



Nationaal
Psychotrauma
Centrum

Generaties en trauma alertering

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Familiepatronen kunnen worden overgedragen van generatie op generatie wat betreft gevoelens, gedragingen en herinneringen. In het onderbewuste worden herinneringen opgeslagen. Het zijn met name de niet verwerkte verlieservaringen en trauma's die apart worden opgeslagen en een individu kan sturen in het opnieuw creëren van situaties waar zijn of haar (voor)ouders zich in bevonden.

Regelmatig zet de ARQ-bibliotheek nieuwe publicaties over *Generaties en trauma* op deze lijst. Voor eventuele fulltext of voor eerdere updates kunt u ook mailen naar de [ARQ-bibliotheek](#). Deze alertering en meer vindt u ook in ons [themadossier Generaties en Trauma](#)

Ferrara, A., & Luthra, R. (2024). Explaining the attainment of the second-generation: When does parental relative education matter? *Social Science Research*, 120, 103016. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2024.103016>
How can we understand unexplained variation in the educational outcomes of the children of immigrants? A growing literature posits that standard educational transmission models fail to explain national origin differences in attainment because they ignore immigrant selectivity – the degree to which immigrants differ from non-migrants in their sending countries. The immigrant selectivity hypothesis is usually tested using indicators of parents' relative or "contextual" educational attainment, measuring their rank in the educational attainment distribution of their country of origin. However, using this proxy, current support for the hypothesis is mixed. We outline three conditions for the use of educational selectivity as a proxy for relative social positioning among the children of immigrants. We test our conditions using an adult and a youth sample from a large household panel survey in the UK. We supplement our analyses by exploring relative education data from prior research on Italy, France and the United States. Triangulating these varied sources, we illustrate cases when our three conditions do and do not hold, providing evidence from the UK and other contexts. We provide guidelines on the use of relative education as a measure of relative social standing in cross-national research as well as an assessment of the immigrant selectivity hypothesis in explaining second-generation educational outcomes.

Gutiérrez-Romero, R. (2024). The intergenerational impact of electoral violence on height and human capital. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 220, 608–630. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2024.02.025>
This paper examines whether prenatal, childhood, and teenage exposure to electoral violence has any long-term effects on height and human capital in Kenya. First, using the difference-in-difference estimator, we show that areas impacted by electoral violence see increases in local food prices and a decrease in annual nightlight, suggesting important local consumption shocks. We then identify people exposed to such violence using a nationally representative survey and take advantage of the temporal and spatial variation of electoral violence in Kenya between 1992 and 2013. Using coarsened exact matching, we find that exposure to electoral violence between prenatal and the age of sixteen reduces adult height. Previous research has demonstrated that protracted, large-scale armed conflicts can cause significant nutritional shocks and pass down stunting effects to descendants. In line with these studies, we find that the low-scale but recurrent electoral violence in Kenya has impacted the height-for-age of children whose parents were exposed to such violence while they were growing up. Only boys exhibit this intergenerational effect, possibly due to their increased susceptibility to malnutrition and stunting in Sub-Saharan Africa. The fact that most electoral violence in Kenya occurs over the school holidays may help explain why, in contrast to previous studies on large-scale conflicts, childhood exposure to electoral violence has no lasting impact on educational attainment.

Huynh, A., Yeh, C. J., & Tang, P. (2024). Intergenerational trauma and resilience among second-generation Southeast Asian Americans. *Asian American Journal of Psychology*, No Pagination Specified-No Pagination Specified. <https://doi.org/10.1037/aap0000343>
Using community cultural wealth (Yosso, 2005) as a theoretical model, the authors conducted a qualitative interview study exploring intergenerational trauma, resilience, and emergent cultural strengths among Southeast Asian Americans (SEAs). There were a total of 15 SEAs, second-generation, adult participants: five identified as Cambodian Americans, five as Vietnamese Americans, three as Lao Americans, one as Mien American, and one as Hmong American. Grounded theory method and data analysis were used to allow for emergent theory from participants' lived experiences. The data were coded and analyzed by two researchers and an auditor resulting in

five main themes: (a) manifestations of intergenerational trauma, (b) compounding of cultural dissonance, (c) development of bicultural identity, (d) acknowledgment of resilience, and (e) empowerment for self and the collective. Our findings underscore the interrelated experiences of intergenerational trauma, resilience, emergent cultural strengths, and critical consciousness among SEAA participants, as well as a desire to heal through community, social, and vocational engagement. We discuss implications for theory, research, and practice with this understudied community. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2024 APA, all rights reserved)

Kilpi-Jakonen, E., Blanden, J., Erola, J., & Macmillan, L. (2024). *Research Handbook on Intergenerational Inequality*. Edward Elgar Publishing. <https://www.e-elgar.com/shop/gbp/research-handbook-on-intergenerational-inequality-9781800888258.html>

The Research Handbook on Intergenerational Inequality is motivated by a core question in social science: to what extent does one's family background and childhood experience predict success in life? Bringing together experts in their respective fields from across the globe, this innovative Research Handbook provides a comprehensive multidisciplinary account of the rich research on intergenerational inequality, focusing on its origins in sociology and economics.

Kiweewa, J. M., Perera, D., Izdebski, M., & Marion, S. (2024). Intergenerational and Historical Trauma. In C. Stark, J. L. Tapia Jr, K. Rogalla, & K. Bunch (Eds.), *Professional's Guide to Trauma-informed Decision Making* (pp. 81–101). Springer Nature Switzerland. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-54626-6_5

This chapter presents a practical guide to trauma-informed ethical decision-making in counseling and related professional practice. Our practical guide is situated within a detailed discussion of the constructs of historical and intergenerational trauma and related experiences of several cultural groups. The growing recognition of the ubiquitous nature of historical and intergenerational trauma experiences among historically minoritized groups requires that mental health professionals pay attention to not only individual manifestation of trauma, but also ethical and/or legal dilemmas that may arise in working with these individuals and communities. Yet, our review of codes of ethics of many mental health professional organizations indicates a lack of specific guidance on intergenerational or historical trauma. In addition, we note the existence of laws that may enhance or impede professional practice around intergenerational or historical trauma work. We present the case of Malia to illustrate potential ethical and legal minefields in intergenerational and historical trauma work, and ways to implement trauma-informed ethical decision-making in professional practice.

Łukianow, M., & Wells, C. (2024). Territorial phantom pains: Third-generation postmemories of territorial changes. *Memory Studies*, 17(2), 177–192. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17506980221126602>

Forced border changes and population transfers have affected many nation-states. However, memories of these events are usually described as part of a “unique” national memory of cartographic violence, “lost” territories, and victimhood. In popular representations, often reinforced by the personal memories of the wartime resettled, the territories ceded from Poland (Kresy) and Finland (Karelia) to the Soviet Union after World War II are remembered and imagined as “timeless” places which preserve and encapsulate “Polishness” and “Finnishness.” “Territorial phantom pains” is a central framing idea for us. We understand phantom pains as a social emotion related to memories and postmemories that tells members of a community that the body of their nation is not complete without the detached territories. Phantom pains are nostalgic, romanticizing, but also exclusive keeping memories of the territorial loss as not (only) memories of personal loss of home and heimat, but of a national loss.

Mak, C., & Wieling, E. (2024). Intergenerational transmission of traumatic stress and relational disruptions among Cambodian refugee families in the United States. *Journal of Health Psychology*, 13591053241245098. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13591053241245098>

Cambodian refugees resettled in the United States were severely affected by genocidal trauma and have been trapped in decades of intergenerational transmission of traumatic stress and relational disruptions without much public attention. This manuscript reports on data collected as part of a Cambodian needs assessment that employed methodological principles of critical ethnography and was grounded by a human ecological theoretical model. Eighteen professionals who served Cambodian communities were interviewed. The interviews were transcribed in Khmer or/and English and analyzed using the Developmental Research Sequence resulting in three domains (Pre-Migration, During Migration, and Post Resettlement in the United States) and four categories (i.e. Impact on Self, Couple Relationships, Parent-Child Relationships, and Context) within each domain. The thematic findings emphasize intergenerational transmission of psychopathology, disruptions in parent-child relationships, and a critical need to support parents to promote positive child development within Cambodian communities.

McLachlan, K. J. (2024). Recognising the Significance of the Past: Developmental and Intergenerational Trauma. In K. J. McLachlan (Ed.), *Trauma-informed Criminal Justice: Towards a More Compassionate Criminal Justice System* (pp. 65–94). Springer Nature Switzerland. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-59290-4_4

Traumata are prevalent in populations of adults who offend, including developmental trauma from adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and stressful life events in childhood, adverse experiences in adulthood that result in or compound trauma, and intergenerational trauma. While we know that adversity can occur at any time in a person's life, adversity in childhood can have the most significant and detrimental effects on a person's social and emotional wellbeing. This may be because childhood adversity occurs at times of significant growth and development, or because the impact of that adversity is compounded by future traumatic events and experiences. Although most people have experienced childhood adversity without risk of criminality, there is a clear association between criminality and unresolved (and compounded) trauma based on past adversity. Further, intergenerational trauma has had and continues to have a significant impact on the social and emotional wellbeing of First Nations peoples, with First Nations Australians identified as "the most incarcerated population in the world". This chapter demonstrates the ongoing relevance of developmental and intergenerational trauma on criminality and individuals' life trajectories.

Moré, A. (2024). *Stille Botschaften. Musiktherapeutische Umschau : Die Unbewusste Weitergabe Emotional Unbewältigter Erfahrungen an Nachfolgende Generationen / Silent Messages. The Unconscious Transmission of Emotionally Unmastered Experiences to Following Generations*, 45(1), 15–25. <https://doi.org/10.13109/muum.2024.45.1.15>

Human communication takes place not only at the symbolic conscious level, but to a large extent non-verbally and unconsciously. Numerous events and their associated feelings and affects are transmitted between parents and children in this way. This is especially true for traumatic experiences that cannot be expressed because those affected were unable to process and psychologically integrate these experiences themselves or did not want to burden their children with them. The descendants of perpetrators also experience emotional legacies, as their parents' feelings of guilt and shame are passed on to their generation. This leads them to self-doubt and depression or renewed defence against feelings of guilt by denying and idealising violence. This article sheds light on these transgenerational shifts and their consequences.

Robinson, L. (2024). History Matters Exploring Intergenerational Trauma and Human Connection - A Community Engagement Project. *Expressive Therapies Capstone Theses*. https://digitalcommons.lesley.edu/expressive_theses/783

Drama Therapy and trauma centered psychoeducation have been utilized as an intervention for groups in urban schools. The following research expands upon this foundation by exploring intergenerational trauma (IGT). The following research aimed to answer this question, will learning about intergenerational trauma observationally improve adolescents' relationships to others? For eight weeks, I engaged a group of male and female minority adolescents in an urban high school in Connecticut to explore IGT as an element of human existence. Drama Therapy tools such as utilization of the playspace, elements of DvT, the integrative five phase model theater games and poetic inquiry guided this exploration. This process highlights IGT as a global phenomenon many individual families choose to not discuss, despite IGT being a collective history needed as adolescents ascend toward adulthood. Participants displayed improved adolescent relationships with peers, but continued trepidation and avoidance of other adult figures in their lives. Student participants continue to yearn for human connection (Kulkarani, 2009) and have difficulty regulating their emotions and somatic reactions due to IGT (Cisler, 2017).

Sunde, H. F. (2024). *Reproduction of socioeconomic differences and mental health across generations* [Doctoral thesis]. <https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/110758>

The premise of this thesis can be summarized in three statements: (1) Socioeconomic position runs in families; (2) Mental health runs in families; and (3) Mental health and socioeconomic position are correlated. The goal of this thesis is to advance our understanding of why these variables are associated. Three scientific papers spring from this work, each addressing a particular facet of the overarching research question. In the first paper, titled "The ADHD deficit in school performance across sex and parental education", I investigated the relationship between ADHD and school performance. I analysed register data on practically every Norwegian junior high school student born between 1997 and 2002 (N = 344,152) and found a large difference in school performance between children with and without ADHD. This difference was partly due to ADHD being more prevalent in groups that typically perform worse in school, such as boys and children of less educated parents. When I adjusted for potential confounders, including unobserved familial confounders by comparing siblings, the difference was reduced but remained relatively large. Performance differences related to ADHD was not stable across social background: The differences was larger among children with highly educated parents, despite ADHD being less common in these

groups. Finally, I also found that ADHD was associated with large performance differences across all school subjects, indicating that ADHD is associated general factors shared across these subjects. In the second paper, titled “Parental income and mental disorders from age 10 to 35”, I studied the relationship between parental income rank and prevalence of mental disorders using register data on practically every Norwegian resident aged 10 to 35 between 2006 and 2018 (N = 2,112,355). I found large differences in the prevalence of mental disorders across parental income quartiles, with higher prevalences in the lower income quartiles throughout the entire age-range. Applying an extended children-of-twins model, I found evidence suggesting a small, direct effect of parental income among adolescents, but genetic similarity accounted for most of the correlation. In terms of variance explained, high heritability was evident for both income rank (30–40%) and mental disorders (47–70%), with minimal variance explained by shared environmental factors. Finally, in the third paper, titled “Genetic similarity between relatives provides evidence on the presence and history of assortative mating”, I used path analysis to investigate the expected impact of assortative mating (i.e., non-random matching of partners with similar traits) on genetic similarity within families. I found that assortative mating will have a greater impact on similarity between distant relatives compared to close relatives, indicating that genetic variants associated with assorted traits will concentrate in extended families, potentially increasing inequality. I then correlated polygenic scores between 47,135 partner pairs and 1,213,258 dyads of related individuals in the Norwegian Mother, Father, and Child Cohort Study (MoBa) cohort study, and found empirical evidence of assortative mating for several traits including educational attainment, height, intelligence, and body mass index. Surprisingly, I did not find genetic evidence of assortative mating for mental disorders, which could either suggest other causes of phenotypic partner similarity or that the polygenic scores are severely limited. For some of the traits that showed evidence of assortative mating, such as educational attainment, my analysis suggested that genetic variance and similarity in families are still increasing across generations, leading to increasing differences. However, most of the genetic consequences of assortment had already manifested. In the thesis introduction, I discuss the nature of causality, differences between genetic and environmental influences, and the challenges posed by inferring causality from observational data. This exploration sets the groundwork for the analyses carried out in the research. In the concluding chapters, I further address methodological considerations and potential biases, and provide a general discussion on the potential implications of these findings. Overall, the findings across these papers reiterates that there is a strong association between socioeconomic position and mental disorders. As to whether this association is causal, the answer depends on whether we are looking at this across generations or within individuals. Across generations, it appears that the association cannot entirely be blamed on confounding factors, but a large part of the association seems attributable to a genetic correlation. Within individuals, the answer remains uncertain, but when my findings are seen in the light of other studies, bidirectional influences between mental health and socioeconomic position seem plausible. Finally, assortative mating seems to increase and maintain the differences caused by intergenerational transmission of socioeconomic differences.

van Gent, W., & Zorlu, A. (2024). A generational perspective on owner-occupation rates among migrants and their (grand)children in the Netherlands. *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10901-024-10125-6>

Classical assimilation theories hold that immigrant groups will slowly integrate economically over time over multiple generations, which implies that the (grand)children of immigrants will improve their housing market position compared to their (grand)parents and transition from rental housing to owner-occupation. This study uses unique data on the children and grandchildren of immigrants and native Dutch (‘third generation’) in 2018 to assess whether and how the descendants of large immigrant groups from the postwar era have attained ownership. The generational perspective is two-fold. First, we are interested in how individuals from various generations compare within and between origin groups (generational comparison). Second, the study also assesses the role of parental wealth and tenure in intergenerational transfers, i.e., ethnic and generational differences in the effects of these parental background variables. Our estimates from logistic regression models show that Surinamese-Dutch and Turkish-Dutch see higher predicted owner-occupation rates over generations, with some Turkish-Dutch groups having higher rates than native-Dutch. The parental background variables partly predict owner-occupation rates and explain group differences, which indicates the importance of generational transfers.

van Houtum, L. A. E. M., Baaré, W. F. C., Beckmann, C. F., Castro-Fornieles, J., Cecil, C. A. M., Dittrich, J., Ebdrup, B. H., Fegert, J. M., Havdahl, A., Hillegers, M. H. J., Kalisch, R., Kushner, S. A., Mansuy, I. M., Mežinska, S., Moreno, C., Muetzel, R. L., Neumann, A., Nordentoft, M., Pingault, J.-B., ... van Haren, N. E. M. (2024). Running in the FAMILY: understanding and predicting the intergenerational transmission of mental illness. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-024-02423-9>
Over 50% of children with a parent with severe mental illness will develop mental illness by early adulthood. However, intergenerational transmission of risk for mental illness in one’s children is insufficiently considered in

clinical practice, nor is it sufficiently utilised into diagnostics and care for children of ill parents. This leads to delays in diagnosing young offspring and missed opportunities for protective actions and resilience strengthening. Prior twin, family, and adoption studies suggest that the aetiology of mental illness is governed by a complex interplay of genetic and environmental factors, potentially mediated by changes in epigenetic programming and brain development. However, how these factors ultimately materialise into mental disorders remains unclear. Here, we present the FAMILY consortium, an interdisciplinary, multimodal (e.g., (epi)genetics, neuroimaging, environment, behaviour), multilevel (e.g., individual-level, family-level), and multisite study funded by a European Union Horizon-Staying-Healthy-2021 grant. FAMILY focuses on understanding and prediction of intergenerational transmission of mental illness, using genetically informed causal inference, multimodal normative prediction, and animal modelling. Moreover, FAMILY applies methods from social sciences to map social and ethical consequences of risk prediction to prepare clinical practice for future implementation. FAMILY aims to deliver: (i) new discoveries clarifying the aetiology of mental illness and the process of resilience, thereby providing new targets for prevention and intervention studies; (ii) a risk prediction model within a normative modelling framework to predict who is at risk for developing mental illness; and (iii) insight into social and ethical issues related to risk prediction to inform clinical guidelines.