



POLICY STATEMENT

Promoting the Well-Being of Children Whose Parents Are Gay or Lesbian

COMMITTEE ON PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF CHILD AND
FAMILY HEALTH**KEY WORDS**

civil marriage, adoption, foster care, nurturing children, children of gay and lesbian parents, marriage equality

This document is copyrighted and is property of the American Academy of Pediatrics and its Board of Directors. All authors have filed conflict of interest statements with the American Academy of Pediatrics. Any conflicts have been resolved through a process approved by the Board of Directors. The American Academy of Pediatrics has neither solicited nor accepted any commercial involvement in the development of the content of this publication.

The recommendations in this statement do not indicate an exclusive course of treatment or serve as a standard of medical care. Variations, taking into account individual circumstances, may be appropriate.

All policy statements from the American Academy of Pediatrics automatically expire 5 years after publication unless reaffirmed, revised, or retired at or before that time.

www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2013-0376

doi:10.1542/peds.2013-0376

PEDIATRICS (ISSN Numbers: Print, 0031-4005; Online, 1098-4275).

Copyright © 2013 by the American Academy of Pediatrics

abstract

FREE

To promote optimal health and well-being of all children, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) supports access for all children to (1) civil marriage rights for their parents and (2) willing and capable foster and adoptive parents, regardless of the parents' sexual orientation. The AAP has always been an advocate for, and has developed policies to support, the optimal physical, mental, and social health and well-being of all infants, children, adolescents, and young adults. In so doing, the AAP has supported families in all their diversity, because the family has always been the basic social unit in which children develop the supporting and nurturing relationships with adults that they need to thrive. Children may be born to, adopted by, or cared for temporarily by married couples, nonmarried couples, single parents, grandparents, or legal guardians, and any of these may be heterosexual, gay or lesbian, or of another orientation. Children need secure and enduring relationships with committed and nurturing adults to enhance their life experiences for optimal social-emotional and cognitive development. Scientific evidence affirms that children have similar developmental and emotional needs and receive similar parenting whether they are raised by parents of the same or different genders. If a child has 2 living and capable parents who choose to create a permanent bond by way of civil marriage, it is in the best interests of their child(ren) that legal and social institutions allow and support them to do so, irrespective of their sexual orientation. If 2 parents are not available to the child, adoption or foster parenting remain acceptable options to provide a loving home for a child and should be available without regard to the sexual orientation of the parent(s). *Pediatrics* 2013;131:827–830

INTRODUCTION

All children need support and nurturing from stable, healthy, and well-functioning adults to become resilient and effective adults. On the basis of a review of extensive scientific literature, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) affirms that “children’s well-being is affected much more by their relationships with their parents, their parents’ sense of competence and security, and the presence of social and economic support for the family than by the gender or the sexual orientation of their parents.”¹

Families' structural forms are varied. In 2010, married adults were raising 65.3% of all children in this country.² The other 34.7% of children (25.9 million of 74.63 million children) were living in a variety of situations. Many were being raised by parents who were single or cohabiting, either by choice or by circumstance. Growing numbers of grandparents are stepping in as parents to 2.5 million children when necessary.² When none of a child's biological relatives is available or able to provide necessary nurturing and support, other arrangements exist to nurture children. Foster parenting and adoption are substitute arrangements that can provide financial, emotional, social, and legal support for children. In 2007, >400 000 children were in foster care, and 130 000 children were adopted by unrelated adults.^{3,4}

Increasing numbers of same-gender couples are raising children today, and the numbers are likely to increase in the future. The US 2010 Census reported that 646 464 households included 2 adults of the same gender.^{5,6} These same-gender couples are raising ~115 000 children aged ≤ 18 years and are living in essentially all counties of the United States.^{5,6} When these children are combined with single gay and lesbian parents who are raising children, almost 2 million children are being raised by gay and lesbian parents in the United States.⁷

Civil marriage is the legal and social institution in modern society that serves as the basic building block for family structure and child-rearing. Marriage is generally considered the optimal relationship between 2 adults who share responsibility for children. Marriage brings 2 extended families together to provide long-term security and social and emotional support to all members of the newly formed family. Marriage offers many legal rights and responsibilities, including the joint responsibility to care for children and to make

decisions (including medical decisions) for them. A report from the AAP Task Force on the Family noted that married couples have more financial and social resources to nurture and raise children.⁸ Additionally, "married men and women are physically and emotionally healthier and are less likely to engage in health risk behaviors . . . than are unmarried adults."⁸ A number of studies have documented "a positive relationship between the quality of marital life and family functioning."⁹ The Task Force report emphasized: "As we move forward, the Academy and pediatricians stand ready to serve all children in all families, regardless of the family structure in which they live."⁸

There are few social or legal restrictions limiting the ability of 2 unrelated adults to marry in the United States. These include (1) age: states have different age limits before which parental permission is required for marriage; (2) numerosity: there is a long-standing prohibition on bigamy/polygamy; (3) the existence of blood relationships; and (4) cognitive capacity to consent. The only other exception applies to adults seeking same-gender relationships (in most states).

There is extensive research documenting that there is no causal relationship between parents' sexual orientation and children's emotional, psychosocial, and behavioral development.^{1,10-19} Many studies attest to the normal development of children of same-gender couples when the child is wanted, the parents have a commitment to shared parenting, and the parents have strong social and economic supports. Indeed, current research has concluded that "In all, it is now well-established that the adjustment of children and adolescents is best accounted for by variations in the quality of the relationships with their parents, the quality of the relationship between the parents or significant adults in the children's and adolescents'

lives, and the availability of economic and socio-economic resources."¹⁹

Therefore, the AAP has endorsed, for more than a decade, a policy supporting the benefits of both parents in a same-gender couple having legal rights and responsibilities for their child(ren), for example, through second-parent or coparent adoption.²⁰ A special article in *Pediatrics* in 2006 reviewed the legal issues associated with civil marriage, civil union, and domestic partnership and noted a number of disparities for children growing up in various legal arrangements.¹⁰ The American Medical Association has recently noted the disparities that exist for parents of the same gender who lack marriage equality as well as for their children.²¹ Many other professional organizations have adopted policies urging legislative changes and legal mechanisms, including adoption, foster parenting, and civil marriage, for gay and lesbian adults who wish to be parents.* Civil unions and domestic partnerships do not confer the same legal rights, protections, and benefits to children that civil marriage provides.¹⁰

Public policy related to marriage and family is largely a state function. Consequently, the laws across the country that regulate marriage, adoption, and foster parenting by gay men and lesbians are an inconsistent patchwork. Even civil marriage in a state that

*National organizations that support marriage equality: American Civil Liberties Union (June 1998), National Association of Social Workers (June 2004), American Psychological Association (July 2004), American Psychiatric Association (May 2005), American Psychoanalytic Association (January 2008), American Bar Association (August 2010), American College of Nursing (July 2012), and American Academy of Family Physicians (October 2012). National organizations that support gay and lesbian parenting and the nurturing of children: American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology, American Medical Association, Child Welfare League of America, National Adoption Center, National Education Association, North American Council on Adoptable Children, and Voice for Adoption.

permits it does not ensure access to federal benefits. The federal Defense of Marriage Act (1996; Pub. L. No. 104-199) denies members of married same-gender households access and benefits equivalent to those available to households headed by married parents of different genders, such as (1) Social Security and related programs, (2) housing and food stamps, (3) federal civilian and military service benefits, (4) employment benefits, (5) immigration and nationality status, (6) remedies and protections for crimes and family violence, and (7) certain loans and financial guarantees.^{10,21} For this reason, the AAP has joined with other national organizations in support of the position that the Defense of Marriage Act is unconstitutional.[‡]

A core mission of the AAP is to support the best interests of all children, regardless of their home or family

structure, on the basis of the common principles of justice. If a child has 2 living and capable parents who choose to create a permanent bond by way of civil marriage, it is in the best interests of their child(ren) that legal and social institutions allow and support them to do so. If 2 parents are not available to the child, adoption or foster parenting remain acceptable options to provide a loving home for a child and should be available without regard to the sexual orientation of the parent(s).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The AAP works to ensure that public policies help all parents, regardless of sexual orientation and other characteristics, to build and maintain strong, stable, and healthy families that are able to meet the needs of their children. In particular, the AAP supports:

1. Marriage equality for all capable and consenting couples, including those who are of the same gender, as a means of guaranteeing all federal and state rights and benefits, and long-term security for their children.
2. Adoption by single parents, coparents adopting together, or a second parent when 1 parent is already a legal parent by birth or adoption, without regard to the sexual orientation of the adoptive parent(s).

REFERENCES

1. Perrin EC, Siegel BS; American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health. Technical report: promoting the well-being of children whose parents are gay or lesbian. *Pediatrics*. 2013. In press
2. US Census Bureau. America's Families and Living Arrangements. Available at: www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam/cps2011.html. Accessed November 26, 2012
3. US Department of Health and Human Services. Foster Care Statistics. Child

3. Foster care placement for eligible children to qualified adults without regard to their sexual orientation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors and the committee thank James G. Pawelski, MS, for his valuable contributions to the development of this policy statement.

LEAD AUTHORS

Benjamin S. Siegel, MD
Ellen C. Perrin, MD, MA

COMMITTEE ON PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH, 2012–2013

Benjamin S. Siegel, MD, Chairperson
Mary I. Dobbins, MD
Arthur Lavin, MD
Gerri Mattson, MD
John Pascoe, MD, MPH
Michael Yogman, MD

LIAISONS

Ronald T. Brown, PhD—*Society of Pediatric Psychology*
Mary Jo Kupst, PhD—*Society of Pediatric Psychology*
D. Richard Martini, MD—*American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*
Barbara Blue, MSN, RN, CPNP, PMHNP-BC—*National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners*
Terry Carmichael, MSW—*National Association of Social Workers*

CONSULTANT

George J. Cohen, MD

STAFF

Stephanie Domain, MS, CHES

[‡]Amici Curiae: Brief of the American Psychological Association, the Massachusetts Psychological Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the National Association of Social Workers and its Massachusetts Chapter, the American Medical Association, and the American Academy of Pediatrics Nos. 10-2204, 10-2207, and 102214 in the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. *The Commonwealth of Massachusetts v the United States Department of Health and Human Services et al*, November 3, 2011; Brief of the American Psychological Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Psychoanalytic Association, the National Association of Social Workers and its New York City and State Chapters, and the New York State Psychological Association. No. 12-2335(L), 12-2435(Con) in the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; *Windsor v United States of America and Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group of the US House of Representatives*; Brief of the American Psychological Association, the California Psychological Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the National Association of Social Workers and its California Chapter, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American Psychoanalytic Association, Nos. 12-15388 and 12-15409 in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; *Golinski v United States Office of Personnel Management and Berry and Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group of the US House of Representatives*.

- SEHSD Working Paper Number 2011-26. Washington, DC: Fertility and Family Statistics Branch Social, Economic and Housing Statistics Division, US Census Bureau; 2011. Available at: www.census.gov/hhes/samesex/files/ss-report.doc. Accessed November 26, 2012
6. US Census Bureau. Same sex couple households. *American Community Survey Briefs*. September 2011. Available at: www.census.gov/prod/2011pubs/acsbr10-03.pdf. Accessed November 26, 2012
 7. Family Equality Council. All Children Matter. Available at: www.familyequality.org/equal_family_blog/2011/10/25/1066/all_children_matter. Accessed November 26, 2012
 8. Schor EL; American Academy of Pediatrics Task Force on the Family. Family pediatrics: report of the task force on the family. *Pediatrics*. 2003;111(6 pt 2):1541–1571
 9. American Academy of Pediatrics, Board of Directors. Preface to the report of the task force on the family. *Pediatrics*. 2003;111(6 pt 2):1539–1540
 10. Pawelski JG, Perrin EC, Foy JM, et al. The effects of marriage, civil union, and domestic partnership laws on the health and well-being of children. *Pediatrics*. 2006;118(1):349–364
 11. Perrin EC, Cohen KM, Gold M, Ryan C, Savin-Williams RC, Schorzman CM. Gay and lesbian issues in pediatric health care. *Curr Probl Pediatr Adolesc Health Care*. 2004;34(10):355–398
 12. Goldberg AE. *Lesbian and Gay Parents and Their Children*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association Press; 2010
 13. Biblarz TJ, Stacey J. How does the sexual orientation of parents matter? *Am Sociol Rev*. 2001;66(2):159–183
 14. Tasker F. Lesbian mothers, gay fathers, and their children: a review. *J Dev Behav Pediatr*. 2005;26(3):224–240
 15. Golombok S, Badger S. Children raised in mother-headed families from infancy: a follow-up of children of lesbian and single heterosexual mothers, at early adulthood. *Hum Reprod*. 2010;25(1):150–157
 16. Perrin EC. *Sexual Orientation in Child and Adolescent Health Care*. New York, NY: Kluwer/Plenum Publishers; 2002
 17. Wainright JL, Russell ST, Patterson CJ. Psychosocial adjustment, school outcomes, and romantic relationships of adolescents with same-sex parents. *Child Dev*. 2004;75(6):1886–1898
 18. Farr RH, Forssell SL, Patterson CJ. Parenting and child development in adoptive families: does sexual orientation matter? *Appl Dev Sci*. 2010;14(3):164–178
 19. Lamb ME. Mothers, fathers, families, and circumstances: factors affecting children's adjustment. *Appl Dev Sci*. 2012;16(2):98–111
 20. American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health. Coparent or second-parent adoption by same-sex parents. *Pediatrics*. 2002;109(2):339–340
 21. American Medical Association. Policy Statement: Health Disparities Among Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Families. Res. 445, A-05. Chicago, IL: American Medical Association; November 10, 2009. Available at: www.ama-assn.org/resources/doc/glb/glb-policy.pdf. Accessed November 26, 2012

Promoting the Well-Being of Children Whose Parents Are Gay or Lesbian
COMMITTEE ON PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF CHILD AND FAMILY
HEALTH

Pediatrics; originally published online March 20, 2013;

DOI: 10.1542/peds.2013-0376

Updated Information & Services	including high resolution figures, can be found at: /content/early/2013/03/18/peds.2013-0376
Citations	This article has been cited by 6 HighWire-hosted articles: /content/early/2013/03/18/peds.2013-0376#related-urls
Post-Publication Peer Reviews (P³Rs)	One P ³ R has been posted to this article: /cgi/eletters/peds.2013-0376v1
Permissions & Licensing	Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: /site/misc/Permissions.xhtml
Reprints	Information about ordering reprints can be found online: /site/misc/reprints.xhtml

PEDIATRICS is the official journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics. A monthly publication, it has been published continuously since 1948. PEDIATRICS is owned, published, and trademarked by the American Academy of Pediatrics, 141 Northwest Point Boulevard, Elk Grove Village, Illinois, 60007. Copyright © 2013 by the American Academy of Pediatrics. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0031-4005. Online ISSN: 1098-4275.

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™



PEDIATRICS®

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Promoting the Well-Being of Children Whose Parents Are Gay or Lesbian
COMMITTEE ON PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF CHILD AND FAMILY
HEALTH

Pediatrics; originally published online March 20, 2013;
DOI: 10.1542/peds.2013-0376

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is
located on the World Wide Web at:
[/content/early/2013/03/18/peds.2013-0376](http://content.early/2013/03/18/peds.2013-0376)

PEDIATRICS is the official journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics. A monthly publication, it has been published continuously since 1948. PEDIATRICS is owned, published, and trademarked by the American Academy of Pediatrics, 141 Northwest Point Boulevard, Elk Grove Village, Illinois, 60007. Copyright © 2013 by the American Academy of Pediatrics. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0031-4005. Online ISSN: 1098-4275.

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

