



Why Same-sex Marriage is Detrimental to Children*

1. Children fare best when reared by their two biological parents.

Over thirty years of research confirms that children fare best when reared by their two biological parents in a committed, low-conflict marriage. Children navigate developmental stages more easily, perform better academically, have fewer emotional disorders, and become better functioning adults when reared within their natural family.^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7} Society's ability to *encourage* this child-rearing arrangement would be undermined if the definition of marriage were expanded to include same-sex couples.

2. Children fare better when raised by both a mother and a father.

Males and females have significant innate differences that flow from differences in genes and hormones, and go well beyond anatomy. These biochemical differences are evident in the development of male and female brain anatomy, psyche, and even learning styles.⁸ Consequently mothers and fathers parent differently and make unique contributions to the overall development of the child.^{8,9,10} The psychological literature on child development has always recognized the critical role that mothers play in their children's development. But recent research also reveals that children suffer when fathers are absent: Girls without fathers perform more poorly in school, are more likely to be sexually promiscuous and become pregnant as teenagers. Boys without fathers have higher rates of delinquency, violence, and aggression.^{9,10} Again, society's ability to *encourage* families headed by both a mother and a father would be undermined if same-sex marriages were allowed.

3. Same-sex partnerships pose concrete risks to children.

Research has also demonstrated considerable risks to children living with same-sex partners. Violence between same-sex partners is two to three times more common than among married heterosexual couples.^{11,12,13,14,15} Same-sex partnerships are significantly more prone to dissolution than heterosexual marriages, with the average homosexual relationship lasting only two to three years.^{16,17,18,19} Society's ability to reduce these risks—by expressing a preference for families headed by both a mother and a father—would be undermined if same-sex marriages were allowed.

4. Favorable research on same-sex parenting is flawed.

Studies that appear to indicate neutral to favorable child outcomes from same-sex parenting have critical design flaws. These include non-longitudinal design, inadequate sample size, biased sample selection, lack of proper controls, failure to account for confounding variables, and perhaps most problematic, a focus on attempting to affirm the null hypothesis.^{20,21,22,23} Therefore, it is impossible for these studies to provide any support for the alleged safety or potential benefits to children from same-sex parenting.

5. Redefining marriage would transform it from an institution designed primarily to protect and nurture children into one designed primarily to meet the desires of adults.

Redefining marriage to meet the perceived emotional needs of adults would encourage married couples to see their marriages primarily as a means to their own happiness rather than as a means of promoting the wellbeing of their children.²⁴

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*Adapted from "Homosexual Parenting: Is it Time for Change?" <http://www.acped.s.org/Homosexual-Parenting-Is-It-Time-For-Change.html>.

Same-Sex Parenting: Is it Time for Change?

American College of Pediatricians – January 2012

ABSTRACT: Are children reared by two individuals of the same gender as well adjusted as children reared in families with a mother and a father? Until recently the unequivocal answer to this question was "no." Within the last decade, however, professional health organizations,¹ academics, social policymakers and the media have begun asserting that prohibitions on parenting by same-sex couples should be lifted. In making such far-reaching, generation-changing assertions, any responsible advocate would rely upon supporting evidence that is comprehensive and conclusive. Not only is this not the situation, but also there is sound evidence that children exposed to the homosexual lifestyle may be at increased risk for emotional, mental, and even physical harm.

Biology matters

Over thirty years of research confirms that children fare best when reared by their two biological parents in a loving low conflict marriage. Children navigate developmental stages more easily, are more solid in their gender identity, perform better academically, have fewer emotional disorders, and become better functioning adults when reared within their natural family.^{2,3,4,5,6,7,8} This is, in part, because biology contributes to parent-child bonding.⁹

While single parenthood, adoption, and remarriage are each loving responses to failure of the natural family, children reared in these settings face unique challenges.^{9,10} Single parents face greater financial challenges and time constraints. Consequently, children of single mothers often spend significantly less time with both biological parents. Children within stepfamilies can experience difficulties forging a relationship with the stepparent, and be faced with a sense of divided loyalties. Every adopted child must come to terms with a sense of rejection from her biologic parents and a longing to know her roots. While not insurmountable, these challenges can have a negative impact on a child's development. Clearly, apart from rare situations, depriving a child of one or both biologic parents, as same-sex parenting requires in every case, is unhealthy.

Children need a mother and a father

There are significant innate differences between male and female that are mediated by genes and hormones and go well beyond basic anatomy. These biochemical differences are evident in the

development of male and female brain anatomy, psyche, and even learning styles.¹¹ Consequently, mothers and fathers parent differently and make unique contributions to the overall development of the child.^{11,12,13} Psychological theory of child development has always recognized the critical role that mothers play in the healthy development of children. More recent research reveals that when fathers are absent, children suffer as well. Girls without fathers perform more poorly in school, are more likely to be sexually active and become pregnant as teenagers. Boys without fathers have higher rates of delinquency, violence, and aggression.^{12,13}

Gender-linked differences in child rearing styles between parents are complementary and protective for children. Erik Erikson was among the first to note that mother-love and father-love are qualitatively different. Mothers are nurturing, expressive, and more unconditional in their love for their children. Father-love, by contrast, often comes with certain expectations of achievement.¹³ Subsequent research has consistently revealed that parenting is most effective when it is both highly expressive and highly demanding. This approach to parenting "provides children with a kind of communion characterized by inclusiveness and connectedness, as well as the drive for independence and individuality [which is] virtually impossible for a man or woman alone to combine effectively."¹³

Gender differences are also reflected in the way mothers and fathers use touch with their children. Mothers frequently soothe, calm, and

comfort with touch. Fathers are more likely to use touch to stimulate or excite their children during play. Mothers tend to engage with children on their level providing opportunities for children to take charge and proceed at their own pace. As fathers engage in rough and tumble play, they take on a teaching role like that of a coach. Roughhousing between fathers and sons is associated with the development of greater self-control in adolescent boys.¹³

Gender-linked diversity is also observed in parental approaches to discipline. "The disciplinary approaches of fathers tend toward firmness, relying on rules and principles. The approach of mothers tends toward more responsiveness, involving more bargaining, more adjustment toward the child's mood and context, and is more often based on an intuitive understanding of the child's needs and emotions of the moment."¹³ Consequently, being reared by a mother and a father helps sons and daughters moderate their own gender-linked inclinations. Boys generally embrace reason over emotion, rules over relationships, risk-taking over caution, and standards over compassion. Girls generally place greater emphasis on emotional ties, relationships, caution, and compassion. Over time opposite-sexed parents demonstrate to their children the value of opposing tendencies.

Research on same-sex parenting

Studies that appear to indicate neutral to favorable child outcomes from same-sex parenting have critical design flaws. These include non-longitudinal design, inadequate sample size, biased sample selection, lack of proper controls, failure to account for confounding variables, and perhaps most problematic - all claim to affirm the null hypothesis.^{14,15,16} Therefore, it is impossible for these studies to provide any support for the alleged safety or potential benefits to children from same-sex parenting.

Data on the long-term outcomes of children placed in same-sex households is sparse and gives reason for concern.¹⁷ This research has revealed that children reared in same-sex households are more likely to experience sexual confusion, engage in risky sexual experimentation, and later adopt a homosexual identity.^{18,19,20,21,22,23} This is concerning since adolescents and young adults who adopt the

homosexual lifestyle are at increased risk for mental health problems, including major depression, anxiety disorders, conduct disorders, substance dependence, and especially suicidal ideation and suicide attempts.²⁴

Risks of the homosexual lifestyle to children

Finally, research has demonstrated considerable risks to children exposed to the homosexual lifestyle. Violence between same-sex partners is two to three times more common than among married heterosexual couples.^{25,26,27,28,29} Same-sex partnerships are significantly more prone to dissolution than heterosexual marriages with the average same-sex relationship lasting only two to three years.^{30,31,32,33} Homosexual men and women are reported to be promiscuous, with serial sex partners, even within what are loosely-termed "committed relationships."^{34,35,36,37,38} Individuals who practice a homosexual lifestyle are more likely than heterosexuals to experience mental illness,^{39,40,41} substance abuse,⁴² suicidal tendencies^{43,44} and shortened life spans.⁴⁵ Although some would claim that these dysfunctions are a result of societal pressures in America, the same dysfunctions exist at inordinately high levels among homosexuals in cultures where the practice is more widely accepted.⁴⁶

Conclusion

In summary, tradition and science agree that biological ties and dual gender parenting are protective for children. The family environment in which children are reared plays a critical role in forming a secure gender identity, positive emotional well-being, and optimal academic achievement. Decades of social science research documents that children develop optimally when reared by their two biological parents in a low conflict marriage. The limited research advocating childrearing by same-sex parents has severe methodological limitations. There is significant risk of harm inherent in exposing a child to the homosexual lifestyle. Given the current body of evidence, the American College of Pediatricians believes it is inappropriate, potentially hazardous to children, and dangerously irresponsible to change the age-old prohibition on same-sex parenting, whether by adoption, foster care, or reproductive manipulation. This position is rooted in the best available science.

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Originally posted January 22, 2004

Revised January 2012

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For further information, visit this link to read [New Lesbian Parenting Study Makes Claims Unsupported by the Evidence.](#)

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