Beliefs about Children’s Adjustment in Same-Sex Families Scale (BCASSFS)  
(Escala de creencias sobre el ajuste infantil en familias con padres del mismo sexo)

Dolores Frias-Navarro  
Faculty of Psychology  
Department of Methodology of the Behavioural Sciences  
University of Valencia (Spain)  
2014  
Mail: M.Dolores.Frias@uv.es  
Web: http://www.uv.es/friasnav/  

**Instruction**: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements by circling your answer using the scale from 1= completely disagree to 5= completely agree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. In general, the social development of a child is better when it is raised by a heterosexual father and a heterosexual mother, and not by a gay/lesbian couple. (En general, el desarrollo social de un niño es mejor cuando es educado por un padre y una madre heterosexuales y no por una pareja de padres gay o madres lesbianas).</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. In general, children raised by gay/lesbian parents will have more problems than those who are raised by a heterosexual father and a heterosexual mother. (En general, los niños criados con padres del mismo sexo tendrán más problemas que los que son criados por un padre y una madre).</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. It is more likely that the child will experience social isolation if his/her friends know that his/her parents are gay/lesbian person. (Es más probable que un niño sufra aislamiento social si sus amigos saben que sus padres son gay o lesbianas).</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. If children are raised by a gay or lesbian couple, they will have more problems with their own sexual identity than when they are raised by a heterosexual father and a heterosexual mother. (Si los niños son criados por padres del mismo sexo tendrán más problemas de confusión con su propia identidad sexual que si son criados por un padre y una madre heterosexuales).</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. If we want to defend the interests of the child, only heterosexual couples should</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. A child adopted by a gay or lesbian couple will be the butt of jokes and rejection by his/her classmates.
   (Un niño adoptado por una pareja de padres del mismo sexo será objeto de broma y rechazo por parte de sus compañeros).

7. If a child is adopted by a gay or lesbian couple, s/he will surely have psychological problems in the future.
   (Si un niño es adoptado por una pareja de gay o de lesbianas seguramente tendrá problemas psicológicos en el futuro).

8. Surely, the classmates will reject a child whose father or mother is gay/lesbian person.
   (Seguramente los compañeros rechazarán a un niño cuyo padre o madre es gay o lesbiana).

9. A child who is raised by a gay or lesbian couple will be teased by his/her classmates.
   (Un niño que es educado por una pareja de padres del mismo sexo sufrirá las burlas de sus compañeros).

10. The child raised by gay or lesbian parents will probably not be chosen as a leader by his/her classmates or friends.
    (Probablemente el niño criado por padres gay o lesbianas no será escogido como líder por sus compañeros de clase o amigos).

11. When a child manifests same-sex sexual orientation behaviors, it would be wise to take him/her to the psychologist.
    (Cuando un niño manifiesta conductas homosexuales sería conveniente llevarlo al psicólogo).

12. If the parents are gay/lesbian people, it will be difficult for the child to be invited to friends’ parties.
    (Si los padres son gay o lesbianas será difícil que los hijos sean invitados a las fiestas de sus amigos).

13. A boy raised by lesbian mothers will be an effeminate child.
    (Un niño educado por madres lesbianas será un niño afeminado).

14. The child usually hides the sexual orientation of his parents from his friends out of fear of being rejected socially.
    (Lo más común es que el niño oculte la orientación homosexual de sus padres a sus amigos por el temor al rechazo social).
DESCRIPTION: Beliefs about Children’s Adjustment in Same-Sex Families Scale (BCASSFS).


It consists of 14 items distributed in two subscales: Normative Opposition (NOp) and Individual Opposition (IOp).

A Likert-type response scale was used, ranging from 1 = completely disagree to 5 = completely agree. The higher the score obtained, the greater the degree of rejection of the child rearing and educational practices of same-sex parents.

The scale identifies two types of rejection of same-sex parenting: direct and traditional opposition on the ‘individual opposition subscale’, and subtle and modern opposition on the ‘normative opposition subscale’. The authors pointed out that the instrument was developed from the theoretical perspective of modern prejudice (Morrison & Morrison, 2002). The scores on each subscale can range from 7 to 35.

The Normative Opposition (NOp) subscale identifies beliefs and opinions linked to everyday heterosexism that are present in our society and represent a subtle form of heterosexism. The items on this subscale attribute the child’s social rejection, and his or her maladjustment resulting from being part of a family with same-sex parents, to society, and not to the individual’s own beliefs. This modern form of rejection is less open and aggressive than what is found on the Individual Opposition (IOp) subscale, but it attributes negative social consequences to the parenting quality of same-sex parents based solely on sexual orientation. Some items on the Normative Opposition subscale are, for example, “A child adopted by a same-sex couple will be the butt of jokes and rejection by his=her classmates” and “The child raised by parents of the same sex will probably not be chosen as a leader by his=her classmates or friends.”

The Individual Opposition (IOp) subscale identifies opinions involving open and more aggressive rejection of the child rearing and educational practices of same-sex parents. The difficulties and psychological maladjustment the children can experience are directly attributed to the homosexual sexual orientation of the parents. Some items on the subscale are, for example,
“If children are raised by parents of the same sex, they will have more problems with confusion about their own sexual identity than if they are raised by a father and a mother” and “If a child is adopted by a same-sex couple, he=she will surely have psychological problems in the future.”

SCORING

- Individual Opposition (IOp): Items 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11 and 13.
- Normative Opposition (NOp): Items 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14.

REFERENCES


CITED IN
