

Longitudinal development and intergenerational transmission of psychopathology versus wellbeing

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Relevance

Both genetic and environmental factors contribute to differences in emotional and behavioural problems throughout development (Bartels et al., 2008, Bartels et al., 2011). The magnitude of the influence of genes versus environment varies by the kind of psychopathology. Individual differences and stability in attention problems for example, is largely accounted for by genetic effects (Rietveld et al., 2004), while shared environmental influences play a significant role in the presence and stability of rule-breaking behaviour (Bartels et al., 2003). For wellbeing, studies into the causes of individual differences during childhood are lacking.

Aims of the Project

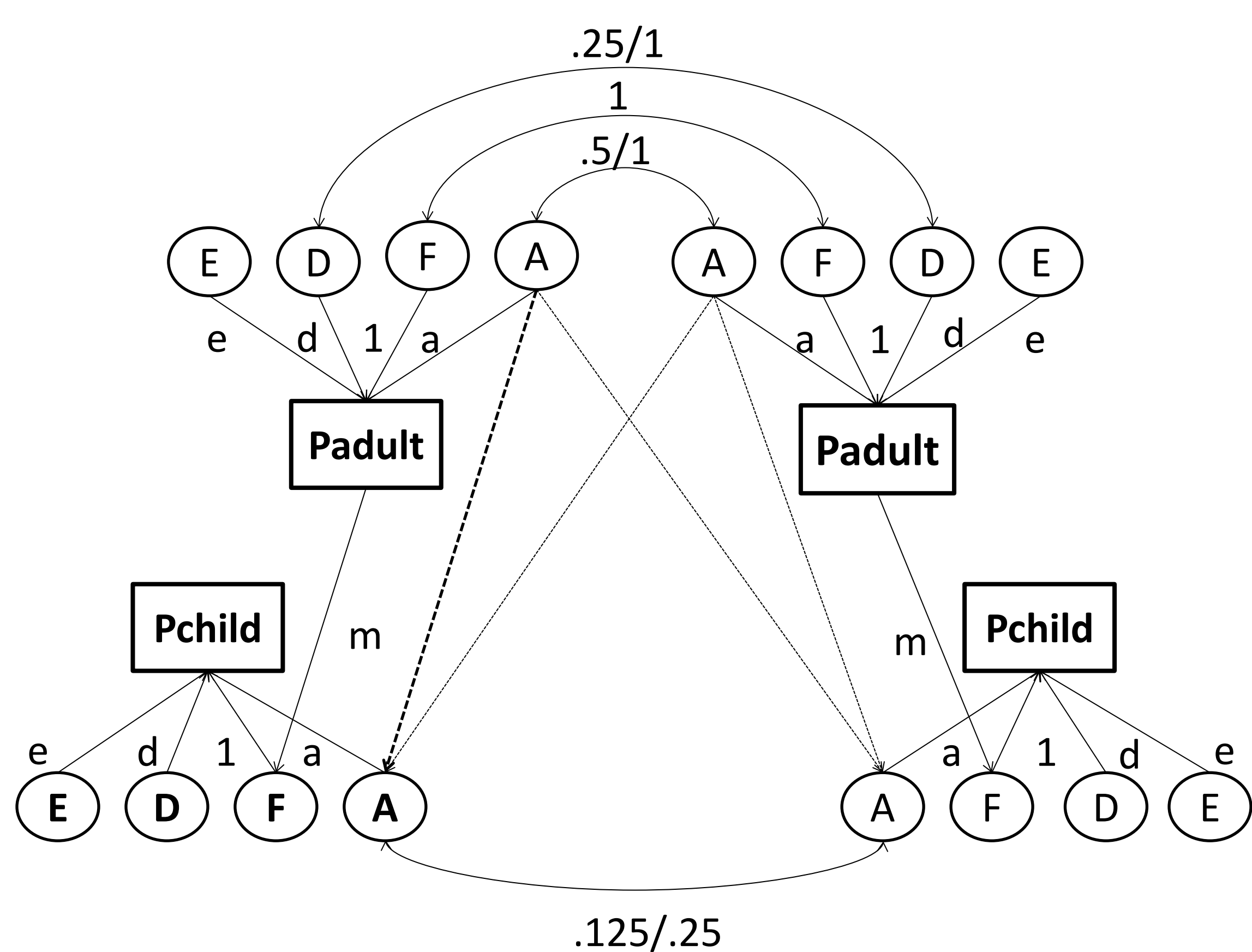
- Collect unique intergenerational genetically informative data
- Compare developmental architecture of psychopathology and wellbeing within a multiple rater (mother, father, teacher, self) design from early childhood to young adulthood
- Investigate intergenerational transmission of psychopathology and wellbeing using (grand)parent offspring and children of twins (CoT) designs

Intergenerational Data

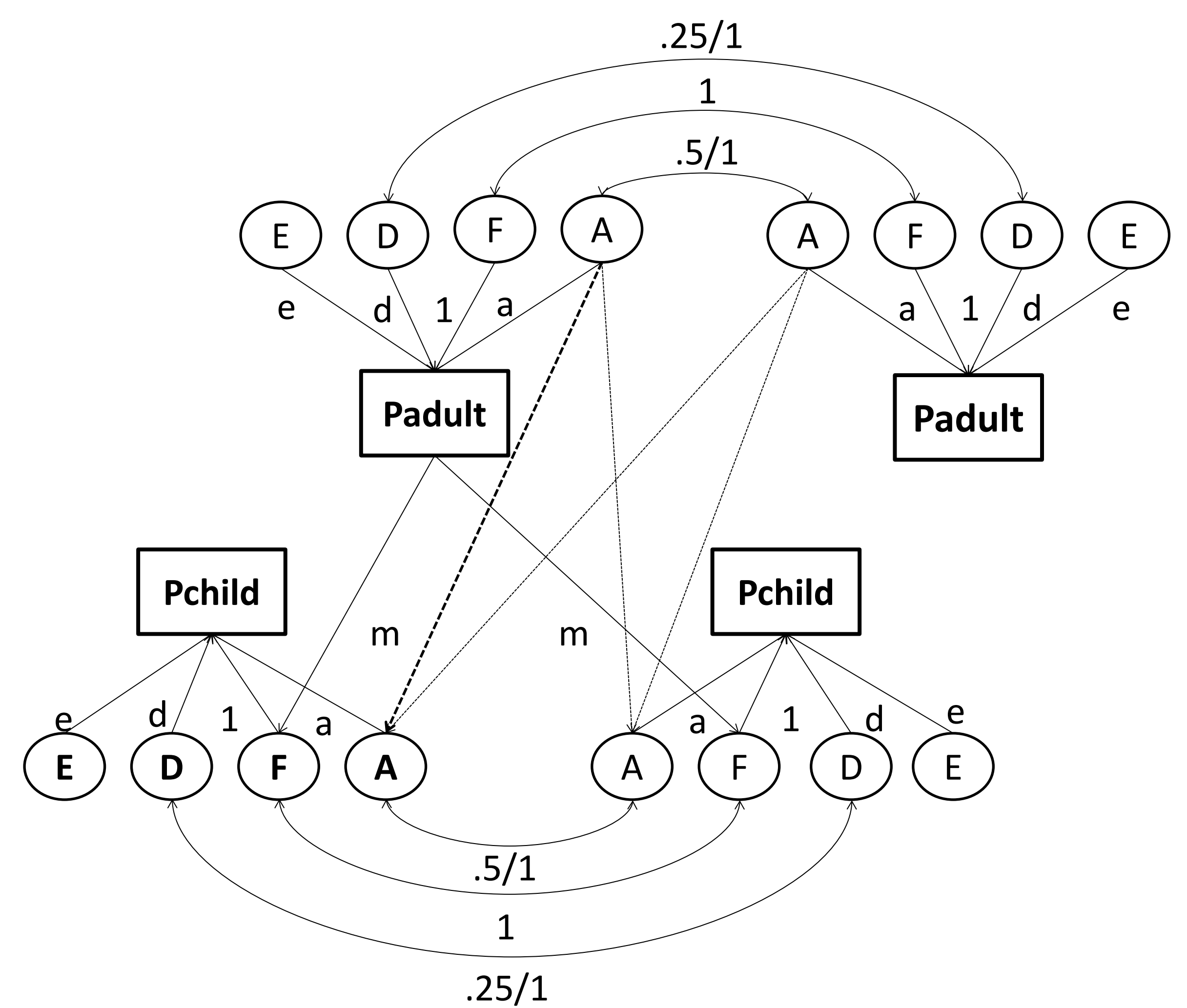


- Parents of young twins who are twins themselves
- Young twins who are now parents
- Grandparents of young twins
- Adult twins with adult children

Children of Twins (CoT) Design



Twins with Twins Design



Available Data

Children of Twins

- Cohorts 1986 - 1990
- 705 twins have (a) child(ren)
- Data on these children will be collected (i.e. social competence, behavioral control)

Twins with twins

- 659 families
- Parents are 205 MZ and 320 DZ twins (134 unknown)
- For 337 families at least one survey is available for each member

Preliminary Correlations

