An outlook to compliance with COVID-19 policies in Ecuador through the lens of trust in the national government

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This is a Spanish translation of the first page.

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2. **Introduction**

On December 2019, several cases of pneumonia of unknown aetiology appeared in the Hubei province of China (WHO, 2020). Since the first case of a 55-year-old man traced back to 17 November 2019 (Ma, 2020), the number of infections with similar symptomatology raised rapidly to 41 according to Chinese officials and the World Health Organization (WHO) local office in the country (Wuhan City Health Committee, 2020; WHO, 2020). At the end of 2019, the new disease counted just in the city of Wuhan more than 180 confirmed cases of the new acute respiratory syndrome. Initial reports from Wuhan's health authorities suggested that the unknown aetiology was either a resurgence of the 2003 severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) or the 2012 Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) (Singhal (2020). However, on 7 January 2020, Chinese authorities announced the discovery of a novel coronavirus, which received the name "2019-nCoV" (Huang et al., 2020). On 11 March 2020, with more than one hundred sixteen thousand cases worldwide and an increasing number of deaths, the WHO officially declared the start of the pandemic of the novel COVID-19 disease (WHO, 2020).

Latin America and the Caribbean were not exempt from the pandemic. Most notably, Ecuador, a nation among those severely hit by the outbreak in the region (CEPR, 2020), but one of the least studied. Despite the large numbers, much of the existing research and literature focuses on regional economic powers such as Brazil or Mexico. For this research, I locate the Republic of Ecuador during the different waves of COVID-19 that hit the continent. As the pandemic did not only come with public health effects; but also with contestations from civil society, the research question raised for the following thesis is: **What was the effect of government trust on the response of the public to COVID-19 policies?** Previous literature has provided few insights into credibility and government legitimacy on public health policies. The COVID-19 pandemic was a recent phenomenon that states had to deal with, along with successes and failures. In Ecuador's case, researching the link between

government trust and the policies that helped in the contention of the pandemic represents a relevant question, especially for those countries still dealing with their effects.

3. Historical background and hypothesis

Ecuador's democratic and social history has experienced a series of impulses and setbacks. Crises have been a constant since the return to democracy in 1979, succeeding numerous military governments or dictatorships that came to power (Unda, 2005). One of the moments that exemplifies this is the period between 1996 and 2007, which observed seven presidents in ten years (Polga-Hecimovich, 2013), characterized by marked political instability and civil or Legislative coups d'état. The mentioned political instability weakened the institutions, the legitimacy, and the scope of the Rule of Law in the country (Sanchez and Polga-Hecimovich, 2018). From 2007 to 2017, a 10-year government followed under President Rafael Correa. In those years, Ecuador experienced steady growth in social and infrastructural spending, a fall in poverty or unemployment indexes, and several policy changes and reforms (CEPR, 2017). These reforms positively impacted several areas of the State, including the one of interest of this thesis: public health. Ecuador has a universal health care system - financed primarily by taxation - that is free and accessible to all. This system, managed by the Ministry of Health, also co-exists with a private network of clinics that provide care to those insured (Lucio, Villacres and Henriquez, 2011). During President Correa's administration, the spending on public health increased by 16,208 million U.S. dollars, or five times more than in 2000 - 2006 (Espinosa, Acuña, de la Torre, and Tambini, 2017), with new hospitals and community health centres built and modern equipment and infrastructure added (Castillo Morocho, 2015). A partnership between the public and private sectors arose, allowing patients from the former to also receive treatment in cases where public hospitals did not count with sufficient capacity or facilities (Coffey, 2016). In 2017 when Correa left power, the Ministry of Health observed reforms in two explicit and separate areas: the governing and the providing roles. On the one hand, the new governing role de-concentrated the work of the Ministry into two vice ministries, nine zonal coordination and 140 districts. On the other hand, the new providing role set a new relationship between the Ministry and the health providers nationwide, which governed the purchase of services between public providers and between the public and private systems (Espinosa, 2017).

In May 2017, President Lenin Moreno took office with the promise to continue with the programs and investments from the Correa era. During the first half of his presidency, the public health sector in the country saw a fall in public investments by 64 per cent between 2017 and 2019 (Badillo Salgado and Fischer, 2020). In March 2019, Ecuador entered into an initial Extended Fund Facility (EFF) Arrangement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for an approved loan of 4.2 billion U.S. dollars (International Monetary Fund, 2019). One of the major priorities of this agreement was "strengthening fiscal sustainability and the institutional foundations of the dollarization in Ecuador (IMF Communications Department, 2019)". In other words, this arrangement made the country reduce its public spending, cut programs and investments from the preceding administration, eliminate subsidies, and adopt austerity measures in various areas. Public health was one of the areas affected, as the government implemented – among the actions – a layoff of public healthcare workers and an extended lack of personal protection equipment (PPE) (Alava and Guevara, 2021). The Center for Economic and Social Rights, an international non-governmental organization based in New York, accounts for 3,680 workers dismissed just after the agreement and before the pandemic (CESR, 2020).

With the previous into account, when the pandemic hit the country, the healthcare system faced a limited and slow capacity for response and a steep lack of preparedness, in part due to the cuts of the Moreno administration. After the first confirmed case of COVID-19 in Ecuador on 19 February 2020 (Ministry of Health of Ecuador, 2020), the system saw an overwhelming amount of patients with respiratory symptoms and needing intensive care treatment. Shortly after patient zero, Ecuador's largest city, Guayaquil, reported crude scenes of dozens of corpses left in the streets as the situation overpassed the ability of health services to handle them, taking days for bodies to be recovered (The Washington Post, 2020). The number of infections and hospitalizations in the first months skyrocketed (Cevallos-Valdiviezo, et. al., 2021), and criticism arose among the population toward the government on their crisis management ability (London School of Economics, 2020). At the same time, another challenge to the government's image and legitimacy appeared: a corruption scandal in the public health sector.

News outlets revealed a criminal structure that would have participated in alleged collusion with health authorities for purchasing overpriced medical supplies (e.g. body bags) at 13 times the market price (New York Times, 2021). According to the cited New York Times

article, the accusations englobed dozens of public officials of the Moreno administration, former politicians, and local entrepreneurs, which presumably exploited the crisis "for personal enrichment by peddling influence to price-gouge hospitals and governments". (Insert empirical reaction)

Based on the events mentioned in this section, which had the intention to briefly establish a comparison between two government administrations with their respective response from the public in Ecuador, the following null hypothesis (H_0) goes as follows: **A change in trust in public institutions does not have a consequential link on people's responses to COVID-19 measures.** In other words, the greater the confidence in government, the greater the compliance from the public or vice-versa; concerning the policies that try to curb the analyzed public disease. We also provide an alternative hypothesis (H_1) that goes like this: **A change in trust in public institutions has a consequential link on people's responses to COVID-19 measures.**

4. Theoretical Framework

The concept of trust has historically caught the attention of many Political Science scholars. This theoretical framework attempts to build on the existing theory and make an adequate linkage between the identified predictor variable of trust and the desired outcome variable of citizens' compliance with COVID-19 policies in Ecuador. A good starting point would be to answer two vital questions for this research to continue with the subsequent reasonings, and these are: what do we understand as trust? and what do we interpret as compliance? According to Bo Rothstein (2011), trust is an informal institution that evaluates the moral standard of a society. On a philosophical intake from Stephen Holland, Jamie Cawthra, Tamara Scholoemer and Peter Schroder-Back (2022), trust is an interpersonal attitude that describes a dependency relation between persons A and B when A needs to achieve some goal under uncertainty. Following the same scholars, trust emerges from preconceived notions or beliefs based on the testimony of past actions. For the authors, trust occurs when distinct interpersonal attitudes of two or more different people coincide and fit in various interactions.

The most recent version of the Oxford English Dictionary (2022) consulted for this research defines compliance as "the acting in accordance with, or the yielding to a desire, request, condition, direction, etcetera; a consenting to act in conformity *with*; an acceding *to*; practical assent". For Jeffrey Aronson (2007), compliance is "acting in accordance with the advice, in this context, advice given by the prescriber". For Alexandros Karakostas and Daniel John Zizzo (2016), one can conceive this concept as "a willingness to permit one's behaviour to be determined by the experimenter." A relevant aspect to point out is that previous literature understood compliance as obedience to the authority; however, most recent one makes a distinction between obedience and compliance according to their difference in relations: for obedience, the relationship is merely vertical while for compliance, the relationship can also be horizontal.

One of the existing objections among scholars and that Holland (2022) mentions is that the concept of trust applies only to people and is not accurate for organizations or entities such as national governments. Nonetheless, the reasoning behind serving to prove this objection wrong is that trust originates from the perception of shared values; and these values motivate people to cooperate in creating a set of rules or «*institutions*» that reassure their interests are met and satisfied. Consequently, trust also functions in the relationship between persons A and B, with A as the general public and B as the national government.

Most of the literature reviewed suggests that trust and confidence in national governments are essential to increase compliance, and, in the specific case of public health that this research attempts to discuss, trust assures citizens that measures against public health threats or diseases are necessary and work. An immediate challenge that citizens face is that, generally, these measures require a change in their usual behaviour at a personal cost (Mongey, Pilossoph and Weinberg, 2021). One pre-requisite for compliance that Liam Wright, Andrew Steptoe and Daysi Fancourt (2020) identified in democratic societies is voluntary cooperation. An absence of this feature makes it difficult for democratic governments to advance on measures through non-coercive means, a characteristic of authoritarian regimes.

Cross-sectional studies performed in the United States, Kuwait and South Korea (Al-Hasan, Yim, Khuntia, 2020) and also in China (Zhong et-al., 2020) suggest that a variation is observable between trust in government and compliance with measures, particularly evidencing that high levels in confidence in the national governments could explain levels of

compliance with COVID-19 policies. For governments, it is crucial in moments of public health crises like the most recent pandemic to maintain confidence from the public, as that provides manoeuvrability to regimes on the policies to implement.

One assumption made in the interaction between citizens and national governments is that the latter has the best intentions to preserve well-being and to advocate for the interests of the former. In the relationship previously introduced of persons A and B, person B already acknowledges that A made concessions in the past that were costly and, because of that, person B now has a moral obligation to meet certain expectations that person A has; this, for instance, goes back to the starting definition from Rothstein (2011) who referred about trust as a moral standard. When a government fails to meet these expectations, the public interprets that the former trade-off was unfair, and therefore it impacts their compliance with the policy. This brings us to what was stated by Wright et.al. (2020) when they mentioned that "if governments make decisions that are deemed as unsafe by the public [...] or if they do not uphold the same rules for government staff as for members of the public, these events can be followed by sharp declines in public confidence in government".

With the existing theory, I identify an internal feedback process between citizens and national governments recurring around trust, with implications. One of the most salient implications has to do with the willfulness or voluntary cooperation of citizens. A combination of different associated wills for a common purpose leads citizens to enter associations conveniently designed to fulfil their most intrinsical objectives. This phenomenon Putman (1993) describes as voluntary associations. When citizens enter into interactions that generate trust, they do not just need to replicate these interactions; this phenomenon also leads them to learn how to create collective or social trust, which successively forms these new senses of communal responsibility and reinforces the importance of reciprocity. This new sense of *duty* would negatively see if others were violating the policies, persuading them not to choose to free ride. Naturally, this has some limitations: if trust in governments is not strong enough, this may lead to the policy diminishing its applicability among citizens. The main reasoning here is: If others do not comply with the policy, why should I do it? Trust (or mistrust) generates one type of herding behavior among the population for the two of them, compliers, and non-compliers. For governments, the ideal scenario is that citizens show approval through their behavior toward the policies rather than a scenario in which they express signs of opposition.

As addressed in the previous passages, trust not only generates new responsibilities, it can also become a source of shared responsibilities that incentives the provision of public goods and possibilities for those endowed with fewer resources. Citizens recognize that the government is mandated to execute policies to cover a number of social needs and demands; these policies shall work effectively and apply universally in the entity that governments rule; this is: for those who trust and those who do not.

5. Methodology

5.1. Research design

The original research question of this paper: "What was the effect of government trust on the public's response to COVID-19 policies?" asks for a specific type of research design that fits the question accordingly. I chose an explanatory research design with a large-N observational mainly because I am attempting to unfold the effect of my independent variable of trust in the government on my dependent variable of compliance. Even though there is quite extensive literature about this topic, most of the research has repeatedly occurred either in countries in the Global North or countries closely related to them - as mentioned in the cases of the United States, Kuwait, South Korea, and China brought forward in the theoretical framework. I identified a gap in the existing literature for the countries of the Global South, especially for the Latin American and the Caribbean region.

Some recent studies in Africa attempt to cover the gap, but comparatively speaking, these are still far away from the magnitude of resources a reader may find for developed countries. Considering the comeback the country experienced after becoming an infection hotspot in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, Ecuador presents itself as a relevant regional case for addressing the gap in the literature. This research serves as a starting point for an in-depth investigation of other Global South countries and their respective handling of the pandemic. One of the key objectives of this thesis is to identify whether similar patterns observed in the previously studied cases also replicate in the Ecuadorian case.

Most empirical data and past studies of other entities show that a variation in trust in the government is associated with a variation in compliance from citizens. During the Ebola epidemic in Liberia, individuals with greater confidence in the government were more likely

to comply with social distancing measures. That same evidence I try to find for Ecuador. The null hypothesis initially brought forward that "a change in trust in public institutions does not have a consequential link on people's responses to COVID-19 measures" seeks to contribute new knowledge for the local case of this South American country.

5.2. Case selection

For this explanatory research design, the case selection utilized was a large-N analysis limited to Ecuador. An estimated N of 1000 respondents aged 15 and above participated in survey-type interviews between 2020 and 2021 to obtain suitable data for the analysis. The original dataset (file name: wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav) comes from the Wellcome Global Monitor Covid-19 study, part of the Gallup World Poll, which surveyed 115 countries and territories for their research. For the purposes of this research, I filtered for the results of Ecuador, our case of interest, with the respective responses facilitated by survey participants. A limitation to point out of the case selection process was that reliance on secondary data was necessary - this is with a dataset previously made by a third party. There are reasons for the mentioned constraint. First, elaborating on a primary dataset would have incurred considerable financial hardships. Second, such a dataset would have needed to conduct surveys onsite or through partners in the country. The reliance on secondary data only made the study employ proxies to investigate both variables of trust and compliance.

For similar future studies, a recommendation is to attempt to collect primary data from Ecuador to conduct the research. However, as time advances, looking from compliance to COVID-19 measures in an era post-pandemic will most likely not be as relevant as doing so during the years of the pandemic. Eventually, researchers would find themselves using secondary data, similar to this study, to look at the past.

5.3. Method of Data Collection and Operationalization

A series of telephone interviews in 2020 and 2021 destined for the 2020 Gallup World Poll collected responses from approximately 113 countries and territories. The interview scheme occurred on a face-to-face basis initially. However, concerns about COVID-19 transmission made the original survey takers choose the previously mentioned method. For this research, the responses correspond in their entirety to Ecuador. The questionnaire counted eighty-nine

(89) different variables ranging from knowledge about science, level of education, trust in several actors and institutions, questions about mental health, economic status, employment, and other personal like age, gender, etcetera.

This thesis focused essentially on two variables: W5B and WP21768. The first variable, W5B, asked for the *Trust the National Government in This Country,* and the options ranged from 1 through 4, coded in the following way: 1 for "a lot", 2 for "some", 3 for "not much", 4 for "not at all". A 99 is also found in the variable, collecting "DK/Refused" responses. I used this variable to operationalize the variable of trust in government from this thesis. Even though this variable is categorical ordinal, because of the number of options, it is also appropriate to treat it as continuous. This variable received a new recording into the new variable ***trustgov***, in which the lowest value of 1 would indicate the reaction from respondents of "not at all", and the highest value of 4 would express "a lot" from respondents. The value of 99 was a missing value, so it received a system-missing recording.

The second variable, WP21768, asked for *Agree to Be Vaccinated if Coronavirus Vaccine Was Available at No Cost,* for this the options were either 1 or 2, coded in the following way: 1 for "Yes, would agree", and 2 for "No, would not agree". Options 8 and 9 also appear in the variable, collecting "DK" and "Refused" responses, respectively. I used this variable as a proxy to operationalize the variable for compliance from this thesis. This binary or dichotomous variable received a recoding into the new variable ***compliance***, in which 1 would indicate the "Yes, would agree" reaction from respondents; and 0 would indicate the "No, would not agree" reaction from respondents. The other 8 and 9 were missing values, so they received a system-missing recording. A limitation to operationalising compliance in this manner is that one can argue that agreeing to be vaccinated does not entirely fit with or is not equal to the concept of compliance. However, this proxy properly fits the concept of compliance brought on the theoretical framework, specifically the part that mentioned compliance needed voluntary intentions. Agreeing to be vaccinated is a voluntary intention, and as explained, this can lead citizens to comply.

A few others also received recoding treatments to obtain suitable control variables. The original dataset presented the following variables: W5A, W4, W3, Age, Gender, and Household_Income. The control variable W5A, used as a proxy for trust at the individual level, indicates *Trust People in Neighbourhood,* and also receives values from 1 through 4,

coded in the following way: 1 for "a lot", 2 for "some", 3 for "not much", 4 for "not at all". A 99 is also found in the variable, collecting "DK/Refused" responses. Just like with the variable W5B, W5A received a recoding into ***trustind*** with 1 becoming the lowest value and 4 the highest value. The value of 99 was a missing value, so it received a system-missing recording.

The second control variable W4 collected *Confidence in Hospitals and Health Clinics in Ecuador,* also receives values from 1 through 4, coded in the following way: 1 for "a lot", 2 for "some", 3 for "not much", 4 for "not at all". A 99 is also found in the variable, collecting "DK/Refused" responses. Just like with the variable W5B, W5A received a recoding into ***trsthospital*** with 1 becoming the lowest value and 4 the highest value. The value of 99 was a missing value, so it received a system-missing recoding.

The third control variable W3 collected *the Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science.* This categorical nominal variable contains the following values: 0 for none, 1 for primary, to for secondary and post-secondary and three for university. This variable experimented a recoding into several dichotomous or dummy variables. From W3, the following variables originated: ***none, primary, secondary, and university***. ***None*** englobes responses from participants with no level of education only. ***Primary*** encompasses responses from participants with a primary level of education only. ***Secondary*** contains responses from participants with secondary and post-secondary levels of education only. ***University*** comprehends responses from participants with a university level of education only.

The fourth control variable *Age* collected *the age of respondents.* This variable is continuous and takes values from 15 to 99 (or more) years old. A 100 is also found in the variable, collecting "DK/Refused" responses. This variable experimented a recoding into **ages** to remove the missing values. The value of 100 was a missing value, so it received a system-missing recoding.

The fifth variable *Gender* collected the gender of respondents. This variable is binary or dichotomous and takes the values of 1 for male respondents and 2 for female respondents. Two new control variables generated from Gender, are **male** and **female.**

The sixth and final control variable ***Household_Income*** collected the *Per Capita Income Quintiles.* The observed values are the Poorest 20%, Second 20%, Middle 20%, Fourth 20%, and Richest 20%. Since an equal separation exists between percentages, one can treat this variable as continuous. It was not necessary to recode this variable.

5.4. Method of Data Analysis

The two main variables of this research, the predictor variable of **trustgov** and the outcome variable of **compliance**, require specific statistical analysis due to the nature of the dependent variable. The dependent variable appeared in the operationalisation process as binary or dichotomous. For a non-linear model, this is non-continuous and probabilistic (range between 0 – 1) in their dependent variable, employing logistic regression is the recommended method of analysis. For the variable compliance, the expectation is that all expected values for P(Yi = 1) lie between 0 and 1. The logistic regression will tell how the log of the odds that one unit of change in our dependent variable compliance occurs as the independent variable trustgov changes. This research used the IBM statistical software platform SPSS Statistics 27 to perform the regression and calculations.

As with other types of regressions, the model of this research needs to meet a number of assumptions. The first assumption is that the dependent variable needs to be binary. In this research, the dependent variable of compliance takes values of 0 and 1 only, complying directly with this assumption. The second assumption is that observations in our variables need to be independent of the others. This assumption also passes since the introduced variables of trustgov and compliance differ in essence, as the former is continuous and the latter dichotomous. The control variables also vary from the other and measure aspects not related to each other. The third assumption is that logistic regression needs a large sample size. With an N = 119088, this model meets this assumption without further issues.

A few aspects to consider in the model is the statistical significance through the Wald statistics and to assess of the model as a model with Correct Classification, Log-Likelihood, Deviance, and Likelihood Ratio Tests, and Pseudo-R2 Statistics. For all the following statistics, model 1 is the model that predicts compliance with trustgov only, and model 2 is the model that predicts compliance with trustgov and the rest of the control variables.

The Wald statistics in model 2, which provides the test statistics for this logistic regression, is 1458.319. The p-value for the Wald statistic is less than 0.05, which is the conventional standard for judging statistical significance. There is a low probability that we would have obtained a Wald statistic of this size or larger if the null hypothesis that the effect of trust in government (conditional on the other variables in the model) was 0. There is a statistically significant relationship between this variable and the probability of compliance with COVID-19 policies (Wald(1)=1458.319, $p<0.001$).

The 95% confidence interval of the odds ratio also provides information about the statistical significance. An aspect to consider is that the interval must not contain 1. For this model, the lower interval is 1.300, and the upper interval is 1.337, confirming the statistically significant relationship between the variables.

In order to assess the model as a model, correct classification is a criterion to consider. On the classification table for model 1, an overall percentage of 63.9 per cent appears. When adding the rest of the predictors, model 2 shows that the overall percentage increases to 65.2 per cent. If we add these predictor variables, we can correctly classify the outcome for approximately 65.2 per cent of the cases, with a default cut-off point of 0.5. Since that probability > 0.5 and the case has a value of 1 for the DV, then it is judged as “correctly classified”.

Next, the model needs to check for log-likelihood and deviance. The SPSS calculation provides the -2*log-likelihood in the model summary or the deviance directly. The main idea is that the smaller this number is, the better the model fits the data. The model of this research presents deviance in model 1 of 113,631.187 and model 2 of 112,144.966. Once the two deviances are out, the next step is to use a likelihood ratio test, which compares the models. Since model 2 has a smaller number than model 1, we can interpret that model 2 fits the data better and is more appropriate to predict the effect of our variables with this one.

Furthermore, the model needs to check for the pseudo-R square. In contrast to the likelihood ratio test, here higher the score, the better the model fits the data. In the SPSS regression, two measures appear Cox and Snell & Nagelkerke. For this check, one needs to compare the Cox and Snell & Nagelkerke of models 1 and 2 to assess which model fits the data better. For model 1, the Cox and Snell R square presents a value of 0.032, and the Nagelkerke R square

has a value of 0.043. For model 2, the Cox and Snell R square shows a value of 0.048, and the Nagelkerke R square has a value of 0.065. Comparing both pseudo-R statistics, one can state that model 2 fits the data better than model 1.

6. Results and Analysis

The hierarchical logistic regression of the variables lead to two different models for this research. Model 1 observed a regression between the independent variable of trust in government and the independent variable of compliance with COVID-19 policies. Model 2 contained the same variables and added the effect of the control variables previously discussed in the methodology.

6.1. Model 1

For model 1, the constant value or intercept was - 0.331, with a standard error of 0.007 and a p-value of $p < 0.001$. The independent variable of trust in government observed a coefficient of 0.354, or the effect in log odds on the dependent variable of compliance per 1 unit increase in the predictor variable of trust, holding all other predictors constant. The standard error of the independent variable was 0.018, with a p-value of $p < 0.001$.

The first thing to point out is the negative sign of the coefficient of the constant or intercept. The intercept is the value the outcome variable takes when the predictor variable is zero (intercepts with the Y axis). For our first model, when the value for trust in government in the X axis is equal to zero, the compliance with COVID-19 policies is - 0.331. As $x = 0$, the probability or log of the odds of the constant that a person complies with the policies decreases by 0.331. This value indicates that citizens in Ecuador, without other involved interactions, tend to start with non-complying attitudes toward COVID-19 policies.

When the effect of trust in government incorporates to model 1, the slope coefficient of the independent variable is 0.354. As x increases, the probability or log of the odds of the constant that a person complies with the policies increases by 0.354. This value reflects the change in the log of the odds that citizens comply with COVID-19 policies ($Y = 1$), given a one-unit increase in the predictor variable of trust in government, and holding the effect of the other variables constant. For every unit change in the level of trust in government in

model 1, the log of the odds of complying with COVID-19 policies increases. This value indicates that citizens in Ecuador, with higher levels of trust in government, tend to increase the log of the odds of compliance.

In logistic regression, the slope or the log of the odds is not as suitable as one would desire to give a straightforward interpretation. The most convenient approach, at this point, is to analyse the odds ratio and predicted probabilities. The odds ratio tells whether the odds for one group of respondents differ from the odds for another group. By using this resource, the idea is to understand more clearly the effect of trust over compliance. Fortunately, the regression ran on SPSS provided this odds ratio, located on the "Variables in the Equation" table in the Exp(B) column.

For model 1, the odds ratio of the independent variable of trust in government is 1.424. Employing the odds ratio to give an interpretation, one can assess that each one-unit increase of trust in government multiplies the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies by 1.424 times the odds of the preceding value of the independent variable of trust. An interpretation of the former is that the odds of compliance when trust in government is x are 1.424 times greater than the odds when trust in government is x - 1. In other words, the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies are 1.424 greater when trust in the government increases.

6.2. Model 2

For model 2, the constant value or intercept was - 1.367, with a standard error of 0.041 and a p-value of $p < 0.001$. The independent variable of trust in government observed a coefficient of 0.276, or the effect in log odds on the dependent variable of compliance per 1 unit increase in the predictor variable of trust, holding all other predictors constant. The standard error of the independent variable was 0.007, with a p-value of $p < 0.001$.

In the second model, one also finds a negative slope in the constant, just as with the first model. When the value for trust in government in the X axis is equal to zero, compliance with COVID-19 policies is - 1.367. As $x = 0$, the probability or log of the odds of the constant that a person complies with the policies decreases by - 1.367. This value (again) indicates that citizens in Ecuador, without other involved interactions, tend to start with non-complying attitudes toward COVID-19 policies.

When the effect of trust in government incorporates to model 2, the slope coefficient of the independent variable is 0.276. As x increases, the probability or log of the odds of the constant that a person complies with the policies increases by 0.276. This value reflects the change in the log of the odds that citizens comply with COVID-19 policies (Y = 1), given a one-unit increase in the predictor variable of trust in government, and holding the effect of the other variables constant. For every unit change in the level of trust in government in model 1, the log of the odds of complying with COVID-19 policies increases. This value indicates that citizens in Ecuador, with higher levels of trust in government, tend to increase the log of the odds of compliance.

For model 2, the odds ratio of the independent variable of trust in government is 1.318. One can assess that each one-unit increase of trust in government multiplies the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies by 1.318 times the odds of the preceding value of the independent variable of trust. An interpretation of the former is that the odds of compliance when trust in government is x are 1.318 times greater than the odds when trust in government is x - 1. In other words, the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies are 1.318 greater when trust in the government increases.

6.2.1. Effect of control variables in model 2

Most of the control variables showed a statistically significant effect. The exception lies in each dummy created for the level of education, with primary education only showing statistically significant results. For this reason, these are in the analysis, while the others are not. As the other variables showed multicollinearity, excluding them from the model and the analysis produces a better model fit.

Testing for the control variable **trust in other individuals**, the slope coefficient of the control variable is 0.027, and the standard error is 0.008. As x increases, the probability or log of the odds of the control variable that a person complies with the policies increases by 0.027. This value reflects the change in the log of the odds that citizens comply with COVID-19 policies (Y = 1), given a one-unit increase in the control variable of trust in other individuals, and holding the effect of the other variables constant. For every unit change in the level of trust in other individuals in model 2, the log of the odds of complying with COVID-19 policies increases. This value indicates that citizens in Ecuador, with higher levels of trust in other individuals, slightly increase the log of the odds of compliance.

The odds ratio of the control variable of trust in other individuals is 1.027. One can assess that each one-unit increase of trust in other individuals multiplies the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies by 1.027 times the odds of the preceding value of the control variable. An interpretation of the former is that the odds of compliance when trust in other individuals is x are 1.027 times greater than the odds when trust in other individuals is x - 1. In other words, the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies are 1.027 greater when trust in other individuals increases.

In testing for the control variable **confidence in hospitals**, the slope coefficient of the control variable is 0.248, and the standard error is 0.009. As x increases, the probability or log of the odds of the control variable that a person complies with the policies increases by 0.248. This value reflects the change in the log of the odds that citizens comply with COVID-19 policies (Y = 1), given a one-unit increase in the control variable of confidence in hospitals, and holding the effect of the other variables constant. For every unit change in the level of confidence in hospitals in model 2, the log of the odds of complying with COVID-19 policies increases. This value indicates that citizens in Ecuador, with higher levels of confidence in hospitals, increase the log of the odds of compliance.

The odds ratio of the control variable of confidence in hospitals is 1.281. One can assess that each one-unit increase in confidence in hospitals multiplies the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies by 1.281 times the odds of the preceding value of the control variable. An interpretation of the former is that the odds of compliance when confidence in hospitals is x are 1.281 times greater than the odds when confidence in hospitals is x - 1. In other words, the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies are 1.281 greater when confidence in hospitals increases.

In testing for the control variable **primary education**, the slope coefficient of the control variable is 0.208, and the standard error is 0.028. When the highest level of education where last learned about science was primary education, the probability or log of the odds of the control variable that a person complies with the policies increases by 0.248. This value reflects the change in the log of the odds that citizens comply with COVID-19 policies (Y = 1), given that respondents' highest level of education where they last learned about science was primary education, and holding the effect of the other variables constant. This value

indicates that citizens in Ecuador, with primary education as the last level of education they learned about science, increase the log of the odds of compliance compared to the other levels of education, where they also show an increase, but these were not statistically significant.

The odds ratio of the control variable of primary education is 1.232. One can assess that having primary education as the last level where respondents learned about science multiplies the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies by 1.232 times, compared to the other levels of study. In other words, the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies are 1.232 greater when respondents have primary education as the last level they learned about science.

In testing for the control variable **male**, the slope coefficient of the control variable is 0.262, and the standard error is 0.014. When respondents are men, the probability or log of the odds of the control variable that a person complies with the policies increases by 0.262. This value reflects the change in the log of the odds that citizens comply with COVID-19 policies (Y = 1), given that respondents are men, and holding the effect of the other variables constant. This value indicates that male citizens in Ecuador remotely increase the log of the odds of compliance compared to female respondents; however, this effect is too small to be impactful.

The odds ratio of the control variable of the male is 1.300. One can assess that being a male respondent multiplies the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies by 1.300 times, compared to female respondents. In other words, the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies are 1.300 greater when respondents are men.

Testing for the control variable **age of respondents**, the slope coefficient of the control variable is 0.003, and the standard error is 0.000. As x increases, the probability or log of the odds of the control variable that a person complies with the policies increases by 0.003. This value reflects the change in the log of the odds that citizens comply with COVID-19 policies (Y = 1), given a one-unit increase in the control variable of age of respondents, and holding the effect of the other variables constant. For every unit change in the age of respondents in model 2, the log of the odds of complying with COVID-19 policies increases. This value indicates that citizens in Ecuador with higher ages remotely increase the log of the odds of compliance.

The odds ratio of the control variable of confidence in hospitals is 1.003. One can assess that each one-unit increase in age of respondents multiplies the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies by 1.003 times the odds of the preceding value of the control variable. An interpretation of the former is that the odds of compliance when age of respondents is x are 1.003 times greater than the odds when age of respondents is x - 1. In other words, the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies are 1.003 greater when age increases.

In testing for the control variable **Per Capita Income Quintiles**, the slope coefficient of the control variable is 0.033, and the standard error is 0.005. As x increases, the probability or log of the odds of the control variable that a person complies with the policies increases by 0.033. This value reflects the change in the log of the odds that citizens comply with COVID-19 policies (Y = 1), given a one-unit increase in the Per Capita Income Quintiles, and holding the effect of the other variables constant. For every unit change in the Per Capita Income Quintiles in model 2, the log of the odds of complying with COVID-19 policies increases. This value indicates that citizens in Ecuador, in higher Income Quintiles, slightly increase the log of the odds of compliance.

The odds ratio of the control variable of Per Capita Income Quintiles is 1.034. One can assess that each one-unit increase in Per Capita Income Quintiles multiplies the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies by 1.034 times the odds of the preceding value of the control variable. An interpretation of the former is that the odds of compliance when Per Capita Income Quintiles is x are 1.034 times greater than the odds when Per Capita Income Quintiles is x - 1. In other words, the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies are 1.034 greater when the Income Quintiles Per Capita increases.

A consideration to make about the control variables of **trust in other individuals**, **confidence in hospitals,** and **Per Capita Income Quintiles,** is that they have limited ranges. It means that when testing these variables in the model, these can only receive values of their respective ranges; otherwise, results may not have any practical meaning or applicability in real life. A limitation of this study was the lack of options in the control variables to observe large ranges. For future studies, when the process of data collection happens, researchers shall build surveys with at least scales from 1 to 10 to measure - for example - trust.

6.3. Logistic regression table

	Logistic Model 1	Logistic Model 2
(Constant)	-0.331*** (0.007)	-1.367*** (0.041)
Trust in the National Government	0.354*** (0.018)	0.276*** (0.007)
Trust in Other Individuals from the Community		0.027** (0.008)
Confidence in Hospitals and Health Clinics in Ecuador		0.248*** (0.009)
Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science: ***None*** *(baseline: university)*		-0.040 (0.041)
Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science: ***Primary Education*** *(baseline: university)*		0.208*** (0.028)
Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science: ***Secondary and Post-Secondary Education*** *(baseline: university)*		0.029 (0.017)
Age of respondents		0.003*** (0.000)
Gender: Male respondents (baseline: female)		0.262*** (0.014)
Per Capita Income Quintiles		0.033*** (0.005)

Num. Obs.	119088	119088

Note: Logistic regression coefficients with standard errors in brackets.
***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05

7. Conclusion

The results of both models indicated that when trust in the government increases, the odds of compliance with COVID-19 policies also increase. The original null hypothesis (H_0) of the thesis stated that change in trust in public institutions does not have a consequential link to people's responses to COVID-19 measures. Based on the obtained results, one can state that trust in public institutions (government) does have a consequential link to people's compliance with COVID-19 measures. It is, therefore, valid to reject the null hypothesis. The research question asked what was the effect of government trust on the response of the public to COVID-19 policies? According to the results, respondents with higher levels of trust in the government tend to comply more with COVID-19 policies and those with lower levels tend to comply less. Other factors that also seemed to have an effect on compliance were the trust that people had in the healthcare system and their level of education. For the healthcare system, most likely, the more citizens believe that healthcare institutions were reliable, the higher the intentions to comply with health advice around COVID-19. Citizens who heard about science up to primary school showed the biggest effect on compliance. More research is suggested to unfold the reasons for this.

In general, this thesis attempted to find out whether a change in trust in the government caused an effect on compliance, and the results showed that it did. A proposal for future studies lies in researching whether this effect explained compliance from citizens in its entirety or whether there were other conditions that also influenced it. A limitation this study faced, that could be addressed in others, is the operationalization of compliance. A non-binary variable that records compliance would be also relevant to investigate in future papers. As these results correspond to 2020 and 2021, and a change in the government happened afterwards, another relevant study would be to research the effect of trust in compliance by comparing the two administrations.

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9. Annexes

9.1. Annex I: Code from SPSS

```
* Lines of code for Bachelor Thesis of Josue Cedeno Perlaza - Leiden University

* Title: An outlook to compliance with COVID-19 policies in Ecuador through the lens of trust in the national government.

* Research question: What was the effect of trust in government on the response of the public to COVID-19 policies?

*Recode W5B into trustgov.

recode W5B (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (99 = SYSMIS) (4 = 1) (3 = 2) (2 = 3) (1 = 4) into trustgov.
execute.

frequencies W5B.
frequencies trust.
crosstabs W5B by trust.

*Recode W5A into trustind.

recode W5A (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (99 = SYSMIS) (4 = 1) (3 = 2) (2 = 3) (1 = 4) into trustind.
execute.

frequencies W5A.
frequencies trustind.
crosstabs W5A by trustind.

*Recode W4 into trsthospital.

recode W4 (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (99 = SYSMIS) (98 = SYSMIS) (4 = 1) (3 = 2) (2 = 3) (1 = 4) into trsthospital.
execute.

frequencies W4.
frequencies trsthospital.
crosstabs W4 by trsthospital.

*Recode W3 into none.

recode W3 (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (0 = 1) (else = 0) into none.
execute.

frequencies W3.
frequencies none.
```

```
crosstabs W3 by none.

*Recode W3 into primary.

recode W3 (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (1 = 1) (else = 0) into primary.
execute.

frequencies W3.
frequencies primary.
crosstabs W3 by primary.

*Recode W3 into secondary.

recode W3 (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (2 = 1) (else = 0) into secondary.
execute.

frequencies W3.
frequencies secondary.
crosstabs W3 by secondary.

*Recode W3 into university.

recode W3 (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (3 = 1) (else = 0) into university.
execute.

frequencies W3.
frequencies university.
crosstabs W3 by university.

*Recode Age into ages.

recode Age (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (100 = SYSMIS) (else = copy) into ages.
execute.

frequencies Age.
frequencies ages.
crosstabs Age by ages.

*Recode Gender into male.

recode Gender (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (1 = 1) (2 = 0) into male.
execute.

frequencies Gender.
frequencies male.
crosstabs Gender by male.

*Recode Gender into female.
```

```
recode Gender (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (1 = 0) (2 = 1) into female.
execute.

frequencies Gender.
frequencies female.
crosstabs Gender by female.

*Recode WP21768 into compliance.

recode WP21768 (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (1 = 1) (2 = 0) (else = SYSMIS) into compliance.
variable labels 1 "Compliance".
variable labels 0 "Non compliance".
execute.

frequencies WP21768.
frequencies compliance.
crosstabs WP21768 by compliance.


logistic regression variables compliance
    /missing listwise
    /method = enter trustgov
    /method = enter trustind trsthospital none primary secondary university age1 male female
Household_Income
    /print = ci(95)
    /casewise outlier(2)
    /save zresid cook lever dfbeta.
```

9.2. Annex II: Output from SPSS

* Lines of code for Bachelor Thesis of Josue Cedeno Perlaza - Leiden University

* Title: An outlook to compliance with COVID-19 policies in Ecuador through the lens of trust in the national government.

* Research question: What was the effect of trust in government on the response of the public to COVID-19 policies?

*Recode W5B into trustgov.

recode W5B (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (99 = SYSMIS) (4 = 1) (3 = 2) (2 = 3) (1 = 4) into trustgov.
execute.

frequencies W5B.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:00
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies W5B.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.37

	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.41

Statistics

Trust the National Government in This Country

N	Valid	110566
	Missing	8522

Trust the National Government in This Country

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	A lot	24189	20.3	21.9	21.9
	Some	35732	30.0	32.3	54.2
	Not much	22183	18.6	20.1	74.3
	Not at all	22786	19.1	20.6	94.9
	DK/Refused	5676	4.8	5.1	100.0
	Total	110566	92.8	100.0	
Missing	System	8522	7.2		
Total		119088	100.0		

frequencies trustgov.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:00
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>

	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies trustgov.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.39
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.42

Statistics

trustgov

N	Valid	104890
	Missing	14198

trustgov

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	22786	19.1	21.7	21.7
	2.00	22183	18.6	21.1	42.9
	3.00	35732	30.0	34.1	76.9
	4.00	24189	20.3	23.1	100.0
	Total	104890	88.1	100.0	
Missing	System	14198	11.9		
Total		119088	100.0		

crosstabs W5B by trustgov.

Crosstabs

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:01
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
Syntax		crosstabs W5B by trustgov.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.39
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.39
	Dimensions Requested	2
	Cells Available	524245

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Trust the National Government in This Country * trustgov	104890	88.1%	14198	11.9%	119088	100.0%

Trust the National Government in This Country * trustgov Crosstabulation

Count

	trustgov				
	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Total

Trust the National Government in This Country	A lot	0	0	0	24189	24189
	Some	0	0	35732	0	35732
	Not much	0	22183	0	0	22183
	Not at all	22786	0	0	0	22786
Total		22786	22183	35732	24189	104890

*Recode W5A into trustind.

recode W5A (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (99 = SYSMIS) (4 = 1) (3 = 2) (2 = 3) (1 = 4) into trustind.
execute.

frequencies W5A.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:02
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies W5A.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.42
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.44

Statistics

Trust People in Neighborhood

N	Valid	119088
	Missing	0

Trust People in Neighborhood

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	A lot	35781	30.0	30.0	30.0
	Some	49252	41.4	41.4	71.4
	Not much	19699	16.5	16.5	87.9
	Not at all	10416	8.7	8.7	96.7
	DK/Refused	3940	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	119088	100.0	100.0	

frequencies trustind.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:02
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088

Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies trustind.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.41
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.48

Statistics

trustind

N	Valid	115148
	Missing	3940

trustind

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	10416	8.7	9.0	9.0
	2.00	19699	16.5	17.1	26.2
	3.00	49252	41.4	42.8	68.9
	4.00	35781	30.0	31.1	100.0
	Total	115148	96.7	100.0	
Missing	System	3940	3.3		
Total		119088	100.0		

crosstabs W5A by trustind.

Crosstabs

Notes

Output Created	09-FEB-2023 16:28:03
Comments	

Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
Syntax		crosstabs W5A by trustind.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.42
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.47
	Dimensions Requested	2
	Cells Available	524245

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Trust People in Neighborhood * trustind	115148	96.7%	3940	3.3%	119088	100.0%

Trust People in Neighborhood * trustind Crosstabulation

Count

		trustind				
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Total
Trust People in Neighborhood	A lot	0	0	0	35781	35781
	Some	0	0	49252	0	49252
	Not much	0	19699	0	0	19699

	Not at all	10416	0	0	0	10416
Total		10416	19699	49252	35781	115148

*Recode W4 into trsthospital.

recode W4 (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (99 = SYSMIS) (98 = SYSMIS) (4 = 1) (3 = 2) (2 = 3) (1 = 4) into trsthospital.
execute.

frequencies W4.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:04
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies W4.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.47
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.50

Statistics

Confidence in Hospitals and Health Clinics in (Country)

N	Valid	118083
	Missing	1005

Confidence in Hospitals and Health Clinics in (Country)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	A lot	38241	32.1	32.4	32.4
	Some	47521	39.9	40.2	72.6
	Not much	19809	16.6	16.8	89.4
	None at all	8327	7.0	7.1	96.5
	DK/Refused	4185	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	118083	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	1005	.8		
Total		119088	100.0		

frequencies trsthospital.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:04
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088

Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies trsthospital.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.48
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.56

Statistics

trsthospital

N	Valid	113898
	Missing	5190

trsthospital

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	8327	7.0	7.3	7.3
	2.00	19809	16.6	17.4	24.7
	3.00	47521	39.9	41.7	66.4
	4.00	38241	32.1	33.6	100.0
	Total	113898	95.6	100.0	
Missing	System	5190	4.4		
Total		119088	100.0		

crosstabs W4 by trsthospital.

Crosstabs

Notes

Output Created	09-FEB-2023 16:28:05
Comments	

Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
Syntax		crosstabs W4 by trsthospital.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.50
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.52
	Dimensions Requested	2
	Cells Available	524245

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Confidence in Hospitals and Health Clinics in (Country) * trsthospital	113898	95.6%	5190	4.4%	119088	100.0%

Confidence in Hospitals and Health Clinics in (Country) * trsthospital Crosstabulation

Count

	trsthospital				
	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Total
A lot	0	0	0	38241	38241

Confidence in Hospitals and Health Clinics in (Country)	Some	0	0	47521	0	47521
	Not much	0	19809	0	0	19809
	None at all	8327	0	0	0	8327
Total		8327	19809	47521	38241	113898

*Recode W3 into none.

recode W3 (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (0 = 1) (else = 0) into none.
execute.

frequencies W3.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:07
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies W3.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.34
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.41

Statistics

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science

N	Valid	114354
	Missing	4734

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	4101	3.4	3.6	3.6
	Primary	11134	9.3	9.7	13.3
	Secondary and post-secondary	65327	54.9	57.1	70.4
	University	33792	28.4	29.6	100.0
	Total	114354	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4734	4.0		
Total		119088	100.0		

frequencies none.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:07
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>

	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies none.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.33
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.41

Statistics

none

N	Valid	114354
	Missing	4734

none

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	110253	92.6	96.4	96.4
	1.00	4101	3.4	3.6	100.0
	Total	114354	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4734	4.0		
Total		119088	100.0		

crosstabs W3 by none.

Crosstabs

Notes

Output Created	09-FEB-2023 16:28:08
Comments	

Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
Syntax		crosstabs W3 by none.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.36
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.47
	Dimensions Requested	2
	Cells Available	524245

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science * none	114354	96.0%	4734	4.0%	119088	100.0%

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science * none Crosstabulation

Count

	none		
	.00	1.00	Total
None	0	4101	4101

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science	Primary	11134	0	11134
	Secondary and post-secondary	65327	0	65327
	University	33792	0	33792
Total		110253	4101	114354

*Recode W3 into primary.

recode W3 (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (1 = 1) (else = 0) into primary.
execute.

frequencies W3.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:09
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies W3.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.39
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.41

Statistics

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science

N	Valid	114354
	Missing	4734

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	4101	3.4	3.6	3.6
	Primary	11134	9.3	9.7	13.3
	Secondary and post-secondary	65327	54.9	57.1	70.4
	University	33792	28.4	29.6	100.0
	Total	114354	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4734	4.0		
Total		119088	100.0		

frequencies primary.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:09
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>

	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies primary.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.37
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.42

Statistics

primary

N	Valid	114354
	Missing	4734

primary

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	103220	86.7	90.3	90.3
	1.00	11134	9.3	9.7	100.0
	Total	114354	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4734	4.0		
Total		119088	100.0		

crosstabs W3 by primary.

Crosstabs

Notes

Output Created	09-FEB-2023 16:28:09
Comments	

Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
Syntax		crosstabs W3 by primary.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.41
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.42
	Dimensions Requested	2
	Cells Available	524245

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science * primary	114354	96.0%	4734	4.0%	119088	100.0%

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science * primary Crosstabulation

Count

	primary		
	.00	1.00	Total

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science	None	4101	0	4101
	Primary	0	11134	11134
	Secondary and post-secondary	65327	0	65327
	University	33792	0	33792
Total		103220	11134	114354

*Recode W3 into secondary.

recode W3 (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (2 = 1) (else = 0) into secondary.
execute.

frequencies W3.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:11
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies W3.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.44
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.44

Statistics

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science

N	Valid	114354
	Missing	4734

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	4101	3.4	3.6	3.6
	Primary	11134	9.3	9.7	13.3
	Secondary and post-secondary	65327	54.9	57.1	70.4
	University	33792	28.4	29.6	100.0
	Total	114354	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4734	4.0		
Total		119088	100.0		

frequencies secondary.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:11
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>

	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies secondary.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.39
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.45

Statistics

secondary

N	Valid	114354
	Missing	4734

secondary

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	49027	41.2	42.9	42.9
	1.00	65327	54.9	57.1	100.0
	Total	114354	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4734	4.0		
Total		119088	100.0		

crosstabs W3 by secondary.

Crosstabs

Notes

Output Created	09-FEB-2023 16:28:11
Comments	

Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
Syntax		crosstabs W3 by secondary.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.48
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.50
	Dimensions Requested	2
	Cells Available	524245

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science * secondary	114354	96.0%	4734	4.0%	119088	100.0%

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science * secondary Crosstabulation

Count

	secondary		
	.00	1.00	Total

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science	None	4101	0	4101
	Primary	11134	0	11134
	Secondary and post-secondary	0	65327	65327
	University	33792	0	33792
Total		49027	65327	114354

*Recode W3 into university.

recode W3 (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (3 = 1) (else = 0) into university.
execute.

frequencies W3.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:13
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies W3.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.44
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.47

Statistics

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science

N	Valid	114354
	Missing	4734

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	4101	3.4	3.6	3.6
	Primary	11134	9.3	9.7	13.3
	Secondary and post-secondary	65327	54.9	57.1	70.4
	University	33792	28.4	29.6	100.0
	Total	114354	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4734	4.0		
Total		119088	100.0		

frequencies university.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:13
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>

	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies university.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.47
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.51

Statistics

university

N	Valid	114354
	Missing	4734

university

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	80562	67.6	70.4	70.4
	1.00	33792	28.4	29.6	100.0
	Total	114354	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4734	4.0		
Total		119088	100.0		

crosstabs W3 by university.

Crosstabs

Notes

Output Created	09-FEB-2023 16:28:14
Comments	

Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
Syntax		crosstabs W3 by university.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.48
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.58
	Dimensions Requested	2
	Cells Available	524245

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science * university	114354	96.0%	4734	4.0%	119088	100.0%

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science * university Crosstabulation

Count

	university		
	.00	1.00	Total

Highest Level of Education Where Last Learned About Science	None	4101	0	4101
	Primary	11134	0	11134
	Secondary and post-secondary	65327	0	65327
	University	0	33792	33792
Total		80562	33792	114354

*Recode Age into ages.

recode Age (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (100 = SYSMIS) (else = copy) into ages.
execute.

frequencies Age.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:15
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies Age.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.37
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.39

Statistics

Age

N	Valid	119088
	Missing	0

Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15	760	.6	.6	.6
	16	1003	.8	.8	1.5
	17	1247	1.0	1.0	2.5
	18	2950	2.5	2.5	5.0
	19	2532	2.1	2.1	7.1
	20	3669	3.1	3.1	10.2
	21	2652	2.2	2.2	12.4
	22	3137	2.6	2.6	15.1
	23	3097	2.6	2.6	17.7
	24	3003	2.5	2.5	20.2
	25	3988	3.3	3.3	23.5
	26	2838	2.4	2.4	25.9
	27	3017	2.5	2.5	28.5
	28	3473	2.9	2.9	31.4
	29	2667	2.2	2.2	33.6
	30	4478	3.8	3.8	37.4
	31	2169	1.8	1.8	39.2
	32	2996	2.5	2.5	41.7
	33	2516	2.1	2.1	43.8
	34	2314	1.9	1.9	45.8
	35	3523	3.0	3.0	48.7
	36	2264	1.9	1.9	50.6
	37	2099	1.8	1.8	52.4
	38	2473	2.1	2.1	54.5
	39	1898	1.6	1.6	56.1
	40	3404	2.9	2.9	58.9
	41	1520	1.3	1.3	60.2
	42	2127	1.8	1.8	62.0
	43	1753	1.5	1.5	63.5

	44	1437	1.2	1.2	64.7
	45	2375	2.0	2.0	66.7
	46	1456	1.2	1.2	67.9
	47	1516	1.3	1.3	69.2
	48	1634	1.4	1.4	70.5
	49	1397	1.2	1.2	71.7
	50	2650	2.2	2.2	73.9
	51	1127	.9	.9	74.9
	52	1599	1.3	1.3	76.2
	53	1346	1.1	1.1	77.3
	54	1253	1.1	1.1	78.4
	55	1656	1.4	1.4	79.8
	56	1290	1.1	1.1	80.9
	57	1158	1.0	1.0	81.8
	58	1284	1.1	1.1	82.9
	59	1073	.9	.9	83.8
	60	1718	1.4	1.4	85.3
	61	875	.7	.7	86.0
	62	1170	1.0	1.0	87.0
	63	1049	.9	.9	87.9
	64	996	.8	.8	88.7
	65	1362	1.1	1.1	89.8
	66	895	.8	.8	90.6
	67	952	.8	.8	91.4
	68	919	.8	.8	92.2
	69	791	.7	.7	92.8
	70	1263	1.1	1.1	93.9
	71	618	.5	.5	94.4
	72	798	.7	.7	95.1
	73	650	.5	.5	95.6
	74	637	.5	.5	96.2
	75	614	.5	.5	96.7
	76	446	.4	.4	97.0
	77	399	.3	.3	97.4
	78	384	.3	.3	97.7
	79	313	.3	.3	98.0
	80	391	.3	.3	98.3
	81	225	.2	.2	98.5
	82	231	.2	.2	98.7
	83	192	.2	.2	98.8

	84	139	.1	.1	99.0
	85	150	.1	.1	99.1
	86	101	.1	.1	99.2
	87	90	.1	.1	99.2
	88	78	.1	.1	99.3
	89	57	.0	.0	99.4
	90	47	.0	.0	99.4
	91	16	.0	.0	99.4
	92	14	.0	.0	99.4
	93	8	.0	.0	99.4
	94	10	.0	.0	99.4
	95	6	.0	.0	99.4
	96	1	.0	.0	99.4
	97	2	.0	.0	99.4
	98	1	.0	.0	99.4
	99+	31	.0	.0	99.5
	DK/Refused	631	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	119088	100.0	100.0	

frequencies ages.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:16
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088

Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies ages.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.33
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.47

Statistics

ages

N	Valid	118457
	Missing	631

ages

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15.00	760	.6	.6	.6
	16.00	1003	.8	.8	1.5
	17.00	1247	1.0	1.1	2.5
	18.00	2950	2.5	2.5	5.0
	19.00	2532	2.1	2.1	7.2
	20.00	3669	3.1	3.1	10.3
	21.00	2652	2.2	2.2	12.5
	22.00	3137	2.6	2.6	15.2
	23.00	3097	2.6	2.6	17.8
	24.00	3003	2.5	2.5	20.3
	25.00	3988	3.3	3.4	23.7
	26.00	2838	2.4	2.4	26.1
	27.00	3017	2.5	2.5	28.6
	28.00	3473	2.9	2.9	31.5
	29.00	2667	2.2	2.3	33.8
	30.00	4478	3.8	3.8	37.6
	31.00	2169	1.8	1.8	39.4
	32.00	2996	2.5	2.5	41.9
	33.00	2516	2.1	2.1	44.1
	34.00	2314	1.9	2.0	46.0
	35.00	3523	3.0	3.0	49.0

	36.00	2264	1.9	1.9	50.9
	37.00	2099	1.8	1.8	52.7
	38.00	2473	2.1	2.1	54.8
	39.00	1898	1.6	1.6	56.4
	40.00	3404	2.9	2.9	59.2
	41.00	1520	1.3	1.3	60.5
	42.00	2127	1.8	1.8	62.3
	43.00	1753	1.5	1.5	63.8
	44.00	1437	1.2	1.2	65.0
	45.00	2375	2.0	2.0	67.0
	46.00	1456	1.2	1.2	68.2
	47.00	1516	1.3	1.3	69.5
	48.00	1634	1.4	1.4	70.9
	49.00	1397	1.2	1.2	72.1
	50.00	2650	2.2	2.2	74.3
	51.00	1127	.9	1.0	75.3
	52.00	1599	1.3	1.3	76.6
	53.00	1346	1.1	1.1	77.8
	54.00	1253	1.1	1.1	78.8
	55.00	1656	1.4	1.4	80.2
	56.00	1290	1.1	1.1	81.3
	57.00	1158	1.0	1.0	82.3
	58.00	1284	1.1	1.1	83.4
	59.00	1073	.9	.9	84.3
	60.00	1718	1.4	1.5	85.7
	61.00	875	.7	.7	86.5
	62.00	1170	1.0	1.0	87.4
	63.00	1049	.9	.9	88.3
	64.00	996	.8	.8	89.2
	65.00	1362	1.1	1.1	90.3
	66.00	895	.8	.8	91.1
	67.00	952	.8	.8	91.9
	68.00	919	.8	.8	92.7
	69.00	791	.7	.7	93.3
	70.00	1263	1.1	1.1	94.4
	71.00	618	.5	.5	94.9
	72.00	798	.7	.7	95.6
	73.00	650	.5	.5	96.1
	74.00	637	.5	.5	96.7
	75.00	614	.5	.5	97.2

	76.00	446	.4	.4	97.6
	77.00	399	.3	.3	97.9
	78.00	384	.3	.3	98.2
	79.00	313	.3	.3	98.5
	80.00	391	.3	.3	98.8
	81.00	225	.2	.2	99.0
	82.00	231	.2	.2	99.2
	83.00	192	.2	.2	99.4
	84.00	139	.1	.1	99.5
	85.00	150	.1	.1	99.6
	86.00	101	.1	.1	99.7
	87.00	90	.1	.1	99.8
	88.00	78	.1	.1	99.8
	89.00	57	.0	.0	99.9
	90.00	47	.0	.0	99.9
	91.00	16	.0	.0	99.9
	92.00	14	.0	.0	100.0
	93.00	8	.0	.0	100.0
	94.00	10	.0	.0	100.0
	95.00	6	.0	.0	100.0
	96.00	1	.0	.0	100.0
	97.00	2	.0	.0	100.0
	98.00	1	.0	.0	100.0
	99.00	31	.0	.0	100.0
	Total	118457	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	631	.5		
Total		119088	100.0		

crosstabs Age by ages.

Crosstabs

Notes

Output Created	09-FEB-2023 16:28:16
Comments	

Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
Syntax		crosstabs Age by ages.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.58
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.61
	Dimensions Requested	2
	Cells Available	524245

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Age * ages	118457	99.5%	631	0.5%	119088	100.0%

Age * ages Crosstabulation

Count

	ages																						
	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	36.00	37.00	38.00
Age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Age	15	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16	0	1003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17	0	0	1247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	18	0	0	0	2950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	19	0	0	0	0	2532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20	0	0	0	0	0	3669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3097	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2996	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2516	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2314	0	0	0	0

35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3523	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2264	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2099	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2473
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	760	1003	1247	2950	2532	3669	2652	3137	3097	3003	3988	2838	3017	3473	2667	4478	2169	2996	2516	2314	3523	2264	2099	2473

Age * ages Crosstabulation

Count

		ages																							
		39.000	40.000	41.000	42.000	43.000	44.000	45.000	46.000	47.000	48.000	49.000	50.000	51.000	52.000	53.000	54.000	55.000	56.000	57.000	58.000	59.000	60.000	61.000	62.000
Age	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	1898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	3404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

41	0	0	1520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	2127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	1753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	1437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	2375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1634	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1158	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1284	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1073	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1718	0	0	0

61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	875	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1170
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total	1898	340	1520	2127	1753	1437	2375	1456	1516	1634	1397	2650	1127	1599	1346	1253	1656	1290	1158	1284	1073	1718	875	1170

Age * ages Crosstabulation

Count

		ages																								
		63.000	64.000	65.000	66.000	67.000	68.000	69.000	70.000	71.000	72.000	73.000	74.000	75.000	76.000	77.000	78.000	79.000	80.000	81.000	82.000	83.000	84.000	85.000	86.000
Age	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	1049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	0	996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	1362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

68	0	0	0	0	0	919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	798	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	391	0	0	0	0	0	0

81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	0	0
85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0
86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

99+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1049	996	1362	895	952	919	791	1263	618	798	650	637	614	446	399	384	313	391	225	231	192	139	150	101	

Age * ages Crosstabulation

Count

		ages													
		87.00	88.00	89.00	90.00	91.00	92.00	93.00	94.00	95.00	96.00	97.00	98.00	99.00	
Age	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	760
	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1003
	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1247
	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2950
	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2532
	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3669
	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2652
	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3137
	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3097
	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3003
	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3988
	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2838
	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3017
	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3473
	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2667

30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4478
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2169
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2996
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2516
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2314
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3523
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2264
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2099
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2473
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1898
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3404
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1520
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2127
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1753
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1437
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2375
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1456
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1516
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1634
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1397
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2650

51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1127
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1599
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1346
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1253
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1656
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1290
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1158
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1284
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1073
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1718
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	875
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1170
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1049
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1362
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	895
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	952
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	919
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	791
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1263
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	618
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	798
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	637
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	614
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	446
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399

	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	384
	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313
	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	391
	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225
	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231
	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192
	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139
	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
	87	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
	88	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
	89	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
	90	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
	91	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	92	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	99 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31
Total		90	78	57	47	16	14	8	10	6	1	2	1	31	118457

*Recode Gender into male.

recode Gender (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (1 = 1) (2 = 0) into male.
execute.

frequencies Gender.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:17
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies Gender.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.37
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.53

Statistics

Gender

N	Valid	119088
	Missing	0

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	60722	51.0	51.0	51.0
	Female	58366	49.0	49.0	100.0
	Total	119088	100.0	100.0	

frequencies male.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:18
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies male.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.37
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.48

Statistics

male

N	Valid	119088
	Missing	0

male

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	58366	49.0	49.0	49.0
	1.00	60722	51.0	51.0	100.0
	Total	119088	100.0	100.0	

crosstabs Gender by male.

Crosstabs

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:18
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
Syntax		crosstabs Gender by male.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.41
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.44
	Dimensions Requested	2
	Cells Available	524245

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Gender * male	119088	100.0%	0	0.0%	119088	100.0%

Gender * male Crosstabulation

Count

		male		
		.00	1.00	Total
Gender	Male	0	60722	60722
	Female	58366	0	58366
Total		58366	60722	119088

*Recode Gender into female.

recode Gender (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (1 = 0) (2 = 1) into female.
execute.

frequencies Gender.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:19
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.

Syntax		frequencies Gender.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.37
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.44

Statistics

Gender

N	Valid	119088
	Missing	0

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	60722	51.0	51.0	51.0
	Female	58366	49.0	49.0	100.0
	Total	119088	100.0	100.0	

frequencies female.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:20
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088

Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies female.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.44
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.52

Statistics

female

N	Valid	119088
	Missing	0

female

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	60722	51.0	51.0	51.0
	1.00	58366	49.0	49.0	100.0
	Total	119088	100.0	100.0	

crosstabs Gender by female.

Crosstabs

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:20
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>

	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
Syntax		crosstabs Gender by female.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.45
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.47
	Dimensions Requested	2
	Cells Available	524245

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Gender * female	119088	100.0%	0	0.0%	119088	100.0%

Gender * female Crosstabulation

Count

		female		
		.00	1.00	Total
Gender	Male	60722	0	60722
	Female	0	58366	58366
Total		60722	58366	119088

*Recode WP21768 into compliance.

recode WP21768 (SYSMIS = SYSMIS) (1 = 1) (2 = 0) (else = SYSMIS) into compliance.

variable labels 1 "Compliance".

Warning # 4464 in column 17. Text: 1
An invalid symbol appeared on the VAR LABELS command where a variable name was expected. All text through the next slash will be ignored.
variable labels 0 "Non compliance".

Warning # 4464 in column 17. Text: 0
An invalid symbol appeared on the VAR LABELS command where a variable name was expected. All text through the next slash will be ignored.
execute.

frequencies WP21768.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:21
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies WP21768.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.47
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.50

Statistics

Agree to Be Vaccinated if Coronavirus Vaccine Was Available at No Cost [Note: This is a Gallup World Poll question]

N	Valid	113581
	Missing	5507

Agree to Be Vaccinated if Coronavirus Vaccine Was Available at No Cost [Note: This is a Gallup World Poll question]

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes, would agree	68533	57.5	60.3	60.3
	No, would not agree	39277	33.0	34.6	94.9
	(DK)	5440	4.6	4.8	99.7
	(Refused)	331	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	113581	95.4	100.0	
Missing	System	5507	4.6		
Total		119088	100.0		

frequencies compliance.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:22
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>

	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		frequencies compliance.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.45
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.50

Statistics

compliance

N	Valid	107810
	Missing	11278

compliance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	39277	33.0	36.4	36.4
	1.00	68533	57.5	63.6	100.0
	Total	107810	90.5	100.0	
Missing	System	11278	9.5		
Total		119088	100.0		

crosstabs WP21768 by compliance.

Crosstabs

Notes

Output Created	09-FEB-2023 16:28:22
Comments	

Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
Syntax		crosstabs WP21768 by compliance.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.53
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.62
	Dimensions Requested	2
	Cells Available	524245

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Agree to Be Vaccinated if Coronavirus Vaccine Was Available at No Cost [Note: This is a Gallup World Poll question] * compliance	107810	90.5%	11278	9.5%	119088	100.0%

Agree to Be Vaccinated if Coronavirus Vaccine Was Available at No Cost [Note: This is a Gallup World Poll question] * compliance Crosstabulation

Count

		compliance		
		.00	1.00	Total
Agree to Be Vaccinated if Coronavirus Vaccine Was Available at No Cost [Note: This is a Gallup World Poll question]	Yes, would agree	0	68533	68533
	No, would not agree	39277	0	39277
Total		39277	68533	107810

```
logistic regression variables compliance
    /missing listwise
    /method = enter trustgov
    /method = enter trustind trsthospital none primary secondary university age1 male female
Household_Income
    /print = ci(95)
    /casewise outlier(2)
    /save zresid cook lever dfbeta.
```

Logistic Regression

Notes

Output Created		09-FEB-2023 16:28:23
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\jhced\Downloads\wgm-full-wave2-public-file.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	119088

Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing
Syntax		logistic regression variables compliance /missing listwise /method = enter trustgov /method = enter trustind trsthospital none primary secondary university age1 male female Household_Income /print = ci(95) /casewise outlier(2) /save zresid cook lever dfbeta.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:02.27
	Elapsed Time	00:00:02.41
Variables Created or Modified	ZRE_2	Normalized residual
	COO_2	Analog of Cook's influence statistics
	LEV_2	Leverage value
	DFB0_2	DFBETA for constant
	DFB1_2	DFBETA for trustgov
	DFB2_2	DFBETA for trustind
	DFB3_2	DFBETA for trsthospital
	DFB4_2	DFBETA for none
	DFB5_2	DFBETA for primary
	DFB6_2	DFBETA for secondary
	DFB7_2	DFBETA for age1
	DFB8_2	DFBETA for male
	DFB9_2	DFBETA for Per Capita Income Quintiles

Warnings

Due to redundancies, degrees of freedom have been reduced for one or more variables.

Case Processing Summary

Unweighted Cases[a]		N	Percent
Selected Cases	Included in Analysis	89047	74.8
	Missing Cases	30041	25.2
	Total	119088	100.0
Unselected Cases		0	.0
Total		119088	100.0

a. If weight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases.

Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
.00	0
1.00	1

Block 0: Beginning Block

Classification Table[a,b]

			Predicted		
			compliance		Percentage
	Observed		.00	1.00	Correct
Step 0	compliance	.00	0	32161	.0
		1.00	0	56886	100.0
	Overall Percentage				63.9

a. Constant is included in the model.
b. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 0	Constant	.570	.007	6682.121	1	.000	1.769

Variables not in the Equation

			Score	df	Sig.
Step 0	Variables	trustgov	2847.859	1	.000
	Overall Statistics		2847.859	1	.000

Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	2857.913	1	.000
	Block	2857.913	1	.000
	Model	2857.913	1	.000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	113631.187[a]	.032	.043

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table[a]

			Predicted compliance		Percentage Correct
	Observed		.00	1.00	
Step 1	compliance	.00	0	32161	.0
		1.00	0	56886	100.0
	Overall Percentage				63.9

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B) Lower
Step 1[a]	trustgov	.354	.007	2787.543	1	.000	1.424	1.406
	Constant	-.331	.018	332.030	1	.000	.718	

Variables in the Equation

		95% C.I.for EXP(B) Upper
Step 1[a]	trustgov	1.443
	Constant	

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: trustgov.

Block 2: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	1486.221	8	.000
	Block	1486.221	8	.000
	Model	4344.134	9	.000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	112144.967[a]	.048	.065

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table[a]

	Observed		Predicted compliance .00	Predicted compliance 1.00	Percentage Correct
Step 1	compliance	.00	6089	26072	18.9
		1.00	4929	51957	91.3
	Overall Percentage				65.2

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.
Step 1[a]	trustgov	.276	.007	1458.319	1	.000
	trustind	.027	.008	10.703	1	.001
	trsthospital	.248	.009	812.516	1	.000
	none	-.040	.041	.966	1	.326
	primary	.208	.028	57.411	1	.000
	secondary	.029	.017	3.124	1	.077
	age1	.003	.000	59.095	1	.000
	male	.262	.014	331.927	1	.000
	Per Capita Income Quintiles	.033	.005	40.779	1	.000
	Constant	-1.367	.041	1099.903	1	.000

Variables in the Equation

		Exp(B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B) Lower	95% C.I.for EXP(B) Upper
Step 1[a]	trustgov	1.318	1.300	1.337
	trustind	1.027	1.011	1.044
	trsthospital	1.281	1.259	1.303
	none	.961	.887	1.041
	primary	1.232	1.167	1.300
	secondary	1.030	.997	1.064
	age1	1.003	1.003	1.004
	male	1.300	1.263	1.337
	Per Capita Income Quintiles	1.034	1.023	1.045
	Constant	.255		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: trustind, trsthospital, none, primary, secondary, age1, male, Per Capita Income Quintiles.

Casewise List[a]

a. The casewise plot is not produced because no outliers were found.