

SUPPLEMENTARY JOINT SUBMISSION

To the: *Justice and Electoral Select Committee*

On the: *Civil Union bill and Relationships (Statutory References) bill*

1. This supplementary submission is from the Reverend Paul Prestige, Pastor Carey Clow, Pastor Christopher Lee.
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2. This submission is on behalf of the New Plymouth Christian Leaders' Network. This is an open network of clergy and other Christian leaders within the city of New Plymouth.

Introduction:

As representatives of Christian community we are concerned with the effects of this legislation on our members as well as the wider community of New Plymouth.

Our everyday work involves helping individuals, couples, families and wider social groups develop and nurture constructive and life-affirming relationships. We consider this proposed legalisation unhelpful in supporting this aspect of our vocation. Our views reflect the strongly held predominant view that marriage is a unique vehicle within society and the best foundation for building families within a society. This is a view implicitly understood through the ages by nearly every culture. It seems that the promotion of this wide sweeping legislation is to please a small minority with a marginal and aberrant view on marriage and families. We maintain therefore that these Bills are anomalous with respect to the breadth of historical experience, common sense, and the vast majority of New Zealanders' current thinking. Further we maintain that it is in the interests of New Zealand society that the State privilege marriage above other forms of 'de facto' and same-sex relationships.

CIVIL UNION BILL

- 1. Society has an interest in the privileging of marriage due to:**
 - a. the relative benefits accruing to children raised within the context of marriage, and;**
 - b. the ‘spillover’ benefits enjoyed by society at large when our children are well nurtured.**
 - a. A mounting body of research appears to confirm the conventional wisdom that, all other things being equal, children nurtured by their biological parents will do better in a broad range of socio-economic indicators (see appendix). Conversely children raised in a variety of other domestic environments appear to be at greater risk of things like: illicit drug use; developing violent criminal behaviours; adolescent pregnancy; suicide; sexual abuse; low academic achievement; and poverty.
 - b. For these reasons the State has a proper interest in the way families are configured. While heavy-handed regulation of family life is inappropriate, encouraging marriage as the normative environment in which to raise a family is good public policy.
 - c. Elevating the status of same sex and de facto relationships to be marriage-like, is to imply that the State has no view or interest in marriage as producing the best environment in which to nurture children.
 - d. Marginalising marriage by elevating other family models as equivalent, disadvantages children, demeans family life and is counter productive to the health of our nation.
- 2. The ability to procreate, with its associated responsibility to then parent children should not be disconnected or minimised.**
 - a. Removing the obvious and natural link between procreation and parenting is not in the child’s best interest and is therefore not in the best interest of the state.
 - b. Distancing these functions will create insecurity in children’s lives. They will ask questions like: “What is my whakapapa?” or “Who are my real parents?”
- 3. The increasingly multicultural nature of contemporary New Zealand society reinforces the belief that most New Zealanders accept marriage should be uniquely privileged and protected by the State.**
 - a. Marriage is a trans-cultural institution practised over time in nearly every culture. Our multicultural society should therefore promote and protect marriage as a unique trans-cultural public institution.
- 4. The Civil Union Bill appears to be driven by an overemphasis on individual rights at the expense of the collective responsibilities we owe each other. This proposed legislation has got the balance wrong.**
 - a. The proposed Civil Union bill is not about protecting human rights.
 - i. Legislation exists protecting those cohabiting in relationships other than marriage.
 - ii. Homosexual relationships are protected appropriately in other legislation.

- b. There is nothing in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights which endorses or provides for what this bill proposes.
 - i. Legalising same-sex relationships as a human right is not consistent with the intent of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, on which New Zealand Human Rights/Bill of Rights legislation is purported to be based.
 - ii. Regarding homosexual relationships as equivalent to marriage relationships is inconsistent with, and contrary to current international practice and recent legislative moves in neighbouring Australia.

5. Marriage IS already a civil union – the Civil Union bill is not needed.

6. Marriage celebrants should not be put in a situation where they are accused of prejudice because they refuse to officiate at the proposed Civil Union ceremonies.

- a. Notwithstanding the fact that we are opposed to the bill being passed in any form, we endorse keeping marriage celebrants unique to the solemnisation of marriage only.
 - i. There should be no possibility of a marriage celebrant having legal action taken against them for refusing to solemnise a civil union, marriage or any other union they deem inappropriate.
 - ii. Marriage celebrants should not be automatically added to any future list of civil union celebrant or variation thereof.

RELATIONSHIPS (Statutory References) BILL

Broad argument

- 7. We oppose this Bill regardless of whether the Civil Union Bill is enacted. In particular:**
 - a. We oppose the Government's objective through the Relationships Bill to have "neutral laws on relationships that apply across the board". It is our contention that the State, acting in the collective interests of New Zealand society, has a legitimate interest in privileging marriage in public policy, regulation and legislation.

- 8. We further submit that the vast majority of New Zealanders tacitly accept the privileged status of marriage in our society.**
 - a. The objective of this Bill is therefore not in keeping with either the broad sentiments of our society nor with the practice of most people in regard to their relationships.
 - b. It is, in fact, an unrepresentative attempt at 'social engineering' that has no legitimate national mandate.

- 9. If it is accepted that the state has a legitimate interest in privileging marriage, this should be reflected in regulation and legislation.**
 - c. Therefore, although specific instances of unjustifiable discrimination should not be allowed, we would expect that there are many instances where married couples should be treated differently under the law.
 - d. Human Rights philosophies and consequential legislation needs always to be held in balance with other legitimate collective national goals. Privileging marriage is one such goal and the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights supports this in Article 16 and specifically subpart (3) in association with preceding comments.

Detailed Argument

- 10. The legitimate public policy interest in privileging marriage is primarily based on a belief that, all other things being equal, children are most likely to thrive when born to and raised by their biological parents in a publicly sanctioned, exclusive relationship.**
 - a. By a vast majority, research projects throughout the western world have proven this to be true time and time again.
 - b. The provision of marriage by the State creates the possibility of this most desirable environment in which to raise children.
 - c. The proposed legal provision of a 'Civil Union' between a man and a woman has no public policy benefit in respect of the State's interest in children's welfare.
 - d. Marriage is already a civil union and anything else would be supporting a conflicting lower standard that will cause our country to fall short of its goals.

11. Because marriage is a public institution and not a private arrangement, marriage needs the support of the State.

- a. Without the State's positive support, marriage will become less public and therefore less purposeful and effective.
- b. While the rate of marriage is affected by many factors, marriage's 'privatisation' (through the concept of relationship neutrality) will be a significant factor in reducing the rate of marriage in New Zealand as has been seen in overseas countries. This would be to the general disadvantage of New Zealand.

12. The concept of "relationship neutrality" guiding this Bill sounds fair but is, in fact, ill-conceived.

- a. In reality, most contemporary New Zealanders neither believe in, nor practice, "relationship neutrality". In this they are at one with human societies around the world and throughout time.
- b. Intimate relationships are built through graduated steps. Those steps have certainly changed for many New Zealanders in the past 30 years, but the principle of graduating a relationship in terms of its exclusivity and public recognition remains the same.
- c. So it is, for example, that most *de facto* couples have chosen not to marry because they are not willing to take that final step in terms of graduating their relationship to the level of commitment associated with marriage. Over time, of course, many *de facto* couples do take this final step of commitment.
- d. The state, we submit, has good reason to encourage this step, especially because there is a likelihood that children will be born to such couples. This encouragement, if it is to be meaningful, should involve a raft of legal privileges and responsibilities which attach to being married.

13. Relationship neutrality will not create a beneficial future for this country.

- a. In respect to the objective of this bill (relationship neutrality), the State will be disadvantaging future generations of New Zealanders by helping foster ignorance and confusion among prospective parents as to the beneficial effects of marriage on any children and grandchildren they may have.
- b. The debate surrounding why children raised by their married parents appear to be relatively advantaged is referred to above in our submission on the Civil Union Bill and the appendix.

14. Given that we are correct in our summation that most New Zealanders would want the privileged status of marriage protected, we can only conclude that the parties promoting this Bill represent a relatively small 'tail' trying to 'wag the larger dog'.

15. Of course one of the goals of a good Government is to protect minority interests. Necessarily though, these interests will sometimes come into conflict with governing for the greater good, which must take precedence.

- a. We believe that the Government would be fulfilling its responsibilities to individuals and minority groups by examining instances of alleged unjustifiable legal discrimination on a case by case basis. Only in this way can proper consideration be given to the balance between collective societal benefits and individual or minority benefits.

- b. This omnibus Bill, and in particular its guiding principle of relationship neutrality, is strikingly imbalanced in favour of the few and against the good of the many.
- c. The blanket nature of this proposed legislation in addressing unjustifiable legal discrimination and jointly applying relationship neutrality, fixes one small imbalance while creating another large one. It can if modified and should do the former without including the latter.

Conclusion

We believe treating marriage as a uniquely privileged institution in New Zealand will help in dealing with many of the social and economic problems that concern us all.

Notwithstanding the need to close some legitimate loopholes in existing legislation, we firmly believe that neither the Civil Union Bill in its entirety nor the Relationships Bill in its existing form, have the best interest of the country at heart. In areas such as suicide, crime, mental health, social welfare spending and education, marriage and its associated family structures are vital. We simply can't afford to pull back from upholding marriage as the preferred basis for nurturing our future.

APPENDIX

United Nations - Universal Declaration of Human RIGHTS (50years plus since signed...)

- *Article. 16:*
 - (1) **Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.**
 - (2) **Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.**
 - (3) **The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.**
- *Article. 29:*
 - (2) *In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.*
- *Article 30.*
 - **Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.**

Research Findings

American researcher David Blankenhorn comments¹: 'It [fatherlessness] is the leading cause of declining child wellbeing in our society. It is also the engine driving our most urgent social problems, from crime to adolescent pregnancy to child sexual abuse to domestic violence against women. Yet despite this it's scale and social consequences, fatherlessness is a problems with no name"

Research Finding²: Among the best-documented environmental factors influencing the early onset of sexual activity among adolescent girls is family structure. The literature shows that girls most likely to yield to sexual temptation are those not living with their biological fathers because of parental divorce or out-of-wedlock births. Other studies have established a link between "onset of sexual activity" among teenage girls and "maternal employment outside the home."

Research Finding³: The percent of men claiming to be homosexual is far less than Alfred Kinsey's 1948 claims that 10 percent of American males were homosexual and that 37 percent of men had some homosexual experience during their life. The National Survey of Men reports that "2.3 percent of men, age 20-39, have had 'same gender sexual activity' during the preceeding ten years" and that "1.1 percent have had such activity exclusively." In addition, the "majority of men who have had homosexual contact report that such contact occurred 'once, twice, or rarely' for less than 2 years."

In relation to Child wellbeing

¹ Blankenhorn: 'Fatherless America: confronting our most urgent social problem', NY HarperPerennial 1995

² Patricia Goodson, Alexandra Evans, and Elizabeth Edmundson, "Female Adolescents and Onset of Sexual Intercourse: A Theory-Based Review of Research from 1984 to 1994", Journal of Adolescent Health.; Vol. 21, Number . , 1997. Page(s) 147-156. FindingID: 3792

³ Stuart H. Seidman, and Ronald O. Reider, "A Review of Sexual Behavior in the United States", The American Journal of Psychiatry.; Vol. 151, Number . , 1994. Page(s) 330-339. FindingID: 4112 [Sample or Data Description: The National Survey of Men]

Research Finding⁴: *Children who lived with both their biological parents had fewer behaviour problems and better general adjustment in school than children who lived with divorced parents or with mothers who had remarried.*

Research Finding⁵: *Adolescents from intact family backgrounds, even if living in a disordered neighbourhood that fosters a drug-friendly environment, were less likely to use illicit drugs than their peers from disrupted family backgrounds.*

Research Finding⁶: *Compared with biological parents in intact families, guardians in families that did not have both biological parents talked less to students, had lower expectations, were less involved in school-related activities, knew fewer other parents, and reported a lower level of student participation in cultural activities.*

Research Finding⁷: *The long-term economic situation of children whose mothers remarry after a divorce is better than that of children whose mothers remain single or cohabit following a divorce. There is a 66 percent reduction in poverty among children whose mothers remarry and a 40 percent reduction in poverty among children whose mothers cohabit following a divorce. The poverty rate of children whose mothers remarried was 9.4 percent while the poverty rate of children whose mothers cohabited was 28.8 percent.*

In relation to education

Research Finding⁸: *Children who had experienced family dissolution showed lower educational attainment (measured at age 16) than children in stable, two-parent families. Children in stepfamilies, likewise, performed more poorly than children from intact families. Children in single-parent families, however, did better academically than children living with two unmarried adults. But children living with a widow(er) demonstrated higher degrees of school continuation than the children of divorced parents.*

Research Finding⁹: *"Children who exhibited violent misbehavior in school were 11 times as likely not to live with their fathers and 6 times as likely to have parents who were not married." Essentially, "boys from families with absent fathers [and] divorced parents . . . are at higher risk for violent behavior" than boys from intact families.*

In relation to mental health & suicide

Research Finding¹⁰: *Adolescents who were not living with both parents were twice as likely to have attempted suicide as those living with both parents.*

Research Finding¹¹: *Compared with peers in five other types of families (stepfamilies or single-parent families with either the father or mother or intact two-parent families), children who lived in households where no biological parent was present fared less well in 24 out of 30 comparisons regarding their emotional well-being and behaviour. This was true even when demographic factors were held constant. When compared with their peers from two-biological-parent families, students from families with no biological parent scored lower in academic*

⁴ Cheryl Buehler, and Kay Pasley; "Family Boundary Ambiguity, Marital Status, and Child Adjustment", *Journal of Early Adolescence.*; Vol. 20, Number . . . 2000. Page(s) 281-308. - FindingID: 3323 [Sample or Data Description: 349 young adolescents]

⁵ Sung Joon Jang, and Byron R. Johnson, "Neighborhood Disorder, Individual Religiosity, and Adolescent Use of Illicit Drugs: A Test of Multilevel Hypotheses", *Criminology.*; Vol. 39, Number . . . 2001. Page(s) 106-136. - FindingID: 3380 [Sample or Data Description: National Youth Survey]

⁶ Sun, Youngmin, "The Well-Being of Adolescents in Households With No Biological Parents", *Journal of Marriage and Family.*; Vol. 65, Number 4. November, 2003. Page(s) 894-909. - FindingID: 5861 [Sample or Data Description: 19,071 American middle-school students from families with varying structures.]

⁷ Morrison, Donna Ruane, Ritualo, Amy, "Routes to Children's Economic Recovery After Divorce: Are Cohabitation and Remarriage Equivalent?", *American Sociological Review.*; Vol. 65, Number . August, 2000. Page(s) 560-580. - FindingID: 5022 [Sample or Data Description: 10,042 children from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) and Mother-Child supplement]

⁸ Jan O. Jonsson, and Michael Gahler, "Family Dissolution, Family Reconstruction, and Children's Educational Careers: Recent Evidence for Sweden", *Demography.*; Vol. 34, Number 2. May, 1997. Page(s) 277-293. - FindingID: 3776 [Sample or Data Description: Data on 120,000 Swedish students collected between 1988 and 1992 by the Swedish Commission on Educational Inequality]

⁹ Jonathan L. Sheline, Betty L. Skipper, and W. Eugene Broadhead, "Risk Factors for Violent Behavior in Elementary School Boys: Have Your Hugged Your Child Today?", *American Journal of Public Health.*; Vol. 84, Number . . . 1994. Page(s) 661-663. FindingID: 4137

¹⁰ Lars Wichtrom, "Predictors of Adolescent Suicide Attempts: A Nationally Representative Longitudinal Study of Norwegian Adolescents", *The Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* i.; Vol. 39, Number . . . 2000. Page(s) 603-610. - FindingID: 3300 [Sample or Data Description: 9,679 students in grades 7 through 12 at 63 Norwegian schools (p<.001)]

¹¹ Sun, Youngmin, "The Well-Being of Adolescents in Households With No Biological Parents", *Journal of Marriage and Family.*; Vol. 65, Number 4. November, 2003. Page(s) 894-909. - FindingID: 5859 [Sample or Data Description: 19,071 American middle-school students from families with varying structures.]

performance, educational aspiration, locus of control and self-esteem and they exhibited more behavioral and deviance problems.

Research Finding¹²: *Compared with peers from intact families, girls from single-parent families were twice as likely and boys were two-and-a-half times as likely to develop psychiatric disease. Both boys and girls from single parent families were more likely to attempt suicide and to develop alcohol-related disease. Compared with peers from intact homes, boys from single-parent households were more than four times as likely to develop a narcotics-related disease, and girls from single parent homes were more than three times as likely. Boys raised in a single-parent home were much more likely to die from any cause. After adjusting for age, boys in single parent homes had a 50 percent greater risk of dying than peers who were living with both parents.*

In relation to crime & drug addictions

Research Finding¹³: *Higher levels of family disruption were strongly and consistently associated with higher rates of arrest for violent offences other than homicide. Neither poverty nor unemployment were associated with juvenile violent crime. Having a mother and father were especially critical to the system of relationships that brought formal and informal controls to bear on the behavior of children.*

Research Finding¹⁴: *Traumatic childhood experiences--including physical or emotional neglect, domestic violence, or parental separation/divorce--reliably predict drug initiation from early adolescence into adulthood and problems with drug use, addiction, and intravenous drug use. Compared with peers from intact families, teens whose parents have divorced are one-and-a-half times more likely to use illicit drugs by age 14 and are more than two-thirds more likely to use illicit drugs at any time during their life.*

Research Finding¹⁵: *Children of single parents had increased risks of psychiatric disease, suicide or suicide attempt, injury, and addiction. Even after adjusting for a number of factors, including the parent's mental health, addiction, or socioeconomic status, children of single parents still faced much tougher odds than children raised within two-parent homes. Girls with single parents were more than twice as likely to die from an addiction to drugs or alcohol, more than three times as likely to die from a fall or poisoning, and four times more likely to die from external violence than peers in intact families.*

In relation to sexual abuse of children

Research Finding¹⁶: *Children living with men who are not their biological fathers or married to their mother are at a greater risk of suffering sexual abuse. In this study, married step fathers were less likely to abuse because, "for non-natal fathers marriage appears to be associated with a greater commitment to the father role."*

Research Finding¹⁷: *Family constellation, particularly the absence of one or both parents, is a significant risk factor for child abuse. The presence of a stepfather in the home doubles the risk for girls, not only of being abused by the stepfather but also of being abused by other men prior to the arrival of the stepfather in the home.*

¹² Whitehead, Margaret, Holland, Paula, "What Puts Children of Lone Parents at a Health Disadvantage?", *The Lancet*; Vol. 361, Number 9354, January 25, 2003. Page(s) 271. FindingID: 5189 [Sample or Data Description: In-patient records of nearly a million Swedish children in the national register.]

¹³ Osgood, D. Wayne, Chambers, Jeff M., "Social Disorganization Outside the Metropolis: An Analysis of Rural Youth Violence", *Criminology*; Vol. 38, Number 1, . 2000. Page(s) 81-115. - FindingID: 3287 [Sample or Data Description: Juvenile delinquency statistics in 264 rural counties of Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, and Nebraska]

¹⁴ Dube, Shanta R., "Childhood Abuse, Neglect, and Household Dysfunction and the Risk of Illicit Drug Use: The Adverse Experiences Study", *Pediatrics*; Vol. 111, Number ., 2003. Page(s) 564-572. FindingID: 5157 [Sample or Data Description: 8,613 adults receiving care at a primary care clinic in California.]

¹⁵ Weitoft, Gunnilla Ringback, Hjern, Anders; Haglund, Bengt; and Rosen, Mans, "Mortality, Severe Morbidity, and Injury in Children Living with Single Parents in Sweden: A Population-Based Study", *The Lancet*; Vol. 361, Number 9354, January 25, 2003. Page(s) 289-295. FindingID: 5183 [Sample or Data Description: Nearly a million children in Sweden over a nine-year period]

¹⁶ Gordon, Michael, Creighton, Susan J.; "Natal and Non-Natal Fathers as Sexual Abusers in the United Kingdom: A Comparative Analysis", *Journal of Marriage and Family*; Vol. 50, Number 1, February, 1988. Page(s) 99-105. - FindingID: 4305 [Sample or Data Description: 198 cases of girls abused in 1983-85 collected from the Child Abuse Registers in the United Kingdom.]

¹⁷ Putman, Frank W.; "Ten-Year Research Update Review: Child Sexual Abuse", *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*; Vol. 42, Number ., 2003. Page(s) 269-278. - FindingID: 5216 [Sample or Data Description: research on child abuse published throughout the 1990s]

Research Finding¹⁸: *Rates of serious abuse of children are lowest in the intact, married family but six times higher in the step family, 14 times higher in the always-single family, 20 times higher in cohabiting-biological parent families, and 33 times higher when the mother is cohabiting with a boyfriend who is not the father of her children. In cases where abuse results in a child's death, the relationship between family structure and abuse is even stronger. It is lowest in intact, always-married families, three times higher in the step family, nine times higher in the family headed by a single mother who had never married, 18 times higher in the cohabiting-biological parents household, and 73 times higher in families where the mother cohabits with a boyfriend.*

In relation to Gay Marriage:

Research Finding¹⁹: *Based on data from legally registered same-sex partnerships in Sweden, homosexual male couples were 1.5 times as likely (50 percent more likely) to "divorce" as married opposite-sex couples. Lesbian couples were 2.67 times as likely (167 percent more likely) to "divorce" as heterosexual married couples over a similar period of time. When controls for demographic characteristics associated with increased risk of divorce were added to the analysis, male homosexual couples were 1.35 times as likely (35 percent more likely) to divorce, and lesbian couples were three times as likely (200 percent more likely) to divorce as heterosexual married couples were.*

Research Finding²⁰: *Compared with their heterosexual peers, homosexual men were at greater risk for psychiatric disorders, including mood and anxiety disorders, bipolar disorders, major depression, obsessive-compulsive disorders, panic disorder, agoraphobia, social phobia, and simple phobia. (In the order of 200-300% increased risk in Holland²¹ and 200-500% in a NZ Youth study²²)*

Research Finding²³: *Relationship violence was found to be a significant problem for homosexuals. Forty-four (44) percent of the gay men reported having experienced violence in their relationships; 13 percent reported sexual violence and 83 percent reported emotional abuse. Levels of abuse ran even higher among lesbians: 55 percent reported physical violence in their relationships, 14 percent reported sexual abuse, and 84 percent reported emotional abuse.*

¹⁸ Patrick F. Fagan, and Kirk A. Johnson; "Marriage: The Safest Place for Women and Children", Heritage Foundation Working Paper; Vol. B No. 1535, Number . April, 2002. Page(s) 3. - FindingID: 4953 [Sample or Data Description: abused children in various household structures in Britain.]

¹⁹ Andersson, Gunnar, Noack, Turid; Seierstad, Ane, and Weedon-Fekjaer, Harald, "Divorce-Risk Patterns in Same-Sex Marriages in Norway and Sweden", .; Vol. Presented at Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Number . April 1-3, 2004. Page(s) 1-28. FindingID: 6521 [Sample or Data Description: longitudinal information from population registers in Norway and Sweden]

²⁰ Theo G. M. Sandfort, "Same-Sex Sexual Behavior and Psychiatric Disorders", Archives of General Psychiatry., Vol. 58, Number ., 2001. Page(s) 85-91. - FindingID: 3351 [Sample or Data Description: 5,998 Dutch adults]

²¹ Theo G. M. Sandfort, PhD; Ron de Graaf, PhD; Rob V. Bijl, PhD; Paul Schnabel, PhD, "Same-Sex Sexual Behavior and Psychiatric Disorders", Arch Gen Psychiatry. 2001;58:85-91.; Vol. 58 No. 1, January 2001

²² David M. Fergusson, PhD; L. John Horwood, MSc; Annette L. Beautrais, PhD, "Is Sexual Orientation Related to Mental Health Problems and Suicidality in Young People?", Arch Gen Psychiatry. 1999;56:876-880.; Vol. 56 No. 10, October 1999

²³ Susan C. Turrell, "A Descriptive Analysis of Same-Sex Relationship Violence for a Diverse Sample", Journal of Family Violence.; Vol. 13, Number ., 2000. Page(s) 281-293. FindingID: 3334 [Sample or Data Description: 499 ethnically diverse homosexual, bisexual, and transgendered teenagers and adults]