

Sexting among College Students in Africa: A Scoping Review of Prevalence, Risk Factors and Impact

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Table S1. Extracted data from reviewed studies.

Authors & Year/Country	Purpose of the study	Design	Population	Sample size	Type of sexting	Prevalence	Correlates	
							Predictor correlates	Outcome correlates
[19] Nigeria	To investigate the role of sexting in risky sexual behaviour among female students who own smartphones for social and educational purposes.	Cross-sectional	Undergraduate students Female, ≤18-30 years	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sending nude pictures Received a sext 	47.0% received sext 36.5% sent nudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of smartphones Age 18-22 are 84 times more likely Ethnicity Urhobo are 130.6 times more likely Low monthly allowance 1.7 and 7.2 times more likely. 	Risky sexual behaviour OR 1/4 2.504, p < 0.05
[34], Nigeria	To investigate the factors that predispose undergraduate students to sexting.	Cross-sectional survey	Undergraduate students 21≥25 years	385	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being male Sexual orientation, LGBT Age puberty 	-
[21], Kenya	To analyze how the use of smartphones interrelated with the exchange of sexually inclined messages in daily social life of middle level college	Qualitative	Undergraduate students 18-25 years	65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded explicit images and videos Communicating feelings of sexual stimulation and intention. Sexually charged text messages 	-	-	Negative outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyberbullying, damage of reputation Social shaming, Engagement in risky sexual behaviours

MLC students									
[36],Nigeria	To examines self-esteem, locus of control and types of courses as predictors of sexting among undergraduates.	Cross-sectional survey	Undergraduate students age range not provided Mean age 24.43years	300	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mental health and personality factorsLow self-esteem.	-	-
[20] Kenya	To explore how the regular usage of technology in the students' day to day activities as outlined in the routine activities theory exposed a suitable victim to a motivated offender hence making them susceptible to cyber dating abuse.	Cross-sectional	Undergraduate students 18-35 years	315	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sent sexual photo partner did not ask forPressure d to have sex or engage in sexual activities onlineShared intimate information without permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none">21.6% for being a victim general prevalence17.5% for perpetration.	-	-	-
[32], Nigeria	To determine social media use and the effect on sexual practices among undergraduate students in a private university in Southern Nigeria.	Cross-sectional survey	Undergraduate students 16-30 years	300	-	37.9%	-	-	-
[24], Kenya	To investigate sexting practice	Cross-sectional survey	Undergraduate Students 18-24 years	347	Sending of sexually	<ul style="list-style-type: none">57% sent sext	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Male	Sexters were 8 times more likely to	

	among students and identify the risky sexual behaviors associated with sexting among students n Machakos University					suggestive image/photo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 57.4% received a sext• 48% sent & received sext	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age- 22years and 23 years• Level of study 2nd year• Married, cohabiting & engaged	engage in early sexual intercourse P-value of 0.000 and odds ratio of 8.271
[39],Egypt	To determine the relationship of sexting behaviour with psychological distress.	Cross-sectional survey	University students 20-27 years	150	-	-	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Psychological disturbance of youth r = 0.259, N = 150, df= 149, p=0.001• Anxiety r = 0.223, N = 150, df= 149, p=0.003• Depression r = 0.204, N = 150, df= 149, p=0.006• Emotional Control r = 0.224, N = 150, df= 149, p=0.003
[25] Botswana	To investigate sexting behaviours among undergraduate students in Botswana	Cross-sectional	Undergraduate students	309	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Receive and send sexts messages• Send & receive sext photos	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 61.2% two-way sexters• 0.6% were senders only,• 23.6% were receivers only	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Having mothers educated at tertiary level• Ever received sexts• Alcohol use higher frequency of sexting• Drug use• Sexual activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Worry about their sexts being forwarded $\chi^2_1 = 32.1$, p = .000• Increase sexual partners OR = .20	
[29], Nigeria	To find out the prevalence and motivating factors for sexting	Cross-sectional survey	Undergraduate students 16 to 27 years	300	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sent a message that is sexual in nature• Posted a picture or video on their	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 84.3% posting a message with sexual content• 77% posted	-	-	

					among Nigerian youths and how informed these youths are of the negative consequences of sexting and portraying oneself online in a sexual way.		social media pages	picture considered to be sexual on their social media account	
[26] Kenya	To explore the experiences and perspectives of middle level college students in Nairobi, Kenya on how sexting messages are exchanged in transactional sexual relationships, with a focus on the role of sponsors.	Qualitative	Undergraduate Students 18-25 years	65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating and sharing sexually explicit/implicit text messages. • Sharing sexually nudes • Received naked photographs • Received text messages with very strong sexual language & words 	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dating a 'sponsor' or 'cougar' for economic gain. 	-