

Dhaka stress scale-adolescent: A scale for assessing psychosocial stressors among adolescents

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Article Info

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Abstract

This study was aimed to produce a culturally validated scale to determine the presence of stressful life events among adolescents in Bangladesh, and formulate the relative life change units for each event. The study used qualitative research, including a focus group and questionnaire, and quantitative analysis in the validation process. Researchers first developed a provisional stress scale that was translated in Bangla through a translation exercise. Using an open-ended question along with this provisional scale on a school sample of 449 (228 rated on imagination and 221 on actual experience) adolescents, researchers developed Dhaka stress scale-adolescent with 56 items and predictive interpretation of the overall score was made. Content validity was found excellent as item level content validity index was around 1 and the scale level validity index was 0.93. The correlation coefficient was 0.72 between this scale and adolescent life events stress scale. For reliability, Cronbach's alpha values were ranged from 0.83 to 0.97. The scale is simple to administer to assess stress in adolescents and usable in both clinical and research settings.

Introduction

Adolescence is often associated with profound changes in multiple contexts concurrently give rise to an increased load of potential stressors.¹⁻² The implication of stress for children and adolescents can be far-reaching, depending on its level, persistency and vulnerability in term of developmental factors and low resiliency.

The relation of stressful life events with wide range of symptoms and disorders has been well documented in adults.³⁻¹⁰ Studies of this relation in children and adolescents have also demonstrated that stressors can cause negative physical, mental and cognitive outcomes for them.¹¹ Stressors are associated with later development of internalizing as well as externalizing problems,^{12,13} anxiety, depression, psychosis, impaired memory and language skills,¹⁴⁻¹⁶ stress related problems,¹⁷⁻¹⁹ and more psychiatric problems overall. Stressors also cause weakened immune system, diverse physical disorders like psychosomatic disorders, heart disease, obesity diabetes, and asthma.²⁰⁻²¹ In considering this relationship researchers identified several vulnerability factors, such as genetic predisposition, difficult temperament, tendency to blame negative events on themselves, social, economic and environmental factors.²²⁻²⁴

In Bangladesh, significantly higher rate of stressors both in frequency and severity was found

in adolescents with self-harm,²⁵ somatoform disorders,^{26,27} school refusal,²⁸ conversion disorder,²⁹⁻³¹ anxiety and stress related disorders,³² internalizing and externalizing problems,³³ juvenile idiopathic arthritis and chronic physical disorders.³⁴ In these studies, assessments of stressful life events were carried out using relevant section of DSM-III-R, ICD-10, Social Readjustment Rating Scale (SRRS)³⁵ and other foreign tools.³⁶

Studies have attempted to evaluate the cultural validity of stressful life events scales among adolescents or children.³⁷⁻⁴² Several authors have attempted to use the SRRS and its technique,^{43,45} and to validate this scale culturally.⁴⁶ Other studies have used focus groups and surveys.⁴⁷ Perhaps the most relevant attempts of SRRS cultural validation for adolescent stress assessment are Life Event Record⁴⁸ and Adolescent Life Events Stress Scale.⁴⁹ These scales were found unsuitable in the context of Bangladesh as experienced and judged by the researchers and thereby could not assess stress more perfectly.²⁵⁻³⁴ With the same reasons, researchers of the present study initially developed a new scale named Dhaka stress scale- Adults (DSS-A) to measure stressful life events among adults in Bangladesh.⁵⁰ This research was conducted as a continuum of fulfilling the same requirement for adolescents in Bangladesh. The objectives of the study were to produce a new culturally validated stress scale for assess-

ing stressful life events in Bangladeshi adolescents and to estimate the mean stress score for each stressor experienced by adolescent population in the past year.

Materials and Methods

Design

This mixed methodological i.e. qualitative and quantitative type of study was conducted from July 2016 to June 2017. For development and cultural validation of an adolescent stressful life event scale with life change units, the study was broken down into a two-phase process. Phase one was cultural validation that all the stressful life events on the scale, potentially stressful to the population to be surveyed and no culturally relevant life events had been excluded. Phase two was validation of the mean stress scores in terms of life change units for each event on the scale. As there was no clearly defined gold standard to validate each event, a multi-step validation for each phase was utilized in this research with mixed methodology for each phase.

Scale formulation

Initial stress items of Dhaka stress scale-Adolescent (DSS-Ad) were selected from the life event recorder, ⁴⁸ Adolescent life events stress scale-ALES, ⁴⁹ all the relevant research on psychosocial stressors in Bangladesh and extensive clinical experiences of researchers to construct a culturally relevant primary list of stressful life events.

Focus group discussion

A focus group was formed involving 10 mixed mental health professionals (five women and five men) familiar with working on those with mental distress and life stressors among adolescents. They were of different professional backgrounds and experiences: five psychiatrists, three clinical psychologists and two psychologists. In total five sessions of focus group discussions were held in July and August, 2016. Each session was for 90 min. It was an adequate length for a group of ten professionals to provide saturation for the research topic. The group was moderated by the primary investigator, with a supplementary researcher. The group discussion was took place in English as primary language with Bangla used where appropriate. The focus group was participant lead, with the moderator ensuring that the focus remained on the primary research questions. The discussions were audio-taped that agreed by participants, and transcribed verbatim for analysis. The recordings were securely stored until transcribed and then destroyed. The transcription did not contain information that could allow individuals to be linked to specific statements. Confidentiality was strictly pre-

served. The preliminary list of stressful life events was available for the focus group to guide discussion. Through the focus group discussions, the researchers wanted to make sure that the items chosen were relevant with regard to the developmental period and also gathered information about possible stressful life events not relevant to Bangladeshi adolescents and identify additional stressful life events needed to add to generate provisional DSS-Ad.

The moderator initiated the discussion and asked the group members to give their input one by one. Moderator recited all the stressful life events included in the primary list then asked to the group members to identify the possible events not relevant to Bangladeshi adolescents. Most of the items of the provisional list were agreed by members. Some of them were discarded because the members argued that they were not culturally appropriate. The members explored some new events appropriate for Bangladeshi culture and were not in the list. In this way at the last sessions of focus group discussion, data were transcribed and researchers got some culturally relevant stressors which added and some stressors were discarded from the primary list. Following stressors were discarded as it had been agreed that these were either not relevant to adolescents in Bangladesh or incorporated and merged into other suitable stressor items. From LER, discarded items were: increase in number of arguments with parents, decrease in number of arguments with parents, beginning another school year, suspension from school, fathering of unwanted pregnancy, pregnancy of unwed sister, discovery of being adopted child, not making an extracurricular activity, beginning to date, change of parents' financial status, accepted at college of choice, being a senior in high school, and addition of third adult to family. From ALESS, discarded items were: change in eating habits, change in social activities, change in sleeping habits, change in living conditions, change in health of family member, death of pet, change in financial status of parents, serious argument with teacher, and marriage of an emotionally closed sibling. Following stressors were added as it was agreed that these were relevant to adolescents in Bangladesh: sexual harassment, excessive parental pressure for academic performance, increase in number of arguments with parents, harsh behavior of teacher, downgrading financial status of parents, dropped out from study, lack of boy/girl friend, excessive abuse of internet or mobile, lack of recreational facilities, failure to get admission in a school or college of choice, and change in personal habit (sleeping, eating etc.), Culturally relevant stressful life events for adolescents generated by the focus group discussion contributed a lot to the development of a culturally validated screening tool and thus 56 itemed provisional DSS-Ad was prepared.

Translation exercise

Provisional DSS-Ad then translated and back translated to Bangla and English by four psychiatrists and psychologists having competency on both Bangla and English and four language experts according to the guideline proposed by Beaton et al. (2006).⁵¹ After random ranking of items, this provisional Bangla version of DSS-Ad with 56 items was pretested to resolve discrepancies and applied for data collection.

Data acquisition

This part of the study was conducted in a school of Dhaka city. The school was located in a moderately prosperous urban residential area where most families were of mainly middle and partly low and high socioeconomic status and almost all adolescents of targeted age group attended school. Both boys and girls were available for recruitment as it was co-educational school and had up to Grade-12 educational facilities. It was chosen after informal local consultation at least as one of the representative schools of that area. Students between 12-18 years of either sex were recruited through class register by simple random technique. Socio-demographic data of the subjects were collected by using a structured questionnaire. A total of 449 students, consisting of both boys (n=199 and girls (n=250) of different socio-demographic strata were enrolled. Of the sample, 228 subjects were asked to rate the imaginary stress that they have experienced each event of provisional DSS-Ad though they had not really experienced that item in a Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5 where 1 represented not at all stress, 2, 3, 4 and 5 represented a little stress, a mild amount of stress, a moderate amount of stress and a great deal of stress respectively. Another 221 subjects were asked to rate only those events of provisional DSS-Ad which they had actually experienced in the last year in the same way. In the original version of the scale, mean stress scores were presented after multiplying of these range of severities with 20. Every subject was requested to add additional events in the blank space which were not in the scale. Several responses received from both imagined and experienced groups. These were considered and evaluated carefully and were discarded as the items were either included in one of the items already existing in the provisional DSS-Ad or were chronic/ongoing in nature or were description of a state or too vague to be included. According to statistical loading, mean score of 25 or above was considered as cut-off to include a stressful life event as an item of this scale.

Scale validation

The two principle psychometric properties namely reliability and validity for this scale were measured. A 6-membered expert committee (psychiatrists having competency on both Bangla and English)

reviewed the DSS-Ad. They provided their valuable opinion about the face validity. Content validity was assessed by the item-level content validity index (I-CVI) and the scale-level content validity index (S-CVI). Content validity indices were assessed by three psychiatrists. Each expert rated each item either 1 (not relevant), 2 (somewhat relevant), 3 (quite relevant) or 4 (highly relevant). Then, for each item, the I-CVI was computed as the number of experts giving a rating of either 3 or 4 (thus dichotomizing the ordinal scale into relevant and not relevant), divided by the total number of experts. The S-CVI was measured by averaging calculation method (S-CVI/Ave), i.e. by the average of the I-CVIs for all items on the scale. The scale was judged to have good content validity if the I-CVI = 1 for each item and the S-CVI/Ave \leq 0.9, as recommended by Polit and Beck (2006).⁵² Internal consistency was assessed by Cronbach's alpha.⁵³ Instrument that are used clinically should have coefficient alpha of 0.80 or higher often closer to 0.90. Cronbach's alpha should lie between 0 and 1. Values are usually expected to be above 0.7 and below 0.9. Alpha below 0.7 broadly indicates poor internal consistency and above 0.9 suggests that the items are very similar and perhaps fewer items could be used to obtain the same overall information.⁵⁴

Interpretation

For the DSS-Ad, general guideline of the interpretation of score was made to assess the individuals with the level of stress. According to the total score on 3-point scale - mild, moderate and severe levels were categorized. As follows: score 150 or less suggesting mild level of stress, score 151 to 300 suggesting moderate level of stress and score 301 or more suggesting severe level of stress.

Data analysis

Data analysis was performed by statistical package for social science (SPSS), version-20. Statistical analysis was done using frequencies and percentages and by applying Spearman's rank correlation test, Intra-class correlation coefficient and t-test. All tests were two tailed and $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Sample characteristics

Of the sample of 449 adolescents, 199 were boys and 250 were girls and boy: girl ratio was 1:1.3. Their age ranged from 10 to 18 years with a mean of 14.2 ± 3.1 years. Most of the subjects (25.8%) were in Grade-6 followed by Grade-8 (22.7%) and lowest (2.9%) were in Grade-12 level of education. Among the subjects, 422 were from urban and 27 were from rural background (Table I). Majority of the subjects were Muslims (93%) followed by Hindus (4.9%) and

Table I

Characteristics of sample

Characteristics	n=449	Number of events in last year	Mean stress score
<i>Age (Years)</i>			
10	5		27
11	47		46
12	69		35
13	69		53
14	81		50
15	64		54
16	47		48
17	47		63
18	20		50
<i>Sex</i>			
Boy	199	2.9	40
Girl	250	3.1	56
<i>Level of education</i>			
Grade-6	116	3.1	37
Grade-7	59	2.2	46
Grade-8	102	3.5	60
Grade-9	61	3.6	48
Grade-10	48	4.1	48
Grade-11	50	3.5	67
Grade -12	13	4.2	30
<i>Desirable vs. undesirable</i>			
Desirable	18		48
Undesirable	38		51
<i>Experienced vs. imaginary</i>			
Experienced	228		17
Imaginary	221		82
<i>Controlled vs. uncontrolled</i>			
Controlled	3		48
Uncontrolled	41		48
Combined	12		53
<i>Personal vs. impersonal</i>			
Personal	33		51
Impersonal	23		47

the rest were Christians and Buddhists with 6% and 0.7% respectively. In terms of family type, 86% came from nuclear families and the rest 14% were from joint families.

Life events experienced in last year

The mean of total numbers of life events experienced by the subjects was 3.5 with a range of 2.2-4.2. Of the cases, Grade-12 subjects experienced highest

numbers of life events with a mean of 4.2. It was 4.1, 3.6 and 3.5 in the Grade-10, 9 and 8 groups respectively. This result revealed that an individual experienced an average of three and half stressful life events in a year without having any psychiatric disorder. Girls experienced slightly more life events (3.1) than boys (2.9) with a ratio of 1: 1.3.

Mean stress score by different characteristics

Mean stress scores according to different characteristics is also shown in Table I. Highest mean score was found 63 among 17-year old subjects. That was lowest among 10 years old with the mean score of 27. Mean stress score among the boys was 40 and that was higher among girls which was 56. According to the educational level, highest mean score was found among Grade-11 subjects with the mean of 67 and the lowest was among Grade-6 subjects with the mean of 37. Undesirable stressful life events were higher than desirable life events with the mean score of 51 and 48 respectively. Further, mean stress score was higher among the imaginary group which was 82 than experienced group which was 17. Mean stress score was 53 among the group with combined controlled and uncontrolled life events than the groups with either controlled or uncontrolled life events with the mean score of 48 for each. Mean stress score of personal life events was 51 which was slightly higher than impersonal events with the mean score 47.

Individual stress score

DSS-Ad contained 56 stressful life events (Table II). Bangla version was also prepared with the same contents. The items in the scale are quantified as mean stress scores. The death of a parent was perceived as most stressful life event with a mean stress score of 94 and outstanding achievement of a sibling was ranked as least stressful life event with a mean stress score of 27. The items were ranked according to decreased in severity of perceived stress. In case of same mean stress score, researchers considered the fraction of that score.

Mean stress score according to area of stressful life events

The individual events were grouped into nine types according to social area of activities. Again, these areas were ranked according to decreased in severity of perceived stress. Of the nine types, other interpersonal (number of life events was 4) ranked as most stressful area with mean stress score of 57. Educational area (number of life events was 13) was the next with mean stress score of 55. The mean stress score of others seven areas were: Familial (number of life events was 18) 50, conjugal (number of life events was 3) 50. Living circumstances (number of life events was 3) 47. Physical illness/ injury (number of life events was 3) 47, Financial

Table II

Mean ranked stress scores of each item of stressful life events

Rank No.	Stressful life events	Mean stress score	Rank No.	Stressful life events	Mean stress score
1	Death of a parent	94	29	Loss of academic year	48
2	Excessive parental pressure for academic performance	88	30	Dropped out from study	47
3	Fall in love	84	31	Downgrading financial status of the family	47
4	Increased academic workload	78	32	Having a visible congenital deformity	47
5	Lower grade in examination than expected	71	33	Unwanted pregnancy	47
6	Failed in examination	68	34	Becoming involved with drug addiction	47
7	Upcoming examination	66	35	Becoming pregnant	46
8	Divorce of parents	65	36	Mother beginning to work	46
9	Broke up with boy friend or girl friend	63	37	Extramarital relationship of parents	46
10	Excessive abuse of internet or mobile	61	38	Death of a close friend	46
11	Having step parent	61	39	Serious illness requiring hospitalization of a parent	45
12	Sexual harassment	59	40	Imprisonment or jail sentence of a parent	44
13	Failure to get admission in a school or college of choice	59	41	Harsh behavior of teacher	44
14	Parental separation	57	42	Loss of job of a parent	43
15	Death of a close family member	57	43	Lack of recreational facilities	43
16	Serious illness requiring hospitalization of self	55	44	Brother or sister leaving home	40
17	Serious illness requiring hospitalization of a sibling	54	45	Acquiring a visible deformity	40
18	Discord with parents	53	46	Increase absence of a parent from home for changing profession	35
19	Trouble with bully	52	47	Change of school	34
20	Beginning or ending of school	52	48	Outstanding personal achievement	33
21	Sex problem	50	49	Change of academic subjects or branch	33
22	Parental discord	50	50	Theft of personal belongings	31
23	Marriage	49	51	Change in personal habit (sleeping, eating etc.)	31
24	Birth of a sibling	49	52	Lack of school attendance	30
25	Discord with peer	49	53	Change in family role and responsibilities	30
26	Serious illness of a family member	48	54	Relocation of family	28
27	Lack of boy or girl friend	48	55	Minor violation of law	28
28	Discord with sibling	48	56	Outstanding achievement of a sibling	27

(number of life events was 1) 43. Legal (number of life events was 2) 36.

Severity of stress

The distribution of the subjects reveals that mild level of stress was found among 60% of the subjects. Subjects with moderate stress level were 28% and the rest 16% subjects were at severe level.

Validity and reliability

Result shows that all items had good content validity except 6 items. Scale level content validity index (S-CVI) was measured by averaging the I-CVIs of all items and the value was 0.93. Concurrent

validity was assessed between ALESS and DSS-Ad. Table III shows the correlation between these two scales. It depicts that the correlation coefficient was 0.723 which reflected very strong positive correlation between two scales. Moreover, correlation was statistically significant as p value was <0.05.

For reliability, Cronbach's alphas were calculated from various permutations of the DSS-Ad. Internal consistency for the 56 items of DSS-Ad was 0.89. DSS-Ad was explained by two-factor model. The first factor consisted of 32 items with salient loadings ($p > 0.40$). The second factor consisted of 24 items. No item had salient loading on more than

Table III

Concurrent validity-correlation of DSS-Ad and ALESS

Correlations			
		DSS-Ad	ALESS
DSS_Ad	Pearson correlation	1	0.723 ^a
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.028
	N	9	9
ALESS	Pearson correlation	0.723 ^a	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.028	
	N	9	9

^aCorrelation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table IV

Cronbach's alpha according to area of stressful life events

Area	Cronbach's alpha
Conjugal	0.84
Family	0.97
Living circumstances	0.83
Other interpersonal	0.86
Educational	0.87
Legal	0.82
Physical illness/injury	0.90
Others	0.83

one factor and there were 6 items that failed to load on either factor. Cronbach's alpha according to the area of stressors of different areas of stressors is presented in the Table IV. Cronbach's alpha of stressors was ranged from 0.83 to 0.97. All social areas were moderately to strongly correlated with each other. The term communality for a given variable can be interpreted as the proportion of variation in that variable explained by the two factors. The term communality for a given variable can be interpreted as the proportion of variation in that variable explained by the two factors. For example, communality=0.67 implies that 67% of the variation. Communality of 56 items was ranged from 0.36-0.85. Communality of 6 items was slightly below the expected level.

Discussion

Several authors have highlighted the importance of health research in South Asia,⁵⁵ citing large population numbers and health policies that are often unsupported by research. Research quantity is increasing in South Asia including Bangladesh, and there is a need to develop culturally validated research tools to support this. This study has produced a culturally appropriate scale for measuring stressful life events among adolescent population in Bangladesh for both clinical and research use that is equally applicable in Bangladeshi communities in other countries.

The DSS-Ad is designed to identify stressful life events experienced by normal adolescent population of Bangladesh in the past year and measuring the types, frequency and quantity of stressors but can be used for any time frame to life long. It has both Bangla and English versions. It is a self-reported scale applicable for either sex of 10-18 year olds. It comprises 56 items that are rated on given mean stress score and takes 15-20 min. The items are rated on given mean stress score on the left of each event. If the adolescent experienced that event in the past year, is written that number on the blank space to the right. If any event happened more than

once, is multiplied for each occurrence. The simple sum of all items rating constitutes the total score. On the basis of the other valid stress scales and research reports, researchers have extrapolated the general guidelines of interpretations of the overall scores of DSS-Ad. Thus it can screen the potential risk population. However, this interpretation is not absolute because of the large differences in individual's ability to cope and particular reaction to stress, and because of the lack criterion referred validity tasted on large healthy as well as sick adolescent population. Therefore, the interpretation should be considered as probable and approximate.

In the present study, 56 stressful life events of diverse nature were included as items of DSS-Ad. Higher ranking top 10 stressful life events in descending order were: Death of a parent, excessive parental pressure for academic performance, fall in love, increased academic workload, lower grade in examination than expected, failed in examination, upcoming examination, divorce of parents, broke up with boy friend or girl friend, excessive abuse of internet or mobile. These stressful life events are of academic, familial and interpersonal in nature. Education, and family and interpersonal relationship were found higher among normative as well as sick young population are the prime concerned areas because life events related two these areas were reported to have higher causal relationship with psychiatric as well as other medical disorders among adolescents.¹²⁻³⁵ School was the most common source of stress across all points.⁵⁶ In depth studies on adverse impact of these type of stressful life events and broadly, detrimental effect of stressful life events in health and disease is necessary with the aim of preventing and managing disorders.

In this study, 16% of the subjects who were normative adolescent population in Bangladesh had severe level of stress. It can be assumed that this proportion of adolescent population is the risk population group and strong possibility of having psychiatric problems. This rate simulates with the prevalence of psychiatric disorders among children and adolescents. In developed countries, the prevalence of psychiatric disorder among the adole-

sents is ranged from 11 to 27%.⁵⁷⁻⁶³ In developing countries, few studies reported the nearly similar range of prevalence of psychiatric disorder which is 13 to 20%.⁶⁴⁻⁶⁷ In Bangladesh, prevalence of psychiatric disorder is reported 18% among 4-6 years old.^{68, 69} As the proportion of severe level of stress in this study among adolescent population is similar to the prevalence rate of psychiatric disorders among adolescents, DSS-Ad has certain predictive value particularly those having severe level of stress score in this scale. Subsequent large scale studies are required to refine the interpretation of DSS-Ad score and its predictive value.

Construction of items of DSS-Ad was based on LER⁴⁸ and ALES⁴⁹ developed for the assessment of stressors among Indian adolescents. Both the scales are further based on most reputed Homes and Rahi Scale³⁵ and other scales developed on sound methodology. The item construction was further strengthened by careful analyzing the identified psychosocial stressors in the relevant research in Bangladesh and clinical experience of the researchers. The items were cross checked and finally considered through extensive and in-depth qualitative analyses with the inclusion of culturally prevailing stressful life events among adolescents efficiently and ranked accordingly through quantitative analyses on the basis of response of adolescents in Bangladesh. Therefore, it can be said that the items of this scale are culturally relevant obtained through a sound systemic way.

In the present study, mean stress score for each event was calculated on the summery of the scores of the individual response of the subjects. Individual responses to a life event vary widely and it depends upon several factors including individual coping ability, developmental status, social support systems, relationship and temperament/personality. Therefore, overall summery score of the stressful life events may not reflect the individual's perception. This is one of the drawbacks in majority of the stress scales including this scale and that can be minimized by clustering of the events in many ways and thereby assessed along with considering individual perception.

In this study, on an average an individual adolescent experienced 3.5 number of stressful life events in a year. This finding simulates with the findings of other studies on psychosocial stressors among adolescents.⁴⁹ This finding also indicates that adolescents suffer from nearly equal number of stressful life events like adults in Bangladesh reported in a study of developing stress scale for adult population in Bangladesh which was 4 in number for an adult individual.⁵⁰ In present study, female cases experienced slightly more life events (3.1) than male (2.9). Excess of stressful life events experienced by the girls are reported in several studies. Especially girls in mid to late adolescence report high levels of stress and stress-related symp-

oms such as anxiety, depressive symptoms, sleeping difficulties and somatic complaints.⁷⁰⁻⁷³

This study establishes some psychometric properties of the DSS-Ad. Development of a new scale was driven by the need of an interview-based measure of potentially stress-causing life events in Bangladeshi adolescents, specially meant for the Bangladeshi milieu. Furthermore, it is expected that such an instrument would permit the assessment of antecedent stressors caused due to them and their relationship to psychiatric and physical disorders. In terms of a consistent and reliable measures of stressful life events among adolescents, it was found that this instrument revealed substantially similar internal consistency between two independent and nearly age, sex and socio-economic status matched samples.⁴⁹ The samples of both studies broadly share general milieu of the Indian Subcontinent.

In this study, face validity of the DSS-Ad was excellent. In assessing content validity of the scale, item level content validity index (I-CVI) was 1 except 6 items and scale level validity index (S-CVI) was 0.93. According to Polit and Beck (2006),³¹ the scale will be judged to have excellent content validity if the I-CVI=1 for each item and SCVI ≥ 0.9 . So, the content validity of the DSS-Ad was excellent as both I-CVI and S-CVI were within expected level. In factor analysis of two factor model, no item had salient loading on more than one factor. According to these criteria, each factor obtained in the present study appeared stable. Similar finding was observed by Deacon et al. (2004)²⁴ where two factor analysis was done. Item 1-10 loaded similarly like this study but communalities were different. For assessing concurrent validity, correlation coefficient was 0.72 between DSS-Ad and ALESS.⁴⁹ that was fairly acceptable. For the internal consistency for the DSS-Ad, Cronbach's alpha values were ranging from 0.83-0.97 which was in acceptable range. Therefore, it can be viewed that DSS-Ad has excellent reliability and validity. Subsequent studies are required to strengthen its psychometric properties.

DSS-Ad is the first culturally appropriate, valid and reliable scale in Bangladesh to assess stressful life events among adolescent population developed both in English and Bangla. It is based on sound methodology and provides a straight forward, replicable model for the development of further culturally-validated screening tools for use in Bangladesh and other countries. The stressors of this scale are culturally loaded thus suitable for assessing stressors in Bangladeshi culture.

Conclusion

This new scale is culturally valid and reliable to measure the stressful life events among Bangladeshi adolescents. This research highlights that academic

related stressors is one of the key concerned areas of this population in relation to health that needs to be addressed. The scale can be used in identifying potentially risk adolescent population of having disorders.

Ethical Issue

The ethical clearance was obtained from the Institutional Review Board of the University. Informed consent was taken from the participants of focus group in written format, explaining the research, its purpose and their expected role. The participants were informed that they could leave the group at any point, including after consent has been given.

Conflict of Interest

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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