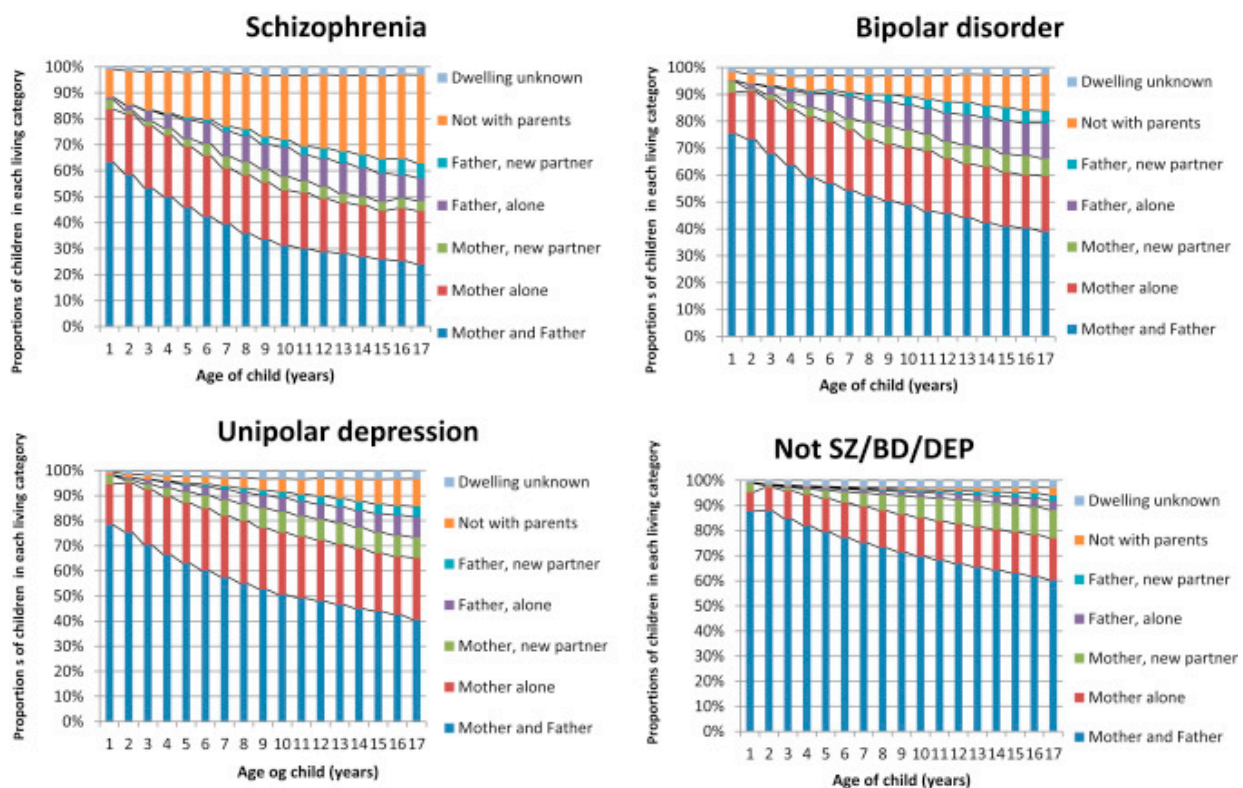


Few children born to parents with serious mental illness live with both parents while growing up

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These are children's living arrangements according to age of child and mother's diagnosis. Note: BD = bipolar disorder; DEP = depression; SZ = schizophrenia. Credit: Copyright Elsevier: Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

Serious mental illness such as depression, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia has been shown to affect relationships and parenting capabilities. Children of parents with serious mental illness are vulnerable, and therefore comprehensive knowledge about their life circumstances is warranted for public health strategies to provide helpful supportive services.

A study published in the November 2016 issue of the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (JAACAP)* found that the living arrangements of children whose parents have a serious mental illness differ from the general population.

More specifically, the study found that more children of parents with serious mental illness than without lived with a [single mother](#) or away from both parents, and more relationships between parents dissolved when parents have a serious mental illness. Among the three disorders of depression, [bipolar disorder](#), and schizophrenia, the latter affected family living arrangements the most.

"Going through the literature, we were surprised to find that so little research has been conducted about this very important topic. Many studies have examined the children's risk of developing a mental illness, but the basic question of where and with whom children live while growing up has only been addressed superficially," said Anne Ranning, psychologist and senior researcher at Mental Health Center Copenhagen and the Lundbeck Foundation Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research- iPSYCH.

Two research groups within iPsych, Mental Health Center Copenhagen and Nordic Center for Register-Based Study in Aarhus, used the Danish national registers to determine whether a child lives with both parents, with a single parent, in a reconstituted family, or with neither of the parents. Using a prospective design, the team looked at changes in living

arrangements from children's birth to age 17. The team looked at data from 1.8 million Danish children and their parents and focused on whether family living arrangements were different for children born to parents with serious mental illness than without. In addition, the researchers linked information from various Danish registers to describe important characteristics of the parents such as educational level, employment status, and substance abuse.

The researchers found that living arrangements for children born to parents with serious mental illness deviated considerably from the pattern observed in the general population: fewer children born to parents with serious mental illness lived with both parents, and they were more likely to live with a single mother or away from both parents. The pattern was clear already from birth. For example, 20% of children born to a mother with schizophrenia lived with a single mother as opposed to 8% in the general population. The most untraditional living arrangements were found for children born to parents with schizophrenia, where mothers' illness had somewhat higher impact than fathers'.

"We found that nuclear families were 2-3 times more likely to dissolve when parents have serious mental illness compared to the general population. In Denmark, we generally see high rates of separation between parents, but in the context of mental illness this pattern is exaggerated: in fact, only 20% of parents stay together until the child's 17th birthday if a parent has schizophrenia, as opposed to 60% in the [general population](#)," Dr. Ranning explains.

In addition, the researchers found considerably lower employment rates for parents with serious mental illness, higher rates of substance abuse, and that parents with serious mental illness were more likely to have children with a partner who also had a serious mental illness. A parent's diagnosis of schizophrenia was found to be most associated with these factors. The risk for family dissolution was dependent on other factors in

addition to parents' serious mental illness, so that, for example, being employed or having an advanced degree was found to be protective against family dissolution.

The findings are perhaps not surprising, but this is the first study to show these demographic characteristics in this population. As discussed by Dr. Myrna Weissman in her editorial in the same issue of *JAACAP*, describing living arrangements does not equal measuring the quality of family relations and child care in these families. Family structures are changing in society at large, and the supremacy of the traditional nuclear family as the ideal living arrangement is to be questioned. Yet, consequences of family dissolution and of living with a single parent may be different for children when parents have serious mental illness than not. Also, the results may indicate that close relationships are more difficult to maintain in the context of mental illness.

Dr. Ranning noted that child psychiatrist Dr. Anne Thorup, a co-author on the study, is about to implement a specialized, integrated supportive intervention for families where a parent has serious mental illness. "It will be interesting to see if such an intervention will strengthen family functioning and perhaps even affect rates of family dissolution", she said. Also, in a future register-based study, the research team plans to focus on the specific needs of [children](#) living alone with [parents](#) with serious [mental illness](#) and investigate whether this is an underserved population. Using national registers, they aim to investigate the level of support these single-parent-headed families receive from social services, which also would indicate the level of public awareness of these families.

More information: Anne Ranning et al, Children of Parents With Serious Mental Illness: With Whom Do They Grow Up? A Prospective, Population-Based Study, *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry* (2016). [DOI: 10.1016/j.jaac.2016.07.776](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2016.07.776)

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