

COMMUNICATION

IN

HOUSE HOLDS

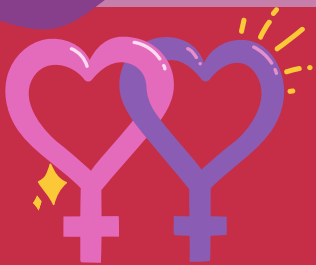
with

Lesbian parents

*Mother to child
Outside responses
to
Family*

BY ASHLEY EVANS

*But What About
Communication within
the family ?*



while everyone works with their families to define the norms of family and those dynamics, many people wonder what its like living in non-traditanal households like having lesbian parents. outside responses to these families include: challenged validity of family identity; challenged morality of family identity; family identity as taboo; and shared experiences (Breshears, D. (2011)).

A STUDY DONE IN 2015 ANALYZED AND INTERVIEWED ADOLESCENTS AND THEIR FAMILY DYNAMICS FROM BOTH HETEROSEXUAL, AND LESBIAN PARENTING HOUSEHOLDS. THEY FOUND THAT ADOLESCENTS WHO WERE BORN AND RAISED IN LESBIAN TWO-MOTHER FAMILIES HAD HIGHER SCORES ON SELF-ESTEEM AND LOWER SCORES ON CONDUCT PROBLEMS THAN THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN MOTHER-FATHER FAMILIES (BOS, H., GELDEREN, L., & GARTRELL, N. (2015)).



Communication Is Key. the main reason adolescence have a higher score in self-esteem and a lower score in to conduct problems is because these families I've been known to have more communication between parent and child.

WHERE ARE THESE FAMILIES AND HOW MANY FAMILIES HAVE LESBIAN PARENTS?

No one ever said it was easy being a mother but to also be descriminated and have that effect goals of becoming a mother is disheartening

The media presents families in a demographic of mainly heterosexual coparenting families of 2-3 children. Robin Kate Fox expresses her thoughts on the matter after her study saying "I would have felt that my family was not welcomed, which would have been unfortunate because there are sound practices related to families and children within these resources" (Fox, R. K. (2008)).



A study done in 2009 to see if lesbian or gay parents had experienced discrimination through the adoption process found that out of the 182 parents who responded to the qualitative questions in this study, 169 reported one or more barriers to becoming an LG adoptive parent (Brown, S., Smalling, S., Groza, V., & Ryan, S. (2009)).



All studies show that these families are no different than any other family the main thing to remember for a strong structure to a family bond is communication.

Breshears, D. (2011). Understanding Communication Between Lesbian Parents and Their Children Regarding Outsider Discourse About Family Identity. Journal of GLBT Family Studies, 7(3), 264-284.

Bos, H., Gelderen, L., & Gartrell, N. (2015). Lesbian and Heterosexual Two-Parent Families: Adolescent-Parent Relationship Quality and Adolescent Well-Being. Journal of Child & Family Studies, 24(4), 1031-1046. <https://doi-org.snc.idm.oclc.org/10.1007/s10826-014-9913-8>

Fox, R. K. (2008). Where is Everybody? Adlerian Parenting Resources and the Exclusion of Parents Who Are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, or Questioning. Journal of Individual Psychology, 64(2), 252-259.

Brown, S., Smalling, S., Groza, V., & Ryan, S. (2009). The Experiences of Gay Men and Lesbians in Becoming and Being Adoptive Parents. Adoption Quarterly, 12(3/4), 229-246.