

Resumen

Poco se sabe sobre los precipitantes que propician el que la huella intergeneracional del maltrato se transmita de una generación a otra, pues es un tema que aún se está estudiando y sobre el cual los autores especulan acerca de diversas teorías (Thornberry, 2012). Aun así, la literatura coincide en que dicho maltrato genera una serie de efectos durante la adolescencia, un período evolutivo crítico, en el cual se puede dar una predisposición a que este ciclo de maltrato se mantenga y perdure a lo largo de las generaciones. El objetivo de esta revisión es analizar diferentes fuentes bibliográficas con tal de conocer cómo afecta la transmisión intergeneracional del maltrato en el desarrollo de los adolescentes. Para ello, se ha realizado una revisión sistematizada de la literatura que atañe este tema siguiendo los criterios de la Declaración PRISMA (Urrútia & Bonfill, 2010). El análisis de los resultados encontrados se ha llevado a cabo mediante el método comparativo constante de la Teoría Fundamentada (Glaser & Strauss, 1967). La bibliografía nos revela que son diversos los factores que influyen en la perduración de este ciclo de violencia, tales como la cronicidad y temporalidad del maltrato, así como las consecuencias que estos factores de riesgo suponen para el desarrollo de los adolescentes, tanto a nivel socioeducativo, como conductual y psicológico. Pese a ello, existen ciertos elementos que pueden prevenir el impacto de estas adversidades y romper el ciclo del maltrato, especialmente cuando se trata de apoyo familiar o herramientas de regulación emocional. Es por ello, que es necesario ampliar la investigación, para determinar cuáles son aquellos factores de riesgo que pueden reforzar la transmisión del maltrato, y así implementar programas preventivos que promuevan factores protectores, con tal de optimizar el desarrollo de los adolescentes y romper con dicho ciclo.

Palabras clave: transmisión intergeneracional del maltrato, maltrato infantil, adolescente, efectos, consecuencias

Abstract

Little is known about the triggers that cause the intergenerational imprint of maltreatment to be transmitted from one generation to the next, as it is a subject that is still being studied and on which the authors speculate about various theories (Thornberry, 2012). Even so, the literature agrees that such maltreatment generates a series of effects during adolescence, a critical evolutionary period, in which there may be a predisposition for this cycle of maltreatment to be perpetuated and persist throughout the generations. The aim of this review is to analyze different bibliographic sources to find out how the intergenerational transmission of maltreatment affects the development of adolescents. To this end, a systematized review of the literature on this topic has been carried out following the criteria of the PRISMA Declaration (Urrútia & Bonfill, 2010). The analysis of the results found was carried out using the constant comparative method of Grounded Theory (Glaser & Strauss, 1967). The literature reveals that there are several factors that influence the persistence of this cycle of violence, such as the chronicity and temporality of the maltreatment, as well as the consequences that these risk factors have on the development of adolescents, both at the socio-educational, behavioural and psychological levels. Nevertheless, there are certain elements that can prevent the impact of these adversities and break the cycle of maltreatment, especially when it comes to family support or emotional regulation tools. It is therefore necessary to expand research to determine which risk factors can reinforce the transmission of maltreatment, and thus implement preventive programs that promote protective factors, in order to optimize the development of adolescents and break the cycle of maltreatment.

Keywords: intergenerational transmission of maltreatment, child maltreatment, adolescent, effects, outcomes



INTRODUCTION



"Abused children become abusers and victims of violence become violent offenders".
(Widom, 1989)

PARENTS VICTIMS OF MALTREATMENT → SUBSEQUENT PERPETRATORS = TRANSMISSION OF MALTREATMENT

(Berlin, Appleyard, & Dodge, 2011)

Forms of child maltreatment and prevalence (WHO, 2020)

Emotional/psychological abuse 29.1%	Physical abuse 22.9%	Sexual abuse 9.6%	Neglect 34.7%
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Health	Survival	Development	Dignity
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18M Sexual abuse	90% CM unnoticed
44M Physical abuse	850 deaths of <15-year-old teenagers
55M Mental abuse	
66M Neglect	Adverse outcomes

What adolescence is? (WHO, 2020)
10 – 19 years old
2nd Synaptic pruning

Abstract reasoning	Transition	Physical and sexual maturation
Contextual influence	Identity development	Biological processes

Theories to Explain the Intergenerational Maltreatment

(Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2016)

Social learning	Attachment	Trauma	Ecological
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MAIN AIM

To know how intergenerational transmission of maltreatment affects adolescents' development.

SPECIFIC AIMS

- To identify the triggers that beget the transmission of maltreatment.
- To reflect the effects generated by the transgenerational transmission of maltreatment.
- To found any protective factors.

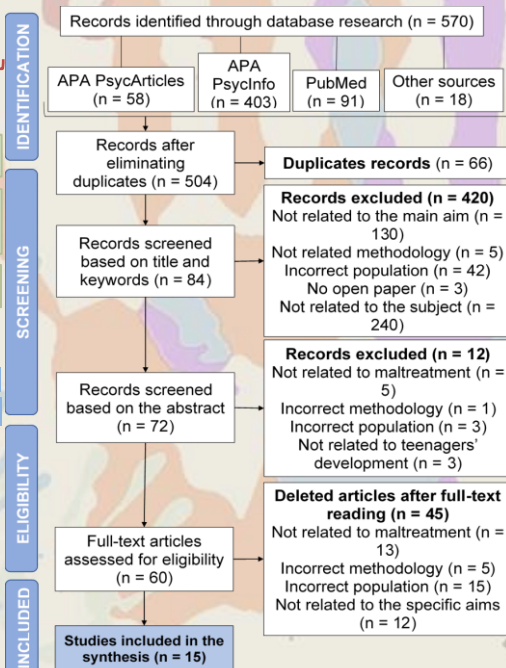
Study design

Previous research (december, 2020)	Topic selection (january, 2021)	Figuring aims out (january – february, 2021)	Bibliography research (february – april, 2021)	Findings analysis (april – may, 2021)	Conclusions (may – june, 2021)
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METHODOLOGY

Systematized Review according to PRISMA criteria (Urrútia & Bonfill, 2010)

Criteria inclusion	Criteria exclusion
Teenagers	× Books
2001 – 2021	× Prospective studies
English	× Non related articles
Articles and reviews	
Open Access Paper	



Searching strategies

Intergenerational transmission AND (maltreatment OR child abuse OR neglect OR emotional maltreatment) AND (adolescent OR teenager) AND (effects OR impact OR consequences OR influence OR outcomes)

Findings analysing method

Constant Comparative Method Grounded Theory (Glaser & Strauss, 1967)

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

EDUCATING THROUGH BONDING (core category): The bond created with caregivers implements internal models that will be extrapolated in subsequent socialization with others outside the family environment. In view of this, child-rearing from an adaptive bond can prevent the perpetuation of the transgenerational imprint of maltreatment and palliate the effects generated on the development of adolescents. On the contrary, a maladaptive bond can exacerbate these effects and promote the perpetuation of the cycle of maltreatment later in life.

TIMING AND CHRONICITY

- Can influence the level of risk for later violence (Maas, 2008; Thornberry, 2001).
- **Adolescence-only or persistent maltreatment > childhood maltreatment**
 - problem behaviours (Thornberry et al., 2001).
 - chronic delinquency + adjustment problems (Thornberry, 2001; Ireland, 2002).
- **Persistently maltreatment > only during adolescence**
 - occasional drug users + chronic violent offenders (Ireland et al., 2002).
 - ↑ consistent negative consequences through the life course due to their persistence (Augustyn et al., 2019).
 - ↑ violent delinquency (early + later adolescence) (Thornberry et al., 2001).
- **Childhood-only maltreatment** → no significant risk + minimum delinquency. (Thornberry et al., 2001) (Ireland et al., 2002)
- Neglect (childhood) = ↑ detrimental adjustment (early adolescence) (Thornberry et al., 2001).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

- Family income + place of residence + family structure moderates the frequency of criminality due to physical abuse (adolescence) (Fagan, A. A., 2005).
- Low-income families → ↑ victimization = ↑ offending (adolescence) (Fagan, A. A., 2005).
- Physical abused adolescents living in urban and/or living in low-income/ single- or no-parent families have ↑ risk of offending rather than those living in suburban or rural neighborhoods (Fagan, A. A., 2005).
- Sex, ethnicity or age → no significant influence between victimization – offending (although is stronger for males) (Fagan, A. A., 2005).

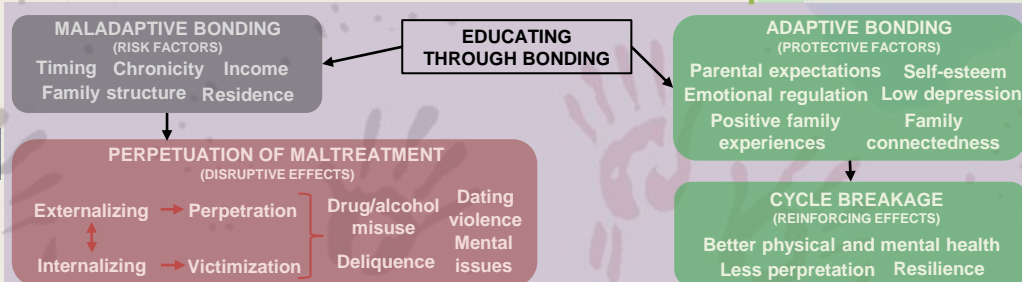
INTERNAL MEDIATORS

- Self-control ↓ offending (abuse victims) and helps breaking the cycle of violence (Wright et al., 2019).
- Low depression + self-esteem → resilience in abused children (Wright et al., 2019).
- Emotion + behaviour regulation ↓ future violence perpetration (Wright et al., 2019).
- Frequently abused → Education or job satisfaction > self-control (Wright et al., 2019).

EXTERNAL MEDIATORS

- Good communication + parental expectations + family connectedness + activities with parents + parents' presence (Resnick et al., 2004).
- Religiosity (girls)/ other adults' connectedness (boys) (Resnick et al., 2004).
- Positive family experiences = ↑ physical and mental health (Tyler et al., 2008).

CONCLUSION



TYPES OF MALTREATMENT & BEHAVIOURAL + PSYCHOSOCIAL OUTCOMES

- Physical abuse (adolescence) ↑ risk of delinquency + youth violence, drug use, alcohol-related problems, depressive symptoms and externalizing behaviours (Thornberry et al. 2001).
- Neglect/emotionally maltreatment (adolescence) →
 - difficulties with mental health, social relationships and alcohol or substance misuse (Naughton et al., 2017).
 - delinquency, alcohol-related problems, internalizing and externalizing problems + teen pregnancy (Thornberry et al., 2001).
 - non-neglected ↑ internalising behaviours (Naughton et al., 2017).
 - males = ↑ school engagement (Tyler et al., 2008).
 - females' withdrawal = ↓ school engagement (Tyler et al., 2008).
- No relation neglect - externalising behaviours (Naughton et al., 2017).
- Physical abuse predictor of youth violence (Loeber et al., 2005).
- Cycle of maltreatment = dropping out of high school + independence + precocious transitions (Augustyn et al., 2019).
- Maternal abuse = affect dysregulation → depressive symptoms (Moretti, M.M. & Craig, S. G., 2013).

SEX AND DATING VIOLENCE

- Sex = determinant → mediates type of adult violence witnessed (childhood) and later experiences with dating violence (Forke et al., 2018).
- Females → witnessing violence against mothers + victim of maltreatment (father) = ↑ sexual + psychological victimization (Izaguirre, A., & Calvete, E., 2017).
- Males → witnessing a male caregiver perpetrate ↑ perpetration of adolescent relationship violence + sexual perpetration (Forke, 2018; Izaguirre, 2017).
- Neglected (F + M) → dating violence victimization (Wekerle et al. 2009).
- Neglect vs. other maltreatment (males) ↑ perpetrate dating violence (Wekerle et al. 2009).
- Physical abuse (adolescence) = serious IPV (Intimate Partner Violence) (Fagan, A. A., 2005).

PERPETRATION & VICTIMIZATION

- Cumulative + precocious transitions = ↑ maltreatment perpetration + mediates the cycle of maltreatment (Augustyn et al., 2019).
- Victimization = internalizing + externalizing behaviours (Herrenkohl, T. I. & Herrenkohl, R. C., 2007).
- Victimization = ↑ alcohol use, drug use, delinquency, aggression + behavioural problems (Augustyn et al., 2019).
- F + M witnessing adult perpetration (childhood) → ↑ combined victims/perpetrators (adolescence) (Forke et al., 2018).

PERPETRATION OF MALTREATMENT: the victimization of adolescents when they are maltreated has consequences on their development as well as on the continuation of the cycle of maltreatment either as a later victim or as a perpetrator

MALADAPTIVE BONDING: factors that facilitate and promote the victimization of adolescents and its consequent outcomes and contribute to the perpetuation of the cycle of maltreatment

ADAPTIVE BONDING: factors that palliate and protect against the consequences that abuse generates and promote the breaking of this cycle

Practical uses	Improving social interventions
Future lines of research	Gender differences Harsh parenting in Asian families Further research is needed
Limitations	Limited time

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