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THE CHILDREN'S SCHEDULE OF RECENT EXPERIENCES AS A PREDICTIVE TEST OF BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN ENTERING FIRST GRADE

by

ALCIE ANNE GRIFFITH

A report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK

Portland State University 1974

APPROVED

Faculty Research Advisor

There has been an increasing effort in recent years to find non-biological etiologic factors which contribute to disease and illness. Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe (1967) developed the Social Readjustment Rating Scale, SRRS, towards this end. Using the SRRS model several other studies have been conducted concerning specific groups of people and/or diseases. Adaptations of the SRRS have been made for specific groups including football players and their injuries (Bramwell), Malaysians as compared to Americans (Tai-Hwang Woon) and psychiatric patients (Coddington).

The SRRS delineates life events which have occured within the past year through the administration of a questionnaire named the Schedule of Recent Experiences, SRE. Each experience is assigned a score according to the amount of relative social adjustment required by the event. This score is known as a Life Change Unit, LCU (Holmes 1972). For a more detailed and recent review of the literature see J. Holmes and J. Bartlett, Portland State University Library, 1973.

John Gilberts, M.D., of the University of Oregon Medical School, has developed a school entrance health exam which includes five health "modules". These modules are Socio-economic/Health Care, Nutrition/Dental Health, Behavior/Communication, Physical Health, and Immunization. Health examinations are frequently administered to children entering school. However, Gilberts' exam known as the Multi-Modular Health Examination also includes an SRE questionnaire and a Children's Behavior Rating Scale, CBRS. The CBRS is an adaptation of the well known AML test designed by Brownbridge (1969) and statistically validated by Cowen (1973). In the 1973 study by Holmes and Bartlett

the validity of the AML was again examined and there was a high correlation between children needing referrals and high AML scores.

During 1973 a replica of Holmes' SRE with minor adaptations in certain questions was administered to all entering first grade children in two rural, coastal Oregon counties. (see AppendixI) J. Holmes and J. Bartlett (unpublished 1973) reported "the SRE as used in this study will not be of any use in predicting maladjustment." They recommended "...a further modification of the SRE, SRRS or both might prove more useful."

If revised, could the above mentioned SRE delineate children with behavior problems? If indeed the SRE suggests behavioral problems then this test could assist in identifying children who need help before they develop serious difficulties in school. Using the combined CBRS and SRE scores it was hoped that a definitive and predictive profile of behavior would result.

Holmes' original adult population scores had been used to evaluate the 1973 study. With the above recommendations in mind a modification of the SRRS and SRE was undertaken in 1974 to make it pertinent to a child population.

METHOD

STAGE I - A small pilot study was needed to determine if in fact different values should be assigned to the SRE events. The instructions for the SRRS were rephrased so as to remind the respondents to make their responses relevant to "the necessary degree of readjustment as they would influence a child of five years of age." (see Appendix II) The second problem was to change the wording of each event so it

would relate to the childs' experience. (see Appendix III)

A SRRQ (Social Readjustment Rating Questionnaire) was administered to a sample of convenience, N=22. The SRRQ was modeled after a questionnaire of the same name designed by Holmes and Rahe (1967). A coefficient of variation was calculated to aid in determining which questions were responded to with a high degree of agreement. Those questions in which the CV was above .5 were eliminated except in two instances in which it was felt the questions should be retained because on glance and without analysis they appeared to be influential to children. The coefficient of variation on the additional two retained questions was .548 and .541.

The pilot study pointed out which questions were inappropriate to a child population. Twenty questions received widely divergent values, i.e. "foreclosure of mortgage" received values ranging from a minimum of 1 (one) point up to a maximum of 70 points. The responses to the twenty eliminated questions were so inconsistent that no accurate measure of the impact of these events upon the children could be made. This left twenty-four events to include in Stage II of the study.

STAGE II - Stage II activities were designed to collect a larger sample of respondents to assign new values to the SRRS. Because the SRE is administered in very sparsely populated areas as well as larger population centers, a comparison of rural, suburban and urban responses was made using county population of residence as our determinant.

Table I below indicates the demographic characteristics of the sample. The total Oregon population for the 1970 census was 2,910,385 with 56,226 being other than white. All respondents listed their race

as white except one who checked the category of other. This appears to be in line with the population distribution in the state as there is only one non-white person per each 52 white people residing in Oregon.

Table I: Distribution of Sample by Age, Education, Ethnic Affiliation, Residence, & Sex N=98			
	Age	40 and under	55
		over 40	42
		no response	1
	Education	high school or less	26
		post high school	7 0
		no response	2
	Ethnic	white	95
	Affiliation	other	1
		no response	2
	Residence	rural (50,000)	39
	by County	suburban (50,000-100,000)	12
	Population	urban (100,000)	42
	-	no response	5
	Sex	female	68
		male	29
		no response	1

Although it was speculated that there would be some differences in the value and impact of certain events due to the urban versus rural setting this did not appear to be as influential a characteristic as the level of education. The value of these events are equally applicable to any geographic population of five year olds. Educational level of respondents resulted in some value differences. However, unless the child population had all parents with great or

sparse educations the differences would be nominal since only five of the twenty-four events were significant at .05 level. (see Table II)

Table II: T-Test of Respo	-
Sub-group	Event
male-female	-2.06 parent death -2.13 remarriage of parent
rural-urban	-2.80 family member death -2.26 friends death
high school- post high school	+2.60 remarriage of parent +2.09 separation of parents +3.10 parents reconcile +2.08 mother begins work +2.46 child begins school
40 years and under- over 40 years	none beyond ±1.96

Female respondents gave greater readjustment values to the events of parent death and remmarriage. This might be associated with the dependent role assignment of females in this society and a subsequent increase in the degree of change a female perceives to be necessary for herself and her children if she loses or gains a mate.

The urban population assigned higher values to death of family and friends (not including the childs' parents), than did the rural respondents. This may be attributable to the higher visibility and contact rate of an urban population.

There were no discernable differences due to the age of the respondents. Educational level has been discussed above.

Out of 100 completed questionnaires the highest and lowest scoring respondents were eliminated. The SRRS was revalued according to this data. In all events except nine the values obtained from this study were higher than Holmes'. Of those nine, two values were the same, while the other seven events were valued lower. These latter events appear to be more significant to an adult population than to the amount of adjustment required of a child. (see Table III below)

A factor analysis of the twenty-four items on the new SRE scores showed no factors with eigenvalues greater than one (1) indicating that these factors are not well defined. The events themselves appear to be highly discriminating, separate categories.

A factor analysis of the CBRS with the new SRE scores as an additional variable yielded three well defined clusters of events comparable to the original AML model: 1) moodiness 2) acting-out 3) learning and withdrawal. The SRE proved to be a significant variable (loading = 0.58) in the acting-out cluster only. It does not appear to be associated with the moodiness cluster or learning difficulties cluster. A multiple regression analysis of the CBRS and new SRE scores proved fruitless with a weak relationship. (see Table IV)

Table III: Comparison of Childrens' SRE and Holmes' Adult SRE Values

	EVENT	Childrens' SRE mean value	Holmes' SRE	Difference mean value
1.	gain family member	44	39	+5
2.	breadwinner in jail	45	63	-18
3.	death of parent(s)	100	100	0
4.	death of family member	57	63	-6
5.	death of friend	48	37	+11
6.	pregnancy	28	40	-12
7.	health change family member	42	44	-2
8.	finances change	31	38	- 7
9.	remarriage	72	50	+22
10.	residence change	40	20	+20
11.	child leaving home	29	29	0
12.	separation of parents	75	65	+10
13.	reconciliation	58	45	+13
14.	fired from job	31	47	-16
15.	divorce	.83	73	+10
16.	argument	62	35	+27
17.	mother begins work	44	26	+18
18.	breadwinner changes work	33	20	+13
19.	recreation change	57	19	+38
20.	major illness	59	53	+6
21.	living conditions change	33	25	+8
22.	retirement	28	45	-17
23.	change of school	46	20	+26
24.	begin schooling	49	26	+23

Table IV:	Analysis of Va	riance for the I	Regression	
Source of Variation	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Values
Attributable to regression	. 11	418941.31250	38085.57031	
•			,	1,50003
Deviation from regression	181	4595558.00000	25389.82031	
Total	192	5014499.00000		
	$R^2 =$.08		

IMPLICATIONS

Rescoring the values of the individual life experiences to a specific population of five year olds changed the total possible score of life change units to a possible 1,194 LCU rather than the 1,022 LCU's of Holmes' SRRS; an increase of 172 LUC's. However, after rescoring, the question of what a high or low SRE score tells about a child still remained. In examining the factor analysis of the SRE no clear picture of events or combinations of events could be found. Thus it appears that the SRE is a highly independent measure of distinct experiences but appears to be a poor measure of an overall combination of events. No conclusive evidence of the impact certain events had upon the childs' adjustment could be discovered.

Initially the SRE in combination with the CBRS was a significant variable in the acting-out cluster. However, further analysis could not substantiate a strong correlation between a high CBRS score in the acting-out category and a high SRE score. This indicates that both tests pointed to acting out characteristics but for widely different reasons.

CONCLUSIONS

The SRE's greatest value to the Multi-Modular Health Examination appears at this time to be as a substantiative test to support the CBRS. Some merit could be given for the convenience of having the historical, social data derived from the SRE on hand for school personnel to refer to as necessary. However, the SRE questionnaire does not appear to be a strong and independent measure of behavior. Consequently it appears inadvisable to collect, analyze and store this data which is not of immediate, demonstrable value and which becomes obsolete, by the very nature of the questionnaire in a matter of one or two years.

The SRE is not able in its' present form to predict behavior problems. As a retrospective test it may prove valuable to collect this data when a child comes to the attention of the school or community. However, the SRE does not provide conclusive evidence of its predictive capacities and should not be retained as a portion of the Multi-Modular Health Examination. It has been modified to a child population with no increase of its functional application. No further recommendations for change and modification will be made regarding its efficacy as a behavioral predictor.

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APPENDICES

- I. Schedule of Recent Experiences, 1973
- II. Directions for Social Readjustment Rating Scale, 1974
- III. Social Readjustment Rating Questionnaire, 1974
- IV. Revised Schedule of Recent Experiences, 1974

SCHEDULE OF APPENDIX RECENT EXPERIENCES	DIRECTIONS: 1. MARK CORRECT ANSWER WITH A NO. 2 PENCIL. 2. DO NOT FOLD OR BEND THIS SHEET.
· F CHILD CHART NO.	DO NOT MARK IN THESE SPACES
onship of person completing this NR	
Grandmother Grandfather	
GUARDIAN GUARDIAN Mother Father Mother Father Other	00,000 10,000 20,000 30,000 40,000 50,000 60,000 70,000 80,000 90,000
er than parent or guardian how long have	0,000 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000 7,000 8,000 9,000
nown this child?	
NR	000 100 200 300 400 CHART 500 600 700 800 900 —
1 2 3 4 YEARS 5 6 7 8 9+	00 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
435 the provider(s) (breadwinners) of your family had either a lot more or a lot less 30ble with the boss this last year?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
YES NO, NR	
this child had a major change in sleeping habits (sleeping a lot more or a lot es, or sleeping during different times of the day) last year?	14. How many members of your family (other than either parent) have been lost by death during the last year?
	_
VEC. NO.	None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR
YES NO NR	
nas this child had a major change in eating habits (a lot more or a lot less, or very different meal habits) last year?	15. Did either or both parents of this child die last year?
	YES NO NR
YES NO NR	16. How many close friends of this child died last year?
Has this child had a change of personal habits (dress, manner, friends) last year?	None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR —
YES NO NR	17. How many new members were added to your family (through birth, adoption, oldster moving in, etc.) this last year?
Has this child had a major change in the usual type and/or amount of recreation last year?	
YES NO NR	None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR —
Has your family had a major change in social activities (clubs, movies, visiting, etc.) this	18. How many times last year has there been a major change in the health or behavior of a
last year?	family member other than this child?
YES NO NR	=
* Has your family had a major change in church activities (a lot more or a lot less than usual) in this last year?	None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR
	19. How many times has your family moved (changed residence) this last year?
YES NO NR	
1 Was there a major change in number of family get-togethers (a lot more or a lot less than usual) this last year?	None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR —
YES NO NR	How many times has anyone in your family experienced detention in jail or another institution this last year?
3. Was there a major change in your family's financial state (a lot worse off or a lot better off than usual) this last year?	<u> </u>
on than datasy this last year.	None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR
YES NO NR	21. How many times this past year has someone in the family been found guilty of minor violations of the law (traffic tickets, jaywalking, disturbing the peace, etc.)?
. Has your family had major troubles with in-laws last year?	
	None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR —
	22. How many times has the provider(s) of your family undergone a major business readjust-
YES NO NR	ment (mérger, reorganization, bankruptcy etc.) this last year?
Have the parents of this child's family had a major change in the number of arguments (either a lot more or a lot less than usual regarding child rearing, personal habits, etc.)	=
this last year?	None 1 2+ NR
YES NO NR	23. How many members of this child's immediate family married last year (remarriage of
	parent, older child)?
4 Has anyone in the family had sexual difficulties this last year?	=
YES NO NR	None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR
· How many times has this child experienced major personal injury or illness last year?	24. How many members of this child's immediate family got a divorce last year?
	=
None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR	None 1 2 3+ NR —

Common The com	SCHEDULE OF RECENT EXPERIENCES CONTINUED	APPENDIX I DIRECTIONS 1. MARK CORRECT ANSWER WITH NO. 2 PENCIL. 2. DO NOT FOLD OR BEND THIS PAGE.	<u>4</u>] =
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No.			_ =
None 1 2 3 4 5+ NB			
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None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR	How many protners or sisters of this child left home (through marriage, attending college, etc.) last year?		<u> </u>
Note: 1 2 3 4 5+ NR Note: 1 2			_==
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None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR		39. How many times last year did either parent of this child change to a different line of wor	K!
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None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR			<u> </u>
two many times last year did the breadwinner(s) of your family have a major change in responsibility at work (promotion, demotion, idential transfer) None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR **None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR		40. How many members of your family began (enter kindergarten or first grade) or ceas	ed _
None 1 2 3 4 5+ NR	How many times did the breadwinner(s) of your family have a major change in responsibil-		!
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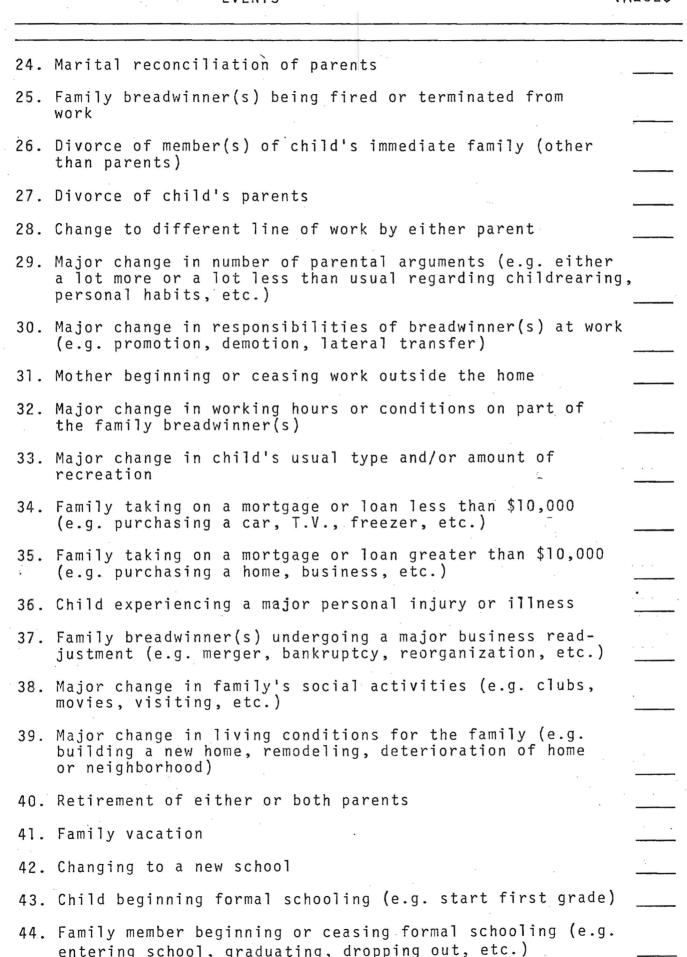
APPENDIX II

DIRECTIONS

- (A) Social readjustment includes the amount and duration of change in one's accustomed pattern of life resulting from various life events. As defined, social readjustment measures the intensity and length of time necessary to accomodate to a life event, regardless of the desirability of this event.
- (B) You are asked to rate a series of life events as to their relative degree of necessary readjustment as they would influence a child of five years of age. In scoring use all of your experience and personal observations in arriving at your answers. Some children accomodate to change more readily than others; some children adjust with particular ease or difficulty to only certain events. Therefore, strive to give your opinion of the average degree of readjustment necessary for each event rather than the extreme.
- (C) The mechanics of rating are these: Event 1, Gain of new family member, has been given an arbitrary value of 500. As you complete each of the remaining events think to yourself, "Does this event require more or less readjustment for a child than a gain of a new family member?". If you decide the readjustment is more intense and of longer duration, then choose a proportionately larger number and place it in the blank directly opposite the event in the column marked "VALUES."

If you decide the event represents less and shorter readjustment than a gain of a new family member, then indicate how much less by placing a proportionately smaller number in the column marked "VALUES." If the event is equal to a gain of a new family member in the degree of readjustment required, record the number 500 opposite the event in the column marked "VALUES." **EVENTS**

1.	Gain of a new family member (e.g. through birth, adoption, oldster moving in, etc.)	500
2.	Family breadwinner(s) having a lot more or a lot less trouble with the boss	
3.	Family member detained in jail or other institution	
4.	Death of either or both parents	
5.	Major change in child's sleeping habits	
6.	Death of close family member (other than parent)	
7.	Major change in child's eating habits (e.g. a lot more or a lot !ess, or very different meal habits)	
8.	Family experiencing a foreclosure on a mortgage or loan	
9.	Change of child's personal habits (e.g. dress, manner, friends)	
10.	Death of close friend(s) of child	
11.	Family member being found guilty of minor violation of the law (e.g. traffic ticket, jaywalking, disturbing the peace)	
12.	Outstanding personal achievement of family member	
13.	Pregnancy within child's family	5. F
14.	Major change in the health or behavior of a family member	
15.	Sexual difficulties of family member	1
16.	Major trouble with in-laws of family	
17.	Major change in number of family get-togethers (e.g. a lot more or a lot less than usual)	
18.	Major change in family's financial state (e.g. a lot worse or a lot better)	
19.	Remarriage of child's parent(s)	
20.	Change in residence	
21.	Brother(s) or sister(s) leaving home (e.g. marriage, attending college, etc.)	
22.	Marital separation of parents	
23.	Major change in family's church activities (e.g. a lot more or a lot less than usual)	



CHILDREN'S SCHEDULE OF RECENT EXPERIENCES	DIRECTIONS: 1. MARK CORRECT ANSWER WITH A NO. 2 PENCIL. 2. DO NOT FOLD OR SEND THIS SHEET.
CHILD CHART NO.	
nship of person completing this onnaire to child:	DO NOT MARK IN THESE SPACES
Other	NO.
Mother Father Adoptive Mother Adoptive Father	00.000 10.000 20,000 30,000 40,000 50,000 60,000 70.000 80,000 90,000
than parent, guardian or adoptive parent; how long have you known this child?	0.000 1.000 2.000 3.000 4.000 5.000 6.000 7.000 8.000 9.000
	000 100 200 300 400 CHART 500 600 700 800 900
1 2 3 4 YEARS 5 6 7 8 9+	NO. CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACT
this child had a major change in the usual type and/or amount of recreation	
year?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
YES NO	1 2 3 4
s there a major change in the financial state of this child's family of worse off or a lot better oif than usual) this last year?	14. How many times has this child's family moved (changed residence) this last year?
YES NO	None 1 2 3 4 5+
many times has anyone in this child's family experienced detention in jail nother institution this last year?	15. Did either or both of this child's parents experience retirement from work last year?
The state of the s	Both Father NO Father only Mother only and Mother
None I 2 3 4 5+	16. How many times was there a marital separation of this child's parents last year?
seither or both parents of this child die last year?	None 1 2 3 4 5+
Yes, Yes, Both Father	17. How many times was there a marital reconciliation between this child's parents
NO Father died Mother died and Mother died	last year?
s there a pregnancy within this child's family this last year?	[] 잃었다. 이스트린 스타 와 화를 다 다 다 됐다
YES NO.	None I 2 3 4 5+
sthere been a major increase in the number of parental arguments this last year?	18. How many brothers or sisters of this child left home (through marriage, attending college, etc.) last year?
YES NO.	[· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
w many times has this child experienced major personal injury	None 1 2 3 4 5+
annoss last year:	19. How many times last year was there a major change in working hours or conditions on the part of the breadwinner(s) of this child's family?
None 1 2 3 4 5+	on the part of the dread-winner(s) of this cond s family:
w many close friends of this child died last year?	None 1 2 3 4 5+
	20. How many times was the breadwinner(s) of this child's family fired
None 1 2 3 4 5+	(or terminated) from work last year?
he been lost by death during the last year?	-
	None 1 2 3 4 5+
None 1 2 3 4 5+	21. How many times last year did this child's mother (natural, guardian or adoptive mother) begin or cease working outside the home?
tow many new members were added to this child's family (through birth, adoption, dister moving in, etc.) this last year?	
	None 1 2 3 4 5+
None 1 2 3 4 5+	22. How many times last year did this child change to a new school (including kindergarten)?
10w many times last year was there a major change in the health or behavior	
□ a family member other than this child?	None 1 2 3 4 5+
	23. Did this child begin kindergarten or first grade this last year?
None 1 2 3 4 5+	
	T
YES NO	CN 23Y
and either or both of this child's parents remarry last year?	24. How many times was there a major change in living conditions for this child's family (building a new home, remodeling, deterioration of home) last year?
Both mother	
Yes, Mother Yes, Fatner and tather NO remarried remarried remarried	None 1 2 3 4 5+