Objective: This study examined the extent to which ADHD was associated with risky sexual behaviors (RSBs) in a sample of 92 undergraduates with (n = 44) and without (n = 48) ADHD. Mother–child relationship quality was examined as a potential moderator.

Method: We conducted comprehensive assessments for ADHD and comorbid conditions and collected measures of RSB and mother–child relationship quality.

Results: Female students with ADHD were least likely to use condoms than males overall and females without ADHD. An interaction between ADHD and mother–child relationship quality accounted for significant variance in the number of past-year sexual partners, such that a high-quality relationship was protective only for students with ADHD. No other significant associations were found between ADHD and RSB.

Conclusion: Results suggest that female college students with ADHD are at risk for unprotected sex. Moreover, a positive mother–child relationship may be protective for college students with ADHD in relation to RSB.