receiving and sending messages after a sext has been sent. Sexting that was reciprocal was more common in romantic relationships, they found. Interestingly, women were more inclined to send sexts compared to men, and males were more likely to receive sexts than women. Van Ouytsel, Van Gool, Walrave, Ponnet, and Peeters (2017) also proved that females felt more pressured to sext compared to males, specifically to keep their spouses. Bergdall et al.

SEXTING