

Case Nos. 13-4178, 14-5003, and 14-5006

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

DEREK KITCHEN, et al.,
Plaintiffs-Appellees,

v.

GARY R. HERBERT, et al.,
Defendants-Appellants.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Utah, Central
Division, Case No. 2:13-CV-00217-RJS (The Honorable Robert J. Shelby)

MARY BISHOP, et al.,
Plaintiffs-Appellees,

v.

SALLY HOWE SMITH, et al.,
Defendants-Appellants.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of
Oklahoma, Case No. 04-CV-00848TCK-TLW (The Honorable Terence C. Kern)

**Brief of the American Psychological Association
and the Utah Psychological Association as *Amici Curiae* in Support of
Plaintiffs-Appellees and Plaintiffs-Appellees/Cross-Appellants**

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CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The American Psychological Association has no parent corporation, nor does any publicly held corporation own 10% or more of its stock.

The Utah Psychological Association has no parent corporation, nor does any publicly held corporation own 10% or more of its stock.

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IDENTITY AND INTEREST OF *AMICI CURIAE*¹

The American Psychological Association (“APA”) is a scientific and educational organization dedicated to increasing and disseminating psychological knowledge; it is the world’s largest professional association of psychologists. The APA has adopted multiple research-based policy statements supporting the rights of gay and lesbian people, including a 2011 policy statement supporting full marriage equality for same-sex couples.²

The Utah Psychological Association (“UPA”) is the Utah affiliate of the APA. Incorporated in 1975, UPA includes 245 members and works on behalf of all psychologists, regardless of their membership status. The mission of UPA is to advance psychology as a science and as a profession and to promote human welfare by the responsible encouragement of the development of psychology in all its branches in the broadest manner. UPA aims to increase and disseminate psychological knowledge; and to secure for the science and profession of psychology a stable position in the academic and community activities of the State of Utah. The Executive Committee of UPA’s Board of Directors has voted to join the this *amicus* brief in support of full marriage equality.

¹ No party’s counsel authored this brief in whole or in part, and no party or party’s counsel nor any other person other than *Amici* contributed money that was intended to fund preparing or submitting this brief.

² APA *Resolution on Marriage Equality For Same-Sex Couples* (2011) (denial of marriage equality “perpetuates the stigma historically attached to homosexuality, and reinforces prejudice against lesbian, gay, and bisexual people”).

ARGUMENT

I. The Scientific Evidence Presented in This Brief.

This brief presents an accurate summary of the current state of scientific and professional knowledge concerning sexual orientation and families relevant to this case. *Amici* have made a good faith effort to take into account the findings of all valid, published studies in this area.

Amici rely on the best empirical research available. Before citing a study, *Amici* have critically evaluated its methodology, including the reliability and validity of the measures and tests it employed, and the quality of its data-collection procedures and statistical analyses.

Scientific research is a cumulative process, and no empirical study is perfect in its design and execution. Accordingly, *Amici* base their conclusions as much as possible on findings that have been replicated across studies rather than on the findings of any single study.

Even well-executed studies may be limited in their implications and generalizability. Many studies cited herein discuss their own limitations and provide suggestions for further research. This is consistent with the scientific method and does not impeach these studies' overall conclusions.

Most of the empirical studies and literature reviews cited herein have been published in reputable, peer-reviewed academic journals. Some academic books,

book chapters, and technical reports, which typically are not subject to the same peer-review standards as journal articles, may also be cited, provided that they report research employing rigorous methods, are authored by established researchers, and accurately reflect professional consensus about the current state of knowledge.

II. Homosexuality Is a Normal Expression of Human Sexuality, Is Generally Not Chosen, and Is Highly Resistant to Change.

Sexual orientation refers to an enduring disposition to experience sexual, affectional, or romantic attractions to males, females, or both. It also encompasses an individual's sense of personal and social identity based on those attractions, behaviors expressing them, and membership in a community of others who share them.³ Although sexual orientation ranges along a continuum from exclusively heterosexual to exclusively homosexual, it is usually discussed in terms of three categories: *heterosexual* (having sexual and romantic attraction primarily or exclusively to members of the other sex), *homosexual* (sexual and romantic attraction primarily or exclusively to members of one's own sex), and *bisexual* (a significant degree of sexual and romantic attraction to both sexes).

³ See Nat'l Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine, *Report: The Health of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People* (2011); A.R. D'Augelli, *Sexual Orientation*, in 7 *Encyclopedia of Psychology* 260 (A.E. Kazdin ed., 2000); G.M. Herek, *Homosexuality*, in 2 *Corsini Encyclopedia of Psychology* 774-76 (I.B. Weiner & W.E. Craighead eds., 4th ed. 2010).

When the American Psychiatric Association published the first *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM) in 1952, homosexuality was listed as a mental disorder. However, this classification reflected social stigma rather than empirical research findings. Recognizing the lack of scientific evidence for this classification,⁴ the American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from the DSM in 1973, stating that “homosexuality *per se* implies no impairment in judgment, stability, reliability, or general social or vocational capabilities.”⁵ In 1975, the APA adopted a policy reflecting the same conclusion.⁶ For decades, the consensus of mainstream mental health professionals and researchers has been that homosexuality and bisexuality are normal expressions of human sexuality; that they pose no inherent obstacle to leading a happy, healthy, and productive life; and that gay and lesbian people function well in the full array of social institutions and interpersonal relationships.

Most gay men and lesbians do not experience their sexual orientation as a voluntary choice. In a U.S. national probability (i.e., “representative”) sample of

⁴ See, e.g., E. Hooker, *The Adjustment of the Male Overt Homosexual*, 21 J. Projective Techniques 17 (1957); B.F. Riess, *Psychological Tests in Homosexuality*, in *Homosexual Behavior* 296 (J. Marmor ed., 1980); C. Gonsiorek, *The Empirical Basis for the Demise of the Illness Model of Homosexuality*, in *Homosexuality* 115 (J.C. Gonsiorek & J.D. Weinrich eds., 1991).

⁵ Am. Psychiatric Ass’n, *Position Statement: Homosexuality and Civil Rights* (1973), in 131 Am. J. Psychiatry 497 (1974).

⁶ APA, *Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Council of Representatives*, 30 Am. Psychologist 620, 633 (1975).

662 self-identified lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults, 88% of gay men and 68% of lesbians reported feeling they had no choice at all about their sexual orientation, while only 5% of gay men and 16% of lesbians felt they had a fair amount or a great deal of choice.⁷

Although some groups and individuals have offered clinical interventions that purport to change sexual orientation from homosexual to heterosexual—sometimes called “conversion” therapies—these interventions have not been shown to be effective or safe. A review of the scientific literature by an APA task force concluded that sexual orientation change efforts are unlikely to succeed and can be harmful.⁸

All major national mental health organizations—including *Amici*—have adopted policy statements cautioning the profession and the public about treatments that purport to change sexual orientation.⁹

⁷ G. Herek et al., *Demographic, Psychological, and Social Characteristics of Self-Identified Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Adults in a U.S. Probability Sample*, 7 Sexuality Res. & Soc. Policy 176 (2010); see also G. Herek et al., *Internalized Stigma Among Sexual Minority Adults*, 56 J. Counseling Psychol. 32 (2009). Comparable data for heterosexuals’ perceptions of their own sexual orientation are not available.

⁸ APA, *Report of the American Psychological Association Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation* (2009); see also APA, *Resolution on Appropriate Affirmative Responses to Sexual Orientation Distress and Change Efforts* (2009).

⁹ See APA Resolution, *supra* note 2; Am. Psychiatric Ass’n, *Position Statement: Psychiatric Treatment and Sexual Orientation* (1998); Am. Ass’n for Marriage & Fam. Therapy, *Reparative/Conversion Therapy* (2009); Am. Med. Ass’n, Policy

III. Sexual Orientation and Relationships.

Sexual orientation is commonly discussed as a characteristic of *individuals*, like biological sex or age. This perspective is incomplete because sexual orientation necessarily involves relationships with other people. Sexual acts and romantic attractions are categorized as homosexual or heterosexual according to the biological sex of the individuals involved, relative to each other. Indeed, it is only by acting with another person—or desiring to act—that individuals express their heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality. Thus, sexual orientation is integrally linked to the intimate personal relationships that human beings form with others to meet their deeply felt needs for love, attachment, and intimacy. It defines the universe of persons with whom one is likely to find the satisfying and fulfilling relationships that, for many individuals, comprise an essential component of personal identity.

H-160.991, *Health Care Needs of the Homosexual Population*; Nat'l Ass'n of Soc. Workers, *Position Statement: "Reparative" and "Conversion" Therapies for Lesbians and Gay Men* (2000); Am. Psychoanalytic Ass'n, *Position Statement: Attempts to Change Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, or Gender Expression* (2012); see also B.L. Frankowski, *Sexual Orientation and Adolescents*, 113 *Pediatrics* 1827 (2004).

A. Gay Men and Lesbians Form Stable, Committed Relationships That Are Equivalent to Heterosexual Relationships in Essential Respects.

Most gay men and lesbians want to form stable, long-lasting relationships.¹⁰ Many of them do so. According to 2010 Census data, same-sex couples headed more than 600,000 U.S. households.¹¹ Data from national probability samples indicate that more than two thirds of lesbians and approximately 40% of gay men are currently in committed relationships.¹² Numerous studies using nonprobability samples of gay men and lesbians have found that the vast majority of participants have been in a committed relationship at some point in their lives, and that many existing couples have been together 10 or more years.¹³

Empirical research demonstrates that the psychological and social dimensions of committed relationships between same-sex partners largely

¹⁰ For example, in a 2013 national probability sample of lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults, 60% were currently married or said they would like to get married. Pew Research Center, *Survey of LGBT Americans* (2013). In an earlier national survey, 78% of gay men and 87% of lesbians who were currently in a relationship said they would marry their partner if it was legal. Herek et al., *Demographic*, *supra* note 7.

¹¹ 2010 Census and 2010 American Community Survey, Same-Sex Unmarried Partner or Spouse Households by Sex of Householder by Presence of Own Children.

¹² Herek et al., *Demographic*, *supra* note 7; Pew Research Center, *supra* note 10.

¹³ See L.A. Peplau & A.W. Fingerhut, *Same-Sex Romantic Relationships*, in *Handbook of Psychology and Sexual Orientation* 165-178 (C.J. Patterson & A.R. D'Augelli eds., 2013); L.A. Peplau & A.W. Fingerhut, *The Close Relationships of Lesbians and Gay Men*, 58 Ann. Rev. Psychol. 405 (2007); L.A. Peplau & N. Ghavami, *Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Relationships*, in *Encyclopedia of Human Relationships* (H.T. Reis & S. Sprecher eds., 2009).

resemble those of heterosexual partnerships. Same-sex couples form deep emotional attachments and commitments, with levels of relationship satisfaction similar to or higher than those of heterosexual couples.¹⁴ They also go through similar processes to address concerns about intimacy, love, equity, and other relationship issues.¹⁵

B. The Institution of Marriage Offers Social, Psychological, and Health Benefits That Are Denied to Same-Sex Couples Who Cannot Legally Marry.

Marriage has a profound effect on the lives of married individuals. Sociologists have observed that marriage creates order in peoples' lives¹⁶ and "provides a strong positive sense of identity, self-worth, and mastery."¹⁷ Empirical

¹⁴ K.F. Balsam et al., *Three-Year Follow-Up of Same-Sex Couples Who Had Civil Unions in Vermont, Same-Sex Couples Not in Civil Unions, and Heterosexual Married Couples*, 44 *Developmental Psychol.* 102 (2008); L.A. Kurdek, *Change in Relationship Quality for Partners from Lesbian, Gay Male, and Heterosexual Couples*, 22 *J. Fam. Psychol.* 701 (2008); L.A. Peplau & K.P. Beals, *The Family Lives of Lesbians and Gay Men*, in *Handbook of Family Communication* 233, 236 (A.L. Vangelisti ed., 2004).

¹⁵ Kurdek, *Change in Relationship Quality*, *supra* note 14; L.A. Kurdek, *Are Gay and Lesbian Cohabiting Couples Really Different from Heterosexual Married Couples?*, 66 *J. Marriage & Fam.* 880 (2004); G.I. Roisman et al., *Adult Romantic Relationships as Contexts for Human Development*, 44 *Developmental Psychol.* 91 (2008); see generally L.A. Kurdek, *What Do We Know About Gay and Lesbian Couples?*, 14 *Current Directions in Psychol. Sci.* 251 (2005); Peplau & Fingerhut (2007), *supra* note 13; Peplau & Ghavami, *supra* note 13.

¹⁶ P. Berger & H. Kellner, *Marriage and the Construction of Reality*, 46 *Diogenes* 1 (1964).

¹⁷ W.R. Gove et al., *The Effect of Marriage on the Well-Being of Adults*, 11 *J. Fam. Issues* 4, 16 (1990); see also E. Durkheim, *Suicide* 259 (J.A. Spaulding & G. Simpson trans., 1951) (1897).

research demonstrates that marriage has distinct benefits that extend beyond the material necessities of life.¹⁸ These intangible benefits have important implications for the physical and psychological health of married individuals and for the relationship itself.

Because marriage rights have been granted to same-sex couples only recently and in relatively few jurisdictions, little empirical research has been published that compares married same-sex couples to unmarried same-sex couples or those in civil unions.¹⁹ Based on their scientific and clinical expertise, *Amici* believe it is appropriate to extrapolate from the empirical research literature for

¹⁸ See S. Stack & J.R. Eshleman, *Marital Status and Happiness*, 60 J. Marriage & Fam. 527 (1998); R.P.D. Burton, *Global Integrative Meaning as a Mediating Factor In the Relationship Between Social Roles and Psychological Distress*, 39 J. Health & Soc. Behav. 201 (1998); S.L. Nock, *A Comparison of Marriages and Cohabiting Relationships*, 16 J. Fam. Issues 53, 53 (1995); Gove, *supra* note 17, at 5.

¹⁹ One recent study compared gay, lesbian, and bisexual Californians who were legally married to those who were in registered domestic partnerships (RDPs) and those who were not in a legally recognized same-sex relationship. It found that respondents who were legally married or in an RDP with a same-sex partner had significantly less psychological distress than those who were not in a legally recognized same-sex relationship. R.G. Wight et al., *Same-Sex Legal Marriage and Psychological Well-Being*, 103 Am. J. Pub. Health 339-46 (2013). Supplemental analyses showed that marriage was significantly associated with psychological well-being among same-sex couples but domestic partnership was not. Thus, the authors concluded, “there might be a unique positive mental health association specifically conferred by legal marriage, particularly compared with not being in any type of legally recognized relationship at all.” *Id.* at 343.

heterosexual couples—with qualifications as necessary—to anticipate the likely effects of marriage for same-sex couples.²⁰

This research shows that married heterosexual men and women generally experience better physical and mental health than their unmarried counterparts.²¹ These health benefits do not appear to result simply from being in an intimate relationship; most studies have found that married heterosexual individuals generally manifest greater well-being than members of comparable cohabiting couples.²² Of course, marital status alone does not guarantee better health or greater happiness. Unhappily married people often have lower levels of well-being than the unmarried, and marital discord and dissatisfaction are often associated

²⁰ Comparisons between married and unmarried heterosexual couples are complicated by the possibility that observed differences might be due to self-selection (i.e., people who choose to marry may differ *a priori* from those who do not). Researchers have concluded, however, that benefits associated with marriage result largely from the institution itself rather than self-selection. See, e.g., Gove, *supra* note 17, at 10; J.E. Murray, *Marital Protection and Marital Selection*, 37 *Demography* 511 (2000). It is reasonable to expect that same-sex couples who choose to marry will, like their heterosexual counterparts, benefit from the institution of marriage itself.

²¹ See N.J. Johnson et al., *Marital Status and Mortality*, 10 *Annals Epidemiology* 224 (2000); C.E. Ross et al., *The Impact of the Family on Health*, 52 *J. Marriage & Fam.* 1059 (1990); R.W. Simon, *Revisiting the Relationships Among Gender, Marital Status, and Mental Health*, 107 *Am. J. Soc.* 1065 (2002).

²² See Gove, *supra* note 17; S.L. Brown, *The Effect of Union Type on Psychological Well-Being*, 41 *J. Health & Soc. Behav.* 241 (2000). But see C.E. Ross, *Reconceptualizing Marital Status as a Continuum of Social Attachment*, 57 *J. Marriage & Fam.* 129 (1995) (failing to detect significant differences in depression between married and comparable cohabiting heterosexual couples).

with negative health effects.²³ Nevertheless, satisfied married couples consistently manifest higher levels of happiness, psychological well-being, and physical health than the unmarried.

Being married is also a source of stability and commitment. Marital commitment is a function not only of rewarding features of the relationship, but also of external constraints on dissolving the relationship (which can include feelings of obligation to one's family members; moral and religious values; legal restrictions; financial concerns; and anticipated disapproval of others).²⁴ The existence of such barriers alone is not sufficient to sustain a marriage in the long term, and perceiving one's intimate relationship primarily in terms of rewards, rather than barriers to dissolution, is likely to be associated with greater relationship satisfaction.²⁵ Nonetheless, perceived barriers are negatively

²³ See W.R. Gove et al., *Does Marriage Have Positive Effects on the Psychological Well-Being of the Individual?*, 24 J. Health & Soc. Behav. 122 (1983); K. Williams, *Has the Future of Marriage Arrived?*, 44 J. Health Soc. Behav. 470 (2003); J.K. Kiecolt-Glaser & T.L. Newton, *Marriage and Health*, 127 Psychol. Bull. 472 (2001).

²⁴ See G. Levinger, *Marital Cohesiveness and Dissolution*, 27 J. Marriage & Fam. 19 (1965); J.M. Adams & W.H. Jones, *The Conceptualization of Marital Commitment*, 72 J. Personality & Soc. Psychol. 1177 (1997).

²⁵ See, e.g., D. Previti & P.R. Amato, *Why Stay Married?*, 65 J. Marriage & Fam. 561 (2003).

correlated with divorce; thus, their presence may increase partners' motivation to seek solutions for problems rather than dissolving the relationship.²⁶

For same-sex couples lacking access to legal marriage, the primary motivation to remain together derives from the rewards associated with the relationship rather than formal barriers to separation.²⁷ Given this fact, and the legal and prejudicial obstacles that same-sex partners face, the prevalence and durability of same-sex relationships are striking.

IV. The Children of Same Sex Couples.

A. Many Same-Sex Couples Raise Children.

The 2010 Census recorded 111,033 households headed by same-sex partners with children under age 18; 2,066 of these households were in Oklahoma and Utah.²⁸ These figures are widely assumed to underestimate the actual number of same-sex couples who are raising children.²⁹

²⁶ See T.B. Heaton & S.L. Albrecht, *Stable Unhappy Marriages*, 53 J. Marriage & Fam. 747 (1991); L.K. White & A. Booth, *Divorce Over the Life Course*, 12 J. Fam. Issues 5 (1991).

²⁷ L.A. Kurdek, *Relationship Outcomes and Their Predictors*, 60 J. Marriage & Fam. 553 (1998).

²⁸ 2010 Census Survey, *supra* note 11.

²⁹ This is because the Census does not directly assess participants' sexual orientation; it reflects only households headed by cohabiting same-sex partners who voluntarily reported their relationship status.

B. The Factors That Affect the Adjustment of Children Are Not Dependent on Parental Gender or Sexual Orientation.

Hundreds of studies over the past 30 years have elucidated the factors that are associated with healthy adjustment among children and adolescents—i.e., the influences that allow children and adolescents to function well in their daily lives. As one noted authority in developmental psychology explained, based on the accumulated empirical evidence:

Many studies have shown that adjustment is largely affected by differences in the quality of parenting and parent-child relationships, the quality of the relationships between the parents, and the richness of the economic and social resources available to the family Dimensions of family structure – including such factors as divorce, single parenthood, and the parents’ sexual orientation – and biological relatedness between parents and children are of little or no predictive importance once the process variables are taken into account, because the same factors explain child adjustment regardless of family structure.³⁰

(1) The qualities of parent-child relationships

Research shows that children’s adjustment is affected by the quality of a parent-child relationship—including attributes like parental warmth, consistency,

³⁰ M.E. Lamb, *Mothers, Fathers, Families, and Circumstances*, 16 *Applied Developmental Sci.* 98-111 (2012); *see also* S. Golombok, *Parenting* (2002); M.E. Lamb & C. Lewis, *The Role of Parent-Child Relationships in Child Development, in Developmental Science* 429-68 (M.H. Bornstein & M.E. Lamb eds., 5th ed. 2005); C.J. Patterson, & P.D. Hastings, *Socialization in the Context of Family Diversity, in Handbook of Socialization* 328-51 (J.E. Grusec & P.D. Hastings eds., 2007).

and stability. Children whose parents provide them with loving guidance in the context of secure home environments are likely to show more positive adjustment, regardless of their parents' sexual orientation.³¹

(2) The qualities of relationships between significant adults in children's lives

Additionally, children are more likely to show positive adjustment when parental relationships are characterized by love, warmth, cooperation, security, and mutual support. In contrast, when parental relationships are conflict-ridden and acrimonious, adjustment tends to be less favorable. Family instability, household disruption, and parental divorce are often associated with poorer adjustment and problems that can last into adulthood.³² These patterns are observed, regardless of whether children are reared by same-sex couples or heterosexual couples.³³

³¹ Lamb & Lewis, *supra* note 30; Patterson & Hastings, *supra* note 30; J.Z. Smith et al., *Multilevel Modeling Approaches to the Study of LGBT Parent-Families*, in *LGBT-Parent Families* 307-323 (A.E. Goldberg & K.A. Allen eds., 2013) (qualities such as parental warmth, parents' intimate relationship quality, and parental well-being matter more to children's adjustment than sexual orientation).

³² See, e.g., P.R. Amato, *Children of Divorce in the 1990s*, 15 J. Fam. Psychol. 355 (2001).

³³ *The Family Context of Parenting in Children's Adaptation to Elementary School* (P.A. Cowan et al. eds., 2005); R.W. Chan et al., *Psychosocial Adjustment Among Children Conceived Via Donor Insemination By Lesbian and Heterosexual Mothers*, 69 Child Dev. 443 (1998); E.M. Cummings et al., *Children's Responses to Everyday Marital Conflict Tactics in the Home*, 74 Child Dev. 1918 (2003); E.M. Cummings et al., *Everyday Marital Conflict and Child Aggression*, 32 J. Abnormal Child Psychol. 191 (2004); Golombok, *supra* note 30; D. Potter, *Same-Sex Parent Families and Children's Academic Achievement*, 74 J. Marriage &

Consequently, researchers must take care to avoid conflating the negative consequences of experiencing divorce or household instability with the consequences of simply having a gay or lesbian parent.³⁴

Fam. 556 (2012); M.J. Rosenfeld, *Nontraditional Families & Childhood Progress Through School*, 47 Demography, 755 (2010).

Although research conducted with children reared by heterosexual parents indicates that they fare better with two parenting figures than with one, *see, e.g.*, S. McLanahan & G. Sandefur, *Growing Up With a Single Parent* 39 (1994), comparable studies of children reared by same-sex couples versus those raised by a single lesbian, gay, or bisexual parents have not appeared in the research literature.

³⁴ Several studies that purport to identify differences in the adjustment of children of heterosexual versus same-sex couples exhibit this flaw. *See, e.g.*, S. Sarantakos, *Children in Three Contexts*, 21 Child. Australia 23 (1996) (in a study of Australian children, conflating effects of parental divorce and social stigma with the effects of parental sexual orientation).

The Regenerus study that Appellants in *Kitchen* cite is also flawed in this respect. *See* M. Regnerus, *How Different Are the Adult Children of Parents Who Have Same-Sex Relationships?* 41 Soc. Sci. Research 752-770 (2012). Regenerus compared: (1) adults who reported having lived with both biological parents until age 18, and (2) adults who did not live with both biological parents until age 18 *and* who believed that one or both parents had a same-sex romantic relationship during this time period. By definition, respondents in the former group had never experienced parental divorce or household disruption, whereas many members of the latter group had. (Indeed, many respondents in the latter group experienced considerable household instability, including living in foster care for some time.)

An additional—and even more relevant—limitation of the data is that very few respondents could be accurately characterized as having been raised by a same-sex couple. According to the author, only 2 of the 163 respondents that he categorized as being raised by lesbian mothers “reported living with their mother and her [female] partner uninterrupted from age 1 to 18.” M. Regnerus, *Parental Same-Sex Relationships, Family Instability, and Subsequent Life Outcomes for Adult Children*, 41 Soc. Sci. Research 1367-1377 (2012) (acknowledging that “only 19 [respondents] spent at least five consecutive years living [with their mother and her partner], and six cases spent 10 or more consecutive years together”). Among the 73 respondents categorized as living with a gay father,

(3) The availability of economic and other resources

Children with sufficient economic resources are likely to live in safer neighborhoods, breathe cleaner air, and eat more nutritious food. They are also more likely to have opportunities to participate in positive after-school activities, and have social and emotional resources from teammates, coaches, youth leaders, and others. To the extent that children have access to these resources, they are more likely to show positive adjustment, regardless of their parents' sexual orientation.³⁵

In short, the same factors are linked to children's positive development, whether they are raised by heterosexual, lesbian, or gay parents.³⁶ Moreover, when their parents can legally marry, children benefit in terms of all three factors. Marriage facilitates positive parent-child relationships by providing children with a legal relationship to both parents. This legal relationship can provide needed

fewer than 2% had lived with their father and his male partner for even three years. *Id.*

Moreover, Regnerus did not confirm the accuracy of respondents' beliefs about their parents' same-sex relationships; parents' sexual orientation was not assessed; and the group of respondents raised by both biological parents was apparently not asked about their parents' same-sex romantic relationships. Because of these significant limitations, the foregoing studies do not permit conclusions to be drawn about the effects of parental sexual orientation on children's outcomes.

³⁵ *Neighborhood Poverty* (J. Brooks-Gunn et al. eds., 1997); *Consequences of Growing Up Poor* (G.J. Duncan & J. Brooks-Gunn eds., 1997); Patterson & Hastings, *supra* note 30; Potter (2012), *supra* note 33; Rosenfeld (2010), *supra* note 33.

³⁶ See note 38 *infra*.

security and continuity, especially during times of crisis (such as school emergencies, medical emergencies, or the incapacity or death of a parent). In addition, children benefit when their parents are financially secure, physically and psychologically healthy, and not subjected to high levels of stress. To the extent that marriage facilitates same-sex couples' well-being, strengthens their relationships with each other, and reduces the risk of household instability, it enhances their children's well-being as well.³⁷ Thus, *Amici* conclude that permitting same-sex couples to marry is likely to have positive effects on the children they raise.

C. There Is No Scientific Basis for Concluding That Same-Sex Couples Are Any Less Fit or Capable Parents Than Heterosexual Couples, or That Their Children Are Any Less Psychologically Healthy and Well Adjusted.

Assertions that heterosexual couples are better parents than same-sex couples, or that the children of lesbian or gay parents fare worse than children of heterosexual parents, are not supported by the cumulative scientific research.³⁸

³⁷ Chan et al., *supra* note 33; C.J. Patterson, *Families of the Lesbian Baby Boom*, 4 J. Gay & Lesbian Psychotherapy 91 (2001).

³⁸ The research on gay, lesbian, and bisexual parents includes dozens of empirical studies. Their findings are summarized in reviews of empirical literature published in respected, peer-reviewed journals and academic books. Recent reviews include T.J. Biblarz & J. Stacey, *How Does the Gender of Parents Matter?*, 72 J. Marriage & Fam. 3-22 (2010); A.E. Goldberg, *Lesbian and Gay Parents and Their Children* (2010); C.J. Patterson, *Family Lives of Lesbian and Gay Adults*, in *The Handbook of Marriage and Family* 659, 668-71 (G.W. Peterson & K.R. Bush eds., 2013); C.J. Patterson, *Children of Lesbian and Gay Parents*, 64 Am. Psychologist 727

Rather, the vast majority of scientific studies that have directly compared these groups have found that gay and lesbian parents are as fit and capable as heterosexual parents, and that their children are as psychologically healthy and well adjusted. More research has focused on lesbian mothers than on gay fathers,³⁹ but published studies of gay fathers find that they are as fit and able parents as heterosexual fathers.⁴⁰

(2009). For earlier reviews and related research, see, e.g., J. Stacey & T.J. Biblarz, *(How) Does the Sexual Orientation of Parents Matter?*, 66 Am. Soc. Rev. 159 (2001); E.C. Perrin et al., *Technical Report: Coparent or Second-Parent Adoption by Same-Sex Parents*, 109 Pediatrics 341 (2002); C.J. Patterson, *Family Relationships of Lesbians and Gay Men*, 62 J. Marriage & Fam. 1052 (2000); N. Anderssen et al., *Outcomes for Children with Lesbian or Gay Parents*, 43 Scand. J. Psychol. 335 (2002); C.J. Patterson, *Lesbian and Gay Parents and Their Children, in Contemporary Perspectives on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Identities*, Nebraska Symposium on Motivation 141 (D.A. Hope ed., 2009); C.J. Teltingator & C.J. Patterson, *Children and Adolescents of Lesbian and Gay Parents*, 47 J. Am. Acad. of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry 1364 (2008); J.L. Wainright et al., *Psychosocial Adjustment, School Outcomes, and Romantic Relationships of Adolescents With Same-Sex Parents*, 75 Child Dev. 1886 (2009).

³⁹ See, e.g., H. Bos & T.G.M. Sandfort, *Children's Gender Identity in Lesbian and Heterosexual Two-Parent Families*, 62 Sex Roles 114 (2010); H. Bos et al., *Lesbian & Heterosexual Two-Parent Families*, J. Child. & Fam. Stud. (2014). R.H. Farr et al., *Parenting and Child Development in Adoptive Families*, 14 Applied Developmental Sci. 164, 176 (2010); S. Golombok et al., *Children with Lesbian Parents*, 39 Developmental Psychol. 20 (2003); I. Rivers et al., *Victimization, Social Support, and Psychosocial Functioning Among Children of Same-Sex and Opposite-Sex Couples in the United Kingdom*, 44 Developmental Psychol. 127 (2008); J.L. Wainright & C.J. Patterson, *Delinquency, Victimization, and Substance Use Among Adolescents with Female Same-Sex Parents*, 20 J. Fam. Psychol. 526 (2006).

⁴⁰ Farr, *supra* note 39, at 176; see also J.A. Lavner et al., *Can Gay and Lesbian Parents Promote Healthy Development in High-Risk Children Adopted From Foster Care?*, 82 Am. J. Orthopsychiatry 465-472 (2012); S. Erich et al., *Gay and*

A 2001 comprehensive survey of peer-reviewed scientific studies concluded that the evidence from empirical research “shows that parental sexual orientation per se has no measurable effect on the quality of parent-child relationships or on children’s mental health or social adjustment.”⁴¹ The vast majority of research findings reported in the years since that review was published provide further support for this conclusion.

These include fairly recent studies using national probability samples. One such study used data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to compare adolescents parented by female couples with adolescents parented by heterosexual couples. The researchers found no differences between the two groups on measures of a large number of key variables, including psychosocial

Lesbian Adoptive Families, 9 J. Fam. Soc. Work 17 (2005); S. Erich et al., *A Comparative Analysis of Adoptive Family Functioning with Gay, Lesbian, and Heterosexual Parents and Their Children*, 1 J. GLBT Fam. Stud. 43 (2005). For a review of earlier research, see C.J. Patterson, *Gay Fathers*, in *The Role of the Father in Child Development* 397, 413 (M.E. Lamb ed., 2004).

⁴¹ Stacey & Biblarz (2001), *supra* note 38, at 176; see also Nat’l Academy of Sciences’ Institute of Medicine, *supra* note 3 (concluding that “studies show that [the children of lesbian and gay parents] are well adjusted and developmentally similar to the children of different-sex parents”).

Several studies that have focused on small reported differences have identified positive effects on children of same-sex couples. Biblarz & Stacey (2001), *supra* note 38 (noting the “ubiquitous findings of no differences” in the research literature but concluding that when small differences have been found, they favor families of same-sex couples at least as often as families of heterosexual couples).

adjustment, school outcomes, substance use, delinquency, victimization experiences, and relationships with peers.⁴²

Another study used data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study – Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K) to compare the academic achievement of children growing up in various family structures. When the effects of significant family transitions (e.g., parental divorce, separation, or death) were taken into account, children in same-sex family structures showed slightly higher achievement levels than children living with their biological mother and father, although this difference was not statistically significant.⁴³

Two other studies, each using the same data source, demonstrate the pitfalls of conflating parent sexual orientation with other variables relevant to children’s development. Both used U.S. Census data to compare educational outcomes among children residing in homes with various family structures. One reported that children in households with same-sex cohabiting couples had significantly

⁴² J.L. Wainright & C.J. Patterson, *Peer Relations Among Adolescents with Female Same-Sex Parents*, 44 *Developmental Psychol.* 117 (2008); Wainright & Patterson, *supra* note 39; Wainright et al., *supra* note 38.

⁴³ Potter, *supra* note 33; *see also* A.L. Fedewa & T.P. Clark, *Parent Practices and Home-School Partnerships*, 5 *J. GLBT Fam. Stud.* 312-339 (2009) (using an ECLS-K subsample and finding children of same-sex couples did not differ significantly from children of heterosexual couples in academic achievement or social adjustment). In the ECLS-K, parental sexual orientation and relationship status were inferred from a series of questions about the household composition and caretakers.

lower levels of school progress than children of married heterosexual couples.⁴⁴

The other study, however, concluded that the observed differences were due to parents' socioeconomic status and differences across family types in children's experiences with household disruptions and instability. When these factors were taken into consideration, school progress did not significantly differ between children of married heterosexual couples and same-sex cohabiting couples.⁴⁵

Amici emphasize that the parenting abilities of gay men and lesbians—and the positive outcomes for their children—are *not* areas where most credible

⁴⁴ D.W. Allen et al., *Nontraditional Families and Childhood Progress Through School*, 50 *Demography* 955-961 (2013). Appellants cite another recent paper by the same author, which compared high school graduation rates across family structures among young adults (age 17-22) in Canada still residing with their parents, and reported significantly lower rates among those currently living with same-sex couples versus heterosexual married parents. D.W. Allen, *High School Graduation Rates Among Children of Same-Sex Households*, 11 *Rev. Econ. of the Household* 635-658 (2013); Brief of Appellants at 67, *Kitchen v. Herbert*, No. 13-4178 (10th Cir. Feb. 3, 2014). This study is irrelevant to questions about parenting because, as the author acknowledged: “[T]his paper does not study the effect of growing up in a same-sex household, but rather examines the association of school performance for those children who lived with same-sex parents in 2006.” Allen (2013) at n.9 (emphasis added). This narrow focus is necessitated by the lack of Canadian Census data concerning parents' prior marital history and the earlier family history of the 17-22 year-olds. In addition, the sample excluded any 17-22 year-olds who were no longer residing with their parents, thus precluding a meaningful estimate of actual graduation rates in this population. Moreover, the paper's own analyses show that differences between the 17-22 year-olds currently residing with gay or lesbian parents versus those residing with married heterosexual parents were no longer statistically significant when the analyses included additional information (i.e., parents' current marital status and household instability during the previous 5 years). *Id.* (Model 3, Table 8 of the Appendix).

⁴⁵ Rosenfeld, *supra* note 33.

scientific researchers disagree.⁴⁶ Thus, after careful scrutiny of decades of research, the APA concluded in 2004 that (a) “there is no scientific evidence that parenting effectiveness is related to parental sexual orientation: Lesbian and gay parents are as likely as heterosexual parents to provide supportive and healthy environments for their children” and (b) “research has shown that the adjustment, development, and psychological well-being of children are unrelated to parental sexual orientation and that the children of lesbian and gay parents are as likely as those of heterosexual parents to flourish.”⁴⁷

The National Association of Social Workers has similarly determined that “[t]he most striking feature of the research on lesbian mothers, gay fathers, and their children is the absence of pathological findings. The second most striking

⁴⁶ The sources referenced in the Brief of Appellants in *Kitchen* do not reflect the current state of scientific knowledge. They include many nonscientific sources, ranging from nineteenth century dictionaries to advocacy-driven policy pieces, philosophical texts, and law review articles (including two authored by Appellants’ counsel). Of the scientific studies cited, many do not even report data on same-sex couples or lesbian, gay, or bisexual parents. See, e.g., Brief of Appellants, *Kitchen*, *supra* note 44, at 66-67 (citing, e.g., Bruce J. Ellis et. al, *Does Father Absence Place Daughters at Special Risk for Early Sexual Activity and Teenage Pregnancy?*, 74 Child Dev. 801 (2003) and Lawrence L. Wu & Brian C. Martinson, *Family Structure and the Risk of a Premarital Birth*, 54 Am. Soc. Rev. 210 (1993)). Furthermore, the cover page of one cited study includes the explicit disclaimer that “no conclusions can be drawn from this research about the well-being of children raised by same-sex parents or adoptive parents.” K.A. Moore et al., *Marriage From a Child’s Perspective*, Child Trends Research Brief (June 2002) (explaining that it “summarizes research conducted in 2002, when neither same-sex parents nor adoptive parents were identified in large national surveys”); see Brief of Appellants, *Kitchen*, *supra* note 44, at 63, 66.

⁴⁷ APA, *Resolution on Sexual Orientation, Parents, and Children* (2004).

feature is how similar the groups of gay and lesbian parents and their children are to heterosexual parents and their children that were included in the studies.”⁴⁸ The American Psychoanalytic Association has determined that “[t]here is no credible evidence that shows that a parent’s sexual orientation or gender identity will adversely affect the development of the child.”⁴⁹ In adopting an official Position Statement in support of legal recognition of civil marriage for same-sex couples, the American Psychiatric Association observed that “no research has shown that the children raised by lesbians and gay men are less well adjusted than those reared within heterosexual relationships.”⁵⁰ Finally, the American Medical Association has adopted a policy supporting legislative and other reforms to allow adoption by same-sex partners.⁵¹

V. Denying the Status of Marriage to Same-Sex Couples Stigmatizes Them.

The foregoing shows that the arguments about gay men and lesbians advanced in support of the Oklahoma and Utah laws are contradicted by the scientific evidence and reflect an unreasoned antipathy towards an identifiable minority. In depriving gay men and lesbians of membership in an important social

⁴⁸ Nat’l Ass’n of Soc. Workers, *Policy Statement: Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues*, in *Social Work Speaks* 193, 194 (4th ed. 1997); see also Nat’l Ass’n of Soc. Workers, *Policy Statement: Family Planning and Reproductive Choice*, in *Social Work Speaks* 129, 132 (9th ed. 2012).

⁴⁹ Am. Psychoanalytic Ass’n, *Position Statement: Parenting* (2012).

⁵⁰ Am. Psychiatric Ass’n, *Position Statement: Support of Legal Recognition of Same-Sex Civil Marriage* (2005).

⁵¹ See Am. Med. Ass’n, Policy H-60.940, *Partner Co-Adoption*.

institution, these laws convey the states' judgments that committed intimate relationships between people of the same sex are inferior to heterosexual relationships. This is the essence of stigma.

A stigmatized condition or status is one that is negatively valued by society, fundamentally defines a person's social identity, and disadvantages those who have it.⁵² Stigma has been characterized as "an undesired differentness."⁵³ It is manifested in social institutions, including the law, and in individual behaviors. Laws that accord majority and minority groups differing status highlight the perceived "differentness" of the minority and thereby tend to legitimize prejudicial attitudes and individual acts against the disfavored group, including ostracism, harassment, discrimination, and violence. Large numbers of lesbian, gay, and bisexual people experience such acts of prejudice.⁵⁴

⁵² See E. Goffman, *Stigma* (1963); B.G. Link & J.C. Phelan, *Conceptualizing Stigma*, 27 Ann. Rev. Soc. 363 (2001); J. Crocker et al., *Social Stigma*, in 2 *The Handbook of Social Psychology* 504 (D.T. Gilbert et al. eds., 4th ed. 1998); Am. Med. Ass'n, Policy H-65.973, *Health Care Disparities in Same-Sex Partner Households* (recognizing that "exclusion from civil marriage contributes to health care disparities affecting same-sex households").

⁵³ Goffman, *supra* note 52, at 5.

⁵⁴ A survey using a nationally representative sample of gay, lesbian, and bisexual adults found that 21% had been the target of a physical assault or property crime since age 18 because of their sexual orientation; 18% of gay men and 16% of lesbians reported they had experienced discrimination in housing or employment. G.M. Herek, *Hate Crimes and Stigma-Related Experiences Among Sexual Minority Adults in the United States*, 24 J. Interpersonal Violence 54 (2009). In another survey with a nationally representative sample, 30% of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender respondents said they had been threatened or physically

Oklahoma and Utah's laws banning recognition of same-sex marriages are instances of institutional stigma. The "avowed purpose and practical effect" of these laws "are to impose a disadvantage, a separate status, and so a stigma" on same-sex couples. *United States v. Windsor*, 133 S. Ct. 2675, 2693 (2013). They convey the states' judgment that, in the realm of intimate relationships, legally united same-sex couples are inherently less deserving of society's full recognition than heterosexual couples. By devaluing and delegitimizing the relationships that constitute the very core of homosexual orientation, the Oklahoma and Utah laws compound and perpetuate the stigma historically attached to homosexuality.

attacked because of their sexual orientation or gender identity; 26% of gay men and 23% of lesbians said they had been treated unfairly by an employer because of their sexual orientation. Pew Research Center, *supra* note 10; *see also* G.M. Herek et al., *Psychological Sequelae of Hate-Crime Victimization Among Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Adults*, 67 J. Consulting & Clinical Psychol. 945, 948 (1999).

CONCLUSION

The judgments below, finding the Oklahoma and Utah laws banning same-sex marriage unconstitutional, should be affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

This brief complies with the type-volume limitation of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(7)(B) because the brief contains 6,784 words, excluding parts of the brief exempted by Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(7)(B)(iii). This brief complies with the typeface and type style requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(5) and 32(a)(6), respectively, because this brief has been prepared in a proportionately spaced typeface using Microsoft Word 2007 in Times New Roman 14-point font.

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ECF CERTIFICATIONS

Pursuant to Section II(I) of the Court's CM/ECF User's Manual, I hereby certify that:

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