

APPENDIX H-1.

Primary Symptom Disease Categories and Global Indices of Distress Definitions and Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for the Psychological Assessment

The first part of this appendix contains a description of the nine primary symptom disease categories and the three global indices of distress derived from the Symptom Check List-90-Revised (SCL-90-R) multidimensional self-reported symptom inventory (35). Responses to the inventory are grouped into nine primary symptom categories: anxiety, depression, hostility, interpersonal sensitivity, obsessive-compulsive behavior, paranoid ideation, phobic anxiety, psychoticism, and somatization. Three global indices also are constructed from this inventory: the global severity index (GSI), the positive symptom total (PST), and the positive symptom distress index (PSDI). The GSI is defined as the sum of the scores of all answered questions divided by the number of answered questions on the entire test. This index combines information on the number of symptoms and the intensity of distress. The PST is the number of questions to which the participant responds positively (i.e., on the 5-point scale, responses 1=a little bit, 2=moderately, 3=quite a bit, 4=extremely). The PSDI is determined by adding the scores of all answered questions and dividing by the PST. This index describes the intensity of the positive symptoms.

Also included in this appendix is Table H-1-1, which contains results of tests of association between each dependent variable and candidate covariates for the adjusted analysis. Pearson's chi-square test (continuity-adjusted for 2x2 tables) is used for the significance testing of the association between each dependent variable and the candidate covariate. When a candidate covariate is continuous in nature (e.g., age), the covariate is discretized prior to the analysis of the dependent variable.

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 also are 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, keying 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 expectations concerning the communications and

* Taken from the SCL-90-R (35).

interpersonal behaviors with others. The symptoms comprising the 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 also are 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 of 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 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.

Table H-1-1.
Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for the Psychological Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Age			Race		
		Born ≥1942	Born <1942	p-Value	Black	Non-Black	p-Value
Psychoses	Yes	(n=952) 3.3%	(n=1,277) 2.6%	0.417	(n=131) 1.5%	(n=2,098) 3.0%	0.496
Alcohol Dependence	Yes	(n=951) 6.4%	(n=1,277) 7.4%	0.433	(n=130) 10.8%	(n=2,098) 6.7%	0.113
Drug Dependence	Yes	(n=952) 0.4%	(n=1,277) 0.1%	0.217	(n=131) 0.8%	(n=2,098) 0.2%	0.695
Anxiety	Yes	(n=949) 16.2%	(n=1,272) 13.1%	0.041	(n=131) 12.2%	(n=2,090) 14.6%	0.543
Other Neuroses	Yes	(n=943) 38.1%	(n=1,261) 38.4%	0.916	(n=130) 38.5%	(n=2,074) 38.2%	0.999
SCL-90-R Anxiety	High	(n=952) 7.5%	(n=1,275) 6.0%	0.214	(n=131) 8.4%	(n=2,096) 6.5%	0.517
SCL-90-R Depression	High	(n=952) 9.7%	(n=1,275) 9.2%	0.751	(n=131) 9.2%	(n=2,096) 9.4%	0.999
SCL-90-R Hostility	High	(n=952) 5.9%	(n=1,275) 4.3%	0.113	(n=131) 5.3%	(n=2,096) 5.0%	0.999
SCL-90-R Interpersonal Sensitivity	High	(n=952) 11.7%	(n=1,275) 8.2%	0.009	(n=131) 11.5%	(n=2,096) 9.6%	0.585
SCL-90-R Obsessive-Compulsive Behavior	High	(n=952) 9.6%	(n=1,275) 9.7%	0.953	(n=131) 9.2%	(n=2,096) 9.7%	0.964
SCL-90-R Paranoid Ideation	High	(n=952) 6.6%	(n=1,275) 4.9%	0.092	(n=131) 10.7%	(n=2,096) 5.3%	0.016
SCL-90-R Phobic Anxiety	High	(n=952) 9.4%	(n=1,275) 7.3%	0.094	(n=131) 13.0%	(n=2,096) 7.9%	0.057
SCL-90-R Psychoticism	High	(n=952) 9.0%	(n=1,275) 9.3%	0.916	(n=131) 14.5%	(n=2,096) 8.8%	0.042
SCL-90-R Somatization	High	(n=952) 8.7%	(n=1,275) 8.9%	0.965	(n=131) 13.0%	(n=2,096) 8.5%	0.114
SCL-90-R Global Severity Index	High	(n=952) 9.4%	(n=1,275) 8.1%	0.327	(n=131) 13.0%	(n=2,096) 8.4%	0.095
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Total	High	(n=952) 10.8%	(n=1,275) 9.7%	0.439	(n=131) 14.5%	(n=2,096) 9.9%	0.126
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Distress Index	High	(n=952) 7.0%	(n=1,275) 8.1%	0.404	(n=131) 8.4%	(n=2,096) 7.6%	0.865

Table H-1-1. (Continued)
Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for the Psychological Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Occupation			p-Value
		Officer	Enlisted Flyer	Enlisted Groundcrew	
Psychoses	Yes	(n=868) 2.0%	(n=365) 3.0%	(n=996) 3.6%	0.101
Alcohol Dependence	Yes	(n=868) 5.0%	(n=365) 9.0%	(n=995) 7.9%	0.009
Drug Dependence	Yes	(n=868) 0.1%	(n=365) 0.0%	(n=996) 0.4%	0.262
Anxiety	Yes	(n=867) 6.6%	(n=364) 16.8%	(n=990) 20.4%	<0.001
Other Neuroses	Yes	(n=863) 29.1%	(n=360) 45.6%	(n=981) 43.6%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Anxiety	High	(n=868) 2.9%	(n=364) 8.8%	(n=995) 9.2%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Depression	High	(n=868) 5.8%	(n=364) 12.9%	(n=995) 11.3%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Hostility	High	(n=868) 2.1%	(n=364) 7.1%	(n=995) 6.7%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Interpersonal Sensitivity	High	(n=868) 4.6%	(n=364) 11.8%	(n=995) 13.4%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Obsessive-Compulsive Behavior	High	(n=868) 5.7%	(n=364) 12.9%	(n=995) 12.0%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Paranoid Ideation	High	(n=868) 2.7%	(n=364) 7.1%	(n=995) 7.6%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Phobic Anxiety	High	(n=868) 2.7%	(n=364) 9.6%	(n=995) 12.5%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Psychoticism	High	(n=868) 5.0%	(n=364) 10.2%	(n=995) 12.5%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Somatization	High	(n=868) 4.3%	(n=364) 11.0%	(n=995) 12.0%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Global Severity Index	High	(n=868) 4.3%	(n=364) 10.7%	(n=995) 11.7%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Total	High	(n=868) 5.5%	(n=364) 11.8%	(n=995) 13.7%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Distress Index	High	(n=868) 4.4%	(n=364) 10.4%	(n=995) 9.5%	<0.001

Table H-1-1. (Continued)
Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for the Psychological Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Current Alcohol Use (drinks/day)			p-Value
		0-1	>1-4	>4	
Psychoses		--	--	--	--
Alcohol Dependence		--	--	--	--
Drug Dependence		--	--	--	--
Anxiety		--	--	--	--
Other Neuroses		--	--	--	--
SCL-90-R Anxiety	High	(n=1,740) 6.5%	(n=400) 6.0%	(n=59) 13.6%	0.086
SCL-90-R Depression	High	(n=1,740) 9.2%	(n=400) 9.5%	(n=59) 11.9%	0.779
SCL-90-R Hostility	High	(n=1,740) 5.2%	(n=400) 3.5%	(n=59) 5.1%	0.352
SCL-90-R Interpersonal Sensitivity	High	(n=1,740) 9.8%	(n=400) 9.0%	(n=59) 8.5%	0.856
SCL-90-R Obsessive-Compulsive Behavior	High	(n=1,740) 9.5%	(n=400) 9.0%	(n=59) 15.3%	0.309
SCL-90-R Paranoid Ideation	High	(n=1,740) 5.2%	(n=400) 6.3%	(n=59) 11.9%	0.069
SCL-90-R Phobic Anxiety	High	(n=1,740) 8.3%	(n=400) 5.8%	(n=59) 17.0%	0.010
SCL-90-R Psychoticism	High	(n=1,740) 8.6%	(n=400) 9.5%	(n=59) 13.6%	0.383
SCL-90-R Somatization	High	(n=1,740) 8.8%	(n=400) 7.0%	(n=59) 13.6%	0.199
SCL-90-R Global Severity Index	High	(n=1,740) 8.6%	(n=400) 7.8%	(n=59) 13.6%	0.329
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Total	High	(n=1,740) 9.9%	(n=400) 10.0%	(n=59) 13.6%	0.661
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Distress Index	High	(n=1,740) 7.6%	(n=400) 5.3%	(n=59) 15.3%	0.017

--: Covariate not applicable for dependent variable.

Table H-1-1. (Continued)
Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for the Psychological Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Lifetime Alcohol History (drink-years)			p-Value
		0	>0-40	>40	
Psychoses	Yes	(n=134) 3.0%	(n=1,488) 2.4%	(n=564) 4.3%	0.071
Alcohol Dependence		--	--	--	--
Drug Dependence	Yes	(n=134) 0.0%	(n=1,488) 0.2%	(n=564) 0.4%	0.688
Anxiety	Yes	(n=134) 17.9%	(n=1,484) 13.3%	(n=561) 15.9%	0.148
Other Neuroses	Yes	(n=133) 31.6%	(n=1,474) 34.3%	(n=554) 50.7%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Anxiety	High	(n=134) 8.2%	(n=1,487) 5.4%	(n=563) 9.2%	0.005
SCL-90-R Depression	High	(n=134) 9.7%	(n=1,487) 7.9%	(n=563) 12.8%	0.003
SCL-90-R Hostility	High	(n=134) 3.0%	(n=1,487) 4.2%	(n=563) 6.9%	0.020
SCL-90-R Interpersonal Sensitivity	High	(n=134) 12.7%	(n=1,487) 8.7%	(n=563) 11.2%	0.101
SCL-90-R Obsessive-Compulsive Behavior	High	(n=134) 6.7%	(n=1,487) 8.5%	(n=563) 13.1%	0.003
SCL-90-R Paranoid Ideation	High	(n=134) 3.7%	(n=1,487) 4.8%	(n=563) 7.8%	0.017
SCL-90-R Phobic Anxiety	High	(n=134) 11.9%	(n=1,487) 7.0%	(n=563) 10.1%	0.017
SCL-90-R Psychoticism	High	(n=134) 8.2%	(n=1,487) 7.7%	(n=563) 12.3%	0.005
SCL-90-R Somatization	High	(n=134) 9.0%	(n=1,487) 8.1%	(n=563) 9.8%	0.464
SCL-90-R Global Severity Index	High	(n=134) 8.2%	(n=1,487) 7.1%	(n=563) 12.3%	0.001
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Total	High	(n=134) 11.9%	(n=1,487) 8.4%	(n=563) 13.9%	0.001
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Distress Index	High	(n=134) 9.0%	(n=1,487) 7.3%	(n=563) 7.5%	0.773

--: Covariate not applicable for dependent variable.

Table H-1-1. (Continued)
Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for the Psychological Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Education			Current Total Household Income		
		College	High School	p-Value	≤\$55,000	>\$55,000	p-Value
Psychoses	Yes	(n=1,160) 2.2%	(n=1,069) 3.6%	0.084	(n=1,077) 3.6%	(n=1,123) 2.2%	0.069
Alcohol Dependence	Yes	(n=1,160) 5.5%	(n=1,068) 8.5%	0.007	(n=1,076) 9.2%	(n=1,123) 4.8%	<0.001
Drug Dependence	Yes	(n=1,160) 0.2%	(n=1,069) 0.3%	0.927	(n=1,077) 0.4%	(n=1,123) 0.1%	0.346
Anxiety	Yes	(n=1,157) 10.8%	(n=1,064) 18.3%	<0.001	(n=1,072) 19.0%	(n=1,120) 10.0%	<0.001
Other Neuroses	Yes	(n=1,154) 33.1%	(n=1,050) 43.9%	<0.001	(n=1,063) 44.8%	(n=1,113) 31.9%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Anxiety	High	(n=1,160) 4.3%	(n=1,067) 9.2%	<0.001	(n=1,075) 9.7%	(n=1,123) 3.7%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Depression	High	(n=1,160) 6.4%	(n=1,067) 12.7%	<0.001	(n=1,075) 12.4%	(n=1,123) 6.4%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Hostility	High	(n=1,160) 3.0%	(n=1,067) 7.1%	<0.001	(n=1,075) 6.7%	(n=1,123) 3.5%	0.001
SCL-90-R Interpersonal Sensitivity	High	(n=1,160) 6.2%	(n=1,067) 13.5%	<0.001	(n=1,075) 13.4%	(n=1,123) 6.0%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Obsessive-Compulsive Behavior	High	(n=1,160) 6.6%	(n=1,067) 13.0%	<0.001	(n=1,075) 12.9%	(n=1,123) 6.4%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Paranoid Ideation	High	(n=1,160) 3.9%	(n=1,067) 7.5%	<0.001	(n=1,075) 8.2%	(n=1,123) 3.2%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Phobic Anxiety	High	(n=1,160) 4.1%	(n=1,067) 12.6%	<0.001	(n=1,075) 12.1%	(n=1,123) 4.4%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Psychoticism	High	(n=1,160) 6.3%	(n=1,067) 12.3%	<0.001	(n=1,075) 12.9%	(n=1,123) 5.4%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Somatization	High	(n=1,160) 5.5%	(n=1,067) 12.4%	<0.001	(n=1,075) 12.5%	(n=1,123) 5.2%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Global Severity Index	High	(n=1,160) 5.2%	(n=1,067) 12.4%	<0.001	(n=1,075) 12.1%	(n=1,123) 5.3%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Total	High	(n=1,160) 6.8%	(n=1,067) 13.9%	<0.001	(n=1,075) 14.2%	(n=1,123) 6.3%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Distress Index	High	(n=1,160) 6.0%	(n=1,067) 9.4%	0.004	(n=1,075) 9.9%	(n=1,123) 5.5%	<0.001

Table H-1-1. (Continued)
Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for the Psychological Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Current Employment			Current Marital Status		
		Yes	No	p-Value	Married	Not Married	p-Value
Psychoses	Yes	(n=1,741) 2.8%	(n=486) 3.1%	0.870	(n=1,909) 2.2%	(n=318) 7.2%	<0.001
Alcohol Dependence	Yes	(n=1,740) 6.6%	(n=486) 8.4%	0.179	(n=1,909) 5.4%	(n=317) 16.4%	<0.001
Drug Dependence	Yes	(n=1,741) 0.3%	(n=486) 0.0%	0.522	(n=1,909) 0.1%	(n=318) 0.9%	0.022
Anxiety	Yes	(n=1,733) 14.0%	(n=486) 15.8%	0.349	(n=1,904) 13.4%	(n=315) 20.6%	0.001
Other Neuroses	Yes	(n=1,723) 37.1%	(n=479) 42.4%	0.040	(n=1,892) 35.6%	(n=310) 54.2%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Anxiety	High	(n=1,741) 5.9%	(n=484) 9.3%	0.010	(n=1,908) 5.9%	(n=317) 10.7%	0.002
SCL-90-R Depression	High	(n=1,741) 8.2%	(n=484) 13.4%	0.001	(n=1,908) 8.0%	(n=317) 17.4%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Hostility	High	(n=1,741) 4.7%	(n=484) 6.2%	0.206	(n=1,908) 4.7%	(n=317) 6.6%	0.192
SCL-90-R Interpersonal Sensitivity	High	(n=1,741) 9.3%	(n=484) 11.2%	0.242	(n=1,908) 8.8%	(n=317) 15.1%	0.001
SCL-90-R Obsessive-Compulsive Behavior	High	(n=1,741) 8.6%	(n=484) 13.2%	0.003	(n=1,908) 9.1%	(n=317) 12.6%	0.064
SCL-90-R Paranoid Ideation	High	(n=1,741) 5.3%	(n=484) 6.6%	0.336	(n=1,908) 5.0%	(n=317) 9.2%	0.005
SCL-90-R Phobic Anxiety	High	(n=1,741) 7.0%	(n=484) 12.2%	<0.001	(n=1,908) 7.5%	(n=317) 12.0%	0.009
SCL-90-R Psychoticism	High	(n=1,741) 8.0%	(n=484) 13.0%	0.001	(n=1,908) 8.4%	(n=317) 13.6%	0.004
SCL-90-R Somatization	High	(n=1,741) 7.6%	(n=484) 12.8%	0.001	(n=1,908) 7.9%	(n=317) 14.2%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Global Severity Index	High	(n=1,741) 7.7%	(n=484) 11.8%	0.006	(n=1,908) 7.4%	(n=317) 15.5%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Total	High	(n=1,741) 9.2%	(n=484) 13.6%	0.005	(n=1,908) 9.0%	(n=317) 17.4%	<0.001
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Distress Index	High	(n=1,741) 7.1%	(n=484) 9.5%	0.099	(n=1,908) 7.2%	(n=317) 10.4%	0.059

Table H-1-1. (Continued)
Dependent Variable-Covariate Associations for the Psychological Assessment

Dependent Variable	Level	Current Parental Status			Combat Service (days)		
		Child <18 Years Old	No Child <18 Years Old	p-Value	<360	≥360	p-Value
Psychoses	Yes	(n=585) 2.9%	(n=1,644) 2.9%	0.999	(n=1,115) 3.2%	(n=1,114) 2.5%	0.377
Alcohol Dependence	Yes	(n=585) 5.3%	(n=1,643) 7.6%	0.082	(n=1,114) 6.6%	(n=1,114) 7.3%	0.617
Drug Dependence	Yes	(n=585) 0.5%	(n=1,644) 0.1%	0.227	(n=1,115) 0.4%	(n=1,114) 0.1%	0.371
Anxiety	Yes	(n=584) 15.2%	(n=1,637) 14.1%	0.550	(n=1,111) 15.2%	(n=1,110) 13.6%	0.308
Other Neuroses	Yes	(n=580) 39.8%	(n=1,624) 37.7%	0.389	(n=1,104) 37.4%	(n=1,100) 39.1%	0.442
SCL-90-R Anxiety	High	(n=585) 6.3%	(n=1,642) 6.8%	0.790	(n=1,114) 6.2%	(n=1,113) 7.1%	0.441
SCL-90-R Depression	High	(n=585) 8.4%	(n=1,642) 9.7%	0.372	(n=1,114) 9.5%	(n=1,113) 9.3%	0.890
SCL-90-R Hostility	High	(n=585) 5.1%	(n=1,642) 4.9%	0.940	(n=1,114) 4.4%	(n=1,113) 5.6%	0.241
SCL-90-R Interpersonal Sensitivity	High	(n=585) 11.1%	(n=1,642) 9.2%	0.207	(n=1,114) 8.8%	(n=1,113) 10.6%	0.172
SCL-90-R Obsessive-Compulsive Behavior	High	(n=585) 9.1%	(n=1,642) 9.9%	0.627	(n=1,114) 8.8%	(n=1,113) 10.5%	0.194
SCL-90-R Paranoid Ideation	High	(n=585) 6.0%	(n=1,642) 5.5%	0.728	(n=1,114) 4.9%	(n=1,113) 6.3%	0.196
SCL-90-R Phobic Anxiety	High	(n=585) 7.0%	(n=1,642) 8.6%	0.267	(n=1,114) 8.1%	(n=1,113) 8.3%	0.933
SCL-90-R Psychoticism	High	(n=585) 8.2%	(n=1,642) 9.5%	0.396	(n=1,114) 9.3%	(n=1,113) 9.0%	0.831
SCL-90-R Somatization	High	(n=585) 8.6%	(n=1,642) 8.9%	0.867	(n=1,114) 8.8%	(n=1,113) 8.8%	0.999
SCL-90-R Global Severity Index	High	(n=585) 8.6%	(n=1,642) 8.7%	0.999	(n=1,114) 7.9%	(n=1,113) 9.3%	0.255
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Total	High	(n=585) 10.4%	(n=1,642) 10.1%	0.890	(n=1,114) 9.7%	(n=1,113) 10.7%	0.479
SCL-90-R Positive Symptom Distress Index	High	(n=585) 5.8%	(n=1,642) 8.3%	0.066	(n=1,114) 7.8%	(n=1,113) 7.5%	0.816