**Appendix F**

**EXPLANATION OF THE COLUMNS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THE CATEGORY TABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items (a)</th>
<th>Subject group (n = 10) (b)</th>
<th>Frequency of Distribution (Number of times scored)</th>
<th>Total Score (10 subjects)</th>
<th>Sign Test Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weak, Strong, Moder. Slight, None</td>
<td>Actual Maximum</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Notes:**

- The items which were combined from either the post-drug, follow-up, or content-analysis data.

- The group of subjects, either 10 experimentals or 10 controls.

- Frequency distribution shows the total number of responses made by all experimentals and controls at the particular scoring level indicated. The scoring scales on the three methods of measurement were correlated for easy comparison (i.e., the "strong" level for each rating scale was not the same numerical value. This level represented a score of "three" on the content-analysis scale, "four" on the post-drug questionnaire scale, and both "four" and "five" on the follow-up questionnaire scale. The "slight" level represented a score of "one" on the content-analysis scale, and both "one" and "two" on the questionnaire scale).

- The sum of the weighted scores at each level. Maximum is the sum which would have been obtained if all the subjects scored all the items at the highest possible level.

- \(N\) = number of matched pairs with a difference in score when the score of the control subject was subtracted from the score of the experimental subject. The prediction had been made that the experimental score would be higher. The maximum value of \(N = 10\). \(p\) = the probability that the predicted higher scores of the experimentals were due to chance.