

# SEX AND RELATIONSHIPS PROGRAM

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## CITATIONS FOR 2022 WILLING TO WAIT MS PARENT HANDBOOK

### 1. 80% Of Kent County high school students have not had sex.

Michigan Department of Education. "Michigan Profile for Healthy Youth: 2019-2020 Kent County," 2020. <https://mdoe.state.mi.us/schoolhealthsurveys/ExternalReports/CountyReportGeneration.aspx>.

Michigan Department of Education. "Michigan Profile for Healthy Youth: 2018-2019 Kent HS," 2019. <https://mdoe.state.mi.us/schoolhealthsurveys/ExternalReports/CountyReportViewer.aspx?key=bd67dd45-32c5-4e88-948d-be0e657784a7>. (Lower participation year, reported 20.5% of HS students had ever had intercourse.)

### 2. 65% Of Michigan high school students have not had sex.

"Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2019." *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*, MMWR, 69, no. 1 (2020). See Table 131 in [https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/2019\\_tables/pdf/2019\\_MMWR-SS\\_Tables.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/2019_tables/pdf/2019_MMWR-SS_Tables.pdf)

Kann, Laura, Tim McManus, William A Harris, Richard Lowry, David Chyen, Lisa Whittle, Jemekia Thornton, et al. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance —United States, 2017," MMWR. Surveillance Summaries, 67, no. 8 (2018): Table 134.

### 3. Parents are the single most influential factor.

Albert, B. "With One Voice 2012: America's Adults and Teens Sound Off About Teen Pregnancy." Washington, D.C: The National Campaign, 2012. <https://thenationalcampaign.org/resource/one-voice-2012>.

Kim, Christine. "Teen Sex: The Parent Factor." Backgrounder. Washington, D.C: The Heritage Foundation, October 7, 2008. <http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2008/10/teen-sex-the-parent-factor>.

### 4. Teens want their parents to talk with them about sex.

Albert, B. "With One Voice 2012: America's Adults and Teens Sound Off About Teen Pregnancy." Washington, D.C: The National Campaign, 2012. <https://thenationalcampaign.org/resource/one-voice-2012>.

Kim, Christine. "Teen Sex: The Parent Factor." Backgrounder. Washington, D.C: The Heritage Foundation, October 7, 2008. <http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2008/10/teen-sex-the-parent-factor>.

### 5. The adolescent brain is still in the process of developing.

Casey, B.J., Rebecca M. Jones, and Todd A. Hare. "The Adolescent Brain." *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 1124 (March 2008): 111–26. doi:10.1196/annals.1440.010.

National Institute of Mental Health. "The Teen Brain: Still Under Construction." Accessed December 5, 2016. <https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/publications/the-teen-brain-still-under-construction/index.shtml>.

Blakemore, Sarah-Jayne. *The Mysterious Workings of the Adolescent Brain*. TED: Ideas Worth Spreading. June, 2012. [https://www.ted.com/talks/sarah\\_jayne\\_blakemore\\_the\\_mysterious\\_workings\\_of\\_the\\_adolescent\\_brain](https://www.ted.com/talks/sarah_jayne_blakemore_the_mysterious_workings_of_the_adolescent_brain).

Blakemore, Sarah-Jayne. "THE ADOLESCENT BRAIN | Edge.org," June 5, 2012. [https://www.edge.org/conversation/sarah\\_jayne\\_blakemore-the-adolescent-brain](https://www.edge.org/conversation/sarah_jayne_blakemore-the-adolescent-brain).

## 6. 173,461 teens in the U.S. gave birth in 2019.

Martin, Joyce A., Brady E. Hamilton, Michelle J. K. Osterman, and Anne K Driscoll. "Births: Final Data for 2019," National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 70, no. Number 2 (March 23, 2021). <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr70/nvsr70-02-508.pdf>

See also:

Maddow-Zimet, Isaac, and Kathryn Kost. "Pregnancies, Births and Abortions in the United States, 1973–2017: National and State Trends by Age." Guttmacher Institute, March 2, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1363/2021.32709>.

Maddow-Zimet, Isaac, and Kathryn Kost. "Pregnancies, Births and Abortions in the United States, 1973–2017: National and State Trends by Age; Appendix Tables." Guttmacher Institute, March 2, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1363/2021.32709>.

## 7. Teenage pregnancy can cause financial hardships, lower educational levels, and fatherless homes.

This is a summary statement based on more specific data. One report, based on information from the population data published by the Census Bureau in September, 2011 made the following observations:

- "In 2010, the poverty rate among single-mother families with children under the age of six was 54.0 percent." (Page 3)

- "...in 2010, the poverty rate for single-mothers aged 18-24 was 67 percent..." (Page 4)

- "Children growing up in single-mother households experience higher rates of poverty than those growing up in married-couple households (46.9 percent versus 11.6 percent, in 2010." (Page 5)

Redd, Zakia, Tahilin Sanchez Karver, David Murphey, Kristin Anderson Moore, and Dylan Knewstubb. "Two Generations in Poverty: Status and Trends among Parents and Children in the United States, 2000-2010." *Child Trends Research Brief*. Washington, D.C.: Aspen Institute, November 2011. <http://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/2011-25DUPGenerationsInPoverty.pdf>.

Another report notes that "67% of teen mothers who moved out of their own families' household live below the poverty level," and "63% of teen mothers receive some type of public benefits within the first year after their children were born."

"Why It Matters: Teen Childbearing, Education, and Economic Wellbeing." *The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy*, July 2012.

"About Teen Pregnancy | Teen Pregnancy | Reproductive Health | CDC." Accessed July 14, 2016. <http://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/about/>.

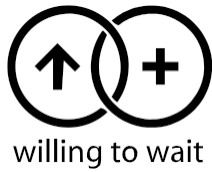
Klepinger, Daniel H., Shelly Lundberg, and Robert D. Plotnick. "Adolescent Fertility and the Educational Attainment of Young Women." *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1995, 23–28.

Mollborn, Stefanie. "Exploring Variation in Teenage Mothers' and Fathers' Educational Attainment." *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health* 42, no. 3 (September 2010): 152–59. doi:10.1363/4215210. This study does not necessarily support the above claim, but provides a more nuanced look at how pregnancy affects teen mothers and fathers differently.

Hoffman, Saul D. "By the Numbers: The Public Cost of Teen Childbearing." National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. Washington, D.C., October 2006.

## 8. If a teenager finishes high school, holds a full-time job, waits until they are 21 years or older, and gets married before having a child, there is a very small chance that the child will grow up in poverty.

Isaacs, Julia B., Isabel V. Sawhill, and Ron Haskins. "Getting Ahead or Losing Ground: Economic Mobility in America." *Brookings Institution*, 2008. <http://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED500256>.



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Haskins, Ron, and Isabel V. Sawhill. *Creating an Opportunity Society*. Washington, D.C: Brookings Institution Press, 2009.

“Teenage Births: Outcomes for Young Parents and Their Children.” Albany, New York: Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy, December 2008. [http://www.scaany.org/documents/teen\\_pregnancy\\_dec08.pdf](http://www.scaany.org/documents/teen_pregnancy_dec08.pdf).

teenpregnancy.org. “Why It Matters: Teen Pregnancy, Poverty, and Income Disparity.” The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, March 2010.

Wang, Wendy, and W Bradford Wilcox. “The Millennial Success Sequence.” Institute for Family Studies, 2017.

A discussion of the limitations of the “Success Sequence” can be read in the essay by Michael Tanner below. The “Success Sequence” is a description of predictive markers for attaining the middle class. There is debate over whether these three steps are also valid strategies for avoiding poverty. In other words, does the “Success Sequences” show causation or mere correlation?

Tanner, Michael. “The Success Sequence - and What It Leaves Out.” *Cato Unbound: A Journal of Debate*, May 9, 2018. <https://www.cato-unbound.org/2018/05/09/michael-d-tanner/success-sequence-what-it-leaves-out>.

## **9. The typical failure rate of a condom to prevent pregnancy is 13%.**

Hatcher, Robert A. *Contraceptive Technology*. 21 edition. Managing Contraception LLC, 2018. <http://www.contraceptivetechnology.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Contraceptive-Failure-Rates.pdf>.

Centers for Disease Control. “Contraception | Reproductive Health | CDC,” August 13, 2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/contraception/index.htm>.

“Contraceptive Use in the United States | Guttmacher Institute.” Guttmacher Institute, October 2015. <https://www.guttmacher.org/fact-sheet/contraceptive-use-united-states>.

## **10. According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) there will be approximately 26 million new cases of STIs this year. About half of those new cases affect young adults between the ages of 15 and 25.**

Kreisel, Kristen M., Ian H. Spicknall, Julia W. Gargano, Felicia M. T. Lewis, Rayleen M. Lewis, Lauri E. Markowitz, Henry Roberts, et al. “Sexually Transmitted Infections Among US Women and Men: Prevalence and Incidence Estimates, 2018.” *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 48, no. 4 (April 2021): 208–14. <https://doi.org/10.1097/OLQ.0000000000001355>.

Weinstock, Hillard S., Kristen M. Kreisel, Ian H. Spicknall, Harrell W. Chesson, and William C. Miller. “STI Prevalence, Incidence, and Costs in the United States: New Estimates, New Approach.” *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 48, no. 4 (April 2021): 207. <https://doi.org/10.1097/OLQ.0000000000001368>.

## **11. According to the CDC, the best and most effective protection from an STD is abstinence.**

“Sexual Behaviors | Adolescent and School Health | CDC.” Accessed July 15, 2016. <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/sexualbehaviors/>.

“What Is Abstinence? | Preventing Pregnancy and STDs.” Accessed August 3, 2016. <https://www.plannedparenthood.org/learn/birth-control/abstinence>.

## **12. Condoms reduce but do not eliminate the risk of getting STDs.**

“Fact Sheet for Public Health Personnel | Condom Effectiveness | CDC,” March 25, 2013. <http://www.cdc.gov/condomeffectiveness/latex.html>.

Smith, Dawn K., Jeffrey H. Herbst, Xinjiang Zhang, and Charles E. Rose. "Condom Effectiveness for HIV Prevention by Consistency of Use among Men Who Have Sex with Men in the United States." *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes* (1999) 68, no. 3 (March 1, 2015): 337–44. doi:10.1097/QAI.0000000000000461.

### **13. STDs are transmitted through:**

"HIV Transmission | HIV Basics | HIV/AIDS | CDC." Accessed June 30, 2016. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/transmission.html>.

"STD Facts - Genital Herpes," May 19, 2016. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/herpes/stdfact-herpes.htm>.

"STD Facts - Human Papillomavirus (HPV)," May 16, 2016. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/stdfact-hpv.htm>.

"Fact Sheet for Public Health Personnel | Condom Effectiveness | CDC," March 25, 2013. <http://www.cdc.gov/condomeffectiveness/latex.html>.

Wald, A., M. Ericsson, E. Krantz, S. Selke, and L. Corey. "Oral Shedding of Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2." *Sexually Transmitted Infections* 80, no. 4 (August 1, 2004): 272–76. <https://doi.org/10.1136/sti.2003.007823>.

D'Souza, Gypsyamber, Yuri Agrawal, Jane Halpern, Sacared Bodison, and Maura L. Gillison. "Oral Sexual Behaviors Associated with Prevalent Oral Human Papillomavirus Infection." *The Journal of Infectious Diseases* 199, no. 9 (May 1, 2009): 1263–69. <https://doi.org/10.1086/597755>. (This study showed an association between various non-sexual activities like deep kissing and sharing oral hygiene products and HPV infection. Subsequent publications below qualified that as a low or theoretical risk.)

### **14. You cannot tell who is infected with an STD without testing.**

Farley, Thomas A, Deborah A Cohen, and Whitney Elkins. "Asymptomatic Sexually Transmitted Diseases: The Case for Screening." *Preventive Medicine* 36, no. 4 (April 2003): 502–9. doi:10.1016/S0091-7435(02)00058-0.

### **15. You will never get rid of some viral STDs – HIV, Herpes, and (possibly some times of) HPV.**

"STD Facts - Human Papillomavirus (HPV)," May 16, 2016. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/stdfact-hpv.htm>.

"STD Facts - Genital Herpes," May 19, 2016. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/herpes/stdfact-herpes.htm>.

"STD Facts - HIV/AIDS & STDs." Accessed November 14, 2016. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/hiv/STDFact-STD-HIV.htm>.

### **16. Often there are no symptoms to warn you.**

The number "80%" is used by many online publications, however no medical or government institution claims that number. Instead, the CDC points out that certain infections (especially Chlamydia and HPV) can be spread without any symptoms and most people infected do not know they have an infection. Several medical articles also listed below provide various numbers for how many people studied knew they were infected with STD; some of these rates exceed the 80% we state. However, rather than the specific percentage, we think it will be more helpful in the future to say (as the CDC does) that most people with an STD don't know they have one.

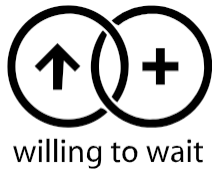
"STD Facts - Chlamydia," May 19, 2016. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia/stdfact-chlamydia.htm>.

"STD Facts - Human Papillomavirus (HPV)," May 16, 2016. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/stdfact-hpv.htm>.

Farley, Thomas A, Deborah A Cohen, and Whitney Elkins. "Asymptomatic Sexually Transmitted Diseases: The Case for Screening." *Preventive Medicine* 36, no. 4 (April 2003): 502–9. doi:10.1016/S0091-7435(02)00058-0.

Mullick, S, D Watson-Jones, M Beksinska, and D Mabey. "Sexually Transmitted Infections in Pregnancy: Prevalence, Impact on Pregnancy Outcomes, and Approach to Treatment in Developing Countries." *Sexually Transmitted Infections* 81, no. 4 (August 2005): 294–302. doi:10.1136/sti.2002.004077.

Fleming, Douglas T., Geraldine M. McQuillan, Robert E. Johnson, André J. Nahmias, Sevgi O. Aral, Francis K. Lee, and Michael E. St. Louis. "Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2 in the United States, 1976 to 1994." *New England Journal of Medicine* 337, no. 16 (October 16, 1997): 1105–11. doi:10.1056/NEJM199710163371601.



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Bunnell, Rebecca E., Linda Dahlberg, Robert Rolfs, Raymond Ransom, Kenneth Gershman, Carol Farshy, Wilbert J. Newhall, Scott Schmid, Katherine Stone, and Michael St Louis. "High Prevalence and Incidence of Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Urban Adolescent Females Despite Moderate Risk Behaviors." *Journal of Infectious Diseases* 180, no. 5 (November 1, 1999): 1624–31. doi:10.1086/315080.

## 17. STDs can cause pain, permanent organ damage, infertility, and death.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention. "Reported STDs in the United States: 2015 National Data for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis." National Centers for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. Accessed November 3, 2016. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/newsroom/docs/factsheets/std-trends-508.pdf>.

Xu, Jiaquan, Sherry L. Murphy, Kenneth D. Kochanek, and Elizabeth Arias. "Deaths: Final Data for 2019." *National Vital Statistics Reports* 70, no. 8 (July 26, 2021): 87.

## 18. Anyone under the age of 16 cannot legally say "yes" to any sexual contact.

Michigan Penal Code. *Michigan Legislature - Section 750.520d*. Accessed December 19, 2016. [www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(e12oawayp2yyzwyfvpsvuss\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getobject&objectname=mcl-750-520d](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(e12oawayp2yyzwyfvpsvuss))/mileg.aspx?page=getobject&objectname=mcl-750-520d).

## 19. Sexual contact includes, but not limited to, oral, anal, and vaginal sex. It could also be a form of inappropriate touch under or over the clothes in private areas, which does include the inner thigh.

Michigan Penal Code. *Michigan Legislature - Section 750.520a*. Accessed December 19, 2016. [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(e12oawayp2yyzwyfvpsvuss\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getobject&objectname=mcl-750-520a](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(e12oawayp2yyzwyfvpsvuss))/mileg.aspx?page=getobject&objectname=mcl-750-520a).

## 20. Producing, sending, or forwarding a sexual picture in any medium (including computers and mobile devices) of any person under 18 is illegal. In fact, it is a felony! Even if the picture is of yourself! It is considered "child sexually abusive material."

AND

## 21. "Manufacturing child pornography"

AND

## 22. "Distributing child pornography"

AND

## 23. "Possessing child pornography"

Citations 20 through 23 are based on:

Michigan Penal Code. *Michigan Legislature - Section 750.145c and Section 750.145d*. Accessed December 19, 2016. [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(e12oawayp2yyzwyfvpsvuss\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getobject&objectname=mcl-750-145c](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(e12oawayp2yyzwyfvpsvuss))/mileg.aspx?page=getobject&objectname=mcl-750-145c).

## 24. The average age of first exposure to internet pornography is 11 years old.

Mueller, Walt. "A Parents' Primer on Internet Pornography." Digital Kids Initiative. Center for Parent/Youth Understanding, 2016. [http://www.digitalkidsinitiative.com/files/2016/09/Parent\\_Primer\\_Internet\\_Pornography-Revised-September-2016.pdf](http://www.digitalkidsinitiative.com/files/2016/09/Parent_Primer_Internet_Pornography-Revised-September-2016.pdf).

Others suggest the average age of first exposure is 12 years old.

"Pornography Statistics." Owosso, MI: Covenant Eyes, 2015. [www.covenanteyes.com](http://www.covenanteyes.com), which references Morgan, Elizabeth M. "Associations between Young Adults' Use of Sexually Explicit Materials and Their Sexual Preferences, Behaviors, and Satisfaction." *Journal of Sex Research* 48, no. 6 (December 2011): 520–30.

## **25. The largest consumers of internet porn are kids ages 12-17.**

Tandon, Nidhi. "Cyber Violence Against Women and Girls: A World-Wide Wake-up Call." The UN Broadband Commission for Digital Development Working Group on Broadband and Gender, 2015, page 8. [http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2015/cyber\\_violence\\_gender%20report.pdf?v=1&d=20150924T154259](http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2015/cyber_violence_gender%20report.pdf?v=1&d=20150924T154259).

Mueller, Walt. "A Parents' Primer on Internet Pornography." Digital Kids Initiative. Center for Parent/Youth Understanding, 2013. [http://www.digitalkidsinitiative.com/files/2013/02/Parent\\_Primer\\_Internet\\_Pornography.pdf](http://www.digitalkidsinitiative.com/files/2013/02/Parent_Primer_Internet_Pornography.pdf)

## **26. In the U.S., 25% of teens have been exposed to porn online when they weren't even looking for it.**

Jones, Lisa M., Kimberly J. Mitchell, and David Finkelhor. "Trends in Youth Internet Victimization: Findings From Three Youth Internet Safety Surveys 2000–2010." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 50, no. 2 (February 2012): 179–86. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2011.09.015.

Mitchell, Kimberly J., Lisa M. Jones, David Finkelhor, and Janis Wolak. "Trends in Unwanted Online Experiences and Sexting: Final Report," Crimes against Children Research Center, 2014. <http://scholars.unh.edu/ccrc/49/>.

## **27. ...oxytocin can create a bond during the sexual experience...**

"Oxytocin is a fascinating chemical that impacts human behavior, with a wide variance in its influence. It does not work in isolation, but influences and is influenced by other neurochemicals, brain functions, environmental conditions and behaviors.... The educator can say that there are correlations between oxytocin and certain psychosocial behaviors (such as bonding and trust), but definitive causal statements are not recommended."

"Oxytocin: A Joint Statement From Ascend And Medical Institute." Medical Institute for Sexual Health, Ascend, November 2015. <https://www.medinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Oxytocin-Doc-2015.pdf>.

## **28. Watching porn decreases sexual satisfaction.**

**Watching porn disconnects us from real relationships.**

**Watching porn lowers our view of women.**

**Watching porn desensitizes us to cruelty.**

**Watching porn makes us want to watch more porn.**

Gilkerson, Luke. *Your Brain on Porn: 5 Proven Ways Pornography Warps Your Mind*. E-Book. Owosso, MI: Covenant Eyes, 2016. [www.covenanteyes.com/brain-ebook/](http://www.covenanteyes.com/brain-ebook/).

Most of Gilkerson's conclusions are built on these articles from Zillman and Bryant:

Zillman, Dolf, and Jennings Bryant. "Effects of Massive Exposure to Pornography." In *Pornography and Sexual Aggression*, edited by Malamuth and Edward Donnerstein. Orlando, Fla: Academic Press, 1984.

Zillmann, Dolf, and Jennings Bryant. "Shifting Preferences in Pornography Consumption." *Communication Research* 13, no. 4 (October 1, 1986): 560–78.

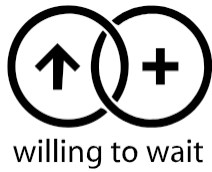
Zillmann, Dolf, and Jennings Bryant. "Pornography's Impact on Sexual Satisfaction." *Journal of Applied Social Psychology* 18, no. 5 (April 1, 1988): 438–53.

Zillmann, Dolf, and Jennings Bryant. "Effects of Prolonged Consumption of Pornography on Family Values." *ResearchGate* 9, no. 4 (December 1, 1988): 518–44.

## **29. How Porn Affects our Kids**

Manning, Jill. *Hearing on Pornography's Impact on Marriage & the Family*. U.S. Senate Hearing: Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights, Committee on Judiciary. Washington, D.C., 2015. [https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/manning\\_testimony\\_11\\_10\\_05.pdf](https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/manning_testimony_11_10_05.pdf).

Brown, Jennifer. "The Physiological Effects of Innocent Exposure to Soft-Core Pornography on the Developing Brain," 2014. <http://protectyoungminds.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/jen-brown-research-paper-all.pdf>.



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Mueller, Walt. "A Parents' Primer on Internet Pornography." Digital Kids Initiative. Center for Parent/Youth Understanding, 2016. [http://www.digitalkidsinitiative.com/files/2016/09/Parent\\_Primer\\_Internet\\_Pornography-Revised-September-2016.pdf](http://www.digitalkidsinitiative.com/files/2016/09/Parent_Primer_Internet_Pornography-Revised-September-2016.pdf).

## 30. Married people have the best sex and have sex more often.

While rates of sexual activity change throughout the course of life, married couples do generally have more sex and also report higher levels of sexual satisfaction. This is particularly true for couples in their 20's to 40's. The exception would be older adults who are cohabiting and report higher frequency of sex than their married counterparts.

Copen, Casey E., Anjani Chandra, and I Febo-Vasquez. "Sexual Behavior, Sexual Attraction, and Sexual Orientation among Adults Aged 18-44 in the United States: Data from the 2011-2013 National Survey of Family Growth." National Health Statistics Reports. Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, January 7, 2016. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr088.pdf>. *This study shows that those who are married report more sexual activity than those who are not married or cohabitating.*

Herbenick, Debby, Michael Reece, Vanessa Schick, Stephanie A. Sanders, Brian Dodge, and J. Dennis Fortenberry. "Sexual Behaviors, Relationships, and Perceived Health Status Among Adult Women in the United States: Results from a National Probability Sample." *The Journal of Sexual Medicine* 7 (October 1, 2010): 277–90. doi:10.1111/j.1743-6109.2010.02010.x.

Reece, Michael, Debby Herbenick, Vanessa Schick, Stephanie A. Sanders, Brian Dodge, and J. Dennis Fortenberry. "Sexual Behaviors, Relationships, and Perceived Health Among Adult Men in the United States: Results from a National Probability Sample." *The Journal of Sexual Medicine* 7 (October 1, 2010): 291–304. doi:10.1111/j.1743-6109.2010.02009.x.

Christopher, F., and Susan Sprecher. "Sexuality in Marriage, Dating, and Other Relationships." *Journal of Marriage and Family* 62, no. 4 (2000): 999–1017.

Waite, Linda J. "Does Marriage Matter?" *Demography (Pre-2011)* 32, no. 4 (November 1995): 483–507.

## 31. Married people are richer.

Wilcox, William Bradford, Institute for American Values, and National Marriage Project (Rutgers University). *Why Marriage Matters: Thirty Conclusions from the Social Sciences: A Report from Family Scholars*. New York: Institute for American Values, 2011.

Redd, Zakia, Tahilin Sanchez Karver, David Murphey, Kristin Anderson Moore, and Dylan Knewstubb. "Two Generations in Poverty: Status and Trends among Parents and Children in the United States, 2000-2010." *Child Trends Research Brief*. Washington, D.C.: Aspen Institute, November 2011. <http://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/2011-25DUPGenerationsInPoverty.pdf>.

Waite, Linda J. "Does Marriage Matter?" *Demography (Pre-2011)* 32.4 (November 1995): 483–507.

Lerman, Robert I. "Married and Unmarried Parenthood and Economic Well-Being." Urban Institute and American University, July 2002. <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/married-and-unmarried-parenthood-and-economic-well-being>.

## 32. Married people live longer and are healthier.

Waite, Linda J. "Does Marriage Matter?" *Demography (Pre-2011)* 32, no. 4 (November 1995): 483–507.

Wilcox, William Bradford, Institute for American Values, and National Marriage Project (Rutgers University). *Why*

*Marriage Matters: Thirty Conclusions from the Social Sciences : A Report from Family Scholars*. New York: Institute for American Values, 2011.

### **33. Married people create new families with legal rights and benefits.**

Wilcox, William Bradford, Institute for American Values, and National Marriage Project (Rutgers University). *Why Marriage Matters: Thirty Conclusions from the Social Sciences : A Report from Family Scholars*. New York: Institute for American Values, 2011.

### **34. Marriage is the safest place for women and children.**

Wilcox, William Bradford, Institute for American Values, and National Marriage Project (Rutgers University). *Why Marriage Matters: Thirty Conclusions from the Social Sciences : A Report from Family Scholars*. New York: Institute for American Values, 2011.

Sedlak, Andrea J., Jane Mettenburg, Monica Basena, I. Peta, Karla McPherson, A. Greene, and others. "Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS-4)." *Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services*. Retrieved on July 9 (2010): 2010.

Berger, Lawrence M., Christina Paxson, and Jane Waldfogel. "Mothers, Men, and Child Protective Services Involvement." *Child Maltreatment* 14, no. 3 (August 1, 2009): 263–76. doi:10.1177/1077559509337255.

Margolin, Leslie. "Child Abuse by Mothers' Boyfriends: Why the Overrepresentation?" *Child Abuse and Neglect* 16, no. 4 (July 1, 1992): 541–51.

### **35. Loving your teen well**

Chapman, Gary. *The 5 Love Languages: The Secret to Love That Lasts*. Chicago: Northfield Publishing, 2015.

Chapman, Gary D., and Paige Drygas. *A Teen's Guide to the 5 Love Languages: How to Understand Yourself and Improve All Your Relationships*. Chicago, IL: Northfield Publishing, 2016.

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