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Table 1: Demographic Characteristics by Couple Type, 2008

	Married different-sex couples	Unmarried different-sex couples	Same-sex couples (spouses and unmarried partners)	Same-sex spouses			Same-sex unmarried partners		
				All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Total	55,692,136	5,648,999	564,743	149,956	65,764	84,192	414,787	204,836	209,951
Average Age	49.7	37.0	46.2	52.4	50.0	54.3	43.9	44.6	43.2
Interracial couple (%)	5.9	12.0	11.2	7.1	8.5	6.0	12.7	14.1	11.4
Both partners have at least a college degree (%)	21.1	9.8	30.6	21.7	22.0	21.5	33.8	33.7	33.9
Both partners are employed (%)	51.6	61.6	63.5	45.5	51.3	41.0	69.9	70.4	69.5
Average household income (\$)	95,075	65,685	107,277	91,558	98,730	85,956	112,960	129,607	96,719
Own home (%)	82.5	45.2	72.8	77.2	74.6	79.2	71.3	71.7	70.8
Raising children (%)	43.2	43.1	20.5	30.5	33.9	27.9	16.8	7.4	25.9

Note. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data release by the U.S. Census Bureau have the first official estimates of the number of same-sex-couple households in which at least one partner refers to the other as a “husband” or “wife”—designated as Same-Sex Spouses in this figure—as well as those who refer to the other as an “unmarried partner”—designated as Same-Sex Unmarried Partners. Adapted from Appendix Table 1 “Demographic Characteristics by Couple Type, 2008 American Community Survey,” by Gary J. Gates, Oct. 2009, *Same-Sex Spouses and Unmarried Partners in the American Community Survey, 2008*, by The Williams Institute.

<http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/ACS2008FullReport.pdf>

Table 2: Same-Sex Couples per 1,000 Households by Spouses and Unmarried Partner Designation, 2008

Rank	Same-sex spouses per 1,000 households		Same-sex unmarried partners per 1,000 households		Same-sex couples (spouses and unmarried partners) per 1,000 households	
1	<i>Massachusetts</i>	3.63	District of Columbia	13.22	District of Columbia	14.12
2	Vermont	2.71	Maine	6.81	Maine	8.23
3	Hawaii	2.43	Washington	5.84	<i>Massachusetts</i>	7.92
4	Utah	2.32	Oregon	5.73	Oregon	7.26
5	Wyoming	2.28	<i>New York</i>	5.15	Washington	6.97
6	<i>California</i>	1.92	<i>California</i>	5.01	<i>California</i>	6.93
7	Nevada	1.85	Colorado	4.92	<i>New York</i>	6.41
8	<i>Connecticut</i>	1.79	Arizona	4.65	Colorado	6.13
9	New Jersey	1.70	Delaware	4.59	Vermont	6.10
10	Rhode Island	1.64	Rhode Island	4.41	Delaware	6.09

Note. States which offered marriage to same-sex couples in 2008 are in bold italics; States which offered non-marital relationship recognition for same-sex couples in 2008 are in bold; States which recognized same-sex marriages in 2008 but could not perform them are in italics.

Adapted from Table 1 "Same-Sex Couples per 1,000 Households, by Spouses and Unmarried Partner Designation" by G. Gates, Oct 2009, *Same-Sex Spouses and Unmarried Partners in the American Community Survey, 2008*, by The Williams Institute.

<http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/ACS2008FullReport.pdf>

Table 3: Number of Unmarried Partner and Married Couple Households by Metropolitan Status and Geographic Region, U.S., 2000

Household type	Number	% Metro	% Northeast	% Midwest	% South	% West
Total Households	105,480,101	79.9	19.2	23.4	36.0	21.3
Total Coupled Households	59,969,000	78.7	18.7	23.7	35.9	21.7
All Unmarried Partner Households	5,475,768	81.4	19.7	23.0	33.0	24.3
Same-Sex Partners	594,391	85.3	20.1	17.8	35.3	26.9
Male-male	301,026	86.3	19.7	17.3	35.8	27.2
Female-female	293,365	84.2	20.4	18.3	34.8	26.5
Different-Sex Partners	4,881,377	80.9	19.6	23.6	32.3	24.0
Married Couple Households	54,493,232	78.5	18.6	23.8	36.2	21.4

Note. This table is adapted from Table 1 “Married and Unmarried-Partner Households by Metropolitan Residence Status: 2000” and Table 2 “Married-Couple and Unmarried-Partner Households for the United States, Regions, States, and for Puerto Rico: 2000,” by T. Simmons & M. O’Connell, 2003, *Married-Couple and Unmarried-partner Households: 2000*, by The United States Census Bureau. Cited in Baumle, A.K., Compton, D.R., & Poston, D.L. (2009) *Same-sex partners: The demography of sexual orientation*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Table 4: Means, Standard Deviations, and Minimum and Maximum Values: Gay Male and Lesbian Partnering Rates for Metropolitan Areas and Nonmetropolitan Counties of the U.S., 2000

Metropolitan Areas						
Rate	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value		Maximum Value	
			Value	Area/County	Value	Area/County
Gay Male Rate	20.0	6.9	6.3	Dubuque, IA	60.7	San Francisco, CA
Lesbian Rate	26.8	8.6	9.0	Provo-Orem, UT	72.2	Santa Rosa, CA
Nonmetropolitan Counties						
Rate	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value		Maximum Value	
			Value	Area/County	Value	Area/County
Gay Male Rate	22.9	10.1	3.5	Riley County, KS	90.9	Lyon County, KY
Lesbian Rate	35.4	16.8	5.9	Brookings County, SD	173.3	Pushmataha County, OK

Note. Gay Male (Lesbian) Rate is number of partnered gay males (lesbians) per 1,000 never married males (females) age 18+. This table is adopted from Table 2.1 “Means, Standard Deviations, and Minimum and Maximum Values: Gay Male and Lesbian Partnering Rates for Metropolitan areas and Nonmetropolitan Counties of the United States, 2000,” by A. Baumle, D. Compton, & D. Poston Jr., 2009, *Same-Sex Partners: The Demography of Sexual Orientation*, Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Table 5: Characteristics of Labor Force Participants by Gender and Same-Sex Unmarried Partners, Married Heterosexuals, and Cohabiting Heterosexuals, U.S., 2000

	Males			Females		
	Same-Sex Partners	Cohabiting Heterosexuals	Married	Same-Sex Partners	Cohabiting Heterosexuals	Married
<i>Means</i>						
Annual Income (1999)	\$40,813	\$31,884	\$48,474	\$34,848	\$23,351	\$26,835
Occupational Status Score	30.2	28.5	31.5	29.1	26.0	27.0
Percent with College Degree	65.4	47.1	59.5	68.0	56.0	63.0
Percent White	79.1	73.2	81.2	78.9	76.0	81.8
Percent Hispanic	13.4	13.7	10.6	10.9	11.2	8.9
Percent with Children in Household	15.9	21.7	61.2	23.0	25.3	62.4
<i>Age Groups (%)</i>						
Under 30	18.2	38.7	13.3	19.5	44.6	14.3
30-49	62.6	50.7	56.9	63.2	46.7	59.5
50-69	18.1	10.2	27.6	16.6	8.6	25.0
70+	1.1	0.3	2.2	0.7	0.1	1.3
<i>Weeks Worked in 1999 (%)</i>						
20 or less	4.9	5.2	3.8	5.3	7.9	7.7
21-30	4.6	5.4	3.4	4.8	7.1	5.7
31-40	6.6	7.8	5.1	7.9	9.2	10.3
41-50	14.6	15.9	13.3	15.4	15.8	14.4
51+	69.4	65.6	74.4	66.6	60.1	62.0

Note. This table is adapted from Table 1.2 "Characteristics of Male Labor Force Participants by Same-Sex Unmarried Partners, Married Heterosexuals, and Cohabiting Heterosexuals, United States, 2000" and Table 1.3 "Characteristics of Female Labor Force Participants by Same-Sex Unmarried Partners, Married Heterosexuals, and Cohabiting Heterosexuals, United States, 2000," by A. Baumle, D. Compton, & D. Poston Jr., 2009, *Same-Sex Partners: The Demography of Sexual Orientation*, Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Table 6: Results from Four OLS Regression Analyses: Percent Difference in Earnings Between Same-Sex Partners and Heterosexual Partners

Comparison Group	Percent Difference in Earnings
Partnered Gay Men vs. Heterosexual Married Men	-9.0%
Partnered Gay Men vs. Heterosexual Unmarried Partners	2.6%
Partnered Lesbians vs. Married Women	6.0%
Partnered Lesbians vs. Heterosexual Unmarried Partners	12.0%

Note. Coefficients are statistically significant when $p \leq .05$. This table is adapted from Table 8.2 “Results from Four OLS Regression Analyses: Percent Difference in Earnings between Same-Sex Partners and Heterosexual Partners,” by A. Baumle, D. Compton, & D. Poston Jr., 2009, *Same-Sex Partners: The Demography of Sexual Orientation*, Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Table 7: Percent of Poor Householders and Partners in Coupled Families by Race, Ethnicity, and Presence of Children, 2000

	Married Different- Sex	Same-Sex	
		Male Couples	Female Couples
All			
Householder & Partner	5.4	4.0 *	6.9 *
Race			
White	4.1	2.7 *	4.3
Black	9.3	14.4 *	21.1 *
Native American/Alaskan	12.9	19.1	13.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	9.1	4.5 *	11.8
Other Race	16.4	8.0 *	17.0
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	16.7	9.2 *	19.1
Non-Hispanic	4.2	3.4 *	5.7
Children Present			
At least One Child	7.3	15.9 *	15.7 *
No Children	3.6	2.5 *	3.6

Note. Source: Author's tabulations from 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files of U.S. Decennial Census, 2000. * Difference from heterosexual married couples is statistically significant at the 5% level. Adapted from Table 6 "Percent of Poor Householders and Partners in Coupled Families by Race, Ethnicity, Region, and Metropolitan Status" and Table 8 "Percent of Poor Householders and Partners in Coupled Families by Age, Work, Disability Status, and Presence of Children" by R. Albeda, M.V., Badgett, A. Schneebaum, & G. Gates, March 2009, *Poverty in the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Community*, by The Williams Institute.

Table 8: Interstate Comparisons of Same-Sex Couples by Sex, 2004

	California		Massachusetts		Vermont	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Years living together	13.37	7.62	11.59	10.96	11.56	6.34
% ever been in heterosexual marriage	18.80	26.90	3.60	15.40	22.90	25.60
% who have children	13.90	29.40	12.70	30.80	14.30	31.40
Number of children	1.50	1.80	1.71	1.79	2.20	2.48
Average age of children	23.29	14.65	9.81	16.01	12.50	18.53
% with children from current relationship	1.00	11.70	7.30	17.90	8.60	8.10
% with children from prior relationship	9.90	19.20	5.50	11.50	5.70	25.60
% seriously discussed ending relationship	37.40	35.00	34.50	46.20	31.40	29.10
% consider themselves married	77.00	83.90	n/a	n/a	88.20	94.10

Note. Adapted from Table 2 “Interstate Comparisons by Gender” by E. Rothblum, K. Balsam, & S. Solomon, 2008, Comparison of same-sex couples who were married in Massachusetts, had domestic partnerships in California, or had civil unions in Vermont, *Journal of Family Issues*, 29, 48 – 78.

Table 9: Means and Standard Deviations for Demographic Variables and Monitoring for Partners by Type of Couple

Variable	Dating		Married		Same-sex	
	Male	Female	Husband	Wife	Gay male	Lesbian
N	127	127	46	46	162	448
Age	19.83 (1.96)	18.53 (0.95)	49.43 (9.51)	47.59 (8.47)	47.04 (12.21)	38.99 (10.78)
% White	71	75	98	100	92	91
Education	3.57 (0.62)	3.63 (0.52)	5.09 (1.19)	4.83 (0.85)	5.09 (1.20)	4.79 (1.17)
Income	2.5 (1.94)	1.42 (0.68)	15.93 (6.68)	7.2 (6.69)	11.7 (6.77)	9.05 (5.56)
Monitoring	7.55 (1.20)	7.53 (1.09)	6.71 (1.00)	7.26 (1.00)	7.58 (1.03)	7.76 (0.97)

Note. Education was measured on a 7-point scale, 1 = *less than eighth grade*, 7 = *doctoral degree*. Income was measured on a 24-point scale, 1 = *less than \$5,000*, 24 = *more than \$115,000*. Adapted from Table 2 "Means and Standard Deviations for Demographic Variables and Monitoring for Partners by Type of Couple," by L. Kurdek, 2009, *Assessing the health of a dyadic relationship in heterosexual and same-sex partners, Personal Relationships*, 16, 117-127.

Table 10: Comparison of Gay Men and Lesbians in Civil Unions, Not in Civil Unions, and Heterosexual Married Men and Women, 2000-2001

	Gay men in civil unions (n=123)	Lesbians in civil unions (n=212)	Gay men not in civil unions (n=72)	Lesbians not in civil unions (n=166)	Heterosexual married males (n=193)	Heterosexual married females (n=219)
Years living together	12.12	8.87	12.71	10.22	15.22	14.95
Have children	17.90	34.00	9.70	31.30	81.80	80.30
Average age of children	16.14	12.88	23.32	15.62	15.23	14.65
% with children from current relationship	8.10	15.10	1.40	12.70	63.50	62.80
% with children from prior relationship	10.60	19.30	8.30	18.10	14.60	15.10

Note. Adapted from Table 1 “Comparison of Lesbians in Civil Unions, Lesbians Not in Civil Unions, and Heterosexual Married Women” and Table 2 “Comparison of Gay Men in Civil Unions, Gay Men Not in Civil Unions, and Heterosexual Married Men,” by S. Solomon, E. Rothblum, & K. Balsam, 2004, *Pioneers in Partnership: Lesbian and Gay Male Couples in Civil Unions Compared with Those Not in Civil Unions and Married Heterosexual Siblings*, *Journal of Family Psychology*, 18(2), 275-286.

Table 11: Percent of Poor Children in Coupled Families by Household Type by Race, Ethnicity, and Age of Child, 2000

	Married Different- Sex	Same-Sex	
		Male Couples	Female Couples
All			
Householder & Partner	9.4	20.9 *	19.7 *
Race			
White	6.8	15.9 *	13.8 *
Black	13.1	27.9 *	31.6 *
Native American/Alaskan	21.5	41.1 *	29.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	14.1	23.2	16.3
Other Race	21.4	23.0	24.7
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	23.8	26.9	31.9 *
Non-Hispanic	6.6	17.8 *	16.6 *
Age			
0-5	10.5	22.9 *	21.1 *
6-13	9.2	19.5 *	19.4 *
14-18	8.0	19.7 *	17.2 *

Note. Source: Author's tabulations from 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files of U.S. Decennial Census, 2000. * Difference from heterosexual married couples is statistically significant at the 5% level. Adapted from Table 9 "Percent of Poor Children in Coupled Families by Household Type, by Race, Ethnicity, and Age of Child," by R. Albeda, M.V., Badgett, A. Schneebaum, & G. Gates, March 2009, *Poverty in the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Community*, by The Williams Institute.

Table 12: Adolescents’ Mean Reports of Risk Behavior by Family Type, 1994-1995

	Family type			
	Different-sex		Same-sex	
	M	(SD)	M	(SD)
Tobacco use (1-7)	2.50	(1.73)	2.60	(1.91)
Of three best friends, number who smoke	0.83	(0.91)	0.84	(1.12)
Alcohol use (1-8)	2.91	(1.74)	2.91	(2.02)
Frequency of getting drunk (1-7)	1.68	(1.20)	1.93	(1.69)
Frequency of binge drinking (1-7)	1.61	(1.19)	2.02	(1.80)
Marijuana use (1-7)	1.76	(1.57)	2.02	(1.78)
Risky use of alcohol and drugs (0-8)	0.38	(0.92)	0.68	(1.54)
Problems related to alcohol use (0-4)	0.18	(0.38)	0.30	(0.53)
Sex under influence of alcohol or drugs (0-6)	0.14	(0.46)	0.32	(0.88)
Delinquent behavior (0-10)	1.75	(1.75)	1.86	(1.92)
Victimization (0-5)	0.25	(0.78)	0.52	(0.95)
Care from others (1-5)	4.10	(0.62)	4.05	(0.68)
Parent report of quality relationship (1-5)	4.17	(0.50)	4.23	(0.57)

Note. According to the Wilcoxon signed ranks test, there were no significant differences as a function of family type. Table adapted from Table 1 “Adolescents’ Mean (and Standard Deviation) Reports of Risk Behavior as a Function of Family Type,” by J. Wainright & C. Patterson, 2006, Delinquency, victimization, and substance use among adolescents with female same-sex parents, *Journal of Family Psychology*, 20, 526 – 530.

Table 13: Adolescent Reports as a Function of Family Type and Adolescent Sex

Variable	Same-sex Parents		Different-sex Parents	
	Boys (n)	Girls (n)	Boys (n)	Girls (n)
Psychological well-being				
Depressive symptoms	9.50 (3.63)	12.46 (11.66)	8.88 (5.28)	10.35 (7.02)
Self-esteem	4.06 (0.23)	3.91 (0.68)	3.96 (0.59)	4.11 (0.65)
Anxiety	6.36 (3.54)	7.54 (3.91)	4.00 (2.42)	6.40 (3.22)
School outcomes				
GPA	2.91 (1.05)	2.76 (0.76)	2.65 (0.83)	2.90 (0.75)
Trouble in school	1.06 (0.53)	1.00 (0.84)	1.00 (0.88)	0.91 (0.62)
School connectedness	4.00 (0.65)	3.91 (0.96)	3.48 (0.78)	3.40 (0.88)
Family and relationship processes				
Parental warmth	4.23 (0.50)	4.31 (0.59)	4.30 (0.36)	4.48 (0.31)
Care from adopts and peers	3.78 (0.67)	4.29 (0.63)	3.94 (0.70)	4.23 (0.52)
Autonomy	4.67 (1.60)	5.68 (1.44)	5.48 (1.15)	5.41 (1.46)
Neighborhood integration	2.19 (0.81)	2.23 (1.02)	2.52 (0.98)	2.23 (0.87)

Note. Standard deviations are in parentheses. Cell ns for each subgroup are given in italicized parentheses. Table adapted from Table 2 “Adolescent Reports as a Function of Family Type and Adolescent Gender” by J. Wainright, S. Russell, & C. Patterson, 2004, Psychosocial adjustment, school outcomes, and romantic relationships of adolescents with same-sex parents, *Child Development*, 75, 1886 – 1898.

Table 14: Family and Peer Variables as a Function of Family Type and Adolescent Sex

	Boys (Males)		Girls (Females)	
	Same-sex parents	Different-sex parents	Same-sex parents	Different-sex parents
Time and support from male and female friends	<i>n</i> = 14	<i>n</i> = 14	<i>n</i> = 13	<i>n</i> = 13
Support from male friends (0-15)	3.43 (2.68)	3.07 (3.33)	2.77 (2.49)	4.46 (3.33)
Support from female friends (0-15)	3.00 (2.77)	2.21 (3.02)	3.62 (3.01)	5.15 (3.32)
Time with male friends (0-10)	5.36 (4.36)	4.29 (3.89)	1.85 (3.02)	4.46 (3.76)
Time with female friends (0-10)	3.79 (3.81)	2.36 (3.91)	3.08 (3.81)	6.23 (4.23)
Network variables	<i>n</i> = 14	<i>n</i> = 12	<i>n</i> = 13	<i>n</i> = 11
Popularity (0-∞)	3.21 (2.42)	4.42 (2.31)	6.46 (4.05)	6.64 (6.25)
Network centrality	1.01 (0.72)	0.76 (0.76)	0.99 (0.66)	0.99 (0.67)
Network density	0.27 (0.09)	0.29 (0.09)	0.28 (0.13)	0.36 (0.17)
Heterogeneity variables	<i>n</i> = 14	<i>n</i> = 12	<i>n</i> = 13	<i>n</i> = 11
GPA heterogeneity	0.31 (.26)	0.31 (.26)	0.34 (0.25)	0.15 (0.26)
Race heterogeneity	0.21 (0.21)	0.21 (0.21)	0.40 (0.22)	0.22 (0.20)
Age heterogeneity	0.45 (0.20)	0.49 (0.18)	0.54 (0.13)	0.39 (0.24)

Note. Standard deviations are given in parentheses. Adapted from Table 2 “Family and Peer Variables as a Function of Family Type and Adolescent Gender,” by J. Wainright & C. Patterson, 2008, Peer relations among adolescents with female same-sex parents, *Developmental Psychology*, 44, 117 – 126.

Figure 1: Number of U.S. Households by Union Type, 2008

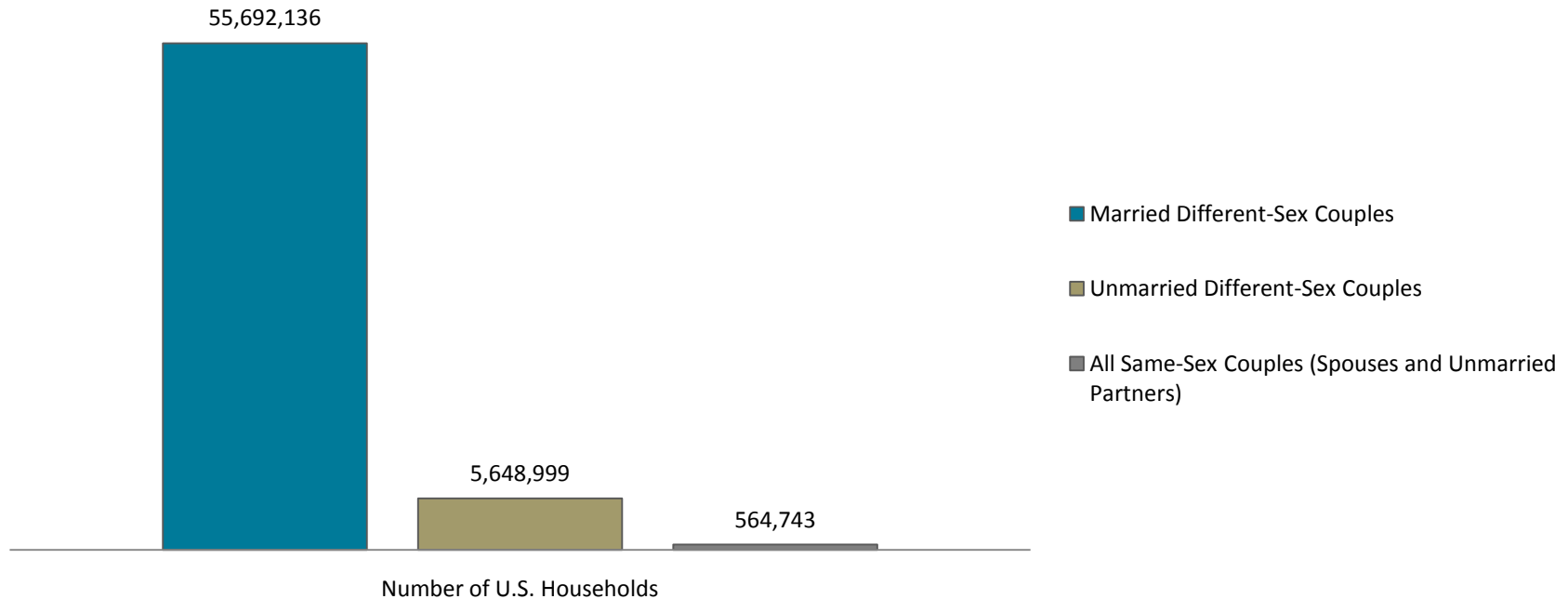


Figure 1. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data release by the U.S. Census Bureau have the first official estimates of the number of same-sex-couple households in which at least one partner refers to the other as a “husband” or “wife”—designated as Same-Sex Spouses in this figure—as well as those who refer to the other as an “unmarried partner”—designated as Same-Sex Unmarried Partners. Adapted from Appendix Table 1 “Demographic Characteristics by Couple Type, 2008 American Community Survey,” by Gary J. Gates, Oct. 2009, *Same-Sex Spouses and Unmarried Partners in the American Community Survey, 2008*, by The Williams Institute. <http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/ACS2008FullReport.pdf>

Figure 2: Positive Same-Sex Relationship Recognition Laws, 2010

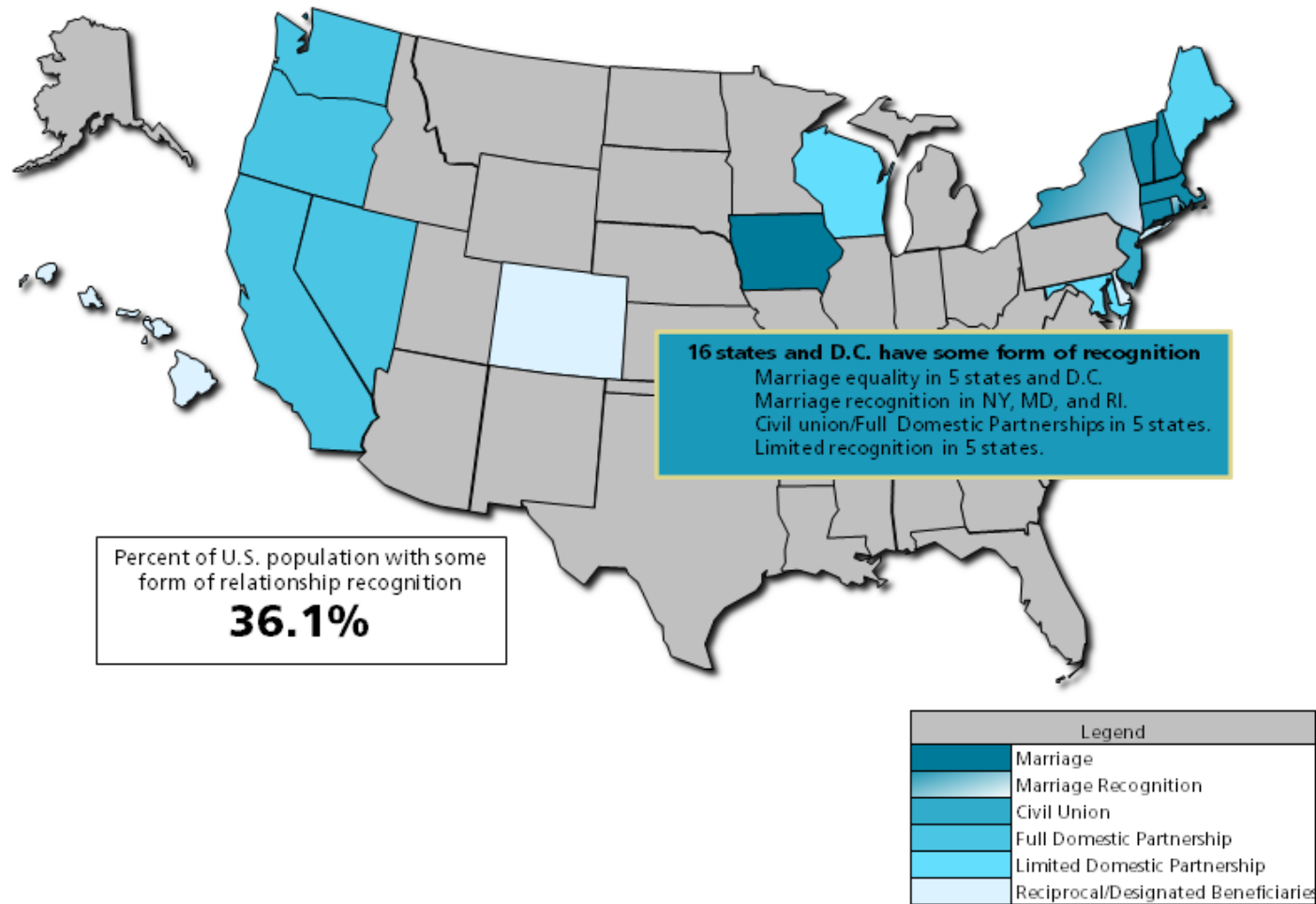


Figure 2. Adapted from Figure 2 “Positive Same-Sex Relationship Recognition Laws 2010” by G. Gates, Sept. 2010, Presentation: *Demographic Perspectives on Same-Sex Couples*, National Center for Family and Marriage Research Speaker Event 2010, BGSU, Bowling Green, OH.

Figure 3: Number of Same-Sex U.S. Households by Couple and Union Type, 2008

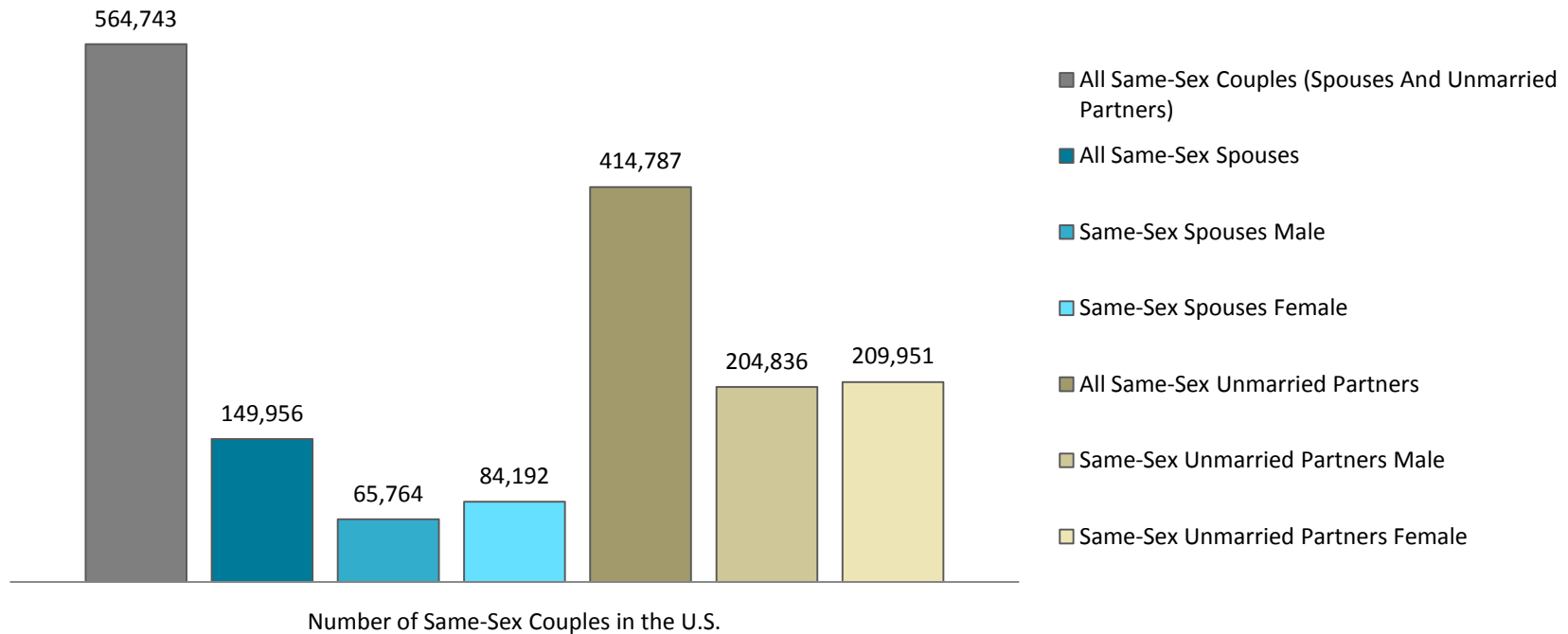


Figure 3. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data release by the U.S. Census Bureau have the first official estimates of the number of same-sex-couple households in which at least one partner refers to the other as a “husband” or “wife”—designated as Same-Sex Spouses in this figure—as well as those who refer to the other as an “unmarried partner”—designated as Same-Sex Unmarried Partners. Adapted from Appendix Table 1 “Demographic Characteristics by Couple Type, 2008 American Community Survey,” by Gary J. Gates, Oct. 2009, *Same-Sex Spouses and Unmarried Partners in the American Community Survey, 2008*, by The Williams Institute. <http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/ACS2008FullReport.pdf>

Figure 4: Partners' Average Age by Couple and Union Type, 2008

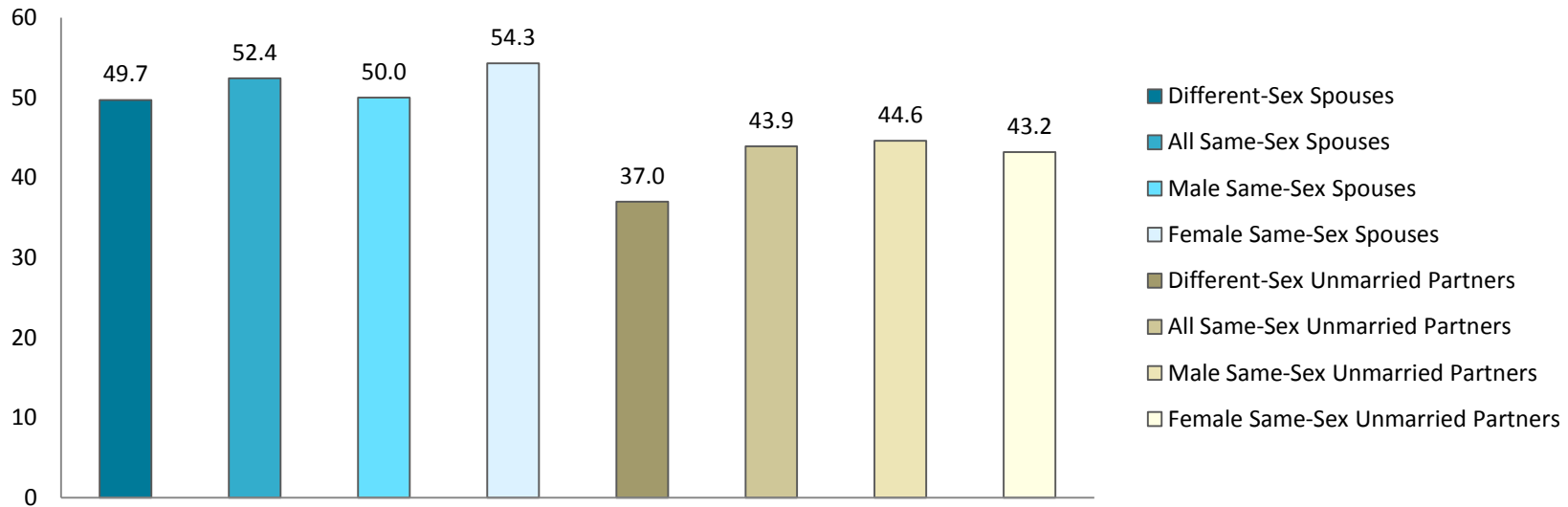


Figure 4. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data release by the U.S. Census Bureau have the first official estimates of the number of same-sex-couple households in which at least one partner refers to the other as a “husband” or “wife”—designated as Same-Sex Spouses in this figure—as well as those who refer to the other as an “unmarried partner”—designated as Same-Sex Unmarried Partners. Adapted from Appendix Table 1 “Demographic Characteristics by Couple Type, 2008 American Community Survey,” by Gary J. Gates, Oct. 2009, *Same-Sex Spouses and Unmarried Partners in the American Community Survey, 2008*, by The Williams Institute.

<http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/ACS2008FullReport.pdf>

Figure 5: Percent of Interracial Couples by Couple and Union Type, 2008

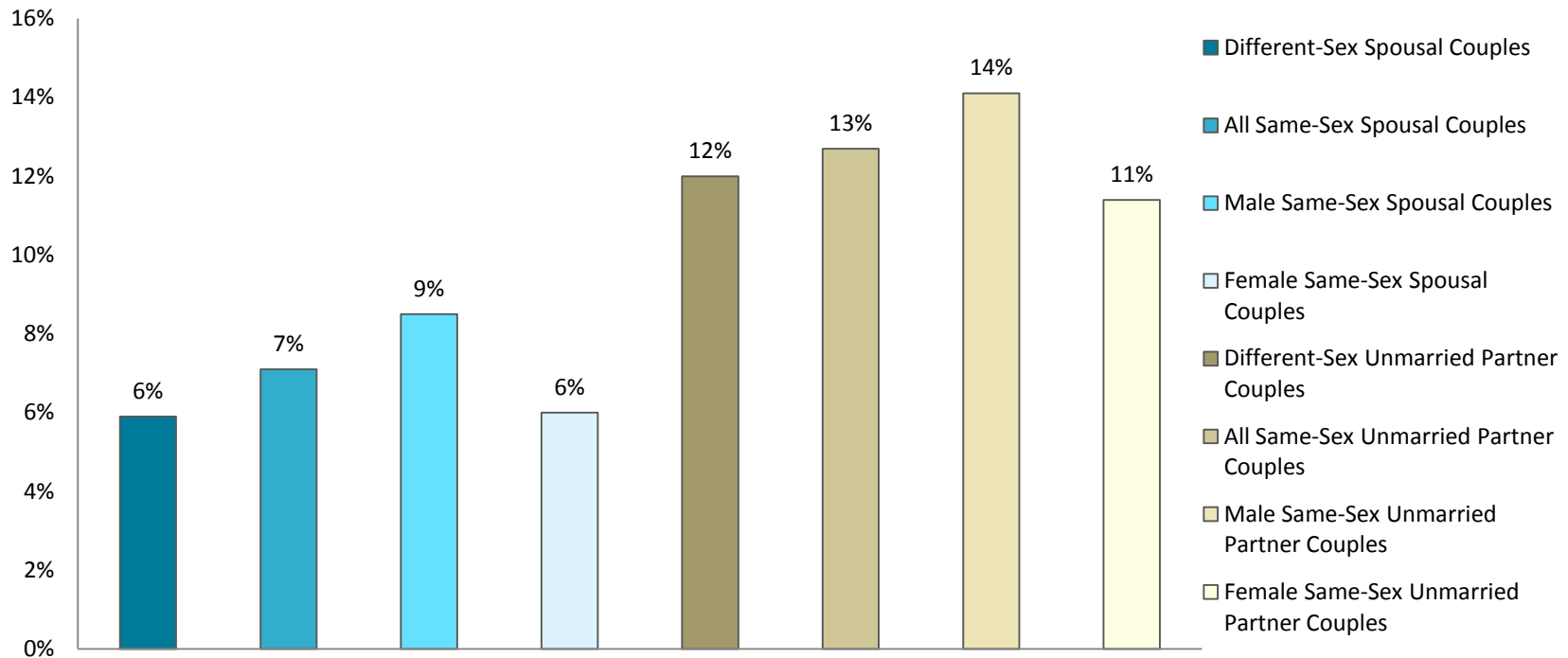


Figure 5. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data release by the U.S. Census Bureau have the first official estimates of the number of same-sex-couple households in which at least one partner refers to the other as a “husband” or “wife”—designated as Same-Sex Spouses in this figure—as well as those who refer to the other as an “unmarried partner”—designated as Same-Sex Unmarried Partners. Adapted from Appendix Table 1 “Demographic Characteristics by Couple Type, 2008 American Community Survey,” by Gary J. Gates, Oct. 2009, *Same-Sex Spouses and Unmarried Partners in the American Community Survey, 2008*, by The Williams Institute.

<http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/ACS2008FullReport.pdf>

Figure 6: Percent of Metropolitan Status by Couple and Union Type, U.S., 2000

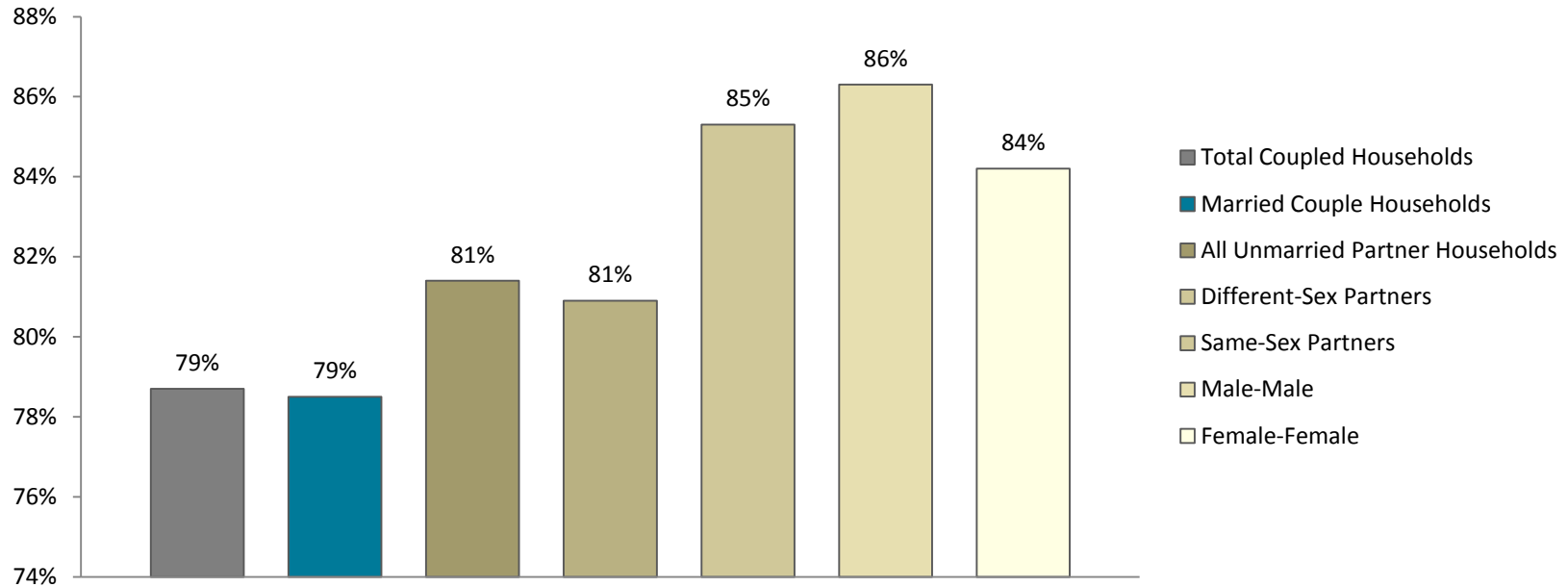


Figure 6. Adapted from Table 1 “Married and Unmarried-Partner Households by Metropolitan Residence Status: 2000” and Table 2 “Married-Couple and Unmarried-Partner Households for the United States, Regions, States, and for Puerto Rico: 2000,” by T. Simmons & M. O’Connell, 2003, *Married-Couple and Unmarried-partner Households: 2000*, by The United States Census Bureau. Cited in Baumle, A.K., Compton, D.R., & Poston, D.L. (2009) *Same-sex partners: The demography of sexual orientation*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Figure 7: Metro vs. Non-Metro Same-Sex Partner Rate per 1,000 Never Married Males/Females Age 18 and Older, 2000

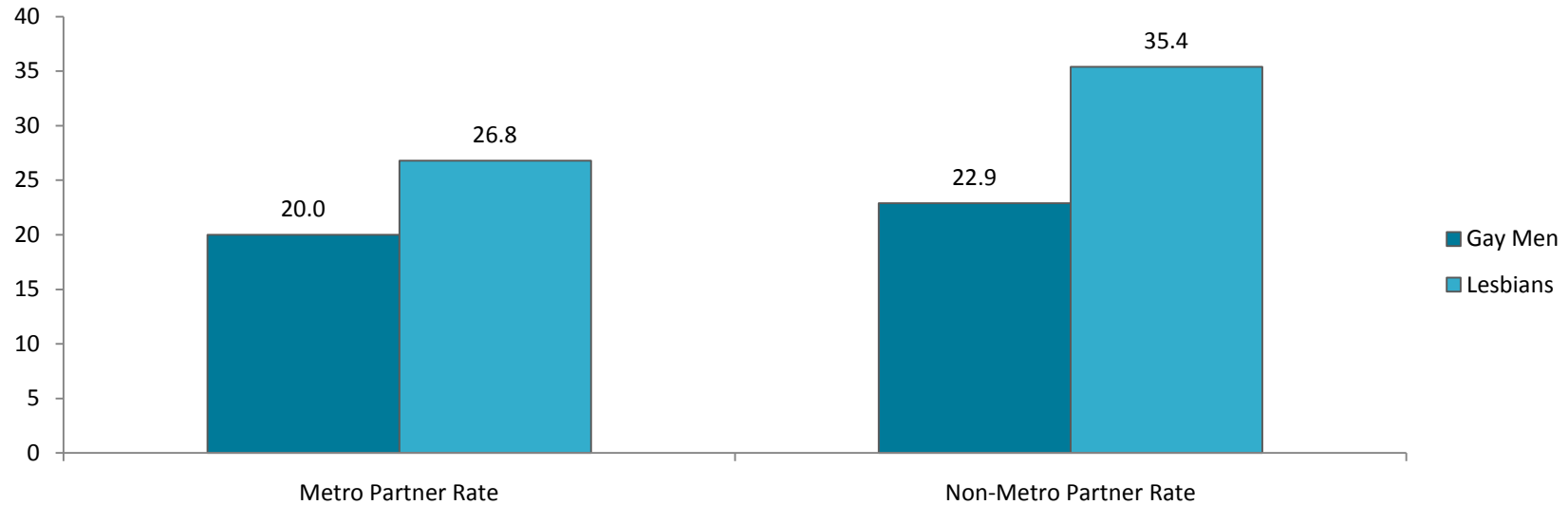


Figure 7. Gay Male (Lesbian) Rate is number of partnered gay males (lesbians) per 1,000 never married males (females) age 18+. Adapted from Table 2.1 “Means, Standard Deviations, and Minimum and Maximum Values: Gay Male and Lesbian Partnering Rates for Metropolitan Areas and Nonmetropolitan Counties of the United States, 2000,” by A. Baumle, D. Compton, & D. Poston Jr., 2009, Same-sex partners: The demography of sexual orientation, Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Figure 8: Percent of Geographic Region by Couple and Union Type, U.S., 2000

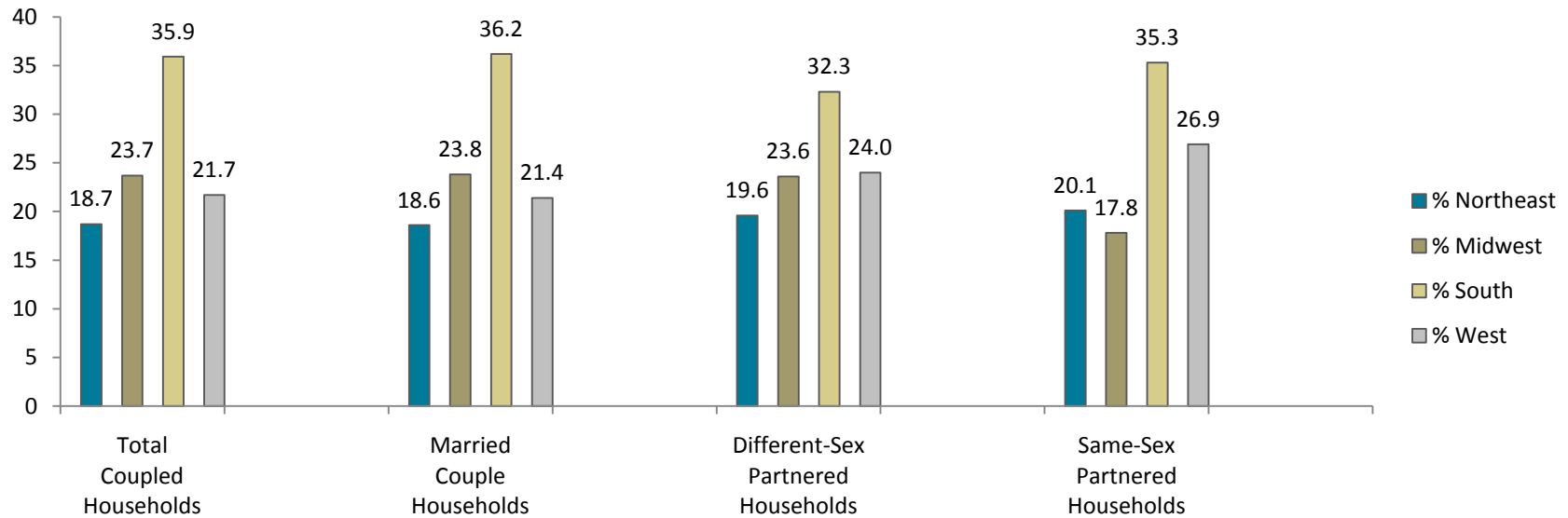


Figure 8. Adapted from Table 1 “Married and Unmarried-Partner Households by Metropolitan Residence Status: 2000” and Table 2 “Married-Couple and Unmarried-Partner Households for the United States, Regions, States, and for Puerto Rico: 2000,” by T. Simmons & M. O’Connell, 2003, *Married-Couple and Unmarried-partner Households: 2000*, by the United States Census Bureau. Cited in Baumle, A.K., Compton, D.R., & Poston, D.L. (2009) *Same-sex partners: The demography of sexual orientation*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Figure 9: Percent of Couples in Which Both Partners Have at Least a College Degree by Couple and Union Type, 2008

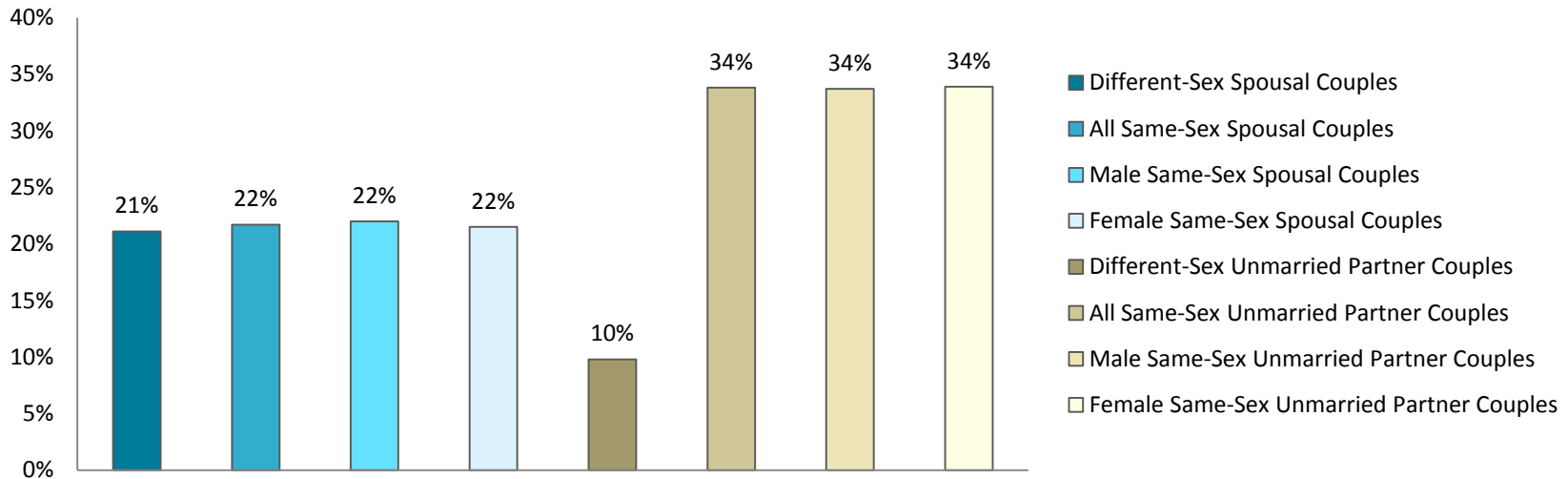


Figure 9. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data release by the U.S. Census Bureau have the first official estimates of the number of same-sex-couple households in which at least one partner refers to the other as a “husband” or “wife”—designated as Same-Sex Spouses in this figure—as well as those who refer to the other as an “unmarried partner”—designated as Same-Sex Unmarried Partners. Adapted from Appendix Table 1 “Demographic Characteristics by Couple Type, 2008 American Community Survey,” by Gary J. Gates, Oct. 2009, *Same-Sex Spouses and Unmarried Partners in the American Community Survey, 2008*, by The Williams Institute.

<http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/ACS2008FullReport.pdf>

Figure 10: Percent of Dual-Earner Couples by Couple and Union Type, 2008

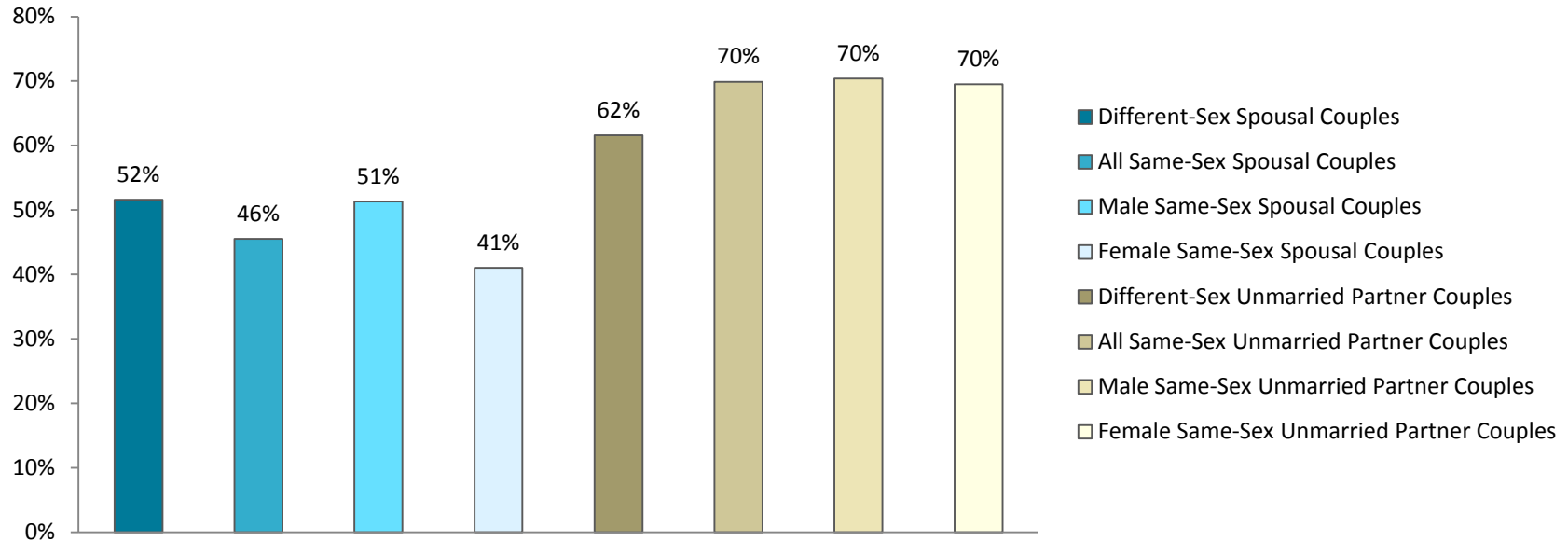


Figure 10. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data release by the U.S. Census Bureau have the first official estimates of the number of same-sex-couple households in which at least one partner refers to the other as a “husband” or “wife”—designated as Same-Sex Spouses in this figure—as well as those who refer to the other as an “unmarried partner”—designated as Same-Sex Unmarried Partners. Adapted from Appendix Table 1 “Demographic Characteristics by Couple Type, 2008 American Community Survey,” by Gary J. Gates, Oct. 2009, *Same-Sex Spouses and Unmarried Partners in the American Community Survey, 2008*, by The Williams Institute.

<http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/ACS2008FullReport.pdf>

Figure 11: Average Household Income by Couple and Union Type, 2008

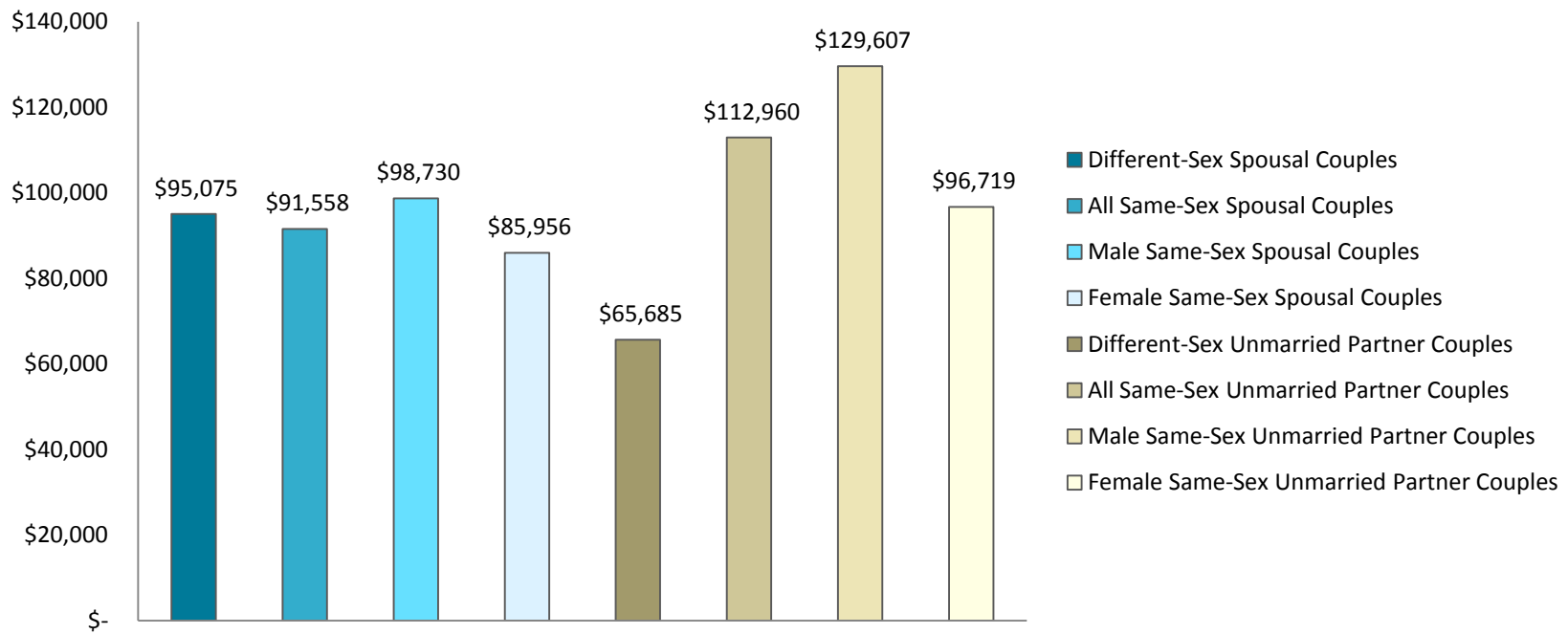


Figure 11. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data release by the U.S. Census Bureau have the first official estimates of the number of same-sex-couple households in which at least one partner refers to the other as a “husband” or “wife”—designated as Same-Sex Spouses in this figure—as well as those who refer to the other as an “unmarried partner”—designated as Same-Sex Unmarried Partners. Adapted from Appendix Table 1 “Demographic Characteristics by Couple Type, 2008 American Community Survey,” by Gary J. Gates, Oct. 2009, *Same-Sex Spouses and Unmarried Partners in the American Community Survey, 2008*, by The Williams Institute.

<http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/ACS2008FullReport.pdf>

Figure 12: Percent of Home Ownership by Couple and Union Type, 2008

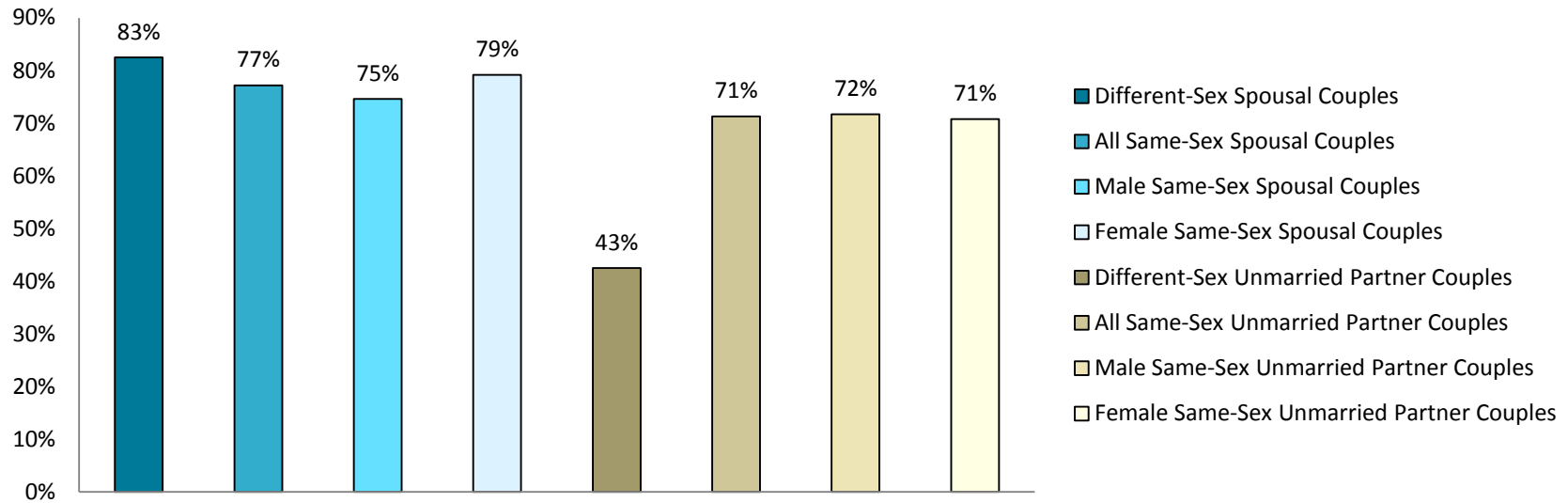


Figure 12. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data release by the U.S. Census Bureau have the first official estimates of the number of same-sex-couple households in which at least one partner refers to the other as a “husband” or “wife”—designated as Same-Sex Spouses in this figure—as well as those who refer to the other as an “unmarried partner”—designated as Same-Sex Unmarried Partners. Adapted from Appendix Table 1 “Demographic Characteristics by Couple Type, 2008 American Community Survey,” by Gary J. Gates, Oct. 2009, *Same-Sex Spouses and Unmarried Partners in the American Community Survey, 2008*, by The Williams Institute.

<http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/ACS2008FullReport.pdf>

Figure 13: Mean Occupational Status Scores Among Labor Force Participants by Union Type and Sex, 2000

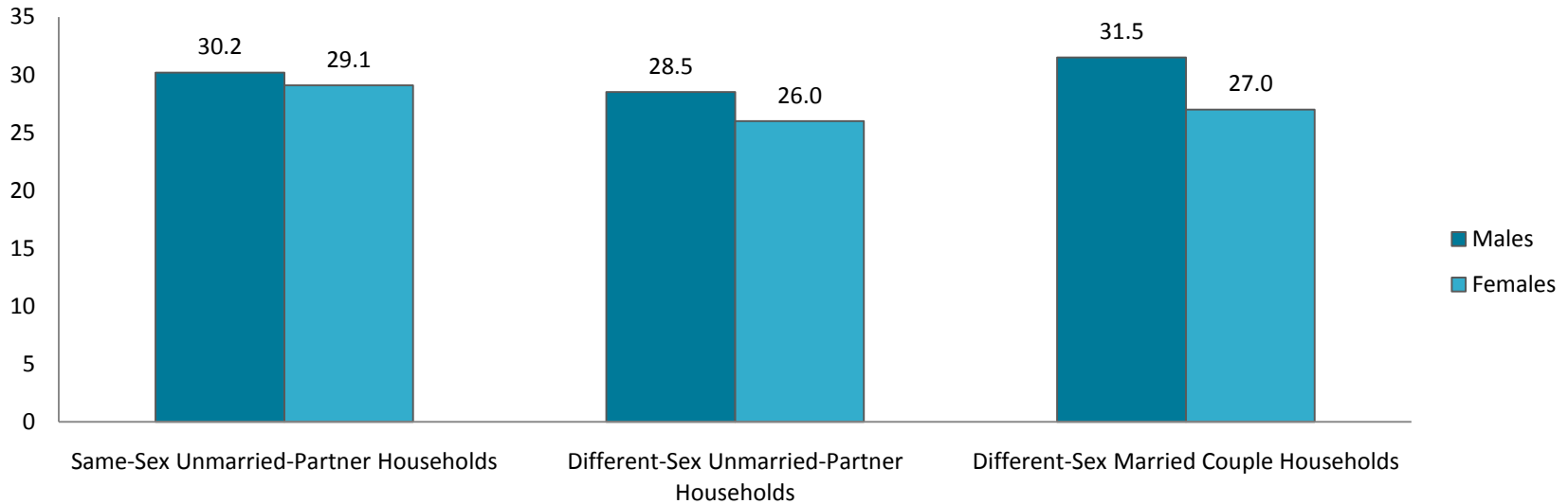


Figure 13. Adapted from Table 1.2 “Characteristics of Male Labor Force Participants by Same-Sex Unmarried Partners, Married Heterosexuals, and Cohabiting Heterosexuals, United States, 2000” and Table 1.3 “Characteristics of Female Labor Force Participants by Same-Sex Unmarried Partners, Married Heterosexuals, and Cohabiting Heterosexuals, United States, 2000,” by A. Bauble, D. Compton, & D. Poston Jr., 2009, *Same-Sex Partners: The Demography of Sexual Orientation*, Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Figure 14: Percent Difference in Earnings Between Same-Sex Partners and Heterosexual Partners

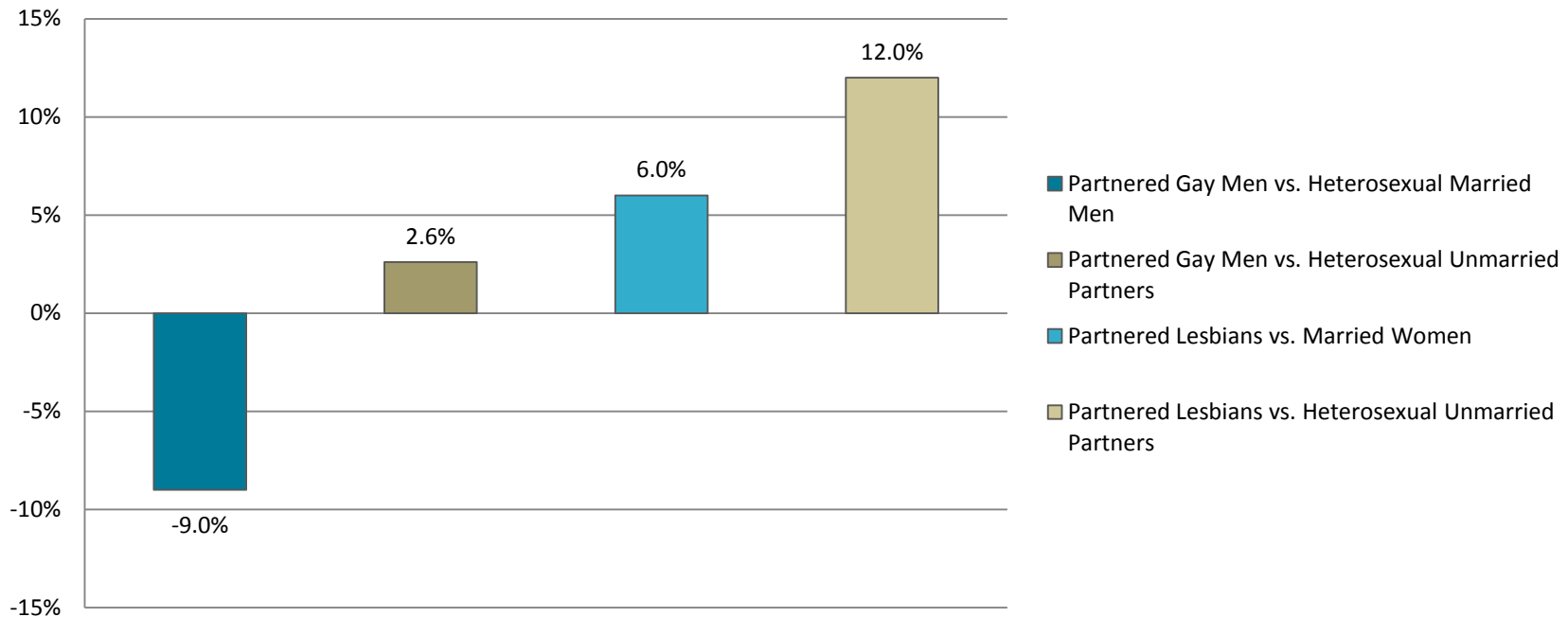


Figure 14. Coefficients are statistically significant when $p \leq .05$. Adapted from Table 8.2 “Results from Four OLS Regression Analyses: Percent Difference in Earnings between Same-Sex Partners and Heterosexual Partners,” by A. Baumle, D. Compton, & D. Poston Jr., 2009, *Same-Sex Partners: The Demography of Sexual Orientation*, Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Figure 15: Percent of Poor Householders and Partners in Coupled Families by Race and Ethnicity, 2000

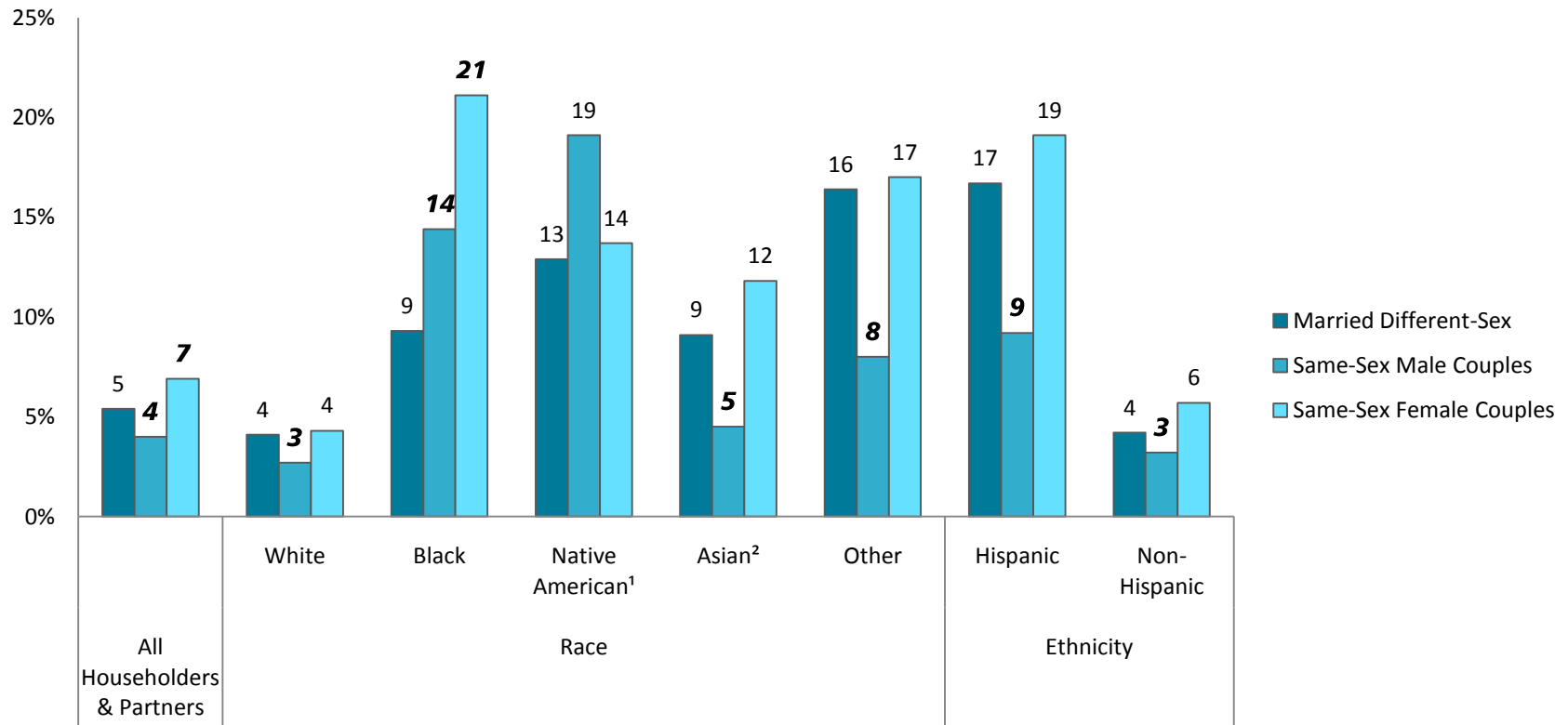


Figure 15. Source: Author's tabulations from 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files of U.S. Decennial Census, 2000. Numbers in bold italics indicate difference from heterosexual married couples is statistically significant at the 5% level. ¹Native American also includes Alaskan and ²Asian also includes Pacific Islander. Adapted from Table 6 "Percent of Poor Householders and Partners in Coupled Families by Race, Ethnicity, Region, and Metropolitan Status" and Table 8 "Percent of Poor Householders and Partners in Coupled Families by Age, Work, Disability Status, and Presence of Children" by R. Albeda, M.V., Badgett, A. Schneebaum, & G. Gates, March 2009, Poverty in the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Community, by The Williams Institute. <http://escholarship.org/uc/item/2509p8r5>

Figure 16: Percent of Same-Sex Couples Designating One Partner as a Husband/Wife by State Legal Recognition for Same-Sex Couples, 2008

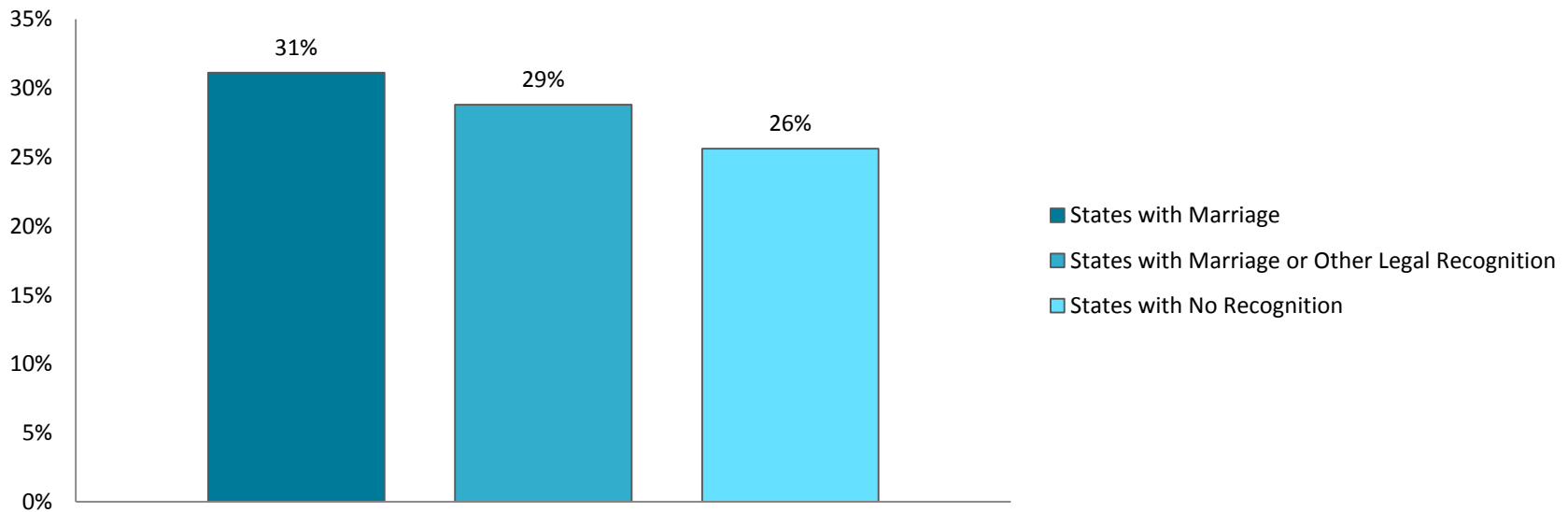


Figure 16. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data release by the U.S. Census Bureau have the first official estimates of the number of same-sex couple households in which at least one partner refers to the other as a “husband” or “wife”—designated as Same-Sex Spouses in this figure—as well as those who refer to the other as an “unmarried partner”—designated as Same-Sex Unmarried Partners. Adapted from Appendix Figure 2 “Same-Sex Couples Designating One Partner as a Husband/Wife by State Legal Recognition for Same-Sex Couples,” by Gary J. Gates, Oct. 2009, *Same-Sex Spouses and Unmarried Partners in the American Community Survey, 2008*, by The Williams Institute. <http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/ACS2008FullReport.pdf>

Figure 17: Rate of Same-Sex Households per 1,000 Households by State Legal Recognition for Same-Sex Couples, 2008

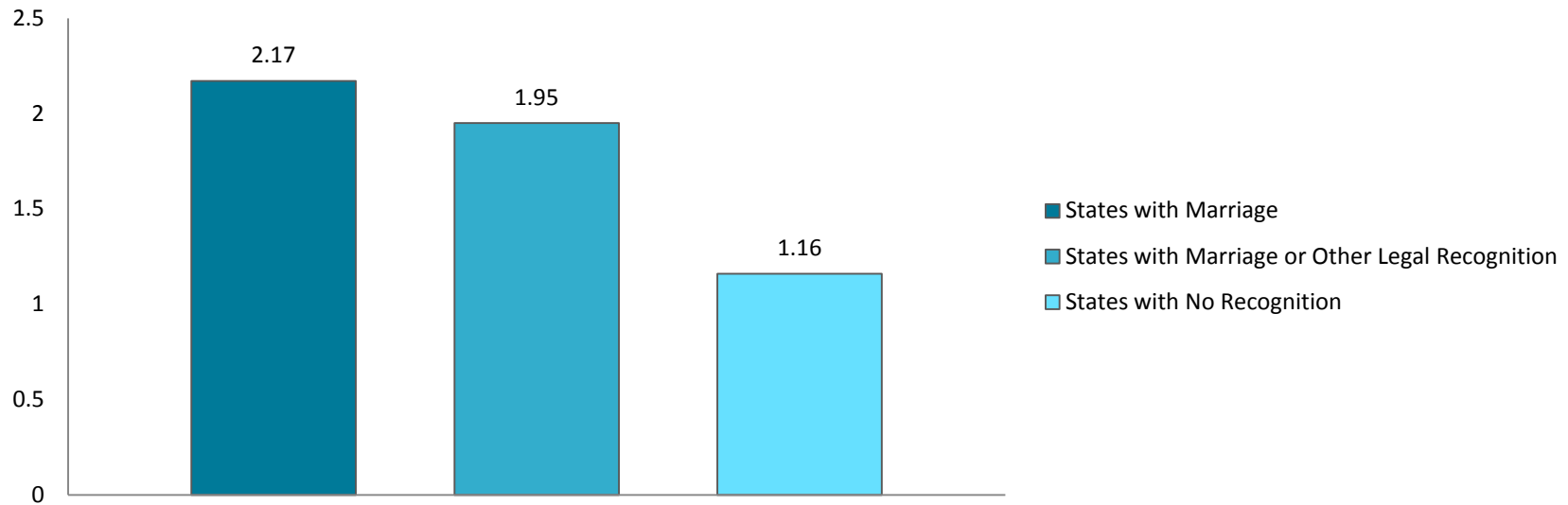


Figure 17. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data release by the U.S. Census Bureau have the first official estimates of the number of same-sex couple households in which at least one partner refers to the other as a “husband” or “wife”—designated as Same-Sex Spouses in this figure—as well as those who refer to the other as an “unmarried partner”—designated as Same-Sex Unmarried Partners. Adapted from Appendix Figure 3 “Same-Sex Spouses per 1,000 Households by State Legal Recognition for Same-Sex Couples,” by Gary J. Gates, Oct. 2009, *Same-Sex Spouses and Unmarried Partners in the American Community Survey, 2008*, by The Williams Institute. <http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/ACS2008FullReport.pdf>

Figure 18: Percent of Same-Sex Partners with Legal Couple Status Who Consider Themselves Married in California and Vermont by Sex, 2004

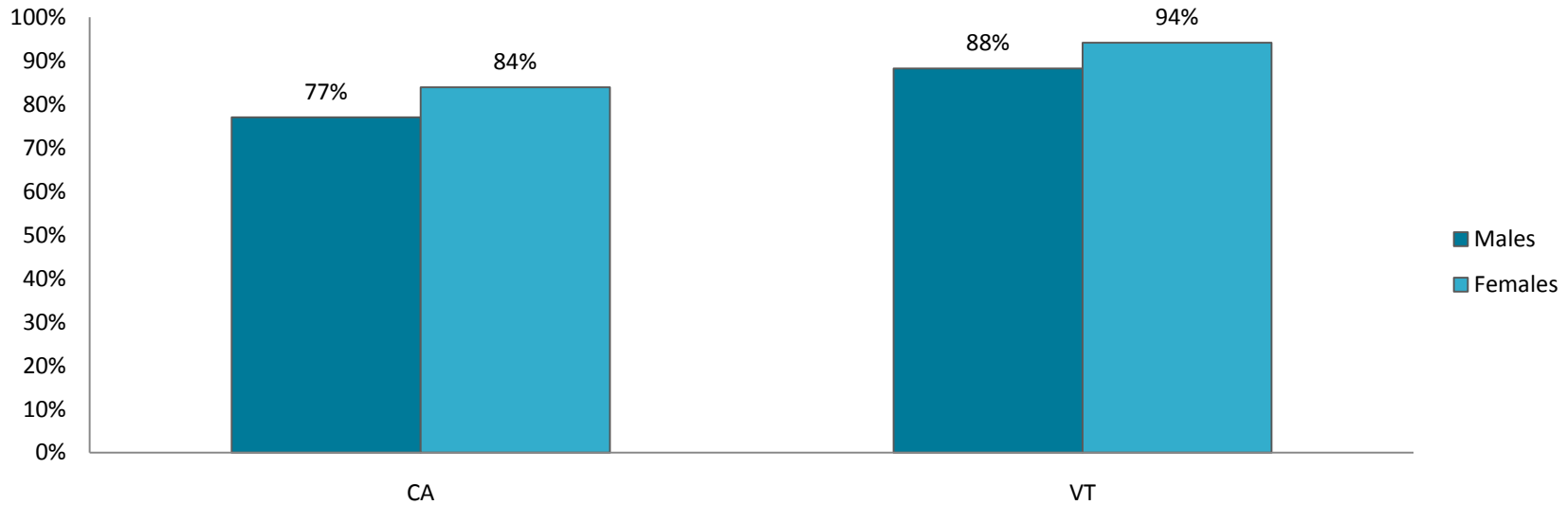


Figure 18. Adapted from Table 2 “Interstate Comparisons by Gender” by E. Rothblum, K. Balsam, & S. Solomon, 2008, Comparison of same-sex couples who were married in Massachusetts, had domestic partnerships in California, or had civil unions in Vermont, *Journal of Family Issues*, 29, 48 – 78.

Figure 19: Estimated Mean Relationship Quality Scores by Year of Cohabitation by Couple Type, Controlling for Separation

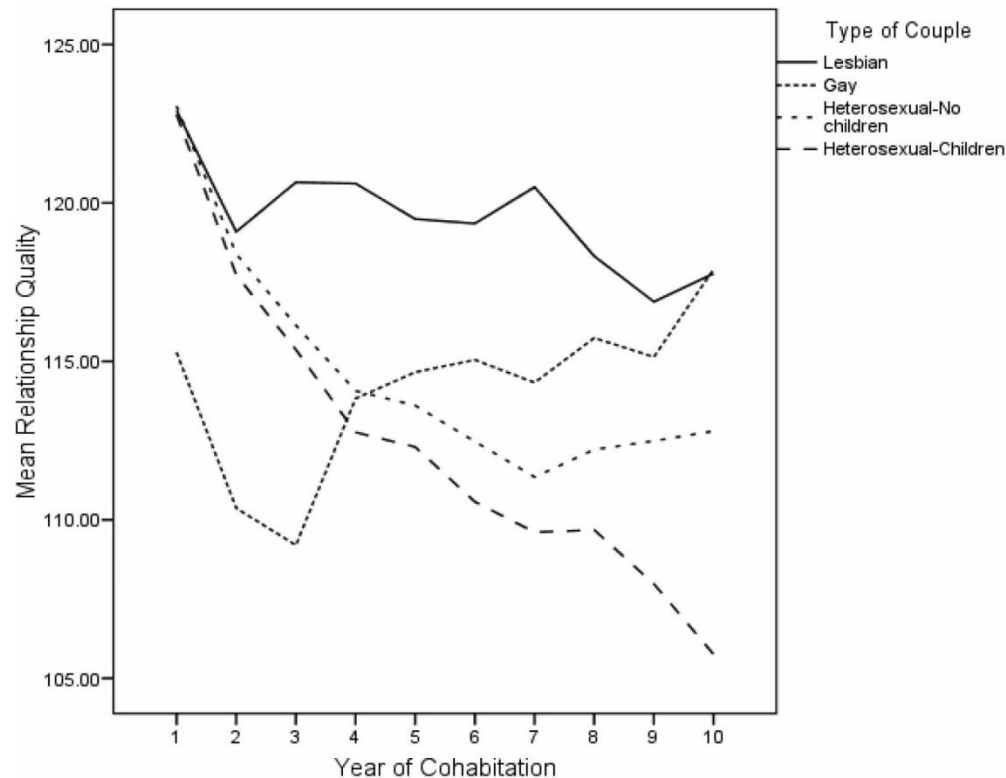
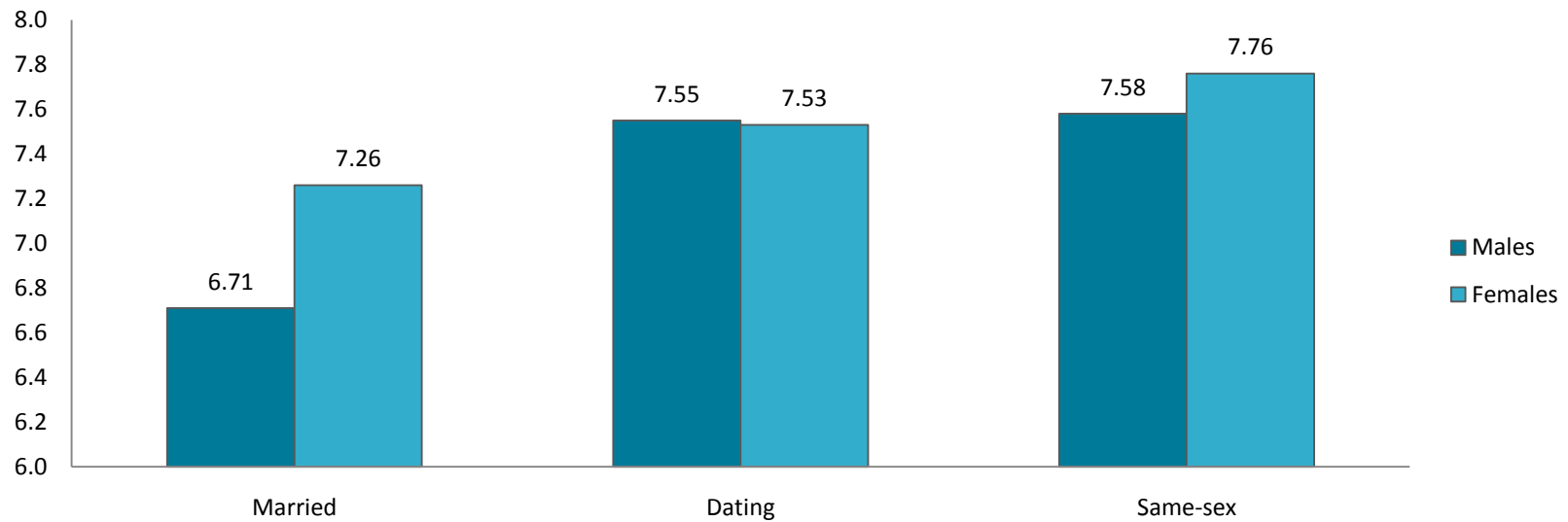


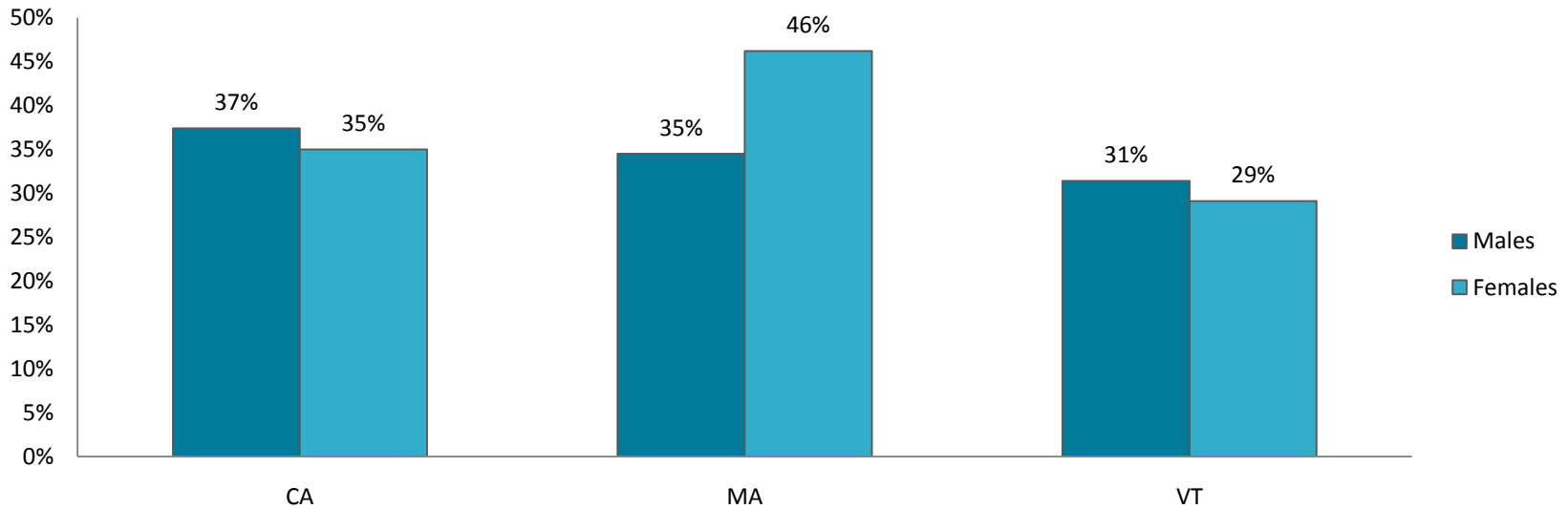
Figure 19. From L. Kurdek, 2008, Change in relationship quality for partners from lesbian, gay male and heterosexual couples, *Journal of Family Psychology*, 22, 701 – 711, Figure 2 “Estimated Mean Relationship Quality Scores by Year of Cohabitation by Couple Type, Controlling for Separation.”

Figure 20: Average Monitoring of Relationship Health by Type of Relationship and Sex, 2005



*Figure 20. Possible scores range from 1-9. Adapted from Table 2 “Means and Standard Deviations for Demographic Variables and Monitoring for Partners by Type of Couple” by L. Kurdek, 2009, Assessing the health of a dyadic relationship in heterosexual and same-sex partners, *Personal Relationships*, 16, 117-127.*

Figure 21: Percent of Same-Sex Partners with Legal Couple Status Who Have Discussed Ending Their Relationships in California, Massachusetts, And Vermont by Sex, 2004



*Figure 21. Adapted from Table 2 “Interstate Comparisons by Gender” by E. Rothblum, K. Balsam, & S. Solomon, 2008, Comparison of same-sex couples who were married in Massachusetts, had domestic partnerships in California, or had civil unions in Vermont, *Journal of Family Issues*, 29, 48 – 78.*

Figure 22: Years Living Together by Union and Couple Type and Sex, 2000-2001

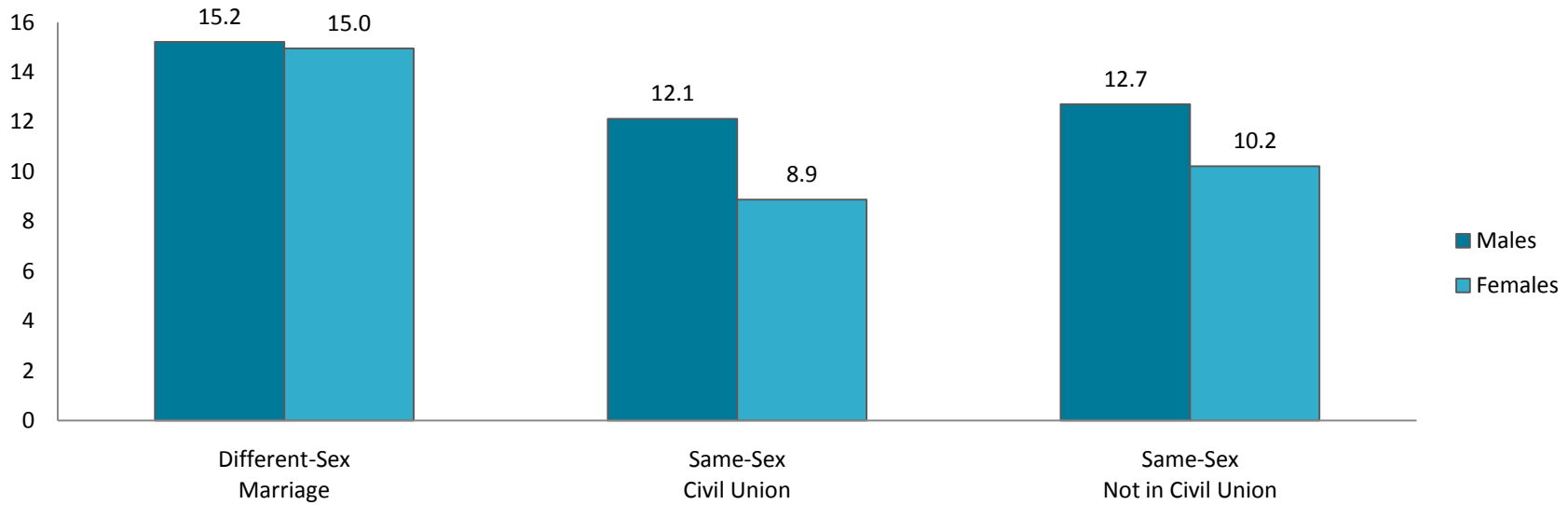


Figure 22. Adapted from Table 1 “Comparison of Lesbians in Civil Unions, Lesbians Not in Civil Unions, and Heterosexual Married Women” and Table 2 “Comparison of Gay Men in Civil Unions, Gay Men Not in Civil Unions, and Heterosexual Married Men,” by S. Solomon, E. Rothblum, & K. Balsam, 2004, *Pioneers in Partnership: Lesbian and Gay Male Couples in Civil Unions Compared with Those Not in Civil Unions and Married Heterosexual Siblings*, *Journal of Family Psychology*, 18(2), 275-286.

Figure 23: Years Living Together Among Same-Sex Partners with Legal Couple Status in California, Massachusetts, and Vermont by Gender, 2004

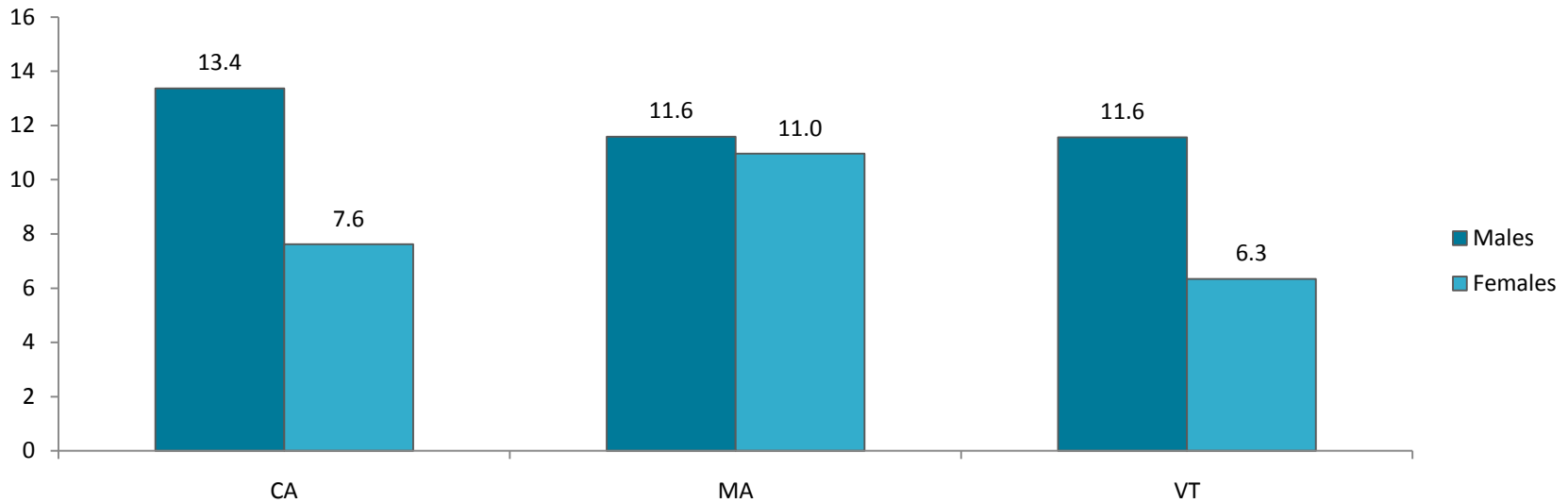


Figure 23. Adapted from Table 2 “Interstate Comparisons by Gender” by E. Rothblum, K. Balsam, & S. Solomon, 2008, Comparison of same-sex couples who were married in Massachusetts, had domestic partnerships in California, or had civil unions in Vermont, *Journal of Family Issues*, 29, 48 – 78.

Figure 24: Percent of Couples Raising Children by Couple and Union Type, 2008

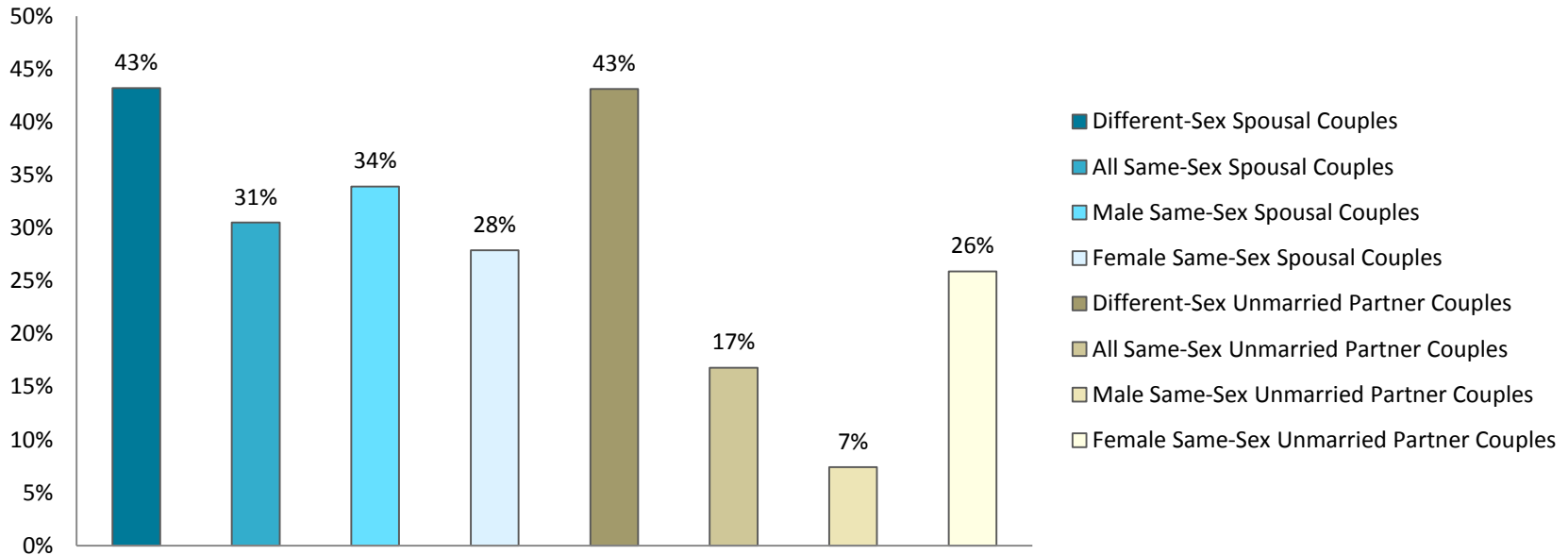


Figure 24. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data release by the U.S. Census Bureau have the first official estimates of the number of same-sex-couple households in which at least one partner refers to the other as a “husband” or “wife”—designated as Same-Sex Spouses in this figure—as well as those who refer to the other as an “unmarried partner”—designated as Same-Sex Unmarried Partners. Adapted from Appendix Table 1 “Demographic Characteristics by Couple Type, 2008 American Community Survey,” by Gary J. Gates, Oct. 2009, *Same-Sex Spouses and Unmarried Partners in the American Community Survey, 2008*, by The Williams Institute. <http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/ACS2008FullReport.pdf>

Figure 25: Percent of Same-Sex Partners with Legal Couple Status Who Have Children in California, Massachusetts, and Vermont by Sex, 2004

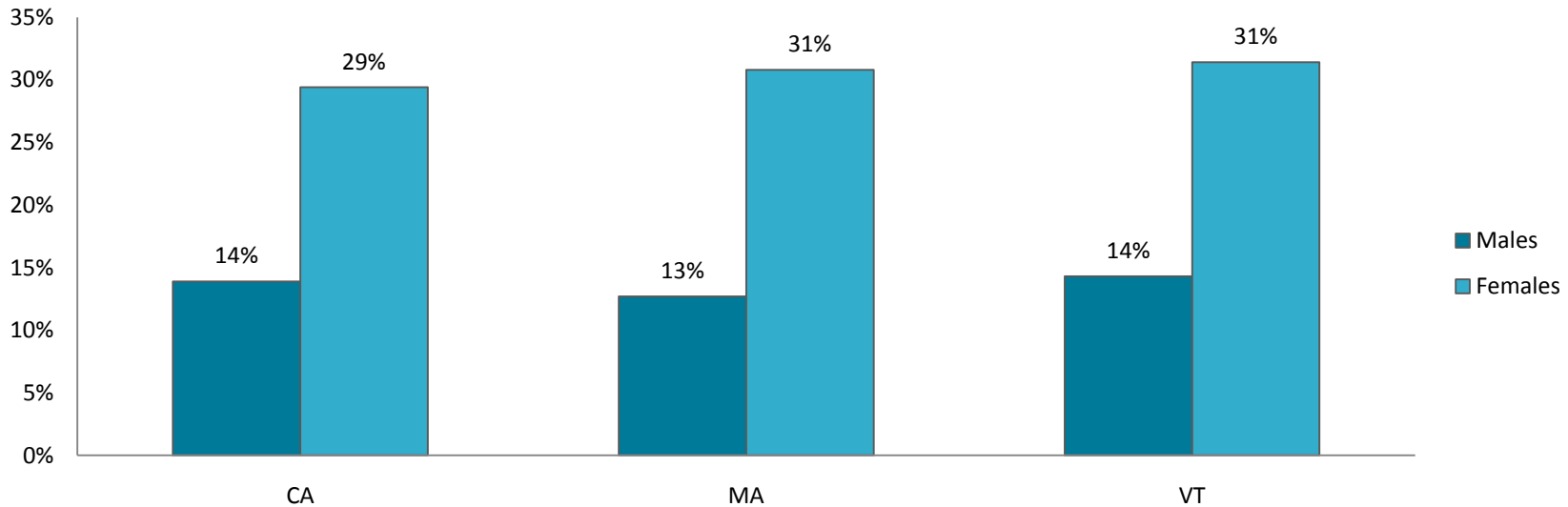


Figure 25. Adapted from Table 2 “Interstate Comparisons by Gender” by E. Rothblum, K. Balsam, & S. Solomon, 2008, Comparison of same-sex couples who were married in Massachusetts, had domestic partnerships in California, or had civil unions in Vermont, *Journal of Family Issues*, 29, 48 – 78.

Figure 26: Percent of Labor Force Participants with Children in Their Household by Union and Couple Type and Sex, U.S., 2000

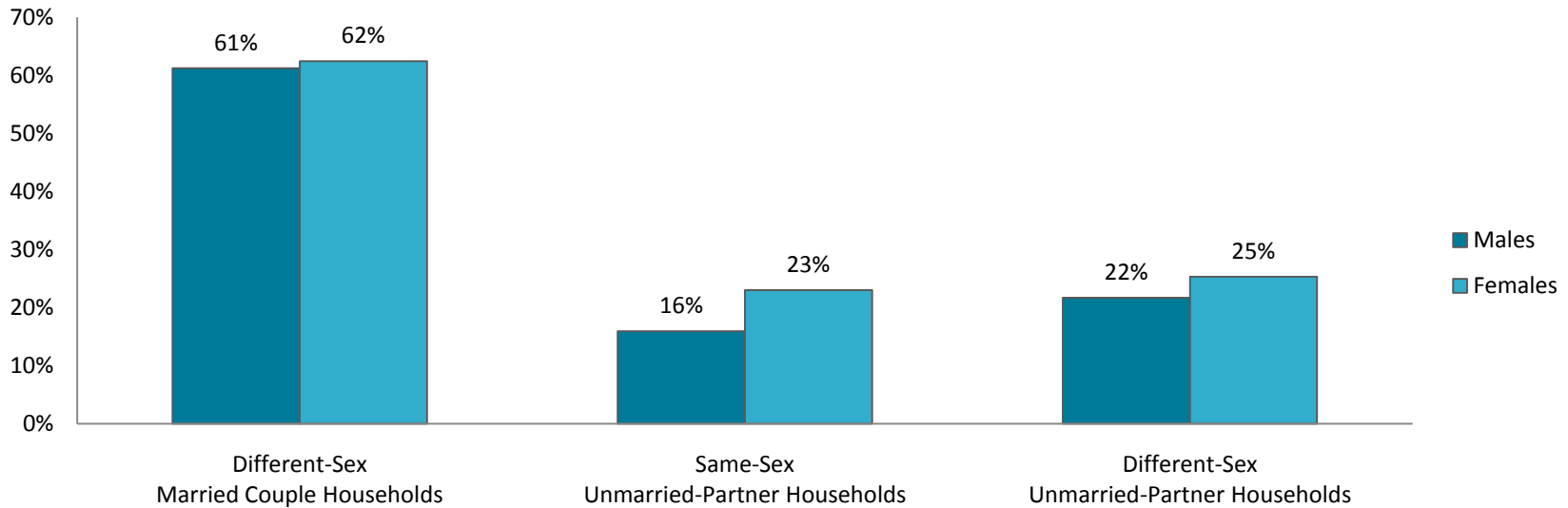


Figure 26. Adapted from Table 1.2 "Characteristics of Male Labor Force Participants by Same-Sex Unmarried Partners, Married Heterosexuals, and Cohabiting Heterosexuals, United States, 2000" and Table 1.3 "Characteristics of Female Labor Force Participants by Same-Sex Unmarried Partners, Married Heterosexuals, and Cohabiting Heterosexuals, United States, 2000," by A. Baumle, D. Compton, & D. Poston Jr., 2009, Same-Sex Partners: The Demography of Sexual Orientation, Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Figure 27: Average Number of Children Among Same-Sex Partners with Legal Couple Status in California, Massachusetts, and Vermont by Sex, 2004

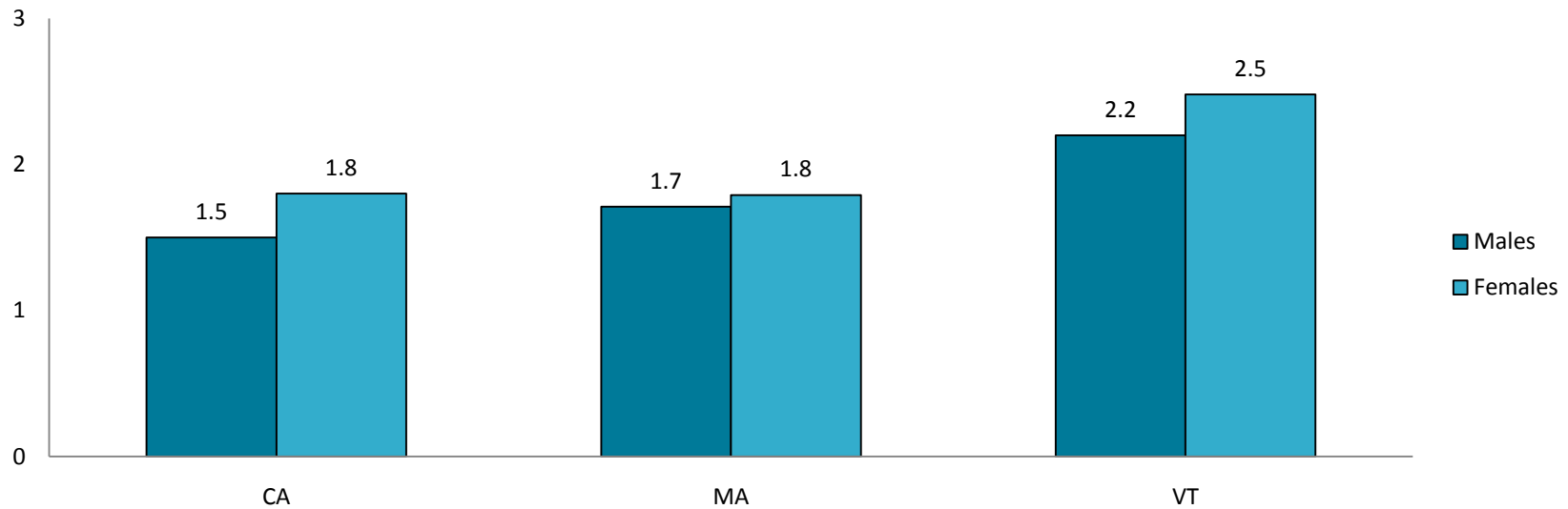


Figure 27. Adapted from Table 2 “Interstate Comparisons by Gender” by E. Rothblum, K. Balsam, & S. Solomon, 2008, Comparison of same-sex couples who were married in Massachusetts, had domestic partnerships in California, or had civil unions in Vermont, *Journal of Family Issues*, 29, 48 – 78.

Figure 28: Average Age of Children Among Same-Sex Partners with Legal Couple Status in California, Massachusetts, and Vermont by Sex, 2004

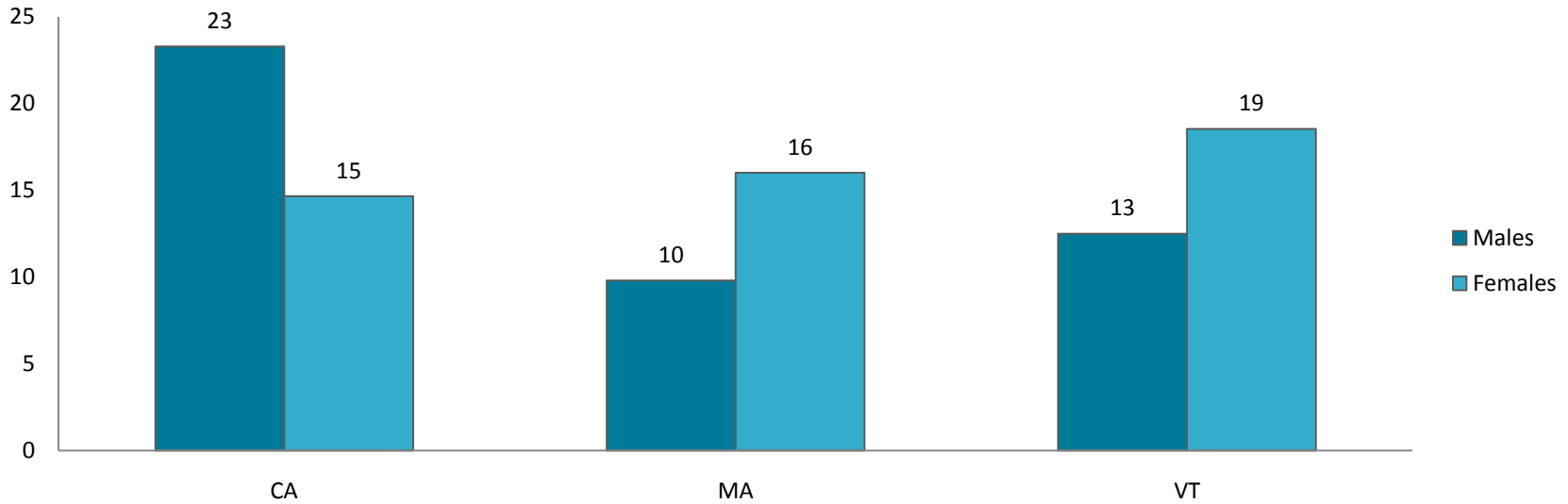


Figure 28. Adapted from Table 2 “Interstate Comparisons by Gender” by E. Rothblum, K. Balsam, & S. Solomon, 2008, Comparison of same-sex couples who were married in Massachusetts, had domestic partnerships in California, or had civil unions in Vermont, *Journal of Family Issues*, 29, 48 – 78.

Figure 29: Average Age of Children in Couple Households by Union Type and Sex, 2000-2001

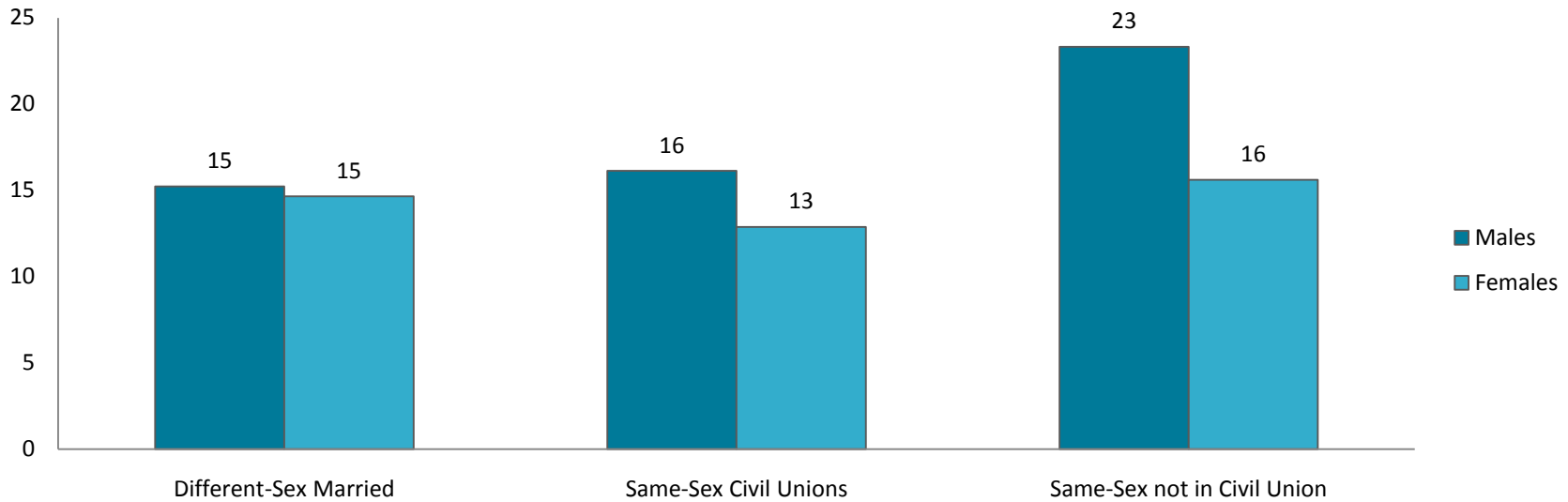


Figure 29. Adapted from Table 2 “Means and Standard Deviations for Demographic Variables and Monitoring for Partners by Type of Couple,” by L. Kurdek, 2009, Assessing the health of a dyadic relationship in heterosexual and same-sex partners, *Personal Relationships*, 16, 117-127.

Figure 30: Percent of Same-Sex Partners with Legal Couple Status Who Have Children from Current or Prior Relationships in California, Massachusetts, and Vermont by Sex of Parent, 2004

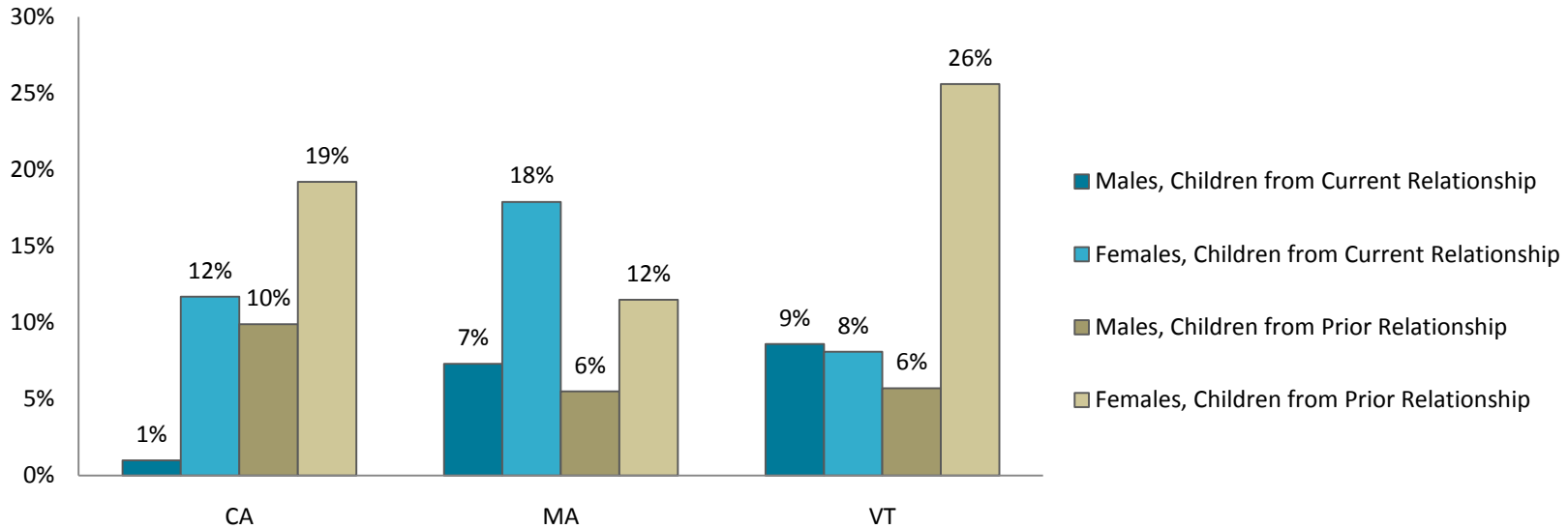


Figure 30. Adapted from Table 2 “Interstate Comparisons by Gender” by E. Rothblum, K. Balsam, & S. Solomon, 2008, Comparison of same-sex couples who were married in Massachusetts, had domestic partnerships in California, or had civil unions in Vermont, *Journal of Family Issues*, 29, 48 – 78.

Figure 31: Percent of Individuals Who Have Children from Current or Prior Relationships by Couple and Union Type and Sex, 2000-2001

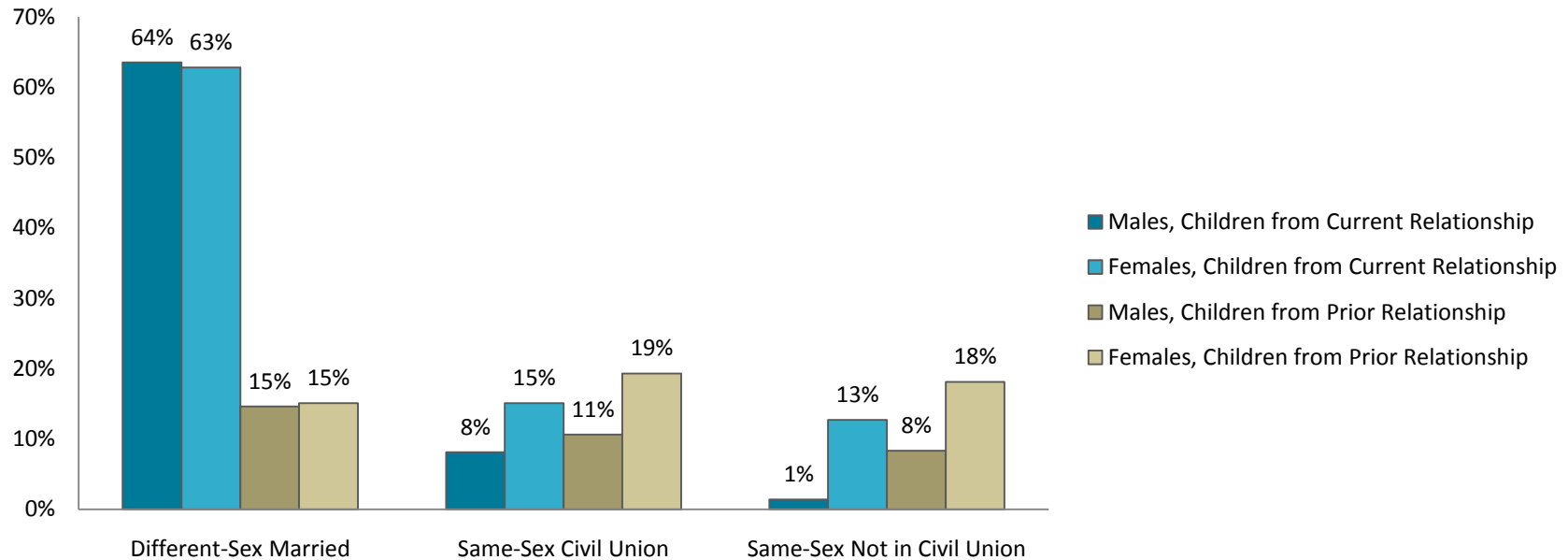


Figure 31. Adapted from Table 1 “Comparison of Lesbians in Civil Unions, Lesbians Not in Civil Unions, and Heterosexual Married Women” and Table 2 “Comparison of Gay Men in Civil Unions, Gay Men Not in Civil Unions, and Heterosexual Married Men,” by S. Solomon, E. Rothblum, & K. Balsam, 2004, *Pioneers in Partnership: Lesbian and Gay Male Couples in Civil Unions Compared with Those Not in Civil Unions and Married Heterosexual Siblings*, *Journal of Family Psychology*, 18(2), 275-286.

Figure 32: Percent of Poor Children in Coupled Families by Household Type, Race, and Ethnicity, 2000

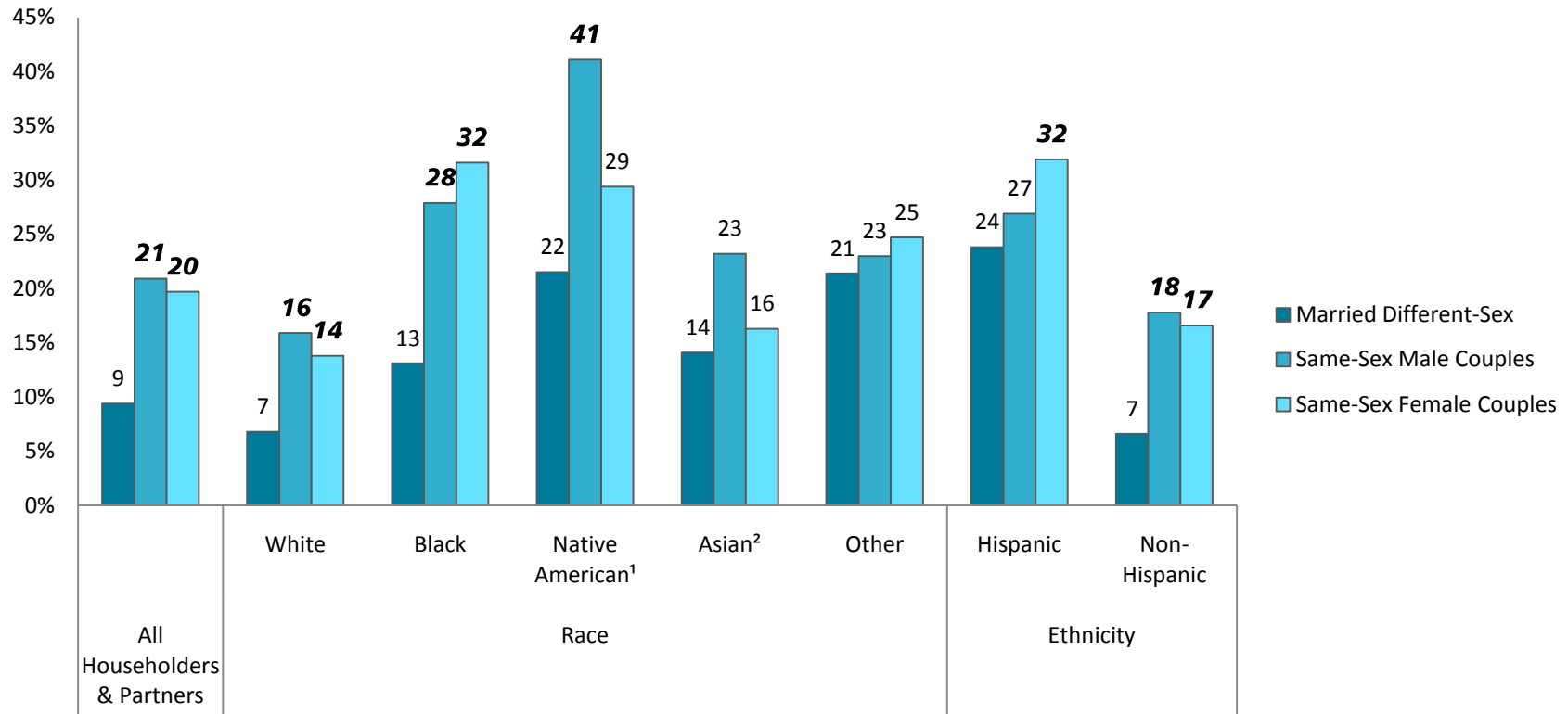


Figure 32. Source: Author's tabulations from 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files of U.S. Decennial Census, 2000. Numbers in bold italics indicate difference from heterosexual married couples is statistically significant at the 5% level. ¹Native American also includes Alaskan and ²Asian also includes Pacific Islander. Adapted from Table 9 "Percent of Poor Children in Coupled Families by Household Type, by Race, Ethnicity, and Age of Child" by R. Albeda, M.V., Badgett, A. Schneebaum, & G. Gates, March 2009, Poverty in the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Community, by The Williams Institute. <http://escholarship.org/uc/item/2509p8r5>

Figure 33: Adolescents’ Mean Reports of Drug and Alcohol Use and Associated Behavior by Sexual Orientation of Parent(s), 1994-1995

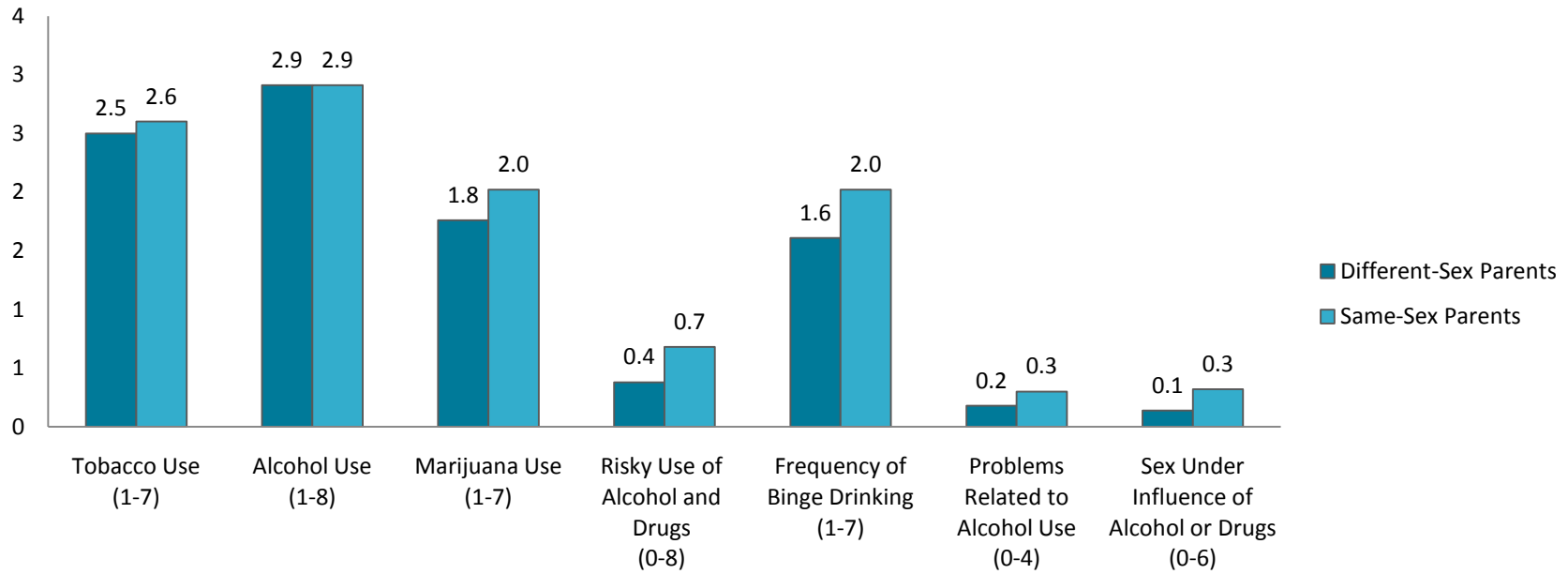


Figure 33. According to the Wilcoxon signed ranks test, there were no significant differences as a function of family type. Table adapted from Table 1 “Adolescents’ Mean (and Standard Deviation) Reports of Risk Behavior as a Function of Family Type,” by J. Wainright & C. Patterson, 2006, Delinquency, victimization, and substance use among adolescents with female same-sex parents, *Journal of Family Psychology*, 20, 526 – 530.

Figure 34: Child Adjustment by Sex of Child and Parents' Sexual Orientation, 1994-1995

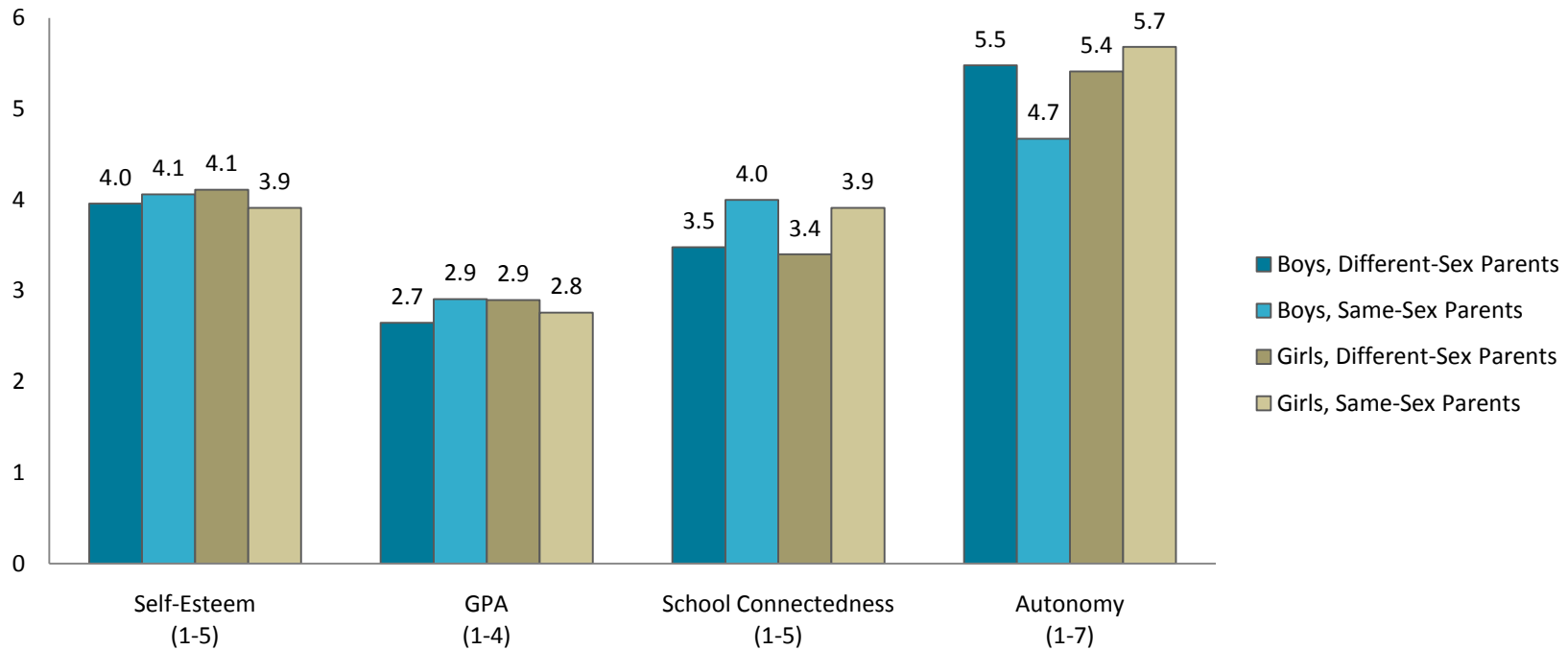


Figure 34. Adapted from Table 2 “Adolescent Reports as a Function of Family Type and Adolescent Gender” by J. Wainright, S. Russell, & C. Patterson, 2004, Psychosocial adjustment, school outcomes, and romantic relationships of adolescents with same-sex parents, *Child Development*, 75, 1886 – 1898.

Figure 35: Child Maladjustment by Sex of Child and Parents' Sexual Orientation, 1994-1995

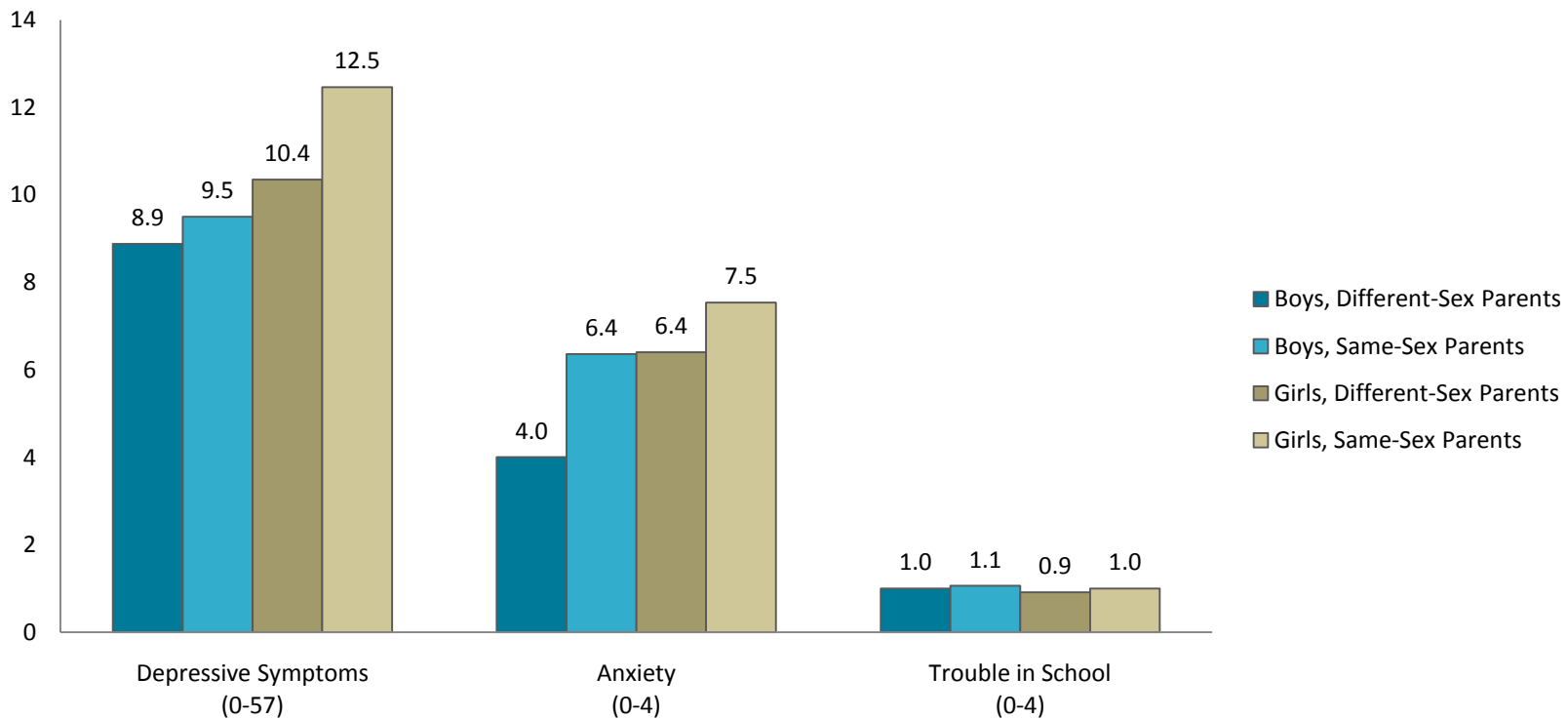


Figure 35. Adapted from Table 2 “Adolescent Reports as a Function of Family Type and Adolescent Gender” by J. Wainright, S. Russell, & C. Patterson, 2004, Psychosocial adjustment, school outcomes, and romantic relationships of adolescents with same-sex parents, *Child Development*, 75, 1886 – 1898.

Figure 36: Characteristics of Peer Relations by Sex of Child and Parents' Sexual Orientation, 1994-1995

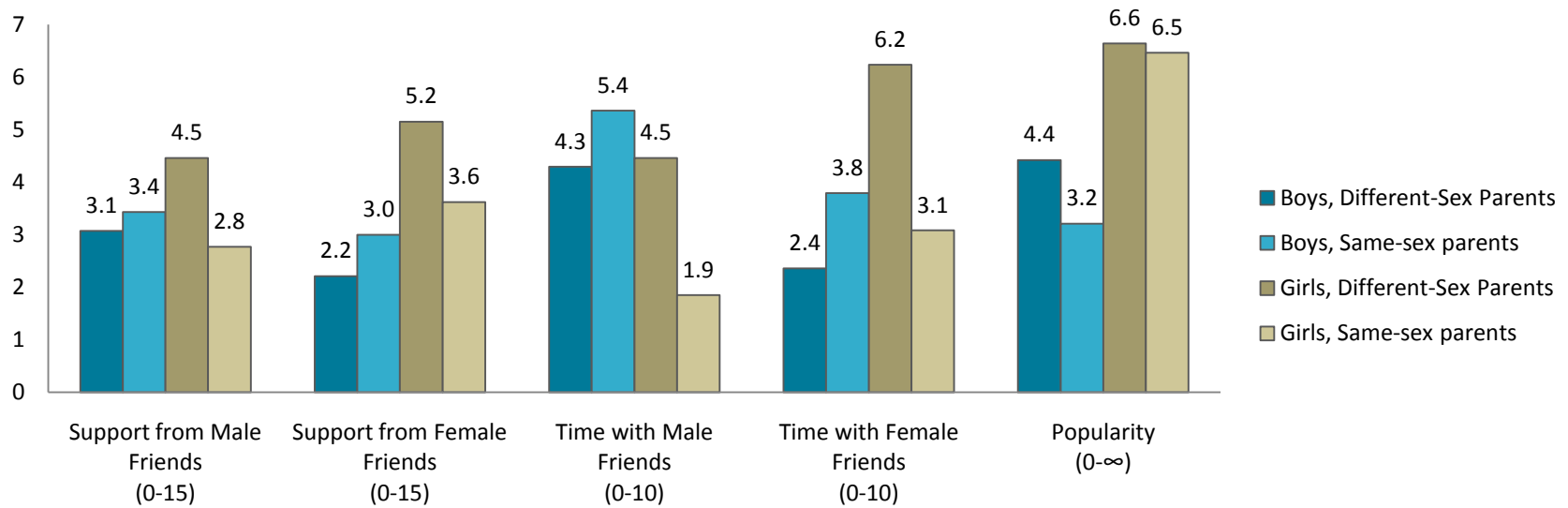


Figure 36. Adapted from Table 2 “Family and Peer Variables as a Function of Family Type and Adolescent Gender,” by J. Wainright & C. Patterson, 2008, Peer relations among adolescents with female same-sex parents, *Developmental Psychology*, 44, 117 – 126.