INTERVIEW STUDY OF HUSBAND/WIFE PAIRS

REPORT A

INCOMPATIBILITY BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES AS A PREDICTOR OF ADVERSE HEALTH

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In a representative survey conducted in Britain in 1997, 397 married couples were interviewed at home, with information collected separately from the wife and husband on demographic factors, smoking habits, lifestyle and personality characteristics and health status.*

A major objective of the study, considered in this report, was to determine whether health status is associated with incompatibility between husband and wife in respect of a variety of risk factors, in order to gain insight into whether reported incidences of various conditions in nonsmokers married to smokers might at least partly be due to an effect of incompatibility, rather than to an effect of passive smoke exposure (or to various biases such as confounding or misclassification of smoking status).

The main analyses described in this report relate incidence in the subject of over 50 health endpoints to presence of 25 risk factors in the subject and spouse. The health endpoints included cardiorespiratory symptoms, ailments or conditions ever suffered from, problems suffered from in the last month and general health assessment variables. The risk factors included cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, employment status, education, being married before, physical inactivity, overweight, neuroticism, extroversion, timing and regularity of meals, and a range of dietary variables. Combined risk factor scores and indices of apartness, criticism and overall incompatibility between husband and wife were also studied.

Analyses were carried out to determine significant age-adjusted relationships of three types:

"Direct effects"	-	associations between the subject's health and own risk factor
		status,
"Indirect effects"	-	associations between the subject's health and the spouse's risk
		factor status (after adjusting for the subject's own risk factor
		status), and

* The subjects also provided information on their own ETS exposure, and on smoking habits, ETS exposure and risk factor prevalence in their spouse, which will be considered in a future report.

"*Incompatibility*" - associations between the subject's health and differences between the subject's and spouse's risk factor status (again after adjusting for the subject's own risk factor status).

It should be noted that indirect effects and effects of incompatibility produce identical responses in subjects unexposed to the risk factor but opposing responses in exposed subjects.

In view of the large number of associations studied, most attention in interpretation was given to associations which were significant at least at p<0.01 and/or were evident in both sexes separately.

Unsurprisingly, the strongest relationships seen tended to be for direct effects. Risk factors showing clear associations with a wide variety of health endpoints included cigarette smoking, physical inactivity, overweight, neuroticism, not being in paid employment, leaving school early and having the first meal of the day late.

Spousal cigarette smoking (after adjustment for age and cigarette smoking by the subject) was associated with a number of health effects. These fell into 3 groups:

- those where it was associated with an increased risk in both smokers and nonsmokers, consistent with an indirect (passive smoking) effect,
- those where it was associated with an increased risk in nonsmokers, but with no effect in smokers, where an indirect effect and an effect of incompatibility cannot clearly be distinguished, and
- (iii) those where the association was in the opposite direction for smokers and nonsmokers, consistent with an effect of incompatibility.

The strongest evidence of an effect of incompatibility was for hay fever in women where incidence was much lower if only the husband or the wife smoked than if neither or both did. There was also some evidence, in men, that incompatibility in cigarette smoking was also associated with an increased incidence of painful joints, rheumatic trouble/arthritis and indigestion/stomach trouble/digestive disorders and with a decreased incidence of breathlessness.

Apart from cigarette smoking, indirect effects were only reasonably clearly seen for time

to first meal of day (women whose husbands take their first meal of the day late having an increased incidence of various respiratory symptoms and conditions and back trouble) and extroversion (women with extrovert husbands having a significantly reduced incidence of various conditions).

For all the risk factors taken together, there were 133 cases where incompatibility between husband and wife on a risk factor was associated with a significantly increased incidence of a health endpoint and only 24 where it was associated with a significantly decreased incidence. For many of the risk factors an effect of incompatibility could not be demonstrated, either because few associations with health endpoints were seen or because associations were not consistently seen in those less and more exposed to the risk factor, making their interpretation as a simple effect of incompatibility more difficult.

However, there were four risk factors where the data seemed reasonably consistent with an effect of incompatibility, most clearly for vegetable consumption and body mass index, where an increased incidence of quite a large number of symptoms and conditions was associated with incompatibility and also with alcohol drinking and salad consumption, where the list of symptoms and conditions showing a significant association was rather shorter.

The fact that evidence of an effect of incompatibility is sparse or non-existent for a number of the risk factors studied suggests that one should be wary of over-generalizing. However, the considerable overall excess of positive over negative relationships, and the specific results for certain risk factors, suggests that some aspects of incompatibility between husband and wife may have a true adverse effect on health. This adds plausibility to the possibility that increased risk of some diseases observed in never smokers married to smokers may to some extent arise because of an effect on health of incompatibility between husbands and wives on smoking habits.

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1. Introduction and objectives

The classic method of studying health effects of ETS is to compare:

А	Exposed	=	nonsmokers married to smokers
В	Unexposed	=	nonsmokers married to nonsmokers

Considerable work has been conducted investigating the possible magnitude of bias to this comparison resulting from either:

misclassification of smoking status: i.e. more of group A than group B actually being true smokers, or

<u>confounding</u>: i.e. group A being more likely than group B to have other risk factors, such as decreased fruit and vegetable consumption, increased dietary fat consumption, increased alcohol consumption, or lower social class.

There is a third theoretical possibility that has not, as far as we are aware, been previously investigated. This is that bias might arise because illness might be associated with husband/wife "incompatibility". It is often considered that marriages are happier if spouses have a lot of things in common and that, in a marriage, unhappiness might lead to adverse health. Group A, by definition, consists of subjects whose spouse has different smoking habits from them, whereas group B consists of subjects whose spouse has the same smoking habits. In theory, at least, elevated health risks in group A might arise because of their lesser compatibility.

This possibility was investigated in a study, conducted in May and June 1997 in the UK, in which some 400 married couples were interviewed at home, with information collected separately from each of the husband and the wife on demographic factors, smoking habits, ETS exposure, "risk factors" (i.e. factors commonly considered as potential confounders in studies relating ETS to health) and health status (respiratory and cardiovascular symptoms, history of various diseases and perception of overall health). Data on smoking habits, ETS exposure and "risk factors" were also collected from both husband and wife relevant to their spouse, for the purpose of investigating the

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validity of surrogate responses. These data are considered in a later report, Report B, and are not considered here.

This report limits attention only to statements made by the husband and wife about themselves and has the objective of determining whether health status is linked to incompatibility of husband and wife in respect of a variety of risk factors.

2. <u>The survey</u>

The survey was conducted by the market research company Research Services Ltd (RSL). The study aimed to interview a sample of 400 married couples throughout Great Britain, representative in terms of region and social grade, with at least one of the couple aged between 45 and 74 years. Their interviewers made an appointment when both the husband and wife would be present. Each respondent was asked to complete a self-completion questionnaire without reference to their spouse. The interviewer ensured that there was no collaboration between the spouses and rejected any interviews where this was not complied with. The interviewer was able to assist with the understanding of any specific questions if asked. The questionnaires actually used are attached as <u>Annex A</u> (husband) and <u>Annex B</u> (wife).

Of 1354 couples approached who were (apparently) eligible on the age/marital status criteria, 595 (44%) refused, 142 (10%) agreed but were unavailable during the fieldwork period and 197 (15%) were outside the interviewer's social class quota. For 15 (1%) couples, the interviews were terminated or rejected, resulting in 405 (30%) completed couple-interviews. On analysis, some of these proved to be outside the specified age range. After excluding 8 subjects where at least one of the couple was more than 5 years outside the target age range and there was no evidence the other member was within 5 years of it, analysis was restricted to 397 married couples.

<u>Table 1</u> shows the joint age distribution of the couples. The mean (standard error) age of the husbands included was 57.3 (0.5) and of the wives included was 53.9 (0.5). A small proportion of subjects, 3% of husbands and 3% of wives, did not report their age.

The distribution of the couples analysed was close to the quotas set for region (<u>Table 2A</u>).

Social class was determined by RSL based on questions about the chief income earner in the household (See Annex A and B questions A6-A8). This was determined separately for the husband and wife. Only 269 (68%) of couples agreed who was the chief income earner, with 85 (21%) disagreeing and 43 (11%) where at least one did not

answer or claimed equality. None nominated any household member other than self/spouse. However, for those couples where social class could be determined, there was a high level of correlation between the husband's and wife's determinations (r = 0.95, p<0.001 based on 5 levels A, B, C1, C2, D) and only 12 (6%) couples differing when the 3 categories (AB, C, D) used for the quota allocations are considered. However, contrary to our initial expectations, social class was only determined when the chief income earner was working, and hence (1) social class was not determined for the 175 (44%- wife report) or 177 (45% - husband report) couples where the chief income earner was retired, and (2) no couples were determined as being in social class E. <u>Table 2B</u> shows the distribution of the couples analysed by social class, and <u>Table 2C</u> shows the joint distribution by region and social class for couples with social class determined. Although it is difficult to judge from the available information, it appears that the quotas were adequately fulfilled.

3. <u>Symptoms studied</u>

The symptoms fall into four groups. In the first two, subjects indicated from a list all those they had suffered from, either in the last month, or ever (see Annex A and B questions B5 and B6). All 397 respondents were considered at risk for these symptoms. The third group were cardiorespiratory symptoms derived from the standard MRC/Rose questionnaires (see <u>Annex C</u>). Incomplete answers led to some subjects being unclassifiable. Finally, two assessments of the subject's general health were studied (see Annex A and B, questions B1 and B4). <u>Table 3</u> shows the frequency of the various symptoms studied, separately for the husband and the wife.

The most commonly reported ailment or condition ever suffered from was back trouble, reported in 293 cases, almost twice as common as the next most frequently reported ones, stomach or other digestive disorders (167), rheumatic disorder or arthritis (157), high blood pressure (144), migraine (141) and piles or haemorrhoids (140). The most frequently reported problems suffered from in the last month were headaches (238), painful joints (200), difficulty sleeping (199), and a bad back (195). Cardiorespiratory symptoms were generally not as frequently reported, with breathlessness on walking, reported in 158 cases, the most common. A quarter of subjects (194) considered their health fair or poor (rather than excellent or good), and a fifth of subjects (152) considered that a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity limited their activities.

4. <u>Risk factors studied</u>

Risk factors were considered suitable for study on two criteria:

- 1) They should be relevant to the majority of subjects. Analyses of incompatibility can only be based on couples where *both* subjects have data, so analyses based on a subset of the data would be unlikely to be powerful enough to detect any effect. Thus, for instance, we studied *Smoked cigarettes regularly in last 10 years* vs *Never smoked regularly or gave up more than 10 years ago* in all couples, rather than attempting to study *Years since gave up* among couples both of whom are ex-smokers.
- 2) There should be a reasonably even distribution of answers. Risk factors such as employment in specific industries, which were reported only by small numbers of subjects, are unlikely to yield many couples (if any at all) where both husband and wife have the risk factor, making it impossible to distinguish between any indirect effect and incompatibility.

The factors studied cover a range of generally recognised risk factors. Two other factors specifically related to marriage or to the lifestyle of the couple combined (e.g. shiftwork/unsocial hours; whether married before) have also been included.

The dietary questions were reduced to 5 scores for fruit, vegetables, salads, sweet foods and fatty foods, as in previous work (Thornton, Lee and Fry, 1994) and the personality questions were reduced to 2 scores for extroversion and neuroticism (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1964).

Note that presence (or increasing level of a factor is generally defined so that it is in the direction usually associated with a less healthy lifestyle. Thus, we associate presence of symptoms and conditions with, for example, <u>not</u> being in paid employment, eating meals at <u>ir</u>regular times, having <u>no</u> educational qualifications and having <u>low</u> consumption of fruit, vegetables and salads, so that most of the significant relative risks we would expect to see would be increased (see Table 4 for definitions).

Table 4 presents summary results on the distribution of the lifestyle and

personality risk factors studied and on the association between level in husbands and level in wives. The lifestyle factors fall into 3 types:

- (a) <u>0/1 risk factors</u>: For these 10 risk factors, where the condition was defined merely as present or absent, the table shows the number of couples with relevant data, the number and percentage with the variable present for the husband, for the wife, and for both partners, and the concordance ratio (with its 95% confidence limits). The concordance ratio (CR) is a measure of association between husbands' and wives' habits, estimated by:
 - CR = Couples with both having risk factor x Couples with neither having risk factor

Couples with only husband having risk factor x Couples with only wife having risk factor

In the absence of an association, CR should be close to 1.0. In practice, CR significantly exceeded 1.0 for all 10 risk factors, with a very strong association in respect of smoking (particularly current smoking), current employment, educational qualifications, regular meal eating and previous marriage.

- (b) <u>Graded risk factors</u>: 6 risk factors were measured using between 4 and 7 graded levels (see <u>Annex D</u> for details). Here Table 4 shows numbers and percentages, for husband, wife and both partners above a specific cut point and also the Spearman rank correlation between the levels of the husband and of the wife. As seen in Table 4, there was highly significant concordance between husband and wife as regards age left school, physical activity, alcohol consumption, tea and coffee consumption and time to the first meal of the day, with correlation coefficients ranging from 0.27 to 0.50.
- (c) <u>Continuous and semi-continuous risk factors</u>: Other risk factors were measured on a continuous or semi-continuous scale (see <u>Annex D</u> for details). Results are presented in Table 4 similarly to the results for graded risk factors. The results showed, as expected, a very strong correlation between the ages of husbands and wives. There was also a highly significant (p<0.001) correlation between</p>

husbands' and wives' scores for the five dietary scores; fruit, vegetables, salads, sweet foods and fatty foods with all 5 correlations in the range 0.35 to 0.47. In contrast, there was only a marginally significant (p<0.05) correlation for neuroticism and no significant correlation for extroversion or body mass index.

5. <u>Testing for the relationship of the symptoms to the risk factors and to husband/wife</u> <u>incompatibility on the factors - Factor is a 0/1 variable</u>

5.1 <u>Statistical methods</u>

Consider the relationship between occurrence of a symptom in subjects of a specific sex and presence of a risk factor in the subjects and their spouses. The relevant data for analysis may be laid out in a 2x4 table as follows:

	<u>Sym</u> r	otom
Risk factor	Absent	Present
1. Present in neither subject nor spouse	N_{10}	N ₁₁
2. Present in subject only	N_{20}	N ₂₁
3. Present in spouse only	N_{30}	N ₃₁
4. Present in both subject and spouse	N_{40}	N_{41}

Based on these data we may carry out various statistical tests.

5.1.1 Direct effect of presence of risk factor in subject

In most situations, if there is an association, it will be a direct one between the symptom and the subject's own risk factor status. Here the relevant analysis ignores whether the spouse has the risk factor, and the 2x2 table to be considered is:

	<u>Sympt</u>	om
Risk factor	Absent	Present
1+3 Not present in subject	$N_{10} + N_{30}$	N ₁₁ +N ₃₁
2+4 Present in subject	$N_{20} + N_{40}$	$N_{21} + N_{41}$

Using standard statistical procedures, e.g. as described in Breslow and Day (1980), one can express the association in terms of a relative risk with 95% confidence limits and can estimate the p value using a corrected chisquared statistic.

5.1.2 Indirect effect of presence of risk factor in spouse

The usual approach here is to estimate the association between symptom presence in the subject and risk factor presence in the spouse, after adjustment for presence of the risk factor in the subject. Here one considers two 2x2 tables:

		<u>Symp</u>	<u>otom</u>
<u>Stratum</u>	Risk factor	Absent	Present
Risk factor not present in subject	Not present in spouse	N ₁₀	N ₁₁
	Present in spouse	N ₃₀	N ₃₁
Risk factor present	Not present in spouse	$egin{array}{c} N_{20} \ N_{40} \end{array}$	N ₂₁
in subject	Present in spouse		N ₄₁

Here one can estimate a combined relative risk for the two 2x2 tables and an overall p value using standard theory for stratified contingency tables.

5.1.3 Effect of incompatibility on risk factor between subject and spouse

Again it seems appropriate to estimate the association between incompatibility after adjustment for presence of the risk factor in the subject. Here the two 2x2 tables considered are:

		Sym	<u>ptom</u>
<u>Stratum</u>	Risk factor	Absent	Present
Risk factor not present in subject	Same in subject and spouse Differs in subject and spouse	$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{N}_{10} \ \mathbf{N}_{30} \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} N_{11} \ N_{31} \end{array}$
Risk factor present in subject	Same in subject and spouse Differs in subject and spouse	$\begin{array}{c} N_{40} \\ N_{20} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} N_{41} \\ N_{21} \end{array}$

Again one can estimate a combined relative risk for incompatibility from the two 2x2 tables using stratified contingency table analysis.

It is important to note that the test for the effect of incompatibility between

husband and wife is not independent from the test for the indirect effect of presence of the risk factor in the spouse. To understand this it is convenient to consider the situation where smoking is the risk factor. The indirect effect is calculated by averaging together two relative risks, that related to the effect of passive smoking in nonsmokers $(R_1=N_{10}N_{31}/N_{30}N_{11})$ and that related to the effect of passive smoking in smokers $(R_2=N_{20}N_{41}/N_{40}N_{21})$. The effect of incompatibility is tested by averaging R_1 and $1/R_2$. A large value of R_1 coupled with a value of R_2 close to 1 can lead to a significant overall estimate of both indirect effect and incompatibility.

5.1.4 Symptom present at different levels

In the great majority of the symptoms listed in Table 3, subjects are simply classified as not present or present. In the case of (i) the combined incidence of any ailments or conditions ever suffered from, (ii) the combined incidence of any problems suffered from in the last month, and (iii) the combined score for wheezing and night-time shortness of breath, the symptom variable had more than one positive level. In these cases relative risks were calculated taking presence as having scores greater than specific defined values (respectively 3, 3 and 0), but p values were calculated taking the full symptom level distribution into account using the Fry-Lee test (Fry and Lee, 1988), a stratified version of Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric analysis of variance by ranks.

5.1.5 Age adjustment

In view of the likely dependence on age of both risk factor and symptom prevalence, it was decided to estimate all relative risks and p values after adjustment for four levels of the subject's age (<45, 45-54, 55-64, 65+).

5.2 <u>Results</u>

Analyses to estimate the three age-adjusted relative risks and their p-values were carried out for all the symptoms listed in Table 3 and the 10 0/1 risk factors listed in Table 4. In order to avoid presentation of extensive output, results, summarized in <u>Table 5</u>, are only shown for symptom/factor combinations where at least one of the three relationships investigated was significant at the 95% confidence level. In the table the relative risks are shown with p values expressed in coded form as follows:

+++,	p<0.001
++,	p<0.01
+, -	p<0.05
(+), (-)	p<0.1
N.S.	p≥0.1

Here plus signs indicate significant increases in symptoms and minus signs significant decreases.

In interpreting the results in Table 5, it is important to remember that they represent a summary of over 1000 analyses representing each combination of the two sexes, 10 0/1 factors investigated and over 50 symptoms and conditions. It is clear that by chance alone one would expect to see quite a number of associations that are of moderate statistical significance. Relationships marked as + or - (p<0.05) and even some marked as ++ or -- (p<0.01) should not necessarily be taken to indicate true treatment effects, especially when the association seen is evident in one sex and not the other. Taking this caution concerning multiple testing into account, it is nevertheless possible to draw some conclusions from the results in Table 5.

5.2.1 Direct effects of the risk factors studied

<u>Cigarette smoking</u> Results for four different indices of cigarette smoking are summarized in Table 5; - current regular cigarette smokers, ever smoked cigarettes regularly, every regularly smoked 20+ cigarettes and smoked cigarettes regularly in last 10 years. The strongest relationships with cigarette smoking, particularly with current regular smoking, were with the respiratory symptoms cough, phlegm and wheezing/shortness of breath. Some of the cigarette smoking indices also showed weaker associations with the cardiovascular symptoms angina and possible infarction in both sexes. A consistent association was also noted in both sexes and for all four indices of cigarette smoking with poorer self-reported general health. Two of the cigarette smoking indices were also associated, in males, with limited activity. There was also a tendency for cigarette smokers to report more problems in the last month and, to a lesser extent, more ailments or conditions ever suffered from, though these were never

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consistently significant for all the cigarette smoking indices and rarely significant in both sexes. Only two significant negative relationships were seen. Both of these, migraine in women and hay fever in men, were only seen in one sex and for one index of cigarette smoking (smoked regularly in the last 10 years).

<u>Not in paid employment</u> There was a general tendency, more clearly seen in men, for those who were not in paid employment to report symptoms, conditions, poorer general health and more limited activity much more frequently, manifesting the "healthy worker effect". Only in respect of migraine in women was a significantly higher incidence seen in those in paid employment

<u>Other factors</u> For the other 0/1 factors studied (shift work/unsocial hours since marriage, no educational qualifications, eats meals at irregular times, sugar in tea or coffee and married before), significant associations were seen much less frequently and then usually only in one sex and of only moderate significance. The strongest associations seen were the increased incidence of phlegm in women who ate meals at irregular times and the reduced incidence of diabetes in men who took sugar in tea or coffee. The latter association is no doubt due to diabetics not being allowed sugar.

5.2.2 Indirect effects of the risk factors studied

<u>Cigarette smoking</u> 17 significant associations were seen, all positive and all but one in women. Cigarette smoking by the husband (standardized for cigarette smoking by the wife, and for age) was associated mainly with an increased incidence of self-reported problems in the last month (including nerves, indigestion/stomach trouble, bad back, always feeling tired, colds and flu, difficulty concentrating, worry and difficulty sleeping), though it was also associated with an increased incidence of asthma and shortness of breath/wheezing and with poorer general health. Which associations were significant depended on the particular index of cigarette smoking considered.

<u>Other factors</u> For the other six 0/1 risk factors considered, 21 significant associations were seen, mainly only at p<0.05, with 15 positive and 6 negative and none significant in both sexes. The most significant associations seen (p<0.01) were:

- (i) women whose husbands were not in paid employment had a higher frequency of colds and flu in the last month (adjusted for age and own employment status),
- (ii) women whose husbands did shift work/unsocial hours had an increased frequency of breathlessness on walking (adjusted for age and own shift work/unsocial hours status),
- (iii) men whose wives had no educational qualifications had a higher frequency of angina (adjusted for age and own educational status).

While there is some indication that smoking by the spouse is associated with increased reporting of some health conditions, there is little clear evidence of a true indirect relationship for the other 0/1 factors studied.

5.2.3 Incompatibility between husbands and wives on the risk factors studied

In Table 5 there were 29 associations between husband and wife incompatibility in the 0/1 factors studied and the symptoms or conditions which were statistically significant at least at the 95% confidence level. These associations are summarized in <u>Table 6</u> which also gives the relative risk and p value for the corresponding association in the opposite sex.

In attempting to interpret from these results whether they provide any evidence that incompatibility between husband and wife actually affects incidence of the symptoms or conditions studied, a number of points have to be taken into account:

- (i) Given there were 1000 or more associations studied, the number actually observed as significant at p<0.05 is clearly not particularly large (though it is far from straightforward to estimate precisely what it should have been by chance given that some of the associations studied concern low incidences and the fact that the associations are clearly not independent). Indeed only three were significant at <0.01, and none were significant at p<0.001.
- (ii) There were no associations where statistically significant relative risks were seen in both sexes, and for a number of associations the relative risks for the sex where

they were not significant were close to 1.00 or even in the opposite direction.

- (iii) Of the 29 significant associations seen, 22 were positive (i.e. incompatibility being related to increased incidence of symptoms or conditions) and only seven were negative, a difference which is statistically significant (p<0.01). Although the two previous points suggest that a number of the 29 associations may be chance findings, the excess of positive associations suggests that some of them may reflect true relationships.
- (iv) As discussed in section 5.1, the tests for incompatibility and for indirect effect are non-independent, and interpretation is assisted by studying the separate values of the two relative risks being combined (R_1 and R_2 for indirect effect and R_1 and $1/R_2$ for incompatibility) to judge whether significant overall relative risks for incompatibility could plausibly be explained by indirect effects of the factor.

There were in fact ten of the 29 associations where the significant association seen in Table 6 appeared to arise essentially from an increased value of R_1 with no corresponding increase in $1/R_2$, so that the association could equally well be explained by an indirect effect of presence of the factor in the spouse in those without the factor themselves (e.g. passive smoking in nonsmokers) as by an incompatibility effect in those without the factors themselves. These associations were as follows:

Factor	Symptom or condition/Sex	<u>R₁ (p)</u>	<u>1/R₂ (p)</u>	<u>Incompatibility</u> <u>R (p)</u>
Ever regularly smoked 20+ cigarettes	Bad back/F Colds and flu/F N problems (>3)/F	2.35 ++ 3.67 ++ 1.72 +	0.98 NS 0.94 NS 1.22 NS	1.78 + 2.34 ++ 1.57 +
No educational qualifications	Difficulty concentrating/F Migraine/M	∞ ++ 5.04 NS	0.74 NS 1.78 NS	4.49 + 2.22 +

Eats meals at irregular times	Headaches/M Faints/dizziness/M Stomach/digestive disorder/M	2.55 ++ 9.56 ++ 2.87 +	1.21 NS 1.33 NS 1.01 NS	2.01 + 4.18 + 2.06 +
Sugar in tea or coffee	Diabetes/M	4.01 +	0.76 NS	2.66 +
Married before	N diseases (>3)/M	4.12 +	0.97	2.58 +

The associations with smoking, if not due to chance, could be due to smoking by the husband having an effect on nonsmoking wives but not on smoking wives. The associations with regularity of meal eating, with increased symptoms in men who eat at regular times when their wives do not may reflect a situation where the wife leaves her husband to feed himself which he may do inadequately with consequent detriment to health. Why the uneducated should find that having an educated spouse makes it difficult to concentrate or more likely to get a migraine is not apparent at first glance. The higher diabetes rate in non sugar takers married to sugar takers is also not straightforward to understand. Nor is the tendency for disease rates to be higher in those not previously married if their spouse has been.

There were also two significant incompatibility associations which arose mainly because $1/R_2$ was increased with no real apparent increase in R. These were as follows:

Factor	Symptom or condition/Sex	<u>R₁ (p)</u>	<u>1/R₂ (p)</u>	<u>Incompatibility</u> <u>R (p)</u>
Married before	Diabetes/M	2.20 NS	∞ +	4.79 +
	Cough/M	1.89 NS	5.38 (+)	3.20 +

These two associations, reflecting a higher rate of diabetes and cough in those previously married when their spouse has not been, are not easy to interpret.

For the remaining 17 associations in Table 6, the values of R_1 and $1/R_2$ were reasonably consistent, and fitted in better with a direct effect of incompatibility. The most striking of these associations was between smoking cigarettes regularly in the last 10 years and hay fever, where women whose spouses were incompatible on smoking were almost 10 times less likely to get hay fever, regardless of whether they themselves smoked (R_1 =0.12, 1/ R_2 =0.10, R=0.11). Unadjusted frequency of hay fever was 19/184 (10.3%) if neither spouse smoked and 15/81 (18.5%) if both spouses smoked, but only 1/49 (2.0%) if the husband only smoked and 1/50 (2.%) if the wife only smoked. A negative association with incompatibility was also seen in men, though not significant (R=0.49).

In a number of other cases incompatibility was associated with a relatively large reduction in risk. Thus one notes the relative risks of 0.16 for current regular cigarette smoking and breathlessness in men, 0.17 for sugar in tea or coffee and faints or dizziness in women, 0.18 for educational qualifications and hay fever in men, 0.31 for sugar in tea or coffee and chronic bronchitis in women, 0.35 for paid employment and trouble with ears in men and 0.35 for sugar in tea or coffee and asthma in men. In the majority of these cases, however, such an effect was not really seen at all in the opposite sex.

In the other 10 associations seen in Table 6, incompatibility was associated with an increased risk of the symptom or condition studied. The largest relative risk was 5.73 for smoked cigarettes regularly in the last 10 years and diabetes in women, but the effect was not seen at all in men. Other relative risks were of order 2 to 3, but in most cases there was again no evidence of an association with incompatibility in the other sex. The only case where the results in the other sex also showed a markedly increase relative risk were for paid employment and sinus trouble or catarrh where incompatibility was associated with a relative risk of 2.43 in men (p<0.05) and of 1.94 in women (0.05 .

All in all the results considered in this section provide little real evidence that incompatibility on lifestyle factors is associated with an increased risk of the symptoms or conditions studied.

6. <u>Testing for the relationship of the symptoms to the risk factors and to husband/wife</u> <u>incompatibility on the factors - Factor is a graded, semi-continuous or continuous</u> <u>variable</u>

6.1 <u>Statistical methods</u>

As for when the risk factor was a 0/1 variable, tests were also carried out, when the factor was a graded, semi-continuous or continuous variable, to estimate the <u>direct</u> <u>effect</u> of the factor in the subject, the <u>indirect effect</u> of the factor in the spouse and the <u>effect of incompatibility</u> between subject and spouse. For these analyses, the semicontinuous and continuous risk factors were reduced to graded risk factors with 8 levels (see <u>Annex D</u> for details). The tests used were as follows:

6.1.1 Direct effect of presence of risk factor in subject

Relative risks were estimated by collapsing the risk factor level for the subject into a two-level variable as defined in Table 4. Presence of the so defined variable could represent high values of factors normally associated with adverse health (e.g. fatty food scores greater than 7) or low values of factors normally associated with good health (e.g. physical activity average or low). Significance was estimated, however, by a trend test in which symptom prevalence was compared in subjects with progressively "worsening" levels of the factor (i.e. more associated with adverse health).

6.1.2 Indirect effect of presence of risk factor in spouse

Relative risks were estimated by collapsing the risk factor level for the spouse into a two-level variable as defined in Table 4, with adjustment for the collapsed twolevel variable for the subject. Significance, similarly adjusted, was again estimated by a trend test.

6.1.3 *Effect of incompatibility on risk factor between subject and spouse*

Husband and wife were defined as compatible or incompatible based on a criterion such as risk factor levels the same to within ± 1 . Table 7 shows the criteria used and gives some information on the joint distribution for husband and wife of the risk factors considered. Relative risks for incompatible/compatible were estimated adjusted

for the collapsed two-level risk factor variable for the subject. Significance, similarly adjusted, was estimated by a trend test based on degrees of incompatibility (same, differ by 1 level, differ by 2 levels, etc., etc.)

6.1.4 Age adjustment and symptoms present at different levels

As was the case for 0/1 factors, all analyses were age adjusted, and used the Fry-Lee stratified rank test rather than stratified chisquared tests to estimate significance when there were multiple levels of the symptom variable.

6.2 <u>Results</u>

The results of the analyses, shown in <u>Table 8</u>, are summarized in a style similar to that used in Table 5. They concern a total of 15 risk factors and are discussed below.

6.2.1 Direct effects of the risk factors studied

<u>Age left school</u> Although no significant associations were seen for wives, husbands who left school early had a significantly increased incidence of a wide range of cardiorespiratory symptoms and other conditions (predominantly those occurring in the last month), as well as being of poorer general health and more likely to have limited activity.

<u>Physical activity</u> In both sexes those of low or average activity had an increased incidence of a very large number of symptoms and conditions, with many significant positive associations seen in each sex. Many of these associations may have occurred because presence of disease limited physical activity rather than as a direct effect of inadequate exercise and indeed very strong and highly significant associations were noted in each sex between physical activity and having a longstanding condition limiting their activity. The only significant relationship in the reverse direction was for migraine in women.

<u>Alcohol</u> Comparisons were made based on calculated units drunk and based on reported drinking habits. Heavier drinking was associated with a significantly increased incidence of only three conditions, varicose veins in women, and cough and phlegm in men, but was associated with a significantly decreased incidence of a longer list of conditions, particularly in men. In women, drinking was highly significantly (p<0.001) negatively related to poorer general health and having limited activity. This to some extent may reflect the fact that the ill and less mobile are less likely to go out drinking.

<u>Time to first meal of the day</u> Those who have their first meal of the day more than half an hour after getting up have a significantly increased incidence of a range of conditions, mainly respiratory symptoms. A longer time to first meal of the day is known to be extremely strongly associated with smoking. It may also be a direct consequence of adverse health slowing one down.

<u>Tea drinking</u> There was some evidence that tea drinking was associated with frequency of problems in the last month, including having a bad back, an association seen in both sexes which may be due to those who are less mobile spending more time drinking tea as they are less able to do other things. Tea drinking was also associated with some respiratory symptoms, with poorer general health and with having activity limited by illness.

<u>Coffee drinking</u> Only one significant association was seen in women, with reduced indigestion/stomach trouble. In men, coffee drinking was associated with a reduced incidence of a variety of respiratory symptoms, worry, faints/dizziness and rheumatic trouble/arthritis, and of poorer general health.

<u>Fruit, vegetable and salad consumption</u> The associations shown in Table 8 are with low consumption, believed to be a risk factor for many diseases. In fact, though there were some endpoints where low consumption was associated with a significantly increased risk (four for fruit, two for vegetables and three for salads), there were slightly more where it was associated with a significantly decreased risk (two for fruit, six for vegetables, and two for salads). Most of these associations were only of marginal significance (0.01<p<0.05) and could well be chance findings.

<u>Sweet foods</u> High sweet food content was associated with relatively few conditions. The only association significant at p<0.01 was the negative one with diabetes, due to diabetics avoiding sweet foods.

<u>Fatty food</u> High fatty food consumption was associated with a significantly increased incidence of a few conditions, colds and flu, difficulty sleeping and cough being the most significant (p<0.01), and with a reduced incidence of only one, migraine.

<u>Neuroticism</u> Neuroticism was associated with an increased incidence of a huge range of conditions in both sexes, with poorer general health and with having limited activity. Many of these associations were very highly significant (p<0.001). This is unsurprising and is more likely due to overstatement of problems than of any causal effect.

<u>Extroversion</u> Extroversion was associated with a significantly reduced incidence of a few conditions, though the four for women and the five for men showed no overlap.

<u>Body mass index</u> In women, a high body mass index was associated unsurprisingly with an increased risk of a range of conditions, including angina, diabetes and high blood pressure, various respiratory symptoms and rheumatic trouble/arthritis and painful joints, and with poorer general health. In men, a high body mass index was only significantly associated with angina, high blood pressure and breathlessness on walking.

6.2.2 Indirect effects of the risk factors studied

<u>Age left school</u> Very few significant associations were noted. The only one significant at p<0.01 was for the wife leaving school early being associated with poorer general health in the husband. There was a significant tendency in both sexes for those whose spouses left school early to report having a bad back in the last month.

<u>Physical activity</u> 11 significant associations were noted, with nine positive. None was consistently observed in both sexes. The most significant (p<0.01) were for low activity in the husband to be associated with difficulty sleeping by the wife and for low activity in the wife to be associated with higher incidence of cough, phlegm and chest illness in the husband.

<u>Alcohol</u> Where significant associations were seen they were, with one exception, for alcohol drinking by the spouse to be associated with a reduced incidence of symptoms and conditions in the index subject. However, none of the associations seen were significant at p<0.01 or evident in both sexes.

<u>Time to first meal of the day</u> Women whose husbands took their first meal of the day more than half an hour after getting up had a significantly increased incidence of a variety of respiratory symptoms and conditions and of back trouble, with many of the associations shown in Table 8 significant at p<0.01 or p<0.001. This may reflect the fact that women with such conditions tend to get going more slowly than average in the morning and therefore prepare their husband's breakfast later. There was little evidence in men that the time their wives took their first meal of the day affected incidence of the symptoms or conditions studied.

<u>Tea drinking</u> In women tea consumption by their husbands was associated with a significantly reduced incidence of six conditions and symptoms. Only for one of these, sinus trouble/catarrh, was the association significant at p<0.01. No such relationships were evident in men.

<u>Coffee drinking</u> Relatively few significant associations were seen, with only one - coffee consumption in husbands associated with chronic bronchitis in wives - significant at p<0.01. It should be noted that a significant (p<0.05) negative association between coffee consumption by the spouse and trouble with feet in the index subject was noted in both sexes.

Fruit, vegetable and salad consumption In men, low fruit consumption by their wives

was associated with a reduced incidence of migraine (p<0.01) and headaches (p<0.05). There was also weak evidence that low fruit consumption by the spouse was associated with an increased incidence of cough and phlegm.

In women, low vegetable eating by the husband was also associated with a significantly increased incidence of a variety of respiratory symptoms and conditions and of poorer general health. In men, however, low vegetable eating by the wife was associated with a significantly <u>reduced</u> incidence of respiratory symptoms and also with a reduced incidence of possible infarction, varicose veins and always feeling tired, the last two associations being significant at p<0.001.

Few significant associations were seen with low salad consumption by the spouse, the only one significant at p<0.01 being for wheezing/night-time shortness of breath in the husband.

<u>Sweet food consumption</u> Only three significant associations were seen with high sweet food consumption by the spouse, one negative and two positive. The two positive associations, with limited activity in women and with piles/haemorrhoids in men, were significant at p<0.01.

<u>Fatty food score</u> Again, few significant associations were seen, the only one significant at p<0.01 being between high fatty food consumption in wives and reduced sinus trouble/catarrh in their husbands.

<u>Neuroticism</u> Far less significant associations were seen than was the case for the direct effect of neuroticism. However it was notable that all of the six associations significant at p<0.05 and also the 11 associations shown in Table 8 that were almost significant (0.05 were positive. Having a neurotic spouse may increase the reported incidences of conditions in index subjects.

<u>Extroversion</u> Having an extrovert husband was associated with a significantly reduced incidence of various conditions, significant at p<0.01 for painful joints, rheumatic

trouble/arthritis, cough and general health. In contrast it was associated with a significantly increased incidence of only one, hay fever (p<0.01). Having an extrovert wife was only significantly associated with one condition and then only at p<0.05.

<u>Body mass index</u> A high body mass index in the husband was only significantly associated with a few conditions in the wife, and none significant at p<0.01. A high body mass index in the wife was significantly associated with rather more conditions, all the associations being positive, and that with severe depression/nervous illness being significant at p<0.01.

6.2.3 Incompatibility between husbands and wives on the factors studied

For the analyses of indirect effects shown in Table 8 the number of significant positive associations (57) did not very markedly outweigh the number of significant negative associations (43), However, the same was not true for the incompatibility analyses. Here there were 111 significant positive associations as against only 17 significant negative associations. This is illustrated further in Table 9, which shows the number of analyses of indirect effects and of incompatibility which were significant at p<0.001, p<0.01 and p<0.05, separately for the 15 graded risk factors for which results are summarized in Table 8, for the four 0/1 smoking risk factors for which results are also summarized in Table 5. Overall the number of analyses which show that incompatibility between husband and wife is associated with a significantly increased risk of the symptoms or conditions studied (133) substantially exceeds the number where it is associated with a significantly decreased risk (24).

<u>Table 10</u> gives further details of the significance of incompatibility analyses for the 15 graded risk factors. It can be seen that for a number of the graded risk factors (e.g. time to first meal, tea and coffee consumption and fatty food score), significant associations are quite rare and not predominantly positive, thus providing no real evidence of an incompatibility effect. However, there are a number of graded risk factors (physical activity, total alcohol units, vegetable score, salad score, body mass index, and perhaps neuroticism) where a relatively large number of significant positive associations are seen, some significant at p<0.01 or even p<0.001, and a substantially lower number of significantly negative associations, none significant at p<0.01 or p<0.001.

These six graded risk factors are examined further in <u>Table 11</u> which gives additional information for associations significant at least at p<0.01, or where an association significant at least at p<0.05 was seen in both sexes. In interpreting these findings we also took into account the magnitude and significance of the two relative risks, R₁ and $1/R_2$, contributing to the combined incompatibility relative risk, R, shown in Table 11.

<u>Physical activity</u> For the five significant associations seen in men, R_1 was always close to 1, but $1/R_2$ was substantially elevated and clearly significant (p<0.01 or <0.001). In other words, husbands who were of average/low physical activity showed a higher incidence of the conditions or symptoms concerned (trouble with eyes, faints/dizziness, heart trouble, breathlessness (grade 2) and limited activity) if the wife was of high physical activity than if she also was of average/low physical activity. However, for husbands who were of high physical activity, incidence of these conditions was unrelated to the wife's physical activity. This may reflect the tendency for couples to take energetic leisure pursuits together, so if one is disabled the other imposes a self-limit. For the only significant association seen in women, for stomach/digestive disorder ever, R_1 and $1/R_2$ were both significantly elevated.

<u>Total alcohol units</u> In women, incompatibility in units of alcohol consumed was associated with a markedly increased incidence of hay fever, possible infarction, bronchitis (WHO) and bronchitis (Dean). R_1 and $1/R_2$ were both elevated, consistent with a true incompatibility effect. However corresponding associations were not evident in men. A weaker association between incompatibility in alcohol units and breathlessness on walking was evident in both sexes.

<u>Vegetable score</u> Incompatibility in vegetable score showed a significant (p<0.05) positive association with a relatively large number of symptoms and conditions (see Table 10). The strongest association (p<0.001) was with always feeling tired in men,

where R_1 and $1/R_2$ were both significantly elevated (at p<0.05 and p<0.01 respectively) and a significant association was also seen in women. The other associations significant at p<0.01, all in men, were with possible infarction, general health and limited activity, where again R_1 and $1/R_2$ were both elevated. However, here no corresponding association was seen in women. Two conditions, kidney/bladder trouble and persistent cough and phlegm, showed a significant (p<0.05) association with incompatibility in vegetable score in both sexes separately.

<u>Salad score</u> In men, incompatibility in salad score was associated with an increased incidence of three conditions which was significant at least at p<0.01 - always feeling tired, painful joints and rheumatic trouble, arthritis. For all three of these associations, R_1 and $1/R_2$ were both elevated, and an association of almost the same magnitude, though not as significant, was seen in women.

<u>Body mass index</u> Incompatibility in body mass index showed a significant (p<0.05) positive association with quite a large number of conditions (see Table 10). The clearest association was with always feeling tired in the last month, highly significant (p<0.001) in men, and quite highly significant (p<0.01) in women. Significant associations, at least of p<0.05, were also evident in both sexes for number of problems in the last month, asthma, breathlessness on walking, and fair or poor general health. For colds and flu in the last month, constipation in the last month and severe depression/nervous illness ever, significant (p<0.01) associations were seen in one sex, with no evidence of any corresponding association in the other. For the associations summarized in Table 11, both R₁ and $1/R_2$ were generally elevated. In men, but not in women, however, R₁ tended to be more elevated than $1/R_2$, i.e. the associations with incompatibility in men were more clearly seen when the husband was of lower body mass index.
<u>Neuroticism</u> For two conditions, worry and difficulty sleeping in the last month, incidence in women was quite highly significantly (p<0.001 and p<0.01 respectively) associated with incompatibility in neuroticism. Both significant associations arose purely because of an increase in $1/R_2$ (i.e. in women who had high neuroticism scores incidence of worry was higher if the husband had low neuroticism than if he also had high neuroticism, but in women with low neuroticism scores incidence of worry was not higher if the husband had high neuroticism). Both significant associations were also not evident in men. The other condition showing a highly significant (p<0.001) association with incompatibility in neuroticism was chronic bronchitis in men. Here, however, R₁ was highly elevated (R₁=7.92, p<0.001) but $1/R_2$ was not (R₂=1.39, NS). The corresponding association was weaker in women and not significant. Finally, wheezing/night-time shortness of breath showed a positive association with incompatibility in neuroticism, significant (p<0.05) in both sexes individually.

Generally, the results considered in this section provide more evidence of a possible role of incompatibility as a predictor of disease than do the results considered in section 5.2.3 for 0/1 risk factors.

7. <u>Combined risk factor and incompatibility scores</u>

7.1 <u>Methods</u>

A combined risk factor score was calculated for each subject based on the presence of the 25 risk factors considered in sections 5 and 6. This was expressed as the percentage of risk factors present, and subjects with missing data for some risk factors were not omitted. Table 12 shows the joint distribution of the risk factors for husband and wife and that the rank correlation between the two was highly significant (p<0.001).

For each risk factor, husbands or wives were defined as being compatible or incompatible depending on whether they differed, for the 10 0/1 risk factors, or on the criteria in Table 7, for the 15 graded risk factors. A combined incompatibility score for the couple was then calculated as the percentage of the 25 risk factors with non-missing data for which the husband and wife were incompatible. <u>Table 13</u> shows the distribution of the combined incompatibility score.

The direct and indirect effects of the combined risk factors on the various symptoms and conditions studied were then calculated using the combined risk factor score and methodology comparable to that used in section 6 and Table 8 for graded risk factors.

The effect of incompatibility on the combined risk factors on the various symptoms and conditions studied was then calculated using the combined incompatibility score, again using methodology comparable to that used in section 6 and Table 8.

7.2 <u>Results</u>

The results of these analyses are shown in <u>Table 14</u>, which again restricts attention to those symptoms and conditions showing direct effects, indirect effects or effects of incompatibility significant at p<0.05.

7.2.1 Direct effects

In both sexes, the combined risk factor score showed significant (p<0.05) associations with a wide range of the symptoms and conditions studied, with many of the associations significant in both sexes, notably respiratory symptoms and conditions and general health, but also always feeling tired in last month, total number of problems in last month, angina and limited activity.

7.2.2 Indirect effects

Having a spouse have a high combined risk factor score was not associated with an increased or decreased incidence of any condition that was significant at p<0.01. However, there were a number of symptoms and conditions where an association significant at p<0.05 was seen. Of these 11 symptoms or conditions, 10 were positive, though none were significant in both sexes individually.

7.2.3 Incompatibility

The combined incompatibility score was significantly associated with an increased incidence of 13 symptoms/conditions at least at p<0.05 but with a decreased incidence of none of them. The most significant (p<0.01) associations were with indigestion/stomach trouble, headaches, number of problems in last month and number of diseases ever in women. None of the associations were significant in each sex individually.

8. Apartness and criticism scores

8.1 <u>Methods</u>

Two other scores were calculated as described fully in <u>Annex E</u>:

- (i) Apartness time spent apart from the spouse, and
- (ii) Criticism critical assessment of spouse's lifestyle.

<u>Table 15</u> gives the distribution of these two scores. (Note that each score was derived based on answers to four questions, or less in the case of missing data. For those with full data, only scores of $0, 25, 50, 75, \ldots 200$ are achievable, while for those with answers to only three questions only scores of $0, 33, 67, 100, \ldots$ are. This explains the gaps in the distributions shown).

Relative risk and significance were estimated as for the continuous factors, with adjustment for the combined risk factor score.

8.2 <u>Results</u>

The results of these analyses are shown in <u>Table 16</u>, which again restricts attention to those symptoms and conditions showing associations with apartness scores or with criticism scores that were significant at least at p<0.05.

Few significant relationships were seen. Apartness was associated with a significantly increased incidence of indigestion/stomach trouble in women but a decreased incidence in men. In women, apartness was associated with a significantly increased incidence of some respiratory symptoms and a decreased incidence of limited activity, but no corresponding significant associations were seen in men. Conversely, apartness was associated with a decreased incidence of number of problems in the last month and of number of diseases ever in men, but not in women.

Even fewer significant associations were seen with criticism, with none replicated in both sexes. The only association significant at p<0.01 was with headaches in the last month in women.

9. <u>Discussion and summary</u>

The analyses described in this report concern the relationship of some 25 lifestyle risk factors in the subject and the spouse to incidence of over 50 conditions - cardiorespiratory symptoms, problems suffered from in the last month and ailments or conditions ever suffered from.

Not surprisingly, the strongest relationships seen (after adjusting for age) tended to be with presence of risk factors in the subjects themselves ("<u>direct effects</u>" of the risk factor). Many of the associations seen are expected and well documented in the literature. These include:

- (i) the increased incidence of respiratory symptoms and, to a lesser extent, cardiovascular symptoms and other conditions in cigarette smokers,
- (ii) the tendency for those in paid employment to have a reduced incidence of a wide range of symptoms and conditions (the "healthy worker effect"),
- (iii) the wide range of symptoms and conditions that are increased in the less physically active,
- (iv) the even wider range of symptoms and conditions that are markedly increased in the neurotic,
- (v) the increased incidence of angina, diabetes, high blood pressure, respiratory symptoms and other conditions in those with a higher body mass index,
- (vi) the higher incidence of cardiorespiratory symptoms and other conditions in those who left school young, and
- (vii) the increased incidence of respiratory symptoms and other conditions in those who have their first meal of the day late.

While some of these associations reflect direct effects of the risk factor in question on incidence of the symptom or condition studied, some clearly do not, the association deriving because presence of disease affects lifestyle. It should also be borne in mind that presence of symptoms and conditions is based on self-report and therefore, to some extent, subjective. Clearly the association between neuroticism and self-reported incidence of disease may to some extent reflect the greater tendency of the neurotic to

report disease presence.

Although results related to the direct effect of the risk factors studied are presented in detail in this report, they are not of primary interest, and we do not discuss or investigate further whether the significant associations reported are likely or not to indicate causal relationships, reverse-causal relationships (i.e. disease affects risk factor) or effects of confounding by other risk factors.

The risk factors were generally defined so as to be predictors of adverse health (e.g. low rather than high physical activity). It was notable, however, that little or no evidence of any true association with the symptoms and conditions studied was seen for a number of the risk factors, including low fruit and salad consumption, high sweet food consumption, shift work, being married before, lack of educational qualifications and taking sugar in tea or coffee. Furthermore, some risk factors turned out to be predictors of better, not worse, health. Such risk factors included alcohol and coffee drinking, low vegetable consumption and extroversion.

The main concern of this study is whether, after adjusting for age and presence of risk factor in the subject, there is evidence that presence of symptoms and conditions in the subject is related to presence of risk factor in the spouse, and whether such associations, if evident, reflect "<u>indirect effect</u>" of the risk factor in the spouse or "<u>incompatibility</u>" between husband and wife in the risk factor. Where the risk factor is a simple 0/1 variable, the two alternative hypotheses are indistinguishable in those not exposed to the risk factor, but predict opposite relationships in those who are exposed to the risk factor. Where the risk factor is a continuous, semi-continuous or graded variable the two hypotheses can be distinguished more easily, with the analyses relating risk to the extent of the risk factor in the spouse or to the degree of incompatibility between husband and wife.

As already noted, interpretation of the results depends on the level of statistical significance observed (marginally significant associations could occur quite often by

chance, given the large number of relationships investigated) and on the consistency of findings in the two sexes. It also depends on whether the overall indirect effect or incompatibility association seen is consistently evident in those not exposed to the risk factor and in those exposed to the risk factor.

Bearing these considerations in mind, the evidence relating to cigarette smoking (based on four risk factors studied - see Table 5) is not particularly clear. Many of the significant associations seen were evident in only one sex and of only marginal significance (0.01), and the associations seen fall into three groups:

- (A) those for which spousal smoking is associated with an increased risk in both nonsmokers and smokers,
- (B) those for which spousal smoking is associated with an increased risk in nonsmokers and a decreased risk in smokers, and
- (C) those for which spousal smoking is associated with an increased risk in nonsmokers but with no effect seen in smokers.

Results in group A are consistent with an indirect (passive smoking) effect, results in group B with an incompatibility effect, while results in group C do not clearly distinguish the two hypotheses. The strongest statistical evidence of an incompatibility effect was in women for hay fever and smoking cigarettes regularly in the last 10 years, where prevalence was 10% or more if either, neither or both spouses smoked, but much lower, about 2%, if only one did, regardless of whether it was subject or spouse. However, incompatibility in cigarette smoking was also associated, in men, with an increased incidence of painful joints, rheumatic trouble/arthritis and indigestion/stomach trouble/digestive disorders and with a decreased incidence of breathlessness.

For other 0/1 risk factors studied there was little evidence of either an indirect effect or an incompatibility effect, i.e. health of the subject was not clearly related to whether the spouse was in paid employment, worked shifts or unsocial hours, had any

educational qualifications, ate meals at regular times, took sugar in tea or coffee or was married before. Some possible exceptions are referred to in sections 5.2.2 and 5.2.3.

There was also little evidence of either an indirect effect or an incompatibility effect for a number of the continuous, semi-continuous or graded risk factors considered, including age left school, tea and coffee consumption, fruit score, sweet food score and fatty food score. However, for other such risk factors there was some evidence of a relationship with spousal risk factor status. Generally, such evidence was stronger for incompatibility effects than for indirect effects. Thus, we only detected two risk factors where the data seemed reasonably clearly consistent with an indirect effect:

- time to first meal of the day; women whose husbands take their first meal of the day late have an increased incidence of various respiratory symptoms and conditions and back trouble (possibly due to less mobile women taking more time to get their husband's breakfast), and
- (ii) extroversion; women with extrovert husbands have a significantly reduced incidence of various conditions.

However, we detected rather more risk factors where the data seemed reasonably consistent with an incompatibility effect, most clearly for vegetable score and body mass index, where an increased incidence of quite a large number of symptoms and conditions was associated with incompatibility, and also with alcohol consumption and salad score, where the list of symptoms and conditions showing a significant association was rather shorter. For all four of these risk factors, R_1 and $1/R_2$ were generally elevated, i.e. an incompatibility effect was evident both in those less and more exposed to the risk factor.

Significant associations with incompatibility were also seen for a number of symptoms and conditions for physical activity and for neuroticism. Here, however, associations were not consistently seen in those less and more exposed to the risk factor, making their interpretation as a simple effect of incompatibility more difficult.

It was notable that, for all the risk factors taken together, 133 significant associations with incompatibility were positive and only 24 were negative. The considerable excess of positive over negative relationships suggests that incompatibility between husband and wife may indeed have a true adverse effect on health. However, the fact that the evidence of an effect of incompatibility is sparse or non-existent for a number of the risk factors studied suggests that one should be wary of over-generalizing. Nevertheless the findings add some plausibility to the possibility that increased risks of some diseases observed in never smokers married to smokers may to some extent arise because of an effect on health of incompatibility between husbands and wives on smoking habits.

10. <u>References</u>

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Married Couples Survey

Joint distribution of age of married couples included in the analysis

	<u>Wife's age</u>							
	Not <u>given</u>	<u><40</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-54</u>	<u>55-64</u>	<u>65-74</u>	<u>75+</u>	<u>Total</u>
Husband's age								
Not given	1	0	1	2	5	2	0	11
<40	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
40-44	1	6	6	8	0	0	0	21
45-54	1	13	43	98	3	1	0	159
55-64	5	0	0	33	53	4	0	95
65-74	4	0	1	7	31	54	1	98
75+	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	11
Total	12	19	52	148	93	71	2	397

Married Couples Survey

Distribution of couples included in analysis by region and social class, compared to quotas

A. Region

Desien	Actual		Quota	
Region	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
London/SE/East Anglia	140	35.3	136	34.0
South West/Wales	56	14.1	56	14.0
Midlands	66	16.6	68	17.0
North West	32	8.1	44	11.0
North	73	18.4	60	15.0
Scotland	30	7.6	36	9.0
Total	397	100.0	400	100.0

B. Social Class

	Wife ¹			<u>Husbar</u>	nd ²		Quota	
Social Class	<u>N</u>	% of <u>total</u>	% of <u>A-D</u>	<u>N</u>	% of <u>total</u>	% of <u>A-D</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
AB	37	9.3	16.9	42	10.6	19.4	68	17.0
C1/C2	130	32.7	59.4	126	31.7	58.1	196	49.0
D	52	13.1	23.7	49	12.3	22.6	136 ³	34.0
A-D	219	55.2	100.0	217	54.7	100.0	400 ³	100.0
Working but no answer	3	0.1		3	0.1			
Retired	175	44.1		177	44.6			
Total	397	100.0		397	100.0			

TABLE 2 (continued)

C. Region and Social Class^{2,4}

	2	Social Class					
		<u>AB</u> Actual	Quota	<u>C1/C2</u> Actual	Ouota	<u>D</u> Actual	Quota ³
Region			Quom		Zuom		<i>L</i> uom
London/SE/ East Anglia	N %	23 10.6	32 8.0	46 21.2	68 17.0	$^{14}_{6.5}$	36 9.0
Midlands	N %	4 1.8	8 2.0	15 6.9	36 9.0	11 5.1	$\overset{20}{_{6.0}}$
North West	N %	4 1.8	8 2.0	9 4.1	20 5.0	6 2.8	$\overset{16}{4.0}$
North	N %	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{array} $	8 2.0	22 10.1	28 7.0	4 1.8	24 6.0
Scotland	N %	6 2.8	4 1.0	17 7.8	$\overset{16}{4.0}$	2 0.9	16 4.0

As determined by the wife's report ² As determined by the husband's report ³ Includes social class E
 With social class determined

Married Couples Survey

Frequency of symptoms studied

	Number with symptom (%)	
	Wife	<u>Husband</u>
Ailments or conditions ever suffered from		
Asthma	39 (9.8)	35 (8.8)
Chronic bronchitis	29 (7.3)	25 (6.3)
Other chest trouble	34 (8.6)	47 (11.8)
Diabetes	14 (3.5)	25 (6.3)
Stomach or other digestive disorder	80 (20.2)	87 (21.9)
Piles or haemorrhoids	60 (15.1)	80 (20.2)
Liver trouble	3 (0.8)	6 (1.5)
Rheumatic trouble or arthritis	103 (25.9)	54 (13.6)
Heart trouble	24 (6.0)	45 (1.3)
Cancer	12 (3.0)	17 (4.3)
Severe depression or other nervous illness	30 (7.6)	32 (8.1)
Varicose veins	70 (17.6)	22 (5.5)
High blood pressure	72 (18.1)	72 (18.1)
Stroke	5 (1.3)	13 (3.3)
Migraine	96 (24.2)	45 (11.3)
Back trouble	141 (35.5)	152 (38.3)
Epilepsy/fits	4 (1.0)	3 (0.8)
Any of these conditions	320 (80.6)	313 (78.8)
More than 3 of these conditions	79 (19.9)	70 (17.6)
More than 6 of these conditions	6 (1.5)	7 (1.8)

TABLE 3 (continued 1)

	Number with symptom (%)		
	Wife	<u>Husband</u>	
Problems suffered from in last month			
Headaches	150 (37.8)	88 (22.2)	
Hay fever	45 (11.3)	32 (8.1)	
Difficulty sleeping	125 (31.5)	74 (18.6)	
Constipation	35 (8.8)	20 (5.0)	
Trouble with eyes	50 (12.6)	57 (14.4)	
A bad back	107 (27.0)	88 (22.2)	
Nerves	34 (8.6)	15 (3.8)	
Cold and flu	58 (14.6)	65 (16.4)	
Trouble with feet(corns, bunions, athlete's foot,etc)	72 (18.1)	45 (11.3)	
Always feeling tired	80 (20.2)	51 (12.8)	
Kidney or bladder trouble	14 (3.5)	20 (5.0)	
Painful joints	114 (28.7)	86 (21.7)	
Difficulty concentrating	21 (5.3)	25 (6.3)	
Palpitations or breathlessness	44 (11.1)	32 (8.1)	
Trouble with ears	34 (8.6)	48 (12.1)	
Worrying over every little thing	62 (15.6)	28 (7.1)	
Indigestion or other stomach trouble	58 (14.6)	64 (16.1)	
Sinus trouble or catarrh	55 (13.9)	48 (12.1)	
Persistent cough	20 (5.0)	24 (6.0)	
Faints or dizziness	20 (5.0)	16 (4.0)	
Any of these problems	348 (87.7)	316 (78.1)	
More than 3 of these problems	138 (34.8)	78 (19.6)	
More than 6 of these problems	39 (9.8)	32 (8.1)	

TABLE 3 (continued 2)

	Number with symptom (%)		
	Wife	<u>Husband</u>	
Cardiorespiratory symptoms			
Angina	26 (6.7)	34 (8.7)	
Possible infarction	19 (4.8)	36 (9.2)	
Cough	37 (9.9)	46 (12.1)	
Phlegm	27 (7.4)	57 (13.3)	
Persistent cough and phlegm	23 (5.9)	36 (9.3)	
Cough, phlegm and chest illness	10 (2.6)	22 (5.6)	
Bronchitis syndrome 1 (WHO)	10 (2.6)	12 (3.1)	
Bronchitis syndrome 2 (Dean)	7 (1.8)	11 (2.8)	
Breathlessness on walking	86 (23.9)	72 (19.8)	
Breathlessness (grade 2)	32 (8.9)	35 (9.6)	
Combined score for wheezing and night-time shortness of breath 1 to 3	82 (21.5)	88 (22.6)	
General health assessment			
General health fair or poor	97 (24.3)	97 (24.3)	
Limited activities due to longstanding illness, disability or infirmity	68 (17.1)	84 (21.2)	

Married Couples Survey

<u>Frequency of risk factors studied and association between the</u> <u>risk factors in husbands and wives</u>

	<u>N</u>	Husband <u>n (%)</u>	Wife <u>n (%)</u>	Both <u>n (%)</u>	Concordance ratio (95% CI)
<u>0/1 risk factors</u>					
Current regular cigarette smoker Ever regular cigarette smoker Ever regular smoker 20+/day Smoked regularly in last 10 years Not in paid employment Shift work/unsocial hours (since marriage) No educational qualifications Eats meals at irregular times Sugar in tea or coffee Married before	388 388 358 364 391 329 355 389 389 393	93 (24) 279 (72) 186 (52) 130 (36) 191 (49) 197 (60) 111 (31) 64 (16) 188 (48) 76 (19)	98 (25) 209 (54) 109 (30) 131 (36) 204 (51) 91 (28) 135 (38) 57 (15) 123 (32) 83 (21)	58 (15) 174 (45) 77 (22) 81 (22) 151 (39) 68 (21) 74 (21) 24 (6) 81 (21) 47 (12)	$\begin{array}{c} 10.6 & (6.18-18.1) \\ 3.50 & (2.19-5.60) \\ 3.09 & (1.91-5.01) \\ 6.08 & (3.79-9.76) \\ 10.5 & (6.55-16.7) \\ 2.50 & (1.46-4.27) \\ 6.00 & (3.68-9.79) \\ 5.31 & (2.85-9.88) \\ 2.87 & (1.83-4.48) \\ 30.5 & (15.4-60.4) \end{array}$
Graded risk factors					Spearman correlation (p)
Age left school (\leq 15) Physical activity (average or low) Light, moderate or heavy drinker Time to first meal (>½-hr) Tea consumption (3+ cups daily) Coffee consumption (3+ cups daily)	392 395 395 392 392 392 394	209 (53) 250 (63) 270 (68) 178 (45) 210 (54) 161 (41)	204 (52) 277 (70) 181 (46) 162 (41) 227 (58) 131 (33)	148 (38) 198 (50) 154 (39) 97 (25) 155 (40) 84 (21)	$\begin{array}{l} 0.50 & (p{<}0.001) \\ 0.28 & (p{<}0.001) \\ 0.34 & (p{<}0.001) \\ 0.27 & (p{<}0.001) \\ 0.36 & (p{<}0.001) \\ 0.32 & (p{<}0.001) \end{array}$
Continuous and semi-continuous risk factors					
Total alcohol units (>5) Fruit score (≤ 9) Vegetable score (≤ 9) Salad score (≤ 4) Sweet foods score (>9) Fatty foods score (>7) Neuroticism score (>9) Extroversion score (>12) Body mass index (>25) Age (55+)	 393 312 334 321 274 316 329 306 386 375 	241 (61) 217 (70) 170 (51) 203 (63) 136 (50) 122 (39) 117 (36) 121 (40) 233 (60) 204 (54)	106 (27) 155 (50) 159 (48) 138 (43) 138 (50) 79 (25) 194 (60) 126 (41) 196 (51) 166 (44)	95 (24) 128 (41) 105 (31) 109 (34) 85 (31) 49 (16) 78 (24) 57 (19) 117 (30) 154 (41)	$\begin{array}{l} 0.39 \ (p{<}0.001) \\ 0.42 \ (p{<}0.001) \\ 0.35 \ (p{<}0.001) \\ 0.35 \ (p{<}0.001) \\ 0.37 \ (p{<}0.001) \\ 0.47 \ (p{<}0.001) \\ 0.14 \ (p{<}0.05) \\ 0.05 \ (N.S.) \\ 0.07 \ (N.S.) \\ 0.88 \ (p{<}0.001) \end{array}$

Married Couples Survey

<u>Relationship of symptoms to presence of 0/1 risk factors</u> <u>in subjects and spouses</u>

		Relative risk (coded p value)		
Factor/Sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Incompatibility
Current regul	lar cigarette smoker			
Wife	M: Nerves	1.71 NS	3.39 ++	1.65 NS
	M: Colds and flu	2.48 ++	1.87 NS	0.92 NS
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	0.91 NS	2.92 ++	1.24 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.50 (+)	1.66 +	0.70 NS
	E : Asthma	1.30 NS	2.67 +	1.00 NS
	S : Cough	6.56 +++	0.98 NS	1.19 NS
	S : Phlegm	4.74 +++	1.66 NS	0.91 NS
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	7.58 +++	1.88 NS	0.97 NS
	S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	5.17 +	4.82 (+)	1.01 NS
	S : Breathlessness on walking	1.83 +	1.94 (+)	0.83 NS
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	2.71 +++	1.79 +	0.87 NS
	G : General health fair or poor	1.98 +	2.06 +	0.88 NS
Husband	M: Bad back	1.96 +	0.75 NS	0.73 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	2.53 ++	1.08 NS	0.39 (-)
	M: Faints/dizziness	5.69 ++	0.76 NS	1.30 NS
	S : Cough	4.33 +++	1.02 NS	0.91 NS
	S : Phlegm	4.80 +++	1.22 NS	0.81 NS
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	3.99 +++	1.65 NS	0.72 NS
	S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	1.37 NS	0.47 NS	0.16 -
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	2.19 ++	0.90 NS	1.10 NS
	G : General health fair or poor	2.33 ++	0.88 NS	1.04 NS

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health

TABLE 5 (continued 1)

		Relative risk (coded p value)		
Factor/Sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Incompatibility
Ever smoked	cigarettes regularly			
Wife	M: Trouble with eyes	2.10 +	1.35 NS	2.04 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	1.87 +	1.95 (+)	1.15 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.65 ++	1.42 NS	1.43 NS
	S: Possible infarction	4.55 +	1.87 NS	0.61 NS
	S : Cough	2.92 ++	0.61 NS	1.06 NS
	S : Phlegm	2.63 +	1.33 NS	1.88 NS
	S: Persistent cough and phlegm	3.33 +	1.00 NS	1.88 NS
	S: Wheezing/night-time SOB	2.58 ++	1.22 NS	1.02 NS
	G: General health fair or poor	2.49 +++	1.46 NS	1.48 NS
Husband	M: Bad back	1.92 +	1.53 NS	0.72 NS
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	4.30 +++	1.39 NS	1.02 NS
	M: Headaches	1.93 +	1.66 (+)	0.81 NS
	M: Faints/dizziness	∞ +	0.95 NS	1.05 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	2.23 +++	1.63 NS	1.08 NS
	E : Stomach/digestive disorder	2.07 +	1.63 (+)	0.80 NS
	E : Heart trouble	3.73 +	0.92 NS	0.80 NS
	E : Back trouble	1.57 (+)	1.84 ++	0.79 NS
	E: Number of diseases (>3)	1.75 +++	0.97 NS	1.15 NS
	S : Angina	5.96 +	1.23 NS	0.67 NS
	S : Possible infarction	3.36 +	1.21 NS	0.76 NS
	S : Phlegm	5.38 +++	1.87 (+)	0.63 NS
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	4.33 +	2.33 (+)	0.60 NS
	S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	7.59 +	1.91 NS	0.46 NS
	S : Breathlessness on walking	2.71 ++	1.83 (+)	0.53 (-)
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	2.83 ++	1.06 NS	1.24 NS
	G : General health fair or poor	2.63 ++	1.35 NS	0.87 NS
	G : Limited activity	2.60 ++	1.19 NS	0.74 NS

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health

TABLE 5 (continued 2)

		Relative risk (coded p value)			
Factor/Sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Incompatibility	
Ever regular	y smoked 20+ cigarettes				
Wife	M: Trouble with eyes	2.10 +	1.26 NS	1.40 NS	
	M: Bad back	1.55 NS	1.79 +	1.78 +	
	M: Colds and flu	1.38 NS	2.44 ++	2.34 +	
	M: Difficulty concentrating	0.77 NS	3.92 ++	2.70 (+)	
	M: Painful joints	1.80 +	1.36 NS	1.05 NS	
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.71 (+)	1.41 +	1.57 +	
	E : Asthma	1.31 NS	2.68 +	1.50 NS	
	E : Chronic bronchitis	2.37 +	2.07 NS	1.93 NS	
	E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.94 +	1.18 NS	1.00 NS	
	E : Severe depression/nervous illness	2.71 +	1.12 NS	2.22 (+)	
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	2.34 +	1.31 NS	1.01 NS	
	S : Angina	3.48 +	1.32 NS	1.78 NS	
	S : Cough	3.21 ++	0.70 NS	1.47 NS	
	S : Bronchitis (WHO)	5.22 +	5.15 NS	0.49 NS	
	S : Breathlessness on walking	2.11 +	1.81 (+)	1.02 NS	
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	2.03 +	1.49 NS	1.50 NS	
	G : General health fair or poor	1.89 +	1.37 NS	1.30 NS	
Husband	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	2.30 +	1.20 NS	1.24 NS	
	M: Painful joints	1.25 NS	0.90 NS	1.86 +	
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.47 +	1.63 NS	0.74 NS	
	E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.00 NS	1.10 NS	2.15 +	
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	1.24 ++	1.19 NS	1.30 NS	
	S : Angina	3.22 +	1.32 NS	1.04 NS	
	S : Breathlessness on walking	2.27 +	0.76 NS	1.21 NS	
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	2.89 +++	0.87 NS	1.22 NS	
	G : General health fair or poor	2.43 +++	1.44 NS	0.83 NS	

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, $S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, <math>G = \underline{G}eneral health$

TABLE 5 (continued 3)

		Re	value)	
Factor/Sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Incompatibility
Smoked ciga	rettes regularly in last 10 years			
Wife	M: Colds and flu	1.95 +	1.57 NS	1.13 NS
	M: Worry	0.85 NS	2.38 +	0.92 NS
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	1.62 NS	2.04 +	1.40 NS
	M: Hay fever	1.08 NS	0.88 NS	0.11
	M: Difficulty sleeping	1.16 NS	1.98 +	0.76 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	1.38 NS	2.83 +++	1.00 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.48 (+)	1.72 +	0.89 NS
	E : Diabetes	0.50 NS	2.68 NS	5.73 +
	E : Stomach/digestive disorder	1.99 +	0.83 NS	1.34 NS
	E : Cancer	5.72 +	0.63 NS	0.79 NS
	E : Migraine	0.55 -	0.97 NS	1.03 NS
	S : Angina	2.59 +	1.08 NS	1.37 NS
	S : Cough	5.18 +++	0.67 NS	0.99 NS
	S : Phlegm	4.19 ++	1.42 NS	0.75 NS
	S : Persistent cough or phlegm	5.84 +++	1.25 NS	0.67 NS
	S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	5.06 +	3.88 NS	0.41 NS
	S : Bronchitis (WHO)	5.63 +	1.98 NS	0.79 NS
	S : Breathlessness on walking	2.12 ++	0.91 NS	0.64 NS
	S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	2.41 +	1.39 NS	0.53 NS
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	2.29 ++	1.43 NS	0.62 (-)
	G : General health fair or poor	2.54 +++	1.80 (+)	0.91 NS
Husband	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	1.98 +	1.20 NS	2.25 ++
	M: Hay fever	0.30 -	0.64 NS	0.49 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	2.75 ++	1.49 NS	0.79 NS
	E : Stomach/digestive disorder	1.21 NS	1.11 NS	1.81 +
	S : Angina	2.34 +	1.65 NS	1.05 NS
	S : Cough	3.03 ++	0.79 NS	0.86 NS
	S : Phlegm	3.30 +++	1.23 NS	0.89 NS
	S : Persistent cough or phlegm	3.59 +++	1.14 NS	0.83 NS
	S : Bronchitis (WHO)	5.31 +	1.55 NS	0.69 NS
	S : Bronchitis (Dean)	4.83 +	0.96 NS	1.12 NS
	S : Breathlessness on walking	2.04 +	1.19 NS	0.63 NS
	S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	2.35 +	1.00 NS	0.65 NS
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	2.86 +++	0.83 NS	1.29 NS
	G : General health fair or poor	2.42 +++	1.09 NS	1.23 NS
	G : Limited activity	2.02 +	1.07 NS	1.09 NS

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health

TABLE 5 (continued 4)

		Relative risk (coded p value)		
Factor/Sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Incompatibility
Not in paid er	nployment			
Wife	M: Colds and flu	1.62 NS	3.13 ++	0.77 NS
	M: Difficulty sleeping	2.35 ++	1.16 NS	1.05 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.79 +	1.44 NS	1.17 NS
	E : Migraine	0.45	0.69 NS	0.84 NS
	S : Bronchitis (WHO)	13.1 +	0.75 NS	1.15 NS
	S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	3.49 +	1.00 NS	1.25 NS
	G: General health fair or poor	2.33 ++	1.65 NS	1.40 NS
	G: Limited activity	4.80 +++	1.03 NS	1.06 NS
Hashand	M. Dad hash	2.22	O CO NO	1.50 NG
Husband	M: Bad back	3.33 +++	0.68 NS	1.59 NS
	M: Nerves	10.8 +++	6.64 (+)	0.21 NS
	M: Palpitations/breathlessness	9.7 +++	2.87 NS	0.75 NS
	M: Trouble with ears	1.97 NS	0.87 NS	0.35 -
	M: Worry	4.88 ++	2.26 NS	0.81 NS
	M: Sinus trouble or catarrh	1.33 NS	0.95 NS	2.43 +
	M: Difficulty sleeping	2.05 +	1.71 NS	1.01 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	2.72 ++	1.27 NS	0.92 NS
	M: Painful joints	2.60 ++	0.66 NS	1.33 NS
	M: Faints or dizziness	34.3 +++	0.67 NS	1.25 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	3.47 +++	1.21 NS	1.28 NS
	E : Stomach/digestive disorder	1.27 NS	0.92 NS	1.92 +
	E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	3.90 +++	0.85 NS	1.04 NS
	E : Severe depression/nervous illness	7.41 +++	0.90 NS	0.90 NS
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	3.04 +	1.02 NS	1.42 NS
	S : Angina	5.47 ++	1.85 NS	0.76 NS
	S : Phlegm	2.69 ++	1.80 NS	1.07 NS
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	2.86 +	1.29 NS	1.42 NS
	S : Cough, phlegm and chest illness	4.48 +	1.47 NS	1.66 NS
	S : Breathlessness on walking	2.63 +	1.18 NS	0.80 NS
	S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	5.54 ++	1.03 NS	1.43 NS
	G: General health fair or poor	5.57 +++	0.88 NS	1.04 NS
	G: Limited activity	10.5 +++	0.84 NS	1.27 NS

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health

TABLE 5 (continued 5)

		Relative risk (coded p value)		
Factor/Sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Incompatibility
<u>Shift work/u</u>	nsocial hours (since marriage)			
Wife	M: Trouble with eyes	2.53 +	1.17 NS	1.04 NS
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	0.35 -	1.29 NS	0.95 NS
	S : Angina	0.51 NS	5.05 +	2.61 NS
	S : Breathlessness on walking	1.46 NS	2.36 ++	1.12 NS
Husband	M: Difficulty sleeping	0.84 NS	1.93 +	1.01 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	2.03 (+)	2.29 +	0.93 NS
	E : Chronic bronchitis	4.17 +	1.92 NS	0.64 NS
	E : Back trouble	0.99 NS	0.84 NS	2.09 ++
	S : Angina	1.37 NS	1.91 NS	0.22 NS
	S : Cough	2.53 +	1.91 NS	0.87 NS
	nal qualifications			
Wife	M: Colds and flu	1.38 NS	2.23 +	1.40 NS
	M: Difficulty concentrating	1.48 NS	0.16 -	4.49 +
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	0.79 NS	0.38 -	1.12 NS
	M: Sinus trouble/catarrh	0.46 -	0.58 NS	1.17 NS
	M: Faints/dizziness	0.97 NS	0.16 -	2.38 NS
	E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.85 +	1.62 NS	1.30 NS
	E : Heart trouble	3.24 +	1.10 NS	0.76 NS
	G : General health fair or poor	2.37 ++	1.08 NS	0.86 NS
Husband	M: Bad back	1.83 +	1.84 +	1.73 (+)
	M: Palpitations/breathlessness	1.80 NS	4.11 +	1.19 NS
	M: Hay fever	0.28 -	0.46 NS	0.18 -
	E : Migraine	0.52 NS	1.09 NS	2.22 +
	S : Angina	1.31 NS	4.00 ++	1.49 NS
	S : Possible infarction	1.17 NS	1.54 NS	2.89 +
	S : Breathlessness on walking	2.36 ++	1.08 NS	0.99 NS
	G : Limited activity	2.22 ++	1.45 NS	1.72 (+)

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, $S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, <math>G = \underline{G}eneral$ health

	<u>Relative risk (coded p value)</u>				
Factor/Sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Incompatibility	
Eats meals at	irregular times				
Wife	M: Trouble with eyes	1.60 NS	2.54 +	1.56 NS	
	M: Worry	2.41 +	1.11 NS	0.99 NS	
	E : Asthma	2.64 +	1.15 NS	0.73 NS	
	S : Cough	2.91 +	1.69 NS	1.24 NS	
	S : Phlegm	4.83 +++	1.41 NS	0.91 NS	
	S : Persistent cough or phlegm	5.43 +++	1.26 NS	1.17 NS	
	S : Bronchitis (Dean)	6.00 +	1.07 NS	2.24 NS	
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	2.23 +	1.12 NS	1.19 NS	
	G : General health fair or poor	2.47 +	1.49 NS	1.17 NS	
	G : Limited activity	1.17 NS	2.40 +	1.44 NS	
Husband	M: Headaches	0.83 NS	1.77 NS	2.01 +	
	M: Faints/dizziness	1.83 NS	3.25 (+)	4.18 +	
	E : Stomach/digestive disorder	1.31 NS	2.05 +	2.06 +	
	E : Migraine	0.71 NS	1.84 NS	2.85 +	
Sugar in tea c	or coffee				
Wife	M: Cold and flu	2.11 +	1.08 NS	0.73 NS	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	M: Difficulty sleeping	1.90 ++	1.19 NS	0.69 NS	
	M: Faints or dizziness	1.50 NS	0.57 NS	0.17 -	
	E : Chronic bronchitis	1.12 NS	0.84 NS	0.31 -	
	E : Stomach/digestive disorder	0.64 NS	0.56 -	0.62 NS	
Husband	M: Trouble with ears	1.11 NS	0.41 -	1.16 NS	
	E : Asthma	1.24 NS	1.68 NS	0.35 -	
	E : Chronic bronchitis	0.93 NS	0.25 -	0.87 NS	
	E : Other chest trouble	2.04 +	0.49 (-)	1.03 NS	
	E : Diabetes	0.15	3.06 +	2.66 +	
	S : Phlegm	2.04 +	1.16 NS	0.52 (-)	
Married befor	F Q				
Wife	M: Trouble with feet	1.25 NS	2.78 +	1.52 NS	
whe					
	E : Asthma E : Piles/haemorrhoids	2.57 + 1.04 NS	1.43 NS 2.98 +	1.43 NS 2.06 NS	
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	1.04 NS 2.30 +	2.98 + 2.64 (+)	2.06 NS 2.58 +	
Husband	M: Trouble with ears	2.30 + 0.26 -	2.04 (+) 0.33 NS		
nusuallu	E : Diabetes			1.25 NS 4.79 +	
		0.59 NS	0.61 NS 0.59 NS	4.79 + 3.20 +	
	S : Cough	1.20 NS	0.37 INS	3.20 +	

TABLE 5 (continued 6)

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health

Married Couples Survey

Significant associations of 0/1 risk factors with incompatibility

			ity relative risk l p value)
Risk factor	Symptom/Condition ¹	Wife	Husband
Current regular cigarette smoker	S: Breathlessness (grade 2)	0.41 NS	0.16 -
Ever regularly smoked 20+ cigarettes	M: Bad back	1.78 +	1.33 NS
	M: Colds and flu	2.34 +	1.45 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.57 +	0.74 NS
	M: Painful joints	1.05 NS	1.86 +
	M: Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.00 NS	2.15 +
Smoked cigarettes regularly in last 10 years	M: Hay fever	0.11	0.49 NS
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	1.40 NS	2.25 ++
	E: Diabetes	5.73 +	0.93 NS
	E: Stomach/digestive disorder	1.34 NS	1.81 +
Not in paid employment	M: Trouble with ears	0.89 NS	0.35 -
	M: Sinus trouble or catarrh	1.94 (+)	2.43 +
	E: Stomach/digestive disorder	0.81 NS	1.92 +
Shift work/unsocial hours (since marriage)	E: Back trouble	1.56 NS	2.09 ++
No educational qualifications	M: Difficulty concentrating	4.49 +	0.76 NS
	M: Hay fever	1.35 NS	0.18 -
	E: Migraine	1.21 NS	2.22 +
	S: Possible infarction	1.05 NS	2.89 +
Eats meals at irregular times	M: Headaches M: Faints/dizziness E: Stomach/digestive disorder E: Migraine	1.26 NS 0.57 NS 0.94 NS 1.34 NS	2.01 + 4.18 + 2.06 + 2.85 +
Sugar in tea or coffee	M: Faints or dizziness	0.17 -	1.78 NS
	E: Chronic bronchitis	0.31 -	0.87 NS
	E: Asthma	0.69 NS	0.35 -
	E: Diabetes	1.52 NS	2.66 +

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>

Table 6 (continued 1)

		Incompatibilit (coded)	y relative risk p value)
Risk factor	Symptom/Condition ¹	Wife	<u>Husband</u>
Married before	E: Number of diseases (>3)E: DiabetesE: Cough	2.58 + 1.62 NS 0.81 NS	0.71 NS 4.79 + 3.20 +

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>S</u>ymptom

Married Couples Survey

Distribution of differences between husband and wife - graded risk factors¹

<u>Risk factor</u>	Number of <u>subjects</u>	Frequency of differences			<u>Compatibility</u> <u>criterion</u>	<u>%</u> compatible		
		0	1	2	3	4+		
Age left school	392	162	142	59	21	8	+/- 1	78
Physical activity	395	167	152	60	12	4	+/- 1	81
Drinker	395	178	135	66	16	0	equality	45
Time to first meal	392	212	94	41	45	N.A. ²	equality	54
Tea consumption	392	173	123	28	27	41	+/- 1	75
Coffee consumption	394	159	101	53	39	42	+/- 1	66
Total alcohol units	393	126	82	73	56	56	+/- 1	53
Fruit score	312	83	106	60	44	19	+/- 1	61
Vegetable score	334	102	132	59	25	16	+/- 1	70
Salad score	311	89	92	53	39	48	+/- 1	56
Sweet foods score	274	83	113	54	13	11	+/- 1	72
Fatty foods score	316	105	155	41	9	6	+/- 1	82
Neuroticism score	329	64	95	83	41	46	+/- 1	48
Extroversion score	306	62	110	79	29	26	+/- 1	56
Body mass index	386	76	132	90	65	23	+/- 1	54

¹ See Annex D for details of reduction from semi-continuous or continuous risk factors to graded risk factors.

² N.A. = Not applicable. Risk factor has only 4 levels.

Married Couples Survey

Relationship of symptoms to level of graded risk factors in subjects and spouses

		Relative risk (coded p value)		
Factor/Sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
A 1- 0 1-				
Age left scho	<u>bol (early)</u>			
Wife	M: Bad back	0.81 NS	1.37 +	0.87 NS
	M: Nerves	1.56 (+)	0.74 NS	2.54 +
	M: Trouble with ears	0.78 NS	0.90 NS	0.46 -
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	1.00 NS	0.65 NS	1.76 +
	M: Sinus trouble/catarrh	0.83 NS	0.54 NS	1.48 +
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	1.04 NS	0.88 NS	1.26 +
	S : Angina	1.47 NS	3.02 +	0.98 NS
Husband	M: Trouble with eyes	1.53 +	1.20 NS	0.77 NS
IIusounu	M: Bad back	2.16 ++	1.79 +	0.93 NS
	M: Nerves	0.97 NS	0.75 NS	3.04 +
	M: Palpitations/breathlessness	3.87 +	1.04 NS	0.81 NS
	M: Headaches	1.27 +	1.08 NS	0.68 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	2.63 +++	0.94 NS	0.99 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.60 ++	1.28 NS	0.55 (-)
	E : Back trouble	1.64 +	0.96 NS	1.10 NS
	S : Angina	2.15 +	1.25 NS	0.40 NS
	S : Possible infarction	1.94 +	1.39 NS	0.42 NS
	S : Cough	3.18 ++	1.00 NS	1.52 NS
	S : Phlegm	2.02 ++	1.32 (+)	1.08 NS
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	2.47 +	1.22 NS	1.73 NS
	S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	2.16 +	1.35 NS	1.38 NS
	S : Breathlessness on walking	1.88 ++	1.01 NS	0.78 NS
	S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	1.50 +	0.98 NS	1.31 NS
	G : General health fair or poor	2.18 +	1.91 ++	0.81 NS
	G : Limited activity	2.20 ++	1.72 NS	0.91 NS

¹ M = In last <u>Month</u>, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, $G = \underline{G}eneral health$ ² Relative risks are for age left school up to 15 vs >15 ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 1)

		Relative risk (coded p value)		
Factor/Sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
DI 1 1 (
Physical acti	vity (low)			
Wife	M: Bad back	1.26 NS	0.87 NS	1.66 +
	M: Nerves	1.41 +	1.39 (+)	0.90 NS
	M: Trouble with feet	1.67 +	1.46 NS	1.13 NS
	M: Difficulty concentrating	1.83 +	0.84 NS	0.99 NS
	M: Palpitations/breathlessness	1.12 +	1.46 (+)	1.95 NS
	M: Difficulty sleeping	1.70 +++	1.71 ++	1.12 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	2.48 +++	1.22 NS	1.28 NS
	M: Kidney/bladder trouble	5.88 +++	1.89 +	1.80 NS
	M: Faints/dizziness	1.73 +	1.68 NS	0.75 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	2.00 +++	1.35 +	1.25 +
	E : Chronic bronchitis	1.36 +	1.11 NS	1.59 NS
	E : Other chest trouble	1.26 +	0.51 NS	1.29 NS
	E : Stomach/digestive disorder	1.30 NS	0.81 NS	1.66 ++
	E : Piles/haemorrhoids	1.10 NS	1.59 NS	0.58 -
	E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.76 +++	1.05 NS	1.08 NS
	E : Heart trouble	4.17 +++	0.83 NS	2.71 (+)
	E : Migraine	0.52	1.18 NS	0.62 NS
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	2.21 ++	0.91 NS	1.57 NS
	S : Possible infarction	2.95 ++	0.58 NS	3.17 +
	S : Cough	1.63 ++	0.79 NS	1.32 NS
	S : Phlegm	2.55 ++	0.56 NS	1.94 NS
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	2.13 ++	0.65 NS	2.27 NS
	S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	∞ +++	0.68 NS	6.01 +
	S : Bronchitis (Dean)	∞ ++	1.01 NS	3.37 NS
	S : Breathlessness on walking	1.29 ++	1.07 NS	1.40 (+)
	S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	3.17 +++	1.04 NS	1.85 (+)
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	1.46 ++	1.22 +	1.48 (+)
	G : General health fair or poor	5.63 +++	1.10 NS	1.13 NS
	G : Limited activity	4.47 +++	0.75 NS	1.93 +

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for average/low activity vs high activity ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 2)

		Relative risk (coded p value)		
Factor/Sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
Physical acti	lvity (low)			
Husband	M: Constipation	2.37 ++	1.39 NS	0.81 NS
	M: Trouble with eyes	1.45 ++	0.52 NS	2.27 ++
	M: Bad back	1.92 +++	1.98 NS	1.55 NS
	M: Difficulty concentrating	1.54 +	1.60 +	0.90 NS
	M: Palpitations/breathlessness	2.35 ++	1.41 NS	0.94 NS
	M: Worry	2.28 +++	0.87 NS	1.33 NS
	M: Persistent cough	3.08 +++	1.80 +	1.24 NS
	M: Difficulty sleeping	1.29 +	0.88 NS	1.23 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	2.30 +++	1.28 NS	1.71 (+)
	M: Kidney/bladder trouble	1.92 +++	0.77 NS	1.30 NS
	M: Painful joints	1.41 ++	0.69 NS	1.46 (+)
	M: Faints/dizziness	2.61 +++	1.35 NS	2.88 ++
	M: Problems (>3)	1.73 +++	1.58 NS	1.05 (+)
	E : Asthma	2.18 +	1.39 NS	1.23 NS
	E : Chronic bronchitis	3.34 +	1.13 (+)	1.46 NS
	E : Other chest trouble	1.62 +	1.38 NS	1.04 NS
	E : Diabetes	1.33 NS	0.47 -	0.90 NS
	E : Stomach/digestive disorder	1.39 +++	0.93 NS	1.34 (+)
	E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.39 +++	0.82 NS	1.75 (+)
	E : Heart trouble	3.56 +++	0.37 -	3.32 ++
	E : Severe depression/nervous illness	1.33 +++	1.29 NS	1.63 NS
	E : Back trouble	1.17 +	1.65 (+)	1.08 NS
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	1.97 +++	1.00 NS	1.42 +
	S : Angina	3.24 +++	1.66 NS	2.50 (+)
	S : Possible infarction	7.27 +++	1.16 NS	1.24 NS
	S : Cough	1.41 +	1.07 NS	1.19 NS
	S : Phlegm	1.56 +	1.38 +	1.78 +
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	1.82 ++	1.21 NS	1.53 NS
	S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	1.31 +	1.64 ++	1.98 (+)
	S : Bronchitis (WHO)	3.01 +	3.55 +	1.45 NS
	S : Breathlessness on walking	3.05 +++	0.85 NS	1.53 +
	S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	8.40 +++	0.88 NS	2.54 ++
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	1.85 +++	0.90 NS	1.30 +
	G: General health fair or poor	5.07 +++	0.98 NS	1.50 +
	G : Limited activity	4.80 +++	0.98 NS	2.03 +++

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for average/low activity vs high activity ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 3)

		Relative risk (coded p value)			
Factor/sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³	
Total alcoho	<u>l units</u>				
Wife	M: Palpitations/breathlessness	1.20 NS	0.53 -	0.59 NS	
	M: Trouble with ears	1.25 NS	0.43 -	0.38 -	
	M: Hay fever	0.88 NS	1.43 NS	2.62 ++	
	E : Piles/haemorrhoids	1.23 NS	0.38 -	0.71 NS	
	E : Varicose veins	1.46 +	1.34 NS	1.77 +	
	S : Possible infarction	0.34 NS	2.00 NS	2.11 ++	
	S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	0.57 NS	1.23 NS	1.65 +	
	S : Bronchitis (WHO)	0.24 NS	1.33 NS	3.60 ++	
	S : Bronchitis (Dean)	0.87 NS	2.75 NS	10.0 +++	
	S : Breathlessness on walking	0.73 NS	0.92 NS	1.30 +	
	S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	0.49 NS	1.46 NS	1.58 +	
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	0.75 NS	0.73 NS	1.16 +	
	G : General health fair or poor	0.56	0.80 NS	0.99 NS	
Husband	M: Bad back	0.58 -	1.22 NS	0.84 NS	
	M: Difficulty concentrating	0.47 -	0.40 NS	0.84 NS	
	M: Trouble with ears	1.36 NS	0.50 NS	2.04 +	
	M: Worry	0.51 -	0.93 NS	0.86 NS	
	M: Headaches	0.53 -	0.76 NS	1.66 (+)	
	M: Always feeling tired	0.45 -	0.44 -	1.92 NS	
	M: Painful joints	0.57 -	0.78 NS	1.15 NS	
	E : Migraine	0.39 -	0.62 NS	1.60 NS	
	S : Possible infarction	0.43 -	0.95 NS	0.68 NS	
	S : Phlegm	1.67 +	0.86 NS	2.13 (+)	
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	1.65 +	1.23 NS	1.19 NS	
	S : Breathlessness on walking	0.85 NS	0.53 (-)	1.39 +	
	G : Limited activity	0.59 -	0.89 NS	0.79 NS	

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for 6+ units vs 1-5 units ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 4)

		Relative risk (coded p value)		
Factor/sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
<u>Drinker</u>				
Wife	M: Palpitations/breathlessness	0.69 NS	0.53 -	0.68 -
	E : Migraine	0.68 (-)	0.59 -	0.88 NS
	S : Possible infarction	0.57 NS	2.14 NS	4.06 +
	S : Cough	0.49 -	0.73 NS	1.15 NS
	S : Bronchitis (WHO)	0.23	0.39 NS	1.66 NS
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	0.68 -	0.78 NS	1.08 NS
	G : General health fair or poor	0.42	0.77 NS	0.89 NS
	G : Limited activity	0.25	1.27 NS	1.44 NS
Husband	M: Trouble with eyes	0.49 -	0.95 NS	1.53 NS
	M: Colds and flu	0.77 NS	1.09 NS	1.98 +
	M: Headaches	0.60 -	1.15 NS	1.11 NS
	M: Hay fever	0.84 NS	1.65 +	1.15 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	0.39	1.17 NS	1.56 NS
	M: Kidney/bladder trouble	0.66 NS	0.38 -	3.74 NS
	E : Stomach/digestive disorder	0.63 -	0.95 NS	0.87 NS
	E : Migraine	0.48 -	1.37 NS	0.98 NS
	E : Back trouble	0.59 -	1.11 NS	1.08 NS
	S : Angina	0.74 NS	0.64 NS	1.86 +
	S : Possible infarction	0.38 -	0.40 NS	1.04 NS
	G: Limited activity	0.48 -	0.76 NS	1.09 NS

¹ M = In last <u>Month</u>, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, $G = \underline{G}eneral health$ ² Relative risks are for light/moderate/heavy drinker vs abstainer/very occasional drinker ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 5)

		Relative risk (coded p value)		
Factor/sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
Time to first	meal (late)			
Wife	M: Bad back	1.01 NS	2.54 ++	1.11 NS
	M: Kidney/bladder trouble	1.65 NS	2.55 NS	0.21
	M: Faints/dizziness	1.45 NS	1.39 NS	0.37 -
	E : Chronic bronchitis	1.93 +	1.57 NS	2.04 NS
	E : Other chest trouble	1.00 NS	2.78 ++	1.16 NS
	E : Cancer	1.93 ++	1.47 NS	1.13 NS
	E : Back trouble	0.94 NS	1.94 +	0.99 NS
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	1.06 NS	1.79 ++	1.25 NS
	S : Cough	1.56 +	2.49 +++	1.08 NS
	S : Phlegm	1.74 (+)	4.09 ++	1.81 NS
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	2.13 +	3.88 +++	1.76 NS
	S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	3.55 +	3.48 +	1.65 NS
	S : Bronchitis (WHO)	0.65 NS	17.1 +++	2.68 NS
	S : Bronchitis (Dean)	1.94 NS	∞ +++	2.19 (+)
	S : Breathlessness on walking	0.87 NS	1.51 ++	1.16 NS
	S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	1.11 NS	1.90 +	1.13 NS
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	1.76 +	1.35 +	1.24 NS
	G : Limited activity	1.50 +	1.58 +	1.13 NS
Husband	M: Difficulty concentrating	1.13 NS	2.22 +	0.90 NS
	M: Palpitations/breathlessness	3.11 +	0.74 NS	0.84 NS
	M: Hay fever	1.90 NS	0.45 -	0.81 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	1.79 ++	1.12 NS	1.02 NS
	E : Chronic bronchitis	1.96 +	1.09 NS	0.63 NS
	E : Diabetes	0.46 -	0.90 NS	1.58 NS
	S : Cough	2.32 +++	0.95 NS	1.48 NS
	S : Phlegm	1.96 ++	0.94 NS	0.86 NS
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	2.10 +	1.30 NS	1.46 NS
	S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	1.88 +	0.91 NS	1.14 NS
	S : Breathlessness on walking	1.59 +	0.81 NS	0.79 NS
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	1.47 +	1.00 NS	1.67 (+)

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for time to first meal > half an hour before getting up vs within half an hour ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 6)

		Relative risk (coded p value)		
Factor/sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
Tea consum	<u>ption</u>			
Wife	M: Bad back	1.74 ++	1.02 NS	0.73 NS
	M: Sinus trouble/catarrh	1.04 NS	1.07	1.24 NS
	M: Persistent cough	2.08 NS	0.42 -	0.95 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.13 +	1.17 NS	0.98 NS
	E : Chronic bronchitis	2.49 (+)	0.60 -	1.51 NS
	E : Diabetes	0.58 NS	0.19 -	0.66 NS
	S : Phlegm	0.81 NS	0.56 -	0.90 NS
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	1.06 NS	0.68 -	1.17 NS
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	1.68 +	0.69 NS	1.25 NS
	G: Limited activity	`1.99 +	1.25 NS	0.66 NS
Husband	M: Bad back	1.83 +	0.99 NS	1.09 NS
	M: Colds and flu	1.11 NS	0.85 NS	1.67 +
	M: Worry	1.98 +	1.26 NS	0.45 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.64 +	1.01 NS	0.85 NS
	E : Other chest trouble	1.08 NS	1.54 NS	0.34 -
	S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	2.98 +	0.76 NS	0.66 NS
	G: General health fair or poor	1.53 +	1.58 NS	0.85 NS

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for 3+ cups per day vs <3 cups per day ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 7)

		Relative risk (coded p value)		
Factor/sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
Coffee const	umption			
Wife	M: Nerves	0.51 (-)	1.86 NS	2.09 +
	M: Trouble with feet	0.67 NS	0.63 -	1.65 NS
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	0.74 -	0.73 -	1.25 NS
	E : Chronic bronchitis	0.77 NS	2.32 ++	1.58 NS
	S : Cough	1.21 NS	1.73 NS	1.68 +
Husband	 M: Trouble with feet M: Worry M: Persistent cough M: Faints/dizziness E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis S : Cough S : Phlegm S : Persistent cough and phlegm S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness S : Wheezing/night-time SOB G : General health 	1.00 NS 0.43 0.25 0.30 0.91 - 0.45 0.46 - 0.41 0.24 0.73 - 0.66	0.71 - 0.85 NS 1.33 NS 1.32 NS 0.39 (-) 1.17 NS 0.80 NS 1.20 NS 1.06 NS 1.05 NS 0.84 NS	1.39 NS 1.09 NS 0.46 NS 0.95 NS 1.06 NS 0.64 NS 0.64 NS 0.90 NS 0.68 NS 0.93 NS 1.12 NS 0.98 NS

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for 3+ cups per day vs <3 cups per day ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 8)

		Relative risk (coded p value)				
Factor/ sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³		
Fruit score (low)						
Wife	M: Nerves	2.61 NS	1.12 NS	2.46 +		
	M: Colds and flu	1.50 +	1.71 NS	0.66 NS		
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	1.93 +	1.94 (+)	2.32 +		
	E : Other chest trouble	0.39 -	0.48 NS	0.88 NS		
	S : Cough	1.03 NS	1.66 +	0.94 NS		
Husband	M: Headaches	0.68 NS	0.41 -	1.17 NS		
Trusband	M: Difficulty sleeping	0.43 -	1.49 NS	1.05 NS		
	M: Painful joints	0.56 NS	1.11 NS	1.88 +		
	E : Migraine	0.57 NS	0.31	2.22 +		
	S : Phlegm	1.43 +	2.09 +	1.10 NS		
	G: General health fair or poor	1.45 +	1.32 NS	1.00 NS		

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for score 0-9 vs score 10+ ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6
TABLE 8 (continued 9)

		Re	lative risk (coded p	value)
Factor/sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
Vegetable sc	vore (low)			
vegetable se				
Wife	M: Colds and flu	0.86 NS	1.12 NS	0.55 -
	M: Trouble with feet	1.33 NS	1.11 NS	1.64 +
	M: Palpitations/breathlessness	0.64 -	1.30 NS	1.17 NS
	M: Sinus trouble/catarrh	0.44	1.82 ++	1.86 NS
	M: Headaches	1.04 NS	1.47 NS	1.30 +
	M: Always feeling tired	1.06 NS	0.92 NS	1.62 +
	M: Kidney/bladder trouble	0.44	2.33 (+)	1.53 +
	E : Asthma	1.02 NS	1.43 NS	1.66 +
	E : Other chest trouble	1.47 NS	0.74 NS	1.49 +
	E : Stomach/digestive disorder	0.79 (-)	0.96 NS	1.82 +
	E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.37 NS	2.07 NS	1.37 +
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	1.14 NS	1.52 NS	0.91 +
	S : Possible infarction	0.42 +	1.20 NS	1.13 NS
	S : Cough	1.45 NS	1.93 +	1.30 NS
	S : Phlegm	1.15 NS	2.72 +	1.91 +
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	1.56 NS	3.62 +	1.48 +
	S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	1.74 NS	9.10 ++	1.93 +
	S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	0.66 NS	2.09 +	1.21 NS
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	1.12 NS	1.53 NS	1.05 +
	G: General health fair or poor	0.99 NS	1.83 +	0.90 NS
Husband	M: Palpitations/breathlessness	0.55 -	0.61 NS	1.76 NS
	M: Worry	0.64 -	0.86 NS	1.33 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	1.45 NS	0.49	3.34 +++
	M: Kidney/bladder trouble	0.76 NS	0.97 NS	1.83 +
	M: Faints/dizziness	3.10 +	1.72 NS	1.35 NS
	E : Cancer	0.67 -	1.25 NS	1.04 NS
	E : Varicose veins	1.06 NS	0.24	1.01 NS
	S : Possible infarction	1.28 NS	0.49	2.47 ++
	S : Cough	1.07 NS	0.78 NS	1.53 +
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	1.15 NS	0.67 (-)	1.70 +
	S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	1.27 NS	0.46	1.67 (+)
	S : Bronchitis (WHO)	2.73 NS	0.67 (-)	3.15 +
	S : Bronchitis (Dean)	2.72 NS	0.67 -	3.16 +
	G : General health fair or poor	1.56 NS	0.99 NS	1.53 ++
	G : Limited activity	1.20 NS	0.79 (+)	1.53 ++

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for scores 0-9 vs score 10+ ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 10)

	Re	lative risk (coded]	<u>p value)</u>
Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
low)			
<u></u>			
M: Constipation	1.83 +	0.77 NS	1.20 NS
M: Colds and flu	0.55 -	1.21 NS	1.12 NS
E : Diabetes	1.05 NS	0.23 -	0.56 NS
S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	0.26 -	0.87 NS	1.23 NS
M: Trouble with feet	2.49 NS	0.52 -	2.00 +
M: Persistent cough	2.00 +	1.41 NS	0.75 NS
M: Always feeling tired	2.62 (+)	0.51 (-)	2.86 +++
M: Painful joints	1.04 NS	0.66 NS	2.16 ++
M: Number of problems (>3)	1.41 NS	0.54 NS	1.25 +
E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.33 NS	0.81 NS	1.87 ++
E: Severe depression/nervous illness	0.83 NS	0.59 NS	1.57 +
E : Varicose veins	1.70 NS	0.12 -	2.06 (+)
S : Persistent cough and phlegm	1.00 NS	0.84 NS	1.52 +
S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	2.07 NS	0.79 NS	1.63 +
S : Breathlessness on walking	2.61 +	1.52 NS	1.34 NS
S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	1.48 NS	2.34 ++	0.93 NS
core			
-			0.58 -
-		. ,	1.79 +
-			0.59 -
0			2.88 +
			0.79 NS
G: Limited activity	0.95 NS	1.86 ++	1.10 NS
M: Nerves	0.36 NS	0.19 -	0.98 NS
M: Headaches	1.81 +	1.07 NS	0.67 NS
E : Diabetes	0.30	0.39 NS	0.54 NS
E : Piles/haemorrhoids	1.85 +	2.06 ++	1.05 NS
E : Heart trouble	0.56 -	0.64 NS	0.85 NS
E : Cancer	1.14 NS	1.32 NS	0.00 -
S : Persistent cough and phlegm	0.39 -	0.94 NS	2.92 +
S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	0.46 NS	0.98 (+)	2.26 +
G: General health fair or poor	0.60 -	0.90 NS	1.16 NS
	low) M: Constipation M: Colds and flu E: Diabetes S: Breathlessness (grade 2) M: Trouble with feet M: Persistent cough M: Always feeling tired M: Painful joints M: Number of problems (>3) E: Rheumatic trouble/arthritis E: Severe depression/nervous illness E: Varicose veins S: Persistent cough and phlegm S: Cough, phlegm, chest illness S: Breathlessness on walking S: Wheezing/night-time SOB core M: Trouble with eyes M: Indigestion/stomach trouble E: Migraine S: Angina S: Possible infarction G: Limited activity M: Nerves M: Headaches E: Diabetes E: Piles/haemorrhoids E: Heart trouble E: Cancer S: Persistent cough and phlegm S: Cough, phlegm, chest illness	Symptom/Condition1Direct effect2low)M: Constipation $1.83 +$ M: Colds and flu $0.55 -$ E: Diabetes 1.05 NSS: Breathlessness (grade 2) $0.26 -$ M: Trouble with feet 2.49 NSM: Persistent cough $2.00 +$ M: Always feeling tired $2.62 (+)$ M: Painful joints 1.04 NSM: Number of problems (>3) 1.41 NSE: Rheumatic trouble/arthritis 1.33 NSE: Severe depression/nervous illness 0.83 NSE: Varicose veins 1.70 NSS: Persistent cough and phlegm 1.00 NSS: Cough, phlegm, chest illness 2.07 NSS: Breathlessness on walking $2.61 +$ S: Wheezing/night-time SOB 1.48 NSCoree M M: Trouble with eyes 0.79 NSM: Indigestion/stomach trouble 1.50 NSE: Migraine 0.94 NSS : Possible infarction $0.44 -$ G: Limited activity 0.95 NSM: Nerves 0.36 NSM: Headaches $1.81 +$ E: Diabetes $0.30 -$ E: Piles/haemorrhoids $1.85 +$ E: Heart trouble $0.56 -$ E: Cancer 1.14 NSS: Persistent cough and phlegm $0.39 -$ S: Cough, phlegm, chest illness 0.46 NS	low)M: Constipation $1.83 + 0.77$ NSM: Colds and flu $0.55 - 1.21$ NSE: Diabetes 1.05 NSS: Breathlessness (grade 2) $0.26 - 0.87$ NSM: Trouble with feet 2.49 NS $0.26 - 0.87$ NSM: Trouble with feet 2.49 NS $0.52 - M$ M: Persistent cough $2.00 + 1.41$ NSM: Always feeling tired 2.62 (+) 0.51 (-)M: Painful joints 1.04 NSM: Number of problems (>3) 1.41 NSE: Rheumatic trouble/arthritis 1.33 NSB: Severe depression/nervous illness 0.83 NSCough, phlegm, chest illness 2.07 NSS: Persistent cough and phlegm 1.00 NSS: Parsistent cough and phlegm 1.00 NSS: Wheezing/night-time SOB 1.48 NS2.34 ++coreM: Indigestion/stomach trouble 1.50 NSS: Angina 1.42 NSS: Angina 1.42 NSS: Possible infarction $0.44 - 1.26$ NSG: Limited activity 0.95 NSM: Nerves 0.36 NS0.36 NS $0.19 - 1.42$ NSM: Headaches $1.81 + 1.07$ NSE: Diabetes $0.30 - 0.39$ NSE: Piles/haemorrhoids $1.85 + 2.06 + 1.41$ E: Heart trouble $0.56 - 0.64$ NSE: Cough, phlegm, chest illness $0.39 - 0.94$ NSS: Persistent cough and phlegm $0.39 - 0.94$ NSS: Persistent cough and phlegm $0.39 - 0.94$ NSS: Persistent cough and phlegm $0.39 - 0.94$ NS

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for score 0-4 vs score >4 (salad score) and for score 10+ vs score 0-9 (sweet food score) ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 11)

		Re	lative risk (coded)	<u>o value)</u>
Factor/sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
Fatty food so	core			
Wife	M: Colds and flu	2.66 ++	0.57 NS	0.88 NS
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	0.51 (-)	0.79 NS	1.64 +
	M: Difficulty sleeping	2.47 ++	1.46 NS	1.37 NS
	M: Kidney/bladder trouble	1.43 +	0.66 NS	1.19 NS
	E : Migraine	0.47 -	0.93 NS	1.06 NS
	S : Cough	2.54 ++	1.10 NS	1.03 NS
	S : Phlegm	2.98 +	1.01 NS	1.53 NS
Husband	M: Trouble with eyes	1.90 +	0.92 NS	1.77 NS
	M: Palpitations/breathlessness	1.84 NS	1.77 NS	0.37 -
	M: Sinus trouble/catarrh	1.07 NS	0.19	2.25 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	1.24 NS	1.83 +	1.51 NS
	E : High blood pressure	0.67 NS	0.98 NS	0.34 -
	E : Migraine	0.75 NS	0.30 -	1.47 NS

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u> ² Relative risks are for score 8+ vs score 0-7 ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 12)

Factor/sex Symptom/Condition! Direct effect ² Indirect effect ² Incompatibility ³ Neuroticism Wife M: Constipation $3.62 + +$ $1.70 +$ $0.83 NS$ M: Bad back $2.83 + + +$ $0.95 NS$ $1.21 NS$ M: Nerves $\infty + + +$ $1.59 NS$ $1.56 (+)$ M: Touble with feet $2.83 + + +$ $0.78 NS$ $0.94 (+)$ M: Difficulty concentrating $\infty + + +$ $1.21 NS$ $0.94 (+)$ M: Palpitations $4.04 + + +$ $1.17 NS$ $0.91 NS$ M: Wory $22.9 + + +$ $1.34 NS$ $1.87 + + +$ M: Indigestion/stomach trouble $1.98 +$ $1.16 NS$ $1.76 (+)$ M: Difficulty sleeping $3.50 + + +$ $0.75 NS$ $1.71 + +$ M: Always feeling tired $4.97 + + +$ $0.81 NS$ $1.0 NS$ M: Exints/Diader trouble $2.12 +$ $2.75 NS$ $0.82 NS$ M: Summe of problems (>3) $5.37 + + +$ $1.35 +$ E E: Ashma $2.43 +$ $0.95 NS$ $1.26 NS$			Rel	ative risk (coded)	<u>o value)</u>
WifeM: Constipation $3.62 + +$ $1.70 +$ 0.83 NSM: Bad back $2.83 + + +$ 0.95 NS 1.21 NSM: Nerves $\infty + + + +$ 1.59 NS 1.56 (+)M: Trouble with feet $2.83 + + +$ 0.78 NS 0.96 NSM: Difficulty concentrating $\infty + + +$ 1.21 NS 0.94 (+)M: Palpitations $4.04 + + +$ 1.17 NS 0.91 NSM: Worry $22.9 + + +$ 1.34 NS $1.87 + + +$ M: Indigestion/stomach trouble $1.98 +$ 1.16 NS 1.57 NSM: Headaches $2.45 + + +$ 1.04 NS 1.76 (+)M: Difficulty sleeping $3.50 + + +$ 0.75 NS $1.71 + +$ M: Always feeling tired $4.97 + + +$ 0.81 NS 1.10 NSM: Kidney/bladder trouble $3.21 +$ 2.75 NS 0.82 NSM: Faints/dizziness $15.1 + +$ 1.38 NS 1.90 NSM: Number of problems (>3) $5.37 + + +$ 1.26 NS 1.26 NSE: Other chest trouble $2.11 +$ 1.08 NS $1.55 +$ E: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + +$ 1.40 NS 0.98 NSE: Heart trouble $5.66 +$ 1.29 NS 0.98 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.69 +$ 1.10 NS 0.98 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + +$ $1.40 +$ 1.99 NSE: Number of diseases (>3) $3.55 + + +$ 1.16 NS 0.98 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.69 +$ 1.10 NS 0.98 NSE: Migraine $1.40 +$ <td>Factor/sex</td> <td>Symptom/Condition¹</td> <td>Direct effect²</td> <td>Indirect effect²</td> <td>Incompatibility³</td>	Factor/sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
WifeM: Constipation $3.62 + +$ $1.70 +$ 0.83 NSM: Bad back $2.83 + + +$ 0.95 NS 1.21 NSM: Nerves $\infty + + + +$ 1.59 NS 1.56 (+)M: Trouble with feet $2.83 + + +$ 0.78 NS 0.96 NSM: Difficulty concentrating $\infty + + +$ 1.21 NS 0.94 (+)M: Palpitations $4.04 + + +$ 1.17 NS 0.91 NSM: Worry $22.9 + + +$ 1.34 NS $1.87 + + +$ M: Indigestion/stomach trouble $1.98 +$ 1.16 NS 1.57 NSM: Headaches $2.45 + + +$ 1.04 NS 1.76 (+)M: Difficulty sleeping $3.50 + + +$ 0.75 NS $1.71 + +$ M: Always feeling tired $4.97 + + +$ 0.81 NS 1.10 NSM: Kidney/bladder trouble $3.21 +$ 2.75 NS 0.82 NSM: Faints/dizziness $15.1 + +$ 1.38 NS 1.90 NSM: Number of problems (>3) $5.37 + + +$ 1.26 NS 1.26 NSE: Other chest trouble $2.11 +$ 1.08 NS $1.55 +$ E: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + +$ 1.40 NS 0.98 NSE: Heart trouble $5.66 +$ 1.29 NS 0.98 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.69 +$ 1.10 NS 0.98 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + +$ $1.40 +$ 1.99 NSE: Number of diseases (>3) $3.55 + + +$ 1.16 NS 0.98 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.69 +$ 1.10 NS 0.98 NSE: Migraine $1.40 +$ <td>Numeriain</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Numeriain				
M: Bad back $2.83 + + +$ 0.95 NS 1.21 NSM: Nerves $\infty + + +$ 1.59 NS 1.56 (+)M: Trouble with feet $2.83 + + +$ 0.78 NS 0.96 NSM: Difficulty concentrating $\infty + + +$ 1.21 NS 0.94 (+)M: Palpitations $4.04 + + +$ 1.17 NS 0.91 NSM: Worry $22.9 + + +$ 1.34 NS $1.87 + + +$ M: Indigestion/stomach trouble $1.98 + +$ 1.16 NS 1.57 NSM: Headaches $2.45 + + +$ 1.04 NS 1.76 (+)M: Difficulty sleeping $3.50 + + +$ 0.75 NS $1.71 + +$ M: Always feeling tired $4.97 + + +$ 0.81 NS 1.10 NSM: Kidney/bladder trouble $3.21 + 2.75$ NS 0.82 NSM: Painful joints $2.32 + 1$ 1.15 NS 1.40 NSM: Number of problems (>3) $5.37 + + 1.25$ (+) $1.35 +$ E: Other chest trouble $2.11 + 1.08$ NS 1.26 NSE: Other chest trouble $2.11 + 1.08$ NS 0.98 NSE: Rheumatic trouble/arthritis $1.69 + 1.10$ NS 0.89 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + + 1.40$ NS 1.05 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + + 1.39$ (+) 0.98 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + + 1.39$ (+) 0.98 NSE: Severe depression/nervous $1.63 + 1.42$ (+) 1.06 NSE: Migraine $1.40 + 1.39$ (+) 0.98 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + + 1.39$ (+) 0.98 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + +$	Neuroticism				
M: Bad back $2.83 + + +$ 0.95 NS 1.21 NSM: Nerves $\infty + + +$ 1.59 NS 1.56 (+)M: Trouble with feet $2.83 + + +$ 0.78 NS 0.96 NSM: Difficulty concentrating $\infty + + +$ 1.21 NS 0.94 (+)M: Palpitations $4.04 + + +$ 1.17 NS 0.91 NSM: Worry $22.9 + + +$ 1.34 NS $1.87 + + +$ M: Indigestion/stomach trouble $1.98 + +$ 1.16 NS 1.57 NSM: Headaches $2.45 + + +$ 1.04 NS 1.76 (+)M: Difficulty sleeping $3.50 + + +$ 0.75 NS $1.71 + +$ M: Always feeling tired $4.97 + + +$ 0.81 NS 1.10 NSM: Kidney/bladder trouble $3.21 + 2.75$ NS 0.82 NSM: Painful joints $2.32 + 1$ 1.15 NS 1.40 NSM: Number of problems (>3) $5.37 + + 1.25$ (+) $1.35 +$ E: Other chest trouble $2.11 + 1.08$ NS 1.26 NSE: Other chest trouble $2.11 + 1.08$ NS 0.98 NSE: Rheumatic trouble/arthritis $1.69 + 1.10$ NS 0.89 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + + 1.40$ NS 1.05 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + + 1.39$ (+) 0.98 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + + 1.39$ (+) 0.98 NSE: Severe depression/nervous $1.63 + 1.42$ (+) 1.06 NSE: Migraine $1.40 + 1.39$ (+) 0.98 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + + 1.39$ (+) 0.98 NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder $1.60 + +$	Wife	M: Constipation	3.62 ++	1.70 +	0.83 NS
M: Trouble with feet2.83+++0.78NS0.96NSM: Difficulty concentrating ∞ +++1.21NS0.94(+)M: Palpitations4.04+++1.17NS0.91NSM: Worry22.9+++1.34NS1.87+++M: Indigestion/stomach trouble1.98+1.16NS1.57NSM: Headaches2.45+++1.04NS1.76(+)M: Difficulty sleeping3.50+++0.81NS1.10NSM: Kidney/bladder trouble3.21+2.75NS0.82NSM: Painful joints2.32++1.15NS1.40NSM: Faints/dizziness15.1++1.38NS1.90NSM: Number of problems (>3)5.37+++1.35+1.26NSE: Other chest trouble2.11+1.08NS1.55+E: Stomach/digestive disorder1.60++1.40NS1.05NSE: Heart trouble5.66+1.29NS0.98NSE: Stevere depression/nervous illness9.38+++0.89NS1.19NSE: Number of diseases (>3)3.55+++1.17NS0.91NSE: Stevere depression/nervous illness5.38++0.42(+)0.66NSE: Number of diseases (>3)3.55+++1.10NS1.15NS<		-			
M: Trouble with feet2.83+++0.78NS0.96NSM: Difficulty concentrating ∞ +++1.21NS0.94(+)M: Palpitations4.04+++1.17NS0.91NSM: Worry22.9+++1.34NS1.87+++M: Indigestion/stomach trouble1.98+1.16NS1.57NSM: Headaches2.45+++1.04NS1.76(+)M: Difficulty sleeping3.50+++0.81NS1.10NSM: Kidney/bladder trouble3.21+2.75NS0.82NSM: Painful joints2.32++1.15NS1.40NSM: Faints/dizziness15.1++1.38NS1.90NSM: Number of problems (>3)5.37+++1.38NS1.26NSE: Other chest trouble2.11+1.08NS1.55+E: Stomach/digestive disorder1.60++1.40NS1.05NSE: Heart trouble5.66+1.29NS0.98NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder1.63+1.42(+)1.06NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder1.63+1.42(+)1.06NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder1.63+1.42(+)1.06NSE: Stomach/digestive disorder1.63+1.42(+)1.06NSE		M: Nerves	∞ +++	1.59 NS	1.56 (+)
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E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis $1.69 + 1.10$ NS 0.89 NSE : Heart trouble $5.66 + 1.29$ NS 0.98 NSE : Severe depression/nervous illness $9.38 + + +$ 0.88 NS 0.98 NSE : Varicose veins $1.63 + 1.42$ (+) 1.06 NSE : Migraine $1.40 + 1.39$ (+) 0.98 NSE : Back trouble $1.97 + + +$ 0.89 NS 1.19 NSE : Number of diseases (>3) $3.55 + + +$ 1.17 NS 1.15 NSS : Angina $7.57 +$ 0.71 NS 0.91 NSS : Phlegm $3.16 +$ 0.52 NS 2.43 NSS : Persistent cough and phlegm $2.35 +$ 0.53 NS 1.89 NSS : Cough, phlegm, chest illness $5.38 + +$ 0.42 NS 2.35 (+)S : Bronchitis (WHO) $5.27 +$ 0.48 NS 1.00 NSS : Breathlessness on walking $2.51 + + +$ 1.49 (+) 1.34 (+)S : Breathlessness (grade 2) $3.17 +$ 1.08 NS 0.94 NSS : Wheezing/night-time SOB $1.41 +$ 0.88 NS $1.88 +$ G: General health fair or poor $2.66 + + +$ 1.11 NS 1.15 NS		E : Other chest trouble	2.11 +	1.08 NS	1.55 +
E : Heart trouble $5.66 + 1.29$ NS 0.98 NSE : Severe depression/nervous illness $9.38 + + +$ 0.88 NS 0.98 NSE : Varicose veins $1.63 + 1.42$ (+) 1.06 NSE : Migraine $1.40 + 1.39$ (+) 0.98 NSE : Back trouble $1.97 + + +$ 0.89 NS 1.19 NSE : Number of diseases (>3) $3.55 + + +$ 1.17 NS 1.15 NSS : Angina $7.57 +$ 0.71 NS 0.91 NSS : Phlegm $3.16 +$ 0.52 NS 2.43 NSS : Persistent cough and phlegm $2.35 +$ 0.53 NS 1.89 NSS : Cough, phlegm, chest illness $5.38 + +$ 0.42 NS 2.35 (+)S : Bronchitis (WHO) $5.27 +$ 0.48 NS 1.00 NSS : Breathlessness on walking $2.51 + + +$ 1.49 (+) 1.34 (+)S : Breathlessness (grade 2) $3.17 +$ 1.08 NS 0.94 NSS : Wheezing/night-time SOB $1.41 +$ 0.88 NS $1.88 +$ G: General health fair or poor $2.66 + + +$ 1.11 NS 1.15 NS		E : Stomach/digestive disorder	1.60 ++	1.40 NS	1.05 NS
E : Severe depression/nervous illness $9.38 + ++$ $0.88 NS$ $0.98 NS$ E : Varicose veins $1.63 +$ $1.42 (+)$ $1.06 NS$ E : Migraine $1.40 +$ $1.39 (+)$ $0.98 NS$ E : Back trouble $1.97 + ++$ $0.89 NS$ $1.19 NS$ E : Number of diseases (>3) $3.55 + ++$ $1.17 NS$ $1.15 NS$ S : Angina $7.57 +$ $0.71 NS$ $0.91 NS$ S : Phlegm $3.16 +$ $0.52 NS$ $2.43 NS$ S : Persistent cough and phlegm $2.35 +$ $0.53 NS$ $1.89 NS$ S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness $5.38 + +$ $0.42 NS$ $2.35 (+)$ S : Bronchitis (WHO) $5.27 +$ $0.48 NS$ $1.00 NS$ S : Breathlessness on walking $2.51 + ++$ $1.49 (+)$ $1.34 (+)$ S : Breathlessness (grade 2) $3.17 +$ $1.08 NS$ $0.94 NS$ S : Wheezing/night-time SOB $1.41 +$ $0.88 NS$ $1.88 +$ G: General health fair or poor $2.66 + ++$ $1.11 NS$ $1.15 NS$		E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.69 +	1.10 NS	0.89 NS
E: Varicose veins $1.63 + 1.42 (+)$ $1.06 NS$ E: Migraine $1.40 + 1.39 (+)$ $0.98 NS$ E: Back trouble $1.97 + + + 0.89 NS$ $1.19 NS$ E: Number of diseases (>3) $3.55 + + + 1.17 NS$ $1.15 NS$ S: Angina $7.57 + 0.71 NS$ $0.91 NS$ S: Phlegm $3.16 + 0.52 NS$ $2.43 NS$ S: Persistent cough and phlegm $2.35 + 0.53 NS$ $1.89 NS$ S: Cough, phlegm, chest illness $5.38 + + 0.42 NS$ $2.35 (+)$ S: Bronchitis (WHO) $5.27 + 0.48 NS$ $1.00 NS$ S: Breathlessness on walking $2.51 + + + 1.49 (+)$ $1.34 (+)$ S: Breathlessness (grade 2) $3.17 + 1.08 NS$ $0.94 NS$ S: Wheezing/night-time SOB $1.41 + 0.88 NS$ $1.88 + 1.15 NS$		E : Heart trouble	5.66 +	1.29 NS	0.98 NS
E: Migraine $1.40 + 1.39 (+)$ $0.98 NS$ E: Back trouble $1.97 + + + 0.89 NS$ $1.19 NS$ E: Number of diseases (>3) $3.55 + + + 1.17 NS$ $1.15 NS$ S: Angina $7.57 + 0.71 NS$ $0.91 NS$ S: Phlegm $3.16 + 0.52 NS$ $2.43 NS$ S: Persistent cough and phlegm $2.35 + 0.53 NS$ $1.89 NS$ S: Cough, phlegm, chest illness $5.38 + + 0.42 NS$ $2.35 (+)$ S: Bronchitis (WHO) $5.27 + 0.48 NS$ $1.00 NS$ S: Breathlessness on walking $2.51 + + + 1.49 (+) + 1.34 (+)$ S: Breathlessness (grade 2) $3.17 + 1.08 NS$ $0.94 NS$ S: Wheezing/night-time SOB $1.41 + 0.88 NS$ $1.88 + $ G: General health fair or poor $2.66 + + + 1.11 NS$ $1.15 NS$		E : Severe depression/nervous illness	9.38 +++	0.88 NS	0.98 NS
E: Back trouble $1.97 +++$ 0.89 NS 1.19 NSE: Number of diseases (>3) $3.55 +++$ 1.17 NS 1.15 NSS: Angina $7.57 +$ 0.71 NS 0.91 NSS: Phlegm $3.16 +$ 0.52 NS 2.43 NSS: Persistent cough and phlegm $2.35 +$ 0.53 NS 1.89 NSS: Cough, phlegm, chest illness $5.38 ++$ 0.42 NS $2.35 (+)$ S: Bronchitis (WHO) $5.27 +$ 0.48 NS 1.00 NSS: Bronchitis (Dean) $\infty +$ 0.73 NS $2.33 +$ S: Breathlessness on walking $2.51 +++$ $1.49 (+)$ $1.34 (+)$ S: Breathlessness (grade 2) $3.17 +$ 1.08 NS 0.94 NSS: Wheezing/night-time SOB $1.41 +$ 0.88 NS $1.88 +$ G: General health fair or poor $2.66 +++$ 1.11 NS 1.15 NS		E : Varicose veins	1.63 +	1.42 (+)	1.06 NS
E : Number of diseases (>3) $3.55 +++$ 1.17 NS 1.15 NS S : Angina $7.57 +$ 0.71 NS 0.91 NS S : Phlegm $3.16 +$ 0.52 NS 2.43 NS S : Persistent cough and phlegm $2.35 +$ 0.53 NS 1.89 NS S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness $5.38 ++$ 0.42 NS $2.35 (+)$ S : Bronchitis (WHO) $5.27 +$ 0.48 NS 1.00 NS S : Bronchitis (Dean) $\infty +$ 0.73 NS $2.33 +$ S : Breathlessness on walking $2.51 +++$ $1.49 (+)$ $1.34 (+)$ S : Breathlessness (grade 2) $3.17 +$ 1.08 NS 0.94 NS S : Wheezing/night-time SOB $1.41 +$ 0.88 NS $1.88 +$ G: General health fair or poor $2.66 +++$ 1.11 NS 1.15 NS		E : Migraine	1.40 +	1.39 (+)	0.98 NS
S : Angina $7.57 + 0.71$ NS 0.91 NSS : Phlegm $3.16 + 0.52$ NS 2.43 NSS : Persistent cough and phlegm $2.35 + 0.53$ NS 1.89 NSS : Cough, phlegm, chest illness $5.38 + 0.42$ NS $2.35 (+)$ S : Bronchitis (WHO) $5.27 + 0.48$ NS 1.00 NSS : Bronchitis (Dean) $\infty + 0.73$ NS $2.33 +$ S : Breathlessness on walking $2.51 + + + 1.49 (+)$ $1.34 (+)$ S : Breathlessness (grade 2) $3.17 + 1.08$ NS 0.94 NSS : Wheezing/night-time SOB $1.41 + 0.88$ NS $1.88 +$ G: General health fair or poor $2.66 + + + 1.11$ NS 1.15 NS		E : Back trouble	1.97 +++	0.89 NS	1.19 NS
S: Phlegm $3.16 + 0.52$ NS 2.43 NSS: Persistent cough and phlegm $2.35 + 0.53$ NS 1.89 NSS: Cough, phlegm, chest illness $5.38 + 0.42$ NS $2.35 (+)$ S: Bronchitis (WHO) $5.27 + 0.48$ NS 1.00 NSS: Bronchitis (Dean) $\infty + 0.73$ NS $2.33 +$ S: Breathlessness on walking $2.51 + + + 1.49 (+)$ $1.34 (+)$ S: Breathlessness (grade 2) $3.17 + 1.08$ NS 0.94 NSS: Wheezing/night-time SOB $1.41 + 0.88$ NS $1.88 +$ G: General health fair or poor $2.66 + + + 1.11$ NS 1.15 NS		E : Number of diseases (>3)	3.55 +++	1.17 NS	1.15 NS
S : Persistent cough and phlegm $2.35 + 0.53$ NS 1.89 NSS : Cough, phlegm, chest illness $5.38 + 0.42$ NS $2.35 (+)$ S : Bronchitis (WHO) $5.27 + 0.48$ NS 1.00 NSS : Bronchitis (Dean) $\infty + 0.73$ NS $2.33 +$ S : Breathlessness on walking $2.51 + + + 1.49 (+)$ $1.34 (+)$ S : Breathlessness (grade 2) $3.17 + 1.08$ NS 0.94 NSS : Wheezing/night-time SOB $1.41 + 0.88$ NS $1.88 +$ G: General health fair or poor $2.66 + + + 1.11$ NS 1.15 NS		S : Angina	7.57 +	0.71 NS	0.91 NS
S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness $5.38 ++$ 0.42 NS 2.35 (+)S : Bronchitis (WHO) $5.27 +$ 0.48 NS 1.00 NSS : Bronchitis (Dean) $\infty +$ 0.73 NS $2.33 +$ S : Breathlessness on walking $2.51 +++$ 1.49 (+) 1.34 (+)S : Breathlessness (grade 2) $3.17 +$ 1.08 NS 0.94 NSS : Wheezing/night-time SOB $1.41 +$ 0.88 NS $1.88 +$ G: General health fair or poor $2.66 +++$ 1.11 NS 1.15 NS		S : Phlegm	3.16 +	0.52 NS	2.43 NS
S : Bronchitis (WHO) $5.27 + 0.48$ NS 1.00 NSS : Bronchitis (Dean) $\infty + 0.73$ NS $2.33 + 0.48$ S : Breathlessness on walking $2.51 + + + 1.49$ (+) 1.34 (+)S : Breathlessness (grade 2) $3.17 + 1.08$ NS 0.94 NSS : Wheezing/night-time SOB $1.41 + 0.88$ NS $1.88 + 1.15$ NS		S : Persistent cough and phlegm	2.35 +	0.53 NS	1.89 NS
S : Bronchitis (Dean) ∞ +0.73 NS2.33 +S : Breathlessness on walking2.51 +++1.49 (+)1.34 (+)S : Breathlessness (grade 2)3.17 +1.08 NS0.94 NSS : Wheezing/night-time SOB1.41 +0.88 NS1.88 +G: General health fair or poor2.66 +++1.11 NS1.15 NS		S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	5.38 ++	0.42 NS	2.35 (+)
S : Breathlessness on walking 2.51 +++ 1.49 (+) 1.34 (+) S : Breathlessness (grade 2) 3.17 + 1.08 NS 0.94 NS S : Wheezing/night-time SOB 1.41 + 0.88 NS 1.88 + G: General health fair or poor 2.66 +++ 1.11 NS 1.15 NS		S : Bronchitis (WHO)	5.27 +	0.48 NS	1.00 NS
S : Breathlessness (grade 2) 3.17 + 1.08 NS 0.94 NS S : Wheezing/night-time SOB 1.41 + 0.88 NS 1.88 + G: General health fair or poor 2.66 +++ 1.11 NS 1.15 NS		S : Bronchitis (Dean)	∞ +	0.73 NS	2.33 +
S : Wheezing/night-time SOB 1.41 + 0.88 NS 1.88 + G: General health fair or poor 2.66 +++ 1.11 NS 1.15 NS		S : Breathlessness on walking	2.51 +++	1.49 (+)	1.34 (+)
G: General health fair or poor 2.66 +++ 1.11 NS 1.15 NS		S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	3.17 +	1.08 NS	0.94 NS
•		S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	1.41 +	0.88 NS	1.88 +
G: Limited activity 3.85 +++ 0.97 NS 0.98 NS		G: General health fair or poor	2.66 +++	1.11 NS	1.15 NS
		G: Limited activity	3.85 +++	0.97 NS	0.98 NS

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for score 10+ vs score 0-9 ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 13)

		Rel	ative risk (coded	<u>p value)</u>
Factor/sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
Neuroticism				
Husband	M: Constipation	3.39 +++	1.05 NS	0.67 NS
	M: Trouble with eyes	1.92 ++	0.69 NS	1.21 NS
	M: Bad back	1.98 ++	0.86 NS	0.82 NS
	M: Nerves	13.9 +++	1.37 (+)	0.43 NS
	M: Difficulty concentrating	2.55 +	2.76 (+)	0.91 NS
	M: Palpitations/breathlessness	3.69 +++	0.73 NS	0.63 -
	M: Trouble with ears	2.13 +++	1.86 (+)	1.72 NS
	M: Worry	9.11 +++	0.75 NS	0.87 NS
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	1.68 ++	2.27 (+)	1.13 NS
	M: Persistent cough	2.80 ++	1.33 NS	2.48 NS
	M: Headaches	2.13 +++	1.12 NS	0.74 NS
	M: Difficulty sleeping	3.61 +++	1.35 NS	0.66 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	5.65 +++	1.77 (+)	1.44 NS
	M: Kidney/bladder trouble	2.32 ++	1.97 NS	1.08 NS
	M: Painful joints	3.06 +++	0.73 NS	1.18 NS
	M: Faints/dizziness	11.6 +++	6.46 +	0.44 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	3.04 +++	0.98 +	0.85 NS
	E : Asthma	3.34 +	1.64 NS	0.92 NS
	E : Chronic bronchitis	1.83 NS	3.51 ++	2.90 +++
	E : Other chest trouble	2.11 +++	0.81 NS	1.18 NS
	E : Stomach/digestive disorder	1.52 ++	1.53 +	1.04 NS
	E : Piles/haemorrhoids	1.47 +	0.93 NS	1.22 NS
	E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	2.78 +++	1.15 NS	1.35 NS
	E : Heart trouble	1.97 +	0.77 NS	0.34 -
	E : Severe depression/nervous illness	9.76 +++	1.26 NS	1.05 NS
	E : Varicose veins	3.60 ++	0.84 NS	1.04 NS
	E : Migraine	3.60 ++	0.64 NS	0.58 NS
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	4.92 +++	0.87 NS	0.70 NS
	S : Angina	3.60 ++	2.96 (+)	0.38 -
	S : Possible infarction	3.07 ++	1.16 NS	0.62 NS
	S : Cough	1.95 ++	1.61 NS	1.22 NS
	S : Phlegm	2.24 +++	1.74 +	1.28 NS
	S : Persistent cough and phlegm	2.46 ++	1.68 NS	1.68 NS
	S : Cough, phlegm, chest illness	3.34 ++	0.99 NS	2.54 NS
	S : Bronchitis (WHO)	3.77 +	1.24 NS	3.96 NS
	S : Breathlessness on walking	3.22 +++	1.76 NS	1.01 NS
	S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	3.92 +++	2.39 NS	1.45 NS
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	3.75 +++	1.21 (+)	2.23 +
	G: General health fair or poor	2.74 +++	1.21 (+) 1.27 NS	
	G: Limited activity	2.74 +++ 2.46 +++	1.27 INS 1.54 (+)	1.35 NS 1.17 NS
	G. Emmed activity	2.40 FTT	1.34 (7)	1.1/ 110

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for score 10+ vs score 0-9 ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 14)

		Re	lative risk (coded	<u>p value)</u>
Factor/sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
Extroversion	<u>L</u>			
Wife	M: Colds and flu	0.80 NS	1.10 NS	0.50 -
	M: Difficulty concentrating	1.26 NS	0.51 -	2.31 NS
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	0.52 NS	0.44 -	1.54 +
	M: Sinus trouble/catarrh	0.48 -	1.09 NS	0.74 NS
	M: Persistent cough	0.42 -	0.30 (-)	2.29 NS
	M: Hay fever	0.72 NS	3.07 ++	1.32 NS
	M: Painful joints	1.07 NS	0.33	0.98 NS
	E : Other chest trouble	0.38 -	1.14 NS	0.97 NS
	E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.11 NS	0.39	1.41 NS
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	0.49 NS	0.59 -	1.63 NS
	S : Cough	0.88 NS	0.37	1.35 NS
	S : Breathlessness on walking	1.15 NS	0.78 NS	1.86 +
	G: General health fair or poor	0.45	0.64	1.22 NS
	G: Limited activity	0.43 (-)	0.65 -	0.83 NS
Husband	M: Trouble with eyes	0.68 NS	1.13 NS	0.97 NS
114004114	M: Difficulty concentrating	0.32 -	1.30 NS	0.43 NS
	M: Trouble with ears	0.36 -	1.31 NS	1.02 NS
	M: Worry	0.36 -	1.72 NS	1.35 +
	E : Other chest trouble	1.01 NS	0.36 -	0.91 NS
	E : Piles/haemorrhoids	0.61 -	1.17 NS	1.35 NS
	E : Migraine	1.08 NS	0.85 NS	3.40 ++
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	0.71	0.56 NS	1.04 NS

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for score 13+ vs score 0-12 ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

TABLE 8 (continued 15)

		Re	lative risk (coded	<u>p value)</u>
Factor/sex	Symptom/Condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
Dody more i	ndov			
Body mass i	ndex			
Wife	M: Colds and flu	1.51 NS	0.91 NS	2.50 ++
	M: Trouble with feet	1.56 ++	0.61 (-)	1.37 NS
	M: Trouble with ears	1.05 NS	0.33 -	1.18 (+)
	M: Headaches	0.56	0.92 NS	1.42 (+)
	M: Always feeling tired	2.05 ++	0.76 NS	1.60 ++
	M: Painful joints	1.94 ++	0.92 NS	1.10 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.86 +	0.93 NS	1.40 +
	E : Asthma	1.51 NS	1.14 NS	1.92 ++
	E : Chronic bronchitis	2.03 +	1.44 NS	1.99 (+)
	E : Diabetes	5.20 +	1.24 NS	0.83 NS
	E : Piles/haemorrhoids	1.20 NS	0.89 NS	1.36 +
	E : Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.70 +	1.42 NS	1.10 NS
	E : High blood pressure	1.99 +	0.98 NS	0.76 NS
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	1.58 ++	1.39 NS	1.27 NS
	S : Angina	4.70 +++	0.48 -	1.79 NS
	S : Possible infarction	3.62 +	1.09 NS	1.67 NS
	S : Bronchitis (WHO)	4.24 ++	0.61 NS	3.13 +
	S : Breathlessness on walking	2.62 +++	1.18 NS	1.94 ++
	S : Breathlessness (grade 2)	2.23 ++	1.21 NS	1.25 NS
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	1.68 +	1.76 +	1.21 NS
	G: General health fair or poor	2.29 ++	0.92 NS	1.24 ++
	G. General neural fail of poor	2.29	0.92 115	1.27
Husband	M: Constipation	0.96 NS	1.04 NS	3.57 ++
	M: Trouble with feet	1.20 NS	1.58 (+)	1.65 NS
	M: Difficulty concentrating	0.49 NS	4.64 +	2.25 +
	M: Worry	0.45 NS	4.93 +	2.20 +
	M: Headaches	0.56 (-)	0.91 NS	1.26 +
	M: Always feeling tired	1.50 NS	0.99 NS	3.49 +++
	M: Painful joints	1.01 NS	1.82 +	1.18 NS
	M: Faints/dizziness	0.58 NS	2.45 +	4.28 ++
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.21 NS	1.23 NS	1.72 +
	E : Asthma	1.33 NS	1.76 NS	1.61 +
	E : Severe depression/nervous illness	0.87 NS	2.86 ++	2.62 ++
	E : High blood pressure	2.84 +++	1.38 +	1.23 NS
	E : Migraine	0.71 NS	1.37 NS	1.60 +
	E : Number of diseases (>3)	1.81 NS	1.28 NS	1.90 +
	S : Angina	2.44 +	1.22 NS	1.38 NS
	S : Breathlessness on walking	2.10 ++	1.08 NS	2.11 +
	S : Wheezing/night-time SOB	1.09 NS	1.22 NS	1.69 +
	G: General health fair or poor	0.94 NS	1.52 (+)	1.53 +
	······································			

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, E = <u>E</u>ver, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for body mass index >2500 vs \leq 2500 ³ Relative risks for incompatibility as defined in Table 6

Married Couples Survey

<u>Number of significant (p<0.05) sex-specific associations</u> <u>for indirect effects and for incompatibility</u>

	Significant Positive associations				Significant Negative associations			
	<u>p<0.001</u>	<u>p<0.01¹</u>	<u>p<0.05²</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>p<0.001</u>	<u>p<0.01¹</u>	<u>p<0.05²</u>	<u>Total</u>
Indirect effects								
15 graded risk factors ³	4	17	36	57	2	9	32	43
4 0/1 smoking risk factors ⁴	1	5	11	17	0	0	0	0
6 other 0/1 risk factors ⁴	0	3	12	15	0	0	6	6
All risk factors	5	25	59	89	2	9	38	49
<u>Incompatibility</u>								
15 graded risk factors ³	7	23	81	111	0	1	16	17
4 0/1 smoking risk factors ⁴	0	1	7	8	0	1	1	2
6 other 0/1 risk factors ⁴	0	1	13	14	0	0	5	5
All risk factors	7	25	101	133	0	2	22	24

 1 p<0.01 and p≥0.001 2 p<0.05 and p≥0.01 3 Based on results summarized in Table 8

⁴ Based on results summarized in Table 5

Married Couples Survey

Number of significant (p<0.05) sex-specific associations with incompatibility for the 15 graded risk factors

	Significant Positive associations				Significant Negative associations			
	<u>p<0.001</u>	<u>p<0.01¹</u>	<u>p<0.05²</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>p<0.001</u>	<u>p<0.01¹</u>	<u>p<0.05²</u>	<u>Total</u>
Graded risk factor								
Age left school	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	1
Physical activity	1	5	10	16	0	0	1	1
Total alcohol units	1	3	7	11	0	0	1	1
Drinker	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1
Time to first meal	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Tea consumption	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Coffee consumption	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Fruit score	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Vegetable score	1	3	18	22	0	0	1	1
Salad score	1	2	5	8	0	0	0	0
Sweet food score	0	0	4	4	0	0	3	3
Fatty food score	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
Neuroticism	2	1	5	8	0	0	3	3
Extroversion	0	1	3	4	0	0	1	1
Body mass index	1	8	13	22	0	0	0	0
Total	7	23	81	111	0	1	16	17

 1 p<0.01 and p≥0.001 2 p<0.05 and p≥0.01

Married Couples Survey

Selected¹ significant associations of graded risk factors with incompatibility

			ity relative risk p value)
Factor	Symptom/Condition ²	Wife	<u>Husband</u>
Age left school	M: Nerves	2.54 +	3.04 +
Physical activity	M: Trouble with eyes M: Faints/dizziness E: Stomach/digestive disorder E: Heart trouble S: Breathlessness (grade 2) G: Limited activity	1.78 (+) 0.75 NS 1.66 ++ 2.71 (+) 1.85 (+) 1.93 +	2.27 ++ 2.88 ++ 1.34 (+) 3.32 ++ 2.54 ++ 2.03 +++
Total alcohol units	M: Hay feverS: Possible infarctionS: Bronchitis (WHO)S: Bronchitis (Dean)S: Breathlessness on walking	2.62 ++ 2.11 ++ 3.60 ++ 10.0 +++ 1.30 +	0.66 (-) 0.68 NS 1.00 NS 0.83 NS 1.39 +
Vegetable score	 M: Always feeling tired M: Kidney/bladder trouble S: Possible infarction S: Persistent cough and phlegm G: General health fair or poor G: Limited activity 	1.62 + 1.53 + 1.13 NS 1.48 + 0.90 NS 1.42 (+)	3.34 +++ 1.83 + 2.47 ++ 1.70 + 1.53 ++ 1.53 ++
Salad score	M: Always feeling tired M: Painful joints E: Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.92 + 1.70 (+) 1.67 NS	2.86 +++ 2.16 ++ 1.87 ++
Body mass index	M: Colds and flu M: Constipation M: Always feeling tired M: Faints/dizziness M: Number of problems (>3) M: Asthma E: Severe depression/nervous illness S: Breathlessness on walking G: General health fair or poor	2.50 ++ 1.20 NS 1.60 ++ 0.45 NS 1.40 + 1.92 ++ 0.83 NS 1.94 ++ 1.24 ++	0.94 NS 3.57 ++ 3.49 +++ 4.28 ++ 1.72 + 1.61 + 2.62 ++ 2.11 + 1.53 +
Neuroticism	M: Worry M: Difficulty sleeping E: Chronic bronchitis S: Wheezing/night-time SOB	1.87 +++ 1.71 ++ 1.40 NS 1.88 +	0.87 NS 0.66 NS 2.90 +++ 2.23 +

¹ Associations for 6 factors named significant at least at p<0.01 in one sex and or least at p<0.05 in both sexes ² M = In last <u>M</u>onth, E = <u>E</u>ver, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health

Table 12

Married Couples Survey

Distribution of combined risk factor scores

Combined risk factor %	Combined risk factor % for wives								
for husbands	<u>0-9</u>	<u>10-19</u>	<u>20-29</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-59</u>	<u>60-69</u>	<u>70+</u>	<u>Total</u>
0-9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
10-19	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
20-29	0	7	14	8	6	3	1	0	39
30-39	1	4	13	24	17	5	0	1	65
40-49	1	6	13	24	28	18	6	1	97
50-59	0	2	16	20	34	17	8	2	99
60-69	0	2	7	6	17	16	14	3	65
70+	0	0	2	3	5	9	6	4	29
Total	2	21	67	85	108	68	35	11	397
	Husband score Wife score Both score Spearman rank co		≥50% ≥50% ≥50% orrelation)		193 114 79 0.42	(49%) (29%) (20%) (p<0.001)		

Married Couples Survey

Distribution of incompatibility scores

Incompatibility score (%)	Number of couples
0-9	11
10-19	41
20-29	118
30-39	115
40-49	68
50-59	35
60-69	8
70+	1
<u>>50%</u>	44 (11%)

Married Couples Survey

Relationship of symptoms to combined risk factor score and combined incompatibility score

		Rela	tive risk (coded p	value)
Sex	Symptom/condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
Wife	M: Trouble with eyes	1.76 +	1.44 NS	0.66 NS
	M: Bad back	1.07 NS	1.72 +	1.07 +
	M: Nerves	2.75 ++	0.95 NS	1.43 (+)
	M: Colds and flu	2.11 ++	1.41 NS	0.94 NS
	M: Difficulty concentrating	2.28 +	0.96 NS	0.81 NS
	M: Worry	1.96 +	0.87 NS	1.47 (+)
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	1.25 NS	1.37 NS	2.81 ++
	M: Headaches	1.16 NS	0.96 NS	1.73 ++
	M: Difficulty sleeping	2.11 ++	1.45 +	0.80 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	1.52 +	1.53 NS	0.70 (+)
	M: Painful joints	1.78 ++	0.95 NS	1.15 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.64 +++	1.37 NS	1.11 ++
	E: Asthma	2.97 ++	1.59 NS	1.20 +
	E: Chronic bronchitis	2.48 ++	1.38 NS	0.85 NS
	E: Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.93 +++	0.97 NS	0.71 NS
	E: Severe depression/nervous illness	1.88 +	0.89 NS	0.87 (+)
	E: Migraine	0.47 -	0.60 NS	1.33 NS
	E: Back trouble	0.99 NS	1.09 NS	1.44 +
	E: Number of diseases (>3)	1.57 ++	1.30 NS	0.87 ++
	S: Angina	1.93 ++	1.57 NS	0.71 NS
	S: Possible infarction	1.12 NS	2.96 +	0.47 (+)
	S: Cough	3.08 +++	1.20 NS	0.97 NS
	S: Phlegm	4.21 +++	1.39 NS	1.01 NS
	S: Persistent cough and phlegm	4.69 +++	1.60 NS	1.23 NS
	S: Cough, phlegm, chest illness	5.60 +	∞ +	1.91 NS
	S: Bronchitis (WHO)	4.78 +	1.00 NS	0.81 NS
	S: Bronchitis (Dean)	4.81 +	6.06 NS	1.21 (+)
	S: Breathlessness on walking	1.55 ++	1.81 +	1.06 +
	S: Breathlessness (grade 2)	1.65 +	1.74 NS	0.24 NS
	S: Wheezing/night-time SOB	2.57 +++	1.34 (+)	1.28 NS
	G: General health fair or poor	2.92 +++	1.77 NS	0.58 NS
	G: Limited activity	1.67 +	1.73 NS	0.77 NS

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, E = <u>Ever</u>, S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, G = <u>G</u>eneral health ² Relative risks are for combined risk factor score \geq 50% vs score <50%

³ Relative risk is for incompatibility score \geq 50% vs score < 50%

TABLE 14 (continued 1)

Relative risk (coded p value)

<u>Sex</u>	Symptom/condition ¹	Direct effect ²	Indirect effect ²	Incompatibility ³
Husband	M: Bad back	2.21 +++	1.17 NS	0.68 NS
	M: Colds and flu	1.47 NS	1.51 +	1.50 NS
	M: Palpitations/breathlessness	3.51 ++	1.31 NS	0.37 (-)
	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	1.43 (+)	0.93 NS	2.38 +
	M: Headaches	1.30 NS	1.05 +	0.45 NS
	M: Hay fever	0.54 -	0.95 NS	0.49 NS
	M: Always feeling tired	3.62 +++	1.16 NS	2.02 (+)
	M: Painful joints	0.95 NS	0.85 NS	1.43 +
	M: Faints/dizziness	2.33 +	2.09 NS	2.39 NS
	M: Number of problems (>3)	1.91 ++	0.80 NS	1.28 NS
	E: Stomach/digestive disorder	0.98 NS	0.99 (+)	1.47 +
	E: Rheumatic trouble/arthritis	1.07 NS	1.21 NS	1.22 +
	E: Varicose veins	2.41 +	0.59 -	2.09 +
	S: Angina	4.07 +++	1.50 +	0.55 NS
	S: Cough	3.88 +++	1.81 NS	2.50 NS
	S: Phlegm	4.52 +++	2.04 +	1.10 NS
	S: Persistent cough and phlegm	4.17 ++	2.28 +	2.26 NS
	S: Cough, phlegm, chest illness	5.15 +	1.29 NS	1.84 NS
	S: Bronchitis (WHO)	12.75 +	1.66 NS	0.41 NS
	S: Bronchitis (Dean)	11.36 +	0.92 NS	1.10 NS
	S: Breathlessness on walking	3.10 +++	0.84 NS	0.84 NS
	S: Breathlessness (grade 2)	3.26 ++	0.59 NS	0.74 NS
	S: Wheezing/night-time (SOB)	2.75 +++	1.22 NS	1.87 NS
	G: General health fair or poor	2.92 +++	1.40 NS	0.94 NS
	G: Limited activity	2.04 ++	1.33 (+)	0.71 NS

¹ $M = In last \underline{M}onth$, $E = \underline{E}ver$, $S = Cardiorespiratory \underline{S}ymptom$, $G = \underline{G}eneral health$ ² Relative risks are for combined risk factor score $\geq 50\%$ vs score < 50%³ Relative risk is for incompatibility score $\geq 50\%$ vs score < 50%

Married Couples Survey

Distribution of apartness and criticism scores

Apartness score	Number of couples
0-9	327
10-19	0
20-29	30
30-39	2
40-49	0
50-59	23
60-69	1
70+	7
>0	63 (16%)
Criticism score	

0-9	151
10-19	0
20-29	144
30-39	10
40-49	0
50-59	59
60-69	6
70+	27
<u>≥</u> 50	92 (23%)

Note: possible range for both scores is 0-200

Married Couples Survey

<u>Relationship of symptoms to apartness and criticism scores,</u> <u>adjusted for combined risk factor score</u>

Sex	Symptom/condition ¹	<u>Relative risk (coded p value)</u> <u>for apartness</u> ²
Wife	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	2.34 +
	S: Cough	1.59 +
	S: Phlegm	1.95 +
	S: Persistent cough and phlegm	2.49 ++
	G: Limited activity	0.35 -
Husband	M: Indigestion/stomach trouble	0.37 -
	M: Number of problems (>3)	0.60 -
	E: Number of diseases (>3)	0.60 -
		Relative risk (coded p value) for criticism ³
M7. C		
Wife	M: Headaches	1.77 ++
Wife	M: Headaches S: Cough	1.77 ++ 0.36 -
Wife		
Wife	S: Cough	0.36 -
Husband	S: Cough S: Breathlessness on walking	0.36 - 1.85 +

¹ M = In last <u>M</u>onth, $E = \underline{E}ver$, $S = Cardiorespiratory <u>Symptom</u>, <math>G = \underline{G}eneral$ health ² Relative risks are for apartness score > 0 vs score = 0 ³ Relative risks are for criticism score ≥ 50 vs score <50



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J7592/IGC

May 1997

MARRIED COUPLES SURVEY (SELF COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE) HUSBAND

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this survey, you can be assured that all the information you provide will be treated in the strictest confidence.

This questionnaire has been designed to collect information concerning both yourself and your wife and covers a range of issues related to your health and lifestyle.

The format of the questionnaire is hopefully quite easy to follow and has been designed for you to complete all of the relevant questions by simply ticking boxes or circling the appropriate answer codes.

Your wife will be completing a similar questionnaire but we ask you not to discuss your answers with each other until after you have finished and have given the questionnaire back to our interviewer.

If you have any problems with completing this questionnaire our interviewer will be pleased to help you.

BN (1-3) Husband (4) 2 SN (5-9) CC01 (10-11) . .

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J7592/I		May 1997
SECTI	ION A - PERSONAL DETAILS	
Q.A1	Date of birth /19	(12-17)
Q.A2	Apart from yourself and your wife, how many other adults (aged 16 years or over) live in this household? (Please write number in the box)	(18-19)
Q.A3	How many children aged 15 yrs or under live in this household	(20-21)
Q.A4	In which year did you and your wife get married? 19	(22-23)
Q.A5	Had you been married before? Yes□1 (Tick '√' box) No□2	(24)
Q.A6	Who is the Chief Income Earner? Self 1 Husband 2 Other (specify)9	(25)
	What is the employment status of the Chief Income Earner:	
Q.A7	Working full time (30+ hours per week)	(26)
Q.A8	What is the occupation (if employed) of the Chief Income Earner? (Please write in	below)
	Occupation	
	Industry	
	Qualifications/Apprenticeship	
	No. of people responsible for	
	No. of people in establishment	(27)

-3-

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Q.A9	Please indicate (Tick the Chief Income Earn that is after deducting	ner, incl	uding earnings, bene	fits, pensions, in	terest and other regula		
	Under £2,500	1 1	£2,500 - £4,499	\square_2	£4,500 - £6,499	□3	
	£6,500 - £7,499	4	£7,500 - £9,499	\Box s	£9,500 - £11,499	\Box_6	
	£11,500 - £13,499	7	£13,500 - £15,499		£15,500 - £17,499	9	
	£17,500 - £24, 49 9	Do	£24,500 - £34,999		£35,000+	Пу	(28)
Q.A10	 During your free tim at work, how much wife? (Tick '√ 'box y' (a) More than three- (b) More than half, y (c) About half of the (d) More than a quart (e) Less than a quart 	of your which m quarters up to th time rter, but	time do you generall nost closely applies) s of the time nree-quarters of the ti less than half	y spend with yo 		9)	
Q.A11		(or since	e your marriage if tha				
	(a) Always with your	wife			(30))	
	(b) Mostly with your						
	(c) Roughly equally						
	(d) Mostly without y		÷				
	(e) Always without y	our wife	2	🗖 s			
	(f) No holidays taker	1					
Q.A12	How many meals a c	lay do y	ou and your wife usi	ally have togeth	ner?		·
	a) On w	eekdaysmea	s/day			
	b) At we	ek-endsmeal	s/day	(31)	
	-	,			(32)	
						·	

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J7592/I	GC -4-	May 1997 CC01
	ON B - YOUR PERSONAL HEALTH RAL HEALTH	
Q.B1	Would you say that for someone of your age your own health in gener	ral is
	Excellent \Box_1 Good \Box_2	(33)
	Fair	
Q.B2	Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity?	(34)
	No	Please go to QB5
	I es 12	Please go to QB3
Q.B3	If yes, what is the nature of your illness, disability or infirmity?	(35) M
		(36) M
		(37) M
Q.B4	Does it limit your activities in any way compared with people of your own age? Yes	(38)
	No 🗖 2	
	·	· · ·

Q. B5

(39)M

(40)M

 ALL:

 Please tick all of the listed ailments or conditions which you have

 ever suffered from:

 Asthma

 I

 Chronic bronchitis

 Chronic bronchitis

 I

 Cher chest trouble

 I

 Stomach or other digestive disorder

 I

 Piles or haemorrhoids

 I

 I

 Rheumatic disorder or arthritis

 I

 I

 Other cancer

 I

 Other cancer

 I

Varicose veins

High blood pressure.....

Stroke.....

Migraine.....

Back trouble.....

Epilepsy/fits

the Inc

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Headaches 1 Hay fever 2 Difficulty sleeping 3 Constipation 4 Trouble with eyes 5 A bad back 6 Nerves 7 Colds and flu 8 Trouble with feet (Corns, 9 bunions, athlete's foot, etc) 9 Always feeling tired 0 Kidney or bladder trouble 1 Painful joints 2 Difficulty concentrating 3 Palpitations or breathlessness 4 Trouble with ears 5 Worrying over every little thing 6 Indigestion or other stomach trouble 7 Sinus trouble or catarrh 8 Persistent cough 9	Q.B6	Within the last month have you suffered from any problems with: (Tick 'I' boxes for all suffered in last month)	(41)M
Nerves 7 Colds and flu 8 Trouble with feet (Corns, 9 bunions, athlete's foot, etc) 9 Always feeling tired 0 Kidney or bladder trouble 1 Painful joints 2 Difficulty concentrating 3 Palpitations or breathlessness 4 Trouble with ears 5 Worrying over every little thing 6 Indigestion or other stomach trouble 7 Sinus trouble or catarrh 8		Hay fever	
Kidney or bladder trouble 1 Painful joints 2 Difficulty concentrating 3 Palpitations or breathlessness 4 Trouble with ears 5 Worrying over every little thing 6 Indigestion or other stomach trouble 7 Sinus trouble or catarrh		Nerves	-
Indigestion or other stomach trouble		Painful joints	(42)M
Q.B7 OMITTED	0. P7	Indigestion or other stomach trouble	

(43) Blank

May 1997 CC01 $\phi(\mathbf{t}) = \phi^{2}$

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Q.B8	Have you ever had any pain or discomfort in your chest?	(44)
	$1 \square$ Yes $\rightarrow Q.B^{1}$	9
	$_2 \square No \dots \rightarrow Q.B1$	6
Q.B9	Do you get this pain or discomfort when you walk uphill or hurry?	(45)
	$1 \square$ Yes \rightarrow Q.B1	0
	$_2 \square$ No \rightarrow Q.B1	15
Q.B10	Do you get it when you walk at an ordinary pace on the level?	(46)
	Yes L 1	
	No 2	(47)
Q.B11	When you get any pain or discomfort in your chest what do you do?	(47)
	Stop 1	
	Slow down 2	
	Continue at the same pace \square_3	
Q.B12	Does it go away when you stand still?	(48)
	1. \Box Yes \rightarrow Q.B.	13
	2. \square No $\rightarrow Q.B$	14
Q.B13	How soon after you stand still?	(49)
	10 mins or less \ldots 1	
	More than 10 minutes \square_2	
Q.B14	Where do you get this pain or discomfort? Mark the place(s) with X on the diagram.	(50)M



(51)

J7592/I	GC -8-	May 1997 CC01
Q.B15	Have you ever had a severe pain across the front of your chest lasting for half an hour or more?	
		(52)
	Yes 1	
	ALL ANSWER:	
Q.B16	Do you usually cough first thing in the morning in the winter?	
	Yes	(53)
	No	
O.B17	Do you usually cough during the day, or at night, in the winter?	
× ×	Yes \Box_1	(54)
	No	(54)
	IF Yes' for either Q.B16 or Q.B17:	
Q.B18	Do you cough like this on most days for as much as three months	
	each year?	
	Yes 1	(55)
	No	
0.040	ALL	
Q.B19	Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest first thing in the morning in the winter?	
	Yes 1	(56)
() P20	No 2	
Q.B20	Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest during the day, or at night, in the winter?	
	Yes	(57)
<u> </u>	No 2 IF 'Yes' at either Q.B19 or Q.B20:	
Q.B21	Do you bring up phlegm like this on most days for as much as	
	three months in the winter each year?	(58)
	Ye <u>s</u> 1	()
	No 2	
	ALL ANSWER:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Q.B22	In the past three years have you had a period of increased cough	
	and phlegm lasting for three weeks or more?	(59)
	Yes - 1 period 1	
	Yes - 2 or more periods 2	
	No	-
Q.B23	Are you disabled from walking, apart from by heart/lung disease?	(60)
	$_{1}$ Yes \rightarrow	Q.B27
		0.50/
	$_{2}\square$ No	Q.B24

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Q.B24	Are you troubled by shortness of breath when hurrying on level ground or walking up a slight hill?		(61)
	1. 🖸 Yes	···· →0.825	
-	1. 🔲 Yes 2. 🔲 No	···· -> 0 B27	
0.025			
Q.B25	Do you get short of breath walking with other people of your ov age on level ground?	vn	
			(62)
	1. Yes	···· →Q.B26	
	1. Yes 2. No	···· →Q.B27	
Q.B26	Do you have to stop for breath when walking at your own pace		
~	level ground?		(63)
	Yes 🗖 1		()
	No 2		
<u></u>			
0.000	ALL:		
Q.B27	Have you had attacks of wheezing or whistling in your chest at a time in the last 12 months?	iny	(64)
	Yes 1		
	No 2		
		<u></u>	
Q.B28	Have you ever had attacks of shortness of breath with wheezing?		(65)
	1 🖵 Yes		
	2 No	→Q.B30	
	· ·		
Q.B29	Is/was your breathing absolutely normal between attacks?		(66)
	Yes 1		(00)
	No 🗖 2		
<u> </u>	ALL:		
Q.B30	Have you at any time in the last 12 months been woken at night	by	
	an attack of shortness of breath?		(67)
	Yes 1		
	No 22		
Q.B31	During the past three years have you had any chest illness which		
~···· 1	has kept you from your usual activities for as much as a week?		(68)
	1. Yes		. .
		→Ų.CI	

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J7592/IC	GC -10-	CC01	May 1997
Q.B32	Did you bring up more phlegm than usual in any of these illnesses?		(69)
	1. 🔲 Yes	→Q.B33	
	1. Yes 2. No	→Q.C1	
Q.B33	Have you had more than one illness like this in the past three years? Yes 1 No 22		(70)
			(71-76) spare (77-80) 7592

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J7592/IGC	-12-			May 1997
SECTION D - TO BE COMI	FOOD PLETED FOR YOURSELF AND YOU	R WIFE		0000
N.	nost days, how soon do you/your wife ter getting up? (Please tick '√' approp		-	CC02
	Within half an hour Half - 1 hour 1 - 2 hours More than two hours	🗖 3	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 4 $	
Q.D2 How	would you describe your/your wife's e	eating habits	δ,	
		Self (30)	Wife (31)	
or	You have meals at roughly the same time each day	🗖 1	1 1	
	You do not have a regular pattern of meal times	🗖 2	2	
Q.D3 What	sort of bread or rolls do you/your wil	fe eat most f	requently?	
·	Normal white bread Brown wholemeal or rye bread Crispbread or other 'diet' bread	2	Wife (33) 1 2 3	
	Continental style bread (eg. croissa soda bread, ciabhatta etc.) Don't eat bread at all	🗖 4	□ 4 □ 5	
	er Q.D4 - Q.D5 if either of you eat an at bread skip to Q.D6)	iy bread; if i	neither of	
Q.D4 Please	e estimate the quantity of bread usually	y eaten per o	day	
	No. of slices /pieces/rolls per day	Self (34-35)	Wife (36-37)	

and a straight

	·			
Q.D5	How often do you/your wife use each of th on your bread?	iese spread	s	
		Self	Wife	
-	a) Butter/hard margarines	(38)	(39)	
	More than once a day			
	Once a day	2	2	
	Most days	🖵 3	3	
	Once or twice a week	🗖 4	4	
	Less than once a week	🗖 s	\Box s	
-	Never	□ 0	O 0	
	b) Soft margarine	(40)	(41)	
	More than once a day	[] 1		
	Once a day	2	2	
	Most days	🗖 3	\square_3	
	Once or twice a week	🗖 4	4	
	Less than once a week	🗖 5	\Box s	
	Never	🗖 o	Ο ο	
	c) Reduced/low fat spread	(42)	(43)	
	More than once a day	□ 1		
	Once a day	🗖 2	\square_2	
	Most days	🗖 3	3	
	Once or twice a week	🗖 4	4	
	Less than once a week	🗖 5	\Box s	
	Never	🗖 o	🗖 о	
	d) Jam/honey/marmalade	(44)	(45)	
	More than once a day	🗖 1		
	Once a day		2	
	Most days	🗖 3	3	
	Once or twice a week		4	
	Less than once a week	🗖 5	5	
	Never	🗖 o	 0	
			-	

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	To be answered for both yourself and your wife: How often do you/your wife drink coffee?		
Q.D6	Self	Wife	
	(46)	(47)	
	More than five times daily 🖵 1		
	3 - 5 times daily 2	<u> </u>	
	1 - 2 times daily 3	3	
	Several times a week 4	4	
	Less often 5	5	
	Never	0	
Q.D7	How much sugar do you/your wife usually have in co	offee?	
-	Self	Wife	
	(48) No sugar 0	(49)	
	Up to 1 spoonful		
	More than one,		
	up to 2 spoonfuls 2	<u> </u>	
	More than two spoonfuls \Box 3		
	Don't drink coffee 4	4	
Q.D8	How often do you/your wife drink tea?		
	Self (50)	Wife (51)	
	More than five times daily \Box_1	\square_1	
	3 - 5 times daily \ldots 2	2	
	1 - 2 times daily		
	Several times a week		
			
	Never 0	0	
Q.D9	How much sugar do you/your wife usually have in tea		
	Self (52)	Wife (53)	
	No sugar 0	0	
	Up to 1 spoonful		
	More than one, up to 2 specufuls \Box_2		
	up to 2 spoonfuls $\square 2$		
	More than two spoonfuls 3	3	
	Don't drink tea	4	•

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Q.D10 How much milk (including any in hot drinks, on cereals and in custard/puddings) do you/your wife usually have a day?

-	Less than a third of a pint A third to one pint More than one pint Don't drink milk	🛛 2 🔲 3	Wife (55) 2 3 0
Q.D11	What type of milk do you/your wife usually use (Please tick ' \checkmark ' appropriate box for each of you the type please record as 'silver top')	? ; if you	don't know
	Normal full fat/silver top milk (including sterilised, UHT)	Self (56) . 🔲 1	Wife (58)
	Gold top Skimmed /semi-skimmed/stripy top		\square_2 \square_3
	Evaporated milk Powdered milk (specify)	. 🛛 4	\Box_4 \Box_5
	Other milk (specify) Don't drink milk	\Box_{0}	□6 □0 (59).

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(60-80) Blank

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Answer Q.D12 for yourself, then similarly Q.D13 for your wife.

Q.D12 Please record (by circling the appropriate number) the frequency with which you usually eat each of the listed foods.

	More than once a day	Once a day	Most days	Once or twice a week	Less than once a week	Never	
Fresh fruit in summer	5	4	3	2	1	0	(12)
Fresh fruit in winter	5	4	3	2	1	0	(13)
Salads or raw vegetables in summer	5	4	3	2	1	0	(14)
Salads or raw vegetables in winter	5	4	3	2	1	0	(15)
Tinned fruit	5	4	3	2	1	0	(16)
Chips	5	4	3	2	1	0	(17)
Potatoes (not chips)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(18)
Root vegetables like carrots, turnips and	-			-		_	(10)
parsnips	5	4	3	2	1	0	(19)
Peas and beans (all kinds; including baked beans, lentils)	-		•	_ .			(20)
Green vegetables	5	4	3	2	1	0	(20)
Other cooked vegetables, including	5	4	3	2	1	0	(21)
onions and mushrooms	5	4	2	2		0	(22)
Nuts	5	4	3	2	1	0	(22)
Potato crisps or similar snacks	5	4 4	3 3	2	1	0	(23)
Sweets, chocolates	<u>5</u>		- <u>-</u> 3	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	0	(24)
Pasta or rice	5	4	3	2	1	0	(25)
Breakfast cereal (including porridge)	5	4	3	2 2	1	0	(26)
Biscuits	5	4	3	2	1 1	0 0	(27) (28)
Cakes of all kinds	<u>5</u>	4		$\frac{2}{2}$			
Sweets or puddings, fruit pies and flans	5	т	5	2	1	0	(29)
and tarts	5	4	3	2	1	0	(30)
Ice cream, mousse, yoghurt, milk	5	r r	5	2	1	0	()
puddings	5	4	3	2	1	0	(31)
Soft drinks like squash or colas		4	- <u></u>		- <u>-</u>	0	(32)
Pure fruit juice	5	4	3	2	1	0	(33)
Cheese	5	4	3	2	1	0	(34)
_Eggs	5 _	4	3	2	1	0 0	(35)
Cream	5	4	3	2	· <u>-</u>	0	(36)
Fish	5	4	3	2	1	Õ	(37)
Poultry	5	4	3	2	1	Õ	(38)
Sausages/tinned meat/paté/					-	Ũ	
meat pies/pasties, etc.	5	4	3	2	1	0	(39)
Beef/lamb/pork/ham/bacon	5	4	3	2	1	0	(40)
Can you think of any other sorts of food which you eat regularly? (Specify)							
1 (41)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(42)
2(43)	5	4	3	2 2	1	0	(44)
3 (45)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(46)
4 (47)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(48)

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And now for your wife:

Q.D13 Please now record (by circling the appropriate number) the frequency with which your wife usually eats each of the listed foods.

	More than once a day	Once a day	Most days	Once or twice a week	Less than once a week	Never	
Fresh fruit in summer	5	4	3	2	.1	0	(12)
Fresh fruit in winter	5	4	3	2	1	0	(13)
Salads or raw vegetables in summer	5	4	3	2	1	0	(14)
Salads or raw vegetables in winter	5 .	4	3	2	1	0	(15)
Tinned fruit	5	4	3	2	1	0	(16)
Chips	5	4	3	2	1	0	(17)
Potatoes (not chips)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(18)
Root vegetables like carrots, turnips and							
parsnips	5	4	3	2	1	0	(19)
Peas and beans (all kinds; including							
baked beans, lentils)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(20)
Green vegetables	5	4	3	2	1	0	(21)
Other cooked vegetables, including							
onions and mushrooms	5	4	3	2	1	0	(22)
Nuts	5	4	3	2	1	0	(23)
Potato crisps or similar snacks	5	4	3	2	1	0	(24)
Sweets, chocolates	5	4	3	2	 1	0	(25)
Pasta or rice	5	4	3	2	1	0	(26)
Breakfast cereal (including porridge)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(27)
Biscuits	5	4	3	2	1	Õ	(28)
Cakes of all kinds		4	3	2	<u>-</u> 1		(29)
Sweets or puddings, fruit pies and flans	-			-	•	Ū	. ,
and tarts	5	4	3	2	1	0	(30)
Ice cream, mousse, yoghurt, milk			-	-	-	Ū	
puddings	5	4	3	2	1	0	(31)
Soft drinks like squash or colas	5	4	3	2	<u>-</u> 1		(32)
Pure fruit juice	5	4	3	2	1	Ő	(33)
Cheese	5	4	3	2	1	0 0	(34)
Eggs	5 -	4	3	2	1	0	(35)
Cream	5	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	0	(36)
Fish	5	4	3	2	1	0	(37)
Poultry	5	4	3	2	1	0	(38)
Sausages/tinned meat/paté/	0	•	5		1	V	(/
meat pies/pasties, etc.	5	4	3	2	1	0	(39)
_Beef/lamb/pork/ham/bacon	5	4	3	2	1	0	(40)
Can you think of any other sorts of							
food which she eats regularly? (Specify)	~		2	2		<u> </u>	
1 (41)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(42)
2 (43)	5	4	3 3	2	1	0	(44)
3(45)	5	4		2	1	0	(46)
4 (47)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(48)

(49-80) Blank

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(1-9) Dup (10-11)CC05 (12-44) Blank Q. D14 Have you/your wife ever tried to cut down on fatty and fried food? Self Wife (45) (46) Yes \Box_1 \square_2 \Box_0 Q.D15 Taking everything into consideration, how healthy do you think your/your wife's diet is? Judged by the food consumed your/your wife's diet is Self Wife (47) (48) Excellent....... \square_4 \square_3 Fair..... \square_2 \Box_1

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	COMPLETED FOR	YOURSELF AND YOUR	WIFE			CCOF
Q.E1	Do you/your wife si	noke cigarettes at all (eit	her packet	ed or hand-	rolled)?	CC05
`		•			,-	
			Self (49)	Wife (50)		
		Yes		(30)		
		No	. 💶 2	L 2		
Q.E2		ever smoked cigarettes r te a day for as long as a y		hat is as		
			Self	Wife		
			(51)	(52)		
	No, never		. 🗖 o	0		
	Yes, and sn	noke at that rate now	. 🗖 1.	\square_1		
	Yes, but no	t now	. 🗖 2	\square_2		
Q.E3	What age did you/yo Record age in appro [If don't know enter	°0'.] Self	Wife			
		(53-54)	(55-5	<u> </u>		
		[]				
		yrs		yrs		
).E4		yrs arettes per day you/your	wife have		d regularly?	
2.E4	Record in appropria	yrs arettes per day you/your te box.	wife have		d regularly?	
).E4		yrs arettes per day you/your te box.	wife have	ever smoke	ed regularly?	
).E4	Record in appropria	yrs arettes per day you/your te box.		ever smoke	ed regularly?	
<u>}.</u> E4	Record in appropria	yrs arettes per day you/your te box. '0'.] Self	Wife	ever smoke	ed regularly?	
2.E4 2.E5	Record in appropria [If don't know enter How many cigarette	yrs arettes per day you/your te box. '0'.] Self (57-59)	Wife (60-62)	ever smoke per day	ed regularly?	
	Record in appropria [If don't know enter How many cigarette	yrs arettes per day you/your te box. '0'.] Self (57-59) per day s per day do you/your wi	Wife (60-62)	ever smoke per day now?	ed regularly?	
	Record in appropria [If don't know enter How many cigarette	yrs arettes per day you/your te box. '0'.] Self (57-59) per day s per day do you/your wi oke less than one per day	Wife (60-62) ife smoke 1 y, enter 'X	ever smoke per day now? ']	ed regularly?	
J7592/IC	GC -20-	May 1997 CC05				
---------------	---	------------------				
Q.E6	Do you/your wife smoke mainly packeted or hand-rolled cigarettes? [If ex smoker, answer for when last smoked]					
	$ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{Self} & \text{Wife} \\ \text{(69)} & \text{(70)} \\ \text{Packeted} & & & & 1 \\ \text{Hand-rolled} & & & & 2 & & 2 \end{array} $					
Q.E7	How many years is it since you/your wife last smoked cigarettes regularly? [If current regular smoker, enter 'X']					
	Self Wife (71-72) (73-74) yrs yrs					
Q.E8	ALL : Have you/your wife ever smoked a pipe regularly, that is a pipe a day for as long as a year?	······				
	Self Wife (75) (76)					
	No, Never \Box_0 \Box_0					
	Yes, and smoke at that rate now					
	Yes, but not now 3 3					
).E9	ALL : Have you/your wife ever smoked Cigars regularly, that is a Cigar a week for as long as a year?					
	Self Wife					
	No, Never	,				
	Yes, and smoke at that rate now \Box 1 \Box 1					
	Yes, but not now					
	Answer Q.E10 if you/your wife smoke any products regularly now; otherwise skip to Q.F1.					
Q.E 10	Do you/your wife smoke indoors at home?					
	$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Self} & \text{Wife} \\ (79) & (80) \\ \text{Yes} & 1 & 1 \\ \text{No} & 2 & 2 \\ \end{array}$					

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J7592/IGC	-21-	May 1997 (1-9) Dup (10-11) CC06
SECTION F - THE FIR TO YOUR WIFE.	ST PART OF THE SECTION REFERS TO YO	
PLEASE COMPLETE B	OTH PARTS AS BEST YOU CAN	
Q.F1 Did your fathe adoptive /step	r smoke regularly when you were a child (inclu father if you lived mostly with them)? appropriate box)	ıde
	Yes 1 No 2 Didn't live with father 3	(12)
0 F2 D'1 1	Don't know	
	er smoke regularly when you were a child (incl mother if you lived mostly with them)?	lude
	Yes 1 No 2 Didn't live with mother 3 Don't know 0	(13)
Q.F3 Did any other when you were	member of your household smoke regularly at e a child?	home
	Yes 1 No 2 No-one else lived in household 3 Don't know 0	(14)
	lse (other than you or your wife) currently livir d smoke regularly? 1. 4 Y 2. 4 N	ng in (15) es →Q.F5 No →Q.F6
Q.F5 Do any of then	n smoke indoors at home? Yes 1 No 2	(16)

J7592/IGC		-22-	May 1997 CC06
Q.F6	ALL: How often do you l	have visitors who smoke in your home?	
-		Most days	(17)
		Few times a week \square_2	
		Few times a month \square_3	
		Less often	
		Never	
Q.F7	How often are you	exposed to other people's smoke at work?	
		Most days	(18)
		Few times a week	
		Few times a month \square_3	
		Less often	
		Never	
		Don't work outside of home 🗖 0	
Q.F8	Apart from at home where other people	and at work, how often are you in situations are smoking?	<u></u>
			(19)
		Most days \Box_1	
		Few times a week Few times a month	
		Less often	
		Never	
0.50			(20)
Q.F9		possible sources, for how long each day are er people's smoke, on average?	(20)
		More than 4 hours a day	
		1 - 4 hours a day 22	
		15 minutes - 1 hour a day 3	
		Less than 15 minutes a day 4	
		Hardly at all	
<u> </u>			
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May 1997

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PART I	I - ABOUT YOUR WIFE	CC06
Q.F10 -	Did your wife's father smoke regularly when she was a child (include adoptive /step father if she lived mostly with them)? (Please tick ' \checkmark ' appropriate box)	(20)Spare (21)
	Yes	(22)
	No	
	She didn't live with father	
	Don't know	
Q.F11	Did your wife's mother smoke regularly when she was a child (include adoptive /step mother if she lived mostly with them)?	<u> </u>
	Yes	(23)
	No	
	She didn't live with mother \Box_3	
	Don't know	
Q.F12	Did any other member of your wife's household smoke regularly at home when she was a child?	<u>n</u>
	Yes	(24)
	No2	
	No-one else lived in household \square_3	
	Don't know	
Q.F13	How often is your wife exposed to other people's smoke at her place of work?	
	Most days1	(25)
	Few times a week	
	Few times a month \square_3	
	Less often 4	
	Never	
	Doesn't work outside of home 0	

J7592/IC	-24-	May 1997 CC06
Q.F14	Apart from at home and at work, how often is your wife in situations where other people are smoking?	
	Most days	(26)
	Few times a week \square_2	
	Few times a month \square_3	
	Less often 4	
	Never	
Q.F15	Now combining all possible sources, for how long each day is your wife exposed to other people's smoke, on average?	
	More than 4 hours a day 1	(27)
	1 - 4 hours a day 22	
	15 minutes - 1 hour a day 🗖 3	
	Less than 15 minutes a day \Box_4	
	Hardly at all	

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SECTION G - EMPLOYMENT AND RELATED ISSUES Please complete this section for both yourself and your wife even if certain questions appear to repeat earlier ones.

CC06

Q.G1 At the present time are you/your wife in paid employment (include work through a government scheme), looking for work, a full-time student or doing something else? (Tick \checkmark one box only for each of you)

	Self	Wife	
·	(28)	(30)	
In work:- full-time (30 hrs +)	□1	\square_1	
Part-time (less than 30 hrs)	□2	2	
Waiting to start a job already obtained	d 🔲 3	\square_3	
Unemployed and looking for work	□4	4	
Out of work as temporarily sick	🗖 5	\Box_{5}	
Permanently sick or disabled	□6	6	
Wholly retired from work	🗖 7	7	
Full-time student	🗖 8	8	
Keeping house		9	
Other (specify)		Οο	
	(29)	(31)	

Answer Q.G2 if either of you is not currently in paid employment; otherwise skip to Q.G4.

Q.G2	Have you/your wife ever had a	regular paid job?		
		Self	Wife	
		(32)	(33)	
		No	\square_2	
		Yes 1	\square_1	
		\downarrow	\downarrow	
Q.G3	How long is it since you/she			
	was last in paid employment?	Self	Wife	
		(34)	(35)	
	Under 1 year			
	1 year to 4 years		2	
	5 - 9 years		\square_3	
	10 - 19 years		4	
	20 years or more	D 5	\Box_{5}	
	Don't know	ū	0	

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	Answer Q.G4 if either have, or ever had, a paid job; otherwise skip to Q.H1.
Q.G4	Have you/your wife worked on shift work or unsocial hours since your marriage?
	Self Wife
	(36) (37)
	No \square_2 \square_2
	Yes \square_1 \square_1
	\downarrow \downarrow
Q.G5	Did this regularly involve (Tick 'J' all that apply)
	Self Wife
	(38)M (39)M
	Changing shift patterns \Box_1 \Box_1
	Early morning shifts
	Late evenings shifts
	Overnight shifts

J7592/I	GC	-27-		May 1997
Q.G6	Have you/your wife ever worked in below. (Please tick ' \checkmark ' all that app	ly)	-	CC06
		Self	Wife	
	Decidentics of accession based postigida	(40)M	(44)M	
	Production of arsenic based pesticide Application of arsenic based pesticide		[]2	
	Production of any other type of pest		<u> </u>	
	Application of any other type of pes	ticides	4	
	Roofer, asphaltworker	5	5	
	In a beryllium refining plant	6	6	
	In a coke plant	7	7	
	Painter		8	
	Asbestos production industry	9	9	
	Welder		0	
		(41)M	(45)M	
	Gas worker		1	
	Construction industry	2	2	
	Miner (specify type):	3	3	
	Haulier or truck/ bus driver	4	4	
	Service-station or garage		5	
	Production of bischloromethylether/c	hloromethylether	6	
	Printing industry	7	7	
	Production of chromate pigments		8	
	Rubber industry		9	
	Leather industry	0	0	
		(42)M	(46)M	
	Battery manufacturing		1	
	Chromium plating	2	2	
	Cadmium smelting process		3	
	Copper smelting process		4	
	Laundry or dry cleaning company	5	5	
	Ferrochromium production	6	6	
	Production of artificial		_	
	Mineral fibres (specify)	7	7	
	Iron and Steel foundry		8	
	Production of aluminium	9	9	
	Nickel refining	0	0	
		(43)M	(47)M	
	Production of mustard gas	1	1	
	Butcher		2	
	Chimney sweep		3	

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J7592/I	<u>GC</u>	-28-		<u> </u>
SECTIO	ON H - EDUCATION BACKG	OUND (Please complete fo	r yourself and your	
Q.H1	What age were you when you	left school or sixth form co	llege?	CC06
Q.III	what age were you when you	Self	Wife	
		(48)	(49)	
		Under 141	1	
		142	2	
		15		
		16	4	
		17		
		186		
		19 or over	7	
Q.H2	What is the highest qualification yo gained after you left school?	1/your wife have obtained, either	while at school or	
	(Please tick \checkmark one only. If two or studying take highest to date.)	more are equal, tick most recent of	of these. If still	
		Self	Wife	
	No qualifications obtained	(50)	(53)	
	•			
	CSE Grades 2 - 5] [
	CSE Grade 1		3	
	GCE 'O' level	4	4	
	School Certificate	5	5	
	Scottish (SCE) Lower	6	6	
	City and Guilds Craft/Ordinary Lev	el	7	
	GCE 'A' level/'S' level		8	
	Higher Certificate		9	
	Matriculation			
		(51)	(54)	
	Scottish (SCE) Higher		1	
	Overseas School leaving Exam/Certi	ficate	2	
	ONC/OND/City & Guilds Advance		<u> </u>	
	HNC/HND/City & Guilds Full Tec			
	RSA/other clerical and commercial.			
	Teachers training qualification		6	
	Nursing qualification		7	
	Professional qualification (members		 8	
	by professional institute)		llø □l	
	Degree, including higher degree		 9	
	Other work-related qualification/cer	tificates0	0	:
	Other (please say what)	x	x	
		(52)	(55)	

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	ON J - EXERCISE complete for yourself and your wife		
1 reade			CC06
Q.J1	Overall do you think you/your wife get enough exerci	se?	
	Self	Wife	
	(56)	(57)	
	Yes	\square_1	
	No L2	L 2	
Q.J2	In general, compared with other people of the same a you/your wife physically (Tick '\screw' appropriate box)	ge, are	
	(TICK V appropriate box)		
	Self (58)	Wife (59)	
	A lot more active \dots 1		
	A little more active \Box_2	\square_2	
	About average	\square_3	
	A little less active	4	
	A lot less active \Box_5	5	
			(60-80) BLANK

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SECTI	ON K - CONSUMPTION OF ALCO	SHOLIC DRINK	S	(1-9) Dup (1	0.11) CCC
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 		(1-9) Dup (1	<u>0-11) CCC</u>
Q.K1	Would you describe yourself/your (Tick '√' appropriate boxes)	wife nowadays a	S:		
		Self (12)	Wife (13)		
	Total abstainer		\square_1		
	Very occasional drinker		\square_2		
	Light drinker				
	Moderate drinker				
	Heavy drinker				
	Answer Q.K2 if either of you drin	ik any alcoholic d	rinks; othe	rwise skip to Q.	K3.
Q.K2	For each of the specified types of would drink in a typical week. (Write in amounts for each type o '0')	-			
		Self		Wife	
	Shandy	pts	(14-15)	pts	(30-31)
	Normal beers/stout/lagers	pts	(16-17)	pts	(32-33)
	Premium/export/strong beers/lage	rs pts	(18-19)	pts	(34-35)
	Sherry/vermouth/port	glasses	(20-21)	glasses	(36-37)
	Wines (including Champagne)	glasses	(22-23)	glasses	(38-39)
	Spirits (eg Whisky, Gin, Vodka)	measures	(24-25)	measures	(40-41)
	Liqueurs (eg Brandy, Tia Maria)	glasses	(26-27)	glasses	(42-43)
	Other (specify type as well as amo in as much detail as necessary):	unt	(28-29)		(44-45)
Q.K3	Have you/your wife drunk more h	eavily than this in	the past?		
		Self	Wife		
		(46)	(47)		
		Yes 🛄 1			
		No 2	 2		
.K4	Since your marriage, have you eve	r felt that you/she	ought to c	ut down on drin	king?
		(48)	(49)		
		Yes 1			·
		No 📙 2	L 2		

SECTION L - YOUR PERSONALITY Complete for yourself only

(1-9) Dup (10-11) CC08

INSTRUCTIONS

Here are some questions regarding the way you behave, feel and act. After each question is a space for answering "YES" or "NO".

Try to decide whether "YES" or "NO" represents your usual way of acting or feeling. Then put a \checkmark in the box under the column headed "YES" or "NO". Work quickly, and don't spend too much time over any question; we want your first reaction, not a long-drawn out thought process. The whole questionnaire shouldn't take more than a few minutes. Be sure not to omit any questions.

Now turn the page over and go ahead. Work quickly, and remember to answer every question. There are no right or wrong answers, and this isn't a test of intelligence or ability, but simply a measure of the way you behave.

J7.

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J7592/IGC	-32-	Ma CC08	y 1997	
		YES	NO	
1	Do you often long for excitement?	1	2	(12)
2	Do you often need understanding friends to cheer you up?			
- 3	Are you usually carefree?			
4	Do you find it very hard to take no for an answer?			
5	Do you stop and think things over before doing anything?	1	2	(16)
6	If you say you will do something do you always keep your promise, no matter how inconvenient it might be to do so?			
7	Does your mood often go up and down?			
8	Do you generally do and say things quickly without stopping to think?			
9	Do you ever feel "just miserable" for no good reason?			
10	Would you do almost anything for a dare?	[]1	2	(21)
4.4		YES	NO	
11	Do you suddenly feel shy when you want to talk to an attractive stranger?	1	2	(22)
12	Once in a while do you lose your temper and get angry?			
13	Do you often do things on the spur of the moment?			
14	Do you often worry about things you should not have done or said?			
15	Generally, do you prefer reading to meeting people?	1	2	(26)
16	Are your feelings rather easily hurt?			
17	Do you like going out a lot?			
18	Do you occasionally have thoughts and ideas that you would not like other people to know about?			
19	Are you sometimes bubbling over with energy and sometimes very sluggish?			
20	Do you prefer to have few but special friends?	□1 YES	□² NO	(31)
21	Do you daydream a lot?	1	2	(32)
22	When people shout at you, do you shout back?			
23	Are you often troubled about feelings of guilt?			
24	Are all your habits good and desirable ones?			
25	Can you usually let yourself go and enjoy yourself a lot at a lively party?	1	2	(36)
26	Would you call yourself tense or "highly-strung"?			
27	Do other people think of you as being very lively?			
28	After you have done something important, do you often come away feeling you could have done better?			
29	Are you mostly quiet when you are with other people?			
30	Do you sometimes gossip?	1	2	(41)

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572/100	-00-	IVIA	y 1997	
	-	CC08 YES	NO	
31	Do ideas run through your head so that you cannot sleep?	1	2	(42)
32	If there is something you want to know about, would you rather look it up in a book than talk to someone about it?			
33	Do you get palpitations or thumping in your heart?			
34	Do you like the kind of work that you need to pay close attention to?			
35	Do you get attacks of shaking or trembling?			
36	Would you always declare <i>everything</i> at the customs, even if you knew that you could never be found out?	□1 YES	□2 NO	(47)
37	Do you hate being with a crowd who play jokes on one another?		\square^2	(48)
38	Are you an irritable person?			
39	Do you like doing things in which you have to act quickly?			
40	Do you worry about awful things that might happen?			
41	Are you slow and unhurried in the way you move?			
42	Have you ever been late for an appointment or work?			
43	Do you have many nightmares?			
44	Do you like talking to people so much that you never miss a chance of talking to a stranger?	YES	D2 NO	(55)
45	Are you troubled by aches and pains?	\square 1	\square^2	(56)
46	Would you be very unhappy if you could not see lots of people most of the time?			
47	Would you call yourself a nervous person?			
48	Of all the people you know, are there some whom you definitely do not like?			
49	Would you say that you were fairly self-confident?			
50	Are you easily hurt when people find fault with you or your work?	1	2	(61)
51	Do you find it hard to really enjoy yourself at a lively party?	YES \Box_1	NO	(62)
52	Are you troubled with feelings of inferiority?			(02)
53	Can you easily get some life into a rather dull party?			
54	Do you sometimes talk about things you know nothing about?			
55	Do you worry about your health?			
56	Do you like playing pranks on others?			
57	Do you suffer from sleeplessness?	\square	\square 2	(68)
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PLEASE CHECK TO SEE THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ALL THE QUESTIONS AND COMPLETE THE DETAILS OVER THE PAGE IN CASE WE NEED TO CHECK ANY DETAILS WITH YOU AT A LATER DATE

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CONTACT DETAILS

Your Name:			
Your Address:			
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Town			 .
County:			
Post Code:		·	
Tel Exchange:		_Tel No	
Date of Interview: _	/	/97	

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- Research Services Ltd Research Services House Elmgrove Road Harrow HA1 2QG United Kingdom Telephone 0181 861 6000 Fax 0181 861 5515

7592/IGC

May 1997

MARRIED COUPLES SURVEY (SELF COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE) WIFE

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this survey, you can be assured that all the information you provide will be treated in the strictest confidence.

This questionnaire has been designed to collect information concerning both yourself and your husband and covers a range of issues related to your health and lifestyle.

The format of the questionnaire is hopefully quite easy to follow and has been designed for you to complete all of the relevant questions by simply ticking boxes or circling the appropriate answer codes.

Your husband will be completing a similar questionnaire but we ask you not to discuss your answers with each other until after you have finished and have given the questionnaire back to our interviewer.

If you have any problems with completing this questionnaire our interviewer will be pleased to help you.

BN	(1-3)
Wife	(4) 1
SN	(5-9)
CC01	(10-11)

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J7592/I	GC -2- Ma ON A - PERSONAL DETAILS	<u>y 1997</u>
SECII	ON A - PERSONAL DE TAILS	
Q.A1	Date of birth /19	(12-17)
Q.A2	Apart from yourself and your husband, how many other adults (aged 16 years or over) live in this household? (Please write number in the box)	(18-19)
Q.A3	How many children aged 15 yrs or under live in this household	(20-21)
Q.A4	In which year did you and your husband get married? 19	(22-23)
Q.A5	Had you been married before?Yes \square_1 (Tick '\sqrt' box)No \square_2	(24)
Q.A6	Who is the Chief Income Earner? Self 1 Husband 2 Other (specify)9	(25)
	What is the employment status of the Chief Income Earner:	
Q.A7	Working full time (30+ hours per week)	(26)
Q.A8	What is the occupation (if employed) of the Chief Income Earner? (Please write in below)	
	Occupation	
	Industry	
	Qualifications/Apprenticeship	
	No. of people responsible for	
	No. of people in establishment	(27)

-3-

Q.A9 Please indicate (Tick '\' box) which of these income ranges comes closest to the net annual income of the Chief Income Earner, including earnings, benefits, pensions, interest and other regular payments - that is after deducting tax, national insurance and pension schemes

Under £2,500	\square_1	£2,500 - £4,499	\square_2	£4,500 - £6,499	\square_3	
£6,500 - £7,499	1 4	£7,500 - £9,499	5	£9,500 - £11,499	\square_6	
£11,500 - £13,499	1 7	£13,500 - £15,499		£15,500 - £17,499	9	
£17,500 - £24,499	Οο	£24,500 - £34,999	$\square_{\mathbf{x}}$	£35,000+	Пу	(28)

Q.A10	During your free time, that is when neither you nor your husband are at work, how much of your time do you generally spend with your husband? (Tick \checkmark box which most closely applies)	(29)
	(a) More than three-quarters of the time \Box_1	. ,
	(b) More than half, up to three-quarters of the time	
	(c) About half of the time \Box_3	
	(d) More than a quarter, but less than half	
	(e) Less than a quarter of the time	
Q.A11	In the last ten years (or since your marriage if that was more recent), have you taken holidays:	
	(Tick '\' box which most closely applies)	
		(30)
	(a) Always with your husband	
	(b) Mostly with your husband	
	(c) Roughly equally with and without your husband	
	(d) Mostly without your husband	
	(e) Always without your husband	

Q.A12 How many meals a day do you and your husband usually have together?

- a) On weekdays _____meals/day
 - b) At week-ends _____ (31) (32)

J7592/IC	·	-4-	May 1997 CC01
	ON B - YOUR PERSONAL HEALTH AL HEALTH		
Q.B1	Would you say that for someone of yo	ur age your own health in ger	neral is
		Excellent 🗖 1	(33)
		Good 2	
		Fair 🗖 3	
		Poor	
Q.B2	Do you have any long-standing illness,	disability or infirmity?	(34)
		No 🗖 1	Please go to QB5
		Yes 2	Please go to QB3
Q.B3	If yes, what is the nature of your illnes	s, disability or infirmity?	(35) M
			(36) M
			(37) M
Q.B4	Does it limit your activities in any way your own age?	compared with people of	
	,	Yes 1	(38)
		No 🗖 2	

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Q. B5	ALL: Please tick all of the listed ailments or conditions which you have <u>ever</u> suffered from:	(39)M
	Asthma \Box_1	
	Chronic bronchitis \square_2	
	Other chest trouble	
	Diabetes	
	Stomach or other digestive disorder 5	
	Piles or haemorrhoids	
	Liver trouble	
	Rheumatic disorder or arthritis	
	Heart trouble	
	Lung cancer 1	(40)M
	Other cancer	
	Severe depression or other nervous illness \square_3	
	Varicose veins	
	High blood pressure	
	Stroke	
	Migraine7	
	Back trouble	
	Epilepsy/fits9	

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Q.B6	Within the last month have you suffered from any problems with: (Tick \checkmark boxes for all suffered in last month)	(41)M
	Headaches	
	Difficulty sleeping	
	Constipation	
	Trouble with eyes	
	A bad back	
	Colds and flu	
	Trouble with feet (Corns, bunions, athlete's foot, etc)	
	Kidney or bladder trouble	(42)M
	Worrying over every little thing	
Q.B7	IF UNDER 60 YRS OF AGE: Within the last month have you suffered from any trouble with periods or menopause? Yes	(43)

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Q.B8	Have you ever had any pain or discomfort in your chest?	(44)
	$_{1}$ Yes \rightarrow Q.B9	
	$_2 \square \text{No} \longrightarrow \text{Q.B16}$	
Q.B9	Do you get this pain or discomfort when you walk uphill or hurry?	(45)
	$_{1}$ Yes \rightarrow Q.B10	
	$_2 \square No \rightarrow Q.B15$	
Q.B10	Do you get it when you walk at an ordinary pace on the level?	(46)
	Yes \square_1	(46)
	<u>No</u> D2	
Q.B11	When you get any pain or discomfort in your chest what do you do?	(47)
	Stop 1	
	Slow down \square_2	
	Continue at the same pace \square_3	
Q.B12	Does it go away when you stand still?	(48)
	1. \Box Yes \rightarrow Q.B13	
	2. □ No →Q.B14	
Q.B13	How soon after you stand still?	(49)
Q.D10	10 mins or less \Box_1	
	More than 10 minutes \square_2	
Q.B14	Where do you get this pain or discomfort? Mark the place(s) with X on the diagram.	(50)M
	wark the place(3) with X on the diagram.	(00)112
	$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$	
	Right Left	
	/ 1	
		(51)

J7592/IC	GC -8-	May 199 CC01
Q.B15	Have you ever had a severe pain across the front of your chest lasting for half an hour or more?	
		(52)
	Yes 1	
	No 2	
	ALL	
Q.B16	Do you usually cough first thing in the morning in the winter?	(53)
	Yes 1	
	No 2	
Q.B17	Do you usually cough during the day, or at night, in the winter?	
	Yes 1	(54)
	No 2	
	IF 'Yes' for either Q.B16 or Q.B17:	<u> </u>
Q.B18	Do you cough like this on most days for as much as three mont each year?	18
	Yes 1	(55)
	No 2	
	ALL	
Q.B19	Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest first thing the morning in the winter?	in (56)
	Yes 1	
	No 2	
Q.B20	Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest during th	
X	day, or at night, in the winter?	(57)
	Yes 1	
	No	
	IF 'Yes' at either Q.B19 or Q.B20:	
Q.B21	Do you bring up phlegm like this on most days for as much as	
	three months in the winter each year?	. (58)
	Ye <u>s</u> 1	. (00)
	No 2	
0 022	ALL	L
Q.B22	In the past three years have you had a period of increased coug and phlegm lasting for three weeks or more?	n (59)
	Yes - 1 period	
	Yes - 2 or more periods \square_2	
	No	
Q.B23	Are you disabled from walking, apart from by heart/lung diseas	e? (60)
•		
	1 🗆 Yes	→Q.B27
	2 🗖 No	→Q.B24

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-9-J7592/IGC May 1997 CC01 Are you troubled by shortness of breath when hurrying on level (61) Q.B24 ground or walking up a slight hill? 1. \Box Yes \rightarrow Q.B25 2. 🗖 No..... →Q.B27 Do you get short of breath walking with other people of your own Q.B25 age on level ground? (62) 1. \Box Yes \rightarrow Q.B26 No..... →Q.B27 Q.B26 Do you have to stop for breath when walking at your own pace on level ground? (63) Yes..... 1 No 2 ALL: Have you had attacks of wheezing or whistling in your chest at any Q.B27 time in the last 12 months? (64) No. \square_2 Q.B28 Have you ever had attacks of shortness of breath with wheezing? (65) 1 Yes $\rightarrow Q.B29$ 2 🗖 No →Q.B30 Q.B29 Is/was your breathing absolutely normal between attacks? (66) Yes \Box_1 ALL: Q.B30 Have you at any time in the last 12 months been woken at night by an attack of shortness of breath? (67) No D₂ Q.B31 During the past three years have you had any chest illness which (68) has kept you from your usual activities for as much as a week? Yes \rightarrow Q.B32 1. No →Q.C1

J7592/IC	GC -10-	-10- CC01		
Q.B32	Did you bring up more phlegm than usual in any of these illnesses?		(69)	
	1. Yes 2. No	→Q.B33		
	2. 🗖 No	→Q.C1		
Q.B33	Have you had more than one illness like this in the past three years? Yes		(70)	
	No		(71-76) spare (77-80) 7592	

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J7592/IG	C		-12-		May 1997
SECTIC	ND-FOOD	FOR YOURSELF AND Y	OUR HUSBANE)	
Q. D1		s, how soon do you/your			CC02
	eat after getti	ng up? (Please tick '√' ap	propriate box foi Self	r each of you) Husband	
			(28)	(29)	
	Wit	hin half an hour			
	Hali	f - 1 hour	2		
	1 - 2	2 hours		3	
	Moi	e than two hours	4	4	
Q.D2	How would	you describe your/your hu	isband's eating ha	bits,	
			Self (30)	Husband (31)	
	You	have meals at roughly the	e	_	
		e time each day	Ll 1		
1	or You	do not have a regular			
	patt	ern of meal times	2	2	
Q.D3	What sort of frequently?	bread or rolls do you/you	ur husband eat mo	ost	
			Self	Husband	
	Nor	mal white bread		$ \prod_{i=1}^{(33)} 1 $	
	Bro	wn wholemeal or rye brea	d 2	2	
	Cris	pbread or other 'diet' bre	ad 🗖 3	3	
	Cor	ntinental style bread (eg. c	roissants,		
	sod	a bread, ciabhatta etc.)		4	
	Doi	i't eat bread at all	5	s s	
		4 - Q.D5 if either of you o d skip to Q.D6)	eat any bread; if 1	neither of	
Q.D4	Please estima	te the quantity of bread u	isually eaten per o	lay	
	No.	of slices /pieces/rolls per	Self (34-35) day	Husband (36-37)	

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Q.D5	How often do on your bread	you/your husband use each o	f these spro	eads
	·		Self	Husband
	a) Butter/hard		(38)	(39)
		More than once a day		
		Once a day		
¢,		Most days		
		Once or twice a week		
		Less than once a week	and the second s	s s
		Never	[] 0	L o
	b) Soft marga	rine	(40)	(41)
		More than once a day	🗖 1	
		Once a day		2
		Most days	□3	3
		Once or twice a week	🗖 4	4
·		Less than once a week	🗖 5	5
		Never	🗖 o	O 0
	c) Reduced/lo	w fat spread	(42)	(43)
		More than once a day		
		Once a day	🗖 2	2
		Most days		3
		Once or twice a week	🗖 4	4
		Less than once a week	🗖 5	\Box s
		Never	🗖 o	🗖 о
	d) Jam/honey,	/marmalade	(44)	(45)
		More than once a day		
		Once a day		\square_2
		Most days		3
		Once or twice a week		4
		Less than once a week	□ 5	5
		Never	🗖 o	0

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	To be answered for both yourself and your husband:		
Q.D6	How often do you/your husband drink coffee?	I Turch and	
	Self (46)	Husband (47)	
	More than five times daily \Box 1		
	3 - 5 times daily 2	2	
	1 - 2 times daily 3	3	
	Several times a week	4	
	Less often 5	5	
	Never	0	
Q.D7	How much sugar do you/your husband usually have i		
	Self (48)	Husband (49)	
	No sugar \Box 0		
	Up to 1 spoonful 1		
	More than one,		
·	up to 2 spoonfuls \square 2	2	
	More than two spoonfuls 3	3	
	Don't drink coffee 4	4	
			_
Q.D8	How often do you/your husband drink tea? Self	Husband	
	(50)	(51)	
	More than five times daily \Box_1		
	3 - 5 times daily \ldots 2		
	1 - 2 times daily		
	Several times a week	4	
	Less often 5	5	
	Never	0	
Q.D9	How much sugar do you/your husband usually have i	in tea?	-
	Self	Husband	
	(52)	(53)	
	No sugar $\bigcup_{n \to \infty} 0$	o	
	No sugar 0 Up to 1 spoonful 1		
	Up to 1 spoonful		
	Up to 1 spoonful		
	Up to 1 spoonful		

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Q.D10	How much milk (including any in hot drinks, on cereals and in custard/puddings) do you/your husband usually have a day?					
	Self	Husband				
	(54)	(55)				
	Less than a third of a pint \Box_1					
	A third to one pint \Box_2	2				
	More than one pint	3				
	Don't drink milk 🗖 0	O 0				
Q.D11	What type of milk do you/your husband usually use? (Please tick ' \checkmark ' appropriate box for each of you; if you the type please record as 'silver top')	don't know				
	Self	Husband				
	Normal full fat/silver top milk (56)	(58)				
	(including sterilised, UHT) 🗖 1	\square_1				
	Gold top	\square_2				
	Skimmed /semi-skimmed/stripy top 🗖 3	\square_3				
	Evaporated milk	4				
	Powdered milk (specify) 5	\Box_{5}				
	Other milk (specify) \Box_6					
	Don't drink milk					
		(59).				

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Answer Q.D12 for yourself, then similarly Q.D13 for your husband.

Q.D12 Please record (by circling the appropriate number) the frequency with which you usually eat each of the listed foods.

	More than once a day	Once a day	Most days	Once or twice a week	Less than once a week	Never	
Fresh fruit in summer	5	4	3	2	1	0	(12)
Fresh fruit in winter	5	4	3	2	1	0	(13)
Salads or raw vegetables in summer	5	4	3	2	1	0	(14)
Salads or raw vegetables in winter	5	4	3	2	1	0	(15)
Tinned fruit	5	4	3	2 2	1	0	(16)
Chips	5	4	3	2	1	0	(17)
Potatoes (not chips)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(18)
Root vegetables like carrots, turnips and							
parsnips	5	4	3	2	1	0	(19)
Peas and beans (all kinds; including							
baked beans, lentils)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(20)
Green vegetables	5	4	3	2	1	0	(21)
Other cooked vegetables, including							
onions and mushrooms	5	4	3	2	1	0	(22)
Nuts	5	4	3	2	1	0	(23)
Potato crisps or similar snacks	5	4	3	2	1	0	(24)
Sweets, chocolates	5	4	3	2	1	0	(25)
Pasta or rice	5	4	3	2	1	0	(26)
Breakfast cereal (including porridge)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(27)
Biscuits	5	4	3	2	1	0	(28)
Cakes of all kinds	5	4	3	2		0	(29)
Sweets or puddings, fruit pies and flans	-						
and tarts	5	4	3	2	1	0	(30)
Ice cream, mousse, yoghurt, milk							
puddings	5	4	3	2	1	0	(31)
Soft drinks like squash or colas	5	4	3	2	1	0	(32)
Pure fruit juice	5	4	3	2	1	0	(33)
Cheese	5	4	3	2	1	0	(34)
_Eggs	5	4	3	2	1	0	(35)
Cream	5	4	3	2	1	0	(36)
Fish	5	4	3	2	1	0	(37)
Poultry	5	4	3	2	· 1	0	(38)
Sausages/tinned meat/paté/							
meat pies/pasties, etc.	5	4	3	2	1	0	(39)
Beef/lamb/pork/ham/bacon	5	4	3	2	1	0	(40)
Can you think of any other sorts of food which you eat regularly? (Specify)							
	5	4	3	2	1	0	(42)
2 (42)	5	4	3	2	1	0 0	(44)
	5	4	3	2	1	0	(46)
	5	4	3	2	1	0	(48)
4 (47)	J	4	5	<i>L</i>	L	v	(,,,)

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And now for your husband:

Q.D13 Please now record (by circling the appropriate number) the frequency with which your husband usually eats each of the listed foods.

	More than once a day	Once a day	Most days	Once or twice a week	Less than once a week	Never	
Fresh fruit in summer	5	4	3	2	1	0	(12)
Fresh fruit in winter	5	4	3	2	1	0	(13)
Salads or raw vegetables in summer	5	4	3	2	1	0	(14)
Salads or raw vegetables in winter	5	4	3	2	1	0	(15)
Tinned fruit	5	4	3	2	1	0	(16)
Chips	5	4	3	2	1	0	(17)
Potatoes (not chips)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(18)
Root vegetables like carrots, turnips and	-	-	-	_	-	-	
parsnips	5	4	3	2	1	0	(19)
Peas and beans (all kinds; including		:					
baked beans, lentils)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(20)
Green vegetables	5	4	.3	2	1	0	(21)
Other cooked vegetables, including	5	Ŧ	. 5	2	T	U	(=1)
	5	4	2		1	0	(22)
onions and mushrooms		4	3	2 2		0	(23)
Nuts	5	4	3		1		(23)
Potato crisps or similar snacks	5	4	3	$-\frac{2}{2}$	1	0	(25)
Sweets, chocolates	5	4	3	2	1	0	-
Pasta or rice	5	4	3	2	1	0	(26)
Breakfast cereal (including porridge)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(27)
Biscuits	5	4	3	2	1	0	(28)
Cakes of all kinds	5	4	3	2	1	0	(29)
Sweets or puddings, fruit pies and flans	_						(30)
and tarts	5	4	3	2	1	0	(30)
Ice cream, mousse, yoghurt, milk							1211
_puddings	5	4	3	2	1	0	(31)
Soft drinks like squash or colas	5	4	3	2	1	0	(32)
Pure fruit juice	5	4	3	2	1	0	(33)
Cheese	5	4	3	2	1	0	(34)
Eggs	5	4	3	2	1	0	(35)
Cream	5	4	3	2	1		(36)
Fish	5	4	3	2	1	0	(37)
Poultry	5	4	3	2	1	0	(38)
Sausages/tinned meat/paté/							
meat pies/pasties, etc.	5	4	3	2	1	0	(39)
Beef/lamb/pork/ham/bacon	5	4	3	2	1	0	(40)
Can you think of any other sorts of food which he eats regularly? (Specify)							
1 (41)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(42)
2 (43)	5	4	3	2	1	· Õ	(44)
2	5	4	3	2	1	0 0	(46)
3 (45) 4 (47)	5	4	3	2	1	0	(48)
(+/)	5	•	~	نيك	-	30) Blank	

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J 7592/ IG	C -18-	May 1997
	•	(1-9) Dup (10-11)CC05 (12-44) Blank
Q. D14	Have you/your husband ever tried to cut down on fatt	y and fried food?
	Self	Husband
	(45)	(46)
	Yes 1	
	No 🗖 2	2
	Never eaten fatty food 🗖 0	Πo
Q.D15	Taking everything into consideration, how healthy do	you think
	your/your husband's diet is? Judged by the food const	umed
	your/your husband's diet is	
	Self	Husband
	(47)	(48)
	Excellent	4
	Good	
	Fair	
	Poor	

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CECTE	ANTE CLIAVING		· · · · ·	
2000 / CONTRACTOR	ON E - SMOKING COMPLETED FOR YOURSELF AND YOUR HUSBAND			
	CC05	_		
Q.E1	Do you/your husband smoke cigarettes at all (either packeted or hand-rolled)?			
	Self Husband			
	(49) (50)			
	Yes \Box_1			
	No			
Q.E2	Have you/your husband ever smoked cigarettes regularly, that is as much as one cigarette a day for as long as a year?	-		
	Self Husband (51) (52)			
	No, never \Box_0 \Box_0	×		
	Yes, and smoke at that rate now \dots \square_1 \square_1			
	Yes, but not now \Box_2 \Box_2			
Q.E3	Answer Q.E3 - Q.E7 if either of you has ever smoked cigarettes regularly; Otherwise skip to QE8. If one of you has never smoked cigarettes regularly, leave the answers blank for that person What age did you/your husband start to smoke regularly?			
	Record age in appropriate box. [If don't know enter '0'.]			
	Self Husband (53-54) (55-56)			
·	yrs yrs			
Q.E4	What is the most cigarettes per day you/your husband have ever smoked regularly. Record in appropriate box. [If don't know enter '0'.]	-		
	Self Husband (57-59) (60-62)			
	per day per day			
Q.E5	How many cigarettes per day do you/your husband smoke now? [If ex smoker, or smoke less than one per day, enter 'X']			
	Self Husband			
	(63-65) (66-68)			
	per day per day			
		-		
Q.E6	Do you/your husband smoke mainly packeted or hand-rolled cigarettes? [If ex smoker, answer for when last smoked]			
------------	---	--	--	--
	Self Husband (69) (70)			
	Packeted 1 1 1			
	Hand-rolled 2 2 2			
Q.E7	How many years is it since you/your husband last smoked cigarettes regularly? [If current regular smoker, enter 'X']			
	Self Husband (71-72) (73-74) yrs yrs			
	ALL :			
Q.E8	Have you/your husband ever smoked a pipe regularly, that is a pipe a day for as long as a year?			
	Self Husband			
	(75) (76) No, Never			
	Yes, but not now			
	ALL :			
Q.E9	Have you/your husband ever smoked Cigars regularly, that is a Cigar a week for as long as a year?			
	Self Husband (77) (78)			
	No, Never \Box 0 \Box 0			
	Yes, and smoke at that rate now			
	Yes, but not now 2 2 2			
. <u>.</u>	Answer Q.E10 if you/your husband smoke any products regularly now; otherwise skip to Q.F1.			
Q.E10	Do you/your husband smoke indoors at home?			
	Self Husband			
	(79) (80) Yes			
	No			

May 1997 (1-9) Dup (10-11) CC06 •

	SECTION F - THE FIRST PART OF THE SECTION REFERS TO YOU AND THE SECOND PART REFERS TO YOUR HUSBAND.				
PLEAS	E COMPLETE BOTH PARTS AS BEST YOU CAN				
PARTI	- YOURSELF				
Q.F1	Did your father smoke regularly when you were a child (include adoptive /step father if you lived mostly with them)? (Please tick '\color appropriate box)				
	Yes	(12)			
	No				
	Didn't live with father 3				
	Don't know 0				
Q.F2	Did your mother smoke regularly when you were a child (include adoptive /step mother if you lived mostly with them)?				
	Yes	(13)			
	No				
	Didn't live with mother \square_3				
	Don't know				
Q.F3	Did any other member of your household smoke regularly at home when you were a child?				
	Yes	(14)			
	No				
	No-one else lived in household \square_3				
	Don't know Do				
Q.F4	Does anyone else (other than you or your husband) currently living in your household smoke regularly?	(15)			
	1. \Box Yes \rightarrow Q.F5				
	2. \square No \rightarrow Q.F6				
Q.F5	Do any of them smoke indoors at home?				
	Yes \dots \square_1	(16)			
	No D2				

	·	CC06
Q.F6	ALL: How often do you have visitors who smoke in your home?	
	Most days 1	(17)
	Few times a week \square_2	
	Few times a month \square_3	
	Less often 4	
	Never	
Q.F7	How often are you exposed to other people's smoke at work?	<u></u>
	Most days 1	(18)
	Few times a week	
	Few times a month \square_3	
	Less often 4	
	Never 5	
	Don't work outside of home 🗖 0	
Q.F8	Apart from at home and at work, how often are you in situations where other people are smoking?	
	Most days 1	(19)
	Few times a week \square_2	
	Few times a month \square_3	
	Less often 4	
	Never 5	
Q.F9	Now combining all possible sources, for how long each day are you exposed to other people's smoke, on average?	(20)
	More than 4 hours a day \Box_1	
	1 - 4 hours a day	
	15 minutes - 1 hour a day \square_3	
	Less than 15 minutes a day 4	
	Hardly at all	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

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PART I	I - ABOUT YOUR HUSBAND	CC06
Q.F10	Did your husband's father smoke regularly when he was a child (include adoptive /step father if he lived mostly with them)? (Please tick \checkmark appropriate box)	(20)Spare (21)
	Yes No	(22)
Q.F11	Don't know	
	(include adoptive /step mother if he lived mostly with them)? Yes	(23)
	He didn't live with mother	
Q.F12	Did any other member of your husband's household smoke regularly at home when he was a child?	
	Yes	(24)
Q.F13	How often is your husband exposed to other people's smoke at his place of work?	. <u></u>
	Most days	(25)

J7592/IC	GC -24-	CC	May 1997 206
Q.F14	Apart from at home and at work, how often is situations where other people are smoking?	your husband in	<u> </u>
	Most days		(26)
	Few times a week		
	Few times a month.		
	Less often		
	Never		
Q.F15	Now combining all possible sources, for how lo husband exposed to other people's smoke, on a		
	More than 4 hours a		(27)
	1 - 4 hours a day		
	15 minutes - 1 hour	a day 🗖 3	
	Less than 15 minute	es a day 🗖 4	
	Hardly at all	5	

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J7592/IC	GC -25-			May 1997
Please c	ON G - EMPLOYMENT AND RELATED ISS omplete this section for both yourself and yo earlier ones.			
Q.G1	At the present time are you/your husband in a government scheme), looking for work, a (Tick \checkmark one box only for each of you)	full-time stu Self	oyment (include work throu dent or doing something e Husband	
	In work:- full-time (30 hrs +)	(28) 	(30)	
	Part-time (less than 30 hrs)	. 🗖 2		
	Waiting to start a job already obtained	\square_3	\square_3	
	Unemployed and looking for work	. 🗖 4	4	
	Out of work as temporarily sick	. 🗖 s	□ s	
	Permanently sick or disabled	. 🗖 6	6	
	Wholly retired from work	. 7	7	
	Full-time student	. 🗖 8	8	
	Keeping house	. 🗖 9	9	
	Other (specify)	(29)	\square_0 (31)	
	Answer Q.G2 if either of you is not current otherwise skip to Q.G4.		··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Q.G2	Have you/your husband ever had a regular p No Yes	Self (32)	Husband (33) 2 1	
Q.G3	How long is it since you/he was last in paid employment?	↓ Self	↓ Husband	· · ·
	Under 1 year	(34) . 🗖 1	(35)	
	1 year to 4 years	. 2	2	
	5 - 9 years	. 🗖 3	\square_3	
	10 - 19 years	وسنعتج		<i>.</i>
	20 years or more	parate of the second		
	Don't know			

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Answer Q.G4 if either have, or ever had, a paid job; otherwise skip to Q.H1.

Q.G4	Have you/your husband worked on shift work or unsocial hours since your marriage?			
	Self Husband			
	(36) (37)			
	No			
	Yes \square_1 \square_1			
	\downarrow \downarrow			
Q.G5	Did this regularly involve			
	(Tick '🗸 ' all that apply)			
	Self Husband			
	(38)M (39)M			
	Changing shift patterns \Box_1 \Box_1			
	Early morning shifts			
	Late evenings shifts \square_3 \square_3			
	Overnight shifts			
	·			

J7592/J	GC	-27-		May 1997
Q.G6	Have you/your husband ever w listed below. (Please tick '√' a	vorked in any of the jobs or industr Il that apply)	ial processes	CC06
		Self (40)M	Husband (44)M	
	Production of arsenic based pest	ticides		
	Application of arsenic based pes	ticides	2	
	Production of any other type of	f pesticides	3	
	Application of any other type o	f pesticides4	4	
	Roofer, asphaltworker	5	5	
	In a beryllium refining plant		6	
	In a coke plant		7	
	Painter		8	
	Asbestos production industry		9	
	Welder	0	0	
		(41)M	(45)M	
	Gas worker		1	
	Construction industry	2	2	
	Miner (specify type):	3	3	
	Haulier or truck/ bus driver	4	4	
	Service-station or garage	5	5	
	Production of bischloromethyle	ther/chloromethylether	6	
	Printing industry	7	7	
	Production of chromate pigmen	ts	8	
	Rubber industry	9	9	
	Leather industry	0	О	
		(42)M	(46)M	
	Battery manufacturing	1	1	
	Chromium plating	2	2	
	Cadmium smelting process		3	
	Copper smelting process		4	
	Laundry or dry cleaning compar	ny5	5	
	Ferrochromium production	6	6	
	Production of artificial			
		7		
	Iron and Steel foundry		<u> </u>	
	Production of aluminium	9	9	
	Nickel refining		0	
	Production of mustard as	(43)M	(47)M	
	Butcher		ب س	
	Chimney sweep	IJ	3	

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J7592/IC	GC <u>-28-</u>	May 199
SECTIO	ON H - EDUCATION BACKGROUND (Please complet	e for yourself and your husband) CC06
Q.H1	What age were you when you left school or sixth form	
X	Self	Husband
	(48)	(49)
	Under 141	
	142	
	15	3
	16	4
	175	5
	18	6
	19 or over	
Q.H2	What is the highest qualification you/your husband have obtained	
, X	or gained after you left school? (Please tick '\' one only. If two or more are equal, tick most rec	
	studying take highest to date.)	
	Self (50)	Husband (53)
	No qualifications obtained	
	CSE Grades 2 - 5	2
	CSE Grade 1	<u> </u>
	GCE 'O' level	 4
	School Certificate	 [_]5
	Scottish (SCE) Lower	6
	City and Guilds Craft/Ordinary Level	7
	GCE 'A' level/ 'S' level	8
	Higher Certificate9	9
	Matriculation	 0
	(51)	(54)
	Scottish (SCE) Higher	
	Overseas School leaving Exam/Certificate	2
	ONC/OND/City & Guilds Advanced/Final level	3
	HNC/HND/City & Guilds Full Technological Certificate 4	4
	RSA/other clerical and commercial5	5
	Teachers training qualification6	6
	Nursing qualification7	7
	Professional qualification (membership awarded	
	by professional institute)	8
	Degree, including higher degree9	9
	Other work-related qualification/certificates	0
	Other (please say what)x	x
¥	(52)	(55)

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).J1	Overall do you think you/your husband get enough e	CC06
(•J I	Gveran do you tinnk you your nusband get enough e	
	Self	Husband
	(56)	(57)
	Yes 1	
	No L2	2
Q.J2	In general, compared with other people of the same you/your husband physically (Tick '✓' appropriate box)	
	C 10	· TT 1 1
	Self (58)	Husband (59)
	Self (58) A lot more active	Husband (59) 1
	(58)	
	(58) A lot more active 1 A little more active 22	(59)
	(58) A lot more active 1 A little more active 2 About average	$ \begin{array}{c} (59)\\ \square 1\\ \square 2\\ \square 3\\ \end{array} $
	(58) A lot more active 1 A little more active 22	$ \begin{array}{c} (59)\\ \hline 1\\ \hline 2\\ \hline \end{array} $

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SECTION	ON K - CONSUMPTION OF ALC	OHOLIC DRINKS			
				(1-9) Dup (10	0-11) CC07
Q.K1	Would you describe yourself/you (Tick '√' appropriate boxes)	r husband nowaday	's as:		
		Self	Husband		
	T . 1 1 . '	(12)	(13)		
	Total abstainer				
	Very occasional drinker	 1			
	Light drinker				
	Moderate drinker	4	4		
	Heavy drinker		5		
	Answer Q.K2 if either of you dri	nk any alcoholic dr	inks; otherwi	se skip to Q. I	(3.
Q.K2	For each of the specified types of husband would drink in a typical (Write in amounts for each type please record as '0')	l week.		• •	our
		Self	H	lusband	
	Shandy	pts	(14-15)	pts	(30-31)
	Normal beers/stout/lagers	pts	(16-17)	pts	(32-33)
	Premium/export/strong beers/lag	ers pts	(18-19)	pts	(34-35)
	Sherry/vermouth/port	glasses	(20-21)	glasses	(36-37)
	Wines (including Champagne)	glasses	(22-23)	glasses	(38-39)
	Spirits (eg Whisky, Gin, Vodka)	measures	(24-25)	measures	(40-41)
	Liqueurs (eg Brandy, Tia Maria)	glasses	(26-27)	glasses	(42-43)
	Other (specify type as well as am in as much detail as necessary):		(28-29)		(44-45)
Q.K3	Have you/your husband drunk m	ore heavily than th	is in the past?		
		Self (46)	Husband (47)		
		Yes $\dots \square_1$	\square_1		
		No 2	\square_2		
		NO L2			
Q.K4	Since your marriage, have you ev	-		own on drink	ing?
		(48)	(49)		
		Yes 1	لیا 1 رحم		
		No L 2	\square_2		

SECTION L - YOUR PERSONALITY Complete for yourself only

(1-9) Dup (10-11) CC08

INSTRUCTIONS

Here are some questions regarding the way you behave, feel and act. After each question is a space for answering "YES" or "NO".

Try to decide whether "YES" or "NO" represents your usual way of acting or feeling. Then put a \checkmark in the box under the column headed "YES" or "NO". Work quickly, and don't spend too much time over any question; we want your first reaction, not a long-drawn out thought process. The whole questionnaire shouldn't take more than a few minutes. Be sure not to omit any questions.

Now turn the page over and go ahead. Work quickly, and remember to answer every question. There are no right or wrong answers, and this isn't a test of intelligence or ability, but simply a measure of the way you behave.

J7592/IGC

592/IGC	-32-	May 1997			
		CC08 YES	NO		
1	Do you often long for excitement?	\Box_1	$\square 2$	(12)	
2	Do you often need understanding friends to cheer you up?		\square		
3	Are you usually carefree?	Π	\Box		
4	Do you find it very hard to take no for an answer?				
5	Do you stop and think things over before doing anything?		 2	(16)	
6	If you say you will do something do you always keep your promise, no matter how inconvenient it might be to do so?				
7	Does your mood often go up and down?				
8	Do you generally do and say things quickly without stopping to think?				
9	Do you ever feel "just miserable" for no good reason?				
10	Would you do almost anything for a dare?	1	2	(21)	
		YES	NO		
11	Do you suddenly feel shy when you want to talk to an attractive stranger?		2	(22)	
12	Once in a while do you lose your temper and get angry?				
13	Do you often do things on the spur of the moment?				
14	Do you often worry about things you should not have done or said?				
15	Generally, do you prefer reading to meeting people?	1	2	(26)	
16	Are your feelings rather easily hurt?				
17	Do you like going out a lot?				
18	Do you occasionally have thoughts and ideas that you would not like other people to know about?				
19	Are you sometimes bubbling over with energy and sometimes very sluggish?				
20	Do you prefer to have few but special friends?	1	2	(31)	
21		YES	NO	(22)	
21	Do you daydream a lot?	\square^1	<u></u> 2	(32)	
22	When people shout at you, do you shout back?				
23	Are you often troubled about feelings of guilt?				
24	Are all your habits good and desirable ones?				
25	Can you usually let yourself go and enjoy yourself a lot at a lively party?	1	2	(36)	
26	Would you call yourself tense or "highly-strung"?				
27	Do other people think of you as being very lively?				
28	After you have done something important, do you often come away feeling you could have done better?				
29	Are you mostly quiet when you are with other people?				
30	Do you sometimes gossip?	1	2	(41)	

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		CC08 YES	NO	
31	Do ideas run through your head so that you cannot sleep?	1	2	(42)
32	If there is something you want to know about, would you rather look it up in a book than talk to someone about it?			
33	Do you get palpitations or thumping in your heart?			
34	Do you like the kind of work that you need to pay close attention to?			
35	Do you get attacks of shaking or trembling?			
36	Would you always declare <i>everything</i> at the customs, even if you knew that you could never be found out?	1	2	(47)
37	Do you hate being with a crowd who play jokes on one another?	YES	NO	(40)
38	Are you an irritable person?		2	(48)
39	Do you like doing things in which you have to act quickly?			
40	Do you worry about awful things that might happen?			
40 41	Are you slow and unhurried in the way you move?			
42	Have you ever been late for an appointment or work?			
43	Do you have many nightmares?			•
44	Do you like talking to people so much that you never miss a chance of talking to a stranger?		<u></u> 2	(55)
45	Are you troubled by aches and pains?	YES	NO 2	(56)
46	Would you be very unhappy if you could not see lots of people most of the time?			÷ .
47	Would you call yourself a nervous person?			
48	Of all the people you know, are there some whom you definitely do not like?			
49	Would you say that you were fairly self-confident?			
50	Are you easily hurt when people find fault with you or your work?	1	2	(61)
		YES	NO	
51	Do you find it hard to really enjoy yourself at a lively party?	1	2	(62)
52	Are you troubled with feelings of inferiority?			
53	Can you easily get some life into a rather dull party?			1
54	Do you sometimes talk about things you know nothing about?			-
55	Do you worry about your health?			
56	Do you like playing pranks on others?			
57	Do you suffer from sleeplessness?		$\Box 2$	(68)

PLEASE CHECK TO SEE THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ALL THE QUESTIONS AND COMPLETE THE DETAILS OVER THE PAGE IN CASE WE NEED TO CHECK ANY DETAILS WITH YOU AT A LATER DATE

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CONTACT DETAILS

Your Name:		
Your Address:		
Town		
County:		
Post Code:		
Tel Exchange:	Tel No	
Date of Interview:	/ /97	

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ANNEX C

Derivation of Cardiorespiratory Symptoms

Note: See Annexes A and B for full details of the questions asked.

<u>Angina</u>

		Yes to Q.B8	Ever pain in chest
	and	Yes to Q.B9	Pain when walk uphill or hurry
	and	"Stop" or "Slow down" to Q.B11	What do you do
	and	Yes to Q.B12	Goes away when stand still
	and	"less than 10 minutes" to Q.B13	How soon after stand still
	and	Q.B14 includes sternum, left anterior chest or left arm	Chest diagram
Possible infa	rction		
		Yes to Q.B15	Severe chest pain lasting half hour
<u>Cough</u>			
	(Eithe	er Yes to Q.B16	Usually cough in the morning in the winter
	or	Yes to Q.B17)	Usually cough during day or night in winter
	and	Yes to Q.B18	Cough for 3 months each year
Phlegm			
	(Eithe	er Yes to Q.19	Usually bring up phlegm in the morning in winter
	or	Yes to Q.B20)	Usually bring up phlegm during day or night in winter
	and	Yes to Q.B21	Phlegm for 3 months each year
Persistent co	ugh an	<u>d phlegm</u>	
		Yes to Q.B18	Cough for 3 months each year
	and	Yes to Q.B21	Phlegm for 3 months each year

Cough, phlegm and	l chest illness	
(Eith	er "2 or more" to Q.B22	Period of increased cough and phlegm lasting 3 weeks in last 3 years
or	Yes to Q.B33)	More than 1 chest illness (preventing normal activity for 1 week) in last 3 years
and	Yes to Q.B18	Cough for 3 months each year
and	Yes to Q.B21	Phlegm for 3 months each year
Bronchitis syndron	ne 1 (WHO)	
	Yes to Q.B19	Usually bring up phlegm in morning in winter
and	Yes to Q.B22	Period of increased cough and phlegm in last 3 years
and	Yes to Q.B25	Short of breath walking on level
Bronchitis syndron	<u>ne 2 (Dean)</u>	
	Yes to Q.B18	Cough for 3 months each year
and	Yes to Q.B21	Phlegm for 3 months each year
and	Yes to Q.B25	Short of breath walking on level
Breathlessness on v	walking	
	Grade 1: Yes to Q.B24	Short of breath hurrying or on a hill
	Grade 2: Also Yes to Q.B25	Short of breath walking on level
	Grade 3: Also Yes to Q.B26	Need to stop for breath when walking on level
Wheezing and nigh	at-time shortness of breath score	
	Number of positive answers to:	
	Q.B27	Attack of wheezing in last year
	Q.B28	Ever had attack of shortness of breath with wheezing
	Q.B30	Shortness of breath at night in last year

References

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ANNEX D

Definitions and Derivations of Graded, Semi-continuous and Continuous Risk Factors

1. Graded risk factors

Risk factors	Number <u>of levels</u>	Levels
Age left school	7	Under 14, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 or over
Physical activity (self defined, compared with other people of same age)	5	A lot more active, a little more active, about average, a little less active, a lot less active
Drinker status (self defined)	5	Total abstainer, very occasional, light, moderate, heavy
Time to first meal	4	Within half hour, half-1 hour, 1-2 hours, more than 2 hours
Tea consumption and	6	More than 5 times daily, 3-5 times daily, 1-2 times daily, several times a week, less often,
coffee consumption		never

<u>Risk factor</u> Total alcohol units	Derivation Sum of: Shandy 2 x beer 3 x premium beer sherry wine liquor 2 x other, glasses/measures per week	Possible <u>range</u> unlimited	Actual <u>range</u> 0-105	Reduced <u>levels</u> 0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-10, 11-20, 21-40, 41-60, 60+
Fruit score	Sum* of: Fresh fruit in summer Fresh fruit in winter Pure fruit juice	0-15	0-15	0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 8-9, 10-11, 12-13, 14-15
Vegetable score	Sum* of: Root vegetables Peas and beans Green vegetables Other vegetables	0-20	0-20	0-3, 4-5, 6-7, 8-9, 10-11, 12-13, 14-15, 16+
Salad score	Sum* of: Salads or raw vegetables in summer Salads or raw vegetables in winter	0-10	0-10	0-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7-8, 9-10
Sweet food score	Sum* of: Tinned fruit Sweets or chocolates Biscuits Cakes Puddings Ice cream, mousse, etc	0-30	0-28	0-3, 4-6, 7-9, 10-12, 13-15, 16-18, 19-21, 22+
Fatty food score	Sum* of:	0-20	0-20	0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 8-9, 10-11, 12-13, 14+

2. Semi-continuous and Continuous Risk Factors

	Chips			
	Crisps or similar snacks Sausages, etc			
	Eggs			
	Lggs			
Neuroticism score	Number of: Positive responses to Personality questions (section L): 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 31, 33, 35, 38, 40, 43, 45, 47, 50, 52, 55, 57	0-24	0-23	0-3, 4-6, 7-9, 10-12, 13-15, 16-18, 19-21, 22+
Extroversion score	Number of: Positive responses to Personality questions (section L): 1, 3, 8, 10, 13, 17, 22, 25, 27, 39, 44, 46, 49, 53, 56 and Negative responses to: 5, 15, 20, 29, 32, 34, 37, 41, 51	0-24	0-22	0-3, 4-6, 7-9, 10-12, 13-15, 16-18, 19-21, 22+
Body mass index	Weight in kgs divided by (Height in metres) ² (rounded to 2 decimal places)	Unlimited	16.15- 44.95	<20.00 20.00-22.50 22.51-25.00 25.01-27.50 27.51-30.00 30.01-35.00 35.01-40.00 >40.00

* Each component variable is graded as 0 = never, 1 = less than once a week,
2 = once or twice a week, 3 = most days, 4 = once a day, 5 = more than once a day.

E1 ANNEX E

Derivation of apartness and criticism Scores

Apartness score

This score was based on answers to four questions:

- Q.A10 Less than half of free time spent with spouse
- Q.A11 Most or all holidays in last 10 years taken without spouse
- Q.A12a No meals taken with spouse on weekdays
- Q.A12b No meals taken with spouse at weekends.

For each subject, the number of positive answers were summed and expressed as a percentage of the total possible (4). The separate percentages for husband and wife were summed to give a score for the couple in the range 0-200.

Criticism score

This was based on answers to the four questions:

- Q.C3 Weight appropriate for height
- Q.D15 Healthiness of diet
- Q.J1 Sufficient exercise
- Q.K4 Ought to cut down on alcohol

For each subject, the number of questions where answers relating to the spouse were more critical than answers relating to the subject were summed and expressed as a percentage of the total possible (4). The separate percentages for husband and wife were summed to give a score for the couple in the range 0-200.

Note: Subjects with partial missing data were not omitted, but couples with no information on either subject were omitted.