# **Holmes-Rahe Stress Scale for Adults**



Check the box next to all the events that have happened to you in the past 12 months.

Life Event		Value	√
1	Death of spouse	100	
2	Divorce	73	
3	Marital separation	65	
4	Jail term	63	
5	Death of close family member	63	
6	Personal injury or illness	53	
7	Marriage	50	
8	Fired at work	47	
9	Marital reconciliation	45	
10	Retirement	45	
11	Change in health of family member	44	
12	Pregnancy	40	
13	Sex difficulties	39	
14	Gain of new family member	39	
15	Business readjustment	39	
16	Change in financial state	38	
17	Death of close friend	37	
18	Change to a different line of work	36	
19	Change in number of arguments with spouse	35	
20	A large mortgage or loan	31	
21	Foreclosure of mortgage or loan	30	
22	Change in responsibilities at work	29	

23	Son or daughter leaving home	29	
24	Trouble with in-laws	29	
25	Outstanding personal achievement	28	
26	Spouse begins or stops work	26	
27	Begin or end school/college	26	
28	Change in living conditions	25	
29	Revision of personal habits	24	
30	Trouble with boss	23	
31	Change in work hours or conditions	20	
32	Change in residence	20	
33	Change in school/college	20	
34	Change in recreation	19	
35	Change in church activities	19	
36	Change in social activities	18	
37	A moderate loan or mortgage	17	
38	Change in sleeping habits	16	
39	Change in number of family get-togethers	15	
40	Change in eating habits	15	
41	Vacation	13	
42	Christmas	12	
43	Minor violations of the law	11	
	Total		

**Note:** If you experienced the same event more than once in the past year, then to gain a more accurate total, add the score again for each extra occurrence of the event.

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### Score Interpretation

Score	Comment	
300+	You have a high or very high risk of becoming ill in the near future.	
50-299	You have a moderate to high chance of becoming ill in the near future.	
<150	You have only a low to moderate chance of becoming ill in the near future.	

Stress increases your risk of becoming sick. The higher your score in the stress test, the greater your chance of experiencing illness or disease. When your body is busy dealing with stress, it uses up resources you need for other body processes, especially your immune system. This makes you more vulnerable to becoming unwell, physically and mentally. The stress test will help you see how much you are at risk of sickness. Research shows you should interpret your score on the stress test as follows:

A score of 150 or less: Your stress score is low. This is a good result. It means your life currently is pretty stable - there's not much major change going on, and you have a low level of 'life event stress.' This gives you a relatively low probability (about a 30% statistical chance) of developing a *stress-related illness* in the near future.

A score of 150 to 299: Your stress score is moderate. There is enough change going on in your life to cause you a fair bit of stress if you are not good at handling it. On average, you have a pretty much even probability (about a 50% statistical chance) of developing a stress-related disorder in the near future, unless you're good at handling change, or do something now to improve your ability to cope with stress.

A score of 300 or more: Your stress score is high. This could place you at considerable risk of developing a stress-related disorder in the near future (about an 80% statistical chance). It means you probably will become ill, unless you are very good at handling stress, or do something now to improve your ability to cope with stress.

## Holmes-Rahe Stress Scale for Adults



### Circle any of the following effects of stress that you feel:

#### Major effects of stress:

#### Cognitive

Increase in forgetfulness or problems with memory
Increase difficulty in concentration and focus
Poor judgment and decision-making
Having a pessimistic and negative outlook on everything
Increase in anxiety and racing thoughts that won't go
away
Constant worrying

#### **Emotional**

Increased mood swings
Irritation at small things that normally do not aggravate you
Shorter tempers and increased agitation
Inability to relax or enjoy things you usually find pleasure in
Constant feeling of being overwhelmed
New sense of loneliness and isolation
General unhappiness, even depression

#### **Physical**

Irregular bowel movements, such as diarrhea or constipation
Increased nausea and/or dizziness
Development of chest pains and increased blood pressure
Decrease in libido, or sex drive
Frequent colds that do not seem to go away
Unexplained skin inflammation or rashes that can be itchy, similar to an allergic reaction

Development of aches and pains

#### Behavioral

Change in eating habits, either eating very little or a lot Change in sleeping habits, either too much, too little or not at all (insomnia)

Isolation from other human interaction

Procrastinating or neglecting duties and responsibilities Need or dependency of alcohol, cigarettes or drugs to relax

Development of nervous habits, such as excessive pacing, nail biting or scratching