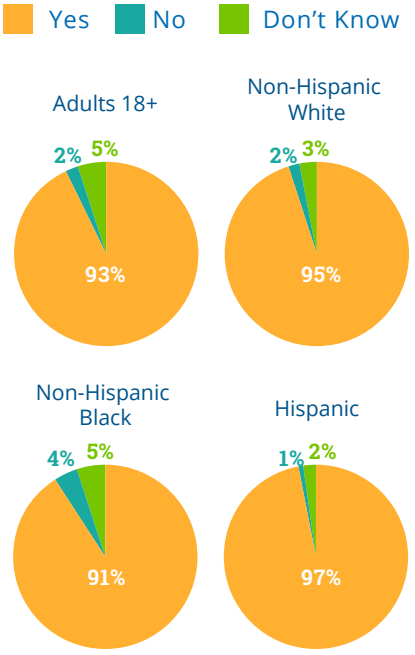
SURVEY SAYS

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEEN AND UNPLANNED PREGNANCY

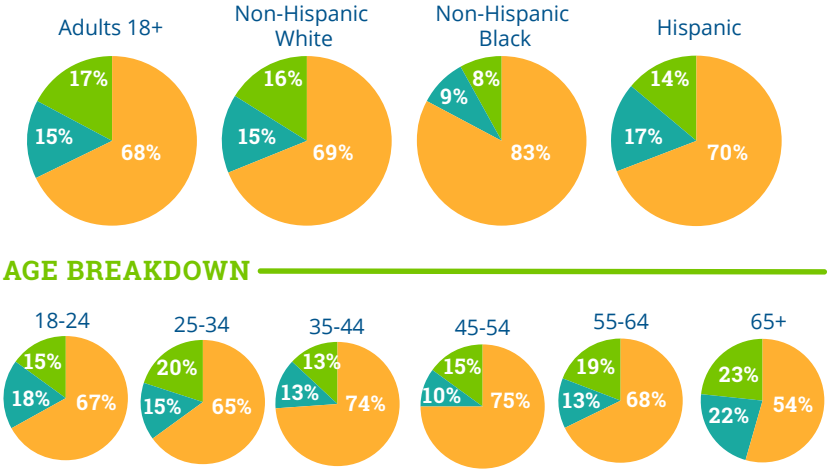
Network of Trust

Although teens consistently say that parents most influence their decisions about relationships and sex, adults are decidedly more skeptical about their role in the eyes of young people. Even though adults remain doubtful about their value as influencers, they **universally agree that young people should have a trusted adult** (a parent, older sibling, or other family member/adult) or network (a peer or community group, a club or team, a mentor, etc) in their lives...and that that network might be a **key component in helping teens successfully navigate adolescence and avoid risky decisions** throughout their lives. In addition, confidence in being a trusted adult—and experience with providing counsel to young people on issues like sex, love, and relationships—tends to increase with age.

Do you think that young people should have a trusted adult or network to provide them with information and guidance on topics like sex, love, relationships, or birth control?

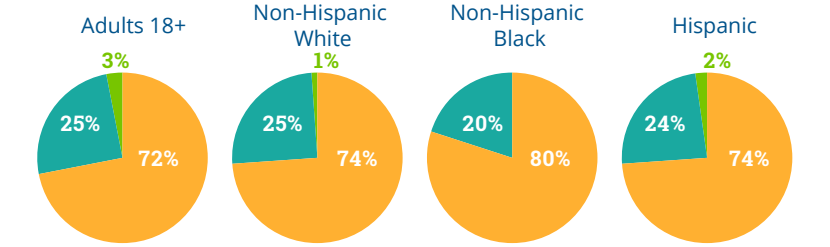


Do you consider yourself someone that a younger person would come to as a trusted source of information on sensitive topics like sex, love, relationships, or birth control?

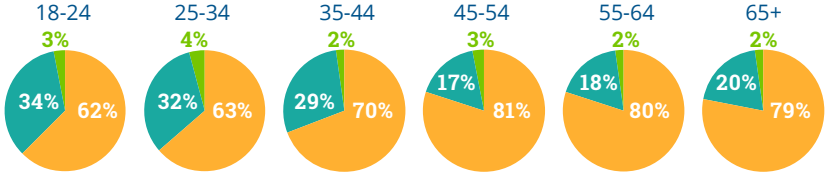


AGE BREAKDOWN

Have you ever given a young person information or advice on sex, love, relationships, or birth control?



AGE BREAKDOWN



Data presented here are drawn from a national web survey, written by The National Campaign and conducted using Google Surveys, May 2017. Interviews were conducted among 2,007 respondents who volunteered to participate in Google online surveys and polls, and data are subsequently weighted to reflect the demographic composition of men and women ages 18 and older who are internet users. Google's reports state a margin of error of +/- 2.1% at the 95% confidence level, which provides a helpful indication of the variability in these results; however, we note that because the sample is based on those who initially self-selected for participation, this estimate rests on a specific set of statistical assumptions about the selected sample, rather than the standard methodology for random probability sampling. Numbers may not sum to 100 due to rounding.