RESULTS

80 children who have a schizophrenic parent were taken by randum from patients in Benha university Hospital Benha Teaching Hospital, Tanta University Hospital and Tanta Mental Health Hospital. The schizophrenic parents were 25 fathers and 25 mothers.

The control group included 80 children whose parents (25 fathers and 25 mothers) were free of mental disorders, and were taken by randum from amongst patients reffered to outpatient clinic of the medical department.

Characterestics of the control group :

1- They were of comparable age i.e. 6-12 years, with a mean of 9.54 ± 1.82.

2- They were of comparable social class statistically.

3- Both parents were mentally free.

N.B. Classification :

Psychiatric disorders of children were according to Okasha (1967).

Table (1) : "Number of children"

	Offspring of schiz.	Offspring of control
- 25 mothers	44	38
- 25 fathers	36	42
Total	80	80

Schiz. = Schizophrenic

$X^2 = 0.90$ $P > 0.05$

Eighty children of schizophrenic parents were studied, 44 children have schizophrenic mothers and 36 children have schizophrenic fathers. The difference was of no statistical significance.

Table (2) : "Sex arrangement in children"

	Offspring of schiz.	Offspring of control
- Male	38	49
- Female	42	31
Total	80	80

$X^2 = 3.04$ $P > 0.05$

Children of schizophrenic parents were 38 males and 42 females, while in the controls they were 49 males and 31 females. The difference was not statistically significant.

Table (3) : "Children age"

	offspring of schiz.	offspring of control
- Mean	9.48	9.54
- S.D.	±1.99	±1.82

T = 0.2 $P > 0.05$

The age of children varied from 6-12 years with a mean of :

9.48 ± 1.99 for children of schizophrenics.

9.54 ± 1.82 for children of controls.

No statistical significant difference was observed between the two groups.

Psychiatric disorders in offspring of schizophrenic patients and control group

I- "Behavior disorders"

Table (4) : " Disorders of social behaviors "

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
. Present	33	41.25	15	18.75
- Aggression and cruelty	28	35.00	9	11.25
- Stealing	14	17.50	7	8.75
- Lying	20	25.00	12	15.00
- Trauncy & runaway	32	40.00	8	10.00
- Temper tantrum	23	28.75	5	6.25
. Absent	47	58.75	65	81.25
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 9.64$ $P < 0.005$

In table (4) :

Offspring of schizophrenics reported higher incidence of social behavior disorders 33 cases (41.25%) compared with 15 (18.75%) in the control group. The highest incidence was present in trauncy and runaway (40%) followed by aggression and cruelty (35%), temper tantrum (28.75%), lying (25%), and lastly stealing (17.50%).

In this table there was overlap between the cases because the case has sometime more than one disorder.

Although social behavior disorders were also present among control group, they are significantly more frequent among offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (5) : " Feeding disorders "

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
Present	29	31.25	16	20
- Refusal of food	20	25	12	15
- Overfeeding	13	16.25	4	5
- Nausea & vomiting	11	13.75	5	6.25
- Abdominal pain and colic	16	20	7	8.75
- Pica	5	6.25	3	3.75
Absent	51	68.75	64	80
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 5.22$ $P < 0.05$

Feeding troubles in the form of refusal of feeding, overfeeding, nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain and colic and pica were significantly higher among offspring of schizophrenics compared to those among control group.

Table (6) : " Sleep disorders "

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
Present	22	27.50	14	17.50
- Night terrors	18	35	9	11.25
- Night mares	14	17.50	6	7.50
- Sleep walking	4	5	1	1.25
- Insomnia	16	20	11	13.75
Absent	58	72.50	66	82.50
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 2.32$ $P > 0.05$

Sleep disorders in the form of night terrors, night mares, sleep walking and insomnia were higher in offspring of schizophrenics than in control group but the difference was insignificant.

Table (7) : " Speech disorders "

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
Present	16	20	13	16.25
- Delayed speech	8	10	6	7.50
- Disturbance in articulation	5	6.25	4	5.00
- Stammering	10	12.50	7	8.75
Absent	64	80	67	83.75
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 0.45$ $P > 0.05$

Speech disorders were distributed among both groups without statistical significant difference.

Table (8) : " Excretory function disorders "

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
Present	31	38.75	7	8.75
- Necturnal enuresis	30	37.50	7	8.75
- Diurnal enuresis	3	3.75	-	-
- Encopresis	4	5	-	-
Absent	49	61.25	73	91.25
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 19.87$ $P < 0.005$

In the group of offspring of schizophrenic parents there was a higher incidence of necturnal enuresis and the difference was highly statistical significant. Diurnal enuresis and encopresis were reported only among offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (9) : II- Habit disorders & habit spasm

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
Present	20	28.75	11	13.75
- Nail biting	16	20	9	11.25
- Thumb sucking	7	8.75	2	2.50
- Tics & habit spasm	12	15	3	3.75
Absent	60	71.25	69	86.25
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 3.24$ $P > 0.05$

Regarding habit disorders and habit spasm, the incidence was higher among offspring of schizophrenics. Nail biting represented the highest frequency followed by tics and habit spasm and lastly the thumb sucking, but the difference was of no statistical significance compared to the control group.

Table (10): IV- "Psychoneurotic disorders"

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
Present	30	37.50	12	15
- Anxiety	12	15	4	5
- Phobia & fear	22	27.50	10	12.50
- Hysteria	17	21.25	4	5
- Obsessive & Compulsive	10	12.50	3	3.75
Absent	50	62.50	68	85
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 10.46$ $P < 0.005$

Phobia and fear represented the highest incidence followed by hysteria, anxiety and lastly obsessive and compulsive in both cases and control group. The difference between the two groups was of statistical significance.

Table (11) : IV- " Psychotic disorders "

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
Present	4	5	-	-
- Schizophrenia	4	5	-	-
- Affective psychosis				
. Hypomania	-	-	-	-
. Depression	-	-	-	-
Absent	76	95%	80	100
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 4.1$ $P < 0.05$

The only psychotic illness represented in offspring of schizophrenics was schizophrenic syndrome. The difference was statistically significant.

Table (12) : "Summary of psychiatric disorders in offspring of schizophrenic patients and control group"

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control		S or NS
	No	%	No	%	
Present	39	48.75	17	21.25	
I- Behavior disorders					
* Social behavior disorders	33	41.25	15	18.75	S
* Feeding disorders	29	31.25	16	20	S
* Sleep disorders	22	27.50	14	17.50	NS
* Speech disorders	16	20	13	16.25	NS
* Excretory function disorders	31	38.75	7	8.75	S
II- Habit disorders & habit spasm	20	28.75	11	13.75	NS
III- Psychoneurotic disorders	30	37.50	12	15	S
IV- Psychotic disorders	4	5	-	-	S
Absent	41	51.25	63	78.75	
Total	80	100	80	100	

$X^2 = 13.29$ $P < 0.005$

N.B. There is overlap between various types of disorders.

S = Significant NS = not significant

Table (12):

This table summarizes the psychiatric disorders in offspring of schizophrenic patients in comparison to that in the control group.

Regarding behavior disorders there was significance in both social behavior disorders, feeding disorders, and excretory function disorders, and there was no significance in both sleep disorders and speech disorders.

There was also significance in both psychoneurotic and psychotic disorders, but habit disorders and habit spasm was nonsignificant.

Family characteristics

Table (13): " Family structure "

	Families of schiz.		Families of control	
	No	%	No	%
Disturbed	21	42	8	16
- Forced marriage	12	24	1	2
- Polygany	13	26	5	10
- Absent mother	5	10	4	8
- Absent father	7	14	-	-
Not disturbed	29	58	42	84
Total	50	100	50	100

$X^2 = 8.2$ $P < 0.005$

In table (13):

In the group of offspring of schizophrenics the disturbed families were 21 (42%), distributed as following :

Forced marriage 24%, polygany 26%, absent mother 10% and absent father 14%.

In the control group disturbed families were 16%: forced marriage 2%, polygany 10%, and absent mother 8% and there was no absent father. There was a significant difference between the two groups.

Table (14) : " Child lives with "

Group	Mother	Father	Both	Sibs	Aunt	Grand mother	Total
(A)	1	8	37	-	-	-	46
(B)	2	-	29	-	-	3	34
Total	3	8	66	-	-	3	80
Control	2	1	74	1	-	2	80

(A) = Offspring of diseased mothers.

(B) = Offspring of diseased fathers.

$X^2 = 3.65$ $P > 0.05$

Comparing the mode of life of both groups there was high percentage of those living with their parents in the control group than those of offspring of schizophrenics, but the difference was statistically insignificant.

Table (15): "Family history of psychiatric illness"

	Families of schiz.		Families of control	
	No	%	No	%
Positive	15	30%	3	6%
Negative	35	70%	47	94%
Total	50	100%	50	100%

$X^2 = 9.7$ $P < 0.005$

Apart from the diseased parents :

15 families (30%) out of 50 in the schizophrenic group recorded positive family history of psychiatric illness, while in the control group positive family history is recorded in 3 families (6%). The difference is statistically significant.

Table (16) : " Attitude of healthy partner to the schizophrenic one"

	Families of schiz.		Families of control	
	No	%	No	%
Healthy	16	32	39	78
Unhealthy	34	68	11	22
- Domination	23	46	5	10
- Conflicts	33	66	8	16
- Helpless	14	28	1	2
- Dislike	19	38	1	2
- Agression	10	20	1	2
Total	50	100	50	100

$X^2 = 21.37$ $P < 0.005$

In table (16):

Healthy attitude means love, cooperation, harmony, kindness, and mutual respect.

Unhealthy attitude means conflicts, domination, helpless, dislike and aggression.

In the group of schizophrenics :

Unhealthy attitude is reported in 34 families (68%) distributed as following : conflicts in 33 cases (66%) followed by domination (46%), dislike (38%), helpless (28%) and lastly aggression (20%).

In the control group :

Healthy attitude is reported in 39 families (78%), while unhealthy attitude is recorded in 11 families (22%).

The difference between the two groups was statistically significant.

Table (17): "Diseased parent - child relationship"

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
Healthy	52	65	67	83.75
Unhealthy	28	35	13	16.25
- Overprotective	7	8.75	11	13.75
- Rejecting	21	26.25	2	2.50
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 7.37$ $P < 0.05$

In table (17) :

Comparison between diseased parent-child relationship in both schizophrenic and control groups. In the schizophrenic group unhealthy relationship is recorded in 28 cases (35%), and healthy relationship is recorded in 52 (65%), while in the control group;it was unhealthy in 13 cases (16.25%) and healthy in 67 (83.75%).

As regard the unhealthy attitude : The schizophrenic group recorded highest incidence of rejecting attitude (26.25%) followed by overprotective attitude (8.75%), while in the control group the highest incidence is recorded in overprotective (13.75%) followed by rejecting (2.50%).

The difference between the two groups was statistically significant.

Table (18): "Healthy parent - child relationship"

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
Healthy	58	72.50	71	88.75
Unhealthy	22	27.50	9	11.25
- Overprotective	18	22.50	6	7.50
- Rejecting	4	5.00	3	3.75
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 6.76$ $P < 0.05$

In table (18):

The relationship between healthy parents and their children in families of both schizophrenic and control group.

In schizophrenic families : The unhealthy relationship is reported in 22 children (27.50%), while the healthy relationship is reported in 58 (72.50%).

In the control group : Healthy relationship is reported in 71 children (88.75%), while unhealthy is present in 9 (11.25%). The difference was statistically significant.

Table (19) : "Attitude of the child toward his diseased parent"

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
Healthy	49	61.25	64	80
Unhealthy	31	38.75	16	20
- Dislike	17	21.25	-	-
- Aggressive	8	10.00	-	-
- Demanding	6	7.50	11	13.75
- Dependent	5	6.25	6	7.50
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 6.77$ $P < 0.05$

In table (19):

The attitude of the child toward his diseased parent and control group.

In children of schizophrenics : unhealthy attitude is recorded in 31 cases (38.75%), the highest incidence is reported in dislike (21.25%) followed by aggressive, demanding, and lastly dependent, while healthy attitude is reported in 61.25%.

In the control group : unhealthy attitude is present in 16 cases (20%), demanding in 13.75% and dependent in 7.50% and there is no dislike or aggressive attitude. The difference was of statistical significance.

Table (20): "Attitude of the child toward his healthy parent".

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
Healthy	52	65	60	75
Unhealthy	28	35	20	25
- Dislike	7	8.75	2	2.50
- Aggressive	4	5	-	-
- Demanding	14	17.50	13	16.25
- Dependent	19	23.75	8	10.00
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 1.9$ $P > 0.05$

In table (20) :

Attitude of the child toward his healthy parent showed that healthy attitude is present in 52 offspring of schizophrenics (65%), and in 60 offspring of control group (75%), while unhealthy attitude is present in 28 offspring of schizophrenics (35%), and in 20 offspring of control group (25%). The difference was insignificant.

Table (21): "Attitude of the child toward his siblings"

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
Healthy	44	55	66	82.50
Unhealthy	36	45	14	17.50
- Dislike	15	18.75	3	3.75
- Aggressive	7	8.75	-	-
- Jealousy	25	31.25	10	12.50
- Conflicts	31	38.75	5	6.25
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 14.08$ $P < 0.05$

In table (21);

The unhealthy attitude of children of schizophrenics toward their siblings is recorded in 36 cases(45%), and the higher incidence is reported in conflicts 31 cases (38.75%), followed by jealousy (31.25%), dislike (18.75%), and lastly agressive (8.75%). Healthy attitude is present in 44 (55%). In the control group unhealthy attitude is recorded in 14 cases (17.50%) and healthy attitude in 66 (82.50%). The difference was highly significant.

Table (22) : " Parental educational level "

	Families of schiz.				Families of control			
	Mother		Father		Mother		Father	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
- Uneducated	27	54	9	18	36	72	16	32
- Can read	10	20	18	36	4	8	13	26
- Primary	6	12	13	26	4	8	3	6
- Secondary	7	14	7	14	6	12	7	14
- University	-	-	3	6	-	-	6	12
Total	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100

$X^2 = 0.135$ $P > 0.05$

No statistical difference was recorded between both groups regarding parental educational level.

Table (23) : " Family crises "

	Families of schiz.		Families of control	
	No	%	No	%
Family crises	32	64	21	42
- Divorce	7	14	1	2
- Separation	12	24	6	12
- Death of a parent	2	4	2	4
- Other illness of parents	9	18	10	20
- Death of important person in the family	6	12	5	10
- Migration	-	-	2	4
- Financial crises	14	28	4	8
No crises	18	36	29	58
Total	50	100	50	100

$X^2 = 4.85$ $P < 0.05$

In table (23):

The incidence of family crises is significantly more among schizophrenic families compared to this in control group, this high incidence is reported in financial crises 14 (28%), followed by separation 12 (24%), then divarce 7 (14%).

Table (24) : "Antenatal & natal history"

	offspring of schiz,		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
- Normal	66	82.50	67	83.75
- With trouble	14	17.50	13	16.25
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 0.04$ $P > 0.05$

As regard antenatal and natal troubles, there was no difference between our cases and control group.

Table (25) : " Feeding history."

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
- Breast feeding	62	77.50	64	80.00
- Artificial feeding	12	15.00	7	8.75
- Mixed feeding	6	7.50	9	11.25
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 0.14$ $P > 0.05$

No statistical difference was observed between both groups about feeding methods.

Table (26) : "Weaning history."

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
- Sudden weaning	12	15	2	2.50
- Gradual weaning	68	85	78	97.50
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 7.82$ $P < 0.05$

There is high incidence of sudden weaning among offspring of schizophrenics 12 (15%) compared to control group 2 (2.50%). The difference was statistically significant.

Table (27): " Toilet training "

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
- Early	43	53.75	68	85
- Late	11	13.75	5	6.25
- Continuous	24	30.00	7	8.75
- Interrupted	2	2.50	-	-
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 18.38$ $P < 0.05$

In our cases there was a higher incidence of enuretic children 24 (30%). The difference was of high statistical significance.

Table (28) : " Growth and development"

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
- Normal	65	81.25	73	91.25
- Retarded	15	18.75	7	8.75
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 3.37$ $P > 0.05$

In spite of the higher incidence of retarded growth and devlopment among offspring of schizophrenics compared to the controls, the difference was insignificant.

Table (29): "Past history of physical illness"

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	NO	%	No	%
- Positive	25	31.25	15	18.75
- Negative	25	68.75	65	81.25
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 3.43$ $P > 0.05$

Positive past history of physical illness was higher among our cases but without significant difference.

Table (30): "Sleep arrangement"

	Offspring of schiz.		Offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
- Healthy	51	63.75	59	73.75
- Unhealthy	29	36.25	21	26.25
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 1.86$ $P > 0.05$

No statistical difference between both groups as regard sleep arrangement.

Table (31): " Punishment "

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
- Negative attitude	17	21.25	49	61.25
- Threatened	22	27.50	18	22.50
- Beaten	41	51.25	13	16.25
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 26.04$ $P < 0.05$

As a mode of punishment, beating was reported significantly more by diseased parents, on the control group the mode of punishment was one of adopting a negative attitude towards their children, in this respect they were significantly different from the diseased parents.

Table (32) : " Play "

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
- Allowed	68	85	77	96.25
- Not allowed	12	15	3	3.75
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 11.22$ $P < 0.05$

Play is not allowed in 15% of offspring of schizophrenics which is a higher incidence compared to controls (3.75%).

Table (33) : " Relation with school mates "

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
- Dependent	10	12.50	8	10
- Indifferent	9	11.25	4	5
- Good	19	23.75	46	57.50
- Leader	11	13.75	5	6.25
- Follower	10	12.75	11	13.75
- Aggressive	21	26.25	7	8.75
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 8.49$ $P < 0.05$

The aggressive reaction was reported statistically the most amongst offspring of schizophrenics who also revealed a low incidence of good reaction as compared to the control group.

Table (34) : "Scholastic achievement".

	offspring of schiz.		offspring of control	
	No	%	No	%
- Below average	26	32.50	12	15
- Average	49	61.25	47	58.75
- Above average	5	6.25	21	26.25
Total	80	100	80	100

$X^2 = 6.76$ $P < 0.05$

The incidence is significantly higher among offspring of schizophrenics as regard below average scholastic achievement, they also reported lower incidence as regard above average compared to the controls.

Table (35) : Personal adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

1. Self reliance.

	No	Mean	S.D.	T
- Offspring of Schizophrenics	80	4.18	2.02	
- Control	80	5.45	2.00	
				4.03

T = 4.03 $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with self reliance less in offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (36) : Personal adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

2. Personal worth.

	No	Mean	S.D.	T
- Offspring of schiz.	80	5.10	2.43	
- Control	80	6.39	1.66	4.08

T = 4.08 $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with personal worth less in offspring of schizophrencis.

Table (37) : Personal adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

3. Restricted personal freedom

	No	Mean	S.D.	T
- Offspring of schiz	80	5.31	1.73	
- Control	80	5.56	1.74	0.89

T = 0.89 $P > 0.05$

No significant difference between the two groups.

Table (38) : Personal adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

4. Sense of belonging

	No	Mean	S.D.	T.
- Offspring of schiz	80	4.56	1.73	
- Control	80	5.83	1.26	
				5.34

T = 5.34 $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with sense of belonging less in offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (39) : Personal adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

5. Absence of withdrawal tendencies

	No	Mean	S.D.	T.
- Offspring of schiz	80	3.88	2.13	
- Control	80	5.56	1.52	8.40

T = 8.40 $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with more withdrawing tendencies among offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (40) : Personal adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

6. Absence of neurotic symptoms

	No	Mean	S.D.	T.
- Offspring of schiz	80	4.95	2.08	
- Control	80	6.04	1.69	12.11

T = 12.11 $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with more neurotic symptoms among offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (41): Personal adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

7. General

	No	Mean	S.D.	T.
- Offspring of schiz	80	27.98	10.85	
- Control	80	35.35	9.89	
				4.49

$T = 4.49$ $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with personal adjustment less in offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (42) : Social adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

1- Social standards.

	No	Mean	S.D.	T.
- Offspring of schiz	80	4.60	1.61	
- Control	80	5.69	1.56	
				4.35

T = 4.35 $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with social standards less in offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (43) : Social adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

2- Social skills

	No	Mean	S.D.	T.
- Offspring of schiz	80	3.30	1.46	
- Control	80	4.76	1.59	6.10

T = 6.10 $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with social skills less in offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (44) : Social adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

3- Antisocial tendencies

	No	Mean	S.D.	T
- Offspring of schiz	80	6.76	1.63	
- Control	80	4.96	2.49	
				5.41

$T = 5.41$ $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with more antisocial tendencies in offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (45) : Social adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

4 - Family relations

	No	Mean	S.D.	T
- Offspring of schiz	80	5.49	2.16	
- Control	80	6.88	1.47	4.79

T = 4.79 $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with good family relations less among offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (46) : Social adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

5- School relations

	No.	Mean	S.D.	T
- Offspring of schiz.	80	5.97	2.09	
- Control	80	7.36	1.14	
				6.95

T = 6.95 $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with good school relations less among offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (47): Social adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

6- Community relations

	No	Mean	S.D.	T
- Offspring of schiz	80	5.46	1.93	
- Control	80	6.58	1.28	5.55

T = 5.55 $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with good community relations less among offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (48) : Social adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics

7- General

	No	Mean	S.D.	T.
- Offspring of schiz	80	29.78	9.28	
- Control	80	38.36	6.06	
				19.95

T = 19.95 $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with less social adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

Table (49) : Personal and social adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.

	No	Mean	S.D.	T
- Offspring of schiz	80	57.81	17.16	
- Control	80	73.72	10.85	
				26.98

T = 26.98 $P < 0.005$

There is a significant difference with less personal and social adjustment in offspring of schizophrenics.