



Independent Research & further reading

Guest: Logan Ury and Scott Galloway

Disclaimer 1: The sources presented here, directly (or as closely as possible), look at statements made by the guests in this episode. In order to report each topic thoroughly, an extensive search and review (beyond the scope of this document) would be required.

Disclaimer 2: The information provided in this podcast and any associated materials is not intended to replace professional medical advice. For any medical concerns, it is essential to consult a qualified health professional.

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NEET trends since the pandemic

“And since the pandemic alone, the number of males aged 16 to 24 were not in education, employment, or training has increased by staggering 40% compared to just 7% for females.”

Between Q4 2019 (pre-pandemic) and Q4 2024, the number of NEET (not in education, employment, or training) males aged 16 to 24 rose from 375,384 to 542,131—a 44.4% increase. In the same period, NEET females increased from 375,108 to 444,951—a 18.6% increase. NEET rates have risen for both groups, with a notably sharper increase among young men.

- [Young people not in education, employment or training \(NEET\) \(Office for National Statistics\)](#)

Young men being out-earned by female peers

“Young men are now out-earned by their female peers, including among the university educated”

- [Lost Boys: State of the Nation \(The Centre for Social Justice\)](#)
- [Young women are starting to leave men behind \(Financial Times\)](#)

Single-parent households: prevalence around the World

“And that is in the US we have the second most single family, uh, parent homes behind Sweden.”

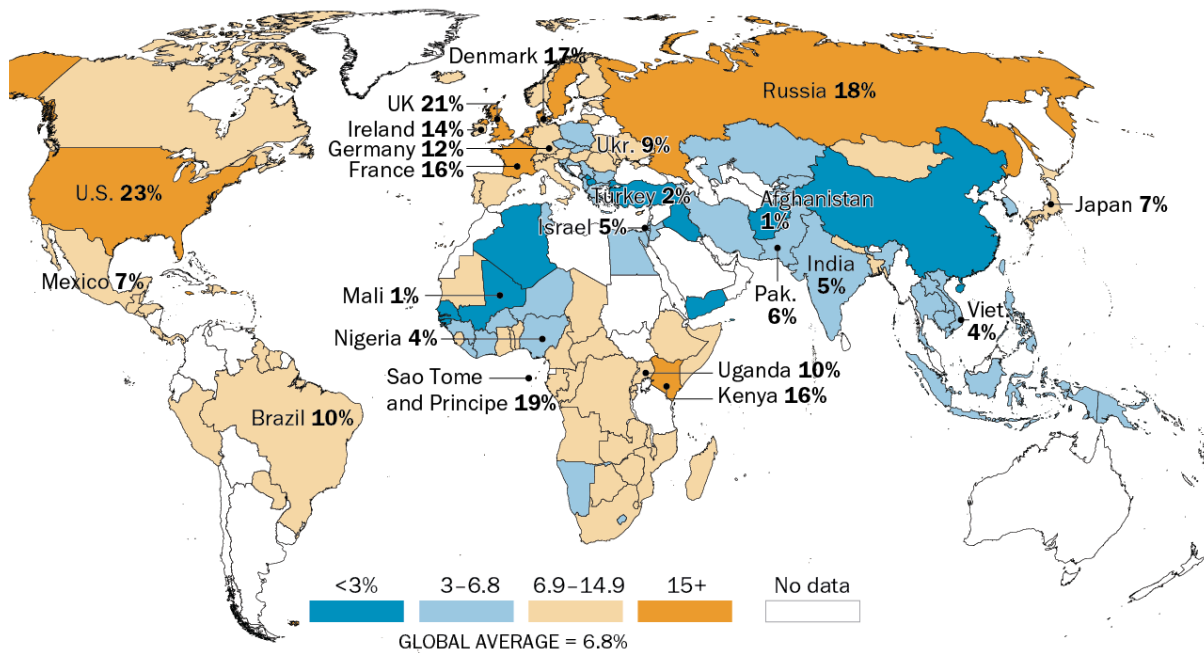
“According to the National Fatherhood Initiative, and the US has the world's highest rate of children living in a single parent household”

According to a study by the Pew Research Center in 2019, the United States ranked first in the countries with the highest rate of children in single-parent households, with 23% of children under the age of 18 living with one parent and no other adults. In 2021, the European Commission reported that Sweden was the European country with the highest rate of single-parent households

with children (34%). However, they note that “data for Sweden should be interpreted cautiously, as household data is not calibrated for non-response against administrative data”.

Almost a quarter of U.S. children live in single-parent homes, more than in any other country

% of children under age 18 in single-parent households



Single-parent homes around the World. Source: Paw Research Center

- [U.S. has world's highest rate of children living in single-parent households 2019 \(Paw Research Center\)](#)
- [How many single-parent households are there in the EU? \(Eurostat, European Commission\)](#)

Single-parent households: gender differences in educational achievement, self-harm and criminal activity

“in single parent homes, girls actually have similar outcomes, similar rates of high school attendance, income rates of self harm. Boys, once they lose a male role model, become much more likely to be incarcerated, engage in criminal activity, harm themselves. It ends up that while being physically stronger, boys are emotionally, uh, and mentally much weaker.”

Educational achievement

A study from the 1980s found that for white young women, growing up in a single-parent household had little impact on high school graduation rates once lower income levels were taken into account. This suggests that financial circumstances, rather than family structure alone, play a key role in their educational outcomes. However, for black young women, both reduced income and single-parent family structure independently contributed to higher dropout rates, indicating that both factors significantly influence their likelihood of completing high school.

- [Shaw, L. \(1982\). High School Completion for Young Women. Journal of Family Issues.](#)

Self-harm

Boys in single-parent households engage in self-harming behaviour more often than those in intact or remarried families. For girls, self-harm is more common in remarried families than in single-parent or intact households. This suggests that family structure affects self-harm differently for boys and girls.

- [Ponnet, K., Vermeiren, R., Jaspers, I., Mussche, B., Ruchkin, V., Schwab-Stone, M., & Deboutte, D. \(2005\). Suicidal behaviour in adolescents: associations with parental marital status and perceived parent-adolescent relationship.. Journal of affective disorders.](#)

Criminal activity

Adolescent delinquency patterns vary by gender in single-parent households. Boys, especially those with stepfathers, exhibit higher rates of delinquent behaviour, while girls raised by single mothers are more likely to be noticed by authorities for their misbehavior. Additionally, boys from single-parent families are more prone to problem behaviours like substance use and aggression compared to girls.

- [Johnson, R. \(1986\). Family structure and delinquency: general patterns and gender differences. Criminology.](#)

- [Griffin, K., Botvin, G., Scheier, L., Diaz, T., & Miller, N. \(2000\). Parenting practices as predictors of substance use, delinquency, and aggression among urban minority youth: moderating effects of family structure and gender. Psychology of addictive behaviors : journal of the Society of Psychologists in Addictive Behaviors.](#)

Divorce and child-father contact

“30% of men are, do not have contact with their kids. Six years. Within six years of divorce.”

The Micklin Law Group has reported that 27% of dads don't have contact with their kids after divorce. However, it is not clear where this data derives from. The Pew Research Center has carried out a study showing 27% of fathers who do not live with their children say they have not seen them in the past year. They also reported that almost a third of fathers talk or exchange emails less than once a month.

- [The Hidden Truth Behind Men's Rights, Divorce and Child Custody, 2017 \(The Micklin Law Group\)](#)
- [A Tale of Two Fathers: More Are Active, but More Are Absent, 2011 \(Pew Research Center\)](#)

Suspension rates: racial and gender inequalities

“A boy is twice as likely to be suspended on a behavior adjusted basis twice as likely to be suspended for the exact same infraction as a girl. Five times as likely if it's a black boy.”

Black students, both male and female, experience higher suspension rates than their white counterparts for similar offences, with research highlighting their disproportionate punishment for minor infractions. In addition to racial differences, gender also plays a significant role. Black girls, for example, are more frequently referred to the office and suspended compared to white girls, often for subjective reasons such as dress code violations or disruptive behaviour.

- [Shollenberger Tracey L. \(2014\) Racial Disparities in School Suspension and Subsequent Outcomes: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Pp. 31–43 in Closing the School Discipline Gap: Equitable Remedies for Excessive Exclusion, edited by Losen DJ. New York: Teachers College Press.](#)
- [Wallace John M. Jr., Sara Goodkind, Wallace Cynthia M., and Bachman Jerald G. \(2008\). Racial, Ethnic, and Gender Differences in School Discipline among US High School Students: 1991–2005. The Negro Educational Review.](#)
- [Mendez Raffaele, Linda M, Howard M.Knoffand Ferron John M. \(2002\) School Demographic Variables and out-of-School Suspension Rates: A Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of a Large, Ethnically Diverse School District. Psychology in the Schools.](#)
- [Skiba Russell J., Horner Robert H., Chung Choong-Geun, Rausch M. Karega, May Seth L., and Tobin Tary. \(2011\) Race is Not Neutral: A National Investigation of African American and Latino Disproportionality in School Discipline. School Psychology Review.](#)
- [Morris, E., & Perry, B. \(2017\). Girls Behaving Badly? Race, Gender, and Subjective Evaluation in the Discipline of African American Girls. Sociology of Education.](#)
- [Wang, M., Del Toro, J., Scanlon, C., & McKellar, S. \(2023\). Fostering school equity: A racial socialization approach to creating an equitable school climate and reducing disciplinary infractions. Developmental psychology.](#)
- [Wang, M., Scanlon, C., Del Toro, J., & McKellar, S. \(2022\). Reducing suspension for minor infraction and improving school climate perceptions among black adolescents via cultural socialization: A multi-informant longitudinal study. Learning and Instruction.](#)

SAT scores: men and women

“the SAT, men and women or young men and women earn the same scores.”

It has been reported that girls have significantly higher grades than boys, with a difference of 6.3%. In terms of GPA, boys generally have lower grades than girls. However, the SAT shows more gender balance, with boys demonstrating relative strength in math but weaker performance in reading and writing.

- [O'Dea, R. E., Lagisz, M., Jennions, M. D., & Nakagawa, S. \(2018\). Gender differences in individual variation in academic grades fail to fit expected patterns for STEM. Nature communications.](#)
- [Boys, Girls, and Grades: Examining GPA and SAT Trends \(American Institute for Boys and Men\)](#)
- [Dayiođlu, M., & Türüt-Aşık, S. \(2007\). Gender differences in academic performance in a large public university in Turkey. Higher Education.](#)
- [Parajuli, M., & Thapa, A. \(2017\). Gender Differences in the Academic Performance of Students.](#)

Children who live without a biological or adoptive father

“young boys being raised without a father present about 25% live without a biological, um, step or adoptive father.”

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that 17.6 million children, or nearly one in four, live without a biological, step, or adoptive father in their household.

- [Father Absence Statistics \(National Fatherhood Initiative\)](#)

Children living with only their mother: 1968 vs 2020

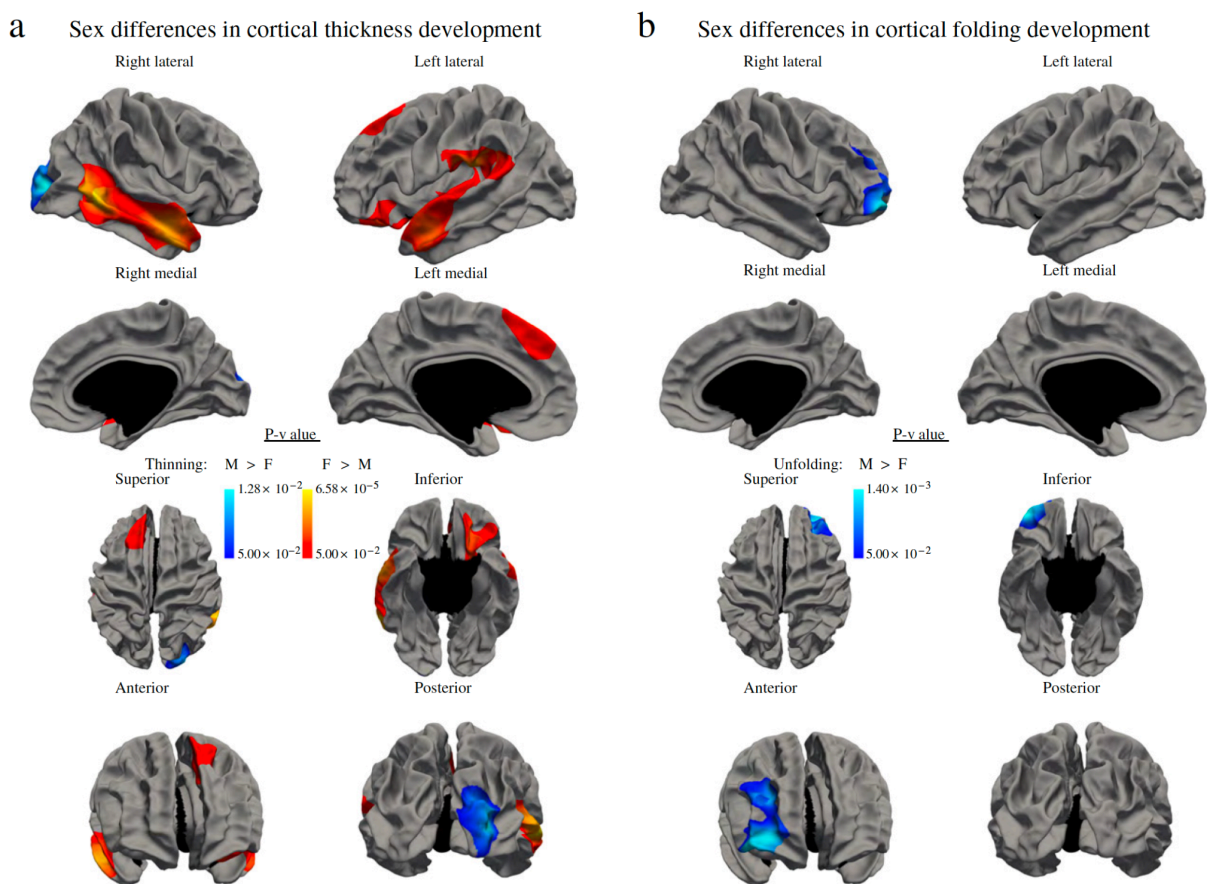
“And in 1968, only 11% of children lived without, lived with only their mother, compared to 21% in 2020”

- [Percentage and Number of Children Living With Two Parents Has Dropped Since 1968 \(United States Census Bureau\)](#)

Brain development in females and males

"Their prefrontal cortex is 18 months ahead of a boys."

Girls' brains mature earlier in certain areas, with the prefrontal cortex reaching peak gray matter volume sooner and thinning more rapidly in social regions. Males' brains seem to favour intrahemispheric connectivity, supporting motor and spatial skills, while females exhibit stronger interhemispheric communication, enhancing memory and social abilities. These differences emerge early and reflect broad trends rather than individual capabilities.



The p-value of the sex-age interaction effect on the cortical thickness was coded in the regions where the effect was statistically significant, by the blue-cyan color bar if the average thinning rate was greater in males (M) than in females (F), or by the red-yellow color bar if vice versa. Source: Mutlu et al (2013).

- [Giedd J. N. \(2004\). Structural magnetic resonance imaging of the adolescent brain. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences.](#)

- [Ingalhalikar, M., Smith, A., Parker, D., Satterthwaite, T. D., Elliott, M. A., Ruparel, K., Hakonarson, H., Gur, R. E., Gur, R. C., & Verma, R. \(2014\). Sex differences in the structural connectome of the human brain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America.](#)
- [Mutlu, A. K., Schneider, M., Debbané, M., Badoud, D., Eliez, S., & Schaer, M. \(2013\). Sex differences in thickness, and folding developments throughout the cortex. NeuroImage.](#)

Puberty

“women are girls are starting to menstruate earlier and boys' testicles are descending later.”

Girls are beginning menstruation at younger ages than in previous generations, with the average age declining steadily over the past several decades. Recent data show that the proportion of girls experiencing menarche before age 11 has nearly doubled, and the overall average age has dropped by more than half a year. This trend is especially pronounced among certain demographic groups, including racial minorities and those from lower-income backgrounds. The shift is believed to be influenced by a combination of factors such as changes in nutrition, body composition, psychosocial stress, and environmental exposures.

Medically, testicular descent refers to a process that occurs before birth. In puberty, the appropriate marker of development is testicular enlargement. Boys typically begin puberty between ages 9 and 11, with testicular growth as one of the earliest signs. Current data suggest a slight trend toward earlier, not later, pubertal onset in boys. While girls generally enter puberty earlier than boys, there is no evidence that boys today are experiencing delayed pubertal development compared to previous generations. While testicular descent is still typically complete before birth or within the first few postnatal months, the increasing prevalence of cryptorchidism (undescended testicles at birth) in some populations suggests that delayed or disrupted testicular descent may be more common than in the past.

- [Menstrual periods are arriving earlier for younger generations, especially among racial minority and lower-income individuals. \(Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health News\)](#)
- [Wang, Z., Asokan, G., Onnela, J. P., Baird, D. D., Jukic, A. M. Z., Wilcox, A. J., ... & Mahalingaiah, S. \(2024\). Menarche and time to cycle regularity among individuals born between 1950 and 2005 in the US. JAMA Network Open.](#)
- [Herman-Giddens, M. E., Steffes, J., Harris, D., Slora, E., Hussey, M., Dowshen, S. A., ... & Reiter, E. O. \(2012\). Secondary sexual characteristics in boys: data from the Pediatric Research in Office Settings Network. Pediatrics.](#)
- [Holmboe, S. A., Beck, A. L., Andersson, A. M., Main, K. M., Jørgensen, N., Skakkebaek, N. E., & Priskorn, L. \(2024\). The epidemiology of cryptorchidism and potential risk factors, including endocrine disrupting chemicals. Frontiers in Endocrinology.](#)

Expected level of development: gender differences

“UK shows that 70% of girls are ready to start school at age five, but much fewer boys, um, many fewer boys are capable of starting at that age in terms of readiness.”

The 2015 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) assessments revealed that 74.3% of girls met the expected level of development, compared to 58.6% of boys.

- [More children than ever starting school ready to learn \(GOV.UK\)](#)

Foster care

“So if you are in foster care as a young woman, you have less negative outcomes than young men”

The Gender Policy Report from the University of Minnesota has extensively analysed gender-based challenges in the foster care system.

- [Aging Out: Foster Youths’ Needs Vary by Gender \(The Gender Policy Report, University of Minnesota\)](#)

Sexual violence and suicide

“two, uh, 15 year olds, a boy and a girl both sexually molested and to be clear, they're equally heinous crimes. But the boy who's sexually molested is six to 10 times more likely to kill himself later in life.”

Men who experience sexual violence are up to ten times more likely to report suicidal thoughts than non-abused men. Women, who are five times more likely to experience sexual violence, also face a higher risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviour.

- [El-Khoury, F., & Santé, E. \(2020\). The effect of Sexual violence on women's suicide risk. A mediation analysis based on the nationally-representative 2017 French Health Barometer survey. European Journal of Public Health.](#)
- [Nicholas, A., Krysińska, K., & King, K. \(2022\). A rapid review to determine the suicide risk and risk factors of men who are survivors of sexual assault. Psychiatry Research.](#)
- [Bebbington, P., Cooper, C., Minot, S., Brugha, T., Jenkins, R., Meltzer, H., & Dennis, M. \(2009\). Suicide attempts, gender, and sexual abuse: data from the 2000 British Psychiatric Morbidity Survey.. The American journal of psychiatry.](#)
- [O'leary, P., & Gould, N. \(2009\). Men Who Were Sexually Abused in Childhood and Subsequent Suicidal Ideation: Community Comparison, Explanations and Practice Implications. British Journal of Social Work.](#)

Female pilots and male kindergarten teachers

“There's more, there's more female fighter pilots per capita than male kindergarten teachers”

There are reports of 10% of pilots being women, while it's commonly said that less than 2% of kindergarten teachers are male.

- [UK aviation industry sees highest number of licences issued to women but mountain still to climb \(UK Civil Aviation Authority\)](#)
- [Where are the men in early childhood education? \(Froebel Trust\)](#)

Marriage gap: economic disparities

“If you're in the top quintile of income earning households, you're, you're 75% get married if you're in the bottom quintile only 25 if you're in the lower quintile of income earning men.”

Married individuals tend to have higher earnings and greater net worth compared to their unmarried counterparts. This economic advantage is attributed to factors such as selection into marriage based on productive characteristics, tax benefits for married couples, and stronger bequest motives for households with descendants.

- [Siassi, N. \(2019\). Inequality and the marriage gap. Review of Economic Dynamics.](#)

Percentage of men and women married by 30

“Only one in four chance of getting married.”

In 2002, the percentage of women who had married by age 30 fell below 50% for the first time. Today, only one in three women has married by that age, a sharp decline from over 90% in 1976. For men, the proportion dropped below half in 1996 and has since declined to just under 25%—down from more than 80% in 1976.

- [Married by 30? You're now in the minority \(Office for National Statistics\)](#)

Benefits of marriage: happier, wealthier and path towards lower rates of child poverty

“married people are healthier, they're wealthier, they live longer. When couples are married, they actually have lower rates of child poverty.”

- [Marriage: America's Greatest Weapon Against Child Poverty \(The Heritage Foundation\)](#)
- [Lawrence, E., Rogers, R., Zajacova, A., & Wadsworth, T. \(2018\). Marital Happiness, Marital Status, Health, and Longevity. Journal of Happiness Studies.](#)
- [Sprey, J. \(2001\). The Case for Marriage: Why Married People Are Happier, Healthier, and Better off Financially. Journal of Marriage and Family.](#)
- [Drefahl, S. \(2012\). Do the Married Really Live Longer? The Role of Cohabitation and Socioeconomic Status. Journal of Marriage and Family.](#)
- [Jia, H., & Lubetkin, E. \(2020\). Life expectancy and active life expectancy by marital status among older U.S. adults: Results from the U.S. Medicare Health Outcome Survey \(HOS\). SSM - Population Health.](#)

Gender pay gap from the age of 16 to 24

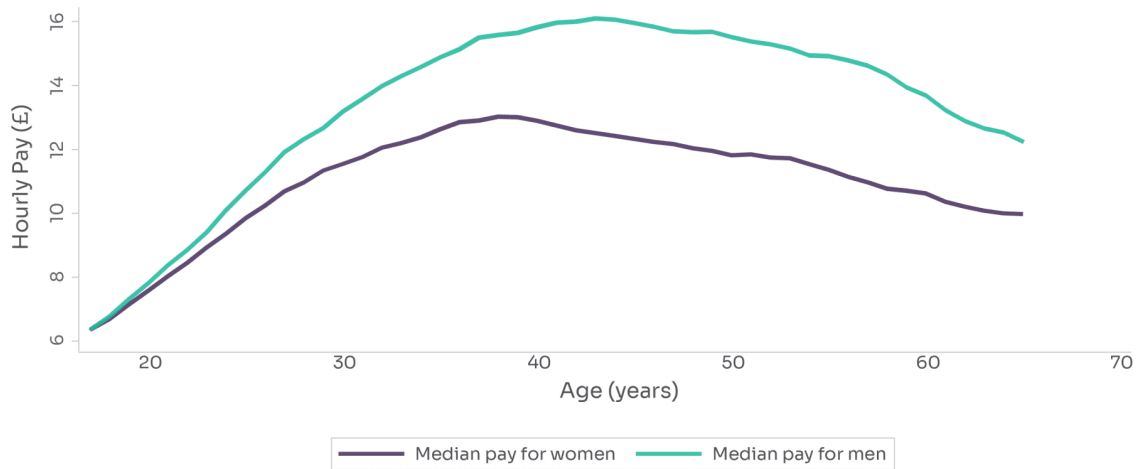
“boys age 16 to 24 are making 10% less in full-time employment than women.”

- [New research shows UK's gender pay gap reverses as young women now out-earn men, 2025 \(Lloyds British Business Excellence Awards\)](#)

Gender pay gap over the age of 30

“women make more in their twenties, that changes around age 30. And they have kids.”

The gender pay gap starts in younger age, but widens dramatically from about age 30



How the median average pay for both men and women varies according to age. Source: Young Women's Trust

- [The income gap: The scale and causes of pay inequality for young women in the UK, 2023 \(Young Women's Trust\)](#)

Percentage of women and men in college enrolment

"So currently 60% of college enrolment is women, but soon it's gonna be for every two women that graduate, it'll be one man. Mm-hmm. So that means half of those women will not have a guy who graduated from college"

In the UK, in 2022/23, women made up 57% of higher education students, while in the US, men represented 44% of young college students in 2022, down from 47% in 2011. The gender gap in enrolment and attainment remains wide and shows no signs of narrowing.

- [Higher Education Student Statistics: UK, 2022/23 - Student numbers and characteristics \(Higher Education Statistics Agency\)](#)

- [Widening participation in higher education: 2021–22. Department for Education \(Department for Education\)](#)
- [Fewer young men are in college, especially at 4-year schools \(Pew Research Center\)](#)
- [Richardson, J., Mittelmeier, J., & Rienties, B. \(2020\). The role of gender, social class and ethnicity in participation and academic attainment in UK higher education: an update. Oxford Review of Education.](#)
- [Cotton, D., Joyner, M., George, R., & Cotton, P. \(2016\). Understanding the gender and ethnicity attainment gap in UK higher education. Innovations in Education and Teaching International.](#)
- [Stoet, G., & Geary, D. \(2020\). Gender differences in the pathways to higher education. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America.](#)

Young women out-earning young men in urban areas

“So the data I've seen is that women under the age of 30 in urban areas are now making more money.”

“Right now in a few urban markets, women are making more than men. So women in DC and New York are making 102%. Lemme, how do say the stat women in DC and New York under 30 are making more than men on average, but in most situations men are still making more than women.”

- [Young women are out-earning young men in several U.S. cities, 2022 \(Pew Research Center\)](#)

Divorce rates in marriages where the woman earns a higher salary

“when the woman in the relationship starts making more money, they become twice as likely to get divorced”

- [Ferrari, G., Solaz, A., & Vitali, A. \(2024\). Are Female-Breadwinner Couples Always Less Stable? Evidence from French Administrative Data. European journal of population = Revue europeenne de demographie.](#)
- [Teachman, J. \(2010\). Wives' economic resources and risk of divorce. Journal of Family Issues.](#)
- [Killewald, A. \(2016\). Money, work, and marital stability: Assessing change in the gendered determinants of divorce. American Sociological Review.](#)

High preferences in romantic relationships

"50% of women say they won't date a man shorter than them. I'm curious what you think. Yeah, but I think it's more like 80%."

Height preferences in romantic relationships have been a subject of interest in understanding human mate selection. Research indicates that height plays a significant role in partner preferences, with notable differences between genders. Women generally prefer taller men, a preference that is more pronounced than men's preference for shorter women.

- [Stulp, G., Buunk, A., & Pollet, T. \(2013\). Women want taller men more than men want shorter women. Personality and Individual Differences.](#)
- [Yancey, G., & Emerson, M. \(2016\). Does Height Matter? An Examination of Height Preferences in Romantic Coupling. Journal of Family Issues.](#)
- [Swami, V., Furnham, A., Balakumar, N., Williams, C., Canaway, K., & Stanistreet, D. \(2008\). Factors influencing preferences for height: a replication and extension. Personality and Individual Differences.](#)

1 in 7 young men is not in employment, education or training

“one in seven young men in the UK is NEET, not an employment education or training.”

Between October and December 2024, approximately 987,000 individuals aged 16 to 24 in the UK were not in education, employment, or training, accounting for 13.4% of this age group, according to the Office for National Statistics. This figure equates to nearly one in seven young people, with 542,000 young men (14.4%) and 445,000 young women (12.3%) classified as NEET.

- [Number of young people not in work or education hits 11-year high \(BBC\)](#)
- [Young people not in education, employment or training \(NEET\), UK: February 2025 \(Office for National Statistics\)](#)

Marriage and substance abuse

“And if a man by the age of 30 hasn't either lived with someone or married someone, there's a one in three chance he's gonna have a substance abuse problem.”

Marriage is associated with a decrease in alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis use. Studies indicate that married individuals generally use these substances less than those who are single, divorced, or separated.

- [Salvatore, J., Gardner, C., & Kendler, K. \(2019\). Marriage and reductions in men's alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis use. Psychological Medicine.](#)
- [Merline, A., Schulenberg, J., O'Malley, P., Bachman, J., & Johnston, L. \(2008\). Substance use in marital dyads: premarital assortment and change over time.. Journal of studies on alcohol and drugs.](#)

Women are more liberal than men

“So we know in the last election that, or we know from research around political affiliation that women are now on average 30% more liberal than men.”

- [A new global gender divide is emerging \(Financial Times\)](#)

More men than women are religious

“Then for the first time in history, more men are attending church than women.”

While 34% of Gen Z men in the US identify as religiously unaffiliated, the figure is higher for women at 40%, reversing the traditional gender trend.

- [Generation Z and the Future of Faith in America \(Survey Center on American Life\)](#)
- [In a first among Christians, young men are more religious than young women \(The New York Times\)](#)

Prevalence of single men younger than 30 years old

“So the fact that only one in three men in America under the age of 30 has a girlfriend and two and three women has a boyfriend,”

63% of men between the ages of 18 and 29 report being single, as opposed to 34% of women of the same age group.

- [Gelles-Watnick, R. \(2023\). For Valentine’s Day, 5 facts about single Americans \(Pew Research Center\)](#)

Pornography consumption across the web

“And on the subject of porn, 30% of internet traffic is now related to porn with about 80% of that porn traffic coming from men and 20% coming from women.”

This 30% figure was reported by ExtremeTech in 2012. While pornography does account for a notable portion of internet traffic, it generally does not surpass the traffic generated by major streaming services, search engines, and social media platforms. Other estimates show that porn makes up 10–13% of internet content and web searches. Research shows that pornography use in men is around 60–98% and 30–90%, depending on the study.

- [Ogas, O., & Gaddam, S. \(2011\). A billion wicked thoughts: What the world's largest experiment reveals about human desire. Dutton/Penguin Books.](#)
- [Dueling statistics: How much of the internet is porn? \(Psychology Today\)](#)
- [Albright, J. \(2008\). Sex in America Online: An Exploration of Sex, Marital Status, and Sexual Identity in Internet Sex Seeking and Its Impacts. The Journal of Sex Research.](#)
- [Solano, I., Eaton, N., & O’Leary, D. \(2018\). Pornography Consumption, Modality and Function in a Large Internet Sample. The Journal of Sex Research.](#)

Pornography consumption and depression

“high porn consumption correlates to higher probabilities of depression”

Frequent pornography use among young adults is linked to comorbid depression and anxiety (Singareddy et al., 2024). For men, conflicts between personal beliefs and viewing habits are associated with higher depression levels (Perry, 2018). Over time, excessive use correlates with increased depression in both men and women (Maddock et al., 2019).

- [Singareddy, C., Shrestha, S., Zheng, A., Harlow, B. L., Barrington-Trimis, J. L., & Harlow, A. F. \(2025\). Prospective Association of Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety with Pornography Viewing Frequency Among Young Adults. Archives of sexual behavior.](#)
- [Maddock, M., Steele, K., Esplin, C.R., Hatch, S.G., & Braithwaite, S.R. \(2019\). What Is the Relationship Among Religiosity, Self-Perceived Problematic Pornography Use, and Depression Over Time? Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity.](#)
- [Perry, S.L. \(2018\). Pornography Use and Depressive Symptoms: Examining the Role of Moral Incongruence. Society and Mental Health.](#)

Prevalence of men who never approach women in person

“According to Pew, more than 50% of men between the ages of 18 and 24 have never asked a woman out in person.”

An online survey found that 45% of men aged 18–25 have never approached a woman in person for dating.

- [Risk aversion and dating, 2023 \(DatePsychology\)](#)

Suicide in young men under 15

“the number one cause of death for young men under 15 is suicide”

In the US, unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death for boys under 15, with suicide second for ages 10–14. In the UK, suicide ranks third for boys 10-14, and in England, it is the leading cause for ages 10-17, with boys making up 61% of cases.

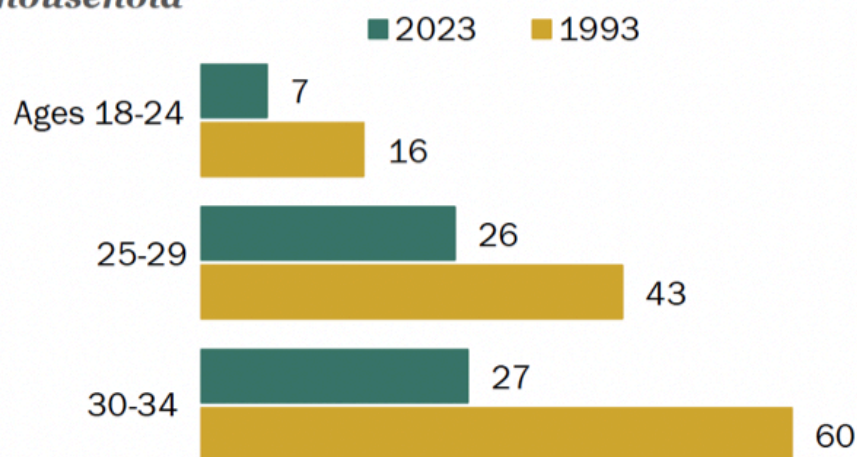
- [FastStats: Child Health. U.S. \(Department of Health & Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention\)](#)
- [Suicide Statistics \(National Institutes of Health\)](#)
- [Health, United States: Suicide \(U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, & National Center for Health Statistics\)](#)
- [Distribution of the 10 leading causes of death among children and adolescents aged 10 to 14 years in the United States from 2020 to 2022 \(Statista\)](#)
- [Adolescent mortality. State of Child Health \(Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health\)](#)
- [Child death review data release 2021 \(National Child Mortality Database\)](#)

Prevalence of adults with at least one child at 30 years old

"It's 60% of 30 year olds, 40 years ago used to have a kid, now it's 27%."

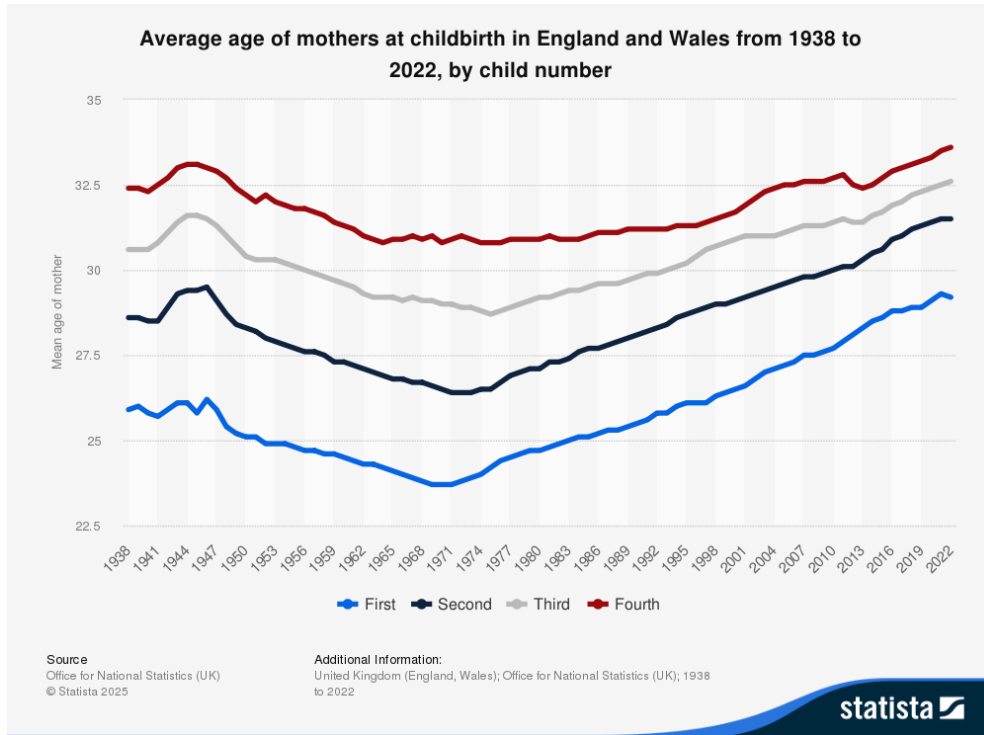
In the United States, the percentage of adults between the ages of 30-34 with at least one child in the household decreased from 60% in 1993 to 27% in 2023.

% of young adults with at least one child in the household



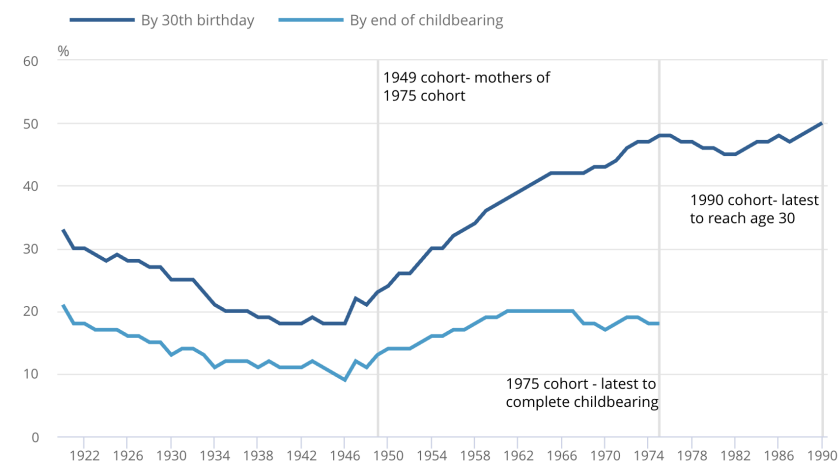
Percentage of young adults with at least one child in the household (Paw Research Center, using data from the 1993 and 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement "Parents, Young Adult Children and the Transition to Adulthood")

In England and Wales, the average age of mothers at first birth has risen from around 24 in the 1970s to over 29 now. Additionally, the percentage of childless women by the age of 30 has currently reached 50%.



Average age of mothers at childbirth in England and Wales from 1938 to 2022, by child number (Statista, data from the Office for National Statistics).

Percentage of women remaining childless by age 30 years and by end of childbearing years, 1920 to 1990, England and Wales



Half of women are now childless by their 30th birthday (Office for National Statistics)

- [Parents, Young Adult Children and the Transition to Adulthood \(Pew Research Center\)](#)
- [Average age of mothers at childbirth in England and Wales from 1938 to 2022, by child number \(Statista\)](#)
- [Childbearing for women born in different years, England and Wales: 2020 \(Office for National Statistics\)](#)

Global old-age dependency ratio

There's huge economic impact too, because it used to be 12 people working age to support every senior. Now it's three to one.

In 1960, the global old-age dependency ratio was around 9.5%, with roughly 10.5 working-age people for every senior. By 2023, this increased to 15.4%, meaning only 6.5 working-age people per senior. Developed countries are expected to see even greater increases, with some regions reaching a 2:1 ratio (two working-age people per senior) by 2050.

- [Age dependency ratio, old \(% of working-age population\) \(World Development Indicators, World Bank\)](#)
- [World Population Prospects 2022: Summary of Results \(United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division\)](#)

South Korean senior population

“by 2050, about 40% of the population will be senior citizens, and the labor force could have halved within the next 40 years.”

- [Pacific, T. L. R. H.-W. \(2023\). South Korea’s population shift: Challenges and opportunities. The Lancet Regional Health – Western Pacific.](#)

DNC website: who we serve

“If you go to the DNC website, they list 16 special interest groups and they say who we serve. They call it out who we serve, Asian Pacific Islanders, seniors, the disabled immigrants, black Americans”

- [Who we serve \(democrats.org\)](http://democrats.org)

Non-white Harvard’s freshman

“more than 60% of Harvard's freshman class identify as non-white”

- [Majority of incoming Harvard University class is non-white for the first time in the Ivy League school's history \(Daily Mail\)](#)

Importance of a father figure for young men

“So I just think that male involvement for single mothers, and I think men are really willing to get involved, whether it's someone down the street, a coach, your, you know, a sibling, your brother, whatever it is. But I do think, again, the research shows that the, the, the point of failure is when a boy loses a male role model.”

Adolescent boys without father figures are more likely to engage in delinquency (Cobb-Clark & Tekin, 2011), and father absence is a stronger predictor of violent behaviour than poverty (Mackey & Mackey, 2003). These boys also tend to struggle with interpersonal relationships and have a weaker sense of masculinity (Beaty, 1995). While father absence is linked to school issues like suspensions, it does not appear to impact college graduation rates differently for men and women (Lundberg, 2017). Overall, having a father figure offers protective benefits, especially during adolescence and young adulthood (Cobb-Clark & Tekin, 2011).

- [Cobb-Clark, D.A., & Tekin, E. \(2011\). Fathers and youths' delinquent behavior. Review of Economics of the Household.](#)
- [Mackey, W.C., & Mackey, B.W. \(2003\). The Presence of Fathers in Attenuating Young Male Violence. Marriage & Family Review.](#)
- [Beaty, L.A. \(1995\). Effects of paternal absence on male adolescents' peer relations and self-image. Adolescence.](#)
- [Lundberg, S.J. \(2017\). Father Absence and the Educational Gender Gap. Labor: Human Capital eJournal.](#)

Men's suicide rates

"75% of suicides in the UK are men, and 75% of the worldwide are men."

- [River, J., & Flood, M. \(2021\). Masculinities, emotions and men's suicide. Sociology of health & illness.](#)
- [Wasserman, D., Cheng, Q., & Jiang, G. X. \(2005\). Global suicide rates among young people aged 15-19. World psychiatry : official journal of the World Psychiatric Association \(WPA\).](#)