International
SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDIES JOURNAL
SSSjournal (ISSN:2587-1587)

Economics and Administration, Tourism and Tourism Management, History, Culture, Religion, Psychology, Sociology, Fine Arts, Engineering, Architecture, Language, Literature, Educational Sciences, Pedagogy & Other Disciplines in Social Sciences

Vol:5, Issue:31	pp.1153-1161	2019 / March / Mart
sssjournal.com	ISSN:2587-1587	sssjournal.info@gmail.com

Article Arrival Date (Makale Geliş Tarihi) 16/01/2019 | The Published Rel. Date (Makale Yayın Kabul Tarihi) 10/03/2019
Published Date (Makale Yayın Tarihi) 10.03.2019

THE TURKİSH ADAPTATİON STUDY OF RETROSPECTİVE FAMİLY UNPREDİCTABİLİTY SCALE

Arş. Gör. Fatma OKTAY
Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Psikoloji Bölümü, yildirimfatma@sdu.edu.tr, Isparta/Türkiye
ORCID: 0000-0001-8349-1703
Doç. Dr. Sait ULUÇ
Hacettepe Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Psikoloji Bölümü, psysait@hacettepe.edu.tr, Ankara/Türkiye
ORCID: 0000-0002-7048-8545

Article Type : Research Article/ Araştırma Makalesi
Doi Number : http://dx.doi.org/10.26449/sssj.1307

Reference : Oktay, F. & Uluç, S. (2019). "The Turkish Adaptation Study Of Retrospective Family Unpredictability Scale", International Social Sciences Studies Journal, 5(31): 1153-1161.

ABSTRACT

Family unpredictability is defined as an ongoing inconsistency in a family behaviors and regulatory systems. Empirical studies indicate that family unpredictability may often lead to negative effects on children. This study aims to adapt the Retrospective Family Unpredictability Scale into Turkish. The scale is widely used in international research and retrospectively evaluates the unpredictable family environment in which individuals grow up. Participants consist of 284 young adults (144 female, 140 male) from Hacettepe University. Demographic information form, Retrospective Family Unpredictability Scale and Symptom Check List (SCL-90-R) were given to participants. The factor structure of the Turkish version of the scale has been evaluated and psychometric assessments regarding the subscales have been carried out. As part of the criterion validity, the relation of different unpredictability experiences belonging to childhood with the current psychological symptoms has been evaluated. The obtained results demonstrate that Retrospective Family Unpredictability Scale is appropriate for use in Turkey.

Keywords: family unpredictability, family routine, retrospective family unpredictability scale, psychological well-being, psychological symptoms

1. INTRODUCTION

Family life has often described as a context that is organized around adult values and provides the trust and support that a child needs (Hoffman, Ushpiz & Levy-Shiff, 1988; Larson, 1983; Ryan & Lynch, 1989). Regular activities such as bedtime, mealtime, and visits from people outside of the family constitute the basic routines within a family life (Hanscombe, Haworth, Davis, Jaffee & Plomin, 2010). Eco-cultural theory recognizes that the ability to maintain the daily routine is a universal mechanism for all families aimed at providing harmony. The routines within a family and the sustainability of these routines vary from culture to culture. Therefore, it is of great importance to understand parents' goals for family life and their conceptualizations regarding parenting and development, which originate from their cultural-ecological positions, in terms of understanding the family ecology (Weisner, Matheson, Coots & Bernheimer, 2005). Daily family routines contain the illustrations of the systems that culture and parents have established so as to achieve personal and cultural goals. The sustainability of the routine is characterized as an ongoing process. What is emphasized is the ability to focus on ongoing demands and long-term goals rather than the attempts to cope with stress concerning the immediate crises at hand (Gallimore, Bernheimer & Weisner, 1999). The sustainability of daily routines has a positive impact on the well-being of family members. The disruption of family routines due to various reasons may lead to negative outcomes.

Family unpredictability is defined as an ongoing inconsistency in a family behaviors and regulatory systems (Ross & Hill, 2000). The unwillingness or inadequacy of adult family members in fulfilling their responsibilities in a consistent manner is recognized as the most significant source of family unpredictability. In other words, the parents or the primary caregivers are considered to be the most important factors that lead to these sort of instabilities (Ross & Hill, 2000). The regulatory systems within the family could be disrupted through unpredictability. It is observed that the family routines diminish and the disruption in the familial functions increase when the level of unpredictability increase within the family. Empirical studies indicate that family unpredictability may often lead to negative effects on children (Brestan & Eyberg, 1998; Carlton et al., 2006; Dielman, Butchart & Shope, 1993; Hill, Ross & Low, 1997; Obradovic, Bush, Stamperdahl, Adler & Boyce, 2010; Patterson, DeBaryshe & Ramsey, 1989; Ross & Hill, 2000).

Ross and Hill (2000) state that Family Unpredictability has six major subscales. The subscale of financial issues refers to the uncertainty of the family budget and the instability of the family's income level. The meals subscale demonstrates the uncertainties regarding the timing of one of the most important family routines in which all family members come together and also who will sit at the table during those occasions. The inconsistencies of the mother and/or father in their responses toward their children's physical and emotional needs define the nurturance subscale. Lastly, the tendency of the mother and/or father to dictate and practice rules in an inconsistent manner represents the subscale of discipline. Empirical studies have shown that Family Unpredictability has various effects in clinical context. There are several studies that point to the fact that people who experience family unpredictability exhibit a lower level of general functionality (Asbury, Wachs & Plomin, 2005; Hart, Petrill, Deckard & Thompson, 2007; Petrill, Pike, Price & Plomin, 2004; Ross & Hill, 2000). Individuals reporting a high level of Family Unpredictability are more inclined to engage in risk-taking behavior (Hill, Jenkins & Farmer, 2008; Hill et al., 1997). It has been found out that the increase of unpredictability and confusion within the family is linked to many behavioral problems (Carlton et al., 2006; Coldwell, Pike & Dunn, 2006; Deater-Deckard & Dodge, 1997; Deater-Deckard et al., 2009; Dumas et al., 2005; McCord, McCord & Howard, 1961; McLoyd, 1998; Murray, Woolgar, Briers & Hipwell, 1999; Obradovic et al., 2010). Besides, it has also been observed that family unpredictability is connected with substance abuse (Dielman et al., 1993), depression and anxiety (Ross & Wynne, 2010), and bulimic eating pattern (Scalf-McIver & Thompson, 1989).

This study aims to adapt the Retrospective Family Unpredictability Scale (Retro-FUS) (Ross & McDuff, 2008), which is widely used in international studies to determine the level of familial unpredictability, into Turkish. In line with this goal, the factor structure of the Turkish version of the scale has been evaluated and psychometric assessments regarding the subscales have been carried out. As part of the criterion validity, the relation of different unpredictability experiences belonging to childhood with the current psychological symptoms has been evaluated.

2. METHOD

2.1. Sample

The sample of this study consists of young adults aged between 18-29, who continue their education in various faculties and departments at Hacettepe University (M = 20.72, SD = 1.91). The study has been conducted with a total of 284 participants, 144 of which were female (50,7%) and 140 of which were male (49,3%). The education level of participants' mothers has been taken as an indicator of socioeconomic level. 112 people (39,4%), who are illiterate or primary school graduates, have been defined as belonging to the low socioeconomic level group, 109 people (38, 4%), who are secondary or high school graduates, as belonging to the middle socioeconomic level group, and 63 people (22,2%) who are college or graduate school graduates, as belonging to high socioeconomic level group. Loss of a parent by a participant and a current or a prior psychiatric diagnosis have been taken as exclusion criteria.

2.2. Measures

2.2.1. Demographic Information Form

This form was prepared so as to acquire information regarding the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants. In the form, the participants answered personal questions such as their gender, age, and income level, and they were also asked to provide information on issues regarding the family members such as the education level of their mother and father, number of siblings, whether their mother and father were alive

and/or whether they were their birth mother and father, and the psychological and physical disorders within the family.

2.2.2. Retrospective Family Unpredictability Scale (Retro-FUS)

The scale that was developed by Ross and McDuff (2008) is used to evaluate the level of retrospective family unpredictability through self-report. Each item is scored with a 5-point Likert scale (1: not at all, 5: extremely). The scale consists of 28 items. It has 6 subscales, namely Financial Unpredictabilities, Meals, Mother Nurturance, Father Nurturance, Mother Discipline, and Father Discipline. The higher scores in the scale indicate that the unpredictability level in a given family is higher. Cronbach's alpha values for the subscales of the scale are between .71 and .85. The Cronbach's alpha that is calculated for all the items is .87 (Ross & McDuff, 2008). The Turkish adaptation study of this scale could be found under the Findings section.

2.2.3. Symptom Check List (SCL-90-R)

This inventory for identifying the psychopathologic symptoms of an individual was developed by Derogatis (as cited in Dağ, 1991). It contains a total of 90 items. The Check List questions the symptoms of Somatization, Obsessive-Compulsiveness, Interpersonal Sensitivity, Depression, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic Anxiety, Paranoid Thinking, Psychotism, and psychological disorders that are mentioned in the additional items. It consists of 10 subscales. It is measured through 5-point Likert scale, which could be scored from 0-4. Individuals evaluate themselves by considering their last 15 days. The Turkish adaptation study of the original scale was carried out by Dağ (1991). The Cronbach's alpha value of the scale has been found to be .97. Test-retest reliability for the subscales after 23 days ranges from 65 to 87. The scale is suitable for use in the Turkish sample.

2.3. Procedure

The required ethical permissions for the study were taken from Hacettepe University's Ethics Commission. The data collection process took place in Hacettepe University's Beytepe Campus. The participants were respectively provided with the scale sets of Demographic Information Form, Retrospective Family Unpredictability Scale, and Symptom Check List. Before the participants filled up the forms, they were informed that the study was based on voluntary participation. Individuals who volunteered to participate in the study provided their signed consent through Informed Consent Form. The scales were collectively distributed to the participants in a classroom environment.

2.4. Data Analysis

Cronbach's alpha coefficient and split-half test reliability have been calculated so as to determine the Retrospective Family Unpredictability Scale's internal consistency level. The evaluation of psychological state of well-being, which is obtained from SCL-90-R, has been used as an external criterion. The correlation between the subscales of the scale and the subscales of SCL-90-R has been examined. The factor structure of the scale has been studied by means of exploratory factor analysis. Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) has been carried out to examine the differences that emerge among the subscales of Retro-FUS due to gender and socioeconomic level.

3. RESULTS

The required permissions for the Turkish adaptation of the scale were taken from the developer of the Retrospective Family Unpredictability Scale, Lisa Thomson Ross. After the permissions were received, the items in the scale were translated into Turkish from English by researchers and competent academics. The translated version of the scale was given to academics working in the English Language Department and they were asked to evaluate it. The evaluators identified the items that they deemed appropriate and inappropriate in terms of their translations, and they wrote down their own suggestions for the inappropriate items. The required revisions were made by considering the feedback, and the scale was finalized. Back-translation of the scale was made by a competent translator. The original English version of the scale was compared with the back-translated English version, and no significant difference was observed between them. In this way, the scale was included in the study. In the following sections, the analysis results for the structure validity of Retro-FUS, its psychometric properties, and its criterion-related validity have been provided.

3.1. Findings with Regard to the Structure Validity of Retro-FUS

An exploratory factor analysis has been performed so as to evaluate the structure validity of Retro-FUS. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's tests have been carried out to decide whether the scale was appropriate for factor analysis. The KMO value (.76) and the results of Barttlett's test (χ^2 = 3636.91, *df* = 378, $p < .001$) have shown that the data was appropriate for principal component analysis. The method of oblimin rotation was used in the factor analysis and five factors whose eigenvalue was above 1.00 were obtained. It has been observed that the factor structure that was obtained within the scope of this study is, to a large extent, consistent with the factor structure of the original scale. The only noteworthy difference is the fact that the items found in two different subscales in the original version of the scale, namely mother discipline and father discipline are subsumed under the subscale of 'discipline' in the factor analysis within the scope of this study. However, it was decided that the items belonging to mother and father discipline would be kept in two different subscales with the aim of rendering the studies conducted in Turkish comparable with the international studies that were conducted by using the scale. The factor analysis of the scale is presented in Table 1.

3.2. The Psychometric Properties of Retro-FUS

Within the present sample, the correlations among the average scores, standard deviations, internal consistency coefficients, half-test reliability coefficients, and split-half coefficients that have been calculated for the subscales in the original version of the scale are presented in the Table 2.

A multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) has been performed in order to evaluate the differences based on gender and socioeconomic level in Retro-FUS. Gender has been taken as a two-level (women x men) independent variable and socioeconomic level has been taken as a three-level (low x middle x high) independent variable while the six subscales of Retro-FUS (money, meals, mother nurturance, father nurturance, mother discipline, father discipline) have been taken as dependent variable. In accordance with this, it has been found out that the principal effect of socioeconomic level (Wilks' λ= 0.85, $F_{(12,546)}$= 3.964, $p < .001$, η^2= .08) is significant, and the principal effect of gender and the combined effect of gender and socioeconomic level are not significant ($p > .05$). The average and standard deviation values of the participants' scores for Retro-FUS subscales in reference to gender and socioeconomic level are presented in Table 3.

The results of the variance analysis, which was carried out to identify the subscales of family unpredictability for which the socioeconomic level had a significant effect, demonstrate that it was significant for Money ($F_{(2, 278)}$= 12.523, $p < .001$, η^2 = .08) and Mother Nurturance ($F_{(2, 278)}$= 4.546, $p < .05$, η^2 = .03). According to this, the financial unpredictability (M =1.47, SD=0.51) experienced in high socioeconomic level is lower than the unpredictability experienced in middle socioeconomic level (M=1.79, SD=0.69). The financial unpredictability experienced in middle socioeconomic level (M=1.79, SD=0.69) is lower than the unpredictability experienced in low socioeconomic level (M=1.99, SD=0.71). Besides, the unpredictability for the mother nurturance experienced by middle socioeconomic level (M=2.11, SD=0.82) is lower than the level of unpredictability experienced by the high socioeconomic level group (M=2.23, SD=0.79). The unpredictability regarding the mother nurturance experienced by high socioeconomic level group is lower than the level of unpredictability experienced by the low socioeconomic level group (M=2.43, SD=-.77).

3.3. The Criterion-Related Validity of Retro-FUS: The Relationship between Family Unpredictability and Psychological Well-Being

The correlation coefficients among SCL-90-R subscales were calculated to evaluate the criterion-related validity of Retrospective Family Unpredictability Scale. The findings of the analysis are presented in Table 4.

The most important finding that the analysis has revealed is the fact that the confusion and uncertainty emerging both in maternal and paternal disciplinary practices present positive, significant, and relatively strong relations with all sorts of psychological symptoms. This finding could be interpreted as representing a possibility that the uncertainty regarding disciplinary practices of either parent increases all sorts of psychological symptoms. Another subscale of unpredictability that has been identified to be positively related with the increase of all sorts of psychological symptoms is financial unpredictability. According to this, the likelihood of experiencing a good many psychological symptoms in adulthood due to the financial confusion experienced during childhood increases even though this likelihood is greater for disciplinary practices. It has been found out that the unpredictability of family meals and unpredictability regarding the mother nurturance have a positive, significant relationship with the various subscales of SCL-90-R. On the

other hand, it has been found out that the unpredictability regarding the father nurturance is not significantly related with any of the subscales. When the correlation analysis results are considered in their entirety, family unpredictability has been found to be connected with many psychological symptoms. On the basis of these results, it could be stated that the findings of this study are consistent with the literature.

4. DISCUSSION

Even though the concept of family unpredictability is a widely researched issue in international literature, there is no study on this subject that has been conducted in Turkey. Within the scope of this study, the process of adapting the Retrospective Family Unpredictability Scale, which is used to measure the familial unpredictability level in the environment people grow up, into Turkish and its validity and reliability study have been carried out.

As a result of the exploratory factor analysis, it was observed that the factor structure of the Turkish version of the scale was similar to the original factor structure. The only difference between the original version of the scale and its Turkish version is that the separate discipline subscales for the mother and father have been subsumed under a single discipline subscale in the Turkish version. It has been decided that the original factor structure of the scale should be kept so as to compare the studies that will be conducted in Turkey by using Retro-FUS with the international studies. The Cronbach's alpha values for the scale and subscales are between .65-.88. The fact that the Cronbach's alpha value is between .60-.80 demonstrates the reliability of the scale and the fact that it is higher than .80 shows that it has a high reliability (Cortina, 1993). In light of this finding, it could be said that the scale is suitable for use in terms of its reliability. When all the values are taken into consideration, it could be stated that the scale's internal consistency and half-test reliability are sufficient and it is appropriate for use in Turkish sample.

When the literature is examined, it is observed that the concept of family unpredictability is affected by the variables of gender and socioeconomic level. A two-way multivariate MANOVA analysis has been carried out in order to examine the differences related to gender and socioeconomic level in Turkish sample. In terms of the level of family unpredictability that they were exposed to, no difference was detected between women and men in a sample of university students. Unpredictability is an attribute of a familial climate rather than an attitude toward a child. Therefore, the effect of subjects' characteristics such as gender, which belong to the child, on the level of family unpredictability is expected to be quite low. On the other hand, it compels one's attention that the socioeconomic level could be an important variable in terms of unpredictability scores. The findings reveal that the effect of socioeconomic level comes up in the subscale of financial unpredictability. The analyses have shown that the level of unpredictability increases to the extent that the socioeconomic level decreases. This observation is an expected result.

The literature points to the fact that the chaotic patterns (unpredictability) could be related to many psychological problems or symptoms (Asbury et al., 2005; Carlton et al., 2006; Craddock, 2001; Ross & Hill, 2000). Therefore, when the hypotheses of this study were formed, it was expected that the scores received from the clusters of symptoms that were included in SCL-90-R would have positive, significant relations with the scores of familial unpredictability's subscales. The results of the analysis seem to confirm this expectation. Accordingly, it was observed that the subscales of Retro-FUS increased the likelihood of different psychological symptoms and give damage to one's general psychological well-being, which are consistent with the literature. It is quite a striking finding that the inconsistencies and confusion within the disciplinary practices belonging to both mother and father demonstrate the strongest relations with the psychological symptoms. When the contents of the items are examined, it could be seen that the inconsistency regarding the disciplinary practices has two fundamental characteristics: The first characteristic is that the interference by a parent aims the expression of the parent's anger rather than the change of the child's problematic behavior (i.e. *Sometimes my mom/my dad yelled at me without thinking about what she was saying.*). The second characteristic points to the fact that the circumstances under which this reaction occurs cannot be predicted (i.e. *How my mom/dad acted in a specific situation depended on her/his mood.)*. Being exposed to such an approach in a consistent manner will make it difficult for the individual to form a mental representation with regard to the disciplinary practices especially within the family. It could be foreseen that this situation will decrease the likelihood of predicting the consequences of one's own behaviors while increasing his/her anxiety. One of the consequences that could be expected in such a situation is that the individual may focus on his/her behaviors to an extreme degree and revise them repeatedly. It could be actually observed that it is the Obsessive Compulsive symptoms that both the maternal and paternal inconsistent disciplinary practices demonstrate the closest relation simultaneously. The

other feelings that the unpredictability in discipline could lead to are helplessness, concern, mistrustfulness, and anger especially in interpersonal domain. It could indeed be seen that this sort of uncertainty causes an increase in all symptom clusters. It is thought that studying the chaotic situation in the disciplinary practices in relation to 'learned helplessness' will prove useful in the future studies.

It also seems quite possible that the financial insecurities within the family during childhood have a negative effect on the individual. It is indeed observed that after the discipline subscale(s), it is the dimension of financial confusion that harbors many significant relations with psychological problems even though in a relatively weaker manner. This subscale mainly emphasizes the unpredictability of the economic difficulties that a family may encounter (i.e., *My parents were never sure how we would pay our bills from month to month.)*. It could be thought that the effects of this type of ongoing financial threats upon the child are shaped through mediating factors such as 'how the economic conditions of the other families are perceived' or 'how the parents deal with these sort of financial stressors.' Therefore, the financial aspect of unpredictability should be studied by considering different socioeconomic groups and mediating effects.

Meals are the routines that present the family members with the chance of coming together and share their time for at least once or twice during a day. The subscale of meal within Retro-FUS points to the irregularity of family members' participation to this routine or the irregularity of the timing of this routine rather than the complete abandonment of it (i.e. *Monday through Friday, the same people sat down and ate dinner together*.). It is probable that the disruption of this routine has negative effects on the intrafamilial communication. The results of this study illustrate that the disruption of the eating routine could emerge in a weak relationship with obsessions, somatic complaints or awkward ways of thinking. In our modern urban societies, mobility is very much on the rise and family members' timetables are becoming increasingly incompatible with each other, so keeping to eating routines is getting more and more difficult. The perception of this disruption of the eating routine by the child as something that all of his/her peers experience will presumably eliminate the negative effects of this unpredictability. Therefore, the disruption of the eating routine is considered to be loosely related with fewer symptoms.

It has been found out that the unpredictability of the mother nurturance is the subscale that has the weakest relation with the psychological symptoms. The unpredictability of the father nurturance has been found to bear no relationship with any of the subscales. In theory, children who experience uncertainty in terms of emotional closeness are expected to exhibit psychological problems in the future. Therefore, the results for the nurturance subscales could be considered unexpected in this regard. The most important reason for this is the difficulty of distinguishing between the emotional availability of parents and the emotional predictability. For example, the item '*I could count on my mom to get me where I needed to be.'* could be perceived as the mother's psychological existence and availability rather than her emotional predictability. Hence the results for the subscale of nurturance in terms of unpredictability are considered to follow different relationship patterns.

Within the scope of this study, it has been found out that only certain subscales of family unpredictability are affected by gender and socioeconomic level, and the family unpredictability is generally a characteristic of the family environment. The study has shown that family unpredictability is a concept that threatens the psychological well-being of every segment of the society. The continuance of family unpredictability studies is of great importance for identifying the variables within the family environment that threaten the psychological well-being in adulthood and developing intervention programs aimed to eliminate them.

The most significant limitation of this study is its sample. Its sample consists of university students and it is non-clinical. Therefore, no matter how much familial unpredictability the participants were exposed to, they were able to preserve their functioning to a great extent and entered into a university. It means that the destructive effects of familial unpredictability that we encounter in these individuals could be different from the rest of the society. Hence, evaluation of data gathered from various sections of the society in the future studies could contribute to this literature. Besides, the evaluation of the familial unpredictability levels that the individuals belonging to different diagnostic groups experienced in the past will prove useful.

Table 1. The Factor Analysis Results of Retro-FUS and Psychometric Properties of Subscales

	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
Item Number	**FNUR**	**DIS**	**MONEY**	**MNUR**	**MEALS**
Item 14	.83	-	-	-	-
Item 23	.82	-	-	-	-
Item 5	.73	-	-	-	-
Item 19	.67	-	-	-	-
Item 2	.64	-	-	-	-
Item 9	.55	-	-	-	-
Item 21	-	.74	-	-	-
Item 11	-	.74	-	-	-
Item 20	-	.73	-	-	-
Item 10	-	.63	-	-	-
Item 26	-	.62	-	-	-
Item 25	-	.59	-	-	-
Item 16	-	.54	-	-	-
Item 15	-	.52	-	-	-
Item 6	-	-	.58	-	-
Item 12	-	-	.50	-	-
Item 28	-	-	.48	-	-
Item 8	-	-	-	.78	-
Item 22	-	-	-	.71	-
Item 13	-	-	-	.70	-
Item 18	-	-	-	.68	-
Item 4	-	-	-	.66	-
Item 1	-	-	-	.45	-
Item 3	-	-	-	-	.79
Item 7	-	-	-	-	.76
Item 17	-	-	-	-	.69
Item 24	-	-	-	-	.58
Item 27	-	-	-	-	.28
Explained Variance	24.06%	10.47%	8.44%	7.58%	4.67%
Cronbach Alpha	.86	.83	.67	.81	.69

FNUR: Father Nurturance, DIS: Discipline, MNUR: Mother Nurturance

Table 2. Psychometric Properties of Retro-FUS

	Mean	**SD**	**Cronbach Alpha**	**Spearman-Brown**	**Split-Half Correlation**
Mother Nurturance	2.26	0.80	.82	.74	.59
Father Nurturance	2.97	0.86	.86	.84	.72
Mother Discipline	2.36	0.83	.80	.81	.68
Father Discipline	2.48	0.85	.78	.79	.65
Money	1.80	0.69	.69	.67	.48
Meals	2.05	0.67	.65	.66	.49
Whole Scale	2.37	0.52	.88	.66	.49

SD: Standard Deviation

Table 3. Mean and Standard Deviation Values of Retro-FUS Subscale Scores According to Gender and Socioeconomic Status

		MONEY		**MEALS**		**MNUR**		**FNUR**		**MDIS**		**FDIS**	
		M	**SD**	**M**	**SD**	**M**	**SD**	**M**	**SD**	**M**	**SD**	**M**	**SD**
L.SES	**W**	1.84	0.52	2.00	0.61	2.37	0.68	3.06	0.78	2.37	0.82	2.45	0.91
	Men	2.14	0.84	2.03	0.66	2.49	0.84	3.13	0.86	2.56	0.77	2.66	0.71
M.SES	**W**	1.71	0.72	1.96	0.67	1.94	0.73	2.80	0.87	2.21	0.84	2.34	0.90
	Men	1.87	0.66	2.16	0.73	2.29	0.86	3.00	0.84	2.42	0.85	2.60	0.88
H.SES	**W**	1.38	0.43	2.19	0.76	2.19	0.73	2.93	0.90	2.27	0.93	2.47	0.85
	Men	1.56	0.58	2.04	0.54	2.27	0.86	2.78	0.91	2.24	0.82	2.27	0.79
Whole Group	**W**	1.69	0.61	2.03	0.67	2.16	0.73	2.93	0.85	2.28	0.85	2.41	0.89
	Men	1.91	0.75	2.08	0.66	2.37	0.86	3.00	0.87	2.44	0.82	2.55	0.80
	L.SES	1.99	0.71	2.01	0.63	2.43	0.76	3.10	0.82	2.46	0.80	2.55	0.82
	M.SES	1.79	0.69	2.06	0.71	2.11	0.82	2.90	0.85	2.31	0.85	2.46	0.89
	H.SES	1.47	0.51	2.12	0.66	2.23	0.79	2.85	0.90	2.25	0.87	2.37	0.82

W: Women, M: Mean, SD: Standard Deviation, MNUR: Mother Nurturance, FNUR: Father Nurturance, MDIS: Mother Discipline, FDIS: Father Discipline, SES: Socioeconomic Status, L.SES: Low Socioeconomic Status, M.SES: Medium Socioeconomic Status, H.SES: High Socioeconomic Status

Table 4. Correlation Coefficients between Retro-FUS Subscales and SCL-90-R Subscales

	Meals	Money	MNUR	FNUR	MDIS	FDIS	Retro-FUS
Somatization	.16**	.21**	.07	.06	.27**	.28**	.24**
Obsessive Compulsive	.13*	.17**	.08	.08	.31**	.31**	.25**
Interpersonal Sensitivity	.07	.13*	.05	.08	.27**	.32**	.22**
Depression	.10	.11	.11	.10	.27**	.25**	.23**
Anxiety	.11	.17**	.11	.08	.23**	.31**	.24**
Hostility	.12*	.20**	.16**	.11	.29**	.26**	.27**
Phobic Anxiety	.08	.14*	.01	-.01	.13*	.16**	.11
Paranoid Ideation	.07	.14*	.11	.08	.24**	.27**	.22**
Psychoticism	.14*	.20**	.12*	.07	.27**	.30**	.26**
Additional Items	.11	.19**	.12*	.06	.26**	.32**	.25**
SCL-90-R	.13*	.19**	.11	.08	.30**	.33**	.27**

MNUR: Mother Nurturance, FNUR: Father Nurturance, MDIS: Mother Discipline, FDIS: Father Discipline
*$p < .05$, **$p < .01$

REFERENCES

Asbury, K., Wachs, T. D., & Plomin, R. (2005). Environmental moderators of genetic influence on verbal and nonverbal abilities in early childhood. *Intelligence, 33*, 643-661. doi.org/10.1016/j.intell.2005.03.008

Brestan, E. V., & Eyberg, S. M. (1998). Effective psychosocial treatments of conduct-disordered children and adolescents: 29 years, 82 studies, and 5,272 kids. *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology, 27*, 180-189. doi.org/10.1207/s15374424jccp2702_5

Carlton, B. S., Goebert, D. A., Miyamoto, R. H., Andrade, N. N., Hishinuma, E. S., Makini, G. … Nishimura, S. T. (2006). Resilience, family adversity and well-being among Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian adolescents. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 52*, 291-308. doi.org/10.1177/0020764006065136

Coldwell, J., Pike, A., & Dunn, J. (2006). Household chaos–links with parenting and child behaviour. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 47*, 1116-1122. doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2006.01655.x

Cortina, J. M. (1993). What is coefficient alpha? An examination of theory and applications. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 78*, 98–104. https://www.psycholosphere.com/what%20is%20coefficient%20alpha%20by%20Cortina.pdf

Craddock, A. E. (2001). Family system and family functioning: Circumplex model and FACES IV. *Journal of Family Studies, 7*, 29-39. doi.org/10.5172/jfs.7.1.29

Dağ, I. (1991). Belirti Tarama Listesi'nin (SCL-90-R) üniversite öğrencileri için güvenirliği ve geçerliği. *Türk Psikiyatri Dergisi, 2*, 5-12. http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1997-86097-001

Deater-Deckard, K., & Dodge, K. A. (1997). Externalizing behavior problems and discipline revisited: Nonlinear effects and variation by culture, context, and gender. *Psychological Inquiry, 8*, 161–175. doi.org/10.1207/s15327965pli0803_1

Deater-Deckard, K., Mullineaux, P. Y., Beekman, C., Petrill, S. A., Schatschneider, C., & Thompson, L. A. (2009). Conduct problems, IQ, and household chaos: A longitudinal multi-informant study. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 50*, 1301-1308. doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2009.02108.x

Dielman, T. E., Butchart, A. T., & Shope, J. T. (1993). Structural equation model tests of patterns of family interaction, peer alcohol use, and intrapersonal predictors of adolescent alcohol use and misuse. *Journal of Drug Education, 23*, 273-316. doi.org/10.2190/8YXM-K9GB-B8FD-82NQ

Dumas, J. E., Nissley, J., Nordstrom, A., Smith, E. P., Prinz, R. J., & Levine, D. W. (2005). Home chaos: Sociodemographic, parenting, interactional, and child correlates. *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 34*, 93-104. doi.org/10.1207/s15374424jccp3401_9

Gallimore, R., Bernheimer, L. P., & Weisner, T. S. (1999). Family life is more than managing crisis: Broadening the agenda of research on families adapting to childhood disability. Gallimore, R., Bernheimer, L. P., MacMillan, D. L., Speece, D. L. ve Vaughn, S., (Ed.), *Developmental perspectives on children with high-incidence disabilities* (s. 55-80). LEA Press, Mahwah, N.J.

Hanscombe, K. B., Haworth, C. M. A., Davis, O. S. P., Jaffee, S. R., & Plomin, R. (2010). The nature (and nurture) of children's perceptions of family chaos. *Learning and Individual Differences, 20,* 549–553. doi.org/10.1016/j.lindif.2010.06.005

Hart, S. A., Petrill, S. A., Deckard, K. D., & Thompson, L. A. (2007). SES and CHAOS as environmental mediators of cognitive ability: A longitudinal genetic analysis. *Intelligence, 35,* 233-242. doi.org/10.1016/j.intell.2006.08.004

Hill, E. M., Jenkins, J., & Farmer, L. (2008). Family unpredictability, future discounting, and risk taking. *The Journal of Socio-Economics, 37,* 1381-1396. doi.org/10.1016/j.socec.2006.12.081

Hill, E. M., Ross, L. T., & Low, B. S. (1997). The role of future unpredictability in human risk-taking. *Human Nature, 8,* 287-325. doi.org/10.1007/BF02913037

Hoffman, M. A., Ushpiz, V., & Levy-Shiff, R. (1988). Social support and self-esteem in adolescence. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 17,* 307-316. doi.org/10.1007/BF01537672

Larson, R. W. (1983). Adolescents' daily experience with family and friends: Contrasting opportunity systems. *Journal of Marriage and the Family, 45,* 739-750. DOI: 10.2307/351787

McCord, W., McCord, J., & Howard, A. (1961). Familial correlates of aggression in nondelinquent male children. *The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 62,* 79-93. dx.doi.org/10.1037/h0045211

McLoyd, V. C. (1998). Socioeconomic disadvantage and child development. *American Psychologist, 53,* 185–204. doi.org/10.1037/0003-066x.53.2.185

Murray, L., Woolgar, M., Briers, S., & Hipwell, A. (1999). Children's social representations in dolls' house play and theory of mind tasks, and their relation to family adversity and child disturbance. *Social Development, 83,* 179-200. doi.org/10.1111/1467-9507.00090

Obradović, J., Bush, N. R., Stamperdahl, J., Adler, N. E., & Boyce, W. T. (2010). Biological sensitivity to context: The interactive effects of stress reactivity and family adversity on socioemotional behavior and school readiness. *Child Development, 81,* 270-289. doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8624.2009.01394.x

Patterson, G. R., DeBaryshe, B. D., & Ramsey, E. (1989). A developmental perspective on antisocial behavior. *American Psychologist, 44,* 263-271. http://www.psy.cmu.edu/~siegler/35patterson90.pdf

Petrill, S. A., Pike, A., Price, T., & Plomin, R. (2004). Chaos in the home and socioeconomic status are associated with cognitive development in early childhood: Environmental mediators identified in a genetic design. *Intelligence, 32,* 445-460. doi.org/10.1016/j.intell.2004.06.010

Ross, L. T., & Hill, E. M. (2000). The family unpredictability scale: Reliability and validity. *Journal of Marriage and the Family, 62,* 549-562. doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2000.00549.x

Ross, L. T., & McDuff, J. A. (2008). The retrospective family unpredictability scale: Reliability and validity. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 17,* 13-27. doi.org/10.1007/s10826-007-9138-1

Ross, L. T., & Wynne, S. (2010). Parental depression and divorce and adult children's well being: The role of family unpredictability. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 19,* 757-761. doi.org/10.1007/s10826-010-9366-7

Ryan, R. M., & Lynch, J. H. (1989). Emotional autonomy versus detachment: Revisiting the vicissitudes of adolescence and young adult-hood. *Child Development, 60,* 340-356. DOI: 10.2307/1130981

Scalf-McIver, L., & Thompson, J. K. (1989). Family correlates of bulimic characteristics in college females. *Journal of Clinical Psychology, 45,* 467-472. doi.org/10.1002/1097-4679(198905)45:3<467::AID-JCLP2270450319>3.0.CO;2-0

Weisner, T. S., Matheson, C., Coots, J., & Bernheimer, L. P. (2005). Sustainability of daily routines as a family outcome. *Learning in cultural context* (s. 41-73). New York: Kluwer/Plenum.