

1) “We Were Among the First Non-traditional Families”: Thematic Perceptions of Lesbian Parenting After 25 Years

Authors: Nanette Gartrell, Esther D. Rothblum, Audrey S. Koh, Gabriël van Beusekom, and Henny Bos

In the sixth wave of the U.S. National Longitudinal Lesbian Family Study (NLLFS), when their offspring were 25 years old, the parents were asked to reflect on their most challenging and best experiences raising children in non-traditional families. The responses of 131 parents were interpreted through thematic analysis. The most challenging parenting experiences fell into five major categories: (1) distress about their children’s experiences of exclusion, heterosexism, or homophobic stigmatization; (2) family of origin non-acceptance of their lesbian-parent family; (3) the never-ending process of “educating the world about queer parents”; (4) homophobia or hostility toward their non-traditional family; and (5) lack of legal protections for sexual minority parent (SMP) families. Their best parenting experiences included: (1) being role models, leading to a greater acceptance of LGBTQ people; (2) treasuring the LGBTQ parent and family community; (3) teaching their children to appreciate diversity of all types; and (4) witnessing their child’s pride in their non-traditional family. Some of these challenges were anticipated by the parents more than a quarter century ago at the time that they were inseminating or pregnant with the index offspring.

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02414>

1) “我们属于第一群的非传统家庭”：女同性恋育儿 25 年后的主题感受

作者：Nanette Gartrell，Esther D. Rothblum，Audrey S. Koh，Gabriël van Beusekom 和 Henny Bos

在“美国国家长期女同性恋家庭研究”（NLLFS）的第六次浪潮中，当他们的子女 25 岁时，家长被要求反思他们在非传统家庭中抚养子女的最具困难及最佳的经历。通过主题分析，对 131 位家长的回答进行了解释。最富困难的育儿经历分为五大类：（1）对孩子排斥的困扰，经历异性主义或同性恋憎恶的耻辱；（2）女同性恋家长不受其它亲戚的接纳；（3）永不停止的过程教育世人“同性恋的家长”；（4）对非传统家庭的恐惧与仇视；（5）缺乏“性少数家长家庭”的法律保护。他们最好的育儿经验包括：（1）成为榜样，导致更多人接受 LGBTQ（女同性恋，男同性恋，双性恋，变性及怪性的总称）；（2）珍惜 LGBTQ 家长和家庭；（3）教导子女赏识各种多元性文化；（4）见证孩子对他们非传统家庭的骄傲。当这些家长在 25 年前授精或生育孩子时已预料到了上列之困难。

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02414>

2) Sexual Attraction, Sexual Identity, and Same-Sex Sexual Experiences of Adult Offspring in the U.S. National Longitudinal Lesbian Family Study

Authors: Nanette Gartrell, Henny Bos, and Audrey Koh 2019

The U.S. National Longitudinal Lesbian Family Study has followed offspring with sexual minority parents from conception into adulthood. It was initiated in 1986, and it has a 92% retention rate to date. In the current investigation, the 25-year-old offspring answered questions about sexual attraction, sexual identity, and sexual experiences; their responses were compared with those of same-age adults from a population-based survey. The analytic samples consisted of 76 offspring of lesbian parents and 76 demographically matched participants from the National Survey of Family Growth. All 152 respondents were 25 years old, 48.7% were female, 90.8% identified as White, 9.2% were people of color, and all had attended at least some college. Although most respondents in each sample identified as “heterosexual

or straight,” compared to their matched counterparts in the population-based survey, the female and male offspring of lesbian parents were significantly more likely to report same-sex attraction, sexual minority identity, and same-sex experience. These findings suggest that adult offspring from planned lesbian families may be more likely than their peers to demonstrate diversity in sexual attraction, identity, and expression.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-019-1434-5>

2) “美国全国长期女同性恋家庭研究”的成年子女的性吸引力，性认同和同性性经历

作者：Nanette Gartrell, Henny Bos 和 Audrey Koh 2019

“美国全国长期女同性恋家庭研究”追随了“性少数家长”的子女，从受孕到成年。它始于 1986 年，至今保留率达 92%。在目前的调查中，这 25 岁子女人群回答了有关性吸引力，性身份和性经历的问题。他们的回答与普通同龄成年人的回答进行比较。分析样本由 76 位女同性恋母亲和 76 位普通人口组成。所有 152 位受访者均为 25 岁，女性为 48.7%，白人为 90.8%，有色人种为 9.2%，并且全部都至少受过一些大学教育。尽管两个样本中的大多数受访者都将其确定为“异性恋者”，但与基于人群的调查中的配对对象相比，女同性恋双亲的男女子女明显更有可能表明有同性吸引力，性少数群体身份，及同性经历。这些发现表示，女同性恋家庭的成年子女比普通同龄人更有可能表现出多元性的性吸引力及身份及表达方式。

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-019-1434-5>

3) Predictors of Mental Health in Emerging Adult Offspring of Lesbian-parent Families

Authors: Audrey S. Koh, Henny M.W. Bos, and Nanette K. Gartrell 2019

Emerging adulthood is a new, distinct life stage for 18- to 29-year-olds in the United States. In the sixth wave of data collection in a longitudinal cohort study (started in 1986), predictors of mental health were examined in the emerging adult offspring within lesbian-parent parent families. The donor-conceived offspring were 25 years old. In cross-sectional analyses, we assessed whether their mental health (life satisfaction and behavioral/emotional problems) was associated with personal characteristics, family characteristics, quality of important relationships, and experiences of homophobic stigmatization. The findings revealed that the predictors of mental health in these offspring were typical of what has been previously reported on emerging adults. However, offspring who reported stigmatization because of their parents' sexual identity had higher rates of behavioral/emotional problems than those who did not.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/10894160.2018.1555694>

3) 预测女同性恋家庭的初显成年子女的心理健康

作者：Audrey S.Koh, Henny M.W. Bos 和 Nanette K.Gartrell 2019

在美国初显成年期，18 至 29 岁，是崭新独特的一个生活阶段。在一项长期队列研究（始于 1986 年）的第六次数据收集中，对女同性恋家庭中的初显成年子女的心理健康的预测作了研究。捐赠受孕的子女年龄为 25 岁。在横断面分析中，我们评估了他们的心理健康（生活满意度和行为/情感问题）是否与个人特征，家庭特征，重要关系的质量以及对同性恋的污名化经历有关。研究结果表明这些子女中，心理健康的预测是类似以前关于初显成年人的报导。但是，这些子女由于家长的性身份而感到耻辱的，比其他人有更高“行为/情感”问题的发生率。

<https://doi.org/10.1080/10894160.2018.1555694>

4) National Longitudinal Lesbian Family Study—Mental Health of Adult Offspring

Authors: Nanette Gartrell, M.D. Henny Bos, Ph.D., and Audrey Koh, M.D. 2018

TO THE EDITOR: The peak incidence of many psychiatric disorders occurs during emerging adulthood. The ongoing, community-based U.S. National Longitudinal Lesbian Family Study (NLLFS), which has a 92% retention rate, has followed a cohort of offspring with sexual-minority parents. This longitudinal study (from conception into adulthood) provides the opportunity to examine mental health disparities in these emerging adult offspring. In conclusion, in a large, prospective study involving 25-year-olds with sexualminority parents, there were no significant differences in measures of mental health between those who were conceived through donor insemination and enrolled before they were born and those in a U.S. population-based normative sample.

<https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMc1804810>

4) 国家长期女同性恋家庭研究-成年子女的心理健

作者：Nanette Gartrell 医学博士，Henny Bos 博士和 Audrey Koh 医学博士 2018

致编者：许多精神疾病的发病高峰发生在初显成年期。

正在进行的基于社区的“美国国家长期女同性恋家庭研究”（NLLFS）的保留率高达 92%，该研究跟随了“性少数”族的子女。这项长期研究（从受孕到成年）提供了机会来检查此初显成年子女的心理健差异。

总结，在这项“性少数” 25 岁子女的研究中，通过捐赠人工受孕并且在出世前已登记参入者，与美国普通人士样本没有显著的差异。

<https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMc1804810>

5) Satisfaction with Known, Open-identity, or Unknown Sperm Donors: Reports from Lesbian Mothers of 17-year-old Adolescents

Authors: Nanette K. Gartrell, MD, Henny Bos, PhD, Naomi G. Goldberg, MPP, Amalia Deck, MSN, and Loes van Rijn-van Gelderen, PhD 2014

Objective: To assess whether lesbian mothers of 17-year-old adolescents conceived through donor insemination are satisfied with their choice of a known, open-identity, or unknown sperm donor and whether the mothers' satisfaction is associated with psychological health problems in the index adolescent offspring. Patient(s): One hundred twenty-nine lesbian mothers and 77 index offspring. Intervention(s): Semistructured interviews with the mothers conducted by telephone and the State-Trait Personality Inventory (STPI) completed online by the adolescent offspring. Result(s): Overall, 77.5% of mothers were satisfied with the type of donor chosen. There were no significant differences between birth mothers and comothers on (dis)satisfaction. In comparing satisfied with dissatisfied birth mothers by donor type, the only significant differences were that those selecting open-identity donors were more satisfied than dissatisfied and that those using unknown donors were more dissatisfied than satisfied; (dis)satisfaction with donor type was unrelated to offspring psychological health problems. Conclusion(s): Donor access and custody concerns were the primary themes mentioned by lesbian mothers regarding their (dis)satisfaction with the type of sperm donor they had selected.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.fertnstert.2014.09.019>

5) 对已知公开身份及未公开精子捐赠者的满意感：报告来自 17 岁青少年的女同性恋母亲

作者：Nanette K. Gartrell, MD, Henny Bos, PhD, Naomi G. Goldberg, MPP, Amalia Deck, MSN 和 Loes van Rijn-van Gelderen, PhD 2014

研究目的：评估通过受精而受孕的 17 岁青少年的女同性恋母亲，是否对自己选择已知公开身份的精子捐赠者或未知的精子捐赠者感到满意，以及该母亲的满意度是否与该《长期追随的》少年的心理健康问题有关。

参与者：129 名女同性恋母亲和 77 名《长期追随的》子女。

干预措施：由子女青少年通过电话和 State-Trait Personality Inventory STPI(国家特征性格调查的简称)网线上，与母亲完成半结构式的访谈。

结果：总体而言，77.5%的母亲对所选捐赠者的类型表示满意。亲生母亲和同伴的满或不满意程度上没有显著差异。唯一显著的差异是，选择公开身份捐赠者的人，对其捐赠者满意多于不满意，而使用未公开身份捐赠者的人，不满意多于满意。对捐赠者类型的满或不满意，与子女的心理健康问题无关。

结论：女同性恋母亲对她们选择捐赠者的方式满或不满意所提到的主题是，捐赠者的接近权和保管权上的问题。

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.fertnstert.2014.09.019>

6) Adolescents of the U.S. National Longitudinal Lesbian Family Study: Male Role Models, Gender Role Traits, and Psychological Adjustment

Authors: Henny Bos, Naomi Goldberg, Loes Van Gelderen, and Nanette Gartrell 2012

This article focuses on the influence of male role models on the lives of adolescents (N = 78) in the U.S. National Longitudinal Lesbian Family Study. Half of the adolescents had male role models; those with and those without male role models had similar scores on the feminine and masculine scales of the Bem Sex Role Inventory, as well as on the trait subscales of the State-Trait Personality Inventory (anxiety, anger, depression, and curiosity) and the Child Behavior Checklist (internalizing, externalizing, and total problem behavior). A positive association was found between feminine gender role traits and curiosity, and a negative correlation between this trait and internalizing problem behavior; these associations were independent of the gender of the adolescents and the presence of male role models. In sum, the absence of male role models did not adversely affect the psychological adjustment of adolescents reared by lesbian mothers.

<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0891243212445465>

6) 美国国家长期女同性恋家庭研究的青少年：男性榜样，性别角色的特征与心理适应

作者：Henny Bos, Naomi Goldberg, Loes Van Gelderen 和 Nanette Gartrell 2012

本文重点关注男性榜样对“美国国家长期女同性恋家庭研究”78 名中青少年生活的影响。一半的青少年有男性榜样。有和无有男性榜样的青年，在 Bem Sex Role Inventory 的阴阳衡量表上有相似的程度，以及在 State-Trait Personality Inventory 衡量表上（焦虑，愤怒，沮丧和好奇心）与 Child Behavior Checklist 衡量表上（问题内部化，外部化和总问题行为）也都有相似的程度。研究发现女性角色的特征与青年的好奇心存有正面的关联，而此特征与问题内部化行为存有负面的关联。这些关联与青少年的性别，男性榜样的有无存在无关。总结，没有男性榜样并没有对女同性恋母亲抚养出的青少年的心理适应产生不利的影响。

<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0891243212445465>

7) US National Longitudinal Lesbian Family Study: Psychological Adjustment of 17-Year-Old Adolescents
Authors: Nanette Gartrell and Henny Bos 2010

OBJECTIVES: The objective of this study was to document the psychological adjustment of adolescents who were conceived through donor insemination by lesbian mothers who enrolled before these offspring were born in the largest, longest running, prospective, longitudinal study of same-sex-parented families. **METHODS:** Between 1986 and 1992, 154 prospective lesbian mothers volunteered for a study that was designed to follow planned lesbian families from the index children's conception until they reached adulthood. Data for the current report were gathered through interviews and questionnaires that were completed by 78 index offspring when they were 10 and 17 years old and through interviews and Child Behavior Checklists that were completed by their mothers at corresponding times. The study is ongoing, with a 93% retention rate to date. **RESULTS:** According to their mothers' reports, the 17-year-old daughters and sons of lesbian mothers were rated significantly higher in social, school/academic, and total competence and significantly lower in social problems, rule-breaking, aggressive, and externalizing problem behavior than their age-matched counterparts in Achenbach's normative sample of American youth. Within the lesbian family sample, no Child Behavior Checklist differences were found among adolescent offspring who were conceived by known, as-yet-unknown, and permanently unknown donors or between offspring whose mothers were still together and offspring whose mothers had separated.

CONCLUSIONS: Adolescents who have been reared in lesbian-mother families since birth demonstrate healthy psychological adjustment. These findings have implications for the clinical care of adolescents and for pediatricians who are consulted on matters that pertain to same-sex parenting.

<https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2010-1807>

7) 美国国家长期女同性恋家庭研究：17岁青少年的心理适应

作者：Nanette Gartrell 和 Henny Bos 2010

研究目的：本研究目的是记录一些经过捐献者受孕的女同性恋母亲，她们子女青少年的心理适应。这些母亲是在儿女出世之前就已登记参加本研究的。这是一项规模最大，运行时间最长，具前瞻性和长期性的同性家庭研究。

研究方式：在 1986 年至 1992 年之间，有 154 位预期为女同性恋母亲，自愿参加了此项研究。研究目的是跟随着这些女同性恋家庭，从《长期追随的》儿童出世开始直至他们成年为止。本报告的数据是通过访谈和问卷调查收集的。这些访谈和问卷调查是由 78 位《长期追随的》子女在 10 岁和 17 岁时完成的。以及在相应时间，由母亲的访谈及填写 Child Behavior Checklist 表格完成的。这项研究正在进行中，至今保留率达 93%。

结果：根据其母亲的报告，女同性恋母亲的 17 岁女儿和儿子在社交，学校/学术和总体能力方面明显的表现较高。而在社会问题、违反规则、侵略性和问题外在化方面，则明显低于阿亨巴赫（Achenbach）同年龄的美国规范样本之青年。在女同性恋家庭样本中，她们的年青子女有种种不同的状况。有已知捐赠者的，有至今未知和永久未知捐赠者的，也有双亲仍在一起的，也有已分居的。但是在这些子女之间未发现 Child Behavior Checklist 的差异。

结论：这些自从出生以来，就一直在同性恋母亲家庭中抚养出的青少年，表现出健康的心理适应能力。这些发现，对青少年临床护理以及相关同性育儿的儿科医生，都具有重要的意义。

<https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2010-1807>

8) The USA National Lesbian Family Study: Interviews with Mothers of 10-YearOlds

Authors: Nanette Gartrell, Carla Rodas, Amalia Deck, Heidi Peyser, and Amy Banks 2006

This report from a prospective, qualitative, longitudinal study of 78 USA lesbian families presents data from interviews with 137 mothers of 10-year-old children conceived by donor insemination (DI). Half of the 37 couples who had remained together since the index child's birth reported that the child was equally bonded to both mothers. Among the 30 separated couples, custody was more likely to be shared if the couple had completed a co-parent adoption prior to splitting. There was no difference in relationship longevity when the participants' divorced heterosexual sisters with children were compared with the study couples whose relationships had dissolved. Although 27 children were conceived by known sperm donors, the majority of these men were not regularly involved in the children's lives. The lesbian mothers' own parents had embraced the DI child and were generally 'out' about their daughter's lesbian family.

<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0959-353506062972>

8) 美国国家女同性恋家庭研究：对 10 岁以下儿童的母亲的访谈

作者：Nanette Gartrell, Carla Rodas, Amalia Deck, Heidi Peyser 和 Amy Banks

2006 年

这份由 78 个美国女同性恋家庭所作出具有前瞻、性质、长期性的研究报告。它提供出 137 名 10 岁孩子的母亲受访的数据。她们是接受捐赠受精 (DI) 而怀孕的。在 37 对母亲中有一半是自从《长期追随的》孩子出世后仍然还同居的。她们表示孩儿与两个母亲都有同等地接联。在 30 对分居的伴侣中，如果她们在分居前已完成共同收养的协议，则更有可能分享监护权。比较参与者有孩子的异性姐妹，与已离婚的研究对象，则关系寿命没有差异。尽管 27 个孩子是由已知的精子捐献者孕育的，但这些大多数的男士中并没有定期参与孩子的生活。这些女同性恋的父母亲，却欣然欢迎他们女儿 DI (接受捐赠受精) 的子女，并且通常也能接受女儿女同性恋的家庭。

<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0959-353506062972>

9) The National Lesbian Family study: 4 Interviews With the 10-year-old Children

Authors: Nanette Gartrell, MD, Carla Rodas, Amalia Deck, Heidi Peyser, and Amy Banks 2005

This 4th report from a longitudinal study of U.S. lesbian families presents data from 78 families in which the children were conceived by donor insemination. Results indicate that the prevalence of physical and sexual abuse in these children was lower than national norms. In social and psychological development, the children were comparable to children raised in heterosexual families. Children of unknown donors were indistinguishable from those with known donors in psychological adjustment. In total, 57% of the children were completely out to their peers, and 43% had experienced homophobia. The children demonstrated a sophisticated understanding of diversity and tolerance.

<https://doi.org/10.1037/0002-9432.75.4.518>

9) 全国女同性恋家庭研究：4 次 10 岁儿童的访谈

作者：Nanette Gartrell 医学博士, Carla Rodas, Amalia Deck, Heidi Peyser 和 Amy Banks 2005

来自美国女同性恋家庭的一项长期研究的第四份报告，提供了来自 78 个家庭的数据。这些家庭的孩儿是由捐赠受精孕育出世的。结果表明，这些儿童受到肉体虐待和性虐待的发生率低于国家规范。在社会和心理发展方面，这些孩子与在异性恋家庭中抚养出的孩子相当。在心理适应方面，未知捐赠者与已知捐赠者的孩子没有区别。总计，有 57% 的孩子已完全与同辈者表明出自己的同性恋家庭。而 43% 的孩子曾经历过同性恋恐惧症。这些孩子们对多元性表现出高深的理解和宽容。

<https://doi.org/10.1037/0002-9432.75.4.518>

10) The National Lesbian Family Study: 1. Interviews With Prospective Mothers

Authors: Nanette Gartrell MD, Jean Hamilton MD, Amy Banks MD, et al. 1996

This first report from a longitudinal study of 84 lesbian families, 70 of which include a co-mother as well as a birthmother whose child was conceived by donor insemination, presents interview data on parental relationships, social supports, pregnancy motives and preferences, stigmatization concerns, and coping strategies. Methodological limitations of studying this special population are noted, and plans for follow-up interviews over the course of 25 years are outlined.

<https://doi.org/10.1037/h0080178>

10) 全国女同性恋家庭研究：1. 与预期母亲访谈

作者：Nanette Gartrell 医学博士，Jean Hamilton 医学博士，Amy Banks 医学博士等。1996 年这是一份由 84 个女同性恋家庭长期研究的第一份报告，其中 70 个家庭包括同伴异母及接受捐赠受孕的亲生母亲。它提供了多项访谈数据，包括与双母的关系，社会的支持，怀孕动机与偏好，污名化的忧郁，以及应对策略。报告注意到了研究这班特殊人群的方式局限性，并概述了 25 年内继续进行访谈的计划。

<https://doi.org/10.1037/h0080178>