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Characteristics of health lifestyle patterns by the quantification method

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= Abstract =

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relation between health behavior patterns and demographic, socio-economic characteristics, health status, health information in Korea. The quantification method through canonical correlation analysis was conducted to the data from Korea National Health Survey in 1995, which consisted of 5,805 persons.

The health lifestyle patterns were quantified as good diet lifestyle, passive lifestyle to the negative direction and drinker lifestyle, smoker lifestyle, hedonic lifestyle and fitness lifestyle to the positive direction. The covariate were related to health lifestyle patterns in the order of sex, age, marital status, occupation, health information, economic status, level of physical labour, health status. Characteristics of male, age below 50, married, blue colored worker, no health information, low in economic status, heavy level of physical labour, and poor in health status were positively related to drinker lifestyle, smoker lifestyle, hedonic lifestyle, fitness lifestyle sequentially.

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                              , 1986),
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                                              lifestyle analysis(
                                                                   psychographics)
               (Mitchell, 1983; Weinstein, 1987; Wells, 1974).
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               , 1988).
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         (Slater , 1991; Patterson , 1994).
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                                 (Williams , 1972; Norman, 1985; Sobal , 1992),
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                                                                   (Harris , 1979; Kannas,
1981; Slater , 1991).
                                                        (Good diet lifestyle),
                                                                                    (Fitness
lifestyle),
                         (Passive lifestyle),
                                                 (Drinker lifestyle),
                                                                           (Smoker lifestyle)
                                                        ( , 1997).
                (Hedonic lifestyle) 6
                                  (Patterson, 1994).
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        :21%,
                  :23%)
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< Table 1> Comparison of health lifestyle patterns between Korean and U.S. adults

Lifestyle	Korean adults (%)	U.S. adults(%)
Health promotion lifestyle	-	10.4
Good diet lifestyle	32.9	24.5
Fitness lifestyle	7.2	17.2
Passive lifestyle	39.1	24.8
Drinker lifestyle	1.1	5.2
Smoking lifestyle	17.2	15.6
Hedonic lifestyle	2.5	2.3
Survey population	5,805	5,484

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(Hammond , 1969). , 7; (Coburn , 1974; Gottlieb , 1984; Langlie, 1977), (Verbrugge, 1985). , 7;

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. (Cluster Solution) $F \ , \ R^2 \ Cubic \ Clustering$ Criterion . , $< T \ able \ 2>.$

< Table 2> Description of health lifestyles used in this study

Health Lifestyle	Description of Variables
Good diet lifestyle	Good diet/Very Sedentary/1.4 drinks per month/1.0 cigarette per day
Fitness lifestyle	Poor diet/Very active/5.9 drinks per month/4.6 cigarettes per day
Passive lifestyle	Poor diet/Very Sedentary2.5 drinks per month/0.6 cigarette per day
Drinker lifestyle	Fair diet/Moderate activity/205.9 drinks per mont/16.7 cigarettes per day
Smoking lifestyle	Poor diet/Sedentary/9.6 drinks per month/20.4 cigarettes per day
Hedonic lifestyle	Poor diet/Sedentary/79.8 drinks per month/15.6 cigarettes per day

< Table 3> Variables used in the analysis

Variable Name	Description of Variables		Measurement	
Lifestyle Cluster	major characteristics of health behavior based on the measurements of cigarette consumption, alcohol consumption, physical activity and diet quality	1 good diet 2 fitness lift 3 passive lif 4 drinker lift 5 smoker li 6 hedonic 1	estyle festyle estyle festyle	
De mog rap hic Variable s				
Age	period of life	years		
Sex	sex	1 male	2 female	
Marital status	present marital status	1 unmarried	2 married	3 others
Socioeconomic Variables:				
Education	education year	1 0	2 1-12 years	3 > 12 years
Occupation	job by Korean Classification of Vocation	1 white colored worker	2 blue colored worker	3 others
Economic status	perceived living-status	1 low	2 middle	3 high
The level of labour	usual level of physical labour	1 light	2 moderate	3 heavy
Health Status :				,
Health status	self assessed health status	1 poor	2 moderate	3 good
Chronic disease	chronic-ill conditions	1 no	2 yes	
BMI	body mass index based on the self reported height and weight	1 less than 25	kg/m ² 2 over	er 25 kg/m ²
Health Concern				
Health information	attention to health information	1 no	2 yes	

			(Quantification method)
	6	SAS	(canonical
correlation analysis)		,	가
(range)	•		
(, 1992)			

가 가 42.8 가 가 가 36.3 가 39.7% 가 가 37.5 가 가 43.1 가 가 가 가 40.4 44.3 가 가 <T able 4>.

< Table 4> Demographic & socioeconomic characteristics of Korean health lifestyles

			Cluste	ers		
Variables	Good Diet Lifestyle	Fitness Lifestyle	Passive Lifestyle	Drinke r Lifestyle	Smoker Lifestyle	Hedonic Lifestyle
Demographic characteristics						
$\begin{array}{c} Age(years) \\ (\pm SD) \end{array}$	42.77 (15.16)	36.31 (13.73)	37.46 (14.97)	43.08 (13.08)	40.40 (12.57)	44.32 (13.16)
Female(%)	74.11	39.66	69.26	4.84	7.50	7.43
Marital status (% of the married)	68.87	63.22	62.84	70.97	73.30	75.00
$Socioe conomic\ characteristics$						
Education(%with college)	14.95	25.96	18.28	6.45	20.50	14.86
Occupation (% with White colored worker)	10.85	18.03	12.77	9.68	17.70	10.81
Economic status (% of below average)	32.83	24.76	30.98	45.16	32.73	41.89
The level of labour (% with high level)	30.51	26.92	27.63	56.45	35.47	44.90
Health status						
Health status (% of the poor-perceived)	24.80	9.64	18.81	20.97	14.79	19.86
Chronic disease (% of having the disease)	35.12	25.48	26.64	24.19	25.30	26.35
BMI (% of over 25 value)	11.19	16.07	14.01	15.52	15.73	24.81
Health concern						
Health information (% of having the source)	89.42	93.07	89.12	80.36	88.60	83.46
Total(%)	1,908 (32.9)	416 (7.2)	2,271 (39.1)	62 (1.1)	1,000 (17.2)	148 (2.5)

<Table 4>

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<Table 5>. 1 86% 7\((p-value=0.0001).

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< Table 5> Axis for health lifestyles and its characteristics by canonical correlation analysis

Axis	Squared canonical coefficient	Eigenvalues	Proportion	Cumulative
1	0.2886	0.4057	0.8615	0.8615
2	0.0293	0.0302	0.0641	0.9256
3	0.0230	0.0235	0.0499	0.9755
4	0.0086	0.0087	0.0184	0.9939
5	0.0028	0.0029	0.0061	1.0000

<Table 6> 1 ,

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<T able 6>.

<Table 6> Quantified values of health lifestyles as dependent variable

Variable	Quantified Values	
Smoking Lifestyle	0.9937	
Good diet Lifestyle	-0.3525	
Passive Lifestyle	-0.277	
Drinker Lifestyle	1.0516	
Fitness Lifestyle	0.2398	
Hedonic Lifestyle	0.9655	

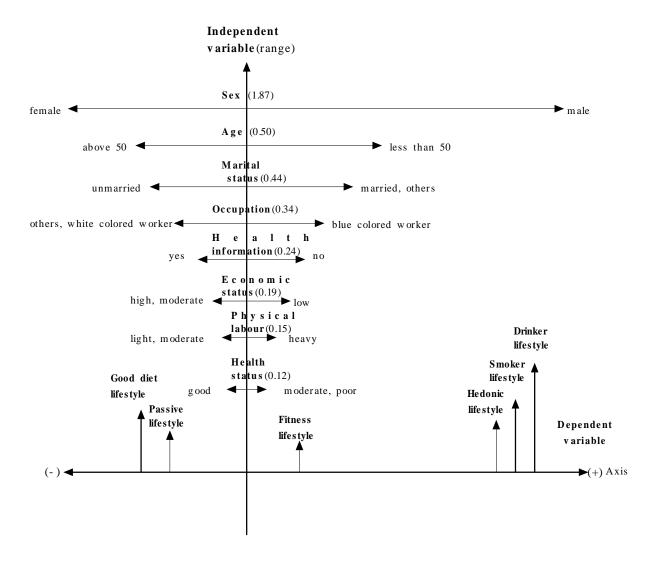
<Table 7>

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< Table 7> Quantified values and ranges of independent variables by canonical correlation analysis

Variable	Category	Quantified Values	Range
Sex	Male	1.0418	1 0650
	Female	-0.8241	1.8659
Age	30 yrs	0.0935	
	30 - 39 yrs	0.1342	
	40 - 49 yrs	0.03	0.4968
	50 - 59 yrs	-0.1272	
	60 yrs	-0.3626	
Education year	0 yr	-0.0142	
	1 - 12 yrs	0.0023	0.0165
	12 yrs	-0.0002	
Marital status	Unmarried	-0.1844	
	Married	0.0187	0.4376
	Others	0.2532	
Occupation	White colored worker	-0.1149	
1	Blue colored worker	0.1629	0.3407
	Others	-0.1778	
conomic status	Low	0.089	
	Middle	-0.0351	0.1939
	High	-0.1049	
he level of labour	Light	-0.0238	
	Moderate	-0.0606	0.1456
	Heavy	0.085	
Health status	Good	-0.0166	
	Moderate	0.1047	0.1213
	Poor	0.0152	
Chronic disease	No	-0.0082	0.0202
	Yes	0.0201	0.0283
BMI	25	-0.0117	0.004
	25	0.0728	0.0845
Health information	No	0.2164	0.2426
	Yes	-0.0262	0.2426



<Figure 1> Schematization for relation between health lifestyles and its characteristics by canonical correlation analysis

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