

THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL  
FACTORS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION PATTERNS  
AMONG CAUCASIANS AND CHINESE

by

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### ABSTRACT

Up until now, studies of alcohol consumption patterns comparing Chinese and Caucasians have found significant differences in the two ethnic groups, but the explanation of cultural versus physiological origins of the differences are controversial. The present research tried to ascertain the relative importance of physiological and cultural factors by way of model testing.

The present research compared 178 Canadian Chinese and 161 Caucasians with respect to their alcohol consumption patterns, the number of physical symptoms reported while drinking alcohol, as well as cultural norms/values related to alcohol use. Besides using common descriptive and inferential statistical procedures, three path analysis models were also tested. Three aggregate variables (Cultural Norms, Physical Symptoms, and Alcohol Consumption Patterns) were constructed to test these models. Important findings include:

1. Cultural Norms appears to relate significantly to alcohol consumption patterns. The correlations between Cultural Norms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns are significant in both ethnic groups ( $r=.48$  for Chinese and  $r=.56$  for Caucasians). On the other hand, Physical Symptoms do not appear to relate significantly to Alcohol Consumption Patterns. The correlations between Physical Symptoms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns are

not significant in either ethnic group ( $\underline{r}=.09$  for Chinese and  $\underline{r}=.12$  for Caucasians). Also, the correlations between Physical Symptoms and Cultural Norms are not significant in either ethnic groups ( $\underline{r}=.11$  for Chinese and  $\underline{r}=.10$  for Caucasians).

2. A significantly higher proportion of Caucasians are current drinkers. Conversely a significantly higher proportion of Chinese are abstainers.

3. There is no significant difference between Chinese and Caucasians in terms of the number of physical symptoms reported following alcohol use.

4. Chinese who were more assimilated into the western culture were more likely to be current drinkers.

5. Participants' beliefs about alcohol use were found to be significantly correlated with their drinking patterns in both ethnic groups.

These findings seem to indicate a cultural explanation, which suggests that Chinese do not consume as much alcohol as Caucasians. This may be due to Chinese culture which discourages drinking, especially in excess, in contrast to western culture which accepts and encourages the use of alcoholic beverages.

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Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to my parents who are far, far away, but encouraging me every moment.

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## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW

#### Overview

Since alcohol is a pervasive and often destructive element in society, a considerable amount of research has been done to explore and explain alcohol consumption patterns. Some cross-cultural studies have claimed significant differences in the drinking patterns of certain ethnic groups. Considerable controversy exists in the literature with respect to whether physical or cultural factors account for the differences. In this research, path analysis will be used to ascertain the relative importance of physiological and cultural factors. A sample of Canadian Chinese and Canadian Caucasians will be compared on their alcohol consumption patterns, the number of physical symptoms reported while drinking alcohol, as well as cultural norms/values related to alcohol use. The ultimate goal of this comparison is to identify whether one or both of these factors (cultural or physical) explain differences in drinking patterns between the two ethnic groups. Three path analysis models will be tested in order to identify factors (cultural or physical) which may influence drinking patterns within the two ethnic groups. If, as often supposed, Chinese do not drink as much alcohol as

Caucasians, and cultural factors significantly correlate with drinking patterns within ethnic groups whereas physical factors do not, the differences in drinking patterns between the two ethnic groups could have a cultural explanation.

## Literature Review

### Alcohol Consumption Patterns

Studies in the United States as well as other parts of the world that compared drinking patterns of Caucasians and Chinese have suggested that a significantly higher proportion of Caucasians consume alcohol and in larger quantities than do Chinese in the same communities.

In 1977, Klatsky, Friedman, Siegelau and Gerard investigated alcohol drinking patterns among 91,659 Whites, Blacks and Orientals who had routine health examinations in Kaiser-Permanente Medical Center in Oakland, California between the years of 1964-1968. This study found that 37% of the oriental men and 58% of oriental women reported abstinence, while 16% of white men and 25% of white women reported abstinence. In this study, Chinese were not separated from other Asian groups, but 57% of the respondents were Chinese.

In 1978, Wilson, McClearn, and Johnson surveyed 2,418 residents from different ethnic groups in Hawaii and found that there were four times more abstainers among Chinese

than among Caucasians (18% versus 4%). In 1982, Schwitters, Johnson, Wilson and McClearn reported similar results, a 17% abstinence rate among Chinese and 4.3% abstinence rate among Caucasians sampled in the United States.

In 1986, Armstrong found that 19% of the Chinese males and 60% of the Chinese females in a Malaysia sample were abstainers; about 70% of the Chinese males and 40% of the Chinese females were light-to-moderate drinkers, and about 11% of the Chinese males and 0% of the Chinese females were heavy drinkers.

In 1983, Klatsky, Siegelaub, Landy and Friedman replicated Klatsky's 1977 study. The findings from the 1983 sample confirmed those from the 1977 sample. The proportion of people who consumed three or more drinks in a week was much lower in Asians than in Whites, Latins, and Blacks.

In 1986, Barnes and Welte found that 55% of Asian American students were abstainers, while 24% of white American students were abstainers. About 6% of Asian students reported heavy drinking and 16% of the white students reported heavy drinking. This study was carried out among a large representative sample of 27,335 students in seventh through twelfth grades in New York State.

In 1987, Kitano and Chi reported that 41.3% of the Chinese were abstainers or occasional drinkers; 54.6% of the Chinese males and 31.3% of the Chinese females were light-to-moderate drinkers; and 13.7% of the Chinese males and 0%

of the Chinese females were heavy drinkers. This study was carried out among 298 Chinese, 295 Japanese, 280 Koreans and 230 Filipinos in Los Angeles.

To sum up, findings from cross-cultural studies in several parts of the world seemed to show that a significantly higher proportion of Caucasians are current drinkers than Chinese. When drinking, a significantly higher proportion of Caucasians are in the moderate-to-heavy drinking categories than Chinese. ✓

Numerous researchers have explored the possible factors which underlie and influence drinking behaviors by seeking explanations for the different drinking patterns between Caucasians and Chinese. There have been two major explanations: physical and cultural. Both will be discussed below.

#### Physiological Explanation

The physiological explanation contends that Chinese consume significantly less alcohol than Caucasians because Chinese are more likely to manifest physical symptoms after alcohol use (Wolff, 1972). In other words, the reason for Chinese not to drink as much as Caucasians is that Chinese are physiologically different from Caucasians.

Evidence for the physiological explanation is provided by the following researchers.

Wolff (1972) studied sensitivity to alcohol use among

Asian and Caucasian adults, as well as infants. He observed that 83% of Asian adults responded with a "marked visual flush" after ingesting alcohol. Only 6% of the Caucasian adults showed similar physical symptoms. After ingesting the same amount of wine, 74% of Asian infants responded with a "marked visible flush", while only 5% of the white infants showed similar symptoms. Though Chinese were not separated from other Asian participants, one-third of the Asians in Wolff's study were Taiwanese.

Results from a study by Ewing, Rouse and Pellizzari (1974) among Asians and Caucasians supported the physiological explanation. They observed that 17 of the 24 Asians in their study showed marked facial flushing, a drop of blood pressure, and an increase in heart rate. These 17 Asians also reported dizziness, pounding in the head, muscle weakness. Most of the Caucasians, on the other hand, reported feelings of relaxation, happiness, confidence and alertness. Only 3 out of the 24 Caucasians showed mild flushing and none exhibited significant changes in blood pressure or heart rate. Among the 24 Asians in this study, 14 were Chinese.

Support for the physiological explanation was also found in a study by Sue and Nakamura (1984). They reported that Chinese were much more likely to display a marked facial flushing following alcohol use than Caucasians. Hanna (1982) inferred that Chinese and Japanese metabolized

alcohol more rapidly than Caucasians; they "flushed more and showed higher heart rates than Caucasians following alcohol consumption."

### Cultural Explanation

On the other hand, the cultural explanation contends that the differences in alcohol consumption patterns between Chinese and Caucasians are due to differences in cultural norms and values.

Support for this explanation comes from two groups of researchers. The first group failed to find support for a physiological explanation, but indirectly supported the cultural explanation. The second group found strong support for the cultural explanation but did not comment on the physiological explanation.

The following findings failed to find support for a physiological explanation.

Johnson, Nagoshi, Schwitters, Bowman, Ahern and Wilson (1984) reported that facial flushing following alcohol use did not predict a person's drinking behavior. They found that in both Caucasian and Chinese groups, flushers and nonflushers did not differ significantly in their alcohol consumption patterns.

Wilson et al. (1978) found that "Caucasian drinkers in any drinking category reported at least as many, and usually more physiological problems and symptoms than did members of

other ethnic groups of the same category." This study was carried out in a large sample of subjects from four different ethnic groups in Hawaii. The researchers argued that differences in alcohol consumption patterns between persons of European and Asian ancestries did not appear to result from physiological differences.

A review of literature by Schaefer (1981) indicated that, although the data on racial-ethnic differences in alcohol metabolism and sensitivity are somewhat equivocal, no strong link between physiological differences and drinking behaviors was identified.

The following researchers have found support for a cultural explanation.

Wang (1968) and Kitano and Chi (1987) reported that the second and the third generation of American Chinese consumed substantially more alcohol than their parents according to self-reports. Klatsky et al. (1983) found significant differences in drinking patterns between U.S.-born Chinese and Asian-born Chinese. They found that significantly more U.S.-born Chinese were current drinkers than Asian-born Chinese. The author argued that the higher proportion of current drinking among U.S.-born Chinese was due to acculturation to the western culture.

Johnson, Schwitters, Wilson, Nagoshi and McClearn (1985) reported that people's cultural beliefs about alcohol use were correlated with their drinking patterns. He found

that among six ethnic groups in Hawaii, Caucasians drank more than any other groups, and "they were more likely to endorse reasons for drinking and drunkenness. Chinese drank the least and they were also least likely to endorse reasons for drinking and drunkenness."

Sue, Zane and Ito (1979) found that among American Chinese students, parents' beliefs about alcohol use and the student's own degree of assimilation into the American culture were predictive of their reported level of alcohol use. Students tended to drink more if they were more assimilated to the American culture, and they tended to drink less if their parents' attitudes were strongly against the use of alcohol.

#### Introduction to the Present Study

Past research comparing alcohol consumption behaviors between American Chinese and Caucasians in the United States indicates that a significantly higher proportion of Caucasians are current drinkers than Chinese, and that a significantly higher proportion of Chinese are abstainers than Caucasians. When drinking, a significantly higher proportion of Caucasians are in the moderate-to-heavy drinking categories than Chinese, and a significantly higher proportion of Chinese are in the light drinking categories than Caucasians. Explanations for these differences have

been controversial.

Wolff (1972), Ewing et al. (1974) have proposed a physiological explanation, while Wilson et al. (1978) and Johnson et al. (1984) offered a cultural explanation. The physiological explanation contends that physical factors significantly influence drinking patterns and that Chinese do not consume as much alcohol as Caucasians because of a lower physiological tolerance. The cultural explanation, on the other hand, suggests that cultural norms significantly influence drinking patterns, and that Chinese do not drink as much alcohol as Caucasians because the Chinese culture appears to discourage drinking, especially heavy drinking, whereas the western culture seems to accept and encourage alcohol consumption.

The present study will continue to explore factors explaining alcohol consumption patterns by applying model testing to three research questions among Chinese and Caucasians respectively.

The significance of this study lies in its potential for educational programs directed towards changing alcohol consumption behaviors. If cultural norms are significantly correlated with alcohol drinking patterns, educational programs could focus upon modifying these cultural norms with a social/psychological approach. If physiological factors significantly influence drinking behaviors, educational programs could adopt a medical-physiological

approach. If both cultural and physiological factors significantly influence drinking patterns, educational programs should use methods which incorporate both social-psychological and medical approaches.

There are several unique features of the present research as compared with previous studies in this area: (1) this study will apply model testing, thus enabling a comparison of the relative importance of the two controversial explanations, namely, the cultural and physical explanations proposed in the literature; (2) this study will select an only-Chinese-sample, excluding any other Asian groups for the reason of a cultural comparison with Canadian culture.

#### Proposed Models and Hypotheses

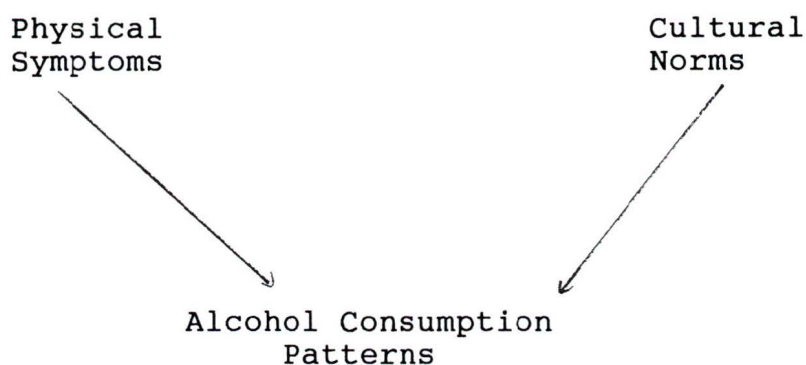
The literature is consistent that Chinese consume less alcohol than Caucasians. There is, however, considerable controversy in the literature about whether cultural or physical factors account for the differing alcohol consumption patterns between the two ethnic groups. The present research attempts to find a resolution of this controversy by testing the following models and hypotheses.

Model 1 Both Physical Symptoms and Cultural Norms will be predictive of Alcohol Consumption Patterns. The path coefficient between Cultural Norms and Alcohol Consumption

Patterns will be significant. The path coefficient between Physical Symptoms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns will also be significant but negative, implying that the more physical symptoms a person develops, the less the person drinks. The relationship between Cultural Norms and Physical Symptoms is ignored by the model (see Model 1).

Figure 1

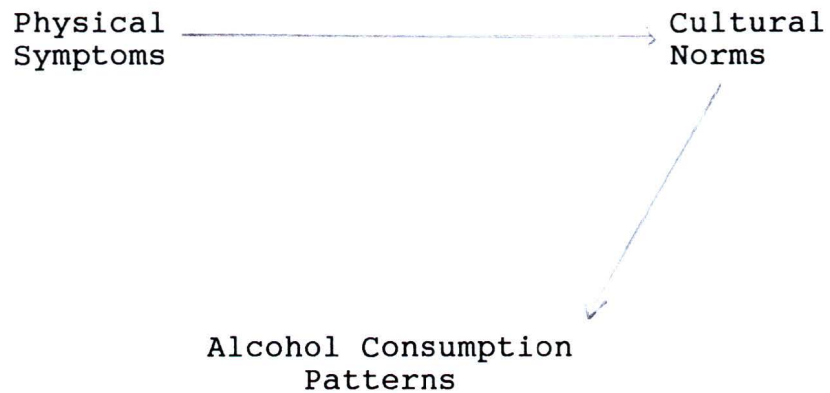
Model 1



Model 2 Physical Symptoms will have a direct effect on Cultural Norms and an indirect effect on Alcohol Consumption Patterns. Both path coefficients will be significant (see Model 2).

Figure 2

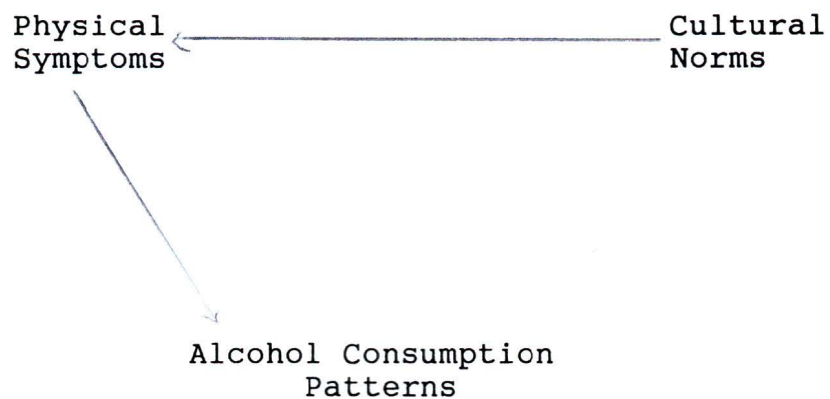
Model 2



Model 3 Cultural Norms will have a direct effect on Physical Symptoms and an indirect effect on Alcohol Consumption Patterns. Both path coefficients will be significant (see Model 3).

Figure 3

Model 3



Besides testing the three models, the following hypotheses based upon findings from previous researchers will also be tested.

2. A significantly higher proportion of Chinese will be abstainers than Caucasians, and a significantly higher proportion of Caucasians will be current drinkers than Chinese.

3. Chinese will develop significantly more physical symptoms than Caucasians, and moderate-to-heavy drinkers develop more physical symptoms than light drinkers in both ethnic groups (see category descriptions in Chapter 2).

4. Chinese who were born in Canada will be more likely to be current drinkers than Chinese who were born in Asia.

5. Significantly more Chinese will believe in abstinence than Caucasians, and the correlation between personal belief about alcohol use and drinking status will be significant in both ethnic groups.

## Chapter 2

## METHOD

Subjects:

The present study selected samples of Canadian Chinese and samples of Caucasians residing in British Columbia and attending either the University of Victoria or Simon Fraser University. 178 Chinese and 161 Caucasians participated in this study.

Questionnaire:

Because this study was carried out between two ethnic groups, Canadian Chinese and Caucasians, the questionnaire included questions common to both groups, and some questions for the Chinese group. The questionnaire included questions in the following categories: (1) demographics; (2) current drinking status and self beliefs about alcohol use; (3) physical symptoms after alcohol consumption; (4) reasons to drink alcohol and not to drink alcohol; (5) parents' drinking status and attitudes toward the use of alcohol; (6) friends' drinking status and attitudes toward alcohol use; (7) acculturation questions (e.g. number of Caucasian friends and their drinking status). Only Chinese students were asked the acculturation questions. See Appendix 1 for the questionnaire.

Procedure:

Classes for the administration of the questionnaires were selected based on the likelihood that at least 10% of the students would be of Chinese origin. The classes sampled were from the Departments of Computer Science, Business Administration, Asian and Pacific Studies, Biology, Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry. The researcher went to the classroom, briefly explained the purpose (see the information sheet in Appendix 1) of the study and then handed out the questionnaires. After the introduction, participants were asked to fill out the questionnaires without discussing their responses with each other. The researcher remained in the classroom to answer any questions that would arise. The researcher collected the questionnaires as they were completed. The researcher collected the data at the University of Victoria and the research assistant collected the data at Simon Fraser University following the same directions.

Scales and Measurements:

Measurements of all the variables are approximations as reported by participants due to the nature of this study (non-experimental). The standard for one drink was an approximation of either 12 oz of beer, 4 oz of wine or 1.5 oz of distilled spirits. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Glynn, LoCastro, Hermos, & Bosse, 1983),

beer is 4.5%, table wine is approximately 12.2% and distilled spirits average 40% alcohol by volume. Similar levels of absolute alcohol were found in typical brands of Canadian beer, wine and distilled spirits. An average of 5% absolute alcohol was found in eight popular Canadian beers; an average of 10.3% absolute alcohol was found in ten popular Canadian table wines; an average of 40% absolute alcohol was found in popular Canadian distilled spirits.

### Drinking Categories

The present study divides drinkers into five categories based on "number of drinks consumed in the past year", which is the product of "how often a persons drinks in a week" by "how many drinks per drinking session" multiplied by 52 (weeks).

Five drinking categories were constituted: low-low (LL), low-medium (LM), medium-medium (MM), medium-high (MH), and high-high (HH).

The LL category includes people who drink less than once a week and consume one drink in each drinking session.

The LM category includes people who drink once a week and consume one drink in each drinking session. The LM category also includes people who drink twice a week, but consume one drink in each drinking session or once a week with two drinks in each drinking session.

The MM category includes people who drink twice a week

and consume two drinks in each drinking session. The MM category also includes people who drink three times a week, but consume two drinks in each drinking session or twice a week with three drinks in each drinking session.

The MH category includes people who drink three times a week and consume three drinks in each drinking session. The MH category also includes people who drink four times a week, but consume three drinks in each drinking session or three times a week with four drinks in each drinking session.

The HH category includes people who drink four times or more a week and consume four drinks or more in each drinking session.

To examine whether light drinkers and moderate-to-heavy drinkers differ significantly regarding the number of reported symptoms following alcohol consumption, drinkers were divided into light and moderate-to-heavy drinkers based on the five categories (LL, LM, MM, MH, and HH). Light drinkers included LL and LM categories, and moderate-to-heavy drinkers included MM, MH and HH categories. The categories were combined into two in order to be able compare with previous studies.

The present scale is a modification of the quantity-frequency (Quafr) scale constructed by Schwitters et al. in 1982. The frequency scale in Quafr divides drinkers into yearly drinkers (low frequency), monthly drinkers (medium

frequency), and daily drinkers (high frequency). The quantity scale is constructed according to the number of drinks consumed in each drinking session: one drink is coded as low quantity; two to three drinks are coded as medium quantity, and four or more drinks are coded as high quantity.

The main reason for the modification of Schwitters' Quafr scale is to allow a comparison of the results of the present study with findings of other researchers such as Glynn et al. (1983), who classified the level of drinking according to how often a person drinks in a week rather than how often a person drinks in a year, a month or a day. An obvious drawback of the Quafr scale by Schwitters is that it is possible for people to misclassify themselves. People whose drinking frequencies are not exactly once a year, once a month or once a day are required to make difficult decisions. For example, a person who drinks once a week or twice a week has to decide if he/she belongs to the monthly or daily drinking categories.

### Analysis

Path analysis will be used in testing the three pairs of models. Although path analysis is intended to test causal models, it can also be used to test noncausal models when causal relations are uncertain (Wright, 1921, pp.557; Pedhazur, 1982, Ch.15) such as the three models proposed in

the present study.

The main advantage of using path analysis over multiple regression techniques is that the fit of the proposed model can be evaluated by comparing a reproduced matrix consisting of standardized regression coefficients with the original or empirical correlation or covariance matrix (Duncan, Featherman & Duncan, 1982; Steiger, 1989). A small chi-square value and a large probability indicate an adequate fit of the model to the data (Specht, 1975). The relationships between variables are expressed by path coefficients which are analogous to regression coefficients in multiple regression. A path coefficient is considered to be significant if it is twice the size of its standard error (Steiger, 1989).

The relationships among variables in a path analysis model are determined by research questions (theories). There are three types of variables in a model: exogenous or independent variables, endogenous or dependent variables, and residual variables, which represent error and all unmeasured relationships of the endogenous variables (Cohen & Cohen, 1983). The primary goal of the analysis is to determine the amount of variance in the endogenous variables accounted for by the exogenous variables. The relationships among exogenous variables usually remain unanalyzed.

The three core variables in the models are Cultural Norms, Physical Symptoms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns.

Cultural Norms is a composite of 5 variables: "parents' attitudes toward alcohol consumption", "parents' drinking patterns", "self belief about alcohol use", "friends' drinking patterns", and "friends' attitudes toward alcohol use". Before the 5 variables were added together, item analysis was used to test the reliability of the scales. The overall reliability coefficient was .71 for the Caucasian group, and .74 for the Chinese group.

The variable Physical Symptoms is also a composite of the number of symptoms a person reported. For example, a person was scored 1 if he/she reported "facial flushing" alone, and he/she was scored 2 if he/she reported "facial flushing" and "vomiting". Past researchers have used the two terms "physiological" and "physical" interchangeably. In the present study, only "physical symptoms" is used. The variable Alcohol Consumption Patterns is a  $\log_{10}$  transformation of the variable "number of drinks a person consumed in the past year". The logarithmic transformation is useful when the data are markedly positively skewed (Howell, 1987), which is the case with this variable. The logarithmic transformation compresses the upper end of a distribution more than it compresses the lower end, making positively skewed distributions closer to a normal distribution. At the same time, it reduces the standard deviation of the upper end more than it reduces the standard deviation of the lower end (Howell, 1987), making the

variance more homogeneous. This transformation was decided upon, after an examination of the data, where some persons showed unusually high scores for numbers of drinks consumed in the past year, thus causing the distribution to be positively skewed.

Chi-square tests will be used to test whether the two groups are significantly different in drinking behaviors when variables have noncontinuous scales. T-tests will be used when variables have continuous scales. Pearson correlations will be used to assess the degree of correspondence between alcohol consumption behaviors and beliefs about alcohol use, as well as other characteristics. Multiple regression will be used to determine the relationship between drinking behavior and degree of acculturation.

When the variable "drinking status" is used in analyses, former drinkers will be excluded, because they seem not to belong to either current drinkers nor abstainers. In addition, the numbers are small (8 in the Chinese group and 10 in the Caucasian group) comparing to the relatively large sample sizes of 178 for Chinese and 161 for Caucasians.

## Chapter 3

## RESULTS

## Demographics

There were 339 participants in this study, of which, 178 were Chinese and 161 were Caucasians. Of the 178 Chinese, 48% were males, and 52% were females. Of the 161 Caucasians, 51% were males and 49% were females.

Most of the Caucasian students were born in Canada (78%). Thirty-seven percent of the students of Chinese origin were born in Canada, and 38% had been in Canada for 5 years or more. More than 70% of the participants were between the ages of 20-29, and more than 80% of the participants were single. About 83% of the Chinese participants reported their first ancestral country as Hong Kong or China, 41% of the Caucasians reported Britain as their first ancestral country, and 12% reported Canada as their ancestral country. About 86% of the Chinese participants speak Chinese at home, while 34% of them also speak English at home.

Hypothesis 1 (Model Testing): Identifying Factors Which Significantly Influence Alcohol Consumption Patterns

Three models are proposed based upon the three research

questions stated in Chapter 1. Each model will be tested among Chinese and Caucasians respectively.

## Results

### Evaluating Model 1 for the Chinese Group

The standard used to estimate the fit between a reproduced covariance matrix and the original covariance matrix was introduced in Chapter 2. According to the standard that a small chi-square and a large probability indicate a good fit (Specht, 1975), the fit between the reproduced covariance matrix and the original covariance matrix is good for model 1 for the Chinese group ( $\chi^2=1.8$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p>.05$ ,  $GFI=.99$ ).

If the overall fit of the model to the data is good, then it is recommended that path coefficients be examined. In the models, each path coefficient and its standard error which is always in brackets will be presented in the figures (see Figure 4).

According to the standard proposed by Specht (1975), the path coefficient between Cultural Norms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns is significant ( $t=6.8$ ,  $df=177$ ,  $p<.001$ ), indicating that Cultural Norms appear to be a good predictor of Alcohol Consumption Patterns. The  $t$  value of 6.8 is derived by dividing the path coefficient of .034 divided by its standard error of .005.

The second path coefficient measuring the relation

between Physical Symptoms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns is not significant ( $t=.61$ ,  $df=177$ ,  $p>.05$ ), indicating that Physical Symptoms appear to be a poor predictor of Alcohol Consumption Patterns (see Figure 4).

Figure 4



$n=178$   
 $\chi^2=1.8$   
 $df=1$   
 $p>.05$   
 $GFI=.99$

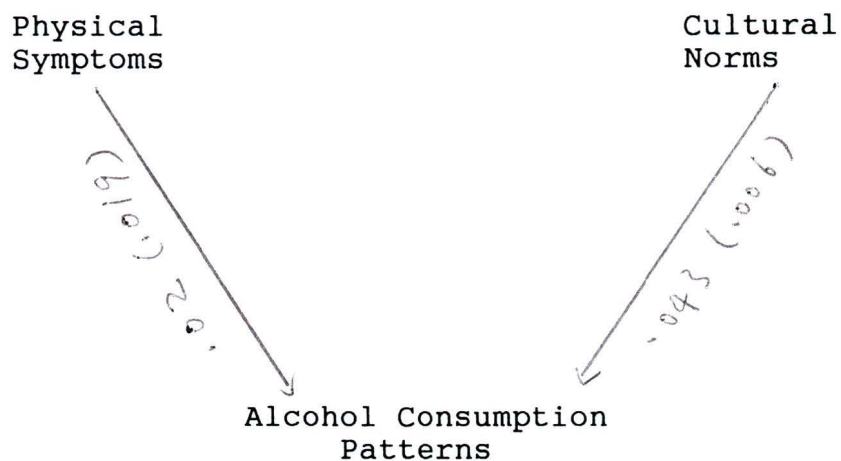
#### Evaluating Model 1 for the Caucasian Group

The results of Model 1 for Caucasians are presented in Figure 5. The test of the goodness-of-fit yielded a  $\chi^2$  of 1.2 ( $df=1$ ,  $p>.05$ ,  $GFI=.99$ ), indicating that the reproduced covariance matrix is a good fit to the original covariance matrix.

Next, path coefficients were examined in this model. The path coefficient between Cultural Norms and Alcohol

Consumption Patterns is significant ( $t=7.16$ ,  $df=160$ ,  $p<.001$ ), indicating that Cultural Norms is a good predictor of Alcohol Consumption Patterns. The other path coefficient measuring the relationship between Physical Symptoms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns is not significant ( $p>.05$ ), indicating that Physical Symptoms is a poor predictor of Alcohol Consumption Patterns (see Figure 5).

Figure 5



$n=161$   
 $\chi^2 = 1.2$   
 $df=1$   
 $p>.05$   
 $GFI=.99$

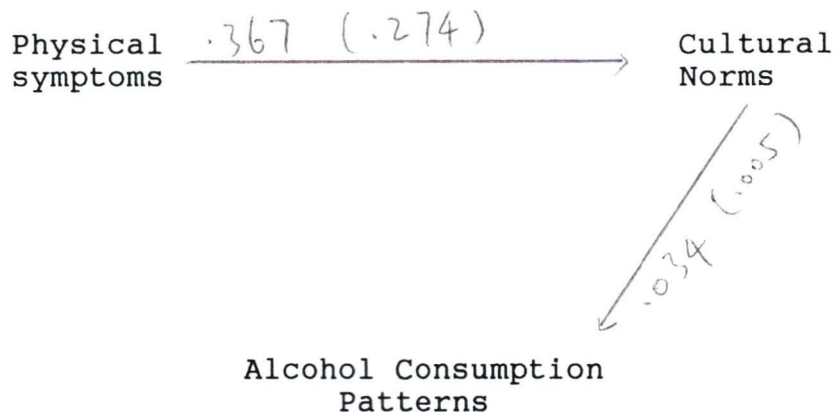
### Evaluating Model 2 for the Chinese Group

The results of Model 2 for the Chinese group are presented in Figure 6. The test of the goodness-of-fit yielded a  $\chi^2$  of .34 ( $df=1$ ,  $p>.05$ ,  $GFI=.99$ ), indicating that

the reproduced covariance matrix is a good fit to the original covariance matrix.

Next, path coefficients were examined in this model. The path coefficient between Cultural Norms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns is significant ( $t=6.8$ ,  $df=177$ ,  $p<.001$ ), indicating that Cultural Norms was a good predictor of Alcohol Consumption Patterns. The other path coefficient measuring the relationship between Physical Symptoms and Cultural Norms about alcohol use is not significant ( $t=1.3$ ,  $df=177$ ,  $p>.05$ ), indicating that Physical Symptoms is a poor predictor of Cultural Norms (see Figure 6).

Figure 6



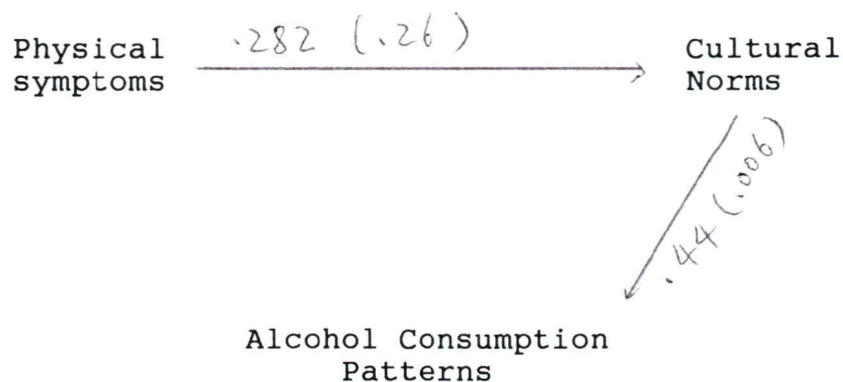
$n=178$   
 $\chi^2 = .34$   
 $df=1$   
 $p>.05$   
 $GFI=.99$

Evaluating Model 2 for the Caucasian Group

The results of Model 2 for the Caucasian group are presented in Figure 7. The test of the goodness-of-fit yielded a  $\chi^2$  of 1.1 (df=1, p>.05, GFI=.99), indicating that the reproduced covariance matrix is a good fit to the original covariance matrix.

Next, path coefficients were examined in this model. The path coefficient between Cultural Norms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns is significant (t=7.3, df=161, p<.001), indicating that Cultural Norms is a good predictor of Alcohol Consumption Patterns. The other path coefficient measuring the relationship between Physical Symptoms and Cultural Norms about alcohol use is not significant (t=1.0, df=161, p>.05), indicating that Physical Symptoms is a poor predictor of Cultural Norms (see Figure 7).

Figure 7

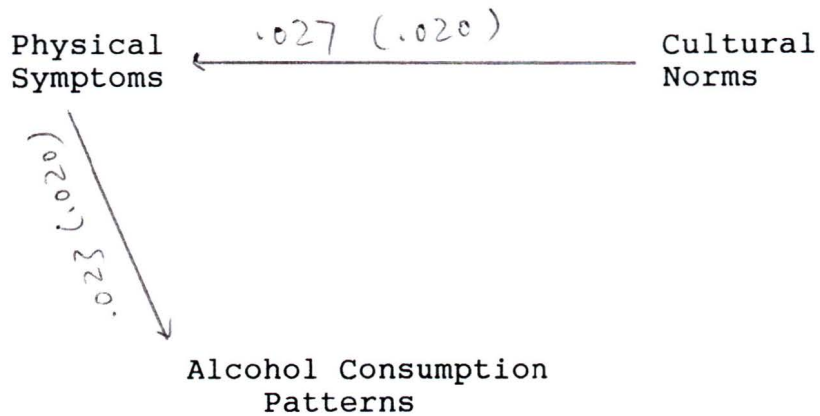


$n=161$   
 $\chi^2 = 1.1$   
 $df=1$   
 $p > .05$   
 $GFI = .99$

### Evaluating Model 3 for the Chinese Group

The results from Path Analysis for Model 3 (Chinese group) are presented in Figure 8. The test of the goodness-of-fit yielded a  $\chi^2$  of 40.8 ( $df=1$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $GFI = .88$ ), indicating that the reproduced covariance matrix is significantly different from the original matrix. Furthermore, none of the path coefficients in the proposed model is significant ( $p > .05$ , see Figure 8). These findings suggest that the proposed model is a poor fit to the data.

Figure 8

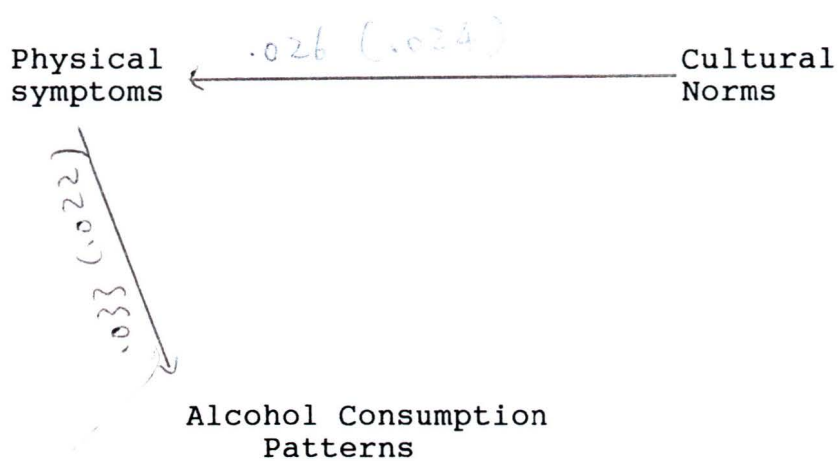


$n=178$   
 $\chi^2=40.8$   
 $df=1$   
 $p<.001$   
 $GFI=.88$

### Evaluating Model 3 for the Caucasian Group

The results from Path Analysis for Model 3 (Caucasian group) are presented in Figure 9. The test of the goodness-of-fit yielded a  $\chi^2$  of 47 ( $df=1$ ,  $p<.001$ ,  $GFI=.86$ ), indicating that the reproduced covariance matrix is significantly different from the original matrix. In addition, none of the path coefficients in the proposed model were significant ( $p>.05$ , see Figure 9). These findings suggest that the proposed model was a poor fit to the data.

Figure 9



$n=161$   
 $\chi^2=47$   
 $df=1$   
 $p<.001$   
 $GFI=.86$

In addition to the testing of the three models, simple correlations among the three core variables are presented below (Table 1 and Table 2).

Table 1

Correlations Among Cultural Norms, Physical Symptoms  
and Alcohol Consumption Patterns

(Chinese)

<u>Variables</u>	1	2	3
1. Cultural Norms			
2. Physical Symptoms	.11		
3. Alcohol Consumption	.48**	.09	

n=96

\*\*  $p < .001$

Table 2

Correlations Among Cultural Norms, Physical Symptoms  
and Alcohol Consumption Patterns

(Caucasians)

<u>Variables</u>	1	2	3
1. Cultural Norms			
2. Physical Symptoms	.10		
3. Alcohol Consumption	.56**	.12	

n=111

\*\*  $p < .001$

Hypothesis 2: Comparing Alcohol Consumption  
Patterns between Chinese and Caucasians

a. A significantly higher proportion of Chinese will be abstainers than Caucasians, and a significantly higher proportion of Caucasians will be current drinkers than Chinese.

b. On average, Caucasians will drink more often in a week than Chinese.

c. On average, Caucasians will consume more alcohol in each drinking session than Chinese.

d. Caucasians will get intoxicated more often than Chinese in the past year.

e. A significantly higher proportion of Caucasians will start drinking at the age of 15 or younger than Chinese.

f. Among drinkers, there will be a significantly higher proportion of light drinkers among Chinese than among Caucasians. There will not be a significant difference between Caucasians and Chinese in the proportion of moderate drinkers. There will be a significantly higher proportion of heavy drinkers among Caucasians than among Chinese.

### Results

Hypothesis 2(a) was supported. Drinking status differed significantly between Chinese and Caucasians ( $\chi^2=22.0$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $p<.001$ , see Table 3). Chinese reported a significantly higher abstinence rate than Caucasians (33.3% versus 11.8%). Caucasians reported a significantly higher current drinking rate than Chinese (82% versus 62.1%).

Table 3

Comparing Chinese and Caucasians by Drinking Status

<u>Races</u>	<u>Drinking Status</u>		
	Drinkers	Abstainers	Former Drinkers
Total			
Chinese 177	110	59	8
100.0	62.1*	33.3	4.5
Caucasians 161	132	19	10
100.0	82.0	11.8	6.2

$\chi^2=22.0$   
 $df=2$   
 $p<.001$   
\* percentage

Hypothesis 2(b) was supported. On average, Caucasians said they drank more often in a week than Chinese. Chinese averaged 1.86 times per week, while Caucasians averaged 2.5 times per week. This difference was statistically significant ( $t=4.30$ ,  $df=220$ ,  $p<.01$ ).

Hypothesis 2(c) was supported. Caucasians reported that they consumed more alcohol in each drinking session than Chinese. There was a significant difference between Chinese and Caucasians regarding the number of drinks

consumed in each drinking session ( $\underline{t}=3.9$ ,  $\underline{df}=240$ ,  $\underline{p}<.001$ ). On average, Chinese reported that they consumed 2 drinks while Caucasians consumed 2.8 drinks in each drinking session.

Hypothesis 2(d) was supported. When asked about the number of times participants got intoxicated in the past year, Caucasians reported significantly more intoxication than Chinese ( $\underline{t}=6.22$ ,  $\underline{df}=240$ ,  $\underline{p}<.001$ ). On average, Caucasians said they were drunk 3.9 times ( $\underline{SD}=2.45$ ) in the past one year, while Chinese were drunk 2.2 ( $\underline{SD}=1.78$ ) times.

Hypothesis 2(e) was supported. Caucasians differed significantly from Chinese in starting age to drink ( $\chi^2=14.7$ ,  $\underline{df}=2$ ,  $\underline{p}<.001$ ).  $\underline{Z}$ -tests for differences in proportions were carried out for each age group. The proportion difference was significant only in the 15 or younger age group, indicating that significantly more Caucasians than Chinese started to drink at the age of 15 or younger ( $\underline{z}=2.88$ ,  $\underline{p}<.01$ , see Table 4).

Table 4

<u>Starting Age to Drink</u>				
<u>Race</u>	<u>Starting Age</u>			Total
	<16	16-20	>20	
Chinese	20 17.0*	89 75.4	9 7.6	118 100.0
Caucasians	52 38.9	75 55.9	7 5.2	134 100.0
Total	72	164	16	252

$\chi^2=14.7$   
 $df=2$   
 $p<.001$   
 \*percentage

Hypothesis 2(f) was supported. The overall Chi-square test indicated that Chinese and Caucasians differed significantly by drinking category ( $\chi^2=22.0$ ,  $df=4$ ,  $p<.001$ , see Table 5).  $Z$ -tests for differences in proportions were carried out for each category. Significantly more Chinese were in the light-light drinking category than Caucasians ( $z=1.92$ ,  $p<.05$ ); significantly more Chinese were in the light-moderate category than Caucasians ( $z=1.83$ ,  $p<.05$ ); there was no significant difference between Chinese and Caucasians in the moderate-moderate category ( $z=.47$ ,  $p>.05$ ); significantly more Caucasians were in the moderate-high category ( $z=2.12$ ,  $p<.05$ ) than Chinese, and significantly

more Caucasians were in the high-high category than Chinese ( $z=2.53$ ,  $p<.01$ ).

Table 5

Drinking Categories by Race

<u>Race</u>	<u>Categories</u>					Total
	<u>LL</u>	<u>LM</u>	<u>MM</u>	<u>MH</u>	<u>HH</u>	
Chinese	19 17.8*	39 36.4	39 36.4	8 7.5	2 1.9	107 100.0
Caucasian	11 8.3	29 22.0	54 40.9	24 18.2	14 10.6	132 100.0

$\chi^2=22.0$

$df=4$

$p<.001$

\* percentage

Hypothesis 3: Comparing the Number of Reported Physical Symptoms between Chinese and Caucasians

- a. Chinese will develop significantly more physical symptoms than Caucasians, and moderate-to-heavy drinkers develop more physical symptoms than light drinkers in both ethnic groups (see category descriptions in Chapter 2).
- b. Chinese will develop physical symptoms earlier than Caucasians during drinking sessions.
- c. Light drinkers will develop physical symptoms

earlier than moderate-to-heavy drinkers.

### Results

Hypothesis 3(a) was not supported. There was no significant difference between Chinese and Caucasians regarding the number of physical symptoms reported ( $t=.17$ ,  $df=262$ ,  $p>.05$ ). The mean number of physical symptoms reported by a Chinese was 1.55 ( $SD=1.23$ ) and the mean number of physical symptoms reported by a Caucasian was 1.52 ( $SD=1.35$ ). There was no significant difference regarding the number of physical symptoms reported by light and heavy drinkers in both Chinese and Caucasian groups ( $f=.16$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $196$ ,  $p >.05$ , see Table 6).

Table 6

Reported Number of Physical Symptoms  
by Race and by Drinking Categories

<u>Race</u>	<u>Categories</u>		
	<u>LL-LM Drinkers</u>	<u>MM-HH Drinkers</u>	Total
Chinese	1.87	1.9	1.89
Caucasian	2.0	1.86	1.92

Hypothesis 3(b) was supported. There was a significant difference between Chinese and Caucasians regarding the number of drinks taken before physical symptoms occurred ( $t=3.25$ ,  $df=211$ ,  $p<.001$ ). On average, Chinese said they developed physical symptoms following 2.4 ( $SD=1.23$ ) drinks and Caucasians said they developed symptoms following 3.0 ( $SD=1.49$ ) drinks.

Hypothesis 3(c) was supported. There was a significant difference between light drinkers and moderate-to-heavy drinkers ( $F=43.0$ ,  $df=1,196$ ,  $p<.001$ ) regarding the number of drinks taken before physical symptoms occurred in both ethnic groups. On average, Chinese light drinkers reported that they developed physical symptoms following 1.96 drinks and Caucasian light drinkers developed symptoms following 1.97 drinks. On average, Chinese moderate-to-heavy drinkers developed physical symptoms following 3.02 drinks and Caucasian moderate-to-heavy drinkers developed symptoms following 3.4 drinks.

#### Hypothesis 4: Acculturation Variables and Drinking Status

a. Chinese who were born in Canada will be more likely to be current drinkers than Chinese who were born in Asia.

b. Chinese who have resided longer in Canada will be more likely to be current drinkers than Chinese who have

resided for a shorter period of time.

c. Chinese drinking status will be significantly correlated with acculturation variables such as the number of Caucasian friends, Caucasian friends' attitudes toward alcohol use, and Caucasian friends' drinking status.

### Results

Hypothesis 4(a) was supported. Chinese who were born in Canada were more likely to be current drinkers than Chinese who were born in Asia ( $\chi^2=7.8$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $p<.05$ , see Table 7).

Table 7

Birthplace of Chinese by Drinking Status

<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Drinking Status</u>		
	<u>Drinkers</u>	<u>Abstainers</u>	<u>Former Drinkers</u>
<u>Total</u>			
Canada 66	48	18	
100.0	72.7*	27.3	
Asia 111	62	41	8
100.0	55.8	37.0	7.2
Total 177	110	59	8

 $\chi^2=7.8$ 

df=2

p&lt;.05

\*percentage

Hypothesis 4(b) was not supported. The number of years a Chinese person had stayed in Canada was not a significant indicator of drinking status ( $\chi^2=4.7$ , df=4, p>.05). Those who stayed longer were not more likely to be current drinkers.

Hypothesis 4 (c) was supported. Chinese drinking status was significantly correlated with the acculturation variables (see Table 8). The variable "Drinking Status" was coded as "yes=1, no=2", therefore, its correlations with

other variables are negative (see Appendix 1, Questionnaire).

Table 8

Correlations Among Acculturation Variables and  
Drinking Status

(Chinese)

<u>Variables</u>	1	2	3	4
1. Number of Caucasian Friends				
2. Caucasian Friends' Attitudes	.13			
3. Caucasian Friends' Drinking Status	.19*	.63**		
4. Own Drinking Status	-.22*	-.19*	-.43*	

$n=169$

\*  $p < .05$

\*\*  $p < .001$

To further explore the hypothesis, a multiple regression was performed between the dependent variable "drinking status" and the independent variables "number of Caucasian friends", "Caucasian friends' drinking status", and "Caucasian friends' attitudes toward alcohol use". It yielded a multiple  $R^2$  of .46 and an adjusted  $R^2$  of .19 ( $p < .001$ ).

However, only one  $\beta$  weight was significant ( $p < .001$ ),

indicating that Chinese are more likely to drink if they have Caucasian friends who are current drinkers.

Hypothesis 5 Significantly more Chinese will believe in abstinence than Caucasians, and the correlations between personal belief about alcohol use and drinking status will be significant in both ethnic groups.

### Results

Hypothesis 5 was supported. Significantly more Chinese believed in abstinence than Caucasians ( $t=6.4$ ,  $df=324$ ,  $p<.001$ ). In a scale from "abstinence is preferred" to "heavy drinking is preferred" (scored from 1-7), the mean score for Chinese was 2.2 ( $SD=1.17$ ), while the mean score for Caucasians was 3.0 ( $SD=1.26$ ). The lower score indicated stronger preference of abstinence.

The correlations between personal belief about alcohol use and drinking status were significant for both ethnic groups ( $r=.49$ ,  $df=167$ ,  $p<.001$  for Chinese and  $r=.40$ ,  $df=149$ ,  $p<.001$  for Caucasians).

### Brief Summary of Results

The most important findings in the present study are:

1. The results of the three proposed models show that Models 1 and 3 fit the data better than Model 2, because in these two models one path coefficient is always significant.

In both Model 1 and Model 3, the path coefficients from Cultural Norms to Alcohol Consumption Patterns are significant in both ethnic groups, indicating that Cultural Norms have a significant effect on a person's alcohol consumption patterns. The correlations between Cultural Norms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns are significant in both ethnic groups. On the other hand, the path coefficients from Physical Symptoms to Alcohol Consumption Patterns are not significant in any models, which suggests Physical Symptoms have no significant effect on Alcohol Consumption Patterns. The correlations between Physical Symptoms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns are not significant in either ethnic group. The correlations between Physical Symptoms and Cultural Norms are not significant in both ethnic groups.

2. A significantly higher proportion of Caucasians are current drinkers, and a significantly higher proportion of Chinese are abstainers. These results support those by previous researchers such as Wilson et al. (1978), and Schwitters et al. (1982). When drinking, a significantly higher proportion of Caucasians are in the moderate-to-heavy drinking categories than Chinese, and significantly higher proportion of Chinese are in the light drinking categories than Caucasians. These findings support those by Sue et al. (1979), Kitano and Chi (1987), and Armstrong (1986).

3. There is no significant difference between Chinese

and Caucasians in terms of the number of physical symptoms reported following alcohol use. These results do not support findings by Wolff (1972); Ewing et al. (1974), but support findings by Johnson et al. (1984), and Wilson et al. (1978).

4. Chinese drinking status is significantly correlated with the degree of their acculturation to the western culture. Chinese with more Caucasian friends are more likely to be current drinkers than those with fewer Caucasian friends. Chinese born in Canada are more likely to be current drinkers than Chinese who were born in Asia. But those who have stayed in Canada longer are not more likely to be current drinkers than those who have stayed for a shorter period of time. These findings support those by Wang (1968); Sue et al. (1979), and Kitano and Chi (1987).

5. A significantly higher proportion of Chinese believe in abstinence than do Caucasians, and participants' drinking status is significantly correlated with their beliefs about alcohol use in both ethnic groups.

## Chapter 4

## DISCUSSION

## The Cultural Explanation

The Cultural Explanation Is Supported

The findings of the present study provide consistent support for the cultural explanation proposed by Wilson et al. (1978) and Johnson et al. (1984), and no support for the physiological explanation proposed by Wolff (1972) and Ewing et al. (1974). (1) Results of the three proposed models show that cultural norms are predictive of a person's alcohol consumption patterns independent of models in both ethnic groups, while reported physical symptoms failed to predict alcohol consumption patterns. In all the models tested and in both ethnic groups, one path coefficient is always significant, namely, the path coefficient from Cultural Norms toward Alcohol Consumption Patterns, while the path coefficient from Physical Symptoms toward Alcohol Consumption Patterns is never significant.

(2) Results of multiple regression of the three core variables demonstrated that in both ethnic groups, only one  $\beta$  weight is significant, indicating that Cultural Norms is predictive of Alcohol Consumption Patterns, while Physical Norms is not.

(3) Pearson correlations on the three core variables showed that only the correlation between Cultural Norms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns is significant in both ethnic groups.

Finally, results of multiple regression using "drinking status of Chinese" as the dependent variable and "the number of Caucasian friends", "Caucasian friends' attitudes about alcohol use", and "Caucasian friends' drinking status" as independent variables provided support for the cultural explanation as well. Chinese who were more assimilated to the western culture were more likely to be current drinkers. Chinese who were born in Canada were more likely to be current drinkers than those who were born in Asia. These results confirm those obtained by Sue et al.(1979), and Klatsky et al. (1983).

Nevertheless, one variable, "the number of years a Chinese person had stayed in Canada", was not a significant indicator of drinking status. Those who had stayed longer were not more likely to be current drinkers. This finding is not consistent with other findings of the present study that the more a Chinese is assimilated into the Western culture, the more likely that person is a current drinker. The author of this study could not find a reasonable explanation for this phenomenon.

One of the implications in the finding that cultural factors significantly influence alcohol consumption patterns

is that alcohol consumption behavior could be better understood through a social/psychological approach. In order to effect changes in alcohol consumption patterns, we should examine cultural interpretations of alcohol use. By incorporating certain cultural values/norms such as anti-alcoholism and moderation in drinking, we may be able to significantly modify drinking behaviors at a group/community level.

#### Personal Beliefs and Alcohol Use

Among the five cultural variables which make up the core variable Cultural Norms in model testing, the variable "personal beliefs about alcohol use" has a higher correlation with drinking status than any other variable in both ethnic groups. This finding echoes the conclusion drawn by Critchlow (1986) from an extensive literature review regarding beliefs about the power of alcohol over the drinker. Critchlow argued that most Americans share the beliefs that alcohol can bring a number of magical changes to the drinker such as becoming more "friendly", "sleepy" and "romantic", and that these beliefs have made alcohol use acceptable, and "untoward behaviors under the influence of alcohol excusable".

The significant correlation between beliefs about alcohol use and alcohol consumption patterns in the present study suggests a promising potential for educational

programs directed towards changing beliefs and finally changing alcohol consumption patterns. One possible way is to cultivate awareness. Through mass media, educational materials can make people become aware of how alcohol harms the normal functioning of the human body, or how alcohol damages society through alcohol-related incidents such as domestic disputes, work problems or car accidents.

#### Comparing Chinese and Western Norms Regarding Alcohol Use

The findings that Caucasians drink significantly more alcohol than Chinese, and that cultural norms are predictive of alcohol drinking patterns lead us to infer that the Western culture appears to accept and encourage drinking; while the Chinese culture appears to discourage drinking, especially heavy drinking. Several investigators in this area have argued in support for such an inference.

Yu and Liu (1987) observed that Chinese drink alcoholic beverages with meals and in ceremonial occasions, drinking centered institutions such as "pubs" or "bars" (in the West) are absent in China. It is only acceptable for male adults of the family to drink. Female adults are discouraged from drinking, and persons under the age of 18 are prohibited from drinking (Wang, 1968). These rules are derived mainly from Confucius (551-479 B.C.), whose ethical code has been most influential throughout Chinese history (Singer, 1972). When drinking, social drinking or moderate drinking is

preferred whereas heavy drinking is considered harmful to the health, thus strongly discouraged (Wang, 1968).

Abstinence, on the other hand, is considered a virtue and drunkenness a disgrace. A drunk person is considered to have lost his reasoning power and disgraced his family. A common practice in Chinese society is to ask a drunken person to go home and sleep off his drunkenness. This is because "the Confucian philosophy emphasizes supremacy of reason and the wisdom of avoiding extremes" (Singer, 1972).

On the other hand, the American culture seems to accept and encourage drinking. For example, a person who has committed a crime under the influence of alcohol can often avoid penalties; alcohol, instead of the drinker, is blamed for the crime (MacAndrew & Edgerton, 1969). For some people, alcohol use is a means to escape responsibilities for unsatisfactory performances in work and family settings (Snyder & Smith, 1982). In addition, advertisements and magazines send messages that drinking increases sexual prowess; promotes social acceptance and success; insures pleasure without harm, and helps solve personal problems (Mosher & Wallack, 1979).

In America, alcohol is also associated with social status. To be able to afford certain kinds of alcohol, to be able to go to certain kinds of bars, and to be able to have a drink with certain groups of people have become a symbol of one's social status (Marshall, 1985). Certain

kinds of alcohol are for certain kinds of people and for certain sorts of occasions. For example, champagne is associated with very special celebrations such as weddings or job promotions. A cold beer is appropriate following a day's hard work because alcohol tends to make one "temporarily immune to stresses" (MacAndrew & Edgerton, 1969, pp.63) and seems to increase sexual pleasure.

The messages about the special effects of alcohol on the drinker sent by advertisements and magazines are well received in the American society. An analysis of a national sample in the United States revealed that 70% to 80% of the respondents reported positive feelings about the effect of alcohol: more friendly, talkative and romantic (Roizen & Schneberk, 1977).

### The Physiological Explanation

#### The Physiological Explanation Is Rejected

On the other hand, the findings of the present study have provided evidence against the physiological explanation. In other words, the present data strongly suggest that Chinese are not more likely to develop physical symptoms than are Caucasians. These results support those from studies by Johnson et al. (1984) and Wilson et al. (1978), who reported that there was no significant difference between ethnic groups in terms of physical

symptoms reported following alcohol use. The results of the present study, however, fail to support findings by Wolff (1972), and Ewing et al. (1974), who reported that Asians developed significantly more physical symptoms than Caucasians following alcohol use. It is possible that Wolff neglected the tolerance factor: Caucasians and Chinese have ✓ different tolerance levels toward alcohol caused by the higher level of alcohol use among Caucasians. In his study, the finding that Chinese developed significantly more physical symptoms than Caucasians may be due to their low tolerance level, not necessarily due to innate physiological differences. ↴

Therefore, the author of the present study argues that if Chinese and Caucasians drink alcohol in proportion to their respective tolerance levels, Chinese do not develop more physical symptoms than Caucasians. This argument is supported by the following findings from the present research: a) There is no significant difference between Chinese and Caucasians regarding the number of symptoms reported following alcohol use. b) There is no significant difference regarding the number of physical symptoms reported between light and heavy drinkers in either ethnic groups. It seems that most people in both drinking categories drink according to their own tolerance levels. c) There is a significant difference between Chinese and Caucasians regarding the number of drinks taken before

physical symptoms occurred. On average, Chinese developed physical symptoms following 2.4 drinks whereas Caucasians developed physical symptoms following 3.0 drinks.

One reservation of my argument is that studies supporting the physiological explanation are observational whereas studies supporting the cultural explanation are surveys.

### Alcohol Consumption Patterns ✓

#### Caucasians Consume Significantly More Alcohol Than Chinese

✓ The present study found that Caucasians consume significantly more alcohol than Chinese. This finding supports the results reported by Wilson et al. (1978), Schwitters et al. (1982, b) and Barnes and Welte (1986). In the present study, the self-reported abstinence rate among Chinese is 33.3% and 11.8% among Caucasians, which is very close to the findings by Wilson et al. (1978) and Schwitters et al. (1982, b), who reported that the abstinence rate among Chinese is about three times higher than that among Caucasians. The abstinence rates of the present study in both populations are slightly lower than those reported by Barnes and Welte (1986), who reported an abstinence rate of 55% among Asian American students, and 24% among Caucasians in their American college samples. Heavy drinking rates are also lower in the present study than those in Barnes and

Welte's study (1986), and Kitano and Chi's study (1987). In the present study, self-reported heavy drinking rate is 3.3% for Chinese males and 0% for Chinese females; it is 17.7% for Caucasian males and 4.3% for Caucasian females. In Barnes and Welte's study, the heavy drinking rate was 6% among Asian students and 16% among Caucasian students (males and females were not reported separately). In Kitano and Chi's study, the heavy drinking rate among Asians was 13.7% for males and 0% for females. A possible reason for the differences could be due to the fact that in their samples, Chinese were not separated from other Asian groups.

#### Conclusion

In conclusion, the findings of the present study have provided consistent evidence supporting the cultural explanation proposed by Wilson et al. (1978) and Johnson et al. (1984), and not supporting the physiological explanation proposed by Wolff (1972) and Ewing et al. (1974). Based on the findings of the present study, the author of this study argues that if Chinese and Caucasians drink alcohol in proportion with their respective tolerance levels, Chinese do not develop more physical symptoms than Caucasians. If this argument is supported by future researchers in this area, alcohol consumption patterns will be best explained by social/psychological theories rather than medical approaches.

Besides, the significant association between participants' beliefs and their alcohol consumption patterns in the present study suggests potentials for educational programs directed towards changing beliefs and finally changing alcohol consumption patterns. This association has not been explored by previous researchers in cross-cultural comparisons. Therefore, more studies are needed to verify this finding.

On the whole, the findings of this study are useful in extending previous research in this area, as well as in applying more complex statistical techniques to investigate the relationship between cultural norms/values, physical symptoms, and alcohol consumption patterns.

### Limitations

#### Path Analysis

In Hypothesis 2, the dependent variable "alcohol consumption patterns" was a  $\log_{10}$  transformation of the variable "number of drinks a person takes in the past year". The reason for such a transformation is that the distribution of this variable is markedly positively skewed. Without such a transformation, models couldn't be successfully tested by path analysis. That is, the reproduced covariance matrices were singular, and there was no solution for the models. However, after the  $\log_{10}$

transformation, the models were successfully tested by Path Analysis, which seems to show that path analysis techniques are highly sensitive to normality of data distributions and homogeneity of variance.

### ✓ Self-report Measurements

Scales should include infrequent drinkers such as people who drink once a year or once a month. The statistical reliability of self-reported alcohol consumption behaviors is limited by several human factors such as honesty and subjectivity. Hence the reliability and validity of self reports may not be good enough to serve as an estimation of drinking status in general populations. Nevertheless, self-report measurements are useful tools for the purpose of group comparisons (Cahalan, Cisin & Crossley, 1969).

Due to the nature of this study, it was not possible to have an objective measure of "being intoxicated", therefore, each participant might have used a very different definition. Future studies need to have a more unified definition of "being intoxicated".

Another limitation of this research is that the variable "Physical Symptoms" is a sum of the number of physical symptoms based upon participant's self-report. A better approach would be to measure these physical changes directly or to observe the physical symptoms directly

following the administration of alcohol.

### Sampling

In this study, only a limited number of college students were haphazardly sampled. Therefore, it is advisable to be cautious in generalizing the results to all Canadian Chinese and Caucasians, and specifically to Chinese in general.

## Chapter 5

## EXPLORING THE DATA

For additional interest, correlations among the three core variables (Cultural Norms, Physical Symptoms, and Alcohol Consumption Patterns) for males and females in both Chinese and Caucasian groups were computed. The correlation matrices appear to show that males and females have different patterns among the three core variables in both ethnic groups, but the differences are not significant except in the Caucasian male group (see Appendix 3). In the other three subgroups, only one correlation is significant, that is, the correlation between Cultural Norms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns, but in the Caucasian male group, both the correlation between Cultural Norms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns, and the correlation between Physical Symptoms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns are statistically significant. The correlation matrix of the Caucasian male group is presented below (Table 9). Correlation matrices for other subgroups are presented in Appendix 3.

Table 9

Correlations Among Cultural Norms, Physical Symptoms  
and Alcohol Consumption Patterns

(Caucasian Males)

<u>Variables</u>	1	2	3
1. Cultural Norms			
2. Physical Symptoms	.06		
3. Alcohol Consumption	.46**	.31*	

$\bar{n}=81$

\*\*  $p < .001$

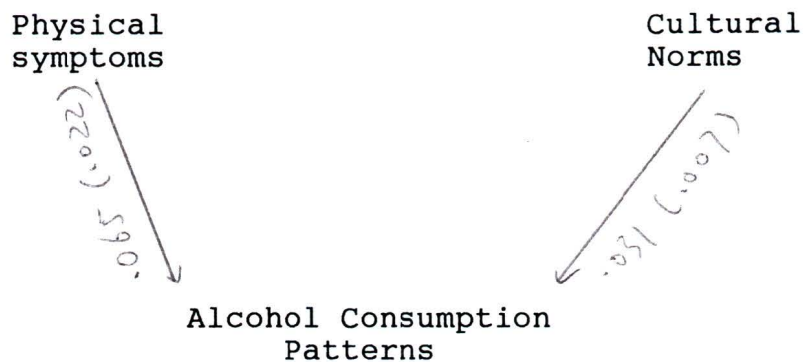
\*  $p < .01$

Because the correlation matrix for Caucasian males displayed a significantly different pattern from other subgroups, it was decided to test the three models for males and females separately.

The results of all the models are similar to those when males and females are pooled except for the Caucasian male group. In all other models, only one path coefficient is significant, that is, the path coefficient between Cultural Norms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns (see Appendix 3). In the Caucasian male group, both path coefficients are

significant, that is, the path coefficient between Cultural Norms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns, and the path coefficient between Physical Symptoms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns (see figure 10)

Figure 10

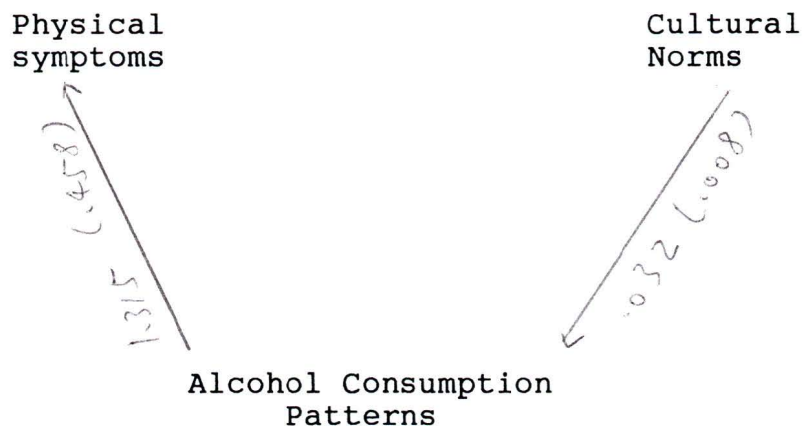


$n=81$   
 $\chi^2 = .25$   
 $df=1$   
 $p > .05$   
 $GFI = .99$

The explanation for a significant path coefficient from Physical Symptoms to Alcohol Consumption Patterns as presented in Figure 11 is that the more physical symptoms one develops, the more one drinks. The original hypothesis for this path (from Physical Symptom to Alcohol Consumption Patterns) is that the more physical symptoms a person develops after the use of alcohol, the less a person drinks, in which case, the correlation will be negative. In the

Caucasian male group, the correlation between Physical Symptom and Alcohol Consumption Patterns is positive. A sensible interpretation of a positive correlation between these two variables seems to be: the more one drinks, the more physical symptoms one develops. In this case, the arrow of the path coefficient will be pointed from Alcohol Consumption Patterns toward Physical Symptoms (see Figure 12). Based on this argument, a new model was tested among Caucasian males. The results of this model indicate that the model fits the original data, and both path coefficients are significant (see Figure 11).

Figure 11



$n=81$   
 $\chi^2 = .55$   
 $df=1$   
 $p > .05$   
 $GFI = .99$

In conclusion, the exploration of data among Caucasian males has led to some new understanding of alcohol consumption patterns: the more one drinks, the more physical symptoms one develops. This finding is different from the original hypothesis: the more physical symptoms one develops following the use of alcohol, the less one drinks. This finding suggests that the amount of alcohol a person consumes should predict the number of physical symptoms a person develops.

Past research has not explored the impact of the amount of alcohol a person consumes on the number of physical symptoms a person reports. Past researchers have mainly concentrated on the influence of Physical Symptoms on Alcohol Consumption Patterns. That may explain why controversy exists in respect to the relationship between physical symptoms and alcohol consumption patterns. The findings of the present study have provided an alternative perspective which allows us to view Alcohol Consumption Patterns as the causal factor and Physical Symptoms as the effect.

#### Hypotheses for Future Research

1. The cultural explanation will be further supported.
2. The physiological explanation will be further rejected.
3. In the relationship between alcohol consumption

patterns and physical symptoms, Alcohol Consumption Patterns will be the causal factor while Physical Symptoms will be the effect. The correlation between these two variables will be significant.

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Appendix 1

Questionnaire and Information Sheet  
for Participants

## Questionnaire

Please mark your answers in the appropriate places.  
Unless stated otherwise, please pick one only. Thank you.

1. What is your gender? Male\_\_\_, Female\_\_\_.
2. Were you born in Canada? Yes\_\_\_, No\_\_\_.
3. If you were not born in Canada, how many years have you been in Canada?  
Less than 5\_\_\_, 5-9\_\_\_, More than 10 years\_\_\_.
4. What is your ancestral country(s) ? \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. How old are you? Less than 20\_\_\_, 20-29\_\_\_, 30-39\_\_\_,  
40-49\_\_\_, 50-59\_\_\_, Greater than 60\_\_\_.
6. Are you: Single\_\_\_, Married\_\_\_, Divorced\_\_\_, Widowed\_\_\_.
7. Do you ever drink alcoholic beverage?  
Yes\_\_\_, No, abstainer\_\_\_, No, former drinker\_\_\_.

If No, Go To #16.

8. If you currently drink: For the past year, on average,  
how often did you drink per week ?  
  
/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
Once Four Seven  
or more
9. On average, how many drinks do you have each time you  
drink?  
  
/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
One Four Seven  
or more
11. How many times have you been intoxicated during the past  
year?  
  
/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
Never Once Two 3-4 5-9 10-14 15-20 >20
12. When you drink, do any of the following occur(you may  
pick more than one)?





26. In general, what are your Caucasian friends' attitudes toward the use of alcohol?

/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/

Abstinence is preferred Heavy drinking is preferred

27. How many of your Caucasian friends drink alcohol?

/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/

None Few Some Half Most Almost All  
all

28. Are your Caucasian friends' attitudes toward alcohol use important to you?

/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/

Not important Very Important

## Information Sheet for Participants

This research intends to compare the approximate magnitude of alcohol consumption patterns among Canadian Chinese college students and Canadian college students at the University of Victoria. The goal of this study is to find out the differences in drinking patterns, and the underlying reasons for the differences (physiological versus cultural).

I am asking you to participate in this study, you are free not to answer any questions I will ask you. You are free to withdraw from this study at any time. Your responses will be confidential and your name will not be on the questionnaire.

I have read the above and understood the above, and I consent to take part in this study \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
 Signature                      witness  
 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 date

I confirm that the above information on this information sheet has been read and understood \_\_\_\_\_,  
 \_\_\_\_\_,  
 signature                      date

Results of this study will be posted on the bulletin board in front of my office one month later (office location: Cornett Building, A016).

## Appendix 2

### Additional Results

### Additional Results

Besides the results reported in previous chapters, the following additional results may be interesting to curious readers as well as future researchers in this area, since the relationships to be explored here are closely associated with the ones in previous chapters. In order to avoid confusion, the rank order of hypotheses will be a continuation of the hypotheses tested in previous chapters. The following 4 hypotheses will be tested.

6. Significantly more friends of Chinese will be abstainers than friends of Caucasians.

7. Significantly more Chinese parents will be abstainers than Caucasian parents and significantly more Caucasian parents will be current drinkers than Chinese parents.

8. Caucasians will give significantly more reasons for drinking alcohol than Chinese.

9. In both ethnic groups, a significantly higher proportion of males will be current drinkers than females.

#### Hypothesis 6

a. Significantly more friends of Chinese will be abstainers than friends of Caucasians.

b. Friends of Chinese will be much more likely to prefer abstinence than friends of Caucasians.

c. Chinese will regard their friends' attitudes toward alcohol use as more important than Caucasians would regard their friends' attitudes.

## Results

Hypothesis 6(a) was supported. Significantly more friends of Chinese were abstainers than friends of Caucasians' ( $t=6.96$ ,  $df=334$ ,  $p<.001$ ).

Hypothesis 6(b) was supported. Friends of Chinese were much more likely to prefer abstinence than friends of Caucasians ( $t=3.48$ ,  $df=334$ ,  $p<.001$ ).

Hypothesis 6(c) was supported. Chinese ranked their friends' attitudes toward alcohol use as "moderately important", while Caucasians ranked their friends' attitudes as "somewhat important". The difference was significant ( $t=2.3$ ,  $df=334$ ,  $p<.05$ ).

## Hypothesis 7

a. Significantly more Chinese parents will be abstainers than Caucasian parents and significantly more Caucasian parents will be current drinkers than Chinese parents.

b. Significantly more Chinese parents will favor abstinence than Caucasian parents.

c. Chinese will regard their parents' attitudes toward alcohol use as more important than Caucasians would regard

their parents' attitudes.

### Results

Hypothesis 7(a) was supported. The overall Chi-square test yielded a  $\chi^2$  of 79.4 (df=3, p<.001), indicating that Chinese parents and Caucasian parents differed significantly in their drinking status. A significantly higher proportion of Caucasian parents were current drinkers than Chinese parents (see Table 10).

Table 10

Parents' Drinking Status

<u>Race</u>	<u>Parents' Drinking Status</u>			
	<u>Neither</u>	<u>Mother</u>	<u>Father</u>	<u>Both</u>
<u>Total</u>				
Chinese 175	100	6	48	21
100.0	57*	3.4	27.5	12.0
Caucasians 158	38	15	21	84
100.0	24.0	9.5	13.3	53.2
Total 333	138	21	69	105

 $\chi^2=79.4$ 

df=3

p&lt;.001

\* percentage

Hypothesis 7(b) was supported. Chinese parents and Caucasian parents differed significantly in their attitudes toward alcohol use ( $t=5.9$ ,  $df=331$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Significantly more Chinese parents advocated abstinence than Caucasian parents.

Hypothesis 7(c) was not supported. There was no significant difference between Chinese and Caucasians when asked if their parents' attitudes toward alcohol use were

important to them ( $t=.94$ ,  $df=332$ ,  $p>.05$ ). In fact, Chinese ranked their parents' attitudes slightly less important to them than Caucasians did.

### Hypothesis 8

a. Caucasians will give significantly more reasons for drinking alcohol than Chinese.

b. Chinese will give significantly more reasons for not drinking alcohol than Caucasians.

### Results

Hypothesis 8(a) was not supported. Caucasians did not offer significantly more reasons to drink alcohol ( $M=1.53$ ) than Chinese ( $M=1.40$ ,  $t=1.4$ ,  $df=264$ ,  $p>.05$ ). Nevertheless, 86% of the participants in both groups listed "to be sociable" or "to have fun" as their reasons to drink alcohol. It is interesting to note that the correlation between the number of drinks consumed during the past one year and the number of reasons given for drinking was significant for both Chinese and Caucasian groups ( $r=.30$ ,  $n=151$ ,  $p<.05$  for Chinese and  $r=.41$ ,  $n=169$ ,  $p<.001$  for Caucasians).

Hypothesis 8(b) was not supported. Chinese did not offer significantly more reasons for not drinking ( $M=1.22$ ) than Caucasians ( $M=1.15$ ,  $t=.78$ ,  $df=92$ ,  $p>.05$ ).

### Hypothesis 9

a. In the Chinese group, a significantly higher proportion of males will be current drinkers than females.

b. In the Caucasian group, a significantly higher proportion of males will be current drinkers than females.

c. A significantly higher proportion of Chinese males will be in the moderate-to-heavy drinking categories than Chinese females (see category descriptions in Chapter 2).

d. A significantly higher proportion of Caucasian males will be in the moderate-to-heavy drinking categories than Caucasian females (see category descriptions in Chapter 2).

### Results

Hypothesis 9(a) was supported. A significantly higher proportion of Chinese males were current drinkers than Chinese females ( $\chi^2=7.8$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $p<.05$ ). About 71% of the Chinese males were current drinkers and 54% of the Chinese females were current drinkers. About 23% of the Chinese males were abstainers and 43% of the Chinese females were abstainers. About 5.8% of the Chinese males were former drinkers and 3.2% of the Chinese females were former drinkers.

Hypothesis 9(b) was not supported. Caucasian males were not more likely to be current drinkers than Caucasian females ( $\chi^2=4.6$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $p>.05$ ). About 76% of the Caucasian

males were current drinkers and 87.3% of the Caucasian females were current drinkers. About 17% of the Caucasian males were abstainers and 6.3% of the Caucasian females were abstainers. About 6.2% of the Caucasian males and 6.3% of the Caucasian females were former drinkers.

Hypothesis 9(c) was not supported. Chinese males were not more likely to be in the moderate-to-heavy drinking categories than Chinese females ( $\chi^2=9.2$ ,  $df=4$ ,  $p>.05$ , see Table 10). A series of  $z$ -tests for differences in proportions were carried out in all the categories. None of the tests were found to be significant at the .05 level.

Hypothesis 9(d) was supported. A significantly higher proportion of Caucasian males were in the moderate-to-heavy drinking categories than Caucasian females ( $\chi^2=24.4$ ,  $df=4$ ,  $p<.001$ , see Table 11 and 12). A series of  $z$ -tests for differences in proportions were carried out in all the categories. Significant differences were found in the MH ( $z=2.5$ ,  $p<.01$ ) and HH categories ( $z=2.2$ ,  $p<.05$ ), indicating that significantly more Caucasian males than females were heavy drinkers.

Table 11

Drinking Categories by Gender

(Chinese)

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Categories</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>LL</u>	<u>LM</u>	<u>MM</u>	<u>MH</u>	<u>HH</u>	
Male	10 16.4*	16 26.2	28 45.9	5 8.2	2 3.3	61 100.0
Female	9 19.6	23 50.0	11 23.9	3 6.5		46 100.0
Total	19	39	39	8	2	107

 $\chi^2=9.2$ 

df=4

p&gt;.05

\* percentage

Table 12

Drinking Categories by Gender  
(Caucasians)

<u>Categories</u>						
<u>Gender</u>	<u>LL</u>	<u>LM</u>	<u>MM</u>	<u>MH</u>	<u>HH</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male		12 19.4*	21 33.9	18 29.0	11 17.7	62 100.0
Female	11 16.0	17 24.6	32 46.4	6 8.7	3 4.0	69 100.0
Total	11	29	53	24	14	131

$\chi^2=24.4$

df=4

p<.001

\* percentage

## Appendix 3

Correlations Matrices for Males and Females Separately

Table 13

Correlations Among Cultural Norms, Physical Symptoms  
and Alcohol Consumption Patterns

(Chinese Males)

<u>Variables</u>	1	2	3
1. Cultural Norms			
2. Physical Symptoms	.15		
3. Alcohol Consumption	.37*	.02	

$\bar{n}=86$

\* $p < .01$

Table 14

Correlations Among Cultural Norms, Physical Symptoms  
and Alcohol Consumption Patterns

(Chinese Females)

<u>Variables</u>	1	2	3
1. Cultural Norms			
2. Physical Symptoms	.04		
3. Alcohol Consumption	.61**	.19	

$\bar{n}=92$

\*\* $p < .001$

Table 15

Correlations Among Cultural Norms,  
Physical Symptoms and Alcohol Consumption Patterns

(Caucasian Females)

<u>Variables</u>	1	2	3
1. Cultural Norms			
2. Physical Symptoms	.16		
3. Alcohol Consumption	.60**	.05	

n=79

\*\*  $p < .001$

Since correlation matrices for males and females separately were not significantly different from those when males and females were pooled except for the Caucasian males, Path Analysis models were tested only for the Caucasian male group, the results of which were reported in Chapter 5.

Appendix 4  
Analyses and Raw Data

Variable Names . . . . .	87
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Raw Data . . . . .	190

## Variable Names

SBN	identity number
SEX1	gender
BIRTH2	birth place
LENGTH3	number of years stayed in Canada
COUN1	first ancestral country
COUN2	second ancestral country
COUN3	third ancestral country
COUN4	fourth ancestral country
AGE5	age
MST6	marital status
DRINK7	drinking status
OFTEN8	frequency of drinking in a week
MANY9	number of drinks taken in each drinking session
TOXI11	number of intoxication in the past year
FACE12	facial flushing
HEART	increase in heart rate
NAUSEA	nausea
HEAD	headache
DIZZY	dizziness
OTHER	other symptoms
SYN13	number of drinks taken before symptoms occur
START16	age to start drinking
SOCIAL14	to be sociable
FUN	to have fun

COPE	to cope with stresses
PEER	peer pressure
OTHER14	other reasons to drink alcohol
FAM15	family influence
PHYS	physical reaction
CULT	cultural influence
RELI	religious belief
OTH15	other reasons for not drinking alcohol
ENG17	English
FR17	French
CH17	Chinese
JAP17	Japanese
OTHER17	other languages
PARAT18	parents' attitudes toward alcohol use
PDRIN19	parents' drinking status
PATIM20	whether parents' attitudes are important
BLIEF21	personal beliefs about alcohol use
FDRIN22	number of friends who are current drinkers
FATT23	friends' attitudes towards alcohol use
FATIM24	whether friends' attitudes are important
CAUF25	number of good friends who are non-Chinese
CFATT26	Caucasian friends' attitudes toward alcohol use
CFDR27	number of Caucasian friends who are current drinkers
CFAIM28	whether Caucasian friends' attitudes are important

VS29 whether participants are Chinese or Caucasians

PHY12 sum of physical symptoms

DR14 sum of reasons for drinking alcohol

NDR15 sum of reasons for not drinking alcohol

EXP whether participants are from Victoria or Simo-  
Fraser

NCOUN1 first ancestral country with names of the country

NCOUN2 second ancestral country with names of the  
country

NCOUN3 third ancestral country with names of the country

NCOUN4 fourth ancestral country with names of the  
country

AL total number of drinks taken in the past year

CULTURE sum of the scores of five variables: "parents'  
attitudes toward alcohol use", "parents'  
drinking status", "own beliefs about alcohol  
use", "friends' attitudes toward alcohol use",  
"friends' drinking status"

AL2 5 categories of drinkers:LL,LM,MM,MH,HH.

AL3 2 categories of drinkers:light versus heavy

AL4 a log10 transformation of AL

Path AnalysisChinese Model 1

Standard Errors WILL be computed.

## Array Memory Statistics

```
*****
Real Space Used      =    130
Real Space Remaining =  16870
Integer Space Used   =    103
Integer Space Remaining =  3897
*****
```

NOTE: Input matrix does not have missing values on its upper triangle.  
Lower triangular elements of the input matrix will be used.

Data File = a:ch.cova

Method of estimation is LS followed by ML

Results for the LS estimation.

Iteration #	Function Value
Start	.2001277E+03
1	.1674016E+03
2	.9519584E+02
3	.4418756E+02
4	.2496043E+02
5	.8581593E+01
6	.1077930E+01
7	.9594047E+00
8	.9194446E+00
9	.8575963E+00
10	.6840110E+00
11	.5915695E+00
12	.4778022E+00
13	.4342761E+00
14	.3723115E+00
15	.3190731E+00
16	.3045748E+00
17	.3036651E+00
18	.3035366E+00
19	.3035285E+00
20	.3035279E+00
21	.3035276E+00
22	.3035259E+00
23	.3035229E+00
24	.3035177E+00
25	.3035133E+00
26	.3035116E+00
27	.3035114E+00
28	.3035114E+00

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

```
Loss Function Value      = .3035114E+00
Largest Absolute Gradient = .1436031E-04
# of Iterations          =          28
```

Results for the ML estimation.

Iteration #	Function Value
-------------	----------------

```

Start          .1281629E-01
  1           .1010593E-01
  2           .1007543E-01
  3           .1007532E-01
  4           .1007532E-01

```

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

```

Loss Function Value          = .1007532E-01
Largest Absolute Gradient   = .7974571E-05
# of Iterations              =          4

```

#### Input Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	20.184		
PHY12	0.551	1.500	
AL4	0.686	0.035	0.111

#### Reproduced Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	20.184		
PHY12	0.000	1.500	
AL4	0.680	0.016	0.110

#### Matrix of Standardized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	0.000		
PHY12	0.100	-0.000	
AL4	0.004	0.046	0.004

#### Matrix of Normalized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	0.000		
PHY12	1.332	-0.000	
AL4	0.048	0.606	0.034

#### Distribution of Standardized Residuals

Range	Count	Percentage
0.25 <--> 1.00	0	.0
0.10 <--> 0.25	1	16.7
0.05 <--> 0.10	0	.0
0.01 <--> 0.05	1	16.7
.005 <--> 0.01	0	.0
0 <--> 0.005	4	66.7

Mean Absolute Standardized Residual = .0255

RMS Standardized Residual = .0450

Sample Size (N) = 178  
 Degrees of Freedom = 1  
 Chi-Square = 1.7833  
 Probability Level = .1817

Noncentrality Based Fit indices:

Point Estimates:

Population Noncentrality Index = .0086  
 Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index = .0930  
 Population Gamma Index = .9943  
 Adjusted Population Gamma Index = .9656

Confidence Intervals:

Population Noncentrality Index = .0000, .0501  
 Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index = .0000, .2238  
 Population Gamma Index = .9677, 1.0000  
 Adjusted Population Gamma Index = .8062, 1.0000

Additional Single Sample Indices:

Joreskog-Sorbom GFI = .9934  
 Joreskog-Sorbom AGFI = .9602  
 Rescaled Akaike Criterion = .0666  
 Rescaled Schwarz Criterion = .1565  
 Browne-Cudeck Cross-Validation Index = .0679  
 Quadratic Form Discrepancy Function = .0100

Here are the results for the fitted model.

MODEL

[CULTURE]-1{ 0.034 SE= 0.005}->[AL4]  
 [PHY12]-2{ 0.011 SE= 0.018}->[AL4]  
 (U1)-3{ 0.296 SE= 0.016}->[AL4]  
 (U2)-4{ 1.225 SE= 0.065}->[PHY12]  
 (U3)-5{ 4.493 SE= 0.238}->[CULTURE]

Terminating processing for this model.

Chinese Model 2

Standard Errors WILL be computed.

## Array Memory Statistics

```
*****
Real Space Used      =    130
Real Space Remaining =   16870
Integer Space Used   =    103
Integer Space Remaining =   3897
*****
```

NOTE: Input matrix does not have missing values on its upper triangle.  
Lower triangular elements of the input matrix will be used.

Data File = a:ch.cov

Method of estimation is LS followed by ML

Results for the LS estimation.

Iteration #	Function Value
Start	.1987089E+03
1	.1810125E+03
2	.1248268E+03
3	.1937550E+02
4	.1332697E+02
5	.2556838E+01
6	.1253718E+01
7	.6749386E+00
8	.6136838E+00
9	.5958561E+00
10	.5890441E+00
11	.5832283E+00
12	.5744355E+00
13	.5501741E+00
14	.4890250E+00
15	.4318822E+00
16	.3795778E+00
17	.3072855E+00
18	.7531583E-01
19	.3267623E-01
20	.1477271E-01
21	.4609217E-02
22	.4098063E-02
23	.4071901E-02
24	.4071824E-02
25	.4071813E-02
26	.4068997E-02
27	.4062691E-02
28	.4045461E-02
29	.3998950E-02
30	.3878010E-02
31	.3594828E-02
32	.3078043E-02
33	.2430690E-02
34	.1323449E-02
35	.3720603E-03
36	.2700261E-03
37	.2542974E-03
38	.2538412E-03
39	.2538364E-03

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

Loss Function Value = .2538364E-03  
 Largest Absolute Gradient = .3212306E-04  
 # of Iterations = 39

Results for the ML estimation.

Iteration #	Function Value
Start	.1958834E-02
1	.1958670E-02

Relative gradient is close to zero.  
 Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

Loss Function Value = .1958670E-02  
 Largest Absolute Gradient = .8871207E-06  
 # of Iterations = 1

Input Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	20.184		
PHY12	0.551	1.500	
AL4	0.686	0.035	0.111

Reproduced Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	20.184		
PHY12	0.551	1.500	
AL4	0.686	0.019	0.111

Matrix of Standardized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	-0.000		
PHY12	-0.000	-0.000	
AL4	-0.000	0.039	-0.000

Matrix of Normalized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	-0.000		
PHY12	-0.000	-0.000	
AL4	-0.000	0.520	-0.000

Distribution of Standardized Residuals

Range	Count	Percentage
-------	-------	------------

```

-----
0.25 <--> 1.00          0          .0
0.10 <--> 0.25          0          .0
0.05 <--> 0.10          0          .0
0.01 <--> 0.05          1         16.7
.005 <--> 0.01          0          .0
0 <--> 0.005            5         83.3
-----

```

Mean Absolute Standardized Residual = .0065

RMS Standardized Residual = .0160

Sample Size (N) = 178

Degrees of Freedom = 1

Chi-Square = .3467

Probability Level = .5560

#### Noncentrality Based Fit indices:

##### Point Estimates:

Population Noncentrality Index = .0000

Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index = .0000

Population Gamma Index = 1.0000

Adjusted Population Gamma Index = 1.0000

##### Confidence Intervals:

Population Noncentrality Index = .0000, .0276

Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index = .0000, .1660

Population Gamma Index = .9820, 1.0000

Adjusted Population Gamma Index = .8917, 1.0000

#### Additional Single Sample Indices:

Joreskog-Sorbom GFI = .9987

Joreskog-Sorbom AGFI = .9922

Rescaled Akaike Criterion = .0585

Rescaled Schwarz Criterion = .1483

Browne-Cudeck Cross-Validation Index = .0598

Quadratic Form Discrepancy Function = .0020

Calculations Completed.

Here are the results for the fitted model.

#### MODEL

[CULTURE]-1{ 0.034 SE= 0.005}->[AL4]

[PHY12]-2{ 0.367 SE= 0.274}->[CULTURE]

(U1)-3{ 0.296 SE= 0.016}->[AL4]

(U2)-4{ 1.225 SE= 0.065}->[PHY12]

(U3)-5{ 4.470 SE= 0.237}->[CULTURE]

Terminating processing for this model.

Chinese Model 3

Standard Errors WILL be computed.

## Array Memory Statistics

```
*****
Real Space Used      =    130
Real Space Remaining =   16870
Integer Space Used   =    103
Integer Space Remaining =   3897
*****
```

NOTE: Input matrix does not have missing values on its upper triangle.  
Lower triangular elements of the input matrix will be used.

Data File = a:ch.cova

Method of estimation is LS followed by ML

Results for the LS estimation.

Iteration #	Function Value
Start	.1999988E+03
1	.1838363E+03
2	.1331487E+03
3	.3715969E+02
4	.8288260E+01
5	.5970796E+01
6	.1733001E+01
7	.5031288E+00
8	.4355094E+00
9	.3892246E+00
10	.3859096E+00
11	.3848842E+00
12	.3842660E+00
13	.3837403E+00
14	.3835338E+00
15	.3834643E+00
16	.3834557E+00
17	.3834554E+00
18	.3834553E+00
19	.3834553E+00

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

Loss Function Value	=	.3834553E+00
Largest Absolute Gradient	=	.1666123E-04
# of Iterations	=	19

Results for the ML estimation.

Iteration #	Function Value
Start	.1830925E+01
1	.4584608E+00
2	.4065332E+00
3	.3119620E+00
4	.2657515E+00
5	.2460642E+00
6	.2354533E+00

```

7      .2315846E+00
8      .2313835E+00
9      .2307261E+00
10     .2307236E+00
11     .2307235E+00

```

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

```

Loss Function Value          = .2307235E+00
Largest Absolute Gradient    = .1332961E-03
# of Iterations              =          11

```

#### Input Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	20.184		
PHY12	0.551	1.500	
AL4	0.686	0.035	0.111

#### Reproduced Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	20.184		
PHY12	0.551	1.500	
AL4	0.013	0.035	0.111

#### Matrix of Standardized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	0.000		
PHY12	-0.000	0.000	
AL4	0.450	0.000	0.000

#### Matrix of Normalized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	0.000		
PHY12	-0.000	0.000	
AL4	5.987	0.000	0.000

#### Distribution of Standardized Residuals

Range	Count	Percentage
0.25 <--> 1.00	1	16.7
0.10 <--> 0.25	0	.0
0.05 <--> 0.10	0	.0
0.01 <--> 0.05	0	.0
.005 <--> 0.01	0	.0
0 <--> 0.005	5	83.3

Mean Absolute Standardized Residual = .0750

RMS Standardized Residual = .1837

Sample Size (N) = 178  
 Degrees of Freedom = 1  
 Chi-Square = 40.8381  
 Probability Level = .0000

Noncentrality Based Fit indices:

Point Estimates:

Population Noncentrality Index = .2060  
 Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index = .4539  
 Population Gamma Index = .8792  
 Adjusted Population Gamma Index = .2753

Confidence Intervals:

Population Noncentrality Index = .1091, .3336  
 Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index = .3303, .5776  
 Population Gamma Index = .8181, .9322  
 Adjusted Population Gamma Index = -.0916, .5932

Additional Single Sample Indices:

Joreskog-Sorbom GFI = .8792  
 Joreskog-Sorbom AGFI = .2754  
 Rescaled Akaike Criterion = .2872  
 Rescaled Schwarz Criterion = .3771  
 Browne-Cudeck Cross-Validation Index = .2885  
 Quadratic Form Discrepancy Function = .2060

Calculations Completed.

Here are the results for the fitted model.

MODEL

[CULTURE]-1{ 0.027 SE= 0.020}->[PHY12]  
 [PHY12]-2{ 0.023 SE= 0.020}->[AL4]  
 (U1)-3{ 0.332 SE= 0.018}->[AL4]  
 (U2)-4{ 1.219 SE= 0.065}->[PHY12]  
 (U3)-5{ 4.493 SE= 0.238}->[CULTURE]

Caucasians Model 1

Standard Errors WILL be computed.

## Array Memory Statistics

```
*****
Real Space Used      =    130
Real Space Remaining =   16870
Integer Space Used   =    103
Integer Space Remaining =   3897
*****
```

Data File = a:cau.cova

Method of estimation is LS followed by ML

Results for the LS estimation.

Iteration #      Function Value

```
Start            .1980699E+03
  1              .1703216E+03
  2              .1039681E+03
  3              .6523896E+02
  4              .4144563E+02
  5              .1034405E+02
  6              .2324647E+01
  7              .1319168E+01
  8              .1245944E+01
  9              .1217858E+01
 10              .8722285E+00
 11              .7270225E+00
 12              .5871265E+00
 13              .5319363E+00
 14              .4812571E+00
 15              .3623985E+00
 16              .2988073E+00
 17              .2664883E+00
 18              .2660713E+00
 19              .2660365E+00
 20              .2660297E+00
 21              .2660295E+00
 22              .2660291E+00
 23              .2660283E+00
 24              .2660262E+00
 25              .2660223E+00
 26              .2660165E+00
 27              .2660121E+00
 28              .2660108E+00
 29              .2660106E+00
 30              .2660106E+00
```

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

```
Loss Function Value            = .2660106E+00
Largest Absolute Gradient      = .9745004E-05
# of Iterations                =            30
```

Results for the ML estimation.

Iteration #      Function Value

```

Start          .9971859E-02
      1        .7304153E-02
      2        .7281917E-02
      3        .7281832E-02

```

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

```

Loss Function Value          = .7281832E-02
Largest Absolute Gradient    = .5282543E-04
# of Iterations              =          3

```

Input Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	20.047		
PHY12	0.516	1.829	
AL4	0.881	0.060	0.150

Reproduced Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	20.047		
PHY12	0.000	1.829	
AL4	0.870	0.037	0.149

Matrix of Standardized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	-0.000		
PHY12	0.085	0.000	
AL4	0.006	0.043	0.006

Matrix of Normalized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	-0.000		
PHY12	1.077	0.000	
AL4	0.069	0.542	0.055

Distribution of Standardized Residuals

Range	Count	Percentage
0.25 <--> 1.00	0	.0
0.10 <--> 0.25	0	.0
0.05 <--> 0.10	1	16.7
0.01 <--> 0.05	1	16.7
.005 <--> 0.01	2	33.3
0 <--> 0.005	2	33.3

Mean Absolute Standardized Residual = .0234

RMS Standardized Residual = .0391

Sample Size (N) = 161  
 Degrees of Freedom = 1  
 Chi-Square = 1.1651  
 Probability Level = .2804

Noncentrality Based Fit indices:

Point Estimates:

Population Noncentrality Index = .0027  
 Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index = .0518  
 Population Gamma Index = .9982  
 Adjusted Population Gamma Index = .9893

Confidence Intervals:

Population Noncentrality Index = .0000, .0463  
 Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index = .0000, .2152  
 Population Gamma Index = .9701, 1.0000  
 Adjusted Population Gamma Index = .8204, 1.0000

Additional Single Sample Indices:

Joreskog-Sorbom GFI = .9952  
 Joreskog-Sorbom AGFI = .9711  
 Rescaled Akaike Criterion = .0698  
 Rescaled Schwarz Criterion = .1661  
 Browne-Cudeck Cross-Validation Index = .0714  
 Quadratic Form Discrepancy Function = .0073

Calculations Completed.

Here are the results for the fitted model.

MODEL

[PHY12]-1{ 0.020 SE= 0.019}->[AL4]  
 [CULTURE]-2{ 0.043 SE= 0.006}->[AL4]

(U1)-3{ 0.332 SE= 0.018}->[AL4]  
 (U2)-4{ 1.352 SE= 0.075}->[PHY12]  
 (U3)-5{ 4.477 SE= 0.250}->[CULTURE]

Terminating processing for this model.

Caucasian Model 2

Standard Errors WILL be computed.

## Array Memory Statistics

```
*****
Real Space Used      =    130
Real Space Remaining =   16870
Integer Space Used   =    103
Integer Space Remaining =   3897
*****
```

Data File = a:cau.cov

Method of estimation is LS followed by ML

Results for the LS estimation.

Iteration #	Function Value
Start	.1966613E+03
1	.1786775E+03
2	.1216792E+03
3	.1856418E+02
4	.1340062E+02
5	.2911881E+01
6	.1678480E+01
7	.1362393E+01
8	.1022580E+01
9	.9997972E+00
10	.9866619E+00
11	.9768963E+00
12	.9599845E+00
13	.9127841E+00
14	.7860188E+00
15	.7479315E+00
16	.6656380E+00
17	.5813863E+00
18	.2945606E+00
19	.7206777E-01
20	.2351348E-01
21	.5416247E-02
22	.3766336E-02
23	.3660814E-02
24	.3629944E-02
25	.3302823E-02
26	.2791243E-02
27	.2113770E-02
28	.1650324E-02
29	.1385853E-02
30	.1381625E-02
31	.1381292E-02

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

```
Loss Function Value      = .1381292E-02
Largest Absolute Gradient = .3583311E-03
# of Iterations          =          31
```

Results for the ML estimation.

Iteration #      Function Value

Start            .6905516E-02  
           1        .6904555E-02

Relative gradient is close to zero.  
 Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

Loss Function Value                = .6904555E-02  
 Largest Absolute Gradient         = .3939327E-05  
 # of Iterations                     =            1

Input Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	20.047		
PHY12	0.516	1.829	
AL4	0.881	0.060	0.150

Reproduced Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	20.047		
PHY12	0.516	1.829	
AL4	0.881	0.023	0.150

Matrix of Standardized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	-0.000		
PHY12	-0.000	-0.000	
AL4	-0.000	0.071	-0.000

Matrix of Normalized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	-0.000		
PHY12	-0.000	-0.000	
AL4	-0.000	0.899	-0.000

Distribution of Standardized Residuals

Range	Count	Percentage
0.25 <--> 1.00	0	.0
0.10 <--> 0.25	0	.0
0.05 <--> 0.10	1	16.7
0.01 <--> 0.05	0	.0
.005 <--> 0.01	0	.0
0 <--> 0.005	5	83.3

Mean Absolute Standardized Residual        =        .0119

RMS Standardized Residual                    =        .0290

Sample Size (N)	=	161
Degrees of Freedom	=	1
Chi-Square	=	1.1047
Probability Level	=	.2932

Noncentrality Based Fit indices:

Point Estimates:

Population Noncentrality Index	=	.0018
Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index	=	.0419
Population Gamma Index	=	.9988
Adjusted Population Gamma Index	=	.9930

Confidence Intervals:

Population Noncentrality Index	=	.0000,	.0453
Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index	=	.0000,	.2129
Population Gamma Index	=	.9707,	1.0000
Adjusted Population Gamma Index	=	.8240,	1.0000

Additional Single Sample Indices:

Joreskog-Sorbom GFI	=	.9954
Joreskog-Sorbom AGFI	=	.9726
Rescaled Akaike Criterion	=	.0694
Rescaled Schwarz Criterion	=	.1657
Browne-Cudeck Cross-Validation Index	=	.0710
Quadratic Form Discrepancy Function	=	.0069

Calculations Completed.

Here are the results for the fitted model.

MODEL

```
[CULTURE]-1{ 0.044 SE= 0.006}->[AL4]
[PHY12]-2{ 0.282 SE= 0.260}->[CULTURE]

(U1)-3{ 0.333 SE= 0.019}->[AL4]
(U2)-4{ 1.352 SE= 0.075}->[PHY12]
(U3)-5{ 4.461 SE= 0.249}->[CULTURE]
```

Terminating processing for this model.

Caucasians Model 3

Standard Errors WILL be computed.

## Array Memory Statistics

```
*****
Real Space Used      =    130
Real Space Remaining =  16870
Integer Space Used   =    103
Integer Space Remaining =  3897
*****
```

Data File = a:cau.cova

Method of estimation is LS followed by ML

Results for the LS estimation.

Iteration #	Function Value
Start	.1979539E+03
1	.1817303E+03
2	.1311646E+03
3	.3760319E+02
4	.1796213E+02
5	.1232994E+02
6	.3471022E+01
7	.7993198E+00
8	.7140701E+00
9	.6874694E+00
10	.6697317E+00
11	.6684942E+00
12	.6684646E+00
13	.6684608E+00
14	.6684581E+00
15	.6684579E+00
16	.6684575E+00
17	.6684575E+00

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

Loss Function Value	= .6684575E+00
Largest Absolute Gradient	= .6687852E-04
# of Iterations	= 17

Results for the ML estimation.

Iteration #	Function Value
Start	.1256361E+01
1	.4146491E+00
2	.3701302E+00
3	.3060972E+00
4	.2972086E+00
5	.2934209E+00
6	.2933218E+00
7	.2933135E+00
8	.2933133E+00

9 .2933132E+00  
10 .2933130E+00

Relative gradient is close to zero.  
Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

Loss Function Value = .2933130E+00  
Largest Absolute Gradient = .2294210E-05  
# of Iterations = 10

Input Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	20.047		
PHY12	0.516	1.829	
AL4	0.881	0.060	0.150

Reproduced Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	20.047		
PHY12	0.516	1.829	
AL4	0.017	0.060	0.150

Matrix of Standardized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	-0.000		
PHY12	0.000	-0.000	
AL4	0.499	0.000	-0.000

Matrix of Normalized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	-0.000		
PHY12	0.000	-0.000	
AL4	6.312	0.000	-0.000

Distribution of Standardized Residuals

Range	Count	Percentage
0.25 <--> 1.00	1	16.7
0.10 <--> 0.25	0	.0
0.05 <--> 0.10	0	.0
0.01 <--> 0.05	0	.0
.005 <--> 0.01	0	.0
0 <--> 0.005	5	83.3

Mean Absolute Standardized Residual = .0832

RMS Standardized Residual = .2037

Sample Size (N) = 161  
Degrees of Freedom = 1

Chi-Square = 46.9301  
 Probability Level = .0000

Noncentrality Based Fit indices:

Point Estimates:

Population Noncentrality Index = .2542  
 Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index = .5042  
 Population Gamma Index = .8551  
 Adjusted Population Gamma Index = .1305

Confidence Intervals:

Population Noncentrality Index = .1400, .4022  
 Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index = .3742, .6342  
 Population Gamma Index = .7885, .9146  
 Adjusted Population Gamma Index = -.2688, .4878

Additional Single Sample Indices:

Joreskog-Sorbom GFI = .8551  
 Joreskog-Sorbom AGFI = .1305  
 Rescaled Akaike Criterion = .3558  
 Rescaled Schwarz Criterion = .4521  
 Browne-Cudeck Cross-Validation Index = .3574  
 Quadratic Form Discrepancy Function = .2542

Calculations Completed.

Here are the results for the fitted model.

MODEL

[CULTURE]-1{ 0.026 SE= 0.024}->[PHY12]  
 [PHY12]-2{ 0.033 SE= 0.022}->[AL4]

(U1)-3{ 0.384 SE= 0.021}->[AL4]  
 (U2)-4{ 1.347 SE= 0.075}->[PHY12]  
 (U3)-5{ 4.477 SE= 0.250}->[CULTURE]

Terminating processing for this model.

Caucasian Males Model 1

Standard Errors WILL be computed.

## Array Memory Statistics

```
*****
Real Space Used      =    130
Real Space Remaining =  16870
Integer Space Used   =    103
Integer Space Remaining =  3897
*****
```

NOTE: Input matrix does not have missing values on its upper triangle.  
Lower triangular elements of the input matrix will be used.

Data File = a:caumale.cov

Method of estimation is LS followed by ML

Results for the LS estimation.

Iteration #	Function Value
-------------	----------------

Start	.2408662E+03
1	.2125506E+03
2	.1322287E+03
3	.1172568E+03
4	.7160145E+02
5	.3216258E+02
6	.1148791E+02
7	.2179626E+01
8	.1998013E+01
9	.1931426E+01
10	.1840916E+01
11	.1474577E+01
12	.1130302E+01
13	.8573415E+00
14	.5735827E+00
15	.5195851E+00
16	.2180446E+00
17	.1712982E+00
18	.1704056E+00
19	.1703431E+00
20	.1703347E+00
21	.1703337E+00
22	.1703327E+00
23	.1703282E+00
24	.1703192E+00
25	.1702989E+00
26	.1702677E+00
27	.1702392E+00
28	.1702295E+00
29	.1702284E+00
30	.1702284E+00
31	.1702284E+00

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

Loss Function Value	= .1702284E+00
Largest Absolute Gradient	= .8881053E-05
# of Iterations	= 31

Results for the ML estimation.

Iteration #	Function Value
Start	.4459530E-02
1	.3181542E-02
2	.3177392E-02
3	.3177385E-02

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

Loss Function Value	=	.3177385E-02
Largest Absolute Gradient	=	.2220927E-04
# of Iterations	=	3

Input Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	22.065		
PHY12	0.413	2.432	
AL4	0.713	0.171	0.130

Reproduced Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	22.065		
PHY12	0.000	2.432	
AL4	0.686	0.158	0.128

Matrix of Standardized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	-0.000		
PHY12	0.056	-0.000	
AL4	0.016	0.023	0.013

Matrix of Normalized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	-0.000		
PHY12	0.504	-0.000	
AL4	0.132	0.197	0.082

Distribution of Standardized Residuals

Range	Count	Percentage
0.25 <--> 1.00	0	.0
0.10 <--> 0.25	0	.0
0.05 <--> 0.10	1	16.7
0.01 <--> 0.05	3	50.0
.005 <--> 0.01	0	.0
0 <--> 0.005	2	33.3

Mean Absolute Standardized Residual = .0180

RMS Standardized Residual = .0262

Sample Size (N) = 81  
 Degrees of Freedom = 1  
 Chi-Square = .2542  
 Probability Level = .6141

Noncentrality Based Fit indices:

Point Estimates:

Population Noncentrality Index = .0000  
 Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index = .0000  
 Population Gamma Index = 1.0000  
 Adjusted Population Gamma Index = 1.0000

Confidence Intervals:

Population Noncentrality Index = .0000, .0555  
 Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index = .0000, .2355  
 Population Gamma Index = .9643, 1.0000  
 Adjusted Population Gamma Index = .7861, 1.0000

Additional Single Sample Indices:

Joreskog-Sorbom GFI = .9979  
 Joreskog-Sorbom AGFI = .9873  
 Rescaled Akaike Criterion = .1282  
 Rescaled Schwarz Criterion = .2778  
 Browne-Cudeck Cross-Validation Index = .1348  
 Quadratic Form Discrepancy Function = .0032

Calculations Completed.

Here are the results for the fitted model.

MODEL

[CULTURE]-1{ 0.031 SE= 0.007}->[AL4]  
 [PHY12]-2{ 0.065 SE= 0.022}->[AL4]

(U1)-3{ 0.311 SE= 0.024}->[AL4]  
 (U2)-4{ 1.559 SE= 0.123}->[PHY12]  
 (U3)-5{ 4.697 SE= 0.369}->[CULTURE]

Terminating processing for this model.

Caucasian Males The New Model

Standard Errors WILL be computed.

## Array Memory Statistics

```
*****
Real Space Used      =    130
Real Space Remaining =  16870
Integer Space Used   =    103
Integer Space Remaining =  3897
*****
```

NOTE: Input matrix does not have missing values on its upper triangle.  
Lower triangular elements of the input matrix will be used.

Data File = a:caumale.cov

Method of estimation is LS followed by ML

Results for the LS estimation.

Iteration #	Function Value
Start	.2406358E+03
1	.2210534E+03
2	.1558206E+03
3	.5544777E+02
4	.2564584E+02
5	.1062599E+02
6	.2839534E+01
7	.2171125E+01
8	.1529559E+01
9	.1370154E+01
10	.1208453E+01
11	.8741225E+00
12	.2937828E+00
13	.5198366E-01
14	.2144693E-01
15	.1654443E-01
16	.1578511E-01
17	.5890928E-02
18	.5361317E-02
19	.5308923E-02
20	.5305002E-02
21	.5294062E-02
22	.5272663E-02
23	.5235202E-02
24	.5196603E-02
25	.5178246E-02
26	.5175611E-02
27	.5175474E-02
28	.5175472E-02

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
Solution is probably near.

Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Cannot find theta values which reduce the function below the current value.

Loss Function Value	=	.5175472E-02
Largest Absolute Gradient	=	.4518819E-05
# of Iterations	=	28

Results for the ML estimation.

Iteration #	Function Value
-------------	----------------

```

Start          .1332724E+00
  1            .1198286E-01
  2            .8594022E-02
  3            .6969926E-02
  4            .6893772E-02
  5            .6886869E-02
  6            .6886789E-02

```

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
 Solution is probably near.  
 Trying steepest descent iteration as a final check.

Successive parameter estimates are almost exactly equal.  
 Solution is probably near.

```

Loss Function Value          = .6886782E-02
Largest Absolute Gradient    = .6751204E-05
# of Iterations              =          6

```

## Input Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	22.065		
PHY12	0.413	2.432	
AL4	0.713	0.171	0.130

## Reproduced Matrix

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	22.065		
PHY12	0.937	2.432	
AL4	0.713	0.171	0.130

## Matrix of Standardized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	0.000		
PHY12	-0.072	-0.000	
AL4	0.000	-0.000	0.000

## Matrix of Normalized Residuals

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	0.000		
PHY12	-0.635	-0.000	
AL4	0.000	-0.000	0.000

## Distribution of Standardized Residuals

Range	Count	Percentage
0.25 <--> 1.00	0	.0
0.10 <--> 0.25	0	.0
0.05 <--> 0.10	1	16.7
0.01 <--> 0.05	0	.0
.005 <--> 0.01	0	.0
0 <--> 0.005	5	83.3

```

-----
Mean Absolute Standardized Residual    =    .0119

```

RMS Standardized Residual	=	.0292
Sample Size (N)	=	81
Degrees of Freedom	=	1
Chi-Square	=	.5509
Probability Level	=	.4579

## Noncentrality Based Fit indices:

## Point Estimates:

Population Noncentrality Index	=	.0000
Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index	=	.0000
Population Gamma Index	=	1.0000
Adjusted Population Gamma Index	=	1.0000

## Confidence Intervals:

Population Noncentrality Index	=	.0000,	.0706
Steiger-Lind Adjusted RMS Index	=	.0000,	.2658
Population Gamma Index	=	.9550,	1.0000
Adjusted Population Gamma Index	=	.7302,	1.0000

## Additional Single Sample Indices:

Joreskog-Sorbom GFI	=	.9954
Joreskog-Sorbom AGFI	=	.9727
Rescaled Akaike Criterion	=	.1319
Rescaled Schwarz Criterion	=	.2815
Browne-Cudeck Cross-Validation Index	=	.1385
Quadratic Form Discrepancy Function	=	.0069

Calculations Completed.

Here are the results for the fitted model.

## MODEL

[CULTURE]-1{ 0.032 SE= 0.008}->[AL4]  
 [AL4]-2{ 1.315 SE= 0.458}->[PHY12]

(U1)-3{ 0.327 SE= 0.026}->[AL4]  
 (U2)-4{ 1.486 SE= 0.117}->[PHY12]  
 (U3)-5{ 4.697 SE= 0.369}->[CULTURE]

Terminating processing for this model.

Manova

```

process if (vs29 le 2).
manova syn13 phy12 by vs29(1,2) al3(1,2)
  /PRINT=CELLINFO(MEANS)
  /print=signif(multiv eigen dimenr univ hypoth)
  /discrim raw stan
  /DESIGN.

```

```

204 cases accepted.
0 cases rejected because of out-of-range factor values.
135 cases rejected because of missing data.
4 non-empty cells.

```

```
1 design will be processed.
```

```

-----
Cell Means and Standard Deviations

```

```

Variable .. SYN13

```

FACTOR	CODE	Mean	Std. Dev.	N
VS29	1			
AL3	1	1.957	1.042	47
AL3	2	3.044	1.296	45
VS29	2			
AL3	1	2.030	1.287	33
AL3	2	3.405	1.373	79
For entire sample		2.770	1.418	204

```

-----
Variable .. PHY12

```

FACTOR	CODE	Mean	Std. Dev.	N
VS29	1			
AL3	1	1.872	1.135	47
AL3	2	1.867	1.057	45
VS29	2			
AL3	1	1.970	1.287	33
AL3	2	1.810	1.251	79
For entire sample		1.863	1.183	204

```
* * ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE -- DESIGN 1 * *
```

```
EFFECT .. VS29 BY AL3
```

```
Adjusted Hypothesis Sum-of-Squares and Cross-Products
```

	SYN13	PHY12
SYN13	.958	
PHY12	-.512	.274

```
-----
Multivariate Tests of Significance (S = 1, M = 0, N = 98 1/2)
```

Test Name	Value	Approx. F	Hypoth. DF	Error DF	Sig. of F
Pillais	.00465	.46531	2.00	199.00	.629
Hotellings	.00468	.46531	2.00	199.00	.629
Wilks	.99535	.46531	2.00	199.00	.629
Roys	.00465				

```
-----
Eigenvalues and Canonical Correlations
```

Root No.	Eigenvalue	Pct.	Cum. Pct.	Canon Cor.
1	.005	100.000	100.000	.068

-----  
Univariate F-tests with (1,200) D. F.

Variable	Hypoth. SS	Error SS	Hypoth. MS	Error MS	F	Sig. of F
SYN13	.95775	323.83368	.95775	1.61917	.59151	.443
PHY12	.27393	283.55564	.27393	1.41778	.19321	.661

-----  
NOTE 12188  
CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT OR CORRELATION ANALYSIS UNAVAILABLE FOR  
MANOVA--Because no functions are significant at level alpha, canonical  
discriminant or correlational analysis is not reported.

\* \* ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE -- DESIGN 1 \* \*

EFFECT .. AL3  
Adjusted Hypothesis Sum-of-Squares and Cross-Products

	SYN13	PHY12
SYN13	70.093	
PHY12	-4.705	.316

-----  
Multivariate Tests of Significance (S = 1, M = 0, N = 98 1/2)

Test Name	Value	Approx. F	Hypoth. DF	Error DF	Sig. of F
Pillais	.18729	22.93054	2.00	199.00	.000
Hotellings	.23046	22.93054	2.00	199.00	.000
Wilks	.81271	22.93054	2.00	199.00	.000
Roys	.18729				

-----  
Eigenvalues and Canonical Correlations

Root No.	Eigenvalue	Pct.	Cum. Pct.	Canon Cor.
1	.230	100.000	100.000	.433

-----  
Univariate F-tests with (1,200) D. F.

Variable	Hypoth. SS	Error SS	Hypoth. MS	Error MS	F	Sig. of F
SYN13	70.09307	323.83368	70.09307	1.61917	43.28955	.000
PHY12	.31582	283.55564	.31582	1.41778	.22276	.637

-----  
Raw discriminant function coefficients  
Function No.

Variable	1
SYN13	.797
PHY12	-.210

-----  
Standardized discriminant function coefficients  
Function No.

Variable	1
SYN13	1.014
PHY12	-.251

\* \* ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE -- DESIGN 1 \* \*

EFFECT .. VS29

Adjusted Hypothesis Sum-of-Squares and Cross-Products

	SYN13	PHY12
SYN13	2.173	
PHY12	.205	.019

-----

Multivariate Tests of Significance (S = 1, M = 0, N = 98 1/2)

Test Name	Value	Approx. F	Hypoth. DF	Error DF	Sig. of F
Pillais	.00671	.67194	2.00	199.00	.512
Hotellings	.00675	.67194	2.00	199.00	.512
Wilks	.99329	.67194	2.00	199.00	.512
Roys	.00671				

-----

Eigenvalues and Canonical Correlations

Root No.	Eigenvalue	Pct.	Cum. Pct.	Canon Cor.
1	.007	100.000	100.000	.082

-----

Univariate F-tests with (1,200) D. F.

Variable	Hypoth. SS	Error SS	Hypoth. MS	Error MS	F	Sig. of F
SYN13	2.17326	323.83368	2.17326	1.61917	1.34221	.248
PHY12	.01927	283.55564	.01927	1.41778	.01359	.907

NOTE 12188

CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT OR CORRELATION ANALYSIS UNAVAILABLE FOR  
MANOVA--Because no functions are significant at level alpha, canonical  
discriminant or correlational analysis is not reported.

\* \* ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE -- DESIGN 1 \* \*

EFFECT .. CONSTANT

Adjusted Hypothesis Sum-of-Squares and Cross-Products

	SYN13	PHY12
SYN13	1259.961	
PHY12	907.656	653.860

-----

Multivariate Tests of Significance (S = 1, M = 0, N = 98 1/2)

Test Name	Value	Approx. F	Hypoth. DF	Error DF	Sig. of F
Pillais	.84116	526.92605	2.00	199.00	.000
Hotellings	5.29574	526.92605	2.00	199.00	.000
Wilks	.15884	526.92605	2.00	199.00	.000
Roys	.84116				

-----

Eigenvalues and Canonical Correlations

Root No.	Eigenvalue	Pct.	Cum. Pct.	Canon Cor.
1	5.296	100.000	100.000	.917

-----

Univariate F-tests with (1,200) D. F.

Variable	Hypoth. SS	Error SS	Hypoth. MS	Error MS	F	Sig. of F
SYN13	1259.96125	323.83368	1259.96125	1.61917	778.15332	.000
PHY12	653.86033	283.55564	653.86033	1.41778	461.18662	.000

-----  
 Raw discriminant function coefficients  
 Function No.

Variable	1
SYN13	.600
PHY12	.440

-----  
 Standardized discriminant function coefficients  
 Function No.

Variable	1
SYN13	.764
PHY12	.523

4976 BYTES OF WORKSPACE NEEDED FOR MANOVA EXECUTION.

Multiple Regression

```

399 cases, each consisting of
66 variables (including system variables).
66 variables will be used in this session.
select if (vs29=1).
regression var=culture phy12, al4
The raw data or transformation pass is proceeding
178 cases are written to the uncompressed active file.
/descriptives=corr
/missing=pairwise
/dependent=al4
/method=enter
/scatterplot=(*resid, *pred) (culture, *pred) (phy12, *pred)
(culture, al4) (phy12, al4).

```

\*\*\* MULTIPLE REGRESSION \*\*\*

## Pairwise Deletion of Missing Data

Minimum Pairwise N of Cases = 105

## Correlation:

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	1.000	.103	.476
PHY12	.103	1.000	.087
AL4	.476	.087	1.000

\*\*\* MULTIPLE REGRESSION \*\*\*

Equation Number 1 Dependent Variable.. AL4

Block Number 1. Method: Enter

## Variable(s) Entered on Step Number

1.. PHY12  
2.. CULTURE

Multiple R .47793  
R Square .22842  
Adjusted R Square .21329  
Standard Error .29629

## Analysis of Variance

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square
Regression	2	2.65078	1.32539
Residual	102	8.95416	.08779

F = 15.09800 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

Variable	B	SE B	Beta	T	Sig T
PHY12	.010572	.023848	.038761	.443	.6585
CULTURE	.035124	.006501	.472391	5.403	.0000
(Constant)	1.733896	.090449		19.170	.0000

End Block Number 1 All requested variables entered.

\*\*\*\*\* MULTIPLE REGRESSION \*\*\*\*\*

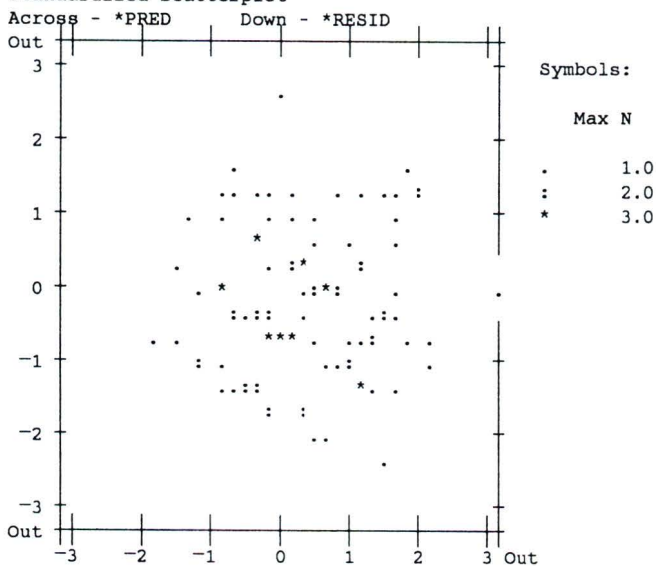
Equation Number 1    Dependent Variable..    AL4

Residuals Statistics:

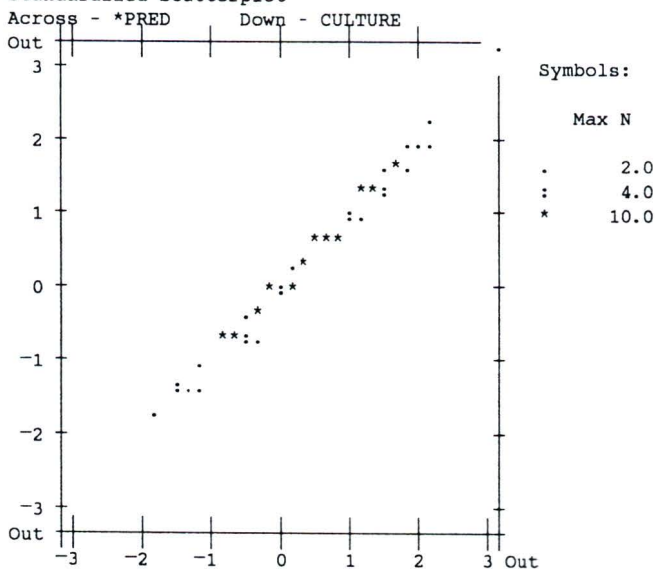
	Min	Max	Mean	Std Dev	N
*PRED	1.9095	2.7140	2.2374	.1555	119
*RESID	-.7030	.8371	-.0504	.2933	105
*ZPRED	-1.7734	3.2654	.2806	.9741	119
*ZRESID	-2.3726	2.8255	-.1700	.9898	105

Total Cases =        178

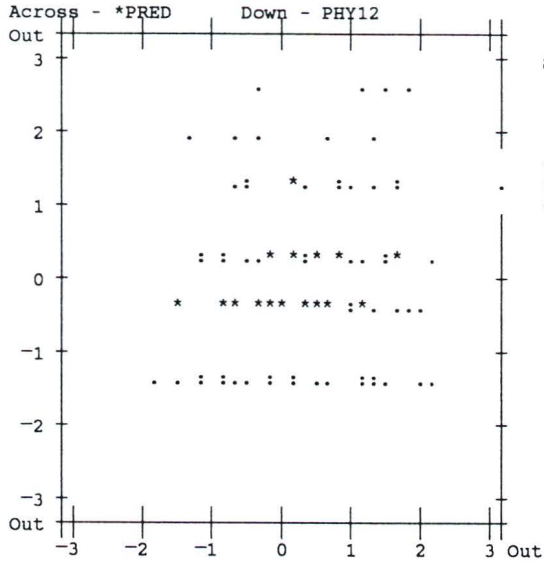
Standardized Scatterplot



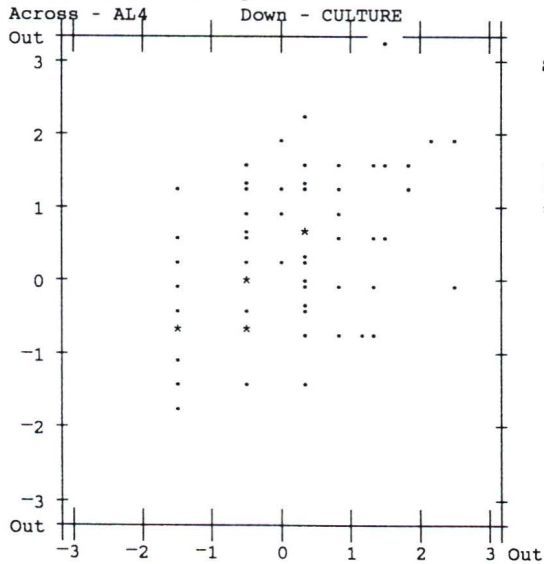
Standardized Scatterplot



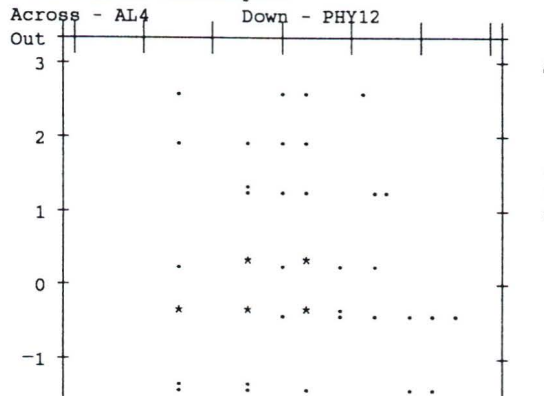
Standardized Scatterplot



Standardized Scatterplot



Standardized Scatterplot





```

select if (vs29=2).
regression var=culture phy12, al4
The raw data or transformation pass is proceeding
    161 cases are written to the uncompressed active file.
/descriptives=corr
/missing=pairwise
/dependent=al4
/method=enter
/scatterplot=(*resid, *pred) (culture, *pred) (phy12, *pred)
              (culture, al4) (phy12, al4).

```

\*\*\*\*\* MULTIPLE REGRESSION \*\*\*\*\*

Pairwise Deletion of Missing Data

Minimum Pairwise N of Cases = 127

Correlation:

	CULTURE	PHY12	AL4
CULTURE	1.000	.095	.555
PHY12	.095	1.000	.118
AL4	.555	.118	1.000

\*\*\*\*\* MULTIPLE REGRESSION \*\*\*\*\*

Equation Number 1 Dependent Variable.. AL4

Block Number 1. Method: Enter

Variable(s) Entered on Step Number

- 1.. PHY12
- 2.. CULTURE

Multiple R .55847  
R Square .31189  
Adjusted R Square .30079  
Standard Error .32412

Analysis of Variance

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square
Regression	2	5.90439	2.95219
Residual	124	13.02667	.10505

F = 28.10172 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

Variable	B	SE B	Beta	T	Sig T
PHY12	.018867	.021448	.065826	.880	.3807
CULTURE	.047474	.006478	.548374	7.328	.0000
(Constant)	1.598181	.113691		14.057	.0000

End Block Number 1 All requested variables entered.

\*\*\* MULTIPLE REGRESSION \*\*\*

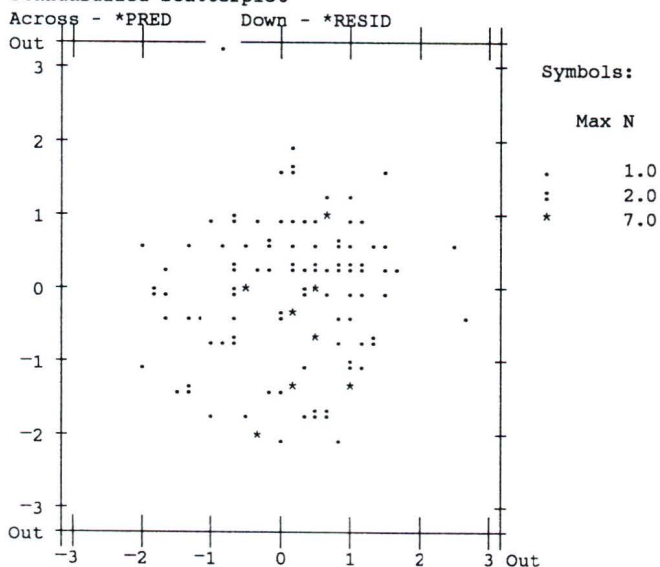
Equation Number 1 Dependent Variable.. AL4

Residuals Statistics:

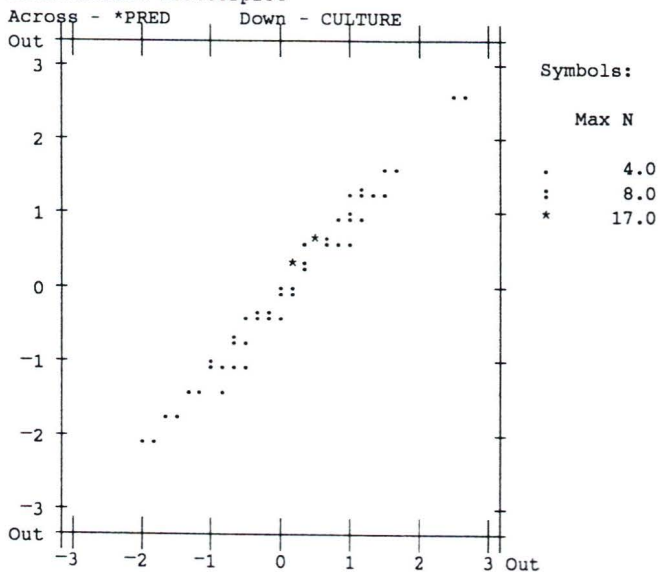
	Min	Max	Mean	Std Dev	N
*PRED	1.9968	2.9841	2.4515	.1953	138
*RESID	-.6886	1.2306	-.0279	.3229	127
*ZPRED	-1.9640	2.5964	.1362	.9023	138
*ZRESID	-2.1246	3.7967	-.0862	.9963	127

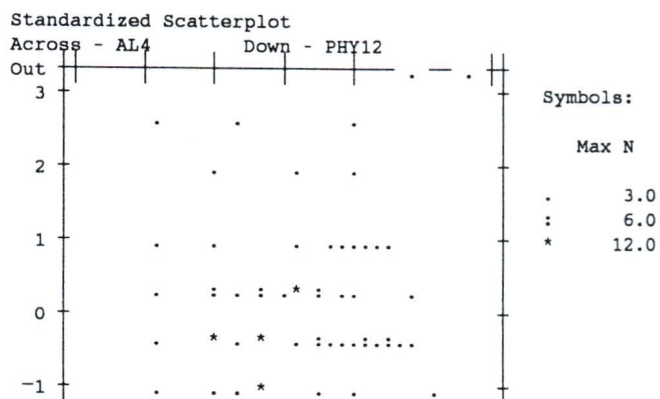
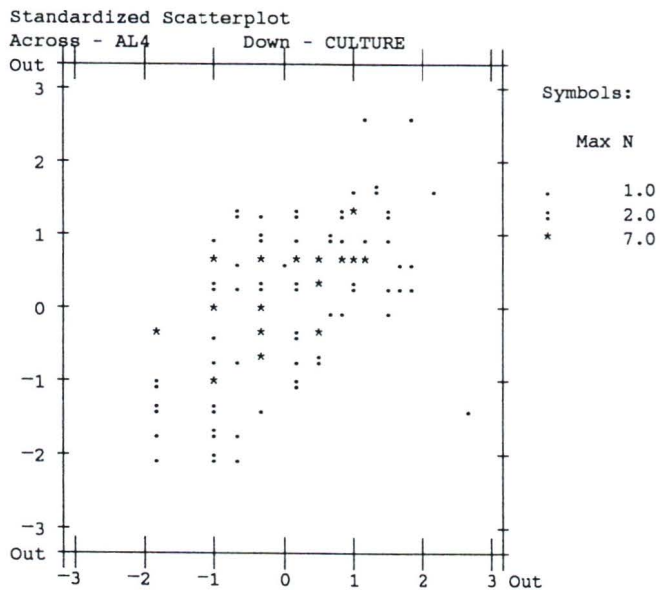
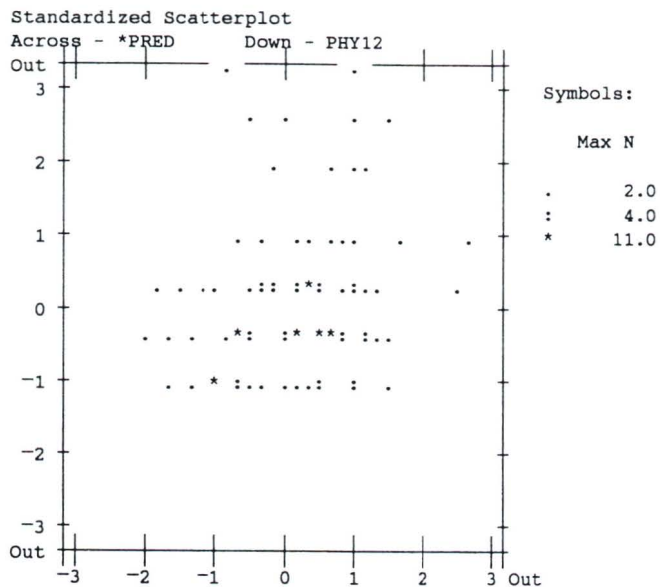
Total Cases = 161

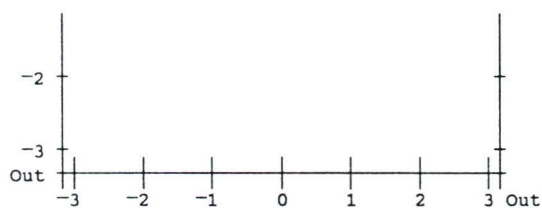
Standardized Scatterplot



Standardized Scatterplot







```

select if (vs29=1 and drink7 le 2).
regression var=cauf25 cfatt26 cfdr27, drink7
The raw data or transformation pass is proceeding
    169 cases are written to the uncompressed active file.
/descriptives=corr
/missing=pairwise
/dependent=drink7
/method=enter
/scatterplot=(*resid, *pred) (cauf25, *pred) (cfatt26, *pred)
              (cfdr27, *predict).

```

#### Pairwise Deletion of Missing Data

Minimum Pairwise N of Cases = 152

#### Correlation:

	CAUF25	CFATT26	CFDR27	DRINK7
CAUF25	1.000	.131	.187	-.213
CFATT26	.131	1.000	.629	-.191
CFDR27	.187	.629	1.000	-.425
DRINK7	-.213	-.191	-.425	1.000

Equation Number 1    Dependent Variable..    DRINK7

Block Number 1.    Method: Enter

#### Variable(s) Entered on Step Number

- 1.. CFDR27
- 2.. CAUF25
- 3.. CFATT26

Multiple R            .45743  
R Square              .20924  
Adjusted R Square    .19321  
Standard Error        .42944

#### Analysis of Variance

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square
Regression	3	7.22217	2.40739
Residual	148	27.29424	.18442

F = 13.05381            Signif F = .0000

#### ----- Variables in the Equation -----

Variable	B	SE B	Beta	T	Sig T
CFDR27	-.130864	.025840	-.480572	-5.064	.0000
CAUF25	-.043929	.023449	-.139428	-1.873	.0630
CFATT26	.040560	.029415	.129642	1.379	.1700
(Constant)	1.919412	.124413		15.428	.0000

End Block Number 1    All requested variables entered.

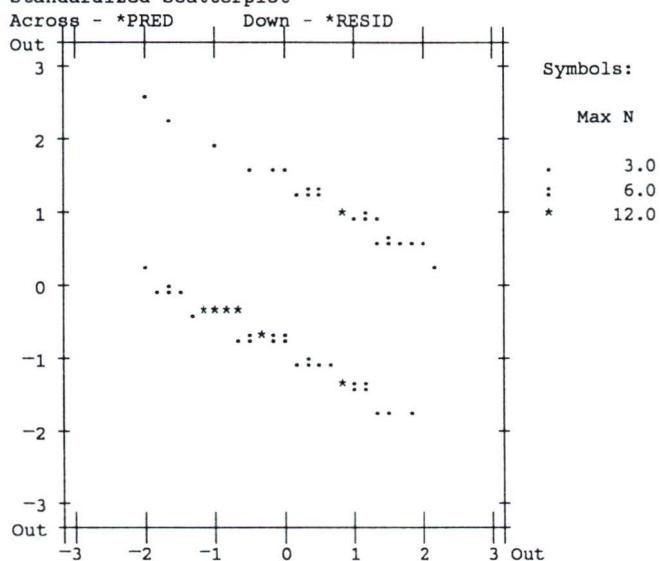
Equation Number 1 Dependent Variable.. DRINK7

Residuals Statistics:

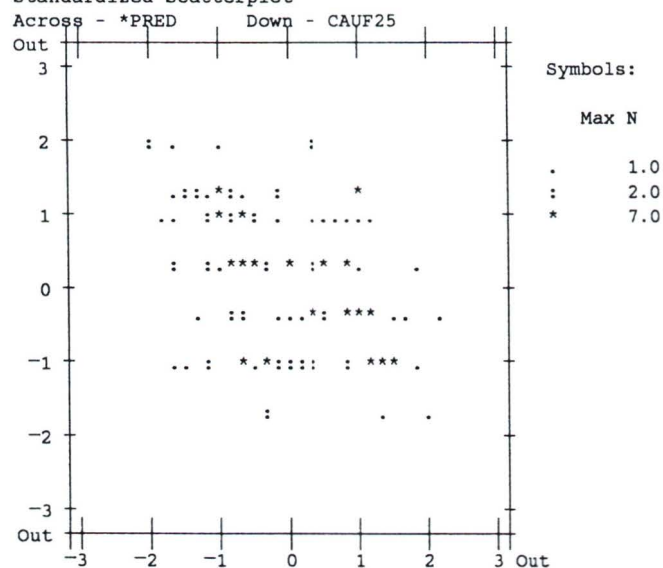
	Min	Max	Mean	Std Dev	N
*PRED	.8987	1.8190	1.3465	.2182	152
*RESID	-.7321	1.1013	-.0175	.4216	152
*ZPRED	-2.0597	2.1486	-.0120	.9977	152
*ZRESID	-1.7047	2.5646	-.0409	.9817	152

Total Cases = 169

Standardized Scatterplot

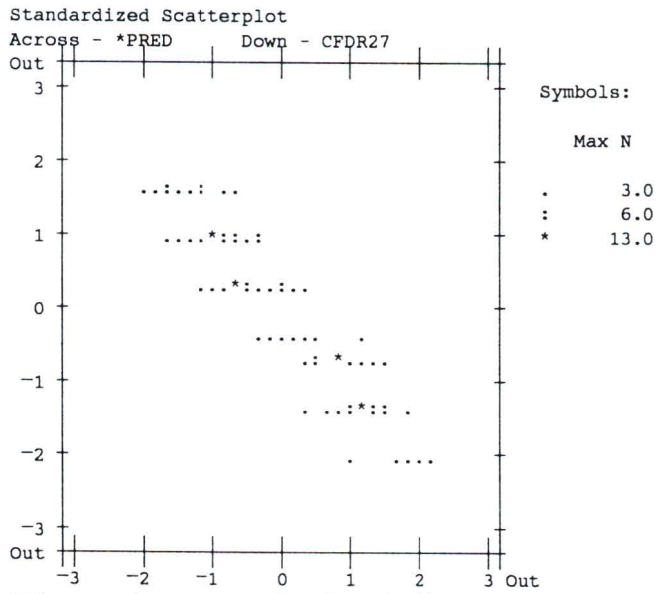
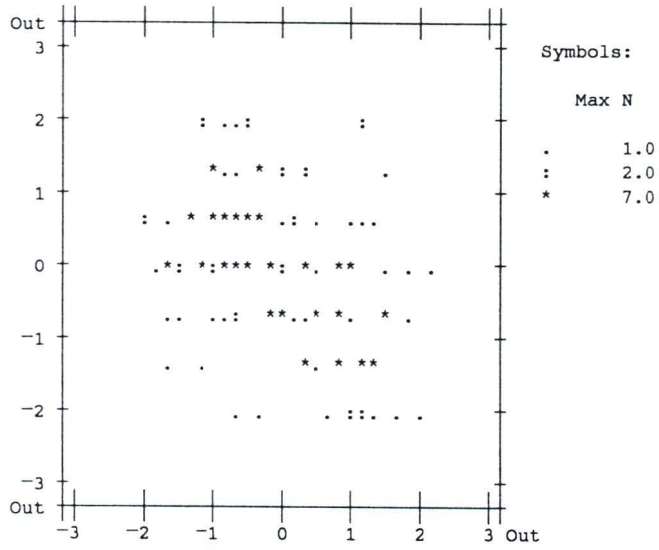


Standardized Scatterplot



Standardized Scatterplot

Across - \*PRED Down - CFATT26



This procedure was completed at 14:00:16

Item Analysis

399 cases, each consisting of  
 66 variables (including system variables).  
 66 variables will be used in this session.

```
select if (vs29=1).
reliability variables=parat18 pdrin19 blief21 to fatt23
The raw data or transformation pass is proceeding
  178 cases are written to the uncompressed active file.
/statistics descriptives correlations scale
/summary=means variances correlations total
/scale (alpha) = all
/model =alpha.
```

\*\*\*\*\* METHOD 2 (COVARIANCE MATRIX) WILL BE USED FOR THIS ANALYSIS \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* 488 BYTES OF SPACE REQUIRED FOR RELIABILITY \*\*\*\*\*

R E L I A B I L I T Y   A N A L Y S I S   -   S C A L E   ( A L P H A )

1.    PARAT18
2.    PDRIN19
3.    BLIEF21
4.    FDRIN22
5.    FATT23

	MEAN	STD DEV	CASES
1.    PARAT18	2.0462	1.1754	173.0
2.    PDRIN19	1.5549	.7019	173.0
3.    BLIEF21	2.1792	1.1749	173.0
4.    FDRIN22	3.5260	1.7340	173.0
5.    FATT23	3.2890	1.4133	173.0

CORRELATION MATRIX

	PARAT18	PDRIN19	BLIEF21	FDRIN22	FATT23
PARAT18	1.0000				
PDRIN19	.3281	1.0000			
BLIEF21	.4023	.2171	1.0000		
FDRIN22	.2989	.3034	.5185	1.0000	
FATT23	.2789	.2359	.4728	.5877	1.0000

# OF CASES =                    173.0

STATISTICS FOR	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD DEV	# OF		
SCALE	12.5954	20.1842	4.4927	VARIABLES	5	
ITEM MEANS	MEAN	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	RANGE	MAX/MIN	VARIANCE
	2.5191	1.5549	3.5260	1.9711	2.2677	.7189
ITEM VARIANCES	MEAN	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	RANGE	MAX/MIN	VARIANCE
	1.6517	.4926	3.0066	2.5140	6.1034	.8613
INTER-ITEM						
CORRELATIONS	MEAN	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	RANGE	MAX/MIN	VARIANCE
	.3644	.2171	.5877	.3705	2.7065	.0149

ITEM-TOTAL STATISTICS

	SCALE MEAN IF ITEM DELETED	SCALE VARIANCE IF ITEM DELETED	CORRECTED ITEM- TOTAL CORRELATION	SQUARED MULTIPLE CORRELATION	ALPHA IF ITEM DELETED
PARAT18	10.5491	15.0048	.4171	.2274	.7222
PDRIN19	11.0405	17.5856	.3578	.1556	.7445
BLIEF21	10.4162	13.6514	.5934	.3667	.6615
FDRIN22	9.0694	10.2277	.6266	.4392	.6487
FATT23	9.3064	12.3416	.5886	.3878	.6569

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS 5 ITEMS

ALPHA = .7385 STANDARDIZED ITEM ALPHA = .7414

```
get file='misery11.sys'.
The SPSS/PC+ system file is read from
  file misery11.sys
The file was created on 8/3/90 at 11:43:33
and is titled          SPSS/PC+
The SPSS/PC+ system file contains
  399 cases, each consisting of
    66 variables (including system variables).
    66 variables will be used in this session.
```

```
This procedure was completed at 15:17:44
select if (vs29=2).
reliability variables=parat18 pdrin19 blief21 to fatt23
The raw data or transformation pass is proceeding
  161 cases are written to the uncompressed active file.
/statistics descriptives correlations scale
/summary=means variances correlations total
/scale (alpha) = all
/model =alpha.
```

\*\*\*\*\* METHOD 2 (COVARIANCE MATRIX) WILL BE USED FOR THIS ANALYSIS \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* 488 BYTES OF SPACE REQUIRED FOR RELIABILITY \*\*\*\*\*

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (ALPHA)

1. PARAT18
2. PDRIN19
3. BLIEF21
4. FDRIN22
5. FATT23

		MEAN	STD DEV	CASES
1.	PARAT18	2.8526	1.3090	156.0
2.	PDRIN19	2.2949	.8287	156.0
3.	BLIEF21	3.0192	1.2724	156.0
4.	FDRIN22	4.7628	1.6583	156.0
5.	FATT23	3.8205	1.3559	156.0

CORRELATION MATRIX

	PARAT18	PDRIN19	BLIEF21	FDRIN22	FATT23
PARAT18	1.0000				
PDRIN19	.5102	1.0000			
BLIEF21	.4239	.3128	1.0000		

FDRIN22	.1354	.2860	.4394	1.0000	
FATT23	.1631	.1048	.5255	.5347	1.0000

# OF CASES = 156.0

STATISTICS FOR SCALE	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD DEV	# OF VARIABLES		
	16.7500	20.0468	4.4774	5		
ITEM MEANS	MEAN	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	RANGE	MAX/MIN	VARIANCE
	3.3500	2.2949	4.7628	2.4679	2.0754	.9219
ITEM VARIANCES	MEAN	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	RANGE	MAX/MIN	VARIANCE
	1.7215	.6867	2.7498	2.0632	4.0045	.5381
INTER-ITEM CORRELATIONS	MEAN	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	RANGE	MAX/MIN	VARIANCE
	.3436	.1048	.5347	.4299	5.1011	.0263

ITEM-TOTAL STATISTICS

	SCALE MEAN IF ITEM DELETED	SCALE VARIANCE IF ITEM DELETED	CORRECTED ITEM-TOTAL CORRELATION	SQUARED MULTIPLE CORRELATION	ALPHA IF ITEM DELETED
PARAT18	13.8974	14.6475	.3678	.3543	.7058
PDRIN19	14.4551	16.5722	.4132	.3237	.6960
BLIEF21	13.7308	12.6883	.6332	.4249	.5989
FDRIN22	11.9872	11.6644	.4973	.3687	.6637
FATT23	12.9295	13.1756	.5113	.4060	.6483

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E ( A L P H A )

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS 5 ITEMS

ALPHA = .7133 STANDARDIZED ITEM ALPHA = .7235

finish

Crosstabs

399 cases, each consisting of  
 66 variables (including system variables).  
 66 variables will be used in this session.

select if (vs29=1 or vs29=2).

crosstabs tables=vs29 by drink7/

The raw data or transformation pass is proceeding  
 339 cases are written to the uncompressed active file.

options=5/

statistics=1 3.

Memory allows for 7,933 cells with 2 dimensions for general CROSSTABS.

VS29 by DRINK7

		DRINK7			Page 1 of 1
Tot Pct		yes	abstaine r	former rinker	Row Total
		1.00	2.00	3.00	
VS29	1.00	32.5	17.5	2.4	177 52.4
	2.00	39.1	5.6	3.0	161 47.6
Column Total		242 71.6	78 23.1	18 5.3	338 100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	22.02701	2	.00002
Likelihood Ratio	22.99024	2	.00001
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	8.38997	1	.00377
Minimum Expected Frequency -	8.574		

Statistic	Value	ASE1	T-value	Approximate Significance
Contingency Coefficient	.24735			.00002 *1

\*1 Pearson chi-square probability  
 Number of Missing Observations: 1

crosstabs tables=vs29 by start16/  
 options=5/  
 statistics=1 3.

VS29 by START16

		START16			Page 1 of 1
Tot Pct		<16	16-20	>20	Row Total
		1.00	2.00	3.00	
VS29	1.00	7.9	35.3	3.6	118 46.8

2.00	20.6	29.8	2.8	134 53.2
Column	72	164	16	252
Total	28.6	65.1	6.3	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	14.71078	2	.00064
Likelihood Ratio	15.16258	2	.00051
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	12.26810	1	.00046
Minimum Expected Frequency -	7.492		

Statistic	Value	ASE1	T-value	Approximate Significance
Contingency Coefficient	.23485			.00064 *1

\*1 Pearson chi-square probability  
Number of Missing Observations: 87

crosstabs tables=vs29 by al2/  
options=5/  
statistics=1 3.

Memory allows for 7,933 cells with 2 dimensions for general CROSSTABS.

VS29 by AL2

Tot Pct	AL2					Row Total
	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	
VS29						
1.00	7.9	16.3	16.3	3.3	.8	107 44.8
2.00	4.6	12.1	22.6	10.0	5.9	132 55.2
Column	30	68	93	32	16	239
Total	12.6	28.5	38.9	13.4	6.7	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	20.63399	4	.00037
Likelihood Ratio	21.94144	4	.00021
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	19.93767	1	.00001
Minimum Expected Frequency -	7.163		

Statistic	Value	ASE1	T-value	Approximate Significance
Contingency Coefficient	.28191			.00037 *1

\*1 Pearson chi-square probability  
Number of Missing Observations: 100

crosstabs tables=vs29 by pdrin19/  
 options=5/  
 statistics=1 3.  
 VS29 by PDRIN19

Page 1 of 1

Tot Pct	PDRIN19			Row Total
	neither 1.00	mother o nly 2.00	father o nly 3.00	
VS29				
1.00	30.0	16.2	6.3	175 52.6
2.00	11.4	10.8	25.2	158 47.4
Column Total	138 41.4	90 27.0	105 31.5	333 100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	68.56590	2	.00000
Likelihood Ratio	72.10974	2	.00000
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	63.40731	1	.00000
Minimum Expected Frequency -	42.703		

Statistic	Value	ASE1	T-value	Approximate Significance
Contingency Coefficient	.41321			.00000 *1

\*1 Pearson chi-square probability  
 Number of Missing Observations: 6

select if (vs29=1).  
 crosstabs tables=birth2 by drink7/  
 The raw data or transformation pass is proceeding  
 178 cases are written to the uncompressed active file.  
 options=5/  
 statistics=1 3.  
 Memory allows for 7,933 cells with 2 dimensions for general CROSSTABS.

BIRTH2 by DRINK7

Page 1 of 1

Tot Pct	DRINK7			Row Total
	yes 1.00	abstaine r 2.00	former d rinker 3.00	
BIRTH2				
yes	27.1	10.2		66 37.3
no	35.0	23.2	4.5	111 62.7
Column Total	110 62.1	59 33.3	8 4.5	177 100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
------------	-------	----	--------------

```

-----
Pearson                7.81220                2                .02012
Likelihood Ratio      10.51804                2                .00520
Mantel-Haenszel test for
  linear association    7.13179                1                .00757
Minimum Expected Frequency - 2.983
Cells with Expected Frequency < 5 - 1 OF 6 ( 16.7%)

```

Statistic	Value	ASE1	T-value	Approximate Significance
Contingency Coefficient	.20560			.02012 *1

\*1 Pearson chi-square probability  
Number of Missing Observations: 1

crosstabs tables=length3 by drink7/  
options=5/  
statistics=1 3.  
Memory allows for 7,933 cells with 2 dimensions for general CROSSTABS.

LENGTH3 by DRINK7

Page 1 of 1

Tot Pct	DRINK7			Row Total	
	yes	abstaine r	former drinker		
	1.00	2.00	3.00		
LENGTH3					
<5	1.00	18.6	18.6	1.8	44
5-9	2.00	15.0	8.8	3.5	31
>9	3.00	21.2	10.6	1.8	38
Column Total	62	43	8	113	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	4.72042	4	.31720
Likelihood Ratio	4.45898	4	.34744
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	1.06806	1	.30138
Minimum Expected Frequency -	2.195		
Cells with Expected Frequency < 5 -	3 OF 9 ( 33.3%)		

Statistic	Value	ASE1	T-value	Approximate Significance
Contingency Coefficient	.20025			.31720 *1

\*1 Pearson chi-square probability  
Number of Missing Observations: 65

crosstabs tables=sex1 by a12/

options=5/  
 statistics=1 3.  
 Memory allows for 7,933 cells with 2 dimensions for general CROSSTABS.

SEX1 by AL2

Page 1 of 1

Tot Pct		AL2					Row Total
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	
SEX1							
male	1.00	9.3	15.0	26.2	4.7	1.9	61 57.0
female	2.00	8.4	21.5	10.3	2.8		46 43.0
Column		19	39	39	8	2	107
Total		17.8	36.4	36.4	7.5	1.9	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	9.29925	4	.05404
Likelihood Ratio	10.14890	4	.03799
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	4.46654	1	.03457
Minimum Expected Frequency -	.860		
Cells with Expected Frequency < 5 -	4 OF	10 ( 40.0%)	

Statistic	Value	ASE1	T-value	Approximate Significance
Contingency Coefficient	.28277			.05404 *1

\*1 Pearson chi-square probability  
 Number of Missing Observations: 71

This procedure was completed at 13:29:11

crosstabs tables=sex1 by drink7/  
 options=5/  
 statistics=1 3.  
 Memory allows for 7,933 cells with 2 dimensions for general CROSSTABS.

SEX1 by DRINK7

Page 1 of 1

Tot Pct		DRINK7			Row Total
		yes	abstaine r	former d rinker	
SEX1					
male	1.00	34.5	11.3	2.8	86 48.6
female	2.00	27.7	22.0	1.7	91 51.4
Column		110	59	8	177
Total		62.1	33.3	4.5	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance

Pearson 7.79271 2 .02032  
 Likelihood Ratio 7.90483 2 .01921  
 Mantel-Haenszel test for 2.78829 1 .09496  
 linear association  
 Minimum Expected Frequency - 3.887  
 Cells with Expected Frequency < 5 - 2 OF 6 ( 33.3%)

Statistic	Value	ASE1	T-value	Approximate Significance
Contingency Coefficient	.20535			.02032 *1

\*1 Pearson chi-square probability  
 Number of Missing Observations: 1

This procedure was completed at 13:45:43  
 select if (vs29=2).

crosstabs tables=sex1 by drink7/  
 The raw data or transformation pass is proceeding  
 161 cases are written to the uncompressed active file.  
 options=5/  
 statistics=1 3.  
 Memory allows for 7,933 cells with 2 dimensions for general CROSSTABS.

SEX1 by DRINK7

Page 1 of 1

Tot Pct	DRINK7			Row Total
	yes	abstaine	former d rinker	
	1.00	2.00	3.00	
SEX1				
male	1.00	38.8	8.8	3.1
				81
				50.6
female	2.00	43.1	3.1	3.1
				79
				49.4
Column	131	19	10	160
Total	81.9	11.9	6.3	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	4.61292	2	.09961
Likelihood Ratio	4.78812	2	.09126
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	1.45515	1	.22770
Minimum Expected Frequency -	4.938		
Cells with Expected Frequency < 5 -	1 OF 6 ( 16.7%)		

Statistic	Value	ASE1	T-value	Approximate Significance
Contingency Coefficient	.16740			.09961 *1

\*1 Pearson chi-square probability  
 Number of Missing Observations: 1

crosstabs tables=sex1 by a12/

options=5/  
 statistics=1 3.  
 Memory allows for 7,933 cells with 2 dimensions for general CROSSTABS.

SEX1 by AL2

Page 1 of 1

Tot Pct		AL2					Row Total
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	
SEX1	1.00		9.2	16.0	13.7	8.4	62 47.3
male	2.00	8.4	13.0	24.4	4.6	2.3	69 52.7
female	Column	11	29	53	24	14	131
	Total	8.4	22.1	40.5	18.3	10.7	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	24.41217	4	.00007
Likelihood Ratio	29.17996	4	.00001
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	19.71573	1	.00001
Minimum Expected Frequency -	5.206		

Statistic	Value	ASE1	T-value	Approximate Significance
Contingency Coefficient	.39633			.00007 *1

\*1 Pearson chi-square probability  
 Number of Missing Observations: 30

This procedure was completed at 13:46:08

T-tests

t-test /groups=vs29(1,2) /variables=often8 many9 tox111 syn13 parat18  
patim20 blief21 fdrin22 fatt23 fatim24 phy12 dr14 ndr15.

Independent samples of VS29

Group 1: VS29 EQ 1.00                      Group 2: VS29 EQ 2.00

t-test for: OFTEN8

	Number of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error			
Group 1	107	1.8598	.841	.081			
Group 2	132	2.4848	1.384	.120			
					Pooled Variance Estimate		
F	2-Tail	t	Degrees of	2-Tail	t	Degrees of	2-Tail
Value	Prob.	Value	Freedom	Prob.	Value	Freedom	Prob.
2.71	.000	-4.10	237	.000	-4.30	220.83	.000

t-test for: MANY9

	Number of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error			
Group 1	111	2.0180	1.250	.119			
Group 2	133	2.7368	1.609	.140			
					Pooled Variance Estimate		
F	2-Tail	t	Degrees of	2-Tail	t	Degrees of	2-Tail
Value	Prob.	Value	Freedom	Prob.	Value	Freedom	Prob.
1.66	.007	-3.84	242	.000	-3.92	240.82	.000

Independent samples of VS29

Group 1: VS29 EQ 1.00                      Group 2: VS29 EQ 2.00

t-test for: TOXI11

	Number of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error			
Group 1	111	2.2072	1.779	.169			
Group 2	135	3.8889	2.455	.211			
					Pooled Variance Estimate		
F	2-Tail	t	Degrees of	2-Tail	t	Degrees of	2-Tail
Value	Prob.	Value	Freedom	Prob.	Value	Freedom	Prob.
1.90	.001	-6.03	244	.000	-6.22	240.40	.000

t-test for: SYN13

Number of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
--------------------	------	-----------------------	-------------------

Group 1	100	2.4000	1.287	.129
Group 2	113	3.0177	1.488	.140

		Pooled Variance Estimate			Separate Variance Estimate		
F Value	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.
1.34	.141	-3.22	211	.001	-3.25	210.90	.001

Independent samples of VS29

Group 1: VS29 EQ 1.00      Group 2: VS29 EQ 2.00

t-test for: PARAT18

	Number of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
Group 1	176	2.0511	1.177	.089
Group 2	159	2.8553	1.302	.103

		Pooled Variance Estimate			Separate Variance Estimate		
F Value	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.
1.22	.195	-5.94	333	.000	-5.91	320.02	.000

t-test for: PATIM20

	Number of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
Group 1	175	3.8571	2.348	.178
Group 2	159	3.6289	2.042	.162

		Pooled Variance Estimate			Separate Variance Estimate		
F Value	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.
1.32	.075	.94	332	.346	.95	331.38	.343

Independent samples of VS29

Group 1: VS29 EQ 1.00      Group 2: VS29 EQ 2.00

t-test for: BLIEF21

	Number of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
Group 1	176	2.1648	1.172	.088
Group 2	160	3.0125	1.259	.100

		Pooled Variance Estimate			Separate Variance Estimate		
F Value	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.
1.15	.353	-6.39	334	.000	-6.37	324.94	.000

t-test for: FDRIN22

	Number	Standard	Standard
--	--------	----------	----------

	of Cases	Mean	Deviation	Error
Group 1	176	3.4886	1.744	.131
Group 2	161	4.7826	1.668	.131

		Pooled Variance Estimate			Separate Variance Estimate		
F Value	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.
1.09	.572	-6.95	335	.000	-6.96	334.31	.000

Independent samples of VS29

Group 1: VS29 EQ 1.00      Group 2: VS29 EQ 2.00

t-test for: FATT23

	Number of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
Group 1	174	3.2759	1.420	.108
Group 2	159	3.8050	1.352	.107

		Pooled Variance Estimate			Separate Variance Estimate		
F Value	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.
1.10	.534	-3.47	331	.001	-3.48	330.42	.001

t-test for: FATIM24

	Number of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
Group 1	176	2.8239	1.894	.143
Group 2	160	3.3063	1.955	.155

		Pooled Variance Estimate			Separate Variance Estimate		
F Value	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.
1.07	.677	-2.30	334	.022	-2.29	328.64	.023

Independent samples of VS29

Group 1: VS29 EQ 1.00      Group 2: VS29 EQ 2.00

t-test for: PHY12

	Number of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
Group 1	121	1.5455	1.225	.111
Group 2	143	1.5175	1.352	.113

		Pooled Variance Estimate			Separate Variance Estimate		
F Value	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.
1.22	.263	.17	262	.861	.18	260.77	.860

t-test for: DR14

		Number of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error			
Group 1		124	1.3952	.774	.069			
Group 2		143	1.5385	.902	.075			
		Pooled Variance Estimate			Separate Variance Estimate			
F Value	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.	
1.36	.081	-1.38	265	.168	-1.40	264.97	.163	

Independent samples of VS29

Group 1: VS29 EQ 1.00      Group 2: VS29 EQ 2.00

t-test for: NDR15

		Number of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error			
Group 1		86	1.2209	.582	.063			
Group 2		33	1.1515	.364	.063			
		Pooled Variance Estimate			Separate Variance Estimate			
F Value	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.	t Value	Degrees of Freedom	2-Tail Prob.	
2.56	.004	.64	117	.525	.78	92.17	.438	



RELI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENG17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FR17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CH17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
JAP17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH17	-.2500	.	.0000	.0885	.	.	.	-.5625
PARAT18	-.1183	-.1461	.1530	.0325	-.5396*	.	.	-.1003
-.0877	-.0614	.3846**	.	.	.	.	.	.
PDRIN19	.0473	-.2581**	.1746	-.0199	-.2932	.	.	-.0835
-.0614	-.2233*	.2312*	.	.	.	.	.	.
PATIM20	-.1644	-.0049	.1467	-.0619	.3701	.	.	-.0757
-.0060	-.0764	.2510*	.	.	.	.	.	.
BLIEF21	-.1334	-.1736	.1086	-.0136	-.2948	.	.	-.0971
-.2206*	-.4870**	.3187**	.	.	.	.	.	.
FDRIN22	-.1902*	-.2706**	.2482*	.0482	.2888	.	.	-.2126*
-.1730	-.4930**	.3518**	.	.	.	.	.	.
FATT23	-.0872	-.2815**	.1026	-.0225	-.0003	.	.	-.2953**
-.2381*	-.2411**	.1484	.	.	.	.	.	.
FATIM24	.1193	-.0534	-.1026	.0212	.0196	.	.	.1455
.0054	.0019	.0924	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAUF25	-.0028	-.2492**	.1953	.0936	.2772	.	.	-.0962
-.1437	-.2126*	.0512	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFATT26	.0249	-.1408	.1216	-.0812	-.2120	.	.	-.3147**
-.1864	-.1908*	-.0500	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFDR27	-.0992	-.2845**	.2648*	.0132	-.0609	.	.	-.2802**
-.1690	-.4252**	.0224	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFAIM28	.0636	-.0846	-.0955	.0558	-.1873	.	.	.0271
-.0746	.0494	.1147	.	.	.	.	.	.
VS29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PHY12	-.0088	.1095	.2332	.0558	-.2164	.	.	-.0442
-.0787	.0391	-.1534	.	.	.	.	.	.
DR14	-.1326	-.1319	.1202	-.0835	.0159	.	.	-.1711
-.0979	-.0098	.1257	.	.	.	.	.	.
NDR15	.0967	.0815	-.1693	-.1096	-.2862	.	.	.0126
-.0541	-.1016	-.2586	.	.	.	.	.	.
EXP	-.0582	.0880	-.1645	.0331	-.0344	.	.	-.1633
-.2287*	-.0440	.1782	.	.	.	.	.	.
NCOUN1	.0016	.0653	.0672	.8895**	.0244	.	.	-.0787
.0802	-.0419	.0063	.	.	.	.	.	.

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0 1-tailed Signif: \* - .01 \*\* - .001

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

Correlations:	SEX1	BIRTH2	LENGTH3	COUN1	COUN2	COUN3	COUN4	AGE5
MST6	DRINK7	OFTEN8	.	.	.	.	.	.
NCOUN2	.1298	-.1086	-.1577	-.2457	.8912**	.	.	-.0981
-.1600	-.0875	.4077	.	.	.	.	.	.
NCOUN3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NCOUN4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AL	-.1705	-.1222	-.0685	-.0716	-.1463	.	.	-.0636
-.1726	-.0550	.7381**	.	.	.	.	.	.
CULTURE	-.1586	-.3091**	.2178	.0093	-.1716	.	.	-.2388*
-.2393*	-.4401**	.4090**	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAFEND	-.0457	-.3139**	.2629*	.0083	.0004	.	.	-.3125**
-.2272*	-.3746**	.0124	.	.	.	.	.	.

AL2	-.1879	-.1288	.0118	-.0067	-.1776	.	.	-.1133
-.2911*	-.0426	.7452**						
AL3	-.2539*	.0187	.1078	-.0379	-.2982	.	.	-.0743
-.2052	-.0900	.5552**						
AL4	-.1766	-.1377	.0111	-.0388	-.1692	.	.	-.1485
-.2826*	-.0528	.7239**						

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0            1-tailed Signif: \* - .01    \*\* - .001

Correlations:	MANY9	TOXI11	FACE12	HEART	NAUSEA	HEAD	DIZZY	OTHER
SYN13	START16	SOCIAL1						
SEX1	-.1523	-.1455	.	-.1282	.	.	.	.
-.1743	-.0162	.1547						
BIRTH2	-.1871	-.1841	.	.1502	.	.	.	.
-.0575	.0495	-.0973						
LENGTH3	.1840	.2402	.	.1814	.	.	.	.
.2027	.1111	-.0493						
COUN1	-.0663	-.0412	.	-.0427	.	.	.	.
-.0357	.1007	-.0277						
COUN2	-.2115	-.2803	.	.	.	.	.	.
-.3631	-.3133	.						
COUN3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.						
COUN4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.						
AGE5	-.1456	-.0828	.	-.2061	.	.	.	.
-.0938	.2644*	-.1673						
MST6	-.1799	-.1515	.	-.0377	.	.	.	.
-.2229	.3072**	-.0366						
DRINK7	-.0790	-.0944	.	-.0263	.	.	.	.
-.1060	.1432	-.0366						
OFTEN8	.2514*	.3004**	.	.0756	.	.	.	.
.1252	-.1427	-.0490						
MANY9	1.0000	.6127**	.	.2065	.	.	.	.
.6119**	-.1691	-.1311						
TOXI11	.6127**	1.0000	.	.2251	.	.	.	.
.2966*	-.0726	-.0735						
FACE12	.	.	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.						
HEART	.2065	.2251	.	1.0000	.	.	.	.
.0717	.0529	-.0455						
NAUSEA	.	.	.	.	1.0000	.	.	.
.	.	.						
HEAD	.	.	.	.	.	1.0000	.	.
.	.	.						
DIZZY	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0000	.
.	.	.						
OTHER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0000
.	.	.						
SYN13	.6119**	.2966*	.	.0717	.	.	.	.
1.0000	-.2329	-.1184						
START16	-.1691	-.0726	.	.0529	.	.	.	.
-.2329	1.0000	.0270						
SOCIAL14	-.1311	-.0735	.	-.0455	.	.	.	.
-.1184	.0270	1.0000						
FUN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.						
COPE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.						
PEER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.						
OTH14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.						
FAM15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.						
PHYS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.						

CULT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RELI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENG17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FR17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CH17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
JAP17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH17	.5000	-.5000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.8660	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PARAT18	.1262	.3170**	.	-.0039	.	.	.	.	.
.1144	-.0842	-.1275	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PDRIN19	.0702	.1798	.	.0659	.	.	.	.	.
.0011	-.1486	.1104	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PATIM20	.1781	.2038	.	-.1486	.	.	.	.	.
.2415*	-.1412	-.1033	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BLIEF21	.3663**	.4973**	.	.1876	.	.	.	.	.
.2882*	-.2732*	-.1999	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FDRIN22	.3748**	.4287**	.	.1455	.	.	.	.	.
.2567*	-.1249	-.1382	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FATT23	.0943	.2928*	.	.3184	.	.	.	.	.
.0667	-.0363	.0286	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FATIM24	-.0268	.0129	.	-.0871	.	.	.	.	.
-.1918	-.1130	-.1248	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAUF25	.2588*	.3845**	.	.1612	.	.	.	.	.
.1120	-.0667	.0372	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFATT26	.0841	.1608	.	-.0306	.	.	.	.	.
.0175	-.1265	-.0372	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFDR27	.2936*	.2281	.	-.0394	.	.	.	.	.
.1326	-.0777	-.2062	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFAIM28	.1168	.1105	.	-.0762	.	.	.	.	.
-.0326	-.1335	-.1035	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VS29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PHY12	.1945	.1711	.	.0305	.	.	.	.	.
.1407	-.0717	.0484	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DR14	.2439*	.1774	.	.3543	.	.	.	.	.
.1936	-.0998	.5247**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NDR15	-.0097	-.0108	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-.1941	.0255	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EXP	.0400	-.0162	.	-.1353	.	.	.	.	.
.0414	-.2103	-.1429	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NCOUN1	-.0317	-.0386	.	-.0445	.	.	.	.	.
-.0187	.0863	-.0309	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0 1-tailed Signif: \* - .01 \*\* - .001

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

Correlations:	MANY9	TOXI11	FACE12	HEART	NAUSEA	HEAD	DIZZY	OTHER
SYN13	START16	SOCIAL1	.	.	.	.	.	.
NCOUN2	.0024	-.0540	.	.	.	.	.	.
-.1487	-.6107*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NCOUN3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NCOUN4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AL	.7827**	.5521**	.	.2263	.	.	.	.
.4353**	-.1750	-.1043	.	.	.	.	.	.
CULTURE	.3193**	.5091**	.	.2147	.	.	.	.
.2367*	-.1836	-.0866	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAFEND	.2990*	.3616**	.	.0604	.	.	.	.

.1282	-.1000	-.1024					
AL2	.7155**	.4980**	.	.1263	.	.	.
.5059**	-.1642	-.1193					
AL3	.6042**	.3737**	.	.1890	.	.	.
.4430**	-.1062	-.1633					
AL4	.7989**	.5735**	.	.2313	.	.	.
.5444**	-.1791	-.1327					

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0 1-tailed Signif: \* - .01 \*\* - .001

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

3/21/91

Correlations:	FUN	COPE	PEER	OTH14	FAM15	PHYS	CULT	RELI
OTH15	ENG17	FR17						
SEX1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BIRTH2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LENGTH3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COUN1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COUN2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COUN3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COUN4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AGE5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MST6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DRINK7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OFTEN8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MANY9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOXI11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FACE12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HEART	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NAUSEA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HEAD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DIZZY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTHER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SYN13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
START16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOCIAL14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FUN	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COPE	.	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.	.
PEER	.	.	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.
OTH14	.	.	.	1.0000	.	.	.	.
FAM15	.	.	.	.	1.0000	.	.	.











NCOUN4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AL	.0559	.2094	.1108	.	-.0360	.1893	-.1150	.0852
-.0376	.2149	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CULTURE	.4329**	.5637**	.1124	.	.0635	.1804	-.1060	.0878
.0204	-.0008	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAFEND	.7938**	.8401**	.0023	.	.0161	.0837	.0851	-.0800
-.0056	.1084	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AL2	-.0052	.2148	.1663	.	.0570	.2606*	-.1545	.2269*
.0176	.1175	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AL3	-.0159	.1945	.1097	.	.0771	.2883*	-.0227	.2077
-.0548	-.1181	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AL4	.0269	.2477*	.1600	.	.0724	.2969*	-.1388	.1793
-.0147	.1146	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0 1-tailed Signif: \* - .01 \*\* - .001

Correlations:	NCOUN4	AL	CULTURE	CAFEND	AL2	AL3	AL4
SEX1	.	-.1705	-.1586	-.0457	-.1879	-.2539*	-.1766
BIRTH2	.	-.1222	-.3091**	-.3139**	-.1288	.0187	-.1377
LENGTH3	.	-.0685	.2178	.2629*	.0118	.1078	.0111
COUN1	.	-.0716	.0093	.0083	-.0067	-.0379	-.0388
COUN2	.	-.1463	-.1716	.0004	-.1776	-.2982	-.1692
COUN3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COUN4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AGE5	.	-.0636	-.2388*	-.3125**	-.1133	-.0743	-.1485
MST6	.	-.1726	-.2393*	-.2272*	-.2911*	-.2052	-.2826*
DRINK7	.	-.0550	-.4401**	-.3746**	-.0426	-.0900	-.0528
OFTEN8	.	.7381**	.4090**	.0124	.7452**	.5552**	.7239**
MANY9	.	.7827**	.3193**	.2990*	.7155**	.6042**	.7989**
TOXI11	.	.5521**	.5091**	.3616**	.4980**	.3737**	.5735**
FACE12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HEART	.	.2263	.2147	.0604	.1263	.1890	.2313
NAUSEA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HEAD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DIZZY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTHER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SYN13	.	.4353**	.2367*	.1282	.5059**	.4430**	.5444**
START16	.	-.1750	-.1836	-.1000	-.1642	-.1062	-.1791
SOCIAL14	.	-.1043	-.0866	-.1024	-.1193	-.1633	-.1327
FUN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COPE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PEER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FAM15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PHYS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CULT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RELI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENG17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FR17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CH17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
JAP17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH17	.	.5000	.3979	.6642	.5000	.5000	.5000
PARAT18	.	.2778*	.6258**	.2060*	.3362**	.2743*	.3124**
PDRIN19	.	.1787	.4829**	.2926**	.1737	.0441	.1615
PATIM20	.	.2459*	.2890**	.1541	.2708*	.3116**	.2753*
BLIEF21	.	.3849**	.7495**	.4434**	.3855**	.2781*	.4061**
FDRIN22	.	.4209**	.8311**	.5509**	.4870**	.3968**	.5067**
FATT23	.	.1526	.7702**	.6292**	.1547	.0720	.1620
FATIM24	.	.0120	-.0005	.0076	.0365	-.0009	.0290
CAUF25	.	.1753	.3898**	.5756**	.0957	.0270	.1767
CFATT26	.	.0559	.4329**	.7938**	-.0052	-.0159	.0269
CFDR27	.	.2094	.5637**	.8401**	.2148	.1945	.2477*
CFAIM28	.	.1108	.1124	.0023	.1663	.1097	.1600
VS29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PHY12	.	-.0360	.0635	.0161	.0570	.0771	.0724
DR14	.	.1893	.1804	.0837	.2606*	.2883*	.2969*

NDR15	.	-.1150	-.1060	.0851	-.1545	-.0227	-.1388
EXP	.	.0852	.0878	-.0800	.2269*	.2077	.1793
NCOUN1	.	-.0376	.0204	-.0056	.0176	-.0548	-.0147

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0 1-tailed Signif: \* - .01 \*\* - .001

Correlations:	NCOUN4	AL	CULTURE	CAFEND	AL2	AL3	AL4
NCOUN2	.	.2149	-.0008	.1084	.1175	-.1181	.1146
NCOUN3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NCOUN4	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.	.
AL	.	1.0000	.4197**	.2097	.8640**	.6663**	.8992**
CULTURE	.	.4197**	1.0000	.6256**	.4580**	.3281**	.4656**
CAFEND	.	.2097	.6256**	1.0000	.1472	.1001	.2159
AL2	.	.8640**	.4580**	.1472	1.0000	.8463**	.9675**
AL3	.	.6663**	.3281**	.1001	.8463**	1.0000	.8280**
AL4	.	.8992**	.4656**	.2159	.9675**	.8280**	1.0000

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0 1-tailed Signif: \* - .01 \*\* - .001

This procedure was completed at 13:05:21









AL2	.7610**	.7317**	.	.	.	.	.	.2380
.4944**	-.0208	.	.	.	.	.	.	
AL3	.5454**	.5838**	.	.	.	.	.	.1048
.4246**	.0633	.	.	.	.	.	.	
AL4	.8072**	.7449**	.	.	.	.	.	.2398
.5129**	-.0399	.	.	.	.	.	.	

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0 1-tailed Signif: \* - .01 \*\* - .001

Correlations:	FUN	COPE	PEER	OTH14	FAM15	PHYS	CULT	RELI
OTH15	ENGL7	FR17						
SEX1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BIRTH2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LENGTH3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COUN1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COUN2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COUN3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COUN4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AGE5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MST6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DRINK7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OFTEN8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MANY9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOXI11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FACE12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HEART	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NAUSEA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HEAD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DIZZY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTHER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SYN13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
START16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOCIAL14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FUN	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COPE	.	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.	.
PEER	.	.	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.
OTH14	.	.	.	1.0000	.	.	.	.
FAM15	.	.	.	.	1.0000	.	.	.
PHYS	.	.	.	.	.	1.0000	.	.





RELI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENG17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FR17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CH17	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
JAP17	.	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH17	.	.	1.0000	-.1945	.0847	-.0706	.2660	.2607	.
-.1317	-.2582	.	.	1.0000	.5154**	.0444	.4791**	.2493*	.
.2636**	.0057	.	.	-.1945	1.0000	-.0134	.3159**	.2987**	.
PDRIN19	.	.	.0847	.5154**	1.0000	1.0000	.1875	.2062*	.
.1325	-.0307	.	.	-.0706	.0444	-.0134	1.0000	.1875	.2062*
.2492*	-.3658**	.	.	.2660	.4791**	.3159**	.1875	1.0000	.4392**
BLIEF21	.	.	.2660	.4791**	.3159**	.1875	1.0000	.4392**	1.0000
.5795**	-.1599	.	.	.2607	.2493*	.2987**	.2062*	.4392**	1.0000
FDRIN22	.	.	.2607	.2493*	.2987**	.2062*	.4392**	1.0000	.
.5057**	-.2174*	.	.	-.1317	.2636**	.1325	.2492*	.5795**	.5057**
FATT23	.	.	-.1317	.2636**	.1325	.2492*	.5795**	.5057**	1.0000
1.0000	-.3155**	.	.	-.2582	.0057	-.0307	-.3658**	-.1599	-.2174*
FATIM24	.	.	-.2582	.0057	-.0307	-.3658**	-.1599	-.2174*	1.0000
-.3155**	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAUF25	.	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFATT26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFDR27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFAIM28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VS29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PHY12	.	.	.3236	.0272	-.0730	.1280	.0965	.1107	.
.1039	-.0302	.	.5657*	.0801	.1303	.0277	.4082**	.2590*	.
DR14	.	.	.5657*	.0801	.1303	.0277	.4082**	.2590*	.
.2039*	.0219	.	.	-.2159	.0509	-.2599	-.3944	.0202	.
NDR15	.	.	.	-.2159	.0509	-.2599	-.3944	.0202	.
-.3643	.2562	.	.	.9703**	-.0816	-.0073	.0085	-.1533	-.1879
EXP	.	.	.9703**	-.0816	-.0073	.0085	-.1533	-.1879	.
-.1788	-.0575	.	.3103	-.1422	-.0450	.1022	-.0489	-.0298	.
NCOUN1	.	.	.3103	-.1422	-.0450	.1022	-.0489	-.0298	.
-.0176	-.0017	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0 1-tailed Signif: \* - .01 \*\* - .001

Correlations:	CH17	JAP17	OTH17	PARAT18	PDRIN19	PATIM20	BLIEF21	FDRIN22
FATT23	FATIM24	CAUF25						
NCOUN2	.	.	.	-.0049	-.1386	-.0876	-.0118	-.0529
.0620	-.2349	.	.	.3733	.4895	-.1091	-.0539	.0528
NCOUN3	.	.	.	-.4842	-.1325	.8706	-.6882	-.1226
-.8586*	.8937*	.	.4349	-.0021	.0127	.1811	.3538**	.3854**
NCOUN4	.	.	.1192	.6607**	.5622**	.2144*	.8006**	.7667**
-.6882	.9272	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.3420**	-.0922	.	.3956	.1854	.2076*	.1643	.5545**	.4898**
CULTURE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.7416**	-.2369*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAFEND	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AL2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.4288**	-.0980	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

AL3	.	.	.2484	.2195*	.1958	.0873	.4218**	.4271**
.3322**	-.0581	.						
AL4	.	.	.4295	.1572	.1636	.1765	.5453**	.4912**
.4143**	-.0960	.						

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0                      1-tailed Signif: \* - .01    \*\* - .001

Correlations:	CFATT26	CFDR27	CFAIM28	VS29	PHY12	DR14	NDR15	EXP
	NCOUN1	NCOUN2	NCOUN3					
SEX1	.	.	.	.	.0593	-.2296*	.2185	.0520
.0212	-.1846	.2839	.	.				
BIRTH2	.	.	.	.	-.1440	-.0878	-.1195	-.0114
.0644	-.0175	.	.	.				
LENGTH3	.	.	.	.	.2092	.0498	.	.0636
-.0393	.5000	.	.	.				
COUN1	.	.	.	.	-.0514	-.0068	.0139	-.0216
.8136**	-.2392	.0972	.	.				
COUN2	.	.	.	.	.0248	-.1442	.	-.2287
-.0773	.6560**	-.7650	.	.				
COUN3	.	.	.	.	.7024	-.0842	.	-.3591
-.1352	-.8812*	.8602*	.	.				
COUN4	.	.	.	.	.9832*	-.6421	.	-.4997
-.2847	-.4997	.4997	.	.				
AGE5	.	.	.	.	-.1785	-.1551	.1403	-.1030
.0445	.0725	-.4310	.	.				
MST6	.	.	.	.	-.1226	-.2457*	-.1195	-.1592
.0330	.1055	-.8359*	.	.				
DRINK7	.	.	.	.	.0263	-.0692	.0460	.1541
-.0287	.0229	.	.	.				
OFTEN8	.	.	.	.	.0947	.2988**	-.3043	-.0474
.0444	.0422	-.4175	.	.				
MANY9	.	.	.	.	.1565	.4325**	-.3059	.0187
-.0514	-.1567	.4718	.	.				
TOXI11	.	.	.	.	.3023**	.5130**	-.1796	-.0135
.0458	-.0290	.0760	.	.				
FACE12	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.				
HEART	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.				
NAUSEA	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.				
HEAD	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.				
DIZZY	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.				
OTHER	.	.	.	.	.6301**	.0062	.	-.1890
.	.	.	.	.				
SYN13	.	.	.	.	.1207	.1384	-.3203	-.0368
.0762	.0848	.3550	.	.				
START16	.	.	.	.	-.1859	-.2290*	-.3644	-.0453
.0066	.1009	-.0864	.	.				
SOCIAL14	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.				
FUN	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.				
COPE	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.				
PEER	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.				
OTH14	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.				
FAM15	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.				
PHYS	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.				
CULT	.	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.				

RELI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENG17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FR17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CH17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
JAP17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH17	.	.	.	.	.3236	.5657*	.	.9703**	.
.3103	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PARAT18	.	.	.	.	.0272	.0801	-.2159	-.0816	.
-.1422	-.0049	.3733	.	.	-.0730	.1303	.0509	-.0073	.
PDRIN19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-.0450	-.1385	.4895	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PATIM20	.	.	.	.	.1280	.0277	-.2599	.0085	.
.1022	-.0875	-.1091	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BLIEF21	.	.	.	.	.0965	.4082**	-.3944	-.1533	.
-.0489	-.0118	-.0539	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FDRIN22	.	.	.	.	.1107	.2590*	.0202	-.1879	.
-.0298	-.0529	.0528	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FATT23	.	.	.	.	.1039	.2039*	-.3643	-.1788	.
-.0176	.0620	-.8586*	.	.	-.0302	.0219	.2562	-.0575	.
FATIM24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-.0017	-.2349	.8937*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAUF25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFATT26	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFDR27	.	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFAIM28	.	.	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.	.
VS29	.	.	.	1.0000	.	.	.	.	.
PHY12	.	.	.	.	1.0000	.2468*	.7619*	.2108*	.
-.0373	-.0218	.6473	.	.	.2468*	1.0000	-.1111	.1741	.
DR14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.0404	-.1642	.1577	.	.	.7619*	-.1111	1.0000	.0793	.
NDR15	.	.	.	.	.2108*	.1741	.0793	1.0000	.
.0189	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EXP	.	.	.	.	-.0373	.0404	.0189	.0962	.
.0962	-.0923	-.0631	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NCOUN1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1.0000	-.1917	-.2359	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0 1-tailed Signif: \* - .01 \*\* - .001

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Correlations:	CFATT26	CFDR27	CFAIM28	VS29	PHY12	DR14	NDR15	EXP
NCOUN1	NCOUN2	NCOUN3						
NCOUN2	.	.	.	.	-.0218	-.1642	.	-.0923
-.1917	1.0000	-.8615*	.	.	.6473	.1577	.	-.0631
NCOUN3	.	.	.	.	.6623	-.6882	.	-.9272
-.2359	-.8615*	1.0000	.	.	.2367*	.4535**	-.2560	.0298
NCOUN4	.	.	.	.	.0863	.3269**	-.2379	-.1924
.3599	-.9272	.9272	.	.	.	.	.	.
AL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-.0385	-.0413	.2469	.	.	.	.	.	.
CULTURE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-.0885	-.0311	-.1010	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAFEND	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AL2	.	.	.	.	.0768	.4213**	-.4815	-.0489
.0095	-.0156	.0587	.	.	.	.	.	.

AL3	.	.	.	.	-.0057	.2273*	-.2722	-.0757
-.0300	-.0112	-.1872	.	.	.	.	.	.
AL4	.	.	.	.	.1178	.4104**	-.4263	-.0264
-.0165	-.0670	.1213	.	.	.	.	.	.

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0 1-tailed Signif: \* - .01 \*\* - .001

Correlations:	NCOUN4	AL	CULTURE	CAFEND	AL2	AL3	AL4
SEX1	-.1325	-.3247**	-.1428	.	-.3894**	-.2301*	-.3781**
BIRTH2	.	.0629	-.0734	.	.0480	.0599	.0653
LENGTH3	.	-.0288	.0196	.	.1035	.3027	.1699
COUN1	.1889	-.0804	-.1196	.	-.0525	-.0749	-.0547
COUN2	-.9272	-.0348	.1152	.	-.0507	-.1074	-.0788
COUN3	.9680	-.0376	-.2856	.	-.1531	-.3483	-.1460
COUN4	.7878	-.2418	-.3594	.	-.2418	-.2418	-.2418
AGE5	-.6623	-.0972	-.0274	.	.0093	.1014	.0046
MST6	.	-.0387	-.0770	.	-.0412	.0658	-.0190
DRINK7	.	-.0633	-.4156**	.	-.0818	-.1325	-.0916
OFTEN8	.1325	.7509**	.3786**	.	.7018**	.4829**	.7347**
MANY9	.1325	.7629**	.3905**	.	.7610**	.5454**	.8072**
TOXI11	.3078	.6310**	.5712**	.	.7317**	.5838**	.7449**
FACE12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HEART	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NAUSEA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HEAD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DIZZY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTHER	.	.2302	.0472	.	.2380	.1048	.2398
SYN13	.0765	.4101**	.3659**	.	.4944**	.4246**	.5129**
START16	-.6882	-.0443	-.1690	.	-.0208	.0633	-.0399
SOCIAL14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FUN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COPE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PEER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FAM15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PHYS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CULT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RELI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENG17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FR17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CH17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
JAP17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OTH17	.	.4349	.1192	.	.3956	.2484	.4295
PARAT18	-.4842	-.0021	.6607**	.	.1854	.2195*	.1572
PDRIN19	-.1325	.0127	.5622**	.	.2076*	.1958	.1636
PATIM20	.8706	.1811	.2144*	.	.1643	.0873	.1765
BLIEF21	-.6882	.3538**	.8006**	.	.5545**	.4218**	.5453**
FDRIN22	-.1226	.3854**	.7667**	.	.4898**	.4271**	.4912**
FATT23	-.6882	.3420**	.7416**	.	.4288**	.3322**	.4143**
FATIM24	.9272	-.0922	-.2369*	.	-.0980	-.0581	-.0960
CAUF25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFATT26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFDR27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CFAIM28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VS29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PHY12	.6623	.2367*	.0863	.	.0768	-.0057	.1178
DR14	-.6882	.4535**	.3269**	.	.4213**	.2273*	.4104**
NDR15	.	-.2560	-.2379	.	-.4815	-.2722	-.4263
EXP	-.9272	.0298	-.1924	.	-.0489	-.0757	-.0264
NCOUN1	.3599	-.0385	-.0885	.	.0095	-.0300	-.0165

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0 1-tailed Signif: \* - .01 \*\* - .001

Correlations:	NCOUN4	AL	CULTURE	CAFEND	AL2	AL3	AL4
NCOUN2	-.9272	-.0413	-.0311	.	-.0156	-.0112	-.0670

NCOUN3	.9272	.2469	-.1010	.	.0587	-.1872	.1213
NCOUN4	1.0000	.1325	-.4187	.	.1325	.1325	.1325
AL	.1325	1.0000	.3588**	.	.8071**	.4866**	.8518**
CULTURE	-.4187	.3588**	1.0000	.	.5770**	.4864**	.5546**
CAFEND	.	.	.	1.0000	.	.	.
AL2	.1325	.8071**	.5770**	.	1.0000	.7855**	.9644**
AL3	.1325	.4866**	.4864**	.	.7855**	1.0000	.7803**
AL4	.1325	.8518**	.5546**	.	.9644**	.7803**	1.0000

Minimum pairwise N of cases: 0      1-tailed Signif: \* - .01    \*\* - .001

Frequencies (Chinese)

select if (vs29=1).  
 freqs var=sex1 to a14.

The raw data or transformation pass is proceeding  
 178 cases are written to the uncompressed active file.

\*\*\*\*\* Memory allows a total of 11586 Values, accumulated across all Variables.  
 There also may be up to 1448 Value Labels for each Variable.

## SEX1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
male	1.00	86	48.3	48.3	48.3
female	2.00	92	51.7	51.7	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	178	Missing cases	0		

## BIRTH2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
yes	1.00	67	37.6	37.6	37.6
no	2.00	111	62.4	62.4	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	178	Missing cases	0		

## LENGTH3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
<5	1.00	44	24.7	38.9	38.9
5-9	2.00	31	17.4	27.4	66.4
>9	3.00	38	21.3	33.6	100.0
	.00	65	36.5	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	113	Missing cases	65		

## COUN1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Hong Kong	1.00	58	32.6	33.1	33.1
China	2.00	93	52.2	53.1	86.3
Taiwan	3.00	2	1.1	1.1	87.4
Singapore	4.00	4	2.2	2.3	89.7
Vietnam	5.00	3	1.7	1.7	91.4
Malaysia	6.00	7	3.9	4.0	95.4
	8.00	2	1.1	1.1	96.6
	10.00	1	.6	.6	97.1
	14.00	1	.6	.6	97.7
	15.00	1	.6	.6	98.3
Canada	16.00	1	.6	.6	98.9
U.S.A.	17.00	2	1.1	1.1	100.0
	.00	3	1.7	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	175	Missing cases	3		

## COUN2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Hong Kong	1.00	3	1.7	12.0	12.0
China	2.00	8	4.5	32.0	44.0
Taiwan	3.00	2	1.1	8.0	52.0
Singapore	4.00	1	.6	4.0	56.0
Vietnam	5.00	2	1.1	8.0	64.0
Malaysia	6.00	2	1.1	8.0	72.0
	7.00	1	.6	4.0	76.0
Britain	18.00	1	.6	4.0	80.0
France	20.00	1	.6	4.0	84.0
Holland	21.00	1	.6	4.0	88.0
	30.00	1	.6	4.0	92.0
	37.00	2	1.1	8.0	100.0
	.00	153	86.0	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	25	Missing cases	153		

## COUN3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
China	2.00	2	1.1	100.0	100.0
	.00	176	98.9	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	2	Missing cases	176		

## COUN4

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.00	178	100.0	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	0	Missing cases	178		

## AGE5

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
<20	1.00	34	19.1	19.1	19.1
20-29	2.00	137	77.0	77.0	96.1
30-39	3.00	5	2.8	2.8	98.9
40-49	4.00	1	.6	.6	99.4
50-59	5.00	1	.6	.6	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	178	Missing cases	0		

## MST6

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
single	1.00	162	91.0	91.5	91.5
married	2.00	14	7.9	7.9	99.4
divorced	3.00	1	.6	.6	100.0
	.00	1	.6	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	177	Missing cases	1		

## DRINK7

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
yes	1.00	110	61.8	62.1	62.1
abstainer	2.00	59	33.1	33.3	95.5
former drinker	3.00	8	4.5	4.5	100.0
	.00	1	.6	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	177	Missing cases	1		

## OFTEN8

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	35	19.7	32.7	32.7
	2.00	60	33.7	56.1	88.8
	3.00	7	3.9	6.5	95.3
	4.00	2	1.1	1.9	97.2
	5.00	3	1.7	2.8	100.0
	.00	71	39.9	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	107	Missing cases	71		

## MANY9

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	48	27.0	43.2	43.2
	2.00	35	19.7	31.5	74.8
	3.00	15	8.4	13.5	88.3
	4.00	8	4.5	7.2	95.5
	5.00	3	1.7	2.7	98.2
	7.00	2	1.1	1.8	100.0
	.00	67	37.6	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	111	Missing cases	67		

## TOXI11

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	62	34.8	55.9	55.9
	2.00	15	8.4	13.5	69.4
	3.00	11	6.2	9.9	79.3
	4.00	9	5.1	8.1	87.4
	5.00	7	3.9	6.3	93.7
	6.00	3	1.7	2.7	96.4
	7.00	1	.6	.9	97.3
	8.00	3	1.7	2.7	100.0
	.00	67	37.6	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	111	Missing cases	67		

## FACE12

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	71	39.9	100.0	100.0
	.00	107	60.1	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	71	Missing cases	107		

## HEART

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	38	21.3	97.4	97.4
	2.00	1	.6	2.6	100.0
	.00	139	78.1	Missing	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	39	Missing cases	139		

## NAUSEA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	6	3.4	100.0	100.0
	.00	172	96.6	Missing	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	6	Missing cases	172		

## HEAD

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	21	11.8	100.0	100.0
	.00	157	88.2	Missing	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	21	Missing cases	157		

## DIZZY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	40	22.5	100.0	100.0
	.00	138	77.5	Missing	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	40	Missing cases	138		

## OTHER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	9	5.1	100.0	100.0
	.00	169	94.9	Missing	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	9	Missing cases	169		

## SYN13

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	31	17.4	31.0	31.0
	2.00	28	15.7	28.0	59.0
	3.00	20	11.2	20.0	79.0
	4.00	12	6.7	12.0	91.0
	5.00	9	5.1	9.0	100.0
	.00	78	43.8	Missing	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	100	Missing cases	78		

## START16

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
<16	1.00	20	11.2	16.9	16.9
16-20	2.00	89	50.0	75.4	92.4
>20	3.00	9	5.1	7.6	100.0
	.00	60	33.7	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	118	Missing cases	60		

## SOCIAL14

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	75	42.1	96.2	96.2
	2.00	2	1.1	2.6	98.7
	4.00	1	.6	1.3	100.0
	.00	100	56.2	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	78	Missing cases	100		

## FUN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	56	31.5	100.0	100.0
	.00	122	68.5	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	56	Missing cases	122		

## COPE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	8	4.5	100.0	100.0
	.00	170	95.5	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	8	Missing cases	170		

## PEER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	9	5.1	100.0	100.0
	.00	169	94.9	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	9	Missing cases	169		

## OTH14

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	17	9.6	100.0	100.0
	.00	161	90.4	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	17	Missing cases	161		

## FAM15

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	31	17.4	100.0	100.0
	.00	147	82.6	Missing	

		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	31	Missing cases	147		
-----					
PHYS					
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent Cum Percent
		1.00	22	12.4	100.0 100.0
		.00	156	87.6	Missing
		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	22	Missing cases	156		
-----					
CULT					
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent Cum Percent
		1.00	12	6.7	100.0 100.0
		.00	166	93.3	Missing
		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	12	Missing cases	166		
-----					
RELI					
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent Cum Percent
		1.00	15	8.4	100.0 100.0
		.00	163	91.6	Missing
		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	15	Missing cases	163		
-----					
OTH15					
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent Cum Percent
		1.00	25	14.0	100.0 100.0
		.00	153	86.0	Missing
		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	25	Missing cases	153		
-----					
ENG17					
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent Cum Percent
		1.00	63	35.4	100.0 100.0
		.00	115	64.6	Missing
		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	63	Missing cases	115		
-----					
FR17					
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent Cum Percent
		1.00	1	.6	100.0 100.0
		.00	177	99.4	Missing
		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	1	Missing cases	177		
-----					
CH17					
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent Cum Percent
		1.00	154	86.5	100.0 100.0

		.00	24	13.5	Missing	
		Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	154	Missing cases	24			
-----						
JAP17						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	1	.6	100.0	100.0
		.00	177	99.4	Missing	
		Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	1	Missing cases	177			
-----						
OTH17						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	7	3.9	77.8	77.8
		5.00	1	.6	11.1	88.9
		6.00	1	.6	11.1	100.0
		.00	169	94.9	Missing	
		Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	9	Missing cases	169			
-----						
PARAT18						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	78	43.8	44.3	44.3
		2.00	44	24.7	25.0	69.3
		3.00	26	14.6	14.8	84.1
		4.00	24	13.5	13.6	97.7
		5.00	3	1.7	1.7	99.4
		6.00	1	.6	.6	100.0
		.00	2	1.1	Missing	
		Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	176	Missing cases	2			
-----						
PDRIN19						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
neither		1.00	100	56.2	57.1	57.1
mother only		2.00	54	30.3	30.9	88.0
father only		3.00	21	11.8	12.0	100.0
		.00	3	1.7	Missing	
		Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	175	Missing cases	3			
-----						
PATIM20						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	43	24.2	24.6	24.6
		2.00	27	15.2	15.4	40.0
		3.00	12	6.7	6.9	46.9
		4.00	24	13.5	13.7	60.6
		5.00	10	5.6	5.7	66.3
		6.00	17	9.6	9.7	76.0
		7.00	42	23.6	24.0	100.0
		.00	3	1.7	Missing	
-----						

		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	175	Missing cases	3		
-----					
BLIEF21					
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	61	34.3	34.7	34.7
	2.00	61	34.3	34.7	69.3
	3.00	26	14.6	14.8	84.1
	4.00	22	12.4	12.5	96.6
	5.00	5	2.8	2.8	99.4
	7.00	1	.6	.6	100.0
	.00	2	1.1	Missing	
-----					
		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	176	Missing cases	2		
-----					
FDRIN22					
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	17	9.6	9.7	9.7
	2.00	48	27.0	27.3	36.9
	3.00	38	21.3	21.6	58.5
	4.00	17	9.6	9.7	68.2
	5.00	28	15.7	15.9	84.1
	6.00	17	9.6	9.7	93.8
	7.00	11	6.2	6.3	100.0
	.00	2	1.1	Missing	
-----					
		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	176	Missing cases	2		
-----					
FATT23					
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	21	11.8	12.1	12.1
	2.00	34	19.1	19.5	31.6
	3.00	38	21.3	21.8	53.4
	4.00	51	28.7	29.3	82.8
	5.00	21	11.8	12.1	94.8
	6.00	5	2.8	2.9	97.7
	7.00	4	2.2	2.3	100.0
	.00	4	2.2	Missing	
-----					
		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	174	Missing cases	4		
-----					
FATIM24					
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	65	36.5	36.9	36.9
	2.00	28	15.7	15.9	52.8
	3.00	23	12.9	13.1	65.9
	4.00	24	13.5	13.6	79.5
	5.00	16	9.0	9.1	88.6
	6.00	9	5.1	5.1	93.8
	7.00	11	6.2	6.3	100.0
	.00	2	1.1	Missing	
-----					
		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	176	Missing cases	2		
-----					
CAUF25					
				Valid	Cum

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Percent	Percent
	1.00	4	2.2	2.4	2.4
	2.00	37	20.8	22.6	25.0
	3.00	40	22.5	24.4	49.4
	4.00	36	20.2	22.0	71.3
	5.00	22	12.4	13.4	84.8
	6.00	19	10.7	11.6	96.3
	7.00	6	3.4	3.7	100.0
	.00	14	7.9	Missing	

-----  
 Total 178 100.0 100.0  
 Valid cases 164 Missing cases 14  
 -----

## CFATT26

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	10	5.6	6.2	6.2
	2.00	21	11.8	13.0	19.3
	3.00	32	18.0	19.9	39.1
	4.00	46	25.8	28.6	67.7
	5.00	30	16.9	18.6	86.3
	6.00	14	7.9	8.7	95.0
	7.00	8	4.5	5.0	100.0
	.00	17	9.6	Missing	

-----  
 Total 178 100.0 100.0  
 Valid cases 161 Missing cases 17  
 -----

## CFDR27

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	5	2.8	3.1	3.1
	2.00	27	15.2	16.7	19.8
	3.00	31	17.4	19.1	38.9
	4.00	15	8.4	9.3	48.1
	5.00	33	18.5	20.4	68.5
	6.00	36	20.2	22.2	90.7
	7.00	15	8.4	9.3	100.0
	.00	16	9.0	Missing	

-----  
 Total 178 100.0 100.0  
 Valid cases 162 Missing cases 16  
 -----

## CFAIM28

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	64	36.0	39.3	39.3
	2.00	27	15.2	16.6	55.8
	3.00	23	12.9	14.1	69.9
	4.00	20	11.2	12.3	82.2
	5.00	13	7.3	8.0	90.2
	6.00	9	5.1	5.5	95.7
	7.00	7	3.9	4.3	100.0
	.00	15	8.4	Missing	

-----  
 Total 178 100.0 100.0  
 Valid cases 163 Missing cases 15  
 -----

## VS29

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	178	100.0	100.0	100.0

-----  
 Total 178 100.0 100.0  
 Valid cases 178 Missing cases 0  
 -----

## PHY12

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.00	22	12.4	18.2	18.2
	1.00	47	26.4	38.8	57.0
	2.00	29	16.3	24.0	81.0
	3.00	14	7.9	11.6	92.6
	4.00	5	2.8	4.1	96.7
	5.00	4	2.2	3.3	100.0
	-1.00	57	32.0	Missing	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	121	Missing cases	57		

## DR14

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.00	7	3.9	5.6	5.6
	1.00	72	40.4	58.1	63.7
	2.00	37	20.8	29.8	93.5
	3.00	6	3.4	4.8	98.4
	4.00	1	.6	.8	99.2
	5.00	1	.6	.8	100.0
	-1.00	54	30.3	Missing	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	124	Missing cases	54		

## NDR15

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	73	41.0	84.9	84.9
	2.00	8	4.5	9.3	94.2
	3.00	4	2.2	4.7	98.8
	4.00	1	.6	1.2	100.0
	.00	92	51.7	Missing	
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	86	Missing cases	92		

## EXP

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	108	60.7	60.7	60.7
	2.00	70	39.3	39.3	100.0
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	178	Missing cases	0		

## NCOUN1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Hong Kong	1.00	58	32.6	33.1	33.1
China	2.00	93	52.2	53.1	86.3
Taiwan	3.00	2	1.1	1.1	87.4
Singapore	4.00	4	2.2	2.3	89.7
Vietnam	5.00	3	1.7	1.7	91.4
Malaysia	6.00	7	3.9	4.0	95.4
Canada	16.00	1	.6	.6	96.0
U.S.A.	17.00	2	1.1	1.1	97.1
other	24.00	5	2.8	2.9	100.0
	.	3	1.7	Missing	

		Total	178	100.0	100.0		
Valid cases	175	Missing cases	3				
-----							
NCOUN2							
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent		
Hong Kong	1.00	3	1.7	12.0	12.0		
China	2.00	8	4.5	32.0	44.0		
Taiwan	3.00	2	1.1	8.0	52.0		
Singapore	4.00	1	.6	4.0	56.0		
Vietnam	5.00	2	1.1	8.0	64.0		
Malaysia	6.00	2	1.1	8.0	72.0		
Britain	18.00	1	.6	4.0	76.0		
France	20.00	1	.6	4.0	80.0		
Holland	21.00	1	.6	4.0	84.0		
other	24.00	4	2.2	16.0	100.0		
.		153	86.0	Missing			
-----							
		Total	178	100.0	100.0		
Valid cases	25	Missing cases	153				
-----							
NCOUN3							
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent		
China	2.00	2	1.1	100.0	100.0		
.		176	98.9	Missing			
-----							
		Total	178	100.0	100.0		
Valid cases	2	Missing cases	176				
-----							
NCOUN4							
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent		
.		178	100.0	Missing			
-----							
		Total	178	100.0	100.0		
Valid cases	0	Missing cases	178				
-----							
AL							
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent		
	52.00	19	10.7	17.8	17.8		
	104.00	32	18.0	29.9	47.7		
	156.00	7	3.9	6.5	54.2		
	208.00	24	13.5	22.4	76.6		
	312.00	9	5.1	8.4	85.0		
	364.00	1	.6	.9	86.0		
	416.00	5	2.8	4.7	90.7		
	520.00	3	1.7	2.8	93.5		
	624.00	3	1.7	2.8	96.3		
	780.00	2	1.1	1.9	98.1		
	1040.00	1	.6	.9	99.1		
	1092.00	1	.6	.9	100.0		
.		71	39.9	Missing			
-----							
		Total	178	100.0	100.0		
Valid cases	107	Missing cases	71				
-----							
CULTURE							
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent		
	5.00	7	3.9	4.0	4.0		
	6.00	9	5.1	5.2	9.2		
	7.00	8	4.5	4.6	13.9		

8.00	7	3.9	4.0	17.9
9.00	17	9.6	9.8	27.7
10.00	15	8.4	8.7	36.4
11.00	13	7.3	7.5	43.9
12.00	14	7.9	8.1	52.0
13.00	13	7.3	7.5	59.5
14.00	15	8.4	8.7	68.2
15.00	9	5.1	5.2	73.4
16.00	12	6.7	6.9	80.3
17.00	5	2.8	2.9	83.2
18.00	9	5.1	5.2	88.4
19.00	6	3.4	3.5	91.9
20.00	8	4.5	4.6	96.5
21.00	1	.6	.6	97.1
22.00	3	1.7	1.7	98.8
23.00	1	.6	.6	99.4
27.00	1	.6	.6	100.0
.	5	2.8	Missing	
Total		178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	173	Missing cases	5	

## CAFEND

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	3.00	1	.6	.6	.6
	4.00	1	.6	.6	1.2
	5.00	3	1.7	1.9	3.1
	6.00	6	3.4	3.7	6.8
	7.00	11	6.2	6.8	13.7
	8.00	7	3.9	4.3	18.0
	9.00	12	6.7	7.5	25.5
	10.00	13	7.3	8.1	33.5
	11.00	19	10.7	11.8	45.3
	12.00	17	9.6	10.6	55.9
	13.00	14	7.9	8.7	64.6
	14.00	14	7.9	8.7	73.3
	15.00	17	9.6	10.6	83.9
	16.00	10	5.6	6.2	90.1
	17.00	8	4.5	5.0	95.0
	18.00	6	3.4	3.7	98.8
	19.00	2	1.1	1.2	100.0
	.	17	9.6	Missing	
Total		178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	161	Missing cases	17		

## AL2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	19	10.7	17.8	17.8
	2.00	39	21.9	36.4	54.2
	3.00	39	21.9	36.4	90.7
	4.00	8	4.5	7.5	98.1
	5.00	2	1.1	1.9	100.0
	.	71	39.9	Missing	
Total		178	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	107	Missing cases	71		

## AL3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	58	32.6	54.2	54.2
	2.00	49	27.5	45.8	100.0
	.	71	39.9	Missing	

		-----		-----	
		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	107	Missing cases	71		
-----					
AL4					
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.72	19	10.7	17.8	17.8
	2.02	32	18.0	29.9	47.7
	2.19	7	3.9	6.5	54.2
	2.32	24	13.5	22.4	76.6
	2.49	9	5.1	8.4	85.0
	2.56	1	.6	.9	86.0
	2.62	5	2.8	4.7	90.7
	2.72	3	1.7	2.8	93.5
	2.80	3	1.7	2.8	96.3
	2.89	2	1.1	1.9	98.1
	3.02	1	.6	.9	99.1
	3.04	1	.6	.9	100.0
	.	71	39.9	Missing	
-----					
		Total	178	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	107	Missing cases	71		

Frequencies (Caucasians)

select if (vs29=2).  
 freqs var=sex1 to al4.

The raw data or transformation pass is proceeding  
 161 cases are written to the uncompressed active file.

## SEX1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
male	1.00	81	50.3	50.6	50.6
female	2.00	79	49.1	49.4	100.0
	.00	1	.6	Missing	
		-----	-----		
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	160	Missing cases	1		

## BIRTH2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
yes	1.00	126	78.3	78.3	78.3
no	2.00	35	21.7	21.7	100.0
		-----	-----		
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	161	Missing cases	0		

## LENGTH3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
<5	1.00	12	7.5	33.3	33.3
5-9	2.00	3	1.9	8.3	41.7
>9	3.00	21	13.0	58.3	100.0
	.00	125	77.6	Missing	
		-----	-----		
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	36	Missing cases	125		

## COUN1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Canada	16.00	19	11.8	12.0	12.0
U.S.A.	17.00	13	8.1	8.2	20.3
Britain	18.00	66	41.0	41.8	62.0
Ireland	19.00	8	5.0	5.1	67.1
France	20.00	3	1.9	1.9	69.0
Holland	21.00	3	1.9	1.9	70.9
Germany	22.00	15	9.3	9.5	80.4
Russia	23.00	3	1.9	1.9	82.3
other	24.00	2	1.2	1.3	83.5
	25.00	1	.6	.6	84.2
	26.00	3	1.9	1.9	86.1
	27.00	2	1.2	1.3	87.3
	28.00	2	1.2	1.3	88.6
	29.00	5	3.1	3.2	91.8
	33.00	1	.6	.6	92.4
	34.00	3	1.9	1.9	94.3
	35.00	1	.6	.6	94.9
	36.00	1	.6	.6	95.6
	38.00	1	.6	.6	96.2
	43.00	1	.6	.6	96.8
	44.00	1	.6	.6	97.5
	45.00	1	.6	.6	98.1
	47.00	1	.6	.6	98.7
	48.00	1	.6	.6	99.4

		49.00	1	.6	.6	100.0
		.00	3	1.9	Missing	
		-----				
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	158	Missing cases	3			

COUN2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	7.00	1	.6	1.4	1.4
Canada	16.00	1	.6	1.4	2.9
U.S.A.	17.00	3	1.9	4.3	7.2
Britain	18.00	23	14.3	33.3	40.6
Ireland	19.00	6	3.7	8.7	49.3
France	20.00	9	5.6	13.0	62.3
Holland	21.00	3	1.9	4.3	66.7
Germany	22.00	7	4.3	10.1	76.8
Russia	23.00	8	5.0	11.6	88.4
	25.00	1	.6	1.4	89.9
	26.00	1	.6	1.4	91.3
	28.00	1	.6	1.4	92.8
	29.00	2	1.2	2.9	95.7
	33.00	1	.6	1.4	97.1
	42.00	1	.6	1.4	98.6
	46.00	1	.6	1.4	100.0
	.00	92	57.1	Missing	
	-----				
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	69	Missing cases	92		

COUN3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Canada	16.00	1	.6	14.3	14.3
Ireland	19.00	1	.6	14.3	28.6
France	20.00	1	.6	14.3	42.9
Germany	22.00	1	.6	14.3	57.1
	29.00	1	.6	14.3	71.4
	33.00	1	.6	14.3	85.7
	40.00	1	.6	14.3	100.0
	.00	154	95.7	Missing	
	-----				
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	7	Missing cases	154		

COUN4

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Britain	18.00	1	.6	25.0	25.0
Germany	22.00	2	1.2	50.0	75.0
	41.00	1	.6	25.0	100.0
	.00	157	97.5	Missing	
	-----				
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	4	Missing cases	157		

AGE5

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
<20	1.00	31	19.3	19.3	19.3
20-29	2.00	109	67.7	67.7	87.0
30-39	3.00	12	7.5	7.5	94.4
40-49	4.00	7	4.3	4.3	98.8
50-59	5.00	2	1.2	1.2	100.0
	-----				

		Total	161	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	161	Missing cases	0		
-----					
MST6					
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
single	1.00	139	86.3	86.3	86.3
married	2.00	18	11.2	11.2	97.5
divorced	3.00	3	1.9	1.9	99.4
widowed	4.00	1	.6	.6	100.0
		Total	161	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	161	Missing cases	0		
-----					
DRINK7					
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
yes	1.00	132	82.0	82.0	82.0
abstainer	2.00	19	11.8	11.8	93.8
former drinker	3.00	10	6.2	6.2	100.0
		Total	161	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	161	Missing cases	0		
-----					
OFTEN8					
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	26	16.1	19.7	19.7
	2.00	62	38.5	47.0	66.7
	3.00	19	11.8	14.4	81.1
	4.00	13	8.1	9.8	90.9
	5.00	8	5.0	6.1	97.0
	6.00	1	.6	.8	97.7
	7.00	1	.6	.8	98.5
	8.00	2	1.2	1.5	100.0
	.00	29	18.0	Missing	
		Total	161	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	132	Missing cases	29		
-----					
MANY9					
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	30	18.6	22.6	22.6
	2.00	45	28.0	33.8	56.4
	3.00	23	14.3	17.3	73.7
	4.00	16	9.9	12.0	85.7
	5.00	10	6.2	7.5	93.2
	6.00	2	1.2	1.5	94.7
	7.00	7	4.3	5.3	100.0
	.00	28	17.4	Missing	
		Total	161	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	133	Missing cases	28		
-----					
TOXI11					
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	32	19.9	23.7	23.7
	2.00	17	10.6	12.6	36.3
	3.00	16	9.9	11.9	48.1
	4.00	21	13.0	15.6	63.7
	5.00	15	9.3	11.1	74.8
	6.00	9	5.6	6.7	81.5

		7.00	2	1.2	1.5	83.0
		8.00	23	14.3	17.0	100.0
		.00	26	16.1	Missing	
			-----	-----	-----	
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	135	Missing cases	26			
FACE12						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	66	41.0	100.0	100.0
		.00	95	59.0	Missing	
			-----	-----	-----	
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	66	Missing cases	95			
-----						
HEART						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	25	15.5	100.0	100.0
		.00	136	84.5	Missing	
			-----	-----	-----	
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	25	Missing cases	136			
-----						
NAUSEA						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	26	16.1	100.0	100.0
		.00	135	83.9	Missing	
			-----	-----	-----	
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	26	Missing cases	135			
-----						
HEAD						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	21	13.0	100.0	100.0
		.00	140	87.0	Missing	
			-----	-----	-----	
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	21	Missing cases	140			
-----						
DIZZY						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	47	29.2	100.0	100.0
		.00	114	70.8	Missing	
			-----	-----	-----	
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	47	Missing cases	114			
-----						
OTHER						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	27	16.8	96.4	96.4
		5.00	1	.6	3.6	100.0
		.00	133	82.6	Missing	
			-----	-----	-----	
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	28	Missing cases	133			
-----						
SYN13						

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	25	15.5	22.1	22.1
	2.00	20	12.4	17.7	39.8
	3.00	24	14.9	21.2	61.1
	4.00	16	9.9	14.2	75.2
	5.00	28	17.4	24.8	100.0
	.00	48	29.8	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	113	Missing cases	48		

-----  
START16

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
<16	1.00	52	32.3	38.8	38.8
16-20	2.00	75	46.6	56.0	94.8
>20	3.00	7	4.3	5.2	100.0
	.00	27	16.8	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	134	Missing cases	27		

-----  
SOCIAL14

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	87	54.0	100.0	100.0
	.00	74	46.0	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	87	Missing cases	74		

-----  
FUN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	73	45.3	100.0	100.0
	.00	88	54.7	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	73	Missing cases	88		

-----  
COPE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	18	11.2	100.0	100.0
	.00	143	88.8	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	18	Missing cases	143		

-----  
PEER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	4	2.5	100.0	100.0
	.00	157	97.5	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	4	Missing cases	157		

-----  
OTH14

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
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		1.00	38	23.6	100.0	100.0
		.00	123	76.4	Missing	
		-----				
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	38	Missing cases	123			
-----						
FAM15						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	2	1.2	100.0	100.0
		.00	159	98.8	Missing	
		-----				
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	2	Missing cases	159			
-----						
PHYS						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	8	5.0	100.0	100.0
		.00	153	95.0	Missing	
		-----				
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	8	Missing cases	153			
-----						
CULT						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		.00	161	100.0	Missing	
		-----				
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	0	Missing cases	161			
-----						
RELI						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	10	6.2	100.0	100.0
		.00	151	93.8	Missing	
		-----				
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	10	Missing cases	151			
-----						
OTH15						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	18	11.2	100.0	100.0
		.00	143	88.8	Missing	
		-----				
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	18	Missing cases	143			
-----						
ENGL7						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		1.00	152	94.4	100.0	100.0
		.00	9	5.6	Missing	
		-----				
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	152	Missing cases	9			
-----						
FR17						
Value Label		Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent

		1.00	6	3.7	100.0	100.0
		.00	155	96.3	Missing	
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	6	Missing cases	155			

CH17

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.00	161	100.0	Missing	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	0	Missing cases	161		

JAP17

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.00	161	100.0	Missing	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	0	Missing cases	161		

OTH17

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	12	7.5	60.0	60.0
	19.00	1	.6	5.0	65.0
	21.00	1	.6	5.0	70.0
	22.00	1	.6	5.0	75.0
	23.00	1	.6	5.0	80.0
	27.00	2	1.2	10.0	90.0
	29.00	1	.6	5.0	95.0
	34.00	1	.6	5.0	100.0
	.00	141	87.6	Missing	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	20	Missing cases	141		

PARAT18

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	31	19.3	19.5	19.5
	2.00	32	19.9	20.1	39.6
	3.00	41	25.5	25.8	65.4
	4.00	44	27.3	27.7	93.1
	5.00	7	4.3	4.4	97.5
	6.00	3	1.9	1.9	99.4
	7.00	1	.6	.6	100.0
	.00	2	1.2	Missing	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	159	Missing cases	2		

PDRIN19

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
neither	1.00	38	23.6	24.1	24.1
mother only	2.00	36	22.4	22.8	46.8
father only	3.00	84	52.2	53.2	100.0
	.00	3	1.9	Missing	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	158	Missing cases	3		

PATIM20

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	33	20.5	20.8	20.8
	2.00	20	12.4	12.6	33.3
	3.00	29	18.0	18.2	51.6
	4.00	29	18.0	18.2	69.8
	5.00	9	5.6	5.7	75.5
	6.00	17	10.6	10.7	86.2
	7.00	22	13.7	13.8	100.0
	.00	2	1.2	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	159	Missing cases	2		

-----  
BLIEF21

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	20	12.4	12.5	12.5
	2.00	39	24.2	24.4	36.9
	3.00	40	24.8	25.0	61.9
	4.00	46	28.6	28.8	90.6
	5.00	11	6.8	6.9	97.5
	6.00	3	1.9	1.9	99.4
	7.00	1	.6	.6	100.0
	.00	1	.6	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	160	Missing cases	1		

## FDRIN22

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	2.00	23	14.3	14.3	15.5
	3.00	14	8.7	8.7	24.2
	4.00	17	10.6	10.6	34.8
	5.00	45	28.0	28.0	62.7
	6.00	33	20.5	20.5	83.2
	7.00	27	16.8	16.8	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	161	Missing cases	0		

-----  
FATT23

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	4	2.5	2.5	2.5
	2.00	28	17.4	17.6	20.1
	3.00	26	16.1	16.4	36.5
	4.00	59	36.6	37.1	73.6
	5.00	29	18.0	18.2	91.8
	6.00	5	3.1	3.1	95.0
	7.00	8	5.0	5.0	100.0
	.00	2	1.2	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	159	Missing cases	2		

-----  
FATIM24

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	38	23.6	23.8	23.8

2.00	27	16.8	16.9	40.6
3.00	27	16.8	16.9	57.5
4.00	28	17.4	17.5	75.0
5.00	14	8.7	8.8	83.8
6.00	8	5.0	5.0	88.8
7.00	18	11.2	11.3	100.0
.00	1	.6	Missing	
Total		161	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	160	Missing cases	1	

## VS29

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	2.00	161	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total		161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	161	Missing cases	0		

## PHY12

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.00	30	18.6	21.0	21.0
	1.00	53	32.9	37.1	58.0
	2.00	37	23.0	25.9	83.9
	3.00	12	7.5	8.4	92.3
	4.00	5	3.1	3.5	95.8
	5.00	4	2.5	2.8	98.6
	6.00	1	.6	.7	99.3
	8.00	1	.6	.7	100.0
	-1.00	18	11.2	Missing	
Total		161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	143	Missing cases	1		

## DR14

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.00	12	7.5	8.4	8.4
	1.00	64	39.8	44.8	53.1
	2.00	50	31.1	35.0	88.1
	3.00	13	8.1	9.1	97.2
	4.00	3	1.9	2.1	99.3
	5.00	1	.6	.7	100.0
	-1.00	18	11.2	Missing	
Total		161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	143	Missing cases	18		

## NDR15

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	28	17.4	84.8	84.8
	2.00	5	3.1	15.2	100.0
	.00	128	79.5	Missing	
Total		161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	33	Missing cases	128		

## EXP

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	89	55.3	55.3	55.3
	2.00	72	44.7	44.7	100.0

		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	161	Missing cases	0			
-----						
NCOUN1						
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent	
Canada	16.00	19	11.8	12.0	12.0	
U.S.A.	17.00	13	8.1	8.2	20.3	
Britain	18.00	66	41.0	41.8	62.0	
Ireland	19.00	8	5.0	5.1	67.1	
France	20.00	3	1.9	1.9	69.0	
Holland	21.00	3	1.9	1.9	70.9	
Germany	22.00	15	9.3	9.5	80.4	
Russia	23.00	3	1.9	1.9	82.3	
other	24.00	28	17.4	17.7	100.0	
.	.	3	1.9	Missing		
-----						
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	158	Missing cases	3			
-----						
NCOUN2						
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent	
Canada	16.00	1	.6	1.4	1.4	
U.S.A.	17.00	3	1.9	4.3	5.8	
Britain	18.00	23	14.3	33.3	39.1	
Ireland	19.00	6	3.7	8.7	47.8	
France	20.00	9	5.6	13.0	60.9	
Holland	21.00	3	1.9	4.3	65.2	
Germany	22.00	7	4.3	10.1	75.4	
Russia	23.00	8	5.0	11.6	87.0	
other	24.00	9	5.6	13.0	100.0	
.	.	92	57.1	Missing		
-----						
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	69	Missing cases	92			
-----						
NCOUN3						
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent	
Canada	16.00	1	.6	14.3	14.3	
Ireland	19.00	1	.6	14.3	28.6	
France	20.00	1	.6	14.3	42.9	
Germany	22.00	1	.6	14.3	57.1	
other	24.00	3	1.9	42.9	100.0	
.	.	154	95.7	Missing		
-----						
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	7	Missing cases	154			
-----						
NCOUN4						
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent	
Britain	18.00	1	.6	25.0	25.0	
Germany	22.00	2	1.2	50.0	75.0	
other	24.00	1	.6	25.0	100.0	
.	.	157	97.5	Missing		
-----						
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	4	Missing cases	157			
-----						
AL						
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent	

52.00	11	6.8	8.3	8.3
104.00	22	13.7	16.7	25.0
156.00	7	4.3	5.3	30.3
208.00	26	16.1	19.7	50.0
260.00	1	.6	.8	50.8
312.00	16	9.9	12.1	62.9
416.00	11	6.8	8.3	71.2
468.00	3	1.9	2.3	73.5
520.00	7	4.3	5.3	78.8
624.00	9	5.6	6.8	85.6
728.00	2	1.2	1.5	87.1
780.00	3	1.9	2.3	89.4
832.00	2	1.2	1.5	90.9
936.00	1	.6	.8	91.7
1040.00	4	2.5	3.0	94.7
1092.00	2	1.2	1.5	96.2
1300.00	1	.6	.8	97.0
1456.00	2	1.2	1.5	98.5
1820.00	1	.6	.8	99.2
2912.00	1	.6	.8	100.0
.	29	18.0	Missing	
Total		161	100.0	100.0
Valid cases	132	Missing cases	29	

## CULTURE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	6.00	1	.6	.6	.6
	7.00	2	1.2	1.3	1.9
	8.00	8	5.0	5.1	7.1
	9.00	2	1.2	1.3	8.3
	10.00	3	1.9	1.9	10.3
	11.00	9	5.6	5.8	16.0
	12.00	3	1.9	1.9	17.9
	13.00	9	5.6	5.8	23.7
	14.00	9	5.6	5.8	29.5
	15.00	12	7.5	7.7	37.2
	16.00	5	3.1	3.2	40.4
	17.00	12	7.5	7.7	48.1
	18.00	16	9.9	10.3	58.3
	19.00	20	12.4	12.8	71.2
	20.00	16	9.9	10.3	81.4
	21.00	10	6.2	6.4	87.8
	22.00	10	6.2	6.4	94.2
	23.00	3	1.9	1.9	96.2
	24.00	4	2.5	2.6	98.7
	28.00	2	1.2	1.3	100.0
	.	5	3.1	Missing	
Total		161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	156	Missing cases	5		

## CAFEND

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.	161	100.0	Missing	
Total		161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	0	Missing cases	161		

## AL2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	11	6.8	8.3	8.3
	2.00	29	18.0	22.0	30.3

		3.00	54	33.5	40.9	71.2
		4.00	24	14.9	18.2	89.4
		5.00	14	8.7	10.6	100.0
		.	29	18.0	Missing	
			-----	-----	-----	
		Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	132	Missing cases	29			

## AL3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	40	24.8	30.3	30.3
	2.00	92	57.1	69.7	100.0
	.	29	18.0	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	132	Missing cases	29		

## AL4

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.72	11	6.8	8.3	8.3
	2.02	22	13.7	16.7	25.0
	2.19	7	4.3	5.3	30.3
	2.32	26	16.1	19.7	50.0
	2.41	1	.6	.8	50.8
	2.49	16	9.9	12.1	62.9
	2.62	11	6.8	8.3	71.2
	2.67	3	1.9	2.3	73.5
	2.72	7	4.3	5.3	78.8
	2.80	9	5.6	6.8	85.6
	2.86	2	1.2	1.5	87.1
	2.89	3	1.9	2.3	89.4
	2.92	2	1.2	1.5	90.9
	2.97	1	.6	.8	91.7
	3.02	4	2.5	3.0	94.7
	3.04	2	1.2	1.5	96.2
	3.11	1	.6	.8	97.0
	3.16	2	1.2	1.5	98.5
	3.26	1	.6	.8	99.2
	3.46	1	.6	.8	100.0
	.	29	18.0	Missing	
		-----	-----	-----	
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	132	Missing cases	29		



	L E N G T H										S O C I A L										O F F I C E										S T A R T										
S B N	S R X	E T H	I N G	C O U N	C O U N	C O U N	C O U N	A G E	M S T	D R I N K	O F F E N	M A N Y	T O X I	F A C E	H E A R	N A S E	H E A D	D I Z Z	O H E R	S Y N	S T A R T	S T A R T	S T A R T	S T A R T	F U N	C O P E	P E R	O T H	F A M	P H Y	C U L	R E L	O T H	E N G	F R						
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
36	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
37	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
38	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
39	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
40	2	2	3	2	6	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
41	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0			
42	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
43	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
44	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
45	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
46	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0			
47	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
48	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
49	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
50	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
51	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
52	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
53	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
54	1	1	0	1	7	0	0	2	1	1	5	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
55	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
56	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
57	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
58	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
59	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
60	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
61	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
62	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
63	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
64	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
65	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
66	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
67	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
68	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	1	2	3	2	5	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
70	2	2	1	4	37	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
71	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	

S B N	L E N G T H				D O C U M E N T S													S O C I A L																			
	S R T	C O U N	C O U N	C O U N	C O U N	A G E	M S T	I N K	R E N	M A N	O X I	F A C E	H A R	A S E	H E A	D I Z	O T H	S Y N	S T A	S T A	F U N	C O P	P E R	O T H	F A M	P H Y	C U L	R E L	O T H	E N G	F R						
1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	2	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
72	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				
73	1	2	3	5	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
74	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
75	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				
76	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
77	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0			
78	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
79	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
80	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
81	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
82	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
83	2	2	3	17	3	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
84	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
85	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
86	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0		
87	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
89	2	2	2	8	37	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
90	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
91	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
92	2	2	2	5	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
93	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
94	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	2	2	1	6	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
97	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
100	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	6	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
103	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
104	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	3	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
107	2	2	3	17	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0







S B N	L E N G T H				D O C U M E N T S												S O C I A L																										
	S R G T H	C O U N T	C O U N T	C O U N T	C O U N T	A M S T R D A M	M I N I S T R Y	T O X I C	F A C T O R	H A Z A R D	N A T U R A L	D I S T R I B U T I O N	O S T R A L	S T A T I S T I C S	A R T I C L E S	F U N D A T I O N S	C O O P E R A T I O N S	P E R I O D I C S	O F F I C E R S	P U B L I C A T I O N S	C O N S U L T A N T S	R E S E A R C H E R S	O T H E R S	E N G L I S H	F R E N C H I S H																		
308	2	1	0	16	22	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0						
309	1	2	3	17	0	0	0	4	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0				
310	1	1	0	18	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				
311	2	1	0	18	33	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0				
312	2	1	0	22	18	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				
313	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	7	8	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
500	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
501	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
502	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
503	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
504	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
505	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			
506	1	2	3	2	5	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
507	1	2	1	1	21	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
508	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
509	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
510	2	1	0	2	30	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
511	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
512	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	4	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
513	1	2	2	1	18	0	0	2	1	1	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
514	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
515	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
516	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
517	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
518	1	1	0	2	20	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
519	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	2	8	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
520	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
521	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
522	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
523	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
524	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
525	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
526	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
527	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
528	1	1	0	10	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
529	1	2	1	10	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0









	L										S										O																
	B	I	N	C	C	C	C	A	M	D	O	F	M	T	O	F	H	A	N	D	O	S	T	A	R	A	I	C	P	O	F	P	C	R	O	E	
S	E	T	T	U	U	U	U	G	S	R	I	T	A	X	I	E	A	S	E	H	I	T	Y	R	A	L	F	O	E	H	M	H	U	E	H	G	R
B	X	H	H	N	N	N	N	E	T	K	N	Y	1	1	R	E	A	Z	E	1	1	1	U	P	E	1	1	Y	L	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	
N	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	T	A	D	Y	R	3	6	4	N	E	R	4	5	S	T	I	5	7	7	7	7		
684	1	1	0	18	17	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
685	2	1	0	18	26	20	18	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
686	2	1	0	16	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
687	2	1	0	29	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Raw Data

S B N	C H 7	J A P 7	O T H 7	P A R 8	P R I 9	P T I 0	B L I 1	F R I 2	F T I 2	C A T 3	C A T 4	C F T 5	C F D 6	C F D 7	V S 9	P H Y 2	D R 4	N R 5	E X P 1	N U N 1	N U N 2	N U N 3	N U N 4	A L L L	C U L T U R E	C A F E N D	A L 2	A L 3	A L 4
1	0	0	1	1	1	7	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	-1	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	
2	1	0	0	2	1	7	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	12	13	.	.	.
3	1	0	0	4	2	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	1	2	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	104	17	14	2	1	2.02
4	1	0	0	2	2	6	2	3	2	1	4	2	3	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	.	.	.	208	11	9	3	2	2.32
5	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	5	6	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	52	7	12	1	1	1.72
6	1	0	0	3	1	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	6	5	1	5	0	1	1	2	.	.	.	52	18	15	1	1	1.72
7	1	0	0	1	2	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	.	.	.	1092	13	10	5	2	3.04
8	1	0	0	5	2	4	1	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	12	9	.	.	.
9	1	0	0	2	3	1	4	6	4	7	5	4	6	7	1	1	2	0	1	1	.	.	.	156	19	15	2	1	2.19
10	1	0	0	1	1	7	4	2	4	1	4	6	5	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	52	12	15	1	1	1.72
11	1	0	0	2	2	2	4	6	6	2	6	4	5	2	1	3	3	0	1	2	.	.	.	416	20	15	3	2	2.62
12	1	0	0	3	1	4	3	5	3	4	4	5	6	4	1	2	2	0	1	2	.	.	.	416	15	15	3	2	2.62
13	1	0	0	4	2	2	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	1	2	2	0	1	2	.	.	.	156	22	16	2	1	2.19	
14	1	0	0	2	2	4	2	3	2	6	6	6	6	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	52	11	18	1	1	1.72
15	1	0	0	1	3	1	3	5	4	2	3	5	7	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	104	16	15	2	1	2.02
16	1	0	0	4	1	2	4	6	4	3	4	3	4	4	1	2	1	0	1	4	2	.	.	208	19	11	3	2	2.32
17	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	5	5	2	4	5	5	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	208	16	14	3	2	2.32
18	1	0	0	3	1	7	3	5	4	1	3	3	4	4	1	0	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	16	10	.	.	.
19	1	0	0	4	1	7	1	2	1	2	4	3	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	9	10	.	.	.
20	1	0	0	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	-1	-1	1	1	6	.	.	.	.	8	9	.	.	.
21	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	3	5	6	4	2	5	1	4	2	1	1	16	2	.	.	52	10	12	1	1	1.72
22	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	4	.	.	.	104	9	.	2	1	2.02
23	1	0	0	2	1	7	1	2	2	1	2	6	6	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	52	8	14	1	1	1.72
24	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	104	7	8	2	1	2.02
25	1	0	0	1	1	4	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	312	10	7	3	2	2.49
26	1	0	0	1	2	7	1	1	7	1	3	0	2	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.
27	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	2	6	5	6	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	13	.	.	.
28	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	.	.	.	52	11	.	1	1	1.72
29	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	2	4	1	2	5	6	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	.	.	.	52	9	13	1	1	1.72
30	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.
31	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	10	7	.	.	.
32	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	52	5	10	1	1	1.72
33	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	7	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.

S B N	C H 7	J A P 7	O T H 7	P A R T 8	P D R I 9	P A T I M 0	B L I E F 1	F D I R 2	F A T T 3	F A T I M 4	C A U F 5	C F A T 6	C F D R 7	C F A I M 8	V S 9	P H Y 2	D R 4	N D R 5	E X P 1	N C O U N 2	N C O U N 3	N C O U N 4	A L L E	C U L T U R E	C A F E N D	A L 2	A L 3	A L 4		
34	1	0	0	2	2	5	2	5	3	4	2	3	5	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	.	.	.	52	14	10	1	1	1.72	
35	1	0	0	1	1	7	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	52	6	9	1	1	1.72	
36	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	4	3	1	1	-1	-1	0	1	2	.	.	.	.	5	10	.	.	.	
37	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	.	.	.	52	9	.	1	1	1.72	
38	1	0	0	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	
39	1	0	0	1	1	7	2	3	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	9	8	.	.	.	
40	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	0	1	2	6	.	.	.	104	10	7	2	1	2.02
41	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	9	8	.	.	.
42	1	0	0	2	1	7	2	3	2	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	.	.	.	416	10	9	3	2	2.62	
43	1	0	0	1	2	3	3	6	5	1	6	4	6	1	1	3	2	0	1	2	.	.	.	156	17	16	2	1	2.19	
44	0	0	0	4	1	6	4	5	4	4	7	4	5	3	1	1	2	0	1	2	.	.	.	312	18	16	3	2	2.49	
45	1	0	0	4	2	1	4	6	4	4	5	4	5	4	1	2	2	0	1	2	.	.	.	104	20	14	2	1	2.02	
46	0	0	0	2	2	7	1	5	5	1	5	5	5	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	15	15	.	.	.	
47	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	0	1	4	3	3	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	.	.	.	52	.	10	1	1	1.72	
48	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	5	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	52	10	10	1	1	1.72	
49	1	0	0	1	1	4	3	5	4	1	6	4	5	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	.	.	.	156	14	15	2	1	2.19	
50	1	0	0	3	1	5	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	104	14	9	2	1	2.02	
51	0	0	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
53	1	0	0	3	1	7	1	2	3	1	3	4	5	1	1	-1	-1	0	1	2	.	.	.	.	10	12	.	.	.	
54	0	0	0	3	2	5	4	7	5	2	3	5	6	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	24	.	.	1040	21	14	5	2	3.02	
55	0	0	0	4	3	7	4	6	3	1	6	3	6	1	1	0	2	0	1	.	.	.	624	20	15	4	2	2.8		
56	1	0	0	3	1	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	2	1	0	3	0	1	2	.	.	.	208	19	14	3	2	2.32	
57	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	6	1	4	7	7	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	.	.	.	156	14	18	2	1	2.19	
58	1	0	0	1	1	7	1	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	
59	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	4	5	6	4	4	5	1	1	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	52	12	14	1	1	1.72	
60	1	0	0	3	1	5	2	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	1	0	1	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	14	13	.	.	.	
61	1	0	0	2	1	6	1	6	4	1	3	5	6	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	14	14	.	.	.	
62	1	0	0	3	2	7	3	7	5	6	3	5	6	6	1	2	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	208	20	14	3	2	2.32	
63	1	0	0	2	3	7	2	5	6	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	104	18	18	2	1	2.02	
64	1	0	0	1	2	3	2	4	3	1	4	3	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	104	12	11	2	1	2.02	
65	0	0	0	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	5	7	3	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	.	.	104	18	15	2	1	2.02	
66	1	0	0	2	2	6	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	-1	-1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	9	7	.	.	.	
67	1	0	0	1	1	7	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	7	.	.	.	
68	1	0	0	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	4	4	3	2	1	2	5	0	1	2	.	.	.	104	12	11	2	1	2.02	
69	1	0	0	1	1	3	4	2	3	3	2	6	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	.	.	104	11	14	2	1	2.02	
70	1	0	1	1	1	7	1	7	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	4	24	.	.	104	12	6	2	1	2.02	

S B N	C H 7	J A P 7	O T H 7	P A R T 8	P D R I 9	P A I M 0	B L I E 1	F D R I 2	F A T T 3	F A T M 4	C A U S 5	C F A T 6	C F D R 7	C F A M 8	V S 9	P H Y 1	D R 1	N R 1	X P 1	N C O U 1	N C O U 2	N C O U 3	N C O U 4	A L	C U L T U R E	C A F E D	A L 2	A L 3	A L 4	
71	1	0	0	1	2	6	4	6	5	3	6	6	6	5	1	4	2	2	1	2	.	.	.	156	18	18	2	1	2.19	
72	1	0	0	4	1	6	4	7	4	6	5	4	7	5	1	2	2	0	1	2	.	.	.	312	20	16	3	2	2.49	
73	1	0	0	4	2	0	3	2	3	1	5	3	3	1	1	-1	-1	0	1	5	.	.	.	.	14	11	.	.	.	
74	1	0	0	1	1	5	3	5	4	3	2	3	7	3	1	3	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	208	14	12	3	2	2.32	
75	1	0	0	1	1	7	4	6	4	1	3	4	6	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	.	.	.	208	16	13	3	2	2.32	
76	1	0	0	1	3	3	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	.	.	.	52	10	6	1	1	1.72	
77	1	0	0	1	1	7	1	3	2	1	3	4	4	1	1	0	0	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	8	11	.	.	.	
78	1	0	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	5	2	2	1	1	-1	-1	0	1	2	.	.	.	.	8	9	.	.	.	
79	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	4	3	5	5	5	6	7	1	1	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	312	12	16	3	2	2.49	
80	1	0	0	4	2	6	3	5	5	1	5	5	6	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	19	16	.	.	.	
81	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	-1	-1	0	1	2	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	
82	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	10	11	.	.	.	
83	0	0	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	5	6	4	4	5	1	1	1	0	1	17	3	.	.	208	16	14	3	2	2.32	
84	1	0	0	1	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	6	6	4	1	3	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	104	13	16	2	1	2.02	
85	1	0	0	1	1	4	1	1	3	7	4	4	3	6	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	11	.	.	.	
86	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	3	0	0	6	1	-1	-1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
87	1	0	0	1	1	6	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	
88	1	0	0	2	1	4	2	2	4	4	3	5	4	4	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	11	12	.	.	.
89	1	0	0	1	1	5	2	5	4	5	6	3	5	3	1	1	1	0	1	24	24	.	.	104	13	14	2	1	2.02	
90	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	7	5	1	7	5	7	1	1	3	-1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	16	19	.	.	.	
91	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	4	1	4	4	7	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	11	15	.	.	.	
92	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	4	1	-1	-1	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	6	9	.	.	.	
93	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	
94	1	0	0	2	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	104	12	13	2	1	2.02	
95	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	4	5	3	1	1	-1	-1	0	1	6	2	.	.	.	10	12	.	.	.	
96	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	4	1	6	1	-1	-1	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	8	.	.	.	
97	1	0	0	6	2	6	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	2	1	-1	-1	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	14	13	.	.	.	
98	1	0	0	2	2	7	2	4	4	1	2	5	5	1	1	-1	2	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	14	12	.	.	.	
99	1	0	0	1	3	7	2	6	4	1	6	4	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	208	16	16	3	2	2.32	
100	1	0	0	2	1	5	2	5	3	2	5	3	5	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	312	13	13	3	2	2.49	
101	1	0	0	3	2	7	1	5	2	1	4	3	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	208	13	12	3	2	2.32	
102	1	0	0	2	1	5	2	4	4	1	6	5	5	1	1	3	2	0	1	2	.	.	.	104	13	16	2	1	2.02	
103	1	0	0	1	2	6	2	3	1	2	4	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	104	9	9	2	1	2.02	
104	1	0	0	4	3	7	4	7	4	4	7	5	7	4	1	1	1	0	1	2	.	.	.	780	22	19	4	2	2.89	
105	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	3	5	3	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	10	.	.	.	
106	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	5	4	3	5	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	12	12	.	.	.	

S B N	C H 7	J A P 7	O T H 7	P A R T 8	P D R I 9	P A T I M 0	B L I E F 1	F D I E N 2	F A I T M 3	F A I T M 4	C A U S E 5	C F T T 6	C F D R 7	C F A I M 8	V S 9	P H Y 2	D R 4	D R 5	E X P 1	N O U N 2	N C O U N 3	N C O U N 4	A L 6	C U L T U R E 7	C A F E N D 8	A L 2	A L 3	A L 4							
																													107	108	201	202	203	204	205
107	1	0	0	3	2	7	1	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	1	17	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.							
108	1	0	0	1	1	7	2	5	3	2	5	3	4	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	.	.	.	416	12	12	3	2	2.62						
201	0	0	0	4	2	7	4	7	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	18	20	.	.	1040	22	.	5	2	3.02						
202	0	0	0	2	3	6	4	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	19	18	.	.	728	20	.	4	2	2.86						
203	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	6	4	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	24	.	.	.	208	.	.	3	2	2.32						
204	0	0	0	3	3	5	3	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	16	.	.	.	624	18	.	4	2	2.8						
205	0	0	0	4	3	6	2	6	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	1	1	22	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.					
206	0	0	0	3	3	5	2	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	19	18	24	24	104	13	.	2	1	2.02						
207	0	0	0	1	2	7	4	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	208	15	.	3	2	2.32						
208	0	0	0	4	3	4	2	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	18	.	.	.	312	19	.	3	2	2.49						
209	0	0	0	3	3	2	3	5	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	16	18	.	.	520	17	.	4	2	2.72						
210	0	0	1	3	3	2	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	22	.	.	.	312	18	.	3	2	2.49						
211	0	0	0	3	3	4	3	5	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	24	24	.	.	104	17	.	2	1	2.02						
212	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	24	.	.	.	156	8	.	2	1	2.19						
213	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	0	1	16	18	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.					
214	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	22	.	.	.	104	14	.	2	1	2.02						
215	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	18	24	.	.	104	8	.	2	1	2.02						
216	0	0	1	4	1	4	4	3	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	0	1	16	.	.	.	104	19	.	2	1	2.02						
217	0	0	0	2	3	5	2	5	3	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	208	15	.	3	2	2.32						
218	0	0	1	4	3	1	2	4	4	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	22	.	.	.	208	17	.	3	2	2.32						
219	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	18	20	.	.	52	15	.	1	1	1.72						
220	0	0	0	4	3	2	4	7	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	23	18	24	22	520	22	.	4	2	2.72						
221	0	0	1	2	0	7	2	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	1	.	.	.	.	156	.	.	2	1	2.19						
222	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	18	20	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.					
223	0	0	0	4	3	3	4	7	4	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	16	.	.	.	208	22	.	3	2	2.32						
224	0	0	0	3	3	5	3	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	.	.	.	.	312	17	.	3	2	2.49						
225	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	104	10	.	2	1	2.02						
226	0	0	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	104	12	.	2	1	2.02						
227	0	0	1	5	3	3	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	1	1	20	18	.	.	104	15	.	2	1	2.02						
228	0	0	1	3	3	2	3	7	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	24	18	.	.	312	20	.	3	2	2.49						
229	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	3	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	18	.	.	.	208	11	.	3	2	2.32						
230	0	0	0	6	3	1	1	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	0	1	16	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.					
231	0	0	0	1	1	6	5	6	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	8	2	0	1	.	.	.	.	1300	19	.	5	2	3.11						
232	0	0	0	4	3	3	5	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	832	24	.	5	2	2.92						
233	0	0	0	4	3	6	4	6	5	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	16	.	.	.	624	22	.	4	2	2.8						
234	0	0	0	2	2	7	2	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	16	.	.	.	208	14	.	3	2	2.32						

S B N	C H 7	J A P 7	O T 7	P A R 8	P D R 9	P A I 0	B L I 1	F D I 2	F A I 3	F A I 4	C A U 5	C F T 6	C F D 7	C F I 8	V S 9	P H Y 2	D R 4	D R 5	E X P	N C O 1	N C O 2	N C O 3	N C O 4	A L	C U L T U R E	C A F E N D	A L 2	A L 3	A L 4
235	0	0	1	2	3	7	1	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	24	.	.	.	208	18	.	3	2	2.32
236	0	0	1	1	1	7	2	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	0	1	24	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.
237	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	18	.	.	.	312	13	.	3	2	2.49
238	0	0	0	4	2	3	4	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	.	.	.	416	19	.	3	2	2.62	
239	0	0	0	4	3	2	6	7	6	6	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	1	.	.	.	2912	26	.	5	2	3.46	
240	0	0	0	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	16	.	.	312	19	.	3	2	2.49	
241	0	0	0	3	2	4	3	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	1	20	19	.	52	15	.	1	1	1.72	
242	0	0	1	4	3	4	4	7	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	22	.	.	520	22	.	4	2	2.72	
243	0	0	0	2	0	5	2	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	.	.	.	208	.	.	3	2	2.32	
244	0	0	0	1	1	7	4	7	7	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	17	.	.	1092	20	.	5	2	3.04	
245	0	0	0	5	3	7	4	5	4	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	.	.	.	780	21	.	4	2	2.89	
246	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	18	.	.	156	18	.	2	1	2.19	
247	0	0	0	4	3	7	1	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	3	-1	-1	1	1	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	
248	0	0	0	2	1	4	3	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	24	23	16	208	17	.	3	2	2.32	
249	0	0	0	5	3	2	5	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	18	.	.	312	23	.	3	2	2.49	
250	0	0	0	4	3	4	4	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	21	18	.	520	21	.	4	2	2.72	
251	0	0	1	3	3	5	5	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	18	23	.	936	23	.	5	2	2.97	
252	0	0	0	3	3	7	3	6	4	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	1	17	.	.	520	19	.	4	2	2.72	
253	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	18	.	.	156	9	.	2	1	2.19	
254	0	0	0	3	3	2	3	6	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	18	.	.	416	18	.	3	2	2.62	
255	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	18	.	.	208	14	.	3	2	2.32	
256	0	0	0	2	2	2	4	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	1	21	.	.	1092	18	.	5	2	3.04	
257	0	0	0	4	3	3	4	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	18	.	.	156	22	.	2	1	2.19	
258	0	0	0	2	3	7	5	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	19	.	.	624	22	.	4	2	2.8	
259	0	0	0	4	1	1	4	2	4	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	17	.	.	208	15	.	3	2	2.32	
260	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	6	4	6	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	1	.	.	.	416	15	.	3	2	2.62	
261	0	0	1	4	1	4	3	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	22	.	.	208	14	.	3	2	2.32	
262	0	0	0	3	3	3	4	5	4	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	18	16	.	416	19	.	3	2	2.62	
263	0	0	0	1	1	7	3	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	24	.	.	416	14	.	3	2	2.62	
264	0	0	0	4	1	4	4	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	19	20	.	416	18	.	3	2	2.62	
265	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	17	.	.	104	13	.	2	1	2.02	
266	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	18	.	.	104	.	.	2	1	2.02	
267	0	0	0	4	3	6	4	6	5	4	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	1	1	18	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	
268	0	0	0	4	3	3	4	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	24	18	.	208	21	.	3	2	2.32	
269	0	0	0	2	3	2	4	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	0	1	18	.	.	624	20	.	4	2	2.8	
270	0	0	0	4	2	7	6	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	1	18	22	.	832	24	.	5	2	2.92	

S B N	C H 7	J A P 7	O T H 7	P A R 8	P D R 9	P A I 0	B L I 1	F D R 2	F I R 2	F T I 3	F A T 4	C A U 5	C F T 6	C D R 7	C F I 8	V S 9	P H Y 2	D R 4	N D R 5	E X P 1	N C O 1	N C O 2	N C O 3	N C O 4	A L L	C U L T U R E 28	C A F E N D	A L 2	A L 3	A L 4
271	0	0	0	5	3	6	6	7	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	1	18	24	.	.	780	28	.	4	2	2.89	
272	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	24	18	24	22	104	9	.	2	1	2.02	
273	0	0	0	3	3	4	3	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	18	.	.	.	312	19	.	3	2	2.49	
274	0	0	0	4	3	4	4	6	7	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	17	.	.	.	1820	24	.	5	2	3.26	
275	0	0	0	3	3	7	3	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	208	15	.	3	2	2.32	
276	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	3	-1	-1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
277	0	0	0	3	3	4	3	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	16	23	.	.	416	19	.	3	2	2.62	
278	0	0	0	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	104	12	.	2	1	2.02	
279	0	0	0	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	52	10	.	1	1	1.72	
280	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	5	3	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	17	.	.	.	156	14	.	2	1	2.19	
281	0	0	1	4	3	1	3	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	104	20	.	2	1	2.02	
282	0	0	0	3	3	7	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	18	.	.	.	208	.	.	3	2	2.32	
283	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	18	23	.	.	208	14	.	3	2	2.32	
284	0	0	0	3	3	4	4	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	18	24	.	.	208	15	.	3	2	2.32	
285	0	0	0	4	3	1	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	18	20	.	.	208	19	.	3	2	2.32	
286	0	0	0	2	2	6	4	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	18	22	.	.	312	15	.	3	2	2.49	
287	0	0	0	3	3	7	3	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	3	-1	-1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.
288	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	3	-1	-1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
289	0	0	0	4	3	1	4	5	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	24	18	.	.	104	21	.	2	1	2.02	
290	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	22	18	.	.	312	18	.	3	2	2.49	
291	0	0	0	4	3	3	5	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	18	.	.	.	624	24	.	4	2	2.8	
292	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	4	7	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	2	1	18	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.
293	0	0	0	4	3	4	3	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	18	.	.	.	208	19	.	3	2	2.32	
294	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	16	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
295	0	0	0	4	1	4	4	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	780	18	.	4	2	2.89	
296	0	0	0	1	1	7	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	24	22	19	.	104	11	.	2	1	2.02	
297	0	0	0	4	3	2	3	5	4	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	22	23	.	.	624	19	.	4	2	2.8	
298	0	0	0	4	3	3	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	1	18	19	.	.	1456	28	.	5	2	3.16	
299	0	0	0	4	3	7	4	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	.	.	.	.	208	21	.	3	2	2.32	
300	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	22	.	.	.	52	.	.	1	1	1.72	
301	0	0	0	4	3	1	4	7	4	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	18	.	.	.	156	22	.	2	1	2.19	
302	0	0	0	4	3	4	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	18	.	.	.	208	20	.	3	2	2.32	
303	0	0	0	2	3	3	1	5	4	5	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	1	.	.	.	.	208	15	.	3	2	2.32	
304	0	0	0	4	2	4	6	6	5	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	22	21	.	.	312	23	.	3	2	2.49	
305	0	0	0	3	2	4	5	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	18	.	.	.	468	21	.	4	2	2.67	
306	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	18	.	.	.	312	.	.	3	2	2.49	

S B N	C H 7	J A P 7	O T H 7	P A R A 8	P D R I 9	P A T I 0	B L I E 1	F R I T 2	F A T I M 3	F A T I M 4	C A U S 5	C F A T 6	C F A T 7	C F A T 8	V S 9	P H 2	D R 4	D R 5	N R 6	E X P 7	N O 1	N O 2	N O 3	N O 4	A L L	C U L T U R E D	C A F E N D	A L 2	A L 3	A L 4
307	0	0	0	3	3	1	4	5	4	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	17	.	.	.	208	19	.	3	2	2.32
308	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	16	22	.	.	52	10	.	1	1	1.72
309	0	0	0	3	3	7	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	1	1	17	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.
310	0	0	0	2	1	4	3	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	18	.	.	.	208	17	.	3	2	2.32
311	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	18	24	.	.	52	11	.	1	1	1.72
312	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	1	22	18	.	.	52	12	.	1	1	1.72
313	0	0	0	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	728	18	.	4	2	2.86
500	1	0	0	3	3	6	3	6	5	1	1	5	6	1	1	5	2	0	2	1	1	.	.	.	208	20	12	3	2	2.32
501	1	0	0	1	1	7	4	7	4	1	2	4	6	1	1	5	1	0	2	2	2	.	.	.	156	17	12	2	1	2.19
502	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	3	4	2	4	1	-1	2	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	11	9	.	.	.
503	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	5	5	4	1	4	4	3	2	2	2	.	.	.	208	6	13	3	2	2.32
504	1	0	0	4	1	4	1	3	4	2	3	4	4	2	1	-1	-1	0	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	13	11	.	.	.
505	1	0	0	2	2	6	2	4	4	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	52	14	9	1	1	1.72
506	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	5	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	5	.	.	208	11	7	3	2	2.32
507	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	3	4	4	4	1	-1	-1	1	2	1	1	21	.	.	.	8	11	.	.	.
508	1	0	0	3	2	7	2	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	.	.	.	312	17	.	3	2	2.49
509	1	0	0	1	1	7	4	2	2	3	7	4	6	2	1	5	1	0	2	2	2	.	.	.	364	10	17	3	2	2.56
510	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	2	4	5	6	4	2	5	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	24	.	.	104	11	12	2	1	2.02
511	1	0	0	4	2	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	104	18	15	2	1	2.02
512	1	0	0	4	2	4	4	5	5	4	4	7	6	4	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	.	.	624	20	17	4	2	2.8
513	1	0	0	1	2	6	3	6	6	3	6	5	6	3	1	0	3	0	2	1	18	.	.	624	18	17	4	2	2.8	
514	1	0	0	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	4	2	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	.	.	208	16	10	3	2	2.32	
515	1	0	0	3	3	6	2	6	4	1	2	4	6	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	.	.	312	18	12	3	2	2.49	
516	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	4	4	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	9	5	.	.	.
517	1	0	0	2	3	7	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	.	.	104	9	.	2	1	2.02	
518	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	4	1	6	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	20	.	.	104	13	13	2	1	2.02
519	0	1	0	4	2	4	7	7	7	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	1	1	.	.	520	27	.	4	2	2.72	
520	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	2	4	3	3	2	1	-1	-1	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	11	10	.	.	.
521	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	-1	-1	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	.
522	1	0	0	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	7	2	2	2	1	-1	-1	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	10	11	.	.	.
523	1	0	0	3	1	4	2	3	7	1	4	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	52	16	14	1	1	1.72	
524	1	0	0	5	2	1	1	2	4	7	2	5	5	7	1	-1	-1	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	14	12	.	.	.
525	1	0	0	2	2	7	1	2	3	1	2	4	7	1	1	3	1	0	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	10	13	.	.	.
526	1	0	0	1	1	7	1	3	3	1	4	7	6	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	9	17	.	.	.
527	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	2	6	0	0	0	0	4	-1	-1	0	2	4	4	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.
528	0	1	0	1	1	7	4	7	7	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	2	2	24	.	.	.	416	20	.	3	2	2.62



S B N	C H 7	J A P 7	O T H 7	P A R A 8	P D R I 9	P A T I M 0	B L I E 1	F D R I N 2	F A T I M 3	F A T I M 4	C A U F 5	C F A T 6	C F D R 7	C F A I M 8	V S 9	P H Y 2	D R 4	D R 5	X P 6	N C O 1	N C O 2	N C O 3	N C O 4	A L 7	C U L T U R E 12	C A F E N D 15	A L 2	A L 3	A L 4
565	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	5	2	4	5	4	6	3	1	2	1	0	2	2	.	.	.	208	12	15	3	2	2.32
566	1	0	0	4	1	2	2	2	3	6	3	2	2	6	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	.	.	104	12	7	2	1	2.02
567	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	6	3	2	1	-1	-1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	9	11	.	.	.
568	1	0	0	2	2	2	3	4	1	2	6	6	1	1	3	2	0	2	2	1	.	.	.	208	13	14	3	2	2.32
569	1	0	0	3	2	1	2	5	5	4	2	7	7	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	.	.	.	104	17	16	2	1	2.02
570	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	7	2	4	7	4	1	1	1	0	2	2	.	.	.	208	9	13	3	2	2.32
571	1	0	0	2	3	1	2	3	3	1	5	6	6	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	416	13	17	3	2	2.62
572	1	0	0	2	2	4	4	3	4	1	3	7	7	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	.	.	.	52	15	17	1	1	1.72
573	1	0	0	4	1	7	5	6	4	2	4	4	7	2	1	3	1	0	2	2	.	.	.	520	20	15	4	2	2.72
574	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	6	1	2	7	4	7	1	-1	-1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	13	13	.	.	.
575	0	0	0	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	4	1	0	2	0	2	2	.	.	.	780	22	18	4	2	2.89
576	1	0	0	3	3	7	2	6	5	3	3	4	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	208	19	10	3	2	2.32
577	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	1	1	6	1	-1	-1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.
578	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	5	1	1	-1	-1	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	7	11	.	.	.
579	1	0	0	3	1	7	3	5	3	3	4	3	5	3	1	2	1	0	2	2	.	.	.	208	15	12	3	2	2.32
580	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	7	7	2	2	3	1	-1	-1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	9	11	.	.	.
581	0	0	0	3	2	7	2	7	2	1	2	2	7	7	1	3	1	0	2	24	2	.	.	520	16	11	4	2	2.72
582	1	0	0	3	1	7	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	-1	-1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	10	6	.	.	.
583	1	0	0	5	2	6	2	3	4	2	2	5	3	2	1	-1	-1	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	16	10	.	.	.
584	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	-1	-1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.	.
585	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	-1	-1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	.	.
586	1	0	0	1	1	4	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	104	6	6	2	1	2.02
587	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	3	1	-1	-1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	9	7	.	.	.
588	1	0	0	4	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	104	15	11	2	1	2.02
589	1	0	0	1	1	6	5	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	208	15	11	3	2	2.32
600	0	0	0	2	1	4	4	7	5	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	24	.	.	.	520	19	.	4	2	2.72
601	0	0	31	1	1	1	1	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	-1	-1	2	2	24	24	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.
602	0	0	0	5	3	4	3	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	18	.	.	.	208	20	.	3	2	2.32
603	0	0	0	3	0	4	4	6	4	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	416	.	.	3	2	2.62
604	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	6	5	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	104	16	.	2	1	2.02
605	0	0	23	3	2	3	2	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	23	.	.	.	208	15	.	3	2	2.32
606	0	0	0	4	3	4	4	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	1	2	19	20	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.
607	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	7	7	3	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	2	19	.	.	.	312	21	.	3	2	2.49
608	0	0	0	4	3	6	3	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	2	.	.	.	.	416	20	.	3	2	2.62
609	0	0	0	2	1	4	3	6	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	1	2	18	22	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.
610	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	7	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	16	24	.	.	104	16	.	2	1	2.02

S B N	C H 7	J A P 7	O T H 7	P A R 8	P D R 9	P A T 0	B L I 1	F D R 2	F A T 3	F A T 4	C A U 5	C F A T 6	C F D 7	C F A T 8	V S 9	P H Y 2	D R R 4	N D R 5	E X P 1	N C O U N 1	N C O U N 2	N C O U N 3	N C O U N 4	A L 2	C U L T U R E 16	C A F E N D .	A L 2	A L 3	A L 4
611	0	0	0	3	3	5	1	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	2	.	.	.	.	52	16	.	1	1	1.72
612	0	0	0	3	2	3	5	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	18	19	.	.	416	20	.	3	2	2.62
613	0	0	0	3	3	7	3	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	24	18	.	.	104	19	.	2	1	2.02
614	0	0	0	5	3	5	2	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	18	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.
615	0	0	0	2	3	4	5	6	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	16	.	.	.	728	21	.	4	2	2.86
616	0	0	0	4	3	1	3	5	3	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	18	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.
617	0	0	0	1	2	7	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	104	8	.	2	1	2.02
618	0	0	0	1	3	7	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	24	22	.	.	104	10	.	2	1	2.02
619	0	0	0	3	3	6	4	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	24	18	.	.	520	19	.	4	2	2.72
620	0	0	0	6	3	7	4	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	16	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.
621	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	17	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.
622	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	20	.	.	.	52	15	.	1	1	1.72
623	0	0	19	1	2	1	3	7	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	2	19	.	.	.	520	20	.	4	2	2.72
624	0	0	0	2	3	6	4	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	18	21	22	.	312	16	.	3	2	2.49
625	0	0	0	4	2	7	3	5	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	18	19	.	.	260	20	.	3	2	2.41
626	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	1	2	18	18	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.
627	0	0	0	1	1	6	1	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	0	2	18	20	.	.	2912	11	.	5	2	3.46
628	0	0	0	4	3	3	4	6	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	.	.	.	.	208	21	.	3	2	2.32
629	0	0	0	3	3	1	4	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	18	.	.	.	208	19	.	3	2	2.32
630	0	0	0	7	2	1	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	17	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.
631	0	0	0	4	1	6	4	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	18	18	.	.	416	15	.	3	2	2.62
632	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	.	.	.	.	104	14	.	2	1	2.02
633	0	0	0	2	2	7	1	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	1	2	18	18	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.
634	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	23	18	.	.	104	13	.	2	1	2.02
635	0	0	22	3	3	3	4	6	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	0	2	24	.	.	.	312	20	.	3	2	2.49
636	0	0	0	3	1	4	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	0	2	17	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.
637	0	0	0	2	2	6	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	18	.	.	.	52	11	.	1	1	1.72
638	1	0	0	1	1	2	4	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	2	.	.	.	.	104	12	.	2	1	2.02
639	0	0	0	3	3	6	2	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	24	18	.	.	104	17	.	2	1	2.02
640	0	0	0	3	3	6	3	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	24	.	.	.	1040	21	.	5	2	3.02
641	0	0	0	5	3	1	1	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	17	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.
642	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	2	2	24	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.
643	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	2	.	.	.	.	312	16	.	3	2	2.49
644	0	0	0	4	3	3	5	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	18	.	.	.	468	21	.	4	2	2.67
645	0	0	0	1	2	4	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	1	2	18	18	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.
646	0	0	0	4	3	2	3	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	18	21	.	.	468	17	.	4	2	2.67
647	0	0	0	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	1	2	18	22	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.

S B N	C H 1 7	J A P 7	O T H 7	P A R T 8	P D R I 9	P A T I M 2 0	B L I E F 2 1	F D I N T 2 2	F A T I M 2 2	F A T I M 2 2	C A U F 2 2	C F A T 2 2	C F A T 2 2	C F A T 2 2	V S 2 2	P H Y 2 1	D R 1 1	N D R 1 1	E X P 1 1	N C O U N 1 1	N C O U N 2 2	N C O U N 3 3	N C O U N 4 4	A L 2	C U L T U R E 22	C A F E N D .	A L 2	A L 3	A L 4	
648	0	0	34	4	3	7	4	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	0	2	24	.	.	.	624	22	.	4	2	2.8	
649	0	0	0	3	2	6	4	5	4	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	24	17	.	.	416	18	.	3	2	2.62	
650	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	22	20	.	.	1456	18	.	5	2	3.16	
651	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	1	2	22	23	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
652	0	0	0	5	3	1	1	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	17	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
653	0	0	0	4	3	4	4	6	4	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	.	.	.	.	624	21	.	4	2	2.8	
654	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	1	2	22	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
655	0	0	0	5	3	6	2	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	18	.	.	.	104	20	.	2	1	2.02	
656	0	0	0	3	3	1	3	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	18	.	.	.	104	11	.	2	1	2.02	
657	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	6	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	0	2	18	23	.	.	52	13	.	1	1	1.72	
658	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	16	18	.	.	52	8	.	1	1	1.72	
659	0	0	29	1	2	2	3	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	2	24	.	.	.	1040	17	.	5	2	3.02	
660	0	0	0	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	18	18	.	.	624	20	.	4	2	2.8	
661	0	0	0	4	3	6	4	7	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	0	2	.	.	.	.	468	22	.	4	2	2.67	
662	0	0	0	3	3	5	3	6	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	18	24	.	.	208	19	.	3	2	2.32	
663	0	0	0	2	1	7	2	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	18	.	.	.	416	14	.	3	2	2.62	
664	0	0	0	3	3	5	3	5	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	22	.	.	.	208	17	.	3	2	2.32	
665	0	0	0	3	3	3	4	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	18	.	.	.	780	20	.	4	2	2.89	
666	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	18	17	.	.	104	8	.	2	1	2.02	
667	0	0	0	4	2	7	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	24	20	.	.	104	18	.	2	1	2.02	
668	0	0	0	6	2	7	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	2	16	.	.	.	156	20	.	2	1	2.19	
669	0	0	0	3	3	4	1	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	2	2	16	.	.	.	52	15	.	1	1	1.72	
670	0	0	0	4	3	1	2	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	2	.	.	.	.	312	17	.	3	2	2.49	
671	0	0	0	3	3	7	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	312	18	.	3	2	2.49	
672	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	.	.	.	.	52	8	.	1	1	1.72	
673	0	0	0	3	3	1	3	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	18	.	.	.	208	18	.	3	2	2.32	
674	0	0	21	4	3	2	4	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	21	.	.	.	104	17	.	2	1	2.02	
675	0	0	27	2	2	5	5	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	24	.	.	.	1040	18	.	5	2	3.02	
676	0	0	0	2	3	6	2	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	24	19	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.
677	0	0	0	2	3	4	3	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	2	.	.	.	.	208	18	.	3	2	2.32	
678	0	0	0	4	1	1	3	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	18	23	.	.	624	18	.	4	2	2.8	
679	0	0	27	1	1	3	2	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	24	.	.	.	312	12	.	3	2	2.49	
680	0	0	0	1	2	5	3	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	18	18	.	.	416	16	.	3	2	2.62	
681	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	.	.	.	.	312	17	.	3	2	2.49	
682	0	0	0	3	3	1	4	6	4	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	20	19	.	.	780	20	.	4	2	2.89	
683	0	0	0	3	1	4	4	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	2	24	.	.	.	416	16	.	3	2	2.62	
684	0	0	0	3	2	7	4	5	4	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	18	17	.	.	104	18	.	2	1	2.02	

	C	J	O	P	P	P	B	F	F	C	C		P	D	N		N	N	N	N		C	C		A	A	A		
S	H	A	T	A	R	A	L	D	I	A	A	F	A	V	H	D	D	O	O	O	O	U	L	A	L	L	L		
B	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	X	U	U	U	U	U	R	N	A	A	A	
N	7	7	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	4	5	P	1	2	3	4	L	E	D	2	3	4
685	0	0	0	4	3	1	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	18	24	20	18	104	19	.	2	1	2.02
686	0	0	0	2	3	5	2	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	1	2	16	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.
687	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	0	2	24	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.

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Title of Thesis: The Relative Importance of Cultural and Physiological Factors in Alcohol Consumption Patterns among Caucasians and Chinese

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April 29, 1991

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