APPENDIX
Figure 1
Child Emotional Problems, Developmental Disability, and Medical Treatment for Emotional Problem by Family Type

Source: National Health Interview Survey (CDC-NCHS) 1997-2013. (N=207,007). Data are a representative sample of all U.S. children. Contrasts are adjusted for child age, sex and race, and parent education and income, and are significant at .01 or better. Sullins, Emotional, at 109, Table 3.
Figure 2
Child Depressive Symptoms (CES-D)
(percent above average)
by Family Type and Marriage

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health, Wave I (N=20,746). Data are a representative sample of all U.S. adolescents. CES-D, Center for Epidemiological Studies – Depression Scale. Values shown are not predictive of clinical disorder. Asterisks indicate significance of difference from opposite-sex married: * P < .10, ** P < .05 *** P < .01 **** P < .0001 Sullins, Unexpected, at 14, Table 3.
Figure 3
Child Unhappiness
(CES-D Subscale Lack of Positive Affect: percent above average)
by Family Type and Marriage

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health, Wave I (N=20,746). Data are a representative sample of all U.S. adolescents. CES-D, Center for Epidemiological Studies – Depression Scale. Values shown are not predictive of clinical disorder. Asterisks indicate significance of difference from opposite-sex married: * P < .10, ** P < .05 *** P < .01 **** P < .0001 Sullins, Unexpected, at 14, Table 3.
Figure 4
Child Fearful or Crying Every Day or Almost Every Day in the Past Year (percent) by Family Type and Marriage

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health, Wave I (N=20,746). Data are a representative sample of all U.S. adolescents. Asterisks indicate significance of difference from opposite-sex married: * P < .10, ** P < .05, *** P < .01, **** P < .0001. Sullins, Unexpected, at 14, Table 3.
Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health, Wave I (N=20,746). Data are a representative sample of all U.S. adolescents. Anxiety scale range is comprised of 6 items, range zero to 24. Asterisks indicate significance of difference from opposite-sex married: * P < .10, ** P < .05, *** P < .01, **** P < .0001. Sullins, *Unexpected*, at 14, Table 3.
Figure 6

“Were you ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse against your will?” - percent “yes” (of those who have ever had sexual intercourse) by Family Type and Marriage

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health, Wave I (N=20,746). Data are a representative sample of all U.S. adolescents. Males were asked, “Did you ever physically force someone…?” All “yes” respondents with same-sex (lesbian) parents were female. Asterisks indicate significance of difference from opposite-sex married: * P < .10, ** P < .05, *** P < .01, **** P < .0001 Sullins, Unexpected, at 14, Table 3.
“Before you were in the 6th grade, had one of your parents or other adult care-givers touched you in a sexual way, forced you to touch him or her in a sexual way, or forced you to have sexual relations?” - percent “yes” by Family Type and Marriage

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health, Wave III (N=15,197). Data are a representative sample of all U.S. adolescents. Asterisks indicate significance of difference from opposite-sex married: * P < .10, ** P < .05, *** P < .01, **** P < .0001. Sullins, Unexpected, at 14, Table 3.
Figure 8
Years Child has been in Current Family (Stability) by Family Type and Marriage

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health, Wave I (N=20,746). Data are a representative sample of all U.S. adolescents. Asterisks indicate significance of difference from opposite-sex married: * P < .10, ** P < .05, *** P < .01, **** P < .0001. Sullins, Unexpected, at 14, Table 3.
Figure 9
People are unfriendly or dislike you (CES-D Interpersonal Subscale: percent above average) by Family Type and Marriage

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health, Wave I (N=20,746). Data are a representative sample of all U.S. adolescents. CES-D, Center for Epidemiological Studies – Depression Scale. Values shown are not predictive of clinical disorder. Asterisks indicate significance of difference from opposite-sex married: * P < .10, ** P < .05 *** P < .01 **** P < .0001 Sullins, Unexpected, at 14, Table 3.
Figure 10
Parental Warmth and Caring (child-rated) by Family Type and Marriage

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health, Wave I (N=20,746). Data are a representative sample of all U.S. adolescents. Asterisks indicate significance of difference from opposite-sex married: * P < .10, ** P < .05, *** P < .01, **** P < .0001. Sullins, Unexpected, at 14, Table 3.