

DESCRIPTION OF SCL-90-R DIMENSIONS*

ANXIETY

The anxiety dimension is composed of a set of symptoms and signs that are associated clinically with high levels of manifest anxiety. General signs such as nervousness, tension, and trembling are included in the definition, as are panic attacks and feelings of terror. Cognitive components involving feelings of apprehension and dread, and some of the somatic correlates of anxiety are also included as dimensional components. The symptoms comprising the anxiety dimension are experiencing nervousness or shakiness inside, trembling, being suddenly scared for no reason, feeling fearful, experiencing heart pounding or racing, feeling tense and keyed up, having spells of terror and panic, feeling so restless you couldn't sit still, feeling that something bad is going to happen, and experiencing frightening thoughts and images.

DEPRESSION

The symptoms of the depression dimension reflect a broad range of the manifestations of clinical depression. Symptoms of dysphoric mood and affect are represented, as are signs of withdrawal of life interest, lack of motivation, and loss of vital energy. In addition, feelings of hopelessness, thoughts of suicide, and other cognitive and somatic correlates of depression are included. The symptoms comprising the depression dimension are losing sexual interest or pleasure, feeling low in energy or slowed down, thinking of ending your life, crying easily, feeling trapped or caught, blaming yourself for things, feeling lonely, feeling blue, worrying too much about things, feeling no interest in things, feeling hopeless about the future, feeling everything is an effort, and feeling worthless.

HOSTILITY

The hostility dimension reflects thoughts, feelings, or actions that are characteristic of the negative affect state of anger. The selection of items includes all three modes of manifestation and reflects qualities such as aggression, irritability, rage, and resentment. The symptoms comprising the hostility dimension are feeling easily annoyed or irritated; having uncontrollable temper outbursts; having urges to beat, injure, or harm someone; having urges to break or smash things; getting into frequent arguments; and shouting or throwing things.

INTERPERSONAL SENSITIVITY

The interpersonal sensitivity dimension focuses on feelings of personal inadequacy and inferiority, particularly in comparison with others. Self-deprecation, feelings of uneasiness, and marked discomfort during interpersonal interactions are characteristic manifestations of this syndrome. In addition, individuals with high scores on interpersonal sensitivity report acute self-consciousness and negative expectancies concerning the communications and interpersonal behaviors with others. The symptoms comprising the

*Taken from the SCL-90-R.

interpersonal sensitivity dimension are feeling critical of others, feeling shy or uneasy with the opposite sex, having feelings easily hurt, feeling others do not understand or are unsympathetic, feeling that people are unfriendly or dislike you, feeling inferior to others, feeling uneasy when people are watching or talking about you, feeling very self-conscious with others, and feeling uncomfortable about eating or drinking in public.

OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE

The obsessive-compulsive dimension reflects symptoms that are highly identified with the standard clinical syndrome of the same name. This measure focuses on thoughts, impulses, and actions that are experienced as unremitting and irresistible by the individual but are of an ego-alien or unwanted nature. Behaviors and experiences of a more general cognitive performance attenuation are also included in this measure. The symptoms comprising the obsessive-compulsive dimension are experiencing repeated unpleasant thoughts that won't leave the mind, having trouble remembering things, worrying about sloppiness or carelessness, feeling blocked in getting things done, having to do things very slowly to ensure correctness, having to check and double-check what is done, having difficulty making decisions, having mind go blank, having trouble concentrating, and having to repeat the same actions (e.g., touching, counting, washing).

PARANOID IDEATION

The present dimension represents paranoid behavior fundamentally as a disordered mode of thinking. The cardinal characteristics of projective thought, hostility, suspiciousness, grandiosity, centrality, fear of loss of autonomy, and delusions are viewed as primary reflections of this disorder; item selection was oriented toward representing this conceptualization. The symptoms comprising the paranoid ideation dimension are feeling others are to blame for most of your troubles, feeling that most people cannot be trusted, feeling that you are watched or talked about by others, having ideas and beliefs that others do not share, not receiving proper credit from others for your achievements, and feeling that people will take advantage of you if you let them.

PHOBIC ANXIETY

Phobic anxiety is defined as a persistent fear response to a specific person, place, object, or situation that is characterized as being irrational and disproportionate to the stimulus, and which leads to avoidance or escape behavior. The items of the present dimension focus on the more pathognomic and disruptive manifestations or phobic behavior. The actual structure of the dimension is in close agreement with the definition of "agoraphobia" (Marks, 1969), also termed "phobic anxiety depersonalization syndrome" by Roth (1959). The symptoms comprising the phobic anxiety dimension are feeling afraid in open spaces or on the street; feeling afraid to go out of the house alone; feeling afraid to travel on buses, subways, or trains; having to avoid certain things, places, or activities because they are frightening; feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at a movie; feeling nervous when left alone; and feeling afraid of fainting in public.

PSYCHOTICISM

The psychoticism scale was developed in a fashion to represent the construct as a continuous dimension of human experience. Items indicative of a withdrawn, isolated, schizoid lifestyle were included, as were first-rank symptoms of schizophrenia, such as hallucinations and thought-broadcasting. The psychoticism scale provides a graduated continuum from mild interpersonal alienation to dramatic evidence of psychosis. In this respect, the present definition owes much to the work of Eysenck (1968). The symptoms comprising the psychoticism dimension are having the idea that someone else can control your thoughts, hearing voices that other people do not hear, believing that other people are aware of your private thoughts, having thoughts that are not your own, feeling lonely even when you are with people, having thoughts about sex that bother you a lot, believing that you should be punished for your sins, thinking that something serious is wrong with your body, never feeling close to another person, and thinking that something is wrong with your mind.

SOMATIZATION

The somatization dimension reflects distress arising from perceptions of bodily dysfunction. Complaints focusing on cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, respiratory, and other systems with strong autonomic mediation are included. Headaches, pain, and discomfort of the gross musculature and additional somatic equivalents of anxiety are components of the definition. These symptoms and signs have all been demonstrated to have high prevalence in disorders demonstrated to have a functional etiology, although all may be reflections of true physical disease. The symptoms comprising the somatization dimension are headaches, faintness or dizziness, pains in heart or chest, pains in lower back, nausea or upset stomach, soreness of muscles, trouble getting breath, hot or cold spells, numbness or tingling in parts of body, lump in throat, weakness in parts of body, and heavy feelings in arms or legs.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

Seven items that are a part of the SCL-90-R which are not subsumed under any of the primary symptom dimensions; these symptoms actually "load" on several of the dimensions but are not univocal to any of them. While in this sense they violate one of the statistical criteria for inclusion in the test, they are a part of the item set because they are clinically important. These items contribute to the global scores on the SCL-90-R and are intended to be used configurally. Thus, a high depression score with "early morning awakening" and "poor appetite" may mean something quite different from a similar score with these symptoms absent. By the same token, the presence of conscious "feelings of guilt" is an important clinical indicator that communicates important information to the clinician. The additional items are not scored collectively as a dimension but are summed into the global scores. The additional items in the SCL-90-R are having a poor appetite, overeating, having trouble falling asleep, awakening in the early morning, experiencing restless or disturbed sleep, thinking of death or dying, and feeling guilty.

The Global Indices of Distress

There are three global indices of distress associated with the SCL-90-R: the GSI, the PSDI, and the PST. The function of each of these global measures is to communicate in a single score the level or depth of the individual's psychopathology. Each measure does this in a somewhat distinct fashion and reflects somewhat different aspects of psychopathology (Derogatis, Yevzeroff, & Wittelsberger, 1975). The GSI represents the best single indicator of the current level or depth of the disorder and should be utilized in most instances where a single summary measure is required. The GSI combines information on numbers of symptoms and intensity of perceived distress. The PSDI is a pure intensity measure, in a sense, "corrected" for numbers of symptoms. It functions very much as a measure of response style in the sense of communicating whether the patient is "augmenting" or "attenuating" symptomatic distress in his style of reporting his disorder. The PST is simply a count of the number of symptoms the patient reports as positive--that is, that he experiences as having to any degree. When used configurally in conjunction with the GSI, information on style of response and numbers of symptoms endorsed can be very helpful in appreciating the clinical picture.

DESCRIPTION OF MCMI SCALES*

BASIC PERSONALITY PATTERNS

The following descriptions of high-scale scorers focus on everyday ways of functioning that characterize these patients even when they are not suffering acute symptom states. They reflect relatively enduring and pervasive traits that typify patient styles of behaving, perceiving, thinking, feeling, and relating to others. Although patients may currently exhibit more distinctive pathological symptoms, the features noted refer to their premorbid characterological pattern.

Schizoid (Asocial)

1. Affectivity deficit (e.g., exhibits intrinsic emotional blandness; reports weak affectionate needs and an inability to display enthusiasm or experience pleasure).
2. Mild cognitive slippage (e.g., evidences impoverished and obscure thought processes inappropriate to intellectual level; social communication often tangential and irrelevant).
3. Interpersonal indifference (e.g., possesses minimal "human" interests; prefers a peripheral role in social and family relationships).
4. Behavioral apathy (e.g., experiences fatigue, low energy, and lack of vitality; displays deficits in activation, motoric expressiveness, and spontaneity).
5. Perceptual insensitivity (e.g., reveals minimal introspection and awareness of self; is impervious to subtleties of everyday social and emotional life).

Avoidant

1. Affective dysphoria (e.g., describes a constant and confusing undercurrent of tension, sadness, and anger; vacillates between desire for affection, fear, and numbness of feeling).
2. Mild cognitive interference (e.g., is bothered and distracted by disruptive inner thoughts; irrelevant and digressive ideation disrupts social communication).
3. Alienated self-image (e.g., describes life as one of social isolation and rejection; devalues self and reports periodic feelings of emptiness and depersonalization).

*Taken from the MCMI.

4. Aversive interpersonal behavior (e.g., tells of social pan-anxiety and distrust; seeks privacy to avoid anticipated social derogation).

5. Perceptual hypersensitivity (e.g., vigilantly scans for potential threats; overinterprets innocuous behavior as a sign of ridicule and humiliation).

Dependent (Submissive)

1. Pacific temperament (e.g., is characteristically docile and noncompetitive; avoids social tension and interpersonal conflicts).

2. Interpersonal submissiveness (e.g., needs a stronger, nurturing figure, and without one feels anxiously helpless; is often conciliatory, placating, and self-sacrificing).

3. Inadequate self-image (e.g., perceives self as weak, fragile, and ineffectual; exhibits lack of confidence by belittling own aptitudes and competencies).

4. Pollyanna cognitive style (e.g., reveals a naive or benign attitude toward interpersonal difficulties; smooths over troubling events).

5. Initiative deficit (e.g., prefers a subdued, uneventful, and passive lifestyle; avoids self-assertion and refuses autonomous responsibilities).

Histrionic (Gregarious)

1. Fickle affectivity (e.g., displays short-lived, dramatic, and superficial affects; reports tendency to be easily excited and as easily bored).

2. Sociable self-image (e.g., perceives self as gregarious, stimulating, and charming; attracts fleeting acquaintances and enjoys rapidly paced social life).

3. Interpersonal seductiveness (e.g., actively solicits praise and manipulates others to gain attention and approval; exhibits self-dramatizing and childish exhibitionistic behaviors).

4. Cognitive dissociation (e.g., integrates experiences poorly, which results in scattered learning and unexamined thought; reveals undependable, erratic, and flighty judgment).

5. Immature stimulus-seeking behavior (e.g., is intolerant of inactivity, leading to unreflected and impulsive responsiveness; describes penchant for momentary excitements, fleeting adventures, and short-sighted hedonism).

Narcissistic

1. Inflated self-image (e.g., displays pretentious self-assurance and exaggerates achievements; is seen by others as egotistic, haughty, and arrogant).
2. Interpersonal exploitiveness (e.g., takes others for granted and uses them to enhance self and indulge desires; expects special favors without assuming reciprocal responsibilities).
3. Cognitive expansiveness (e.g., exhibits immature fantasies and an undisciplined imagination; is minimally constrained by objective reality, takes liberties with facts, and often lies to redeem self-illusions).
4. Insouciant temperament (e.g., manifests a general air of nonchalance and imperturbability; appears coolly unimpressible or buoyantly optimistic except when narcissistic confidence is shaken).
5. Deficient social conscience (e.g., flouts conventional rules of shared social living, viewing them as naive or inapplicable to self; reveals a careless disregard for personal integrity and an indifference to the rights of others).

Antisocial (Aggressive)

1. Hostile affectivity (e.g., has a pugnacious and irascible temper that flares readily into argument and attack; exhibits frequent verbally abusive and physically cruel behaviors).
2. Assertive self-image (e.g., proudly characterizes self as independent, vigorously energetic, and hardheaded; values tough, competitive, and power-oriented life style).
3. Interpersonal vindictiveness (e.g., reveals satisfaction in derogating and humiliating others; is contemptuous of sentimentality, social compassion, and humanistic values).
4. Hyperthymic fearlessness (e.g., exhibits high activation level in impulsive, accelerated, and forceful responding; is attracted to and undaunted by danger and punishment).
5. Malevolent projection (e.g., claims that most persons are devious, controlling, and punitive; justifies own mistrustful, hostile, and vengeful attitudes by ascribing them to others).

Compulsive (Conforming)

1. Restrained affectivity (e.g., is unrelaxed, tense, joyless, and grim; keeps emotional expression under tight control).
2. Conscientious self-image (e.g., sees self as industrious, dependable, and efficient; values self-discipline, prudence, and loyalty).

3. Interpersonal respectfulness (e.g., exhibits unusual adherence to social conventions and proprieties; prefers polite, formal, and correct personal relationships).

4. Cognitive constriction (e.g., constructs world in terms of rules, regulations, and hierarchies; is unimaginative, indecisive, and upset by unfamiliar or novel ideas and customs).

5. Behavioral rigidity (e.g., keeps a well-structured, highly regulated, and repetitive life pattern; prefers organized, methodical, and meticulous work).

Passive-Aggressive (Negativistic)

1. Labile affectivity (e.g., is frequently irritable and displays erratic moodiness; reports being easily frustrated and explosive).

2. Behavioral contrariness (e.g., frequently exhibits passively aggressive, petulant, and fault-finding behaviors; reveals gratification in demoralizing and undermining the pleasures of others).

3. Discontented self-image (e.g., reports feeling misunderstood, unappreciated, and demeaned by others; is characteristically pessimistic, disgruntled, and disillusioned with life).

4. Deficient regulatory controls (e.g., expresses fleeting thoughts and impulsive emotions in unmodulated form; external stimuli evoke capricious and vacillating reactions).

5. Interpersonal ambivalence (e.g., assumes conflicting and changing roles in social relationships, particularly dependent acquiescence and assertive independence; uses unpredictable and sulking behavior to provoke edgy discomfort in others).

PATHOLOGICAL PERSONALITY DISORDERS

The following three scales describe patients who clearly evidence a chronic or periodically severe pathology in the overall structure of personality. There is a checkered history of disruptions, predicaments, and disappointments in personal relationships and in school and work performance. These patients achieve modest levels of social competence because of an apparent inability to learn from previous difficulties; a tendency to precipitate self-defeating vicious circles, digressions, and setbacks; and a failure to achieve a niche in life that is consonant with natural aptitudes and potentials. Although frequently able to function on an ambulatory basis, they may have had transient but repetitive psychotic episodes involving extreme or bizarre behaviors.

Schizotypal (Schizoid)

1. Social detachment (e.g., prefers life of isolation with minimal personal attachments and obligations; over time, has drifted into increasingly peripheral social and vocational roles).
2. Behavioral eccentricity (e.g., exhibits peculiar habits frequently; is perceived by others as unobtrusively strange or different).
3. Nondelusional autistic thinking (e.g., mixes social communication with personal irrelevancies, obscurities, and tangential asides; appears self-absorbed and lost in daydreams with occasional blurring of fantasy and reality).
4. Either (a) anxious wariness (e.g., reports being hypersensitive and apprehensively ill-at-ease, particularly in social encounters; is guarded, suspicious of others, and secretive in behavior); or (b) emotional flatness (e.g., manifests a drab, sluggish, joyless, and spiritless appearance; reveals marked deficiencies in activation and affect).
5. Disquieting estrangement (e.g., reports periods of depersonalization, derealization, and dissociation; experiences anxious feelings of emptiness and meaninglessness).

Borderline (Cycloid)

1. Intense endogenous moods (e.g., continually fails to accord mood with external events; is either depressed or excited or has recurring periods of dejection and apathy interspersed with spells of anger, anxiety, or euphoria).
2. Dysregulated activation (e.g., experiences desultory energy level and irregular sleep-wake cycle, describes time periods that suggest that affective-activation equilibrium is constantly in jeopardy).
3. Self-condemnatory conscience (e.g., reveals recurring self-mutilating and suicidal thoughts; periodically redeems moody behavior through contrition and self-derogation).
4. Dependency anxiety (e.g., is preoccupied with securing affection and maintaining emotional support; reacts intensely to separation and reports haunting fear of isolation and loss).
5. Cognitive-affective ambivalence (e.g., repeatedly struggles to express attitudes contrary to inner feelings; simultaneously experiences conflicting emotions and thoughts toward others, notably love, rage, and guilt).

Paranoid

1. Vigilant mistrust (e.g., exhibits edgy defensiveness against anticipated criticism and deception; conveys extreme suspicion, envy, and jealousy of others).

2. Provocative interpersonal behavior (e.g., displays a disputatious, fractious, and abrasive irritability; precipitates exasperation and anger by hostile, deprecatory demeanor).

3. Tenacious autonomy (e.g., expresses fear of losing independence and power of self-determination; is grimly resistant to sources of external influence and control).

4. Minidelusional cognitions (e.g., distorts events into personally logical but essentially irrational beliefs; embellishes trivial achievements to accord with semigrandiose self-image).

5. Persecutory self-references (e.g., construes incidental events as critical of self; reveals tendency to magnify minor and personally unrelated tensions into proofs of purposeful deception and malice).

CLINICAL SYMPTOM SYNDROMES

Most, but not all, of the symptom disorders described in this section are of the reactive kind that are of substantially briefer duration than the personality disorders. They usually represent states in which an active pathological process is clearly manifested. Many of these symptoms are precipitated by external events. Most typically, they appear in somewhat striking or dramatic form, often accentuating or intensifying the more prosaic features of the premorbid or basic personality style; that is, in their active form, these symptoms tend to stand out in sharp relief within the context of the more enduring and characteristic mode of functioning. During periods of active pathology, it is not uncommon for several symptoms to covary at any one time and to change over time in their degrees of prominence. The first six scales represent disorders of moderate severity; the last three scales reflect disorders of marked severity.

Anxiety

The high-scoring patient often reports feeling either vaguely apprehensive or specifically phobic; is typically tense, indecisive, restless; and tends to complain about a variety of physical discomforts, such as tightness, excessive perspiration, ill-defined muscular aches, and nausea.

Somatoform

The high-scoring patient expresses psychological difficulties through somatic channels, reports persistent periods of fatigue and weakness, and may be preoccupied with ill health and a variety of dramatic, but largely nonspecific pains in different and unrelated regions of the body.

Hypomanic

The high-scoring patient evidences periods of superficial, elevated but unstable moods; restless overactivity and distractibility; pressured speech; and impulsiveness and irritability.

Dysthymic

The high-scoring patient remains involved in everyday life, but is downhearted, preoccupied with feelings of discouragement or guilt, exhibits a lack of initiative and behavioral apathy, and frequently voices futility and self-deprecatory comments.

Alcohol Abuse

The high-scoring patient probably has a history of alcoholism, has made efforts to overcome the difficulty with minimal success, and as a consequence, experiences considerable discomfort in both family and work settings.

Drug Abuse

The high-scoring patient probably has a recurrent or recent history of drug abuse, tends to have difficulty in restraining impulses or keeping them within conventional social limits, and displays an inability to manage the personal consequences of these behaviors.

Psychotic Thinking

The high-scoring patient, usually classified as "schizophrenic," periodically exhibits incongruous, disorganized, or regressive behavior; often appears confused and disoriented; and occasionally displays inappropriate affects, scattered hallucinations, and unsystematic delusions.

Psychotic Depression

The high-scoring patient is usually incapable of functioning in a normal environment, is in a severely depressed mood, and expresses a dread of the future and a sense of hopeless resignation. Some exhibit a marked motor retardation, whereas others display an agitated quality, incessantly pacing about and bemoaning their sorry state.

Psychotic Delusions

The high-scoring patient, usually considered paranoid, becomes periodically belligerent and often voices irrational but interconnected sets of delusions of a persecutory or grandiose nature.

TABLE I-1.

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Age				Race		
		Born ≥1942	Born 1923- 1941	Born ≤1922	p- Value	Black	Nonblack	p- Value
Trouble Falling Asleep	Yes	(n=957) 13.9%	(n=1,253) 9.3%	(n=84) 8.3%	0.002	(n=137) 13.1%	(n=2,157) 11.1%	0.534
Waking Up During the Night	Yes	(n=957) 13.2%	(n=1,253) 14.7%	(n=84) 22.6%	0.053	(n=137) 8.8%	(n=2,157) 14.7%	0.061
Waking Up Too Early and Can't Go Back to Sleep	Yes	(n=957) 11.2%	(n=1,253) 10.7%	(n=84) 13.1%	0.768	(n=137) 11.7%	(n=2,157) 10.9%	0.874
Waking Up Unrefreshed	Yes	(n=957) 11.7%	(n=1,253) 8.0%	(n=84) 4.8%	0.004	(n=137) 9.5%	(n=2,157) 9.4%	0.999
Involuntarily Falling Asleep During the Day	Yes	(n=957) 3.6%	(n=1,253) 4.1%	(n=84) 7.1%	0.261	(n=137) 5.1%	(n=2,157) 3.9%	0.598
Great or Disabling Fatigue During the Day	Yes	(n=957) 3.3%	(n=1,253) 2.6%	(n=84) 1.2%	0.393	(n=137) 5.1%	(n=2,157) 2.7%	0.190
Frightening Dreams	Yes	(n=955) 5.4%	(n=1,249) 3.7%	(n=84) 4.8%	0.138	(n=136) 6.6%	(n=2,152) 4.3%	0.296
Talking in Sleep	Yes	(n=956) 5.5%	(n=1,252) 2.6%	(n=84) 3.6%	0.001	(n=137) 2.9%	(n=2,155) 3.9%	0.772

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Age				Race		
		Born ≥1942	Born 1923- 1941	Born ≤1922	p- Value	Black	Nonblack	p- Value
Sleepwalking	Yes	(n=957) 3.1%	(n=1,253) 1.0%	(n=84) 0.0%	0.001	(n=137) 0.7%	(n=2,157) 2.0%	0.522
Abnormal Movement/ Activity During the Night	Yes	(n=957) 4.7%	(n=1,253) 2.6%	(n=84) 2.4%	0.020	(n=137) 4.4%	(n=2,157) 3.4%	0.664
Sleep Problems Requiring Medication	Yes	(n=957) 2.5%	(n=1,253) 2.0%	(n=84) 1.2%	0.586	(n=137) 2.2%	(n=2,157) 2.2%	0.999
Snore Loudly in All Sleeping Positions	Yes	(n=957) 6.6%	(n=1,253) 7.8%	(n=84) 4.8%	0.365	(n=137) 5.8%	(n=2,157) 7.3%	0.670
Insomnia	Yes	(n=957) 24.9%	(n=1,253) 22.6%	(n=84) 31.0%	0.136	(n=137) 20.4%	(n=2,157) 24.1%	0.392
Overall Sleep Disorder Index	Abnormal	(n=955) 37.0%	(n=1,249) 32.4%	(n=84) 36.9%	0.076	(n=136) 29.4%	(n=2,152) 34.8%	0.232
Average Sleep Each Night		--	(n=2,293) r=0.090	--	<0.001	(n=137) x̄=6.41	(n=2,156) x̄=6.96	<0.001
SCL-90-R Anxiety	Abnormal	(n=864) 8.3%	(n=1,096) 5.3%	(n=72) 6.9%	0.027	(n=121) 7.4%	(n=1,911) 6.6%	0.826

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Age				Race		
		Born ≥1942	Born 1923- 1941	Born ≤1922	p- Value	Black	Nonblack	p- Value
SCL-90-R Depression	Abnormal	(n=864) 10.4%	(n=1,096) 7.0%	(n=72) 8.3%	0.028	(n=121) 5.8%	(n=1,911) 8.7%	0.348
SCL-90-R Hostility	Abnormal	(n=864) 7.3%	(n=1,096) 3.2%	(n=72) 1.4%	<0.001	(n=121) 6.6%	(n=1,911) 4.8%	0.466
SCL-90-R Interpersonal Sensitivity	Abnormal	(n=864) 8.9%	(n=1,096) 4.5%	(n=72) 8.3%	<0.001	(n=121) 6.6%	(n=1,911) 6.5%	0.999
SCL-90-R Obsessive-Compulsive Behavior	Abnormal	(n=864) 10.1%	(n=1,096) 6.2%	(n=72) 9.7%	0.006	(n=121) 8.3%	(n=1,911) 8.0%	0.999
SCL-90-R Paranoid Ideation	Abnormal	(n=864) 5.8%	(n=1,096) 2.9%	(n=72) 1.4%	0.003	(n=121) 7.4%	(n=1,911) 3.9%	0.109
SCL-90-R Phobic Anxiety	Abnormal	(n=864) 9.8%	(n=1,096) 4.7%	(n=72) 6.9%	<0.001	(n=121) 10.7%	(n=1,911) 6.8%	0.149
SCL-90-R Psychoticism	Abnormal	(n=864) 11.1%	(n=1,096) 7.1%	(n=72) 9.7%	0.008	(n=121) 12.4%	(n=1,911) 8.7%	0.226
SCL-90-R Somatization	Abnormal	(n=864) 8.1%	(n=1,096) 10.2%	(n=72) 9.7%	0.275	(n=121) 12.4%	(n=1,911) 9.1%	0.296

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Age				Race		
		Born ≥1942	Born 1923- 1941	Born ≤1922	P- Value	Black	Nonblack	P- Value
SCL-90-R GSI	Abnormal	(n=864) 10.2%	(n=1,096) 5.7%	(n=72) 5.6%	0.001	(n=121) 9.9%	(n=1,911) 7.5%	0.414
SCL-90-R PSDI	Abnormal	(n=864) 10.4%	(n=1,096) 8.8%	(n=72) 9.7%	0.461	(n=121) 10.7%	(n=1,911) 9.4%	0.722
SCL-90-R PST	Abnormal	(n=864) 10.2%	(n=1,096) 5.4%	(n=72) 5.6%	<0.001	(n=121) 10.7%	(n=1,911) 7.2%	0.216
MMPI Schizoid Score ^a		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.053	--	0.012	(n=137) x̄=24.5	(n=2,151) x̄=24.4	0.919
MMPI Avoidant Score ^b		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.051	--	0.014	(n=137) x̄=15.8	(n=2,151) x̄=16.7	0.489
MMPI Dependent Score ^c		(n=955) x̄=42.5	(n=1,250) x̄=40.1	(n=83) x̄=45.9	0.003	(n=137) x̄=42.7	(n=2,151) x̄=41.2	0.419
MMPI Histrionic Score ^d		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.032	--	0.121	(n=137) x̄=67.2	(n=2,151) x̄=63.4	0.002

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Age				Race		
		Born ≥1942	Born 1923- 1941	Born ≤1922	p- Value	Black	Nonblack	p- Value
MCMI Narcissistic Score		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.007	--	0.743	(n=137) \bar{x} =69.2	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =63.6	<0.001
MCMI Antisocial Score		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.019	--	0.374	(n=137) \bar{x} =62.0	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =60.2	0.288
MCMI Compulsive Score ^d		--	(n=2,288) r=0.138	--	<0.001	(n=137) \bar{x} =69.3	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =68.4	0.300
MCMI Passive- Aggressive Score ^c		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.142	--	<0.001	(n=137) \bar{x} =20.5	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =19.0	0.253
MCMI Schizotypal Score		(n=955) \bar{x} =35.7	(n=1,250) \bar{x} =33.2	(n=83) \bar{x} =36.9	0.003	(n=137) \bar{x} =33.4	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =34.4	0.523
MCMI Borderline Score		(n=955) \bar{x} =34.7	(n=1,250) \bar{x} =31.8	(n=83) \bar{x} =35.1	<0.001	(n=137) \bar{x} =34.3	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =33.0	0.408

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Age				Race		
		Born ≥1942	Born 1923- 1941	Born ≤1922	P- Value	Black	Nonblack	P- Value
MCMI Paranoid Score		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.015	--	0.471	(n=137) \bar{x} =56.5	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =52.0	0.001
MCMI Anxiety Score		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.006	--	0.767	(n=137) \bar{x} =48.9	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =47.0	0.318
MCMI Somatoform Score		--	(n=2,288) r=0.021	--	0.315	(n=137) \bar{x} =53.2	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =51.1	0.181
MCMI Hypomania Score ^c		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.045	--	0.031	(n=137) \bar{x} =26.3	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =20.9	0.017
MCMI Dysthymia Score		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.008	--	0.694	(n=137) \bar{x} =50.6	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =50.0	0.779
MCMI Alcohol Abuse Score		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.039	--	0.065	(n=137) \bar{x} =36.5	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =30.8	<0.001

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Age				Race		
		Born ≥1942	Born 1923- 1941	Born ≤1922	P- Value	Black	Nonblack	P- Value
MCHI Drug Abuse Score		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.060	--	0.004	(n=137) \bar{x} =55.7	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =46.9	<0.001
MCHI Psychotic Thinking Score		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.072	--	<0.001	(n=137) \bar{x} =36.0	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =31.9	0.021
MCHI Psychotic Depression Score		--	(n=2,288) r=-0.053	--	0.011	(n=137) \bar{x} =26.5	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =23.2	0.063
MCHI Psychotic Delusion Score		(n=955) \bar{x} =44.2	(n=1,250) \bar{x} =41.9	(n=83) \bar{x} =43.2	0.039	(n=137) \bar{x} =47.0	(n=2,151) \bar{x} =42.7	0.018

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Education			Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder		
		High School	College	p-Value	No	Yes	p-Value
Trouble Falling Asleep	Yes	(n=1,150) 13.3%	(n=1,130) 9.0%	0.001	(n=2,162) 10.7%	(n=16) 81.3%	<0.001
Waking Up During the Night	Yes	(n=1,150) 15.0%	(n=1,130) 13.7%	0.432	(n=2,162) 14.0%	(n=16) 75.0%	<0.001
Waking Up Too Early and Can't Go Back to Sleep	Yes	(n=1,150) 12.8%	(n=1,130) 9.1%	0.006	(n=2,162) 10.5%	(n=16) 62.5%	<0.001
Waking Up Unrefreshed	Yes	(n=1,150) 11.0%	(n=1,130) 7.7%	0.009	(n=2,162) 8.7%	(n=16) 87.5%	<0.001
Involuntarily Falling Asleep During the Day	Yes	(n=1,150) 4.4%	(n=1,130) 3.4%	0.224	(n=2,162) 3.8%	(n=16) 31.3%	<0.001
Great or Disabling Fatigue During the Day	Yes	(n=1,150) 4.3%	(n=1,130) 1.4%	<0.001	(n=2,162) 2.7%	(n=16) 37.5%	<0.001
Frightening Dreams	Yes	(n=1,146) 5.3%	(n=1,128) 3.5%	0.038	(n=2,157) 3.9%	(n=15) 66.7%	<0.001
Talking in Sleep	Yes	(n=1,149) 5.2%	(n=1,129) 2.5%	<0.001	(n=2,160) 3.7%	(n=16) 25.0%	0.005

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Education			Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder		
		High School	College	P-Value	No	Yes	P-Value
Sleepwalking	Yes	(n=1,150) 1.7%	(n=1,130) 1.8%	0.999	(n=2,162) 1.8%	(n=16) 6.3%	0.514
Abnormal Movement/ Activity During the Night	Yes	(n=1,150) 4.5%	(n=1,130) 2.3%	0.005	(n=2,162) 3.1%	(n=16) 50.0%	<0.001
Sleep Problems Requiring Medication	Yes	(n=1,150) 3.0%	(n=1,130) 1.3%	0.010	(n=2,162) 1.8%	(n=16) 56.3%	<0.001
Snore Loudly in All Sleeping Positions	Yes	(n=1,150) 7.4%	(n=1,130) 6.9%	0.710	(n=2,162) 7.1%	(n=16) 31.3%	0.009
Insomnia	Yes	(n=1,150) 26.3%	(n=1,130) 21.2%	0.005	(n=2,162) 23.5%	(n=16) 87.5%	<0.001
Overall Sleep Disorder Index	Abnormal	(n=1,146) 38.3%	(n=1,128) 30.4%	<0.001	(n=2,157) 34.2%	(n=15) 100.0%	<0.001
Average Sleep Each Night		(n=1,150) \bar{x} =6.86	(n=1,129) \bar{x} =7.00	0.001	(n=2,161) \bar{x} =6.93	(n=16) \bar{x} =6.25	0.138
SCL-90-R Anxiety	Abnormal	(n=1,030) 9.1%	(n=989) 4.0%	<0.001	(n=1,914) 5.9%	(n=16) 93.8%	<0.001

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Education			Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder		
		High School	College	P-Value	No	Yes	P-Value
SCL-90-R Depression	Abnormal	(n=1,030) 11.0%	(n=989) 5.9%	<0.001	(n=1,914) 7.7%	(n=16) 100.0%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Hostility	Abnormal	(n=1,030) 6.5%	(n=989) 3.1%	0.001	(n=1,914) 4.3%	(n=16) 81.3%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Interpersonal Sensitivity	Abnormal	(n=1,030) 9.5%	(n=989) 3.3%	<0.001	(n=1,914) 5.8%	(n=16) 81.3%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Obsessive-Compulsive Behavior	Abnormal	(n=1,030) 11.1%	(n=989) 4.8%	<0.001	(n=1,914) 7.4%	(n=16) 81.3%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Paranoid Ideation	Abnormal	(n=1,030) 5.1%	(n=989) 3.0%	0.022	(n=1,914) 3.5%	(n=16) 75.0%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Phobic Anxiety	Abnormal	(n=1,030) 9.0%	(n=989) 4.9%	<0.001	(n=1,914) 6.3%	(n=16) 75.0%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Psychoticism	Abnormal	(n=1,030) 12.1%	(n=989) 5.6%	<0.001	(n=1,914) 8.2%	(n=16) 93.8%	<0.001

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Education			Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder		
		High School	College	P-Value	No	Yes	P-Value
SCL-90-R Somatization	Abnormal	(n=1,030) 12.6%	(n=989) 5.9%	<0.001	(n=1,914) 8.7%	(n=16) 87.5%	<0.001
SCL-90-R GSI	Abnormal	(n=1,030) 10.8%	(n=989) 4.3%	<0.001	(n=1,914) 6.8%	(n=16) 93.8%	<0.001
SCL-90-R PSDI	Abnormal	(n=1,030) 11.1%	(n=989) 7.9%	0.018	(n=1,914) 9.1%	(n=16) 75.0%	<0.001
SCL-90-R PST	Abnormal	(n=1,030) 9.9%	(n=989) 4.8%	<0.001	(n=1,914) 6.7%	(n=16) 93.8%	<0.001
MCMI Schizoid Score ^a		(n=1,147) \bar{x} =26.3	(n=1,127) \bar{x} =22.6	<0.001	(n=2,158) \bar{x} =24.1	(n=16) \bar{x} =83.0	<0.001
MCMI Avoidant Score ^b		(n=1,147) \bar{x} =19.3	(n=1,127) \bar{x} =14.3	<0.001	(n=2,158) \bar{x} =16.3	(n=16) \bar{x} =89.2	<0.001
MCMI Dependent Score ^c		(n=1,147) \bar{x} =44.0	(n=1,127) \bar{x} =38.6	<0.001	(n=2,158) \bar{x} =41.1	(n=16) \bar{x} =52.2	0.148

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Education			Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder		
		High School	College	p-Value	No	Yes	p-Value
MCMI Histrionic Score ^d		(n=1,147) \bar{x} =61.4	(n=1,127) \bar{x} =65.9	<0.001	(n=2,158) \bar{x} =63.9	(n=16) \bar{x} =41.2	<0.001
MCMI Narcissistic Score		(n=1,147) \bar{x} =62.6	(n=1,127) \bar{x} =65.3	<0.001	(n=2,158) \bar{x} =64.1	(n=16) \bar{x} =40.1	<0.001
MCMI Antisocial Score		(n=1,147) \bar{x} =61.0	(n=1,127) \bar{x} =59.5	0.063	(n=2,158) \bar{x} =60.3	(n=16) \bar{x} =67.1	0.152
MCMI Compulsive Score ^d		(n=1,147) \bar{x} =68.1	(n=1,127) \bar{x} =68.9	0.035	(n=2,158) \bar{x} =68.7	(n=16) \bar{x} =42.2	<0.001
MCMI Passive- Aggressive Score ^c		(n=1,147) \bar{x} =20.9	(n=1,127) \bar{x} =17.2	<0.001	(n=2,158) \bar{x} =18.6	(n=16) \bar{x} =91.0	<0.001
MCMI Schizotypal Score		(n=1,147) \bar{x} =36.8	(n=1,127) \bar{x} =31.8	<0.001	(n=2,158) \bar{x} =34.0	(n=16) \bar{x} =67.3	<0.001

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Education			Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder		
		High School	College	P-Value	No	Yes	P-Value
MCMI Borderline Score		(n=1,147) $\bar{x}=35.4$	(n=1,127) $\bar{x}=30.7$	<0.001	(n=2,158) $\bar{x}=32.6$	(n=16) $\bar{x}=71.5$	<0.001
MCMI Paranoid Score		(n=1,147) $\bar{x}=54.1$	(n=1,127) $\bar{x}=50.4$	<0.001	(n=2,158) $\bar{x}=52.2$	(n=16) $\bar{x}=60.5$	0.034
MCMI Anxiety Score		(n=1,147) $\bar{x}=49.8$	(n=1,127) $\bar{x}=44.3$	<0.001	(n=2,158) $\bar{x}=46.7$	(n=16) $\bar{x}=92.9$	<0.001
MCMI Somatoform Score		(n=1,147) $\bar{x}=52.1$	(n=1,127) $\bar{x}=50.3$	0.011	(n=2,158) $\bar{x}=51.0$	(n=16) $\bar{x}=68.5$	<0.001
MCMI Hypomania Score ^c		(n=1,147) $\bar{x}=20.1$	(n=1,127) $\bar{x}=22.4$	0.022	(n=2,158) $\bar{x}=21.0$	(n=16) $\bar{x}=37.2$	0.023
MCMI Dysthymia Score		(n=1,147) $\bar{x}=51.3$	(n=1,127) $\bar{x}=48.6$	0.004	(n=2,158) $\bar{x}=49.6$	(n=16) $\bar{x}=89.3$	<0.001
MCMI Alcohol Abuse Score		(n=1,147) $\bar{x}=33.5$	(n=1,127) $\bar{x}=28.7$	<0.001	(n=2,158) $\bar{x}=30.6$	(n=16) $\bar{x}=66.0$	<0.001

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Education			Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder		
		High School	College	P-Value	No	Yes	P-Value
MCHI Drug Abuse Score		(n=1,147) $\bar{x}=48.7$	(n=1,127) $\bar{x}=46.2$	0.003	(n=2,158) $\bar{x}=47.2$	(n=16) $\bar{x}=58.1$	0.029
MCHI Psychotic Thinking Score		(n=1,147) $\bar{x}=36.3$	(n=1,127) $\bar{x}=27.9$	<0.001	(n=2,158) $\bar{x}=31.6$	(n=16) $\bar{x}=70.8$	<0.001
MCHI Psychotic Depression Score		(n=1,147) $\bar{x}=27.1$	(n=1,127) $\bar{x}=19.5$	<0.001	(n=2,158) $\bar{x}=22.8$	(n=16) $\bar{x}=74.9$	<0.001
MCHI Psychotic Delusion Score		(n=1,147) $\bar{x}=46.3$	(n=1,127) $\bar{x}=39.5$	<0.001	(n=2,158) $\bar{x}=42.8$	(n=16) $\bar{x}=53.8$	0.033

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Lifetime Alcohol History				Current Alcohol Use			
		0	>0-40	>40	p-Value	0-1	>1-4	>4	p-Value
Trouble Falling Asleep	Yes	(n=205) 6.8%	(n=1,559) 10.3%	(n=517) 15.5%	0.001	(n=1,816) 11.0%	(n=398) 11.1%	(n=74) 18.9%	0.104
Waking Up During the Night	Yes	(n=205) 9.8%	(n=1,559) 12.6%	(n=517) 21.1%	<0.001	(n=1,816) 13.2%	(n=398) 18.6%	(n=74) 18.9%	0.011
Waking Up Too Early and Can't Go Back to Sleep	Yes	(n=205) 7.8%	(n=1,559) 9.9%	(n=517) 15.5%	0.001	(n=1,816) 10.2%	(n=398) 13.6%	(n=74) 16.2%	0.050
Waking Up Unrefreshed	Yes	(n=205) 6.3%	(n=1,559) 9.0%	(n=517) 11.6%	0.066	(n=1,816) 9.5%	(n=398) 9.0%	(n=74) 10.8%	0.888
Involuntarily Falling Asleep During the Day	Yes	(n=205) 2.9%	(n=1,559) 4.0%	(n=517) 4.4%	0.641	(n=1,816) 4.4%	(n=398) 2.5%	(n=74) 2.7%	0.201
Great or Disabling Fatigue During the Day	Yes	(n=205) 2.0%	(n=1,559) 2.5%	(n=517) 4.3%	0.083	(n=1,816) 3.0%	(n=398) 2.5%	(n=74) 2.7%	0.880
Frightening Dreams	Yes	(n=205) 3.4%	(n=1,554) 3.5%	(n=516) 7.9%	<0.001	(n=1,810) 4.0%	(n=398) 5.8%	(n=74) 8.1%	0.095

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Lifetime Alcohol History				Current Alcohol Use			p-Value
		0	>0-40	>40	p-Value	0-1	>1-4	>4	
Talking in Sleep	Yes	(n=205) 2.9%	(n=1,558) 3.4%	(n=516) 5.4%	0.090	(n=1,814) 3.7%	(n=398) 4.0%	(n=74) 5.4%	0.754
Sleepwalking	Yes	(n=205) 2.0%	(n=1,559) 1.7%	(n=517) 2.3%	0.693	(n=1,816) 1.7%	(n=398) 2.3%	(n=74) 4.1%	0.286
Abnormal Movement/ Activity During the Night	Yes	(n=205) 2.4%	(n=1,559) 3.1%	(n=517) 4.8%	0.133	(n=1,816) 3.5%	(n=398) 3.0%	(n=74) 4.1%	0.845
Sleep Problems Requiring Medication	Yes	(n=205) 2.0%	(n=1,559) 1.5%	(n=517) 4.4%	<0.001	(n=1,816) 1.9%	(n=398) 2.5%	(n=74) 6.8%	0.018
Snore Loudly in All Sleeping Positions	Yes	(n=205) 4.9%	(n=1,559) 6.5%	(n=517) 9.5%	0.035	(n=1,816) 7.2%	(n=398) 6.8%	(n=74) 8.1%	0.913
Insomnia	Yes	(n=205) 17.1%	(n=1,559) 22.0%	(n=517) 32.1%	<0.001	(n=1,816) 22.9%	(n=398) 27.6%	(n=74) 28.4%	0.083
Overall Sleep Disorder Index	Abnormal	(n=205) 26.3%	(n=1,554) 32.4%	(n=516) 43.8%	<0.001	(n=1,810) 33.5%	(n=398) 37.7%	(n=74) 41.9%	0.110
Average Sleep Each Night		—	(n=2,281) r=0.016	—	0.452	—	(n=2,288) r=-0.003	—	0.879
SCL-90-R Anxiety	Abnormal	(n=178) 6.2%	(n=1,373) 5.7%	(n=469) 9.8%	0.008	(n=1,609) 5.9%	(n=354) 9.0%	(n=64) 12.5%	0.016

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Lifetime Alcohol History				Current Alcohol Use			
		0	>0-40	>40	p-Value	0-1	>1-4	>4	p-Value
SCL-90-R Depression	Abnormal	(n=178) 10.7%	(n=1,373) 7.1%	(n=469) 11.5%	0.007	(n=1,609) 7.9%	(n=354) 11.3%	(n=64) 9.4%	0.112
SCL-90-R Hostility	Abnormal	(n=178) 2.8%	(n=1,373) 4.1%	(n=469) 8.1%	0.001	(n=1,609) 4.4%	(n=354) 6.2%	(n=64) 9.4%	0.086
SCL-90-R Interpersonal Sensitivity	Abnormal	(n=178) 5.1%	(n=1,373) 5.8%	(n=469) 9.4%	0.016	(n=1,609) 6.3%	(n=354) 7.1%	(n=64) 9.4%	0.553
SCL-90-R Obsessive-Compulsive Behavior	Abnormal	(n=178) 7.3%	(n=1,373) 7.1%	(n=469) 11.1%	0.020	(n=1,609) 7.6%	(n=354) 9.3%	(n=64) 9.4%	0.527
SCL-90-R Paranoid Ideation	Abnormal	(n=178) 2.2%	(n=1,373) 3.6%	(n=469) 6.2%	0.024	(n=1,609) 3.7%	(n=354) 5.4%	(n=64) 6.3%	0.251
SCL-90-R Phobic Anxiety	Abnormal	(n=178) 10.1%	(n=1,373) 5.9%	(n=469) 9.0%	0.019	(n=1,609) 7.0%	(n=354) 6.8%	(n=64) 7.8%	0.956
SCL-90-R Psychoticism	Abnormal	(n=178) 9.6%	(n=1,373) 7.8%	(n=469) 12.2%	0.016	(n=1,609) 8.6%	(n=354) 8.5%	(n=64) 18.8%	0.020

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Lifetime Alcohol History				Current Alcohol Use			
		0	>0-40	>40	P-Value	0-1	>1-4	>4	P-Value
SCL-90-R Somatization	Abnormal	(n=178) 12.4%	(n=1,373) 8.2%	(n=469) 11.3%	0.042	(n=1,609) 9.3%	(n=354) 9.0%	(n=64) 10.9%	0.891
SCL-90-R GSI	Abnormal	(n=178) 7.3%	(n=1,373) 6.7%	(n=469) 10.4%	0.030	(n=1,609) 7.1%	(n=354) 8.8%	(n=64) 14.1%	0.086
SCL-90-R PSDI	Abnormal	(n=178) 14.6%	(n=1,373) 8.7%	(n=469) 9.6%	0.042	(n=1,609) 9.8%	(n=354) 8.2%	(n=64) 7.8%	0.574
SCL-90-R PST	Abnormal	(n=178) 6.7%	(n=1,373) 6.4%	(n=469) 10.7%	0.009	(n=1,609) 6.9%	(n=354) 8.5%	(n=64) 15.6%	0.024
MCMI Schizoid Score ^a		--	(n=2,277) r=0.047	--	0.024	--	(n=2,283) r=0.017	--	0.427
MCMI Avoidant Score ^b		(n=204) \bar{x} =17.6	(n=1,559) \bar{x} =15.8	(n=514) \bar{x} =19.3	<0.001	--	(n=2,283) r=0.054	--	0.010
MCMI Dependent Score ^c		--	(n=2,277) r=-0.005	--	0.794	(n=1,812) \bar{x} =42.1	(n=397) \bar{x} =37.5	(n=74) \bar{x} =43.6	<0.001

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Lifetime Alcohol History				Current Alcohol Use			
		0	>0-40	>40	P-Value	0-1	>1-4	>4	P-Value
I-30 MCMI Bistrionic Score MCMI Narcissistic Score MCMI Antisocial Score MCMI Compulsive Score MCMI Passive- Aggressive ^c MCMI Schizotypal Score		--	(n=2,277) r=0.022	--	0.296	(n=1,812) \bar{x} =63.3	(n=397) \bar{x} =65.7	(n=74) \bar{x} =61.9	0.004
		--	(n=2,277) r=0.021	--	0.316	--	(n=2,283) r=0.009	--	0.663
		--	(n=2,277) r=0.075	--	<0.001	--	(n=2,283) r=0.039	--	0.066
		--	(n=2,277) r=-0.164	--	<0.001	--	(n=2,283) r=-0.108	--	<0.001
		--	(n=2,277) r=0.152	--	<0.001	--	(n=2,283) r=0.074	--	<0.001
		(n=204) \bar{x} =36.5	(n=1,559) \bar{x} =33.1	(n=514) \bar{x} =37.3	<0.001	--	(n=2,283) r=0.037	--	0.075

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Lifetime Alcohol History				Current Alcohol Use			
		0	>0-40	>40	p-Value	0-1	>1-4	>4	p-Value
MCHI Borderline Score		--	(n=2,277) r=0.095	--	<0.001	--	(n=2,283) r=0.041	--	0.052
MCHI Paranoid Score		--	(n=2,277) r=0.047	--	0.026	--	(n=2,283) r=0.009	--	0.671
MCHI Anxiety Score		--	(n=2,277) r=0.022	--	0.296	--	(n=2,283) r=-0.015	--	0.467
MCHI Somatoform Score		--	(n=2,277) r=-0.035	--	0.096	--	(n=2,283) r=-0.044	--	0.036
MCHI Hypomania Score		--	(n=2,277) r=0.067	--	0.001	--	(n=2,283) r=0.019	--	0.360
MCHI Dysthymia Score		--	(n=2,277) r=0.006	--	0.793	--	(n=2,283) r=-0.021	--	0.322

TABLE I-1. (continued)

Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for Psychology Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Lifetime Alcohol History				Current Alcohol Use			
		0	>0-40	>40	p-Value	0-1	>1-4	>4	p-Value
MCHI Alcohol Abuse Score		--	(n=2,277) r=0.279	--	<0.001	--	(n=2,283) r=0.187	--	<0.001
MCHI Drug Abuse Score		--	(n=2,277) r=0.109	--	<0.001	--	(n=2,283) r=0.061	--	0.004
MCHI Psychotic Thinking Score		--	(n=2,277) r=0.100	--	<0.001	--	(n=2,283) r=0.063	--	0.003
MCHI Psychotic Depression Score		--	(n=2,277) r=0.118	--	<0.001	--	(n=2,283) r=0.052	--	0.013
MCHI Psychotic Delusion Score		--	(n=2,277) r=0.003	--	0.885	(n=1,812) $\bar{x}=43.7$	(n=397) $\bar{x}=38.9$	(n=74) $\bar{x}=45.8$	<0.001

^aMeans transformed from natural logarithm scale; correlations based on natural logarithm versus covariate.

^bMeans transformed from natural logarithm (X+1) scale; correlations based on natural logarithm (X+1) versus covariate.

^cMeans transformed from square root scale; correlations based on square root versus covariate.

^dMeans transformed from square scale; correlations based on square versus covariate.

Note: Correlations (r) are based on total sample and are not category specific.

TABLE I-2.

Summary of Group-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction	Stratification	Statistic	Group		Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Ranch Hand	Comparison		
Waking Up During the Night	Group-by-Age	Born ≥ 1942	n	381	517		
			Number/%				
			Yes	54 14.2%	64 12.4%	1.16 (0.77,1.73)	0.475
			No	327 85.8%	453 87.6%		
		Born 1923-1941	n	534	651		
			Number/%				
			Yes	73 13.7%	101 15.5%	0.83 (0.60,1.16)	0.281
			No	461 86.3%	550 84.5%		
		Born ≤ 1922	n	35	48		
			Number/%				
			Yes	5 14.3%	14 29.2%	0.35 (0.11,1.13)	0.078
			No	30 85.7%	34 70.8%		
Waking Up Too Early and Can't Go Back to Sleep	Group-by-PTSD	Yes	n	10	6		
			Number/%				
			Yes	6 60.0%	4 66.7%	0.75 (0.09,6.23)*	0.999
			No	4 40.0%	2 33.3%		
		No	n	933	1,204		
			Number/%				
			Yes	100 10.7%	124 10.3%	1.04 (0.78,1.37)	0.804
			No	833 89.3%	1,080 89.7%		

TABLE I-2. (continued)

Summary of Group-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction	Stratification	Statistic	Group		Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Ranch Hand	Comparison		
Talking in Sleep	Group-by-PTSD	Yes	n	10	6		
			Number/%				
			Yes	3 30.0%	1 16.7%	2.14 (0.17,27.10)	0.999
			No	7 70.0%	5 83.3%		
		No	n	932	1,203		
			Number/%				
			Yes	42 4.5%	37 3.1%	1.48 (0.94,2.34)	0.089
			No	890 95.5%	1,166 96.9%		
Abnormal Movement/Activity During the Night	Group-by-Education	High School	n	494	605		
			Number/%				
			Yes	30 6.1%	21 3.5%	1.63 (0.90,2.93)	0.106
			No	464 93.9%	584 96.5%		
		College	n	458	608		
			Number/%				
			Yes	6 1.3%	16 2.6%	0.52 (0.20,1.35)	0.177
			No	452 98.7%	592 97.4%		

TABLE I-2. (continued)

Summary of Group-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction	Stratification	Statistic	Group		Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value	
				Ranch	Hand			Comparison
Insomnia	Group-by-Age	Born >1942	n	378		512		
			Number/%					
			Yes	99	26.2%	121	23.6%	1.10 (0.80,1.51)
		No	279	73.8%	391	76.4%		
		Born 1923-1941	n	530		650		
			Number/%					
Yes	120		22.6%	149	22.9%	0.97 (0.73,1.28)	0.813	
No	410	77.4%	501	77.1%				
Overall Sleep Disorder Index	Group-by-Lifetime Alcohol History	Born <1922	n	35		48		
			Number/%					
			Yes	6	17.1%	20	41.7%	0.25 (0.08,0.74)
		No	29	82.9%	28	58.3%		
		0	n	93		101		
			Number/%					
Abnormal	30		32.3%	23	22.8%	1.47 (0.76,2.81)	0.249	
Normal	63	67.7%	78	77.2%				
		>0-40	n	642		817		
			Number/%					
			Abnormal	218	34.0%	255	31.2%	1.14 (0.91,1.43)
		Normal	424	66.0%	562	68.8%		
		>40	n	205		289		
			Number/%					
Abnormal	84		41.0%	132	45.7%	0.77 (0.53,1.12)	0.168	
Normal	121	59.0%	157	54.3%				

TABLE I-2. (continued)

Summary of Group-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction	Stratification	Statistic	Group				Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Ranch Hand		Comparison			
SCL-90-R Hostility	Group-by-PTSD	Yes	n	10		6		0.80 (0.05,12.28)	0.869
			Number/%						
		Abnormal	8	80.0%	5	83.3%			
		Normal	2	20.0%	1	16.7%			
		No	n	824		1,066		1.10 (0.70,1.73)	0.690
			Number/%						
		Abnormal	37	4.5%	44	4.1%			
		Normal	787	95.5%	1,022	95.9%			
SCL-90-R Somatization	Group-by-Education	High School	n	451		533		1.57 (1.06,2.33)	0.025
			Number/%						
		Abnormal	70	15.5%	52	9.8%			
		Normal	381	84.5%	481	90.2%			
		College	n	392		542		0.72 (0.40,1.27)	0.256
			Number/%						
		Abnormal	20	5.1%	38	7.0%			
		Normal	372	94.9%	504	93.0%			
SCL-90-R PSDI	Group-by-Race	Black	n	48		70		0.25 (0.05,1.18)	0.079
			Number/%						
		Abnormal	2	4.2%	11	15.7%			
		Normal	46	95.8%	59	84.3%			
		Nonblack	n	795		1,005		1.05 (0.76,1.45)	0.761
			Number/%						
		Abnormal	81	10.2%	92	9.2%			
		Normal	714	89.8%	913	90.8%			

TABLE I-2. (continued)

Summary of Group-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction	Stratification	Statistic	Group		Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Ranch Hand	Comparison		
I-37 MCMI Avoidant Score	Group-by- Education	High School	n	489	602	--	0.099
			Adj. Mean ^a 95% C.I. ^a	45.6 (36.7, 56.6)	41.9 (33.6, 52.2)		
		College	n	453	606	--	0.022
			Adj. Mean ^a 95% C.I. ^a	31.0 (24.7, 38.8)	35.0 (28.1, 43.6)		
MCMI Dependent Score	Group-by- Race	Black	n	55	78	--	0.086
			Adj. Mean ^b 95% C.I. ^b	52.4 (44.4, 61.0)	45.8 (38.9, 53.3)		
		Nonblack	n	892	1,131	--	0.005
			Adj. Mean ^b 95% C.I. ^b	45.9 (40.4, 51.7)	48.5 (42.9, 54.5)		
MCMI Histrionic Score	Group-by- Race	Black	n	55	78	--	0.062
			Adj. Mean ^c 95% C.I. ^c	74.5 (61.5, 85.5)	70.5 (57.2, 81.7)		
		Nonblack	n	892	1,131	--	0.313
			Adj. Mean ^c 95% C.I. ^c	51.8 (47.1, 56.1)	52.5 (47.9, 56.8)		

TABLE I-2. (continued)

Summary of Group-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction	Stratification	Statistic	Group		Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Ranch Hand	Comparison		
MCMI Compulsive Score	Group-by- PTSD	Yes 0-1	n Adj. Mean ^c 95% C.I. ^c	7 51.9 (43.1,59.4)	4 25.7 (0.0,41.9)	--	0.004
	Group-by- Current Alcohol Use	Yes >1-4	n Adj. Mean ^c 95% C.I. ^c	3 45.7 (28.6,57.9)	2 51.0 (32.3,64.5)	--	0.614
		No 0-1	n Adj. Mean ^c 95% C.I. ^c	747 69.4 (68.5,70.3)	951 69.8 (69.0,70.6)	--	0.318
		No >1-4	n Adj. Mean ^c 95% C.I. ^c	160 68.4 (66.9,69.8)	206 68.2 (66.7,69.6)	--	0.802
		No >4	n Adj. Mean ^c 95% C.I. ^c	25 71.4 (67.1,75.4)	45 67.0 (63.0,70.7)	--	0.028

TABLE I-2. (continued)

Summary of Group-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction	Stratification	Statistic	Group		Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Ranch Hand	Comparison		
MCMII Passive-Aggressive Score	Group-by-Education	High School	n Adj. Mean ^b 95% C.I. ^b	489 49.6 (43.9,55.7)	602 46.2 (40.7,52.1)	--	0.014
		College	n Adj. Mean ^b 95% C.I. ^b	453 43.0 (37.6,48.8)	606 44.2 (38.9,50.0)	--	0.354
I-39 MCMII Schizotypal Score	Group-by-Lifetime Alcohol History	0	n Adj. Mean 95% C.I.	92 53.0 (47.0,59.1)	101 53.0 (47.0,58.9)	--	0.977
		>0-40	n Adj. Mean 95% C.I.	645 48.0 (43.2,52.9)	819 49.9 (45.1,54.8)	--	0.053
		>40	n Adj. Mean 95% C.I.	205 55.0 (49.9,60.2)	288 52.1 (47.0,57.2)	--	0.081
MCMII Borderline Score	Group-by-Race	Black	n Adj. Mean 95% C.I.	55 55.8 (49.7,62.0)	78 50.2 (44.6,55.8)	--	0.057
		Nonblack	n Adj. Mean 95% C.I.	887 51.0 (46.7,55.3)	1,130 52.9 (48.5,57.2)	--	0.012

TABLE I-2. (continued)

Summary of Group-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction	Stratification	Statistic	Group		Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Ranch Hand	Comparison		
MCHI Anxiety Score	Group-by-Race	Black	n Adj. Mean 95% C.I.	56 75.6 (68.2,83.1)	78 68.3 (61.5,75.0)	---	0.042
		Nonblack	n Adj. Mean 95% C.I.	895 68.7 (63.5,73.9)	1,132 71.0 (65.8,76.2)	---	0.014
MCHI Alcohol Abuse Score	Group-by-Race	Black Yes	n Adj. Mean 95% C.I.	0 -- --	1 95.1 --	---	---
		Black No	n Adj. Mean 95% C.I.	55 39.3 (35.1,43.4)	77 32.5 (29.1,36.0)	---	0.014
	Group-by-PTSD	Nonblack Yes	n Adj. Mean 95% C.I.	10 57.2 (47.6,66.9)	5 70.0 (56.3,83.6)	---	0.135
		Nonblack No	n Adj. Mean 95% C.I.	877 30.5 (29.4,31.5)	1,125 30.3 (29.4,31.2)	---	0.777

TABLE I-2. (continued)

Summary of Group-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction	Stratification	Statistic	Group		Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Ranch Hand	Comparison		
MCMI Psychotic Depression Score	Group-by- Education	High School	n	489	602	--	0.125
			Adj. Mean	52.0	50.1		
			95% C.I.	(47.0,56.9)	(45.1,55.2)		
		College	n	453	606	--	0.034
			Adj. Mean	42.7	45.3		
			95% C.I.	(37.6,47.8)	(40.3,50.3)		

--Adjusted relative risk not applicable for continuous analysis of a variable; summary statistics not given due to zero participants in a particular group.

*Unadjusted relative risk and p-value used.

^aTransformed from logarithm (X+1) scale.

^bTransformed from the square root scale.

^cTransformed from the square scale.

Note: Refer to Tables 12-5, 12-7, and 12-9 for specification of adjusted model.

TABLE 1-3.

Exposure Index-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction (Occupation)	Stratification	Statistic	Exposure Index			Exposure Index Contrast	Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Low	Medium	High			
Involun- tarily Falling Asleep During the Day	Exposure Index-by- Education	High School	n	0	0	6	Overall		—
		Born	Number/%						
		1923-1941	Yes	0	0	0	0.0%	M vs. L	—
			No	0	0	6	100.0%	H vs. L	—
		0							
	Exposure Index-by- Age	High School	n	7	5	11	Overall		0.095
		Born	Number/%						
		1923-1941	Yes	2	2	0	0.0%	M vs. L	1.67 (0.15, 18.87)
			No	5	3	11	100.0%	H vs. L	0.274
		>0-40							
	Exposure Index-by- Lifetime Alcohol History (Officer)	High School	n	1	3	4	Overall	—	—
		Born	Number/%						
		1923-1941	Yes	0	0	0	0.0%	M vs. L	—
			No	1	3	4	100.0%	H vs. L	—
		>40							
		High School	n	0	0	1	Overall		—
		Born <1922	Number/%						
		0	Yes	0	0	0	0.0%	M vs. L	—
			No	0	0	1	100.0%	H vs. L	—
		High School	n	1	3	1	Overall		0.659
		Born <1922	Number/%						
		>0-40	Yes	0	1	0	0.0%	M vs. L	0.999
			No	1	2	1	100.0%	H vs. L	—
		High School	n	0	4	1	Overall		—
		Born <1922	Number/%						
		>40	Yes	0	0	0	0.0%	M vs. L	—
			No	0	4	1	100.0%	H vs. L	—

TABLE I-3. (continued)

Exposure Index-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction (Occupation)	Stratification	Statistic	Exposure Index			Exposure Index Contrast	Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Low	Medium	High			
Involun- tarily Falling Asleep During the Day (cont.)		College Born >1942 0	n	4	0	2	Overall		—
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 0.0%	0 —	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	—
			No	4 100.0%	0 —	2 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—
		College Born >1942 >0-40	n	38	19	7	Overall		0.300
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 0.0%	1 5.3%	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	0.666
			No	38 100.0%	18 94.7%	1 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—
		College Born > 1942 >40	n	4	1	1	Overall		—
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	—
			No	4 100.0%	1 100.0%	1 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—
		College Born 1923-1941 0	n	6	3	4	Overall		—
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	—
			No	6 100.0%	3 100.0%	4 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—
		College Born 1923-1941 >0-40	n	47	61	61	Overall		0.977
			Number/%						
			Yes	1 2.1%	1 1.6%	1 1.6%	M vs. L	0.77 (0.05,12.59)	0.999
			No	46 97.9%	60 98.4%	60 98.4%	H vs. L	0.77 (0.05,12.59)	0.999
		College Born 1923-1941 >40	n	16	15	25	Overall		0.249
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 0.0%	1 6.7%	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	0.968
			No	16 100.0%	14 93.3%	25 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—

TABLE I-3. (continued)

Exposure Index-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction (Occupation)	Stratification	Statistic	Exposure Index						Exposure Index Contrast	Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Low		Medium		High				
Involun- tarily Falling Asleep During the Day (cont.)		College Born <1922 >0-40	n	4		4		0		Overall		—
			Number/%									
			Yes	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	—	M vs. L	—	—
			No	4	100.0%	4	100.0%	0	—	H vs. L	—	—
		College Born <1922 >40	n	0		3		0		Overall		—
			Number/%									
			Yes	0	—	1	33.3%	0	—	M vs. L	—	—
			No	0	—	2	66.7%	0	—	H vs. L	—	—
Involun- tarily Falling Asleep During the Day	Exposure Index-by- Education (Enlisted Groundcrew)	High School	n	103		117		102		Overall		0.032
			Number/%									
			Yes	8	7.8%	2	1.7%	2	2.0%	M vs. L	0.21 (0.04,1.00)	0.065
			No	95	92.2%	115	98.3%	100	98.0%	H vs. L	0.24 (0.05,1.15)	0.104
		College	n	38		38		31		Overall		0.227
			Number/%									
			Yes	0	0.0%	3	7.9%	2	6.5%	M vs. L	—	0.240
			No	38	100.0%	35	92.1%	29	93.5%	H vs. L	—	0.396

TABLE I-3. (continued)

Exposure Index-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction (Occupation)	Stratification	Statistic	Exposure Index				Exposure Index Contrast	Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Low		Medium		High		
Great or Disabling Fatigue During the Day	Exposure Index-by- Age	Born >1942 0	n	4		0		2	Overall	—
			Number/%							
			Yes	0	0.0%	0	—	0	0.0%	M vs. L
	Exposure Index-by- Lifetime Alcohol History (Officer)	Born >1942 >0-40	No	4	100.0%	0	—	2	100.0%	H vs. L
			n	38		19		7	Overall	0.706
			Number/%							
			Yes	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	M vs. L
			No	37	97.4%	19	100.0%	7	100.0%	H vs. L
	Exposure Index-by- Lifetime Alcohol History (Officer)	Born >1942 >40	n	4		1		1	Overall	—
			Number/%							
			Yes	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	M vs. L
	Exposure Index-by- Lifetime Alcohol History (Officer)	Born 1923-1941 0	No	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	H vs. L
			n	6		3		10	Overall	—
			Number/%							
	Exposure Index-by- Lifetime Alcohol History (Officer)	Born 1923-1941 >0-40	Yes	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	M vs. L
			No	6	100.0%	3	100.0%	10	100.0%	H vs. L
	Exposure Index-by- Lifetime Alcohol History (Officer)	Born 1923-1941 >40	n	54		66		72	Overall	0.079
			Number/%							
			Yes	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	4.2%	M vs. L
	Exposure Index-by- Lifetime Alcohol History (Officer)	Born 1923-1941 >40	No	54	100.0%	66	100.0%	69	95.8%	H vs. L
			n	17		18		29	Overall	0.273
			Number/%							
	Exposure Index-by- Lifetime Alcohol History (Officer)	Born 1923-1941 >40	Yes	0	0.00%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	M vs. L
			No	17	100.0%	17	94.4%	29	100.0%	H vs. L
			n	17		18		29	Overall	0.999
			Number/%							—

TABLE I-3. (continued)

Exposure Index-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction (Occupation)	Stratification	Statistic	Exposure Index			Exposure Index Contrast	Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Low	Medium	High			
Great or Disabling Fatigue During the Day (cont.)		Born <1922 0	n	0	0	1	Overall		—
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 —	0 —	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	—
		Born <1922 >0-40	No	0 —	0 —	1 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—
			n	5	7	1	Overall		—
			Number/%						
		Born <1922 >40	Yes	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	—
			No	5 100.0%	7 100.0%	1 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—
		Born <1922 >40	n	0	7	1	Overall		—
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 —	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	—
			No	0 —	7 100.0%	1 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—
Great or Disabling Fatigue During the Day	Exposure Index-by- Race	Black 0	n	0	1	0	Overall		—
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 —	0 0.0%	0 —	M vs. L	—	—
		Black >0-40	No	0 —	1 100.0%	0 —	H vs. L	—	—
			n	1	3	1	Overall		0.659
			Number/%						
	Exposure Index-by- Lifetime Alcohol History (Enlisted Flyer)	Black >0-40	Yes	0 0.0%	1 33.3%	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	0.999
			No	1 100.0%	2 66.7%	1 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—
		Black >40	n	0	0	2	Overall		—
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 —	0 —	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	—
			No	0 —	0 —	2 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—

TABLE I-3. (continued)

Exposure Index-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction (Occupation)	Stratification	Statistic	Exposure Index			Exposure Index Contrast	Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Low	Medium	High			
Great or Disabling Fatigue During the Day (cont.)		Nonblack 0	n	6	5	7	Overall		—
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	—
		Nonblack >0-40	No	6 100.0%	5 100.0%	7 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—
			n	33	31	31	Overall		0.121
			Number/%						
		Nonblack >40	Yes	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 6.5%	M vs. L	—	—
			No	33 100.0%	31 100.0%	29 93.5%	H vs. L	—	0.462
		Nonblack >40	n	13	22	9	Overall		0.295
			Number/%						
			Yes	1 7.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	0.742
			No	12 92.3%	22 100.0%	9 100.0%	H vs. L	—	0.999
Frightening Dreams	Exposure Index-by- Education	High School Born 1923-1941 0	n	0	0	6	Overall		—
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 —	0 —	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	—
	Exposure Index-by- Age	High School Born 1923-1941 >0-40	No	0 —	0 —	6 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—
			n	7	5	11	Overall		0.152
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 0.0%	1 20.0%	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	0.834
	Exposure Index-by- Lifetime Alcohol History (Officer)	High School Born 1923-1941 >40	No	7 100.0%	4 80.0%	11 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—
			n	1	3	4	Overall		—
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	—
			No	1 100.0%	3 100.0%	4 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—

TABLE I-3. (continued)

Exposure Index-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction (Occupation)	Stratification	Statistic	Exposure Index			Exposure Index Contrast	Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Low	Medium	High			
Frightening Dreams (cont.)	High School Born <1922 0	n	0		0	1	Overall		—
		Number/%							
		Yes	0	—	0	0	0.0%	M vs. L	—
		No	0	—	0	1	100.0%	H vs. L	—
	High School Born <1922 >0-40	n	1		3	1	Overall		—
		Number/%							
		Yes	0	0.0%	0	0	100.0%	M vs. L	—
		No	1	100.0%	3	1	100.0%	H vs. L	—
	High School Born <1922 >40	n	0		4	1	Overall		—
		Number/%							
		Yes	0	—	1	1	100.0%	M vs. L	—
		No	0	—	3	0	0.00%	H vs. L	—
	College Born >1942 0	n	4		0	2	Overall		0.999
		Number/%							
		Yes	1	25.0%	0	0	0.0%	M vs. L	—
		No	3	75.0%	0	2	100.0%	H vs. L	0.999
	College Born >1942 >0-40	n	38		19	7	Overall		0.300
		Number/%							
		Yes	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	M vs. L	0.666
		No	38	100.0%	18	7	100.0%	H vs. L	—
	College Born >1942 >40	n	4		1	1	Overall		—
		Number/%							
		Yes	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	M vs. L	—
		No	4	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	H vs. L	—

TABLE I-3. (continued)

Exposure Index-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction (Occupation)	Stratification	Statistic	Exposure Index			Exposure Index Contrast	Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value
				Low	Medium	High			
Frightening Dreams (cont.)	College Born 1923-1941	0	n	6	3	4	Overall		—
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	M vs. L	—	—
			No	6 100.0%	3 100.0%	4 100.0%	H vs. L	—	—
	College Born 1923-1941 >0-40		n	47	61	61	Overall		0.201
			Number/%						
			Yes	1 2.1%	0 0.0%	3 4.9%	M vs. L	—	0.870
			No	46 97.9%	61 100.0%	58 95.1%	H vs. L	2.38 (0.24,23.64)	0.826
	College Born 1923-1941 >40		n	16	15	25	Overall		0.190
			Number/%						
			Yes	1 6.3%	2 13.3%	0 0.0%	M vs. L	2.31 (0.19,28.47)	0.950
			No	15 93.7%	13 86.7%	25 100.0%	H vs. L	—	0.780
	College Born <1922 >0-40		n	4	4	0	Overall		—
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 —	M vs. L	—	—
			No	4 100.0%	4 100.0%	0 —	H vs. L	—	—
	College Born <1922 >40		n	0	3	0	Overall		—
			Number/%						
			Yes	0 —	0 0.0%	0 —	M vs. L	—	—
			No	0 —	3 100.0%	0 —	H vs. L	—	—

TABLE I-3. (continued)

Exposure Index-by-Covariate Interactions for Psychology Variables

Variable	Interaction (Occupation)	Stratification	Statistic	Exposure Index						Exposure Index Contrast	Adj. Relative Risk (95% C.I.)	p-Value	
				Low		Medium		High					
Frightening Dreams	Exposure Index-by- Education	High School	n	7		3		1		Overall		0.730	
		Born >1942	Number/%										
		0-1	Yes	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	M vs. L	—	0.999	
		Black	No	6	85.7%	3	100.0%	1	100.0%	H vs. L	—	0.999	
	Exposure Index-by- Age	High School	n	37		67		43		Overall		0.132	
		Born >1942	Number/%										
		0-1	Yes	3	8.1%	2	3.0%	0	0.0%	M vs. L	0.35 (0.06,2.19)	0.480	
		Nonblack	No	34	91.9%	65	97.0%	43	100.0%	M vs. L		0.189	
	Exposure Index-by- Current Alcohol Use	High School	n	1		2		1		Overall		—	
		Born >1942	Number/%										
		>1-4	Yes	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	M vs. L	—	—	
		Black	No	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	1	100.0%	H vs. L	—	—	
	Exposure Index-by- Race (Enlisted Groundcrew)	High School	n	8		12		6		Overall		0.138	
			Born >1942	Number/%									
			>1-4	Yes	0	0.0%	3	25.0%	0	0.0%	M vs. L	—	0.386
Nonblack			No	8	100.0%	9	75.0%	6	100.0%	H vs. L	—	—	
High School		n	0		2		0		Overall		—		
		Born >1942	Number/%										
		>4	Yes	0	—	0	0.0%	0	—	M vs. L	—	—	
		Black	No	0	—	2	100.0%	0	—	H vs. L	—	—	
High School	n	2		0		1		Overall		—			
	Born >1942	Number/%											
	>4	Yes	0	0.0%	0	—	0	0.0%	M vs. L	—	—		
	Nonblack	No	2	100.0%	0	—	1	100.0%	H vs. L	—	—		