North Carolina Psychiatric Association

Opposition to the Proposed Constitutional Amendment Related to Marriage

Position Statement
Approved by NCPA Executive Council February 5, 2012

The North Carolina Psychiatric Association (NCPA) supports the American Psychiatric Association position of supporting the legal recognition of same-sex civil marriage with all rights, benefits, and responsibilities conferred by civil marriage, and advocates, based upon empirical evidence, that the State of North Carolina adopt such policies. Moreover, in the interest of maintaining and promoting mental health, and in light of available empirical evidence, the NCPA opposes the attempt to change the North Carolina Constitution to make civil marriage between one man and one woman the only legal domestic union recognized in the State.

Background

The North Carolina Psychiatric Association consists of physicians who frequently evaluate the impact of social and family relationships on child development, and the ability of adults and children to cope with stress and mental illness. As psychiatrists we note the invariably positive influence of a stable, adult partnership on the health of all family members based upon the ample evidence that long-term spousal and family support enhances physical and mental health at all stages of development.

Empirical evidence demonstrates that homosexuality poses no inherent obstacle to leading a happy, healthy, productive life, and allows for the formation of healthy, satisfying intimate relationships with another person of the same sex. Moreover, empirical evidence supports that homosexuality is generally not chosen and is highly resistant to change.

Empirical evidence demonstrates that the psychological and social aspects of same-sex committed relationships, including legally recognized ones, closely resemble those of heterosexual partnerships. Civil marriage provides a unique set of rights to adults in committed relationships and their children, providing legal, economic and social benefits and protections, including protections provided by employers and governmental entities.

Individuals with a homosexual orientation are often subjected to stress beyond what is experienced by heterosexual people, due to stigma, discrimination, and violence, all of which may contribute to higher levels of illness. Statewide campaigns to deny same-sex couples access to civil marriage have been associated with significant increases in anxiety, mood and alcohol use disorders not only for same-sex couples, but also for all homosexual persons. By contrast, empirical evidence also shows that supporting lesbian and gay human rights may have positive effects on their mental health.

References

American Psychiatric Association (2005). Position statement on Support of legal recognition of same-sex civil marriage. Retrieved from the American Psychiatric Association website.

American Psychiatric Association (2011). Brief of the American Psychological Association, the Massachusetts Psychological Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the National Association of Social Workers and its Massachusetts chapter, the American Medical Association, and the American Academy of Pediatrics as Amici Curiae in support of plaintiffs-appellees and in support of affirmance. Retrieved from the American Psychiatric Association website.

American Psychiatric Association (1974). Position statement on Homosexuality and Civil Rights. Retrieved from the American Psychiatric Association website.

American Psychological Association (2009). Report of the American Psychological Association Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation.

American Psychological Association (2010). Report of the American Psychological Association Task Force on appropriate therapeutic responses to sexual orientation. Retrieved from the American Psychological Association website.

Badgett, M. V. L. (2001). The economic penalty for being gay. In Money, myths, and change: The economic lives of lesbians and gay men. (pp. 20-50). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Badgett, M. V. L. (2001). *Money, myths, and change: The economic lives of lesbians and gay men.* Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Badgett, M. V. L. (2009). When gay people get married. New York: New York University Press.

Balsam, K. F., Beauchaine, T. P., Rothblum, E. D. & Solomon, S. E. (2008). 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. *Developmental Psychology*®, *44*(1), 102-116.

Berrill, K. T. (1992). Anti-gay violence and victimization in the United States: An overview. In G. M. Herek & K. T. Berrill (Eds.), Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men (pp. 19-24). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Blake, S. M., Ledsky, R., Lehman, T., Goodenow, C., Sawyer, R., & Hack, T. (2001). Preventing sexual risk behaviors among gay, lesbian, and bisexual adolescents: The benefits of gay-sensitive HIV instruction in schools. *American Journal of Public Health*, *91*(6), 940-946.

Brown, S. L. (2000). The effect of union type on psychological well-being: Depression among cohabiters versus marrieds. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, *41*(3), 241-255.

Chauncey, G. (2005). Why marriage?: The history shaping today's debate over gay equality. New York, NY: Basic Books.

Cochran, S., Sullivan, J. G., & Mays, V. M. (2003). Prevalence of mental disorders, psychological distress, and mental services use among lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults in the United States. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*®, 71(1), 53-61.

Conger, J. J. (1975). Proceedings of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, for the year 1974: Minutes of the annual meeting of the Council of Representatives. *American Psychologist*, 30(6), 620-651.

Dohrenwend, B. P. (2000). The role of adversity and stress in psychopathology: some evidence and its implications for theory and research. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, *41*(1), 1-19.

Garnets, L. D., Herek, G. M., & Levy, B. (1990). Violence and victimization of lesbians and gay men: Mental health consequences. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *5*(3), 366-383.

- Goodenow, C., Szalacha, L., & Westheimer, K. (2006). School support groups, other school factors, and the safety of sexual minority adolescents. *Psychology in the Schools*, *43*(5), 573-589.
- Gove, W. R., Hughes, M., & Style, C. B. (1983). Does marriage have positive effects on the psychological well-being of the individual? *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, *24*(2), 122-131.
- Gove, W. R., Style, C. B., & Hughes, M., (1990). The effect of marriage on the well-being of adults: A theoretical analysis. *Journal of Family Issues*, *11*(1), 4-35.
- Hatzenbuehler, M. L., Keyes, K. M., & Hasin, D. S. (2009). State-level policies and psychiatric morbidity in LGB populations. *American Journal of Public Health*, *99*(12), 2275-2281.
- Hatzenbuehler, M. L., McLaughlin, K. A., Keyes, K. M., & Hasin, D. S. (2010). The impact of institutional discrimination on psychiatric disorders in lesbian, gay, and bisexual populations: A prospective study. *American Journal of Public Health*, 100(3), 452-459.
- Herek, G. M. (2006). Legal recognition of same-sex relationships in the United States: A social science perspective. *American Psychologist*, *61*(6), 607-621.
- Herek, G. M. (2009). Hate crimes and stigma-related experiences among sexual minority adults in the United States: Prevalence estimates from a national probability sample. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *24*, 54-74.
- Herek, G. M., & Garnets, L. D. (2007). Sexual orientation and mental health. Annual Review of Clinical Psychology, 3, 353-375.
- Herek, G. M., Gillis, J. R., Cogan, J. C. (1999) Psychological sequelae of hate-crime victimization among lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, *67*(6), 945-951.
- Hull, K. (2006). Same-sex marriage: The cultural politics of love and law. New York: Cambridge University Press. Kiecolt-Glaser, J.K. & Newton T.L. (2001). Marriage and Health: His and Hers. *Psychological Bulletin* 127(4) 472-503.
- Kurdek, L. A. (1995). Lesbian and Gay Couples. In D'Augelli, A. R., Patterson, C. J. (Eds.) *Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Identities Over the Lifespan* (pp. 243-261) New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Kurdek, L. A., (1998). Relationship Outcomes and their Predictors: Longitudinal Evidence from Heterosexual Married, Gay Cohabiting, and Lesbian Cohabiting Couples. *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, *60*(3), 553-568.
- Kurdek, L. A., (2001). Differences Between Heterosexual-Nonparent Couples and Gay, Lesbian and Heterosexual-Parent Couples. *Journal of Family Issues, Vol* 22(6), 727-754.
- Kurdek, L. A., (2004). Are Gay and Lesbian Cohabiting Couples Really Different from Heterosexual Married Couples? *Journal of Marriage and Family, Vol 66*(4), 880-900.
- Kurdek, L. A., (2005). What do we know about gay and lesbian couples? *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, *14*(5), 251-254.
- Mackey, R. A., Diemer, M. A., & O'Brien, B. A. (2000). Psychological intimacy in the lasting relationships of heterosexual and same-gender couples. *Sex Roles*, *43*(3-4), 201-227.
- Mays, V. M., & Cochran, S. D. (2001). Mental health correlates of perceived discrimination among lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health*, *91*(11), 1869-1876.
- Meyer, I. H. (1995). Minority stress and mental health in gay men. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 36(1), 38-56.
- Meyer, I. H. (2003). Prejudice, social stress, and mental health in lesbian, gay, and bisexual populations: Conceptual issues and research evidence. *Psychological Bulletin*, 129(5), 674-697.

Meyer, I. H., Schwartz, S., & Frost, D. M. (2008). Social patterning of stress and coping: Does disadvantaged status confer excess exposure and fewer coping resources? *Social Science & Medicine*, 67, 368-379.

Murray, J. E. (2000). Marital protection and marital selection: Evidence from a historical-prospective sample of American men. *Demography*, 37(4), 511-521.

National Association of Social Workers. (2003). Lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues. *Social Work Speaks: National Association of Social Workers Policy Statements* 2003-2006 (6th ed., pp. 224-235). Washington, DC: NASW Press.

Nock, S. L. (1995). A comparison of marriages and cohabiting relationships. *Journal of Family Issues*, *16*(1), 53-76.

Peplau, L. A. & Fingerhut, A. W. (2007). The close relationships of lesbians and gay men. *Annual Review of Psychology*, *58*, 405-424.

Previti, D., & Amato, P. R. (2003). Why stay married? Rewards, barriers, and marital stability. *Journal of Marriage and the Family, 65*(3), 561-573.

Ross, C. E., Mirowsky, J., & Goldsteen, K. (1990). The impact of the family on health: The decade in review. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, *52*(4), 1059-1078.

Rostosky, S. S., Riggle, E. D. B., & Horne, S. G. (2009). Marriage amendments and psychological distress in lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) adults. *Journal of Counseling Psychology, 56*, 56-66.

Russell, G. M. (2000). *Voted out: The psychological consequences of anti-gay politics*. New York, NY: New York University Press.

Stack, S. & Eshleman, J. R. (1998). Marital status and happiness: A 17-nation study. *Journal of Marriage and the Family, 60*(2), 527-536.

White, L. K., & Booth, A. (1991). Divorce over the life course: The role of marital happiness. *Journal of Family Issues*, 12(1), 5-21.

Williams, K. (2003). Has the future of marriage arrived? A contemporary examination of gender, marriage, and psychological well-being. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 44*(4), 470-487.