
The authors investigated rates of depression in children (N = 161), their parents, and their grandparents. One major finding of this 3-generation study concerns the “moderating effects of grandparental depression on the association between parental depression and grandchild diagnoses. . .Nearly 60% of the grandchildren (mean age, 12 years) with 2 generations of depression already had some psychiatric disorders” (p. 34), while children with a depressed grandparent but not a depressed parent had “more than a 2-fold statistically significant increased risk of any anxiety disorder” (p. 31). The authors also note: “If anxiety is a precursor of depression, we expect that the risk for depression will begin to increase in adolescence in the high-risk grandchildren who are showing prepubertal anxiety” (p. 34).

Data Trends are produced by the Research and Training Center for Children's Mental Health, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida, Tampa. Data Trends are funded by the Center for Mental Health Services, SAMHSA, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. There are two Data Trends products: 1) Summaries (ISSN# 1537-0399), which detail recent, published articles on systems of care for children with emotional and behavioral disabilities and their families, and; 2) News briefs (ISSN# 1537-0402), which highlight related items or events of interest to the field.