

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. In the future, singlehood is likely to be associated with more stigma.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Commanding respect and an egalitarian relationship have become extinct in today's relationships.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Over 60% of cohabitants view their living together not as a prelude to marriage but as a way of life.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. The primary advantage of living apart together (LAT) relationships is cost efficiency.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. According to a study conducted by Brown et al. in 2016, the lifestyle of living apart together (LAT) is expected to decrease in the future.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. Doubts about self as a parent is one of the reasons for remaining single.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Some individuals remain single out of fear.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. For those who hook up, there is generally no expectation of seeing one another again.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. Living apart together (LAT) is an arrangement that is applicable exclusively to unmarried couples.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. Men are more inclined to marry women who are more educated.
 - a. True
 - b. False
11. The living apart together (LAT) lifestyle or family form is unique to couples in the United States.
 - a. True
 - b. False
12. In the United States, the number of widowed males is more than the number of widowed females.
 - a. True
 - b. False

13. In 2010, Denney examined the living arrangements of over 800,000 adults and found that being married increases one's risk of suicide.
- a. True
 - b. False
14. According to a study conducted by Vespa in 2014, the percent of cohabitants will decrease for those who live together before marriage.
- a. True
 - b. False
15. The legal distinction between married and unmarried couples is becoming more pronounced.
- a. True
 - b. False
16. The median age for women getting married is 21.
- a. True
 - b. False
17. The gay liberation movement has provided support for a lifestyle consistent with one's sexual orientation.
- a. True
 - b. False
18. Agreeing not to be open to other relationships is crucial to maintaining a long-distance relationship (LDR).
- a. True
 - b. False
19. Couples in living apart together (LAT) relationships have the same legal privileges as married couples.
- a. True
 - b. False
20. When compared to people who are married, singles are happier.
- a. True
 - b. False
21. The primary disadvantage of living apart together (LAT) relationships is a lack of self-expression.
- a. True
 - b. False
22. The primary reason for living apart together (LAT) participants to maintain separate domiciles is because they are less committed to each other.
- a. True
 - b. False

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

23. Identify a true statement about long-distance dating relationships (LDDRs).
- a. They are positively labeled.
 - b. They result in the partners being more attentive to each other.
 - c. They involve couples living apart deliberately.
 - d. They are the same as living apart together relationships.

24. Identify a true statement about pension partners.
- They have been married before.
 - They have a fun relationship and focus on the here and now.
 - They are cohabitants who do not get benefits from their previous relationships.
 - They are young cohabitants.
25. Which of the following statements is true of Internet dating?
- It allows people to monitor one's online behavior.
 - It is highly reliable and secure.
 - It is time-consuming and inefficient.
 - It makes it easy to assess nonverbal behavior.
26. Which of the following statements is true of singles?
- They are stigmatized equally.
 - They have less contact with family and friends than spouses.
 - They are less happy than spouses.
 - They are healthier than married people.
27. According to the Proquest Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2016, most cohabitants are _____.
- White
 - relatives
 - minor citizens
 - Asian
28. About _____ of young adults today actually marry.
- 55%
 - 60%
 - 70%
 - 85%
29. Bradshaw et al. (2010) compared the experiences of women and men who hooked up and found that:
- men benefited more from hooking up.
 - women were more positive about hooking up.
 - men were more likely to feel guilt and regret after hooking up.
 - women were less likely to become depressed as a result of hooking up.
30. Which of the following statements is true of speed-dating?
- It is not time efficient.
 - It allows the people involved to meet face to face.
 - It starts with partners hooking up.
 - It is the same as hanging out.
31. Kim and Will have been in a relationship for the past 6 months. They have been living together for about 4 months and make it a point to be home at least five nights a week despite their busy work schedules. In this scenario, Kim and Will are most likely _____.
- cohabitants
 - hooking up
 - spouses
 - hanging out

32. Who among the following are most likely living apart together (LAT) partners?
- Rob and Amelia, who are not married but want to live together to see if they are compatible
 - Bruce and Joan, who are committed to each other but continue to live in neighboring apartments
 - Elsie and Victor, who are separated and live in different cities after the separation
 - Gladys and Alvin, who are divorced but continue to be good friends and business partners
33. Wilma grew up during the sexual revolution. Which of the following was she most likely to have experienced as a result of the revolution?
- Having to be married to be involved in a sexual relationship
 - Being able to openly engage in acts of homophobia
 - Having to be married by the age of 18
 - Being able to live with a same-sex partner without getting married
34. Identify a true statement about engaged cohabitant couples who have an agreed upon future.
- They have a fun relationship and focus only on the here and now.
 - They have the lowest level of conflict.
 - They have a lower quality relationship than other types of cohabitants.
 - They have the lowest level of satisfaction.
35. Which of the following is a movement that facilitates the existence and enjoyment of singlehood?
- The Black Panther revolution
 - The gay liberation movement
 - The Revolutionary Action Movement
 - The cisgender propaganda
36. Sociologist Rosenfeld of Stanford University followed 926 unmarried couples over a three-year period and found that:
- those who met online were twice as likely to marry as those offline.
 - over 40% of relationships begin online.
 - less than 14% of singles have used online dating services.
 - people use online dating services only for casual relationships.
37. _____ is a well-established psychological principle that means that a stimulus loses its value with repeated exposure.
- Countertransference
 - Overregularization
 - Satiation
 - Centration
38. According to a study conducted by Birger in 2015, which of the following statements is true of marriage and dating?
- The hookup culture is a by-product of a limited supply of women.
 - Racism is bigger than classism in dating and marriage.
 - Men are more inclined to marry women who are more educated.
 - A motivation for delaying marriage is an oversupply of educated women.
39. _____ is a disadvantage of living apart together (LAT) relationships.
- Lack of self-expression
 - Lack of legal protection
 - Lack of comfort
 - Lack of orderliness

40. Which of the following statements is true of security blanket cohabiters?
- They live together primarily to rebel against their families.
 - They are cohabiters for whom being alone is not an option.
 - They are drawn to each other because of mutual attraction.
 - They live together primarily to marry in the future.
41. Identify a true statement about hooking up.
- It is limited to homosexual relationships.
 - It involves casual sex with a willing partner.
 - It is the same as dating.
 - It involves being in a long-term relationship.
42. Bradshaw et al. (2010) compared the experiences of women and men who hooked up and found that women were:
- less likely to define the experience negatively.
 - less likely to become depressed.
 - more at risk for feeling guilt.
 - more likely to benefit from hookups.
43. Which of the following was emphasized by the women's movement?
- The need for more marital laws that favor women
 - Equality in education for men and women
 - More employment for women than for men
 - The need for a larger pool of suitable partners for women
44. Which of the following is a way to maximize one's life as a single?
- Refraining from discussing one's plans with parents
 - Taking up additional work to help coworkers who are married and have children
 - Being selective in sharing personal information such as one's name and phone number
 - Avoiding social gatherings and events
45. Identify a true statement about speed-dating.
- It does not involve a face-to-face meeting.
 - It saves time.
 - It is the same as hanging out.
 - It starts with partners hooking up.
46. In the context of the trends in singlehood, the median age for men getting married is _____.
- 23
 - 26
 - 29
 - 32
47. Couples who have the goal of maintaining their long-distance dating relationships (LDDRs) should:
- avoid staying monogamous.
 - avoid being busy with personal projects.
 - frequently have phone conversations to resolve trust issues.
 - engage in creative behavior such as watching Netflix's movies together.

48. Which of the following is a primary attraction of meeting someone online?
- Credibility
 - Reliability
 - Efficiency
 - Safety
49. In the context of cohabitation relationships, _____ are in love and are planning to marry.
- pension partners
 - money savers
 - engaged cohabitant couples
 - security blanket cohabiters
50. According to a study conducted by Guzzo in 2014, _____ will become the typical first union for young adults.
- cohabitation
 - hooking up
 - marriage
 - living apart together
51. The definition of _____ is a long-term committed couple who does not reside in the same dwelling.
- domestic partnership
 - living apart together
 - rebellious cohabitation
 - security blanket cohabitation
52. Amanda and Alan are in a serious relationship. However, they live in two different cities separated by over 600 miles. They intend to maintain their relationship and move in together soon. Which of the following specific behaviors should they engage in to reduce the chance of a break up due to the distance?
- They should avoid being busy with personal projects.
 - They should maintain daily contact via text messaging.
 - They should frequently have phone conversations to resolve trust issues.
 - They should avoid staying monogamous.
53. According to Chang et al. (2012), which of the following is an unspoken rule of hooking up?
- It is the same as dating.
 - It is a romantic relationship.
 - It is sentimental and emotional.
 - It is secret and physical.
54. Which of the following is a disadvantage of living apart together (LAT) relationships?
- Lack of cleanliness and orderliness
 - Lack of self-expression
 - Lack of comfort
 - Lack of shared history
55. In the context of the types of cohabitation relationships, which of the following statements is true of testers?
- They focus solely on the present of the relationship.
 - They live together primarily for economic convenience.
 - They view their living together not as a prelude to marriage but as a way of life.
 - They live together to assess whether they have a future together.

56. _____, also referred to as getting together, refers to going out in groups where the agenda is to meet others and have fun.
- Making out
 - Speed-dating
 - Hooking up
 - Hanging out
57. Which of the following is a characteristic of hooking up?
- It is limited to homosexual relationships.
 - It is the same as dating.
 - It does not involve any sexual relationship.
 - It does not involve any relationship commitment.
58. In the context of cohabitation relationships, _____ are couples who live together not because of mutual attraction but because being alone is not an option.
- testers
 - domestic partners
 - engaged cohabitant couples
 - security blanket cohabiters
59. In the context of cohabitation relationships, _____ are couples who use cohabitation as a way of making a statement to their parents that they are independent and can make their own choices.
- testers
 - pension partners
 - rebellious cohabiters
 - security blanket cohabiters
60. _____ of cohabitants view their living together not as a prelude to marriage but as a way of life.
- 5%
 - 8%
 - 10%
 - 12%
61. Couples who have the goal of maintaining their long-distance dating relationships (LDDRs) and reducing the chance that the distance will result in their breaking up should:
- avoid being busy with personal projects.
 - frequently have phone conversations to resolve trust issues.
 - have frequent Skype encounters.
 - avoid staying monogamous.
62. Which of the following statements is true of the marriage never type of cohabitation relationship?
- They view their living together as a way of life.
 - They live together primarily out of a need for security.
 - They live together primarily for economic convenience.
 - They view their living together as a prelude to marriage.

63. According to a study conducted by Jayson 2013, _____ of all new relationships begin online.
- 20%
 - 24%
 - 36%
 - 40%
64. Which of the following is an advantage of finding a partner using the Internet?
- It is highly reliable and does not allow misrepresentation of information.
 - It gives individuals the flexibility to avoid crowded, uncomfortable locations.
 - It gives individuals time to fall in love gradually, after considering the pros and cons.
 - It helps individuals assess chemistry with a potential partner.
65. _____ is basically about screening and interviewing a number of potential partners in one setting.
- Hooking up
 - Coming out
 - Hanging out
 - Making out
66. Who among the following individuals is considered single?
- Molly, a widowed woman who occasionally hooks up
 - Howard, an alcoholic who lives apart from his wife
 - Helen, who is separated from her husband and is awaiting a divorce
 - Ron, who is married to a same-sex partner
67. Which of the following is a stereotype about never-married women?
- They do not focus enough on career and financial stability.
 - They are too fond of sex and intimacy.
 - They have no real interest in men because they are homosexual.
 - They are not homely enough.
68. Which of the following statements is true of rebellious cohabiters?
- They live together primarily out of a need for security.
 - They are drawn to each other because of mutual attraction.
 - They use cohabitation as a way of making a statement to their parents.
 - They live together primarily to marry in the future.
69. Which of the following is a disadvantage of dating online?
- It takes time and effort to find a partner online.
 - It is not efficient.
 - It cannot be used to target people with specific interests.
 - It involves the potential to fall in love too quickly.
70. Which of the following statements is true of singlehood?
- Singles are happier than spouses.
 - A reason for remaining single is financial stability.
 - Singlehood results in the loss of control over one's life.
 - The women's movement opposes singlehood as a lifestyle.

71. According to a study conducted by Manning and Brown in 2015, the average duration of a cohabitation relationship among young individuals is ____.
- a. 6 months
 - b. 9 months
 - c. 2 years
 - d. 5 years
72. Which of the following is an advantage of living apart together (LAT) relationships?
- a. Presence of shared history
 - b. Presence of legal protection
 - c. Convenience and cost effectiveness
 - d. Cleanliness or orderliness
73. The term singlehood is most often associated with:
- a. young unmarried individuals.
 - b. separated individuals waiting for a divorce.
 - c. widowed individuals.
 - d. same-sex partners.
74. In the context of the types of cohabitation relationships, which of the following statements is true of here and now cohabitants?
- a. They focus on the future of a relationship.
 - b. They have a fun relationship.
 - c. They focus on the economic benefits of the relationship.
 - d. They live together solely as a way of making a statement to their parents.
75. Which of the following statements is true of engaged cohabitant couples who have an agreed upon future?
- a. They have a fun relationship and focus only on the here and now.
 - b. They have the highest level of conflict.
 - c. They have a lower quality relationship than other types of cohabitants.
 - d. They have the highest level of satisfaction.
76. In the context of cohabitation relationships, _____ are couples who live together primarily out of economic convenience.
- a. testers
 - b. money savers
 - c. security blanket cohabiters
 - d. rebellious cohabiters
77. According to Aubrey and Smith (2013), which of the following is a cultural belief associated with hooking up?
- a. It is stressful.
 - b. It degrades one's status in one's peer group.
 - c. It reflects one's control over one's sexuality.
 - d. It is demanding and tedious.

78. What is the number of same-sex couples that cohabit?
- a. 29,000
 - b. 82,000
 - c. 727,000
 - d. 923,000
79. In the context of cohabitation relationships, _____ are older, have been married before, still derive benefits from their previous relationships, and are living with someone new.
- a. testers
 - b. money savers
 - c. pension partners
 - d. rebellious cohabiters
80. Birger suggests that the hookup culture is a by-product of _____.
- a. the absence of classism in dating
 - b. a limited number of educated women
 - c. an oversupply of women
 - d. an oversupply of educated men
81. Elena likes to play loud music at home, whereas Dexter, her husband, prefers to read in solitude. They have decided to live in adjoining apartments and enjoy their free time without disturbing the other. In this scenario, Elena and Dexter are most likely _____.
- a. domestic partners
 - b. living apart together partners
 - c. rebellious cohabiters
 - d. security blanket cohabiters
82. Diana invited Emily, her classmate, and some of her neighborhood friends to her house for a party. During the party, Diana and Emily instantly connected and exchanged numbers. In this scenario, _____ most likely helped Diana and Emily discover the chemistry between them.
- a. hooking up
 - b. hanging out
 - c. speed-dating
 - d. spectating
83. Money savers are couples who live together primarily:
- a. to marry in the future.
 - b. out of economic convenience.
 - c. to rebel against their families.
 - d. out of a need for security.
84. Which of the following is the primary advantage of remaining single?
- a. The choice of a variety of lovers
 - b. The ability to avoid the stress of divorce
 - c. The freedom and control over one's life
 - d. The ability to have spontaneous lifestyle

85. Which of the following statements is true in the context of marriage?
- There are more women who want to marry than men.
 - Individuals today continue to be in a hurry to get married.
 - Racism is bigger than classism in dating and marriage.
 - Men are more inclined to marry women who are more educated.
86. Which of the following statements is true of divorced individuals?
- They are sometimes forced into being single.
 - They have a low suicide risk.
 - They are healthier than the married.
 - They are happier than married people.
87. Which of the following statements is true of pension partners?
- They have never been married before.
 - They have a fun relationship and focus on the here and now.
 - They derive benefits from their previous relationships.
 - They are young cohabitants.
88. According to a study conducted by Gottman in 2013, the Census Bureau estimates that _____ married couples are living in the living apart together (LAT) arrangement.
- 121,000
 - 568,000
 - 1.7 million
 - 5.3 million
89. Kuperberg (2014) provided data to confirm that:
- cohabitation raises the risk of divorce irrespective of the age at which individuals begin to cohabit.
 - the age at which individuals begin their lives together does not have an impact on divorce.
 - previous research linking cohabitation with divorce did not account for the age at which coresidence began.
 - cohabitation is always advantageous to couples who marry if they do so in reference to structure and restraints.
90. Which of the following statements is true of long-distance dating relationships (LDDRs)?
- They are always associated with negative labeling.
 - They are the same as living apart together relationships.
 - They involve couples living apart deliberately.
 - They allow couples to keep the relationship "high."
91. Explain the concept of hanging out.
92. Discuss the specific behaviors that help reduce the chance that distance will result in the breaking up of long-distance dating relationships (LDDRs).
93. What are the various reasons for individuals to delay marriage?
94. Explain the concept of speed-dating.
95. In the context of cohabitation relationships, discuss individuals who cohabit for alimony maintenance and security blanket cohabiters.

96. In the context of cohabitation relationships, discuss the characteristics of engaged cohabitant couples.
97. Explain the concept of living apart together (LAT).
98. In the context of cohabitation relationships, discuss money savers and pension partners.
99. Explain the concept of hooking up.
100. Explain the relationship between cohabitation and marriage.
101. What are the advantages of long-distance dating relationships (LDDRs)?
102. Discuss the trends in singlehood.
103. Explain the living apart together (LAT) structure.
104. Explain the role of apps in dating.
105. What are the disadvantages of living apart together (LAT) relationships?
106. In the context of cohabitation relationships, discuss rebellious cohabiters and marriage never cohabiters.
107. What are the benefits of living apart together (LAT) relationships?
108. What is cohabitation?
109. Discuss the disadvantages of finding a partner online.
110. Explain the gay liberation movement.
111. Discuss the advantages of finding a partner online.
112. In the context of living apart together (LAT) relationships, explain the concept of satiation.
113. Explain cohabitation as a future trend in singlehood.

Answer Key

1. False
2. False
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. False
11. False
12. False
13. False
14. False
15. False
16. False
17. True
18. True
19. False
20. False
21. False
22. False
23. a
24. a
25. a
26. c
27. a

28. d

29. a

30. b

31. a

32. b

33. d

34. b

35. b

36. a

37. c

38. d

39. b

40. b

41. b

42. c

43. b

44. c

45. b

46. c

47. d

48. c

49. c

50. a

51. b

52. b

53. d

54. d

55. d

56. d

57. d

58. d

59. c

60. c

61. c

62. a

63. a

64. b

65. c

66. a

67. c

68. c

69. d

70. b

71. c

72. d

73. a

74. b

75. d

76. b

77. c

78. c

79. c

80. c

81. b

82. b

83. b

84. c

85. a

86. a

87. c

88. c

89. c

90. d

91. Answers will vary. Hanging out, also referred to as getting together, refers to going out in groups where the agenda is to meet others and have fun. The individuals may watch television, rent a DVD, go to a club or party, and/or eat out. Hanging out may occur in group settings such as at a bar, a sorority or fraternity party, or a small gathering of friends that keeps expanding. Friends may introduce individuals, or they may meet someone "cold," as in initiating a conversation. Hanging out is basically about screening and interviewing a number of potential partners in one setting. At a party, one can drift over to a potential who "looks good" and start talking. If there is chemistry in the banter and perceived interest from the person, the interaction will continue and can include the exchange of phone numbers for subsequent texting. If there is no chemistry, the individual can move on to the next person without having invested any significant time. Both partners are in the process of assessing the other.

92. Answers will vary. For couples who have the goal of maintaining their LDDRs and reducing the chance that the distance will result in their breaking up, some specific behaviors to engage in include:

- Maintaining daily contact via text messaging
- Enjoying/using the time when apart
- Avoiding arguments during phone conversations
- Staying monogamous
- Using Skype frequently
- Being creative

93. Answers will vary. A number of reasons have been identified for remaining single (Muraco & Curran, 2012). These reasons include financial stability, ability to pay for a wedding, doubts about self as a potential spouse, doubts about partner as spouse, quality of relationship, doubts about self as parent, doubts about partner as parent, capability of being economic provider, partner capability of being economic provider, fear of divorce, infidelity, in-laws, and bringing children from own and partner's previous relationships together. The primary advantage of remaining single is freedom and control over one's life. Others do not set out to be single but drift into singlehood longer than they anticipated, discover that they like it, and remain single.

94. Answers will vary. Dating innovations that involve the concept of speed include the eight-minute date. The website <http://www.8minutedating.com/> identifies these "Eight-Minute Dating Events" throughout the country, where a person has eight one-on-one "dates" at a bar that last eight minutes each. If both parties are interested in seeing each other again, the organizer provides contact information so that the individuals can set up another date. Speed-dating saves time because it allows daters to meet face to face without burning up a whole evening.

95. Answers will vary. Related to widows who cohabit are the divorced who are collecting alimony which they would forfeit should they remarry. Some of the individuals in cohabitation relationships are drawn to each other out of a need for security rather than mutual attraction. They are called security blanket cohabiters. For such cohabiters, being alone is not an option. They want somebody, anybody, in the house.

96. Answers will vary. Engaged cohabitant couples are in love and are planning to marry. Engaged cohabitant couples who have an agreed upon future report the highest level of satisfaction, the lowest level of conflict, and, in general, have a higher quality relationship than other types of cohabitants (Willoughby et al., 2012). After three years, 40% of first premarital cohabitants end up getting married, 32% are still cohabiting, and 27% have broken up.

97. Answers will vary. The definition of LAT is a long-term committed couple who does not live in the same dwelling. Some couples (including spouses) find that living apart together is preferable to their living in the same place (Hess, 2012). In a study of 68 adults (93% married), 7% reported that they preferred a LAT arrangement with their spouse. Forty-six percent said that living apart from your spouse enhances your relationship (Jacinto & Ahrend, 2012). The Census Bureau estimates that 1.7 million married couples are living in this arrangement (Gottman, 2013). Three criteria must be met for a couple to be defined as a living apart together couple: (1) they must define themselves as a committed couple; (2) others must define the partners as a couple; and (3) they must live in separate domiciles. The lifestyle of living apart together involves partners in loving and committed relationships (married or unmarried) identifying their independent needs in terms of the degree to which they want time and space away from each other.

98. Answers will vary. In the context of cohabitation relationships, money savers live together primarily out of economic convenience. They are open to the possibility of a future together but regard such a possibility as unlikely. Pension partners are older, have been married before, still derive benefits from their previous relationships, and are living with someone new. Getting married would mean giving up their pension benefits from the previous marriage.

99. Answers will vary. Hooking up is a sexual encounter that occurs between individuals who have no relationship commitment. Lewis et al. (2013) defined hooking up in their survey as: "event where you were physically intimate (any of the following: kissing, touching, oral sex, vaginal sex, anal sex) with someone whom you were not dating or in a romantic relationship with at the time and in which you understood there was no mutual expectation of a romantic commitment." Their sample of 1,468 revealed that, while definitions vary, most define hooking up as involving some type of sex (vaginal, oral, anal), not just kissing. For those who hook up there is generally no expectation of seeing one another again and alcohol is often involved.

100. Answers will vary. Individuals who live together before getting married assume that doing so will increase their chances of having a happy and durable marriage relationship. Researchers disagree and some research suggests that "It depends." For individuals (particularly women, Manning & Cohen, 2012) who have only one cohabitation experience with the person they eventually marry, there is no increased risk of divorce (Jose et al., 2010). In contrast, Coontz (2016) says that cohabitation no longer raises the risk of divorce. Cohabitation may be disadvantageous to the couple who marry if they do so in reference to structure and restraints. Rhoades et al. (2012) studied 120 cohabiting couples and found that restraints often keep a couple together. These include signing a lease, having a joint bank account, and having a pet. In some cases, couples may move forward toward marriage for reasons of constraint rather than emotional desire. Kuperberg (2014) provided data to confirm that previous research linking cohabitation with divorce did not account for the age at which coresidence began. She suggested that it is the age at which individuals begin their lives together (coresidence) which impacts divorce, not cohabitation per se.

101. Answers will vary. The primary advantages of LDDRs (defined as being separated from a romantic partner by 500 or more miles, which precludes regular weekly face-to-face contact) include: positive labeling ("even though we are separated, we care about each other enough to maintain our relationship"), keeping the relationship "high" since constant togetherness may result in the partners being less attentive to each other, having time to devote to school or a career, and having a lot of one's own personal time and space. People suited for such relationships have developed their own autonomy or independence for the times they are apart, have a focus for their time such as school or a job, have developed open communication with their partner to talk about the difficulty of being separated, and have learned to trust each other because they spend a lot of time away from each other. Another advantage is that the partner may actually look better from afar than up close.

102. Answers will vary. Singlehood will (in the cultural spirit of diversity) lose some of its stigma; more young adults will choose this option; and those who remain single will, increasingly, find satisfaction in this lifestyle. Individuals will continue to be in no hurry to get married. Completing their education, becoming established in their career, and enjoying hanging out and hooking up will continue to delay serious consideration of marriage. The median age for women getting married is 27; for men, 29. This trend will continue as individuals keep their options open in America's individualistic society.

103. Answers will vary. LAT is the end point for couples who enjoy this lifestyle—they are unlikely to cohabit or to marry (Brown et al., 2016). The primary reason for LAT participants to maintain separate domiciles is to preserve their autonomy, not because they are less committed to each other (Brown et al., 2016). LAT may also become more frequent among the elderly. The living apart together lifestyle or family form is not unique to couples in the United States (e.g., the phenomenon is more prevalent in European countries such as France, Sweden, and Norway). Sixty-one percent of a national sample of 578 living apart individuals report that they are "very happy"; their level of commitment is 4.2 out of 5 (Brown et al., 2016).

104. Answers will vary. In the context of finding partners on the Internet, Kotlyar and Ariely (2013) emphasized the importance of using Skype (which allows one to see the partner/assess nonverbal cues) as soon as possible and as a prelude to meeting in person to provide more information about the person behind the profile. Online dating is moving from websites to apps on mobile devices. Seven percent of smartphone users say they have used a dating app on their phone (Smith & Duggan, 2013). Tinder.com (on the basis of a photo) allows one to identify and connect with someone (who also selected their photo) in the area. Some users of Tinder.com refer to it as "the newest hookup device."

105. Answers will vary. The disadvantages of LAT relationships include the following:

- Stigma or disapproval
- Increased expenses
- Inconvenience
- Lack of shared history
- No legal protection

106. Answers will vary. Some couples use cohabitation as a way of making a statement to their parents that they are independent and can make their own choices. Their cohabitation is more about rebelling from parents than being drawn to each other. These cohabiters are called rebellious cohabiters. Ten percent of cohabitants view their living together not as a prelude to marriage but as a way of life (Sommers et al., 2013). These cohabiters are called marriage never cohabiters. The respective cohabitant partners in a relationship may differ in terms of whether they want to marry. In a sample of 1,837 couples who were cohabitating, those relationships in which only one partner wanted to delay getting married and placed a lower importance on marriage were associated with less stability, poorer communication, and lower relationship satisfaction (Willoughby & Belt, 2016).

107. Answers will vary. The benefits of LAT relationships include the following:

- Space and privacy
- Career or work space
- Variable sleep needs
- Variable social needs
- Blended family needs
- Keeping the relationship exciting
- Self-expression and comfort
- Cleanliness or orderliness
- Elder care
- Maintaining one's lifetime residence
- Leaving inheritances to children from previous marriages

Please see the section "Living Apart Together" for more details.

108. Answers will vary. Cohabitation, also known as living together, involves two adults, unrelated by blood or by law, involved in an emotional and sexual relationship who sleep in the same residence at least four nights a week for three months. Seven million other-sex couples and 727,000 same-sex couples cohabit. Not all cohabitants are college students. Indeed, only 12% of other-sex cohabitants and 4% of same-sex cohabitants are under the age of 25. The largest percentage are between the ages of 25 and 34—35% of other sex and 16.5% of same sex. Most cohabitants are White (76%) or Black (11%) (Proquest Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2016). The average duration of a cohabitation relationship among young individuals is two years (Manning & Brown, 2015). Cohabitation has become a stage through which couples pass on their way to marriage (Sassler et al., 2016). Based on a national sample of 2,774 individuals aged 18–39 who had begun a sexual relationship, 27% reported cohabiting within 12 months (Sassler et al., 2016). Being older, having stepparents, and being White were associated with an increased chance of cohabitation.

109. Answers will vary. There are downsides to meeting on the Internet. Lying occurs in Internet dating (as it does in non-Internet dating). Hall et al. (2010) analyzed data from 5,020 individuals who posted profiles on the Internet in search of a date who revealed seven categories of misrepresentation. These included personal assets, relationship goals, personal interests, personal attributes, past relationships, weight, and age. Men were most likely to misrepresent personal assets, relationship goals, and personal interests, whereas women were more likely to misrepresent weight. Some online users also lie about being single. They are married, older, and divorced more times than they reveal. It is important to be cautious of meeting someone online. Although the Internet is a good place to meet new people, it also allows someone you rejected or an old lover to monitor your online behavior. Other disadvantages of online meeting include the potential to fall in love too quickly as a result of intense mutual disclosure; not being able to assess "chemistry" or how a person interacts with your friends or family; the tendency to move too quickly (from texting to phone to meeting to first date) to marriage, without spending much time to get to know each other and not being able to observe nonverbal behavior. Another disadvantage of using the Internet to find a partner is that having an unlimited number of options sometimes results in not looking carefully at the options one has.

110. Answers will vary. The acceptance of singlehood as a lifestyle can be attributed to social movements—the sexual revolution, the women's movement, and the gay liberation movement. The gay liberation movement has increased the visibility of gay individuals and relationships. The Supreme Court ruling for gay marriage, openly gay politicians (e.g., Steve Gallardo), NFL athletes (e.g., Michael Sam), and celebrities (e.g., Ellen DeGeneres) infuse new norms into our society. Though some gay people still marry heterosexuals to provide a traditional social front, the gay liberation movement has provided support for a lifestyle consistent with one's sexual orientation.

111. Answers will vary. In regard to advantages, a primary attraction of meeting someone online is efficiency. It takes time and effort to meet someone at a coffee shop for an hour, only to discover that the person has habits (e.g., does or does not smoke) or values (e.g., religious or agnostic) that would eliminate them as a potential partner. On the Internet, one can spend a short period of time and literally scan hundreds of profiles of potential partners. For noncollege people who are busy in their job or career, the Internet offers the chance to meet someone outside their immediate social circle. Another advantage of looking for a partner online is that it removes emotion/chemistry/first meeting magic from the mating equation so that individuals can focus on finding someone with common interests, background, values, and goals.

112. Answers will vary. The term satiation is a well-established psychological principle. The term means that a stimulus loses its value with repeated exposure. Just as we tire of eating the same food, listening to the same music, or watching the same movie, so satiation is relevant to relationships. Indeed, couples who are in a long-distance dating relationship know the joy of "missing" each other and the excitement of being with each other again. Similarly, individuals in a LAT relationship help ensure that they will not "sate" on each other but maintain some of the excitement in seeing or being with each other.

113. Answers will vary. Cohabitation will become the typical first union for young adults (Guzzo, 2014). The percent of cohabitants will increase not just for those who live together before marriage (now about two-thirds) but also in the prevalence of serial cohabitation (Vespa, 2014). Previously, only those rebelling against the institution of marriage lived together (Trost, 2016). Today, cohabitation has become normative and fewer will transition to marriage, even among the engaged (Guzzo, 2014). Living apart together will also increase, particularly among middle and older adults who have less to gain from cohabitation or marriage (Brown et al., 2016).