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The Relationship Between Collective Self-Esteem, Acculturation, and Alcohol-Related Consequences Among Asian American Young Adults

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Abstract

We examined the relationship between collective self-esteem (i.e., the value one places on being part of a collective group), acculturation, and alcohol-related consequences in a sample of 442 Asian American young adults. We found that membership self-esteem and public collective self-esteem interacted with acculturation such that low levels of both predicted greater rates of consequences. Participants with lower acculturation and greater private collective self-esteem experienced more alcohol consequences. This study suggests that differential aspects of collective self-esteem may serve as protective or risk factors for Asian American young adults depending on degree of acculturation.

Keywords

Asian American; young adults; alcohol; consequences; acculturation; collective self-esteem

Alcohol use and related consequences are increasing concerns in the Asian American community. Although recent epidemiological data suggest Asian American young adults have lower current alcohol use relative to other ethnic groups (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2008), rates of alcohol use among Asian American young adults and adolescents appear to be increasing and comparable with those of the adult population (Grant et al., 2004; So & Wong, 2006; Wechsler, Dowdall, Maenner, Gledhill-Hoyt, & Lee, 1998). In addition, the rate of alcohol abuse among 18 to 29 year old Asian

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women increased significantly between 1991–1992 and 2001–2002, with alcohol dependence among Asian men of the same age also increasing significantly over the 10-year period (Grant et al., 2004). These results underscore the need to understand risk and protective factors for problematic alcohol use among Asian American youth and young adults.

Several risk and protective factors for alcohol use among Asian American youth have been examined, including community (e.g., availability of drugs), family (e.g., family conflicts), school (e.g., lack of commitment to school), and peer (e.g., friends who engage in problem behavior) variables (Harachi, Catalano, Kim, & Choi, 2001). Individual-level variables such as religious affiliation (Luczak, Corbett, Oh, Carr, & Wall, 2003), genotype deficiency (Doran, Myers, Luczak, Carr, & Wall, 2007; Wall, Shea, Chan, & Carr, 2001), masculine norms (Liu & Iwamoto, 2007), and Asian values and acculturation (Hahm, Lahiff, & Guterman, 2003, 2004; Hendershot, Dillworth, Neighbors, & George, 2008; Hendershot, MacPherson, Myers, Carr, & Wall, 2005) have also been examined. Less explored in the literature on Asian American youth are the individual level variables associated with outcomes of negative health behaviors (e.g., consequences resulting from consuming alcohol). Because young adults represent a population particularly sensitive to peer influence and social comparison, as well as a group developing a self-identity while exploring risky behaviors such as drug use and sexual activity (Arnett, 2004), identification with the ethnic group one belongs to may have a relationship with alcohol-related consequences. Thus, within a college population in particular, identification with an ethnic group (and one's perceptions about how others view this ethnic group) may have an effect on one's drinking-related behaviors. This identification has been conceptualized as collective self-esteem (Luhtanen & Crocker, 1992).

COLLECTIVE SELF-ESTEEM AND DRINKING AMONG ASIAN AMERICAN YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS

Based on social-identity theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1979), part of one's self-concept is construed by the membership one has in social groups and the connection one has to those groups. Within the model of ethnicity, Luhtanen and Crocker (1992) suggested that collective self-esteem contained four facets: membership self-esteem (i.e., judgment of one's worth as a member of their ethnicity), private collective self-esteem (i.e., evaluation of the worth of one's own ethnicity), public collective self-esteem (i.e., evaluation of how others view the worth of one's ethnicity), and importance to identity (i.e., how important being a member of one's ethnicity is to one's self-concept). In general, the available research with Asian American samples suggests that collective self-esteem relates to greater well-being, whereas lower collective self-esteem relates to negative health outcomes. For example, with the exception of importance to identity, the other three collective self-esteem facets positively and significantly correlated with measures of life satisfaction and general self-efficacy, and negatively and significantly correlated with measures of depression and hopelessness among samples of Asian American college students (Crocker, Luhtanen, Blaine, & Broadnax, 1994; Kim & Omizo, 2005).

Among similar samples of Asian American young adult college students, aspects of collective self-esteem have been found to be negatively related to career selection and decision making difficulties, interpersonal consequences (e.g. difficulty relating to others), and self-esteem difficulties (e.g., feeling void of talents and strengths) (Liang & Fassinger, 2008). Lower levels of public collective self-esteem (i.e., belief others view one's Asian ethnicity poorly) are associated with greater acculturative stress (Kim & Omizo, 2005), which has been found to be a major predictor of negative health outcomes (Hwang & Ting, 2008; Thomas & Choi, 2006). Although prior research with Asian American young adults has evaluated the relationship between well-being and facets of collective self-esteem (Crocker et al., 1994; Kim & Omizo, 2005), we are not aware of any published research examining the relationship between collective self-esteem and drinking outcomes. Perhaps closest to the concept of well-being, consequences resulting from alcohol use may be an important outcome to examine in this population.

ACCULTURATION AND DRINKING

Because measures of collective self-esteem deal with one's identity as a collective social being, it may be important when examining these facets among collectivist cultures (e.g., individuals with Asian ethnic identification) to include measures of acculturation. Higher adherence to Asian values (e.g., collectivism, conformity to norms) is significantly associated with facets of collective self-esteem (i.e., membership self-esteem, private collective self-esteem, importance to identity) among Asian American college students (Kim & Omizo, 2005). The relationship between acculturation, defined as the adaption of the worldviews and living patterns of a new culture (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001), and alcohol use among Asian American youth and young adults is a complicated phenomenon. Theoretical models have frequently regarded acculturation as a cause of stress and impaired mental and behavioral health among ethnic minorities (O'Neil & Mitchell, 1996; Organista, Organista, & Kurasaki, 2002; Wolsko, Mohatt, Lardon, & Burket, 2009). Consistent with these models, several studies indicated that acculturation was positively associated with alcohol consumption (Hahm et al., 2003, 2004; Nakashima & Wong, 2000; Sue, Zane, & Ito, 1979; Zane, Park, & Aoki, 1999). For example, higher acculturation to American culture was significantly associated with higher alcohol consumption among a sample of Chinese and Filipino youth aged 12 to 18 years (Zane et al., 1999). However, one recent study found that lower acculturation among Korean college students was associated with greater drinks on peak occasion and greater number of hours spent drinking on a typical weekend evening (Hendershot et al., 2008).

These findings indicate that one's degree of acculturation would likely affect the relationship between facets of collective self-esteem and alcohol-related consequences. It is possible that an individual who views his or her group negatively (or feels left out of the group) and displays a low level of acculturation (e.g., struggles connecting with the American culture) would experience alcohol-related consequences. This marginalization (i.e., feeling of not fitting into either culture) has been linked to mental health problems among Asian American young adults and adolescents (Furnham & Li, 1993; Giang & Wittig, 2006; Ying, 1995).

THE CURRENT STUDY

The current study addressed gaps in the research literature by examining the relationship between collective self-esteem factors (i.e., membership self-esteem, private collective self-esteem, public collective self-esteem, importance to identity), acculturation, and alcohol-related consequences among a large sample of Asian American young adults. Consequences resulting from alcohol use was chosen as the outcome most related to well-being. We drew from the literature on collective self-esteem and well-being for hypotheses because we are not aware of any available research to generate confident empirical hypotheses for collective self-esteem facets and this outcome. First, it was hypothesized that greater levels of collective self-esteem would predict fewer alcohol-related consequences among Asian American students. In addition, because acculturation is an important concept in both alcohol and self-esteem research among Asian Americans, we explored acculturation as a moderator between facets of collective self-esteem and alcohol-related consequences. It was hypothesized that lower levels of acculturation would interact with lower collective self-esteem to yield the greatest number of consequences.

METHOD

Participants

Participants were part of a larger alcohol intervention study, and data for the current manuscript were obtained from the screening and baseline surveys prior to the intervention (Larimer et al., 2011). Participants were from two West Coast universities: one large public and one small mid-sized private university. Screening criteria for inclusion in the longitudinal trial, which includes the baseline survey, included self-reporting as either Asian or Caucasian ethnicity and drinking at least four drinks of alcohol for women or five or more drinks for men ($N = 1,948$) on one occasion during the past month. The current study involves secondary data analyses of the Asian participants in this larger study who completed both screening and baseline surveys ($n = 442$). Mean age of these participants was 20.06 years ($SD = 1.40$ years), and 54% were women ($n = 239$). The majority of participants were enrolled in college full-time (97%) and were spread across four class years: 15% freshmen, 24% sophomores, 24% juniors, 37% seniors. Specific Asian ethnicity of the sample included 30% identifying with Chinese ethnicity, 25% Korean, 12% Vietnamese, 10% Filipino, 8% Japanese, 5% Taiwanese, 3% Asian Indian, and 7% other Asian ethnicities.

Design and Procedure

All measures and procedures were approved by the human subject review committee at each university. All invited participants received e-mail and mailed invitations to complete a Web-based screening survey. Prior to beginning the screening survey, participants read an informed consent statement and electronically provided consent. Those who completed the screening survey and met inclusion criteria were invited to the baseline survey. In the baseline survey, participants completed questions regarding demographics, typical weekly drinking, acculturation, and collective self-esteem. Participants were instructed to use random PIN codes for confidential survey completion.

Measures

ALCOHOL USE AND ALCOHOL-RELATED CONSEQUENCES—Typical weekly drinking in the past month was assessed with the Daily Drinking Questionnaire (Collins, Parks, & Marlatt, 1985). Participants indicated how many drinks they typically consumed on each night of a typical week in the past month. A typical drinks per week variable was computed by summing the typical amount consumed during each day of the week in the past month. Alcohol-related consequences were assessed with the Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index (RAPI) (White & Labouvie, 1989). Participants were asked to indicate the frequency with which they experienced each of 25 alcohol related consequences in the past month. Response options ranged from 0 (never) to 4 (more than 10 times). Two questions were added to the original 23-item RAPI assessing driving after drinking either two or more drinks or four or more drinks. A problems in the past month variable was created by summing the responses to the 25 items. Reliability of the scale was adequate, $\alpha = .92$.

ACCULTURATION—Acculturation level was assessed using the Suinn-Lew Asian Self Identity Acculturation Scale (SL-ASIA) (Suinn, Ahuna, & Khoo, 1992), which contains 21 items with response options from 1 (greater identification with Asian culture) to 5 (greater identification with Western culture). A higher composite mean score reflects greater Western identification (i.e., high acculturation), whereas a lower composite score reflects greater identification with Asian culture (low acculturation). Reliability of the scale was adequate ($\alpha = .91$).

COLLECTIVE SELF-ESTEEM—The Collective Self-esteem Scale (Luhtanen & Crocker, 1992) was used to assess the value participants placed on being a member of their ethnic group. The measure contains four subscales: membership self-esteem (e.g., “I am a worthy member of my race/ethnic group”), private collective self-esteem (e.g., “I feel good about the race/ethnicity I belong to”), public collective self-esteem (e.g., “Overall, my racial/ethnic group is considered good by others”), and importance to identity (e.g., “The racial/ethnic group I belong to is an important reflection of who I am”). Participants were asked to consider their own race/ethnicity when rating 16 items from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). Each subscale contains four items, and the mean of these four items yields a score for that subscale. The Collective Self-esteem Scale has demonstrated adequate construct validity in both predominantly White samples (Luhtanen & Crocker, 1992) and diverse samples with African American/Black and Asian American samples (Crocker et al., 1994). Reliability estimates for the four subscales (membership self-esteem, private collective self-esteem, public collective self-esteem, importance to identity) in the current sample were $\alpha = .78$, .85, .78, and .79, respectively.

RESULTS

Data Analytic Plan

Analyses were structured around predicting scores on the alcohol-related consequences scale from acculturation and the collective self-esteem facets (membership self-esteem, private collective self-esteem, public collective self-esteem, and importance to identity) after controlling for level of alcohol consumption (i.e., typical drinks per week in the past month)

and sex. Variance in body weight, sex, and genetic reactions to alcohol among Asian American students makes alcohol use an important factor to control for in analyses. Regression analyses were completed based on a Poisson distribution as the dependent variable was positively skewed (Klein, 1998). The method used is considered preferable over data transformations in regression analyses (Atkins & Gallop, 2007). Poisson regression provides log-based parameter estimates, which can be otherwise interpreted similarly to traditional parameter estimates. Alcohol-related consequences were specified as the dependent variable. Predictors included sex (coded men = 0, women = 1), typical drinks per week in the past month, acculturation, and the four collective self-esteem facets, as well as the four product terms representing interactions between acculturation and each of the four collective self-esteem subscales. Typical drinks per week in the past month, acculturation, and the collective self-esteem subscales were all mean centered to facilitate interpretation of interactions and to reduce non-essential multicollinearity (Cohen, Cohen, West, & Aiken, 2002). Parameter estimates can be interpreted as the percentage change in expected counts (Atkins & Gallop, 2007). For example, for each unit increase in acculturation we would predict 1% fewer consequences. Similarly, for each unit increase in membership self-esteem, we would predict 8% fewer consequences. Positive coefficients represent percentage increases; for example, each unit increase in drinking predicted a 3% increase in the rate of consequences. Coefficients for interaction terms are similar to traditional regression analyses in that they represent predicted changes in one coefficient based on the other but again for percentage change in expected counts.

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSES—Table 1 displays means and standard deviations for the dependent variable (RAPI score) and independent variables (collective self-esteem facets, acculturation, and typical drinks per week in the past month). A correlation matrix for all variables is also contained in Table 1. Mean scores for each of the collective self-esteem subscales corresponded to an agree response. Participants were also slightly more oriented toward Asian culture according to the SL-ASIA, with a score of 3 indicating the mid-point between Asian and Western (1) cultural orientation. Drinking significantly and positively correlated with alcohol-related consequences and acculturation, such that a higher orientation toward Western culture associated with greater drinking levels.

PREDICTING ALCOHOL-RELATED CONSEQUENCES—The overall model predicting alcohol-related consequences was significant (log-likelihood Chi-square [$df = 11$] = 528.09, $p < .001$). Regression coefficients from analyses can be found in Table 2. As would be expected, results revealed a strong effect for typical drinks per week on consequences. There was no difference in alcohol-related consequences between men and women after accounting for typical drinks per week in the past month, collective self-esteem, and acculturation. A main effect of acculturation revealed that, on average, increased acculturation was associated with fewer consequences when controlling for drinking and collective self-esteem. Main effects for three of four collective self-esteem subscales (membership self-esteem, private collective self-esteem, public collective self-esteem) were significant. Whereas membership self-esteem and public collective self-esteem were each negative predictors of consequences, greater reported private collective self-esteem predicted consequences. Importance to identity was not significantly associated with alcohol-related consequences.

Main effects of collective self-esteem were qualified by interactions with acculturation for membership, public collective, and private collective self-esteem. Each of the main effects was most evident among those who were lower in acculturation. Figure 1 presents predicted scores for consequences, derived from the Poisson regression equation, at high and low values of membership self-esteem, which were specified as one standard deviation above and below the mean respectively (Cohen et al., 2002). Figure 1 indicates that acculturation moderated the relationship between membership self-esteem and consequences such that those lower in both acculturation and membership self-esteem experienced the greatest level of alcohol-related consequences. A similar pattern was evident for the interaction between acculturation and public collective self-esteem (Figure 2). Conversely, acculturation moderated the relationship between private collective self-esteem and consequences such that those lower in acculturation but higher in private collective self-esteem experienced the greatest level of alcohol-related consequences (Figure 3).

DISCUSSION

The current study built on limited prior research related to alcohol use and consequences among Asian American college students, showing that acculturation and collective self-esteem are important constructs related to alcohol-related consequences. Findings from this study revealed that membership self-esteem, private collective, and public collective self-esteem significantly predicted alcohol-related consequences among a large sample of Asian American young adult students. Although membership self-esteem and public collective self-esteem were negatively predictive of consequences, private collective self-esteem was positively predictive of consequences. Participants who did not feel like a worthy member of their ethnicity (low membership self-esteem), believed that others viewed their ethnic group less favorably (low public collective self-esteem), and believed that their ethnic group was good (high private collective self-esteem) reported greater alcohol-related consequences. Importance to identity was not significantly associated with consequences. This is not a surprising finding given that this subscale did not have a strong relation with other mental health outcomes (e.g., depression) in prior research, where Crocker et al. (1994) suggested that well-being may be more related to evaluations of the group and the role one plays in them rather than how important the group is to one's identity. A similar effect may exist for the alcohol-related consequences.

The relationships between domains of collective self-esteem and alcohol-related consequences were moderated by how acculturated young adults felt. Membership self-esteem was most negatively predictive of alcohol-related consequences for those with lower acculturation. That is, participants who identified less with the Western culture and who also felt as if they were not a worthy member of their ethnic group reported greater rates of alcohol consequences. A similar pattern was exhibited for the interaction between acculturation and public collective self-esteem in this sample of Asian American young adults. Identifying less with the worldview and living styles of the Western culture, coupled with lower evaluation of how others view the Asian ethnicity, predicted greater alcohol-related consequences. When ethnic minorities believe themselves to be unworthy members of their culture of origin (i.e., low membership self-esteem) and believe that the dominant society negatively evaluates the worth of their ethnicity (i.e., low public collective self-

esteem), they may experience marginalization, or a sense of isolation from both their culture of origin and the dominant society (Berry, 1998, 2003). Marginalization has been associated with negative mental health outcomes (Furnham & Li, 1993; Ying, 1995) and predicted lower levels of public self-esteem among a diverse sample of high school students (Giang & Wittig, 2006). Consistent with these findings, Asian American young adults with lower levels of acculturation and lower membership self-esteem or public collective self-esteem may have used drinking as a negative coping strategy to deal with feelings of exclusion from both cultures. Drinking to cope has been linked to greater levels of alcohol-related consequences among college students (Cooper, Frone, Russell, & Mudar, 1995; Hasking, 2006; Kuntsche, Knibbe, Gmel, & Engels, 2005).

In addition to marginalization, racial discrimination may influence public collective self-esteem among the Asian Americans in the current study. Liang and Fassinger (2008) found that public collective self-esteem had a negative relationship with a measure of Asian American racism-related stress. The negative health impact of racial discrimination has been established among Asian Americans (Chae et al., 2008; Gee, Spencer, Chen, Yip, & Takeuchi, 2007). Thus, future research should examine the relationships between racial discrimination, public collective self-esteem, and alcohol-related consequences in the Asian American young adult population. This line of research may have implications for promoting equality and reducing alcohol-related consequences for Asian American and other ethnic minority young adults on college campuses.

The non-hypothesized relationship between private collective self-esteem and acculturation with alcohol consequences differed from membership self-esteem and public collective self-esteem. Specifically, the positive association between private collective self-esteem and alcohol-related consequences was most evident among those with lower acculturation. This finding suggests that young adult drinkers who have high regard for Asian ethnicity and are less adapted to the U.S. culture reported more alcohol-related consequences. It is possible that individuals who have a high regard for their Asian ethnicity but continue to drink heavily experience some distress due to deviating from Asian-appropriate drinking norms. That is, if one cares about their culture but continues to behave in inconsistent ways regarding that culture (i.e., drinking heavily), more consequences may be experienced than someone who is following the flow of the mainstream cultural norms. In addition, although participants were asked to consider their ethnicity when asked about collective self-esteem items, it is possible that some participants may have also factored in their identity with an ethnic-specific heavy drinking group (e.g., Asian fraternity or sorority organizations). This may explain why those higher in private collective self-esteem (e.g., my Asian fraternity or sorority group is good) and lower acculturation (e.g., spending most of the time with heavy-drinking Asian peers) reported the most consequences. Unfortunately, this cannot be evaluated with the data available. Analyses with Greek and other subgroups could be considered in further research studies examining collective self-esteem, alcohol use, and peer groups.

Findings in this study offer several clinical implications. Asian American young adult drinkers with lower levels of acculturation (i.e., greater home cultural orientation) and greater private collective self-esteem (i.e., believed that Asian culture is positive) reported

greater rates of alcohol-related consequences. These individuals may benefit from some form of substance abuse counseling but may be reluctant to seek such services due to stigma related to mental health counseling (Kim & Omizo, 2003). In general, Asian Americans are underrepresented in alcohol treatment centers and in-patient hospitalizations for alcohol or other drug use (Zane & Kim, 1994). Findings from the current study can help mental health professionals better understand how cultural factors can influence facets of negative well-being and potential reluctance to seek services to target these concerns. In addition, the current study found that Asian American young adults with lower levels of acculturation (i.e., greater home cultural orientation) and lower membership self-esteem (i.e., did not believe that they are a worthy member of the race/ethnic group) reported higher rates of alcohol-related consequences. Thus, it may be important for mental health professionals to encourage these individuals to get involved in local organizations serving Asian Americans (e.g., community center). For some Asian American young adults, these activities may enhance membership self-esteem, which in turn may reduce drinking-related consequences.

Limitations

The current study must be viewed in light of several limitations. First, the sample consisted of self-reported Asian American college students from two West Coast universities, both of which have relatively large proportions of Asian American students (approximately 25% and 33%, respectively). Thus, results may not generalize to other universities, particularly where Asian American students may be more in the minority on campus. Second, participants were all screened as heavy drinkers in the prior month with specific criteria. Further research should investigate the effect of acculturation and collective self-esteem in the initiation of and maintenance of alcohol use. Because the project was advertised as an alcohol study, it may have attracted young adults who were concerned about their alcohol use. Thus, findings may not generalize to those who were not concerned about their drinking. Finally, data were cross-sectional, and although theory and prior research suggest acculturation and collective self-esteem relate prospectively to indices of well-being it is possible that greater involvement in heavy drinking or greater experience of alcohol-related consequences may affect participants' reports of collective self-esteem or acculturation. Additional longitudinal research is needed to address this question.

CONCLUSIONS

Despite limitations, the current research is a preliminary step toward understanding the potential role of acculturation and collective self-esteem in alcohol-related consequences of Asian American college students. Given the increasing diversity of U.S. demographics with growing representation of Asian-identified individuals (U.S. Census Bureau, 2004), as well as increasing risks for heavy and problem drinking among Asian youth and young adults in the United States (Grant et al., 2004; So & Wong, 2006), research evaluating risk and protective factors for alcohol consequences in this population has important implications for public health. Current results suggest the importance of considering both acculturation and specific aspects of collective self-esteem in understanding how interactions with the majority culture may influence the expression of alcohol consequences among Asian American youth and young adults.

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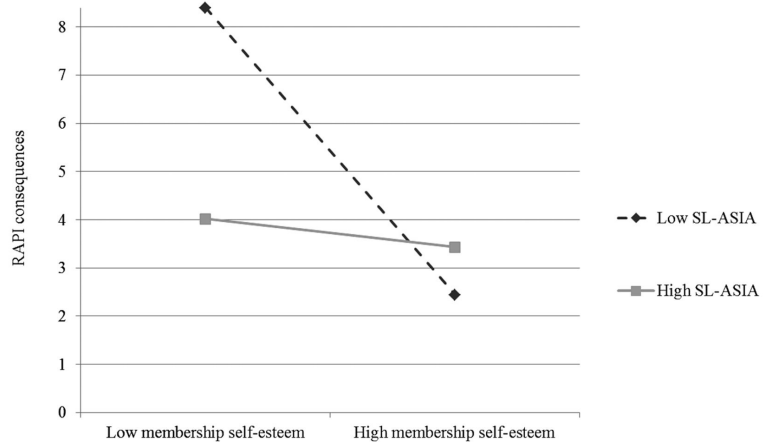


FIGURE 1. Interaction between acculturation and membership self-esteem predicting alcohol-related consequences.

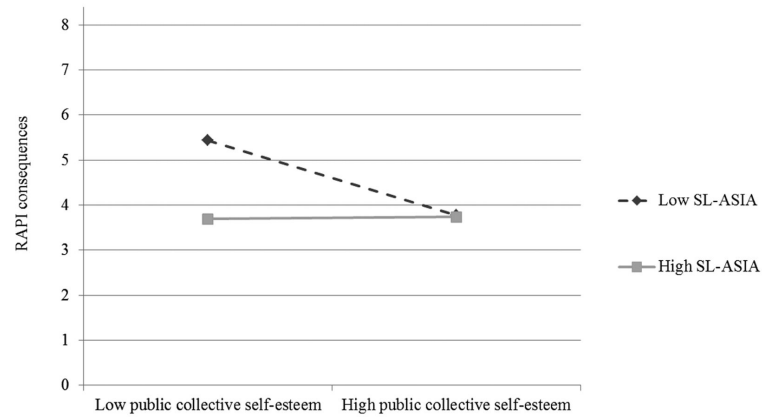


FIGURE 2. Interaction between acculturation and public collective self-esteem predicting alcohol-related consequences.

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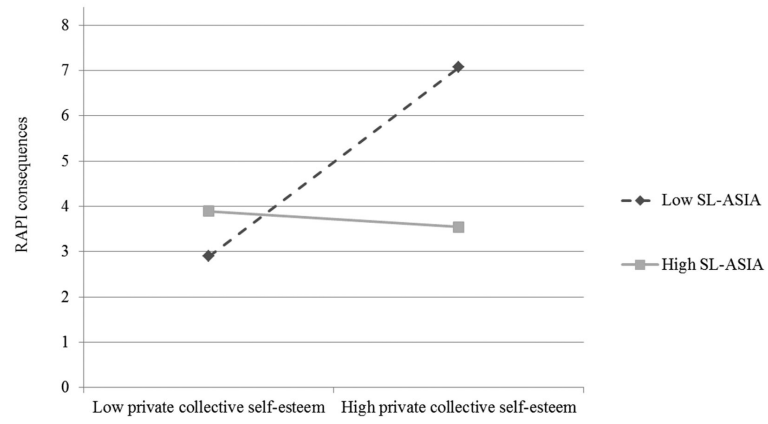


FIGURE 3. Interaction between acculturation and private collective self-esteem predicting alcohol-related consequences.

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TABLE 1

Means and Standard Deviations in a Correlation Matrix for Collective Self-Esteem, Alcohol Use and Consequences, and Acculturation

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Typical drinks per week ^a	–						
2. Consequences past month ^b	0.34**	–					
3. Membership self-esteem	0.06	-0.12*	–				
4. Private collective self-esteem	0.08	-0.12*	0.66**	–			
5. Public collective self-esteem	0.08	-0.08	0.51**	0.56**	–		
6. Importance to identity	0.06	-0.02	0.51**	0.53**	0.28**	–	
7. Acculturation ^c	0.14**	-0.01	-0.32**	-0.13**	0.02	0.31**	–
Mean	8.57	4.09	5.14	5.60	5.31	4.84	3.18
Standard Deviation	8.13	7.00	1.09	1.09	0.95	1.23	0.58

^aDaily Drinking Questionnaire.

^bRutgers Alcohol Problem Index score.

^cSuinn-Lew Asian Self-Identity Acculturation.

* $p < .05$;

** $p < .01$.

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TABLE 2

Poisson Regression Results Evaluating Alcohol-Related Consequences in the Past Month as a Function of Collective Self-Esteem and Acculturation, Controlling for Drinking and Sex

Parameter	B	Self-esteem B	EXP B	Wald Chi-Square (df = 1)
Typical drinks per week ^a	0.03	0.00	1.03	273.73 ***
Sex (male = 0, female = 1)	-0.08	0.05	0.92	2.36
Membership self-esteem	-0.08	0.01	0.92	100.93 ***
Private collective self-esteem	0.08	0.01	1.08	38.14 ***
Public collective self-esteem	-0.02	0.01	0.98	8.79 **
Importance to identity	-0.01	0.01	0.99	0.78
Acculturation ^b	-0.01	0.01	0.99	13.70 ***
Acculturation X membership self-esteem	0.00	0.00	1.00	63.31 ***
Acculturation X private collective self-esteem	-0.01	0.00	0.99	61.41 ***
Acculturation X public collective self-esteem	0.00	0.00	1.00	11.68 **
Acculturation X importance to identity	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.09

^aTypical drinks per week (in the past month) computed from the Daily Drinking Questionnaire.

^bAcculturation computed from the Suinn-Lew Asian Self-Identity Scale.

**
p < .01,

p < .001.

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