



## **Health Survey for England '96**

**Volume 1: Findings**

**Volume 2: Methodology & Documentation**

A Survey carried out on behalf of The Department of Health  
by the Joint Health Surveys Unit of Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR)  
and the department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London

Edited by Patricia Prescott-Clarke and Paola Primatesta (as well as the current staff)

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## **Contents**

# **Volume 1: Findings**

Foreword

Editors' acknowledgements

Notes

## **Summary**

### **1 Introduction**

**1.1** The Health Survey for England

**1.2** The 1996 Health Survey for England

**1.3** Ethical clearance

**1.4** Overview of the survey design

**1.5** Data analysis

**1.6** The content of this report

### **2 Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions - *Paola Primatesta, Lualhati Bost and Wei Dong***

**2.1** Introduction and methods

**2.2** Respiratory symptoms: prevalence, severity and impact on everyday life

**2.3** Precipitating factors

**2.4** Exposure to domestic gas appliances, tobacco smoke, pets, mould and damp

**2.5** Use of health services

**2.6** Use of prescribed medications

**2.7** Prevalence of respiratory symptoms in adults by region and degree of urbanisation

**2.8** Prevalence of respiratory symptoms in adults by social class

**2.9** Prevalence of respiratory symptoms in adults by risk factors

**2.10** Hay fever

**2.11** Eczema

**2.12** Number of atopic conditions

**2.13** Serum IgE and house dust mite specific IgE

## Chapter 2 Tables

### **3 Lung function - *Paola Primatesta, Lualhati Bost and Wei Dong***

**3.1** Introduction

**3.2** Interpretation of the results

**3.3** Methods

**3.4** Lung function by age and sex

**3.5** Adults' FEV1 and FVC by region and social class

**3.6** Adults' lung function by smoking status and respiratory symptoms 78

**3.7** Relative lung function

## Chapter 3 Tables

### **4 Non-fatal accidents - *Susan Purdon***

**4.1** Introduction and methods

**4.2** Accidents by age and sex

**4.3** The injuries caused by accidents

**4.4** Source of help or advice

**4.5** Disruption to normal daily activities and time off work, school or college

**4.6** Seasonal and regional variation in accidents

**4.7** Workplace accidents and industry type

**4.8** Elderly people and falls

**4.9** Factors predictive of major accidents

## Chapter 4 Tables

### **5 Self-reported health - *Gillian Prior***

**5.1** Introduction

**5.2** Self-reported illness and prescribed medicines

**5.3** Self-assessed general health

**5.4** Short-Form 36 (SF-36)

**5.5** EuroQol

**5.6** Interactions between different general health measures

## Chapter 5 Tables

### **6 Blood pressure - *Wei Dong, Paola Primatesta and Lualhati Bost***

**6.1** Introduction

**6.2** Methods and response to the measurement

**6.3** Classification of adults' blood pressure

**6.4** Mean blood pressure and blood pressure levels by age and sex

**6.5** Trends in adult blood pressure over time

**6.6** Adult blood pressure and region

**6.7** Adult blood pressure and social class

Chapter 6 Tables

## **7 Anthropometric measures and children's iron status *Lualhati Bost, Paola Primatesta and Wei Dong***

**7.1** Introduction

**7.2** Methods and definitions

**7.3** Anthropometric measures by age and sex

**7.4** Trends in BMI and obesity in adults, 1993-1996

**7.5** Region and raised BMI in adults

**7.6** Social class of head of household and raised BMI in adults 288

**7.7** Iron status in children aged 11-15

Chapter 7 Tables

## **8 Alcohol consumption and smoking *Barry Hedges and Pamela di Salvo***

**8.1** Alcohol consumption

**8.2** Cigarette smoking

Chapter 8 Tables

## **9 Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications - *Barry Hedges, Pamela di Salvo and Susan Purdon***

**9.1** Area analysis using the ACORN classification

**9.2** Levels of clustering in ACORN

**9.3** Relating ACORN to the health survey sample

**9.4** Differences between the six Categories in selected health conditions and risk factors

**9.5** Summary of variations in health conditions and risk factors

**9.6** Logistic regressions

**9.7** Comparisons of six Categories and seventeen Groups, for selected variables

**9.8** Socio-demographic characteristics of the six ACORN Categories

Chapter 9 Tables

# **Volume 2: Methodology & Documentation**

## **10 Quality control of blood analytes - *Paola Primatesta and Marion Brookes***

**10.1** Introduction

**10.2** Biochemistry

**10.3** Haematology

**10.4** Cotinine

**10.5** Quality control

**10.6** Quality control results

**10.7** Reference ranges

**10.8** Maintenance

Chapter 10 Tables

## **11 Survey methodology and response**

**11.1** Survey design overview

**11.2** Topic coverage

**11.3** Ethical clearance

**11.4** Fieldwork procedures

**11.5** Sample design

**11.6** Survey response

**11.7** The child sample: weighting

**11.8** Estimating errors in complex sample designs: design factors

**11.9** Interviewed sample profile

**11.10** Non-responders to survey stages

Tables

## **Appendices**

**A** Fieldwork documents

**B** Measurement protocols

**C** Coding frame for medicines

**D** Regional map

**E** Glossary

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*comments*

**Foreword**

This report is the outcome of the sixth year of the Health Survey for England, commissioned by the Department of Health. It was carried out by the Joint Surveys Unit of Social and Community Planning Research and the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health at University College London.

In order to promote better health it is essential that the health strategy is underpinned by adequate systems for monitoring and appraising the health of the population. The Health Survey for England provides a major vehicle for doing this.

The survey is unique in providing information on the prevalence of specific health conditions, together with prevalence of risk factors associated with those conditions, the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, physical measurements and blood samples.

The 1996 survey, like its predecessors, includes information on general health, smoking and drinking, blood pressure and obesity. The particular focus of the 1996 survey was on asthma and respiratory illness, accidents and special measures of general health. The survey also included for the first time analysis by area characteristics which gives a different view on health inequalities.

I welcome this valuable report and would particularly like to express my thanks to all the informants who gave up their time to take part. Without their help we would lose a public health tool of enormous potential to benefit and protect the health of every one of us.

**SIR KENNETH CALMAN**  
Chief Medical Officer

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*comments*

**Editors' acknowledgements**

We wish to thank, first of all, those who gave up their time to be interviewed and who welcomed interviewers and nurses into their homes.

We would also like to acknowledge the debt the survey's success owes to the commitment and professionalism of the interviewers and nurses who worked on the survey throughout the year.

We would like to thank all those colleagues who contributed to the survey and this report. In particular, we would like to thank:

- The chapter authors: Lualhati Bost, Marion Brookes, Wei Dong, Barry Hedges, Gillian Prior, Susan Purdon and Pam di Salvo

Other research colleagues, in particular Professor Michael Marmot, Dr Martin Jarvis and Vasant Hirani

- Fieldwork staff, especially Loretta Curtis, Kerrie Stuart and the Area Managers
- The principal programmers: Jo Periam and Sven Sjödin

We would also like to express our thanks to the staff of the Department of Clinical Biochemistry at West Middlesex University Hospital for their helpfulness and efficiency.

Last, but certainly not least, we wish to express our appreciation of the work of Department of Health staff at all stages of the project and in particular the contribution made by Antonia Roberts, Dr Sunjai Gupta and Richard Bond.

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*comments*

**Notes**

1. The following conventions have been used within tables.

- no observations (zero value)

0 non-zero values of less than 0.5% and thus rounded to zero

[ ] used to warn of small sample bases, if the base is less than 50, or (in the case of children) if the weighted sample base is less than 60.

2. Because of rounding, row or column percentages may not add exactly to 100%.

3. A percentage may be quoted in the text for a single category that aggregates two or more of the percentages shown in a table. The percentage for the single category has been recalculated, and because of rounding may differ by one percentage point from the sum of the percentages in the table.

4. Values for means, medians, percentiles and standard errors are shown to an appropriate number of decimal places. Standard Error may sometimes be abbreviated to SE for space reasons, and Standard Deviation to SD.

5. 'Missing values' occur for several reasons. They include refusal or inability to answer a particular question; refusal to co-operate in an entire section of the survey (such as the nurse visit or a self-completion questionnaire); and cases where the question is not applicable to the informant. In general, missing values have been omitted from all tables and analyses.

6. Most tables in the report show a 'dependent' variable (comprising the rows of the table) cross-analysed by an 'independent' variable (comprising the columns). The percentage base for the values of the dependent variable is normally at the foot of each column. It excludes missing values. Informants with a missing value on the independent variable are not shown as a separate column, but are normally included in the total column (unless they also have a missing value on the dependent variable).

7. The population sub-group to whom each table refers is stated at the upper left corner of the table, and the reference year (normally either 1996 or, in chapters dealing with combined data, 1995 and 1996, but sometimes a longer period) is stated at the upper right corner. Bases are normally shown at the foot of the table.

8. There is no weighting for the adult sample (except in Chapter 4, where some data are based on the number of accidents reported rather than on the number of informants: this required a special weighting of accidents, described in the chapter). Data for children, except where response rates are being reported, are weighted, for reasons explained in the Introduction and in Chapter 11. In the child tables, other than those dealing with response rates, the weighted base is shown. The unweighted bases are on average about 12% smaller than the weighted bases shown, though the relationship varies. Both weighted and unweighted bases for key sample groups will be found in Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

9. The term 'significant' refers to statistical significance and is not intended to imply substantive importance.

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*comments*

**Summary**

The 1996 Health Survey for England is the sixth in a series of annual surveys commissioned by the Department of Health. The first four surveys covered the adult population aged 16 and over living in private households in England. From 1995, the surveys have also covered children living in households selected for the survey. The surveys are carried out by The Joint Health Surveys Unit of Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR) and the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health at University College London.

The Health Survey series was designed to achieve the following aims:

1. To provide annual data about the nation's health
2. To estimate the proportion with specified health conditions
3. To estimate the prevalence of risk factors associated with these conditions
4. To examine differences between population subgroups
5. To assess the frequency with which combinations of risk factors occur
6. To monitor progress towards two Health of the Nation targets relating to blood pressure and obesity
7. Since 1995, to measure the height of children at different ages, replacing the National Study of Health and Growth.

Each survey in the series consists of core questions and measurements plus 'non-core' modules of questions on specific issues that change periodically. In all surveys to date, an interviewer's visit (which includes height and weight measurements) has been followed by a visit by a nurse, who has taken blood samples in which various analytes are subsequently assayed (the analytes varying from survey to survey). Nurses have also taken blood pressure and carried out other tests.

The core topics include obesity, blood pressure, smoking, alcohol consumption and general health (including use of services and use of medication). The principal non-core topic in the first four surveys (1991 to 1994) had been cardiovascular disease, which was not covered in 1995 or 1996. Three new topics were introduced in 1995, namely respiratory and other atopic conditions (asthma and asthma-related symptoms,

hay fever and eczema), accidents and disability. Lung function tests were also introduced. All of these new topics (except disability) were also included in the 1996 survey. The 1995 and 1996 data sets can thus be combined for the purpose of analysing respiratory conditions, atopic conditions, lung function and accidents, and this has been done in the present report.

In the following summary, 'adults' refers to persons aged 16 and over and 'children' to persons aged 2-15 inclusive, unless otherwise stated. Topics are dealt with in chapter order. Some chapters deal with more than one topic.

## **Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions**

For the analysis of asthma-related symptoms, hay fever and eczema, the 1995 and 1996 Health Survey data files were merged, and the results presented relate to the two years combined.

Wheezing is the most commonly used indicator of asthma in prevalence surveys. In the questionnaire, informants were asked whether they had ever had wheezing or whistling in the chest: overall, 33% of adults aged 16 and over and 28% of children aged 2-15 had a history of wheezing. Wheezing in the year before the interview was reported by 21% of adults and 18% of children.

To assess the severity of symptoms and their impact on everyday life, informants who had at least one attack of wheezing in the twelve months before the interview were asked about the frequency of attacks in the last twelve months, sleep disturbance, and interference with their daily activities. 28% of adults who had experienced wheezing attacks in the past twelve months had more than 12 attacks, 19% had their sleep disturbed once or more a week, 50% had some interference with normal daily activities. Among children the proportions were 13%, 23% and 66% respectively.

12% of adults reported a diagnosis of asthma made by a doctor, with an age-associated decrease, while in children the prevalence was higher: 23% in boys and 18% in girls.

The most commonly reported precipitating factors at all ages were chest infections, cold or flu. Some sources of indoor air pollution were investigated: in both men and women wheezing in the past 12 months was associated with exposure to other people's smoke and mould and damp, but not with the use of domestic gas appliances, nor with pet ownership. In children wheezing was positively associated with environmental smoking: wheezing attacks in the past 12 months were reported by 20% of those who lived with smokers.

47% of adults and 62% of children who had wheezing problems or asthma in the past twelve months had been prescribed one or more drugs to treat their condition.

The prevalence of wheezing in the past twelve months was higher among adults who

lived in urban areas than among those who lived in rural areas.

The age-standardised prevalence of wheezing was higher in manual than in non-manual social classes.

Doctor-diagnosed hay fever was most frequently reported by those aged 16-24. Doctor-diagnosed eczema was reported by 13% of adults and 24% of children.

Levels of serum total IgE and house dust mite specific IgE were measured. Asthma-related and atopic conditions were generally associated with higher levels of IgE and house dust mite specific IgE, and the difference was more marked in children.

## Lung function

For the analysis of lung function, the 1995 and 1996 Health Survey data files were merged, and the results presented relate to the two years combined.

Respiratory function indices have been shown to be predictive of mortality from respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease and all cause mortality.

Measurements were made with a portable spirometer. They were confined to those aged 7 and over. The measurements were forced expiratory volume during the first second (FEV<sub>1</sub>), forced vital capacity (FVC) and peak expiratory flow rate (PEF).

In general, mean FEV<sub>1</sub>, FVC and PEF increased with height, but decreased with age after reaching a peak in young adults. Mean FEV<sub>1</sub>, expressed in litres, was 2.4 and 2.3 in boys and girls aged 7-15, 3.6 in men and 2.6 in women. Similar differences between the sexes were observed for FVC.

Both men and women in manual social classes had lower levels of FEV<sub>1</sub> and FVC than men and women in non-manual social classes.

In general, mean FEV<sub>1</sub> and FVC decreased progressively from those who never smoked to those who currently smoked 20 cigarettes or more a day, with the negative effect of smoking appearing more markedly among older people.

In all age groups, men who had wheezing symptoms in the last twelve months showed lower mean FEV<sub>1</sub> and FVC than those who did not report these symptoms.

The other respiratory symptoms considered (cough and phlegm and nocturnal dyspnoea), and doctor-diagnosed asthma, were also associated with impaired lung function, as indicated by lower mean values of FEV<sub>1</sub> and FVC.

The results of lung function tests were also interpreted in relation to predictive equations derived from sources external to the survey: the proportion of the total population with lung function levels judged to be low on the basis of these sources

increased with age.

## Non-fatal accidents

Information on accidents is presented using combined data from the 1995 and 1996 surveys. Informants were asked about the number of 'major' accidents (defined as those accidents about which a hospital was visited or a doctor consulted) they had in the six months prior to the interview, and about the number of 'minor' accidents (all other accidents causing pain or discomfort for more than 24 hours) in the four weeks prior to interview. They were then asked for details of their most recent major accident and their two most recent minor accidents.

The annual accident rate of major accidents was estimated to be 21 per 100 for adult men and 31 per 100 for boys aged 2-15. The major accident rates for adult women and girls were significantly lower at 15 per 100 for adult women and 22 per 100 for girls aged 2-15.

Adults had about eight to ten times as many minor accidents as major accidents. Children had around six to eight times as many minor accidents as major accidents.

For men and boys a strong relationship between accident rates and age was observed, the highest major accident rate being associated with boys aged 14-15, although the accident rate was high across the whole of the age-range 12-34. From age 35 the major accident rate decreased rapidly. A similar, but much weaker, relationship with age was also observed for women and girls.

Accident rates for adults were estimated for five different types of accident: falls (excluding falls when playing sport or exercising), sporting accidents, accidents involving a moving vehicle, accidents caused by a tool or implement, and work based accidents. With the exception of falls, accident rates for each type of accident declined with age, the decline being most rapid among adult men. Again with the exception of falls, accident rates for each type of accident were uniformly lower for adult women than for adult men, the differences being most marked for those aged 16-24.

For adults of both sexes, the annual major accident rate for falls showed two peaks - among those aged 16-24 and among those aged 75 and over. Adult women were slightly more likely to suffer falls than were adult men, the annual rate of major accidents involving falls being 7 per 100 for women and 5 per 100 for men.

## General health

The 1996 Health Survey included several general health measures (self-assessed general health; longstanding illness and limiting longstanding illness; acute sickness; SF-36 and EuroQol), to explore more fully than in previous years the self-reported general health of the population and of population sub-groups.

## **Longstanding illness**

Informants were asked whether they had any longstanding illness, disability or infirmity that had troubled them over a period of time or was likely to affect them over a period of time. Those who said they had such an illness were asked about the nature of their condition, and whether it limited their activities in any way.

Just over two-fifths of both men and women reported having a longstanding illness. Around a quarter of men and women reported a longstanding illness that limited their activities in some way. The most commonly-reported conditions among adults were those relating to the musculoskeletal system, followed by heart and circulatory system and respiratory system conditions.

23% of children reported having a longstanding illness. The most commonly-reported conditions among children were respiratory system and skin complaints.

## **Acute sickness**

Acute sickness was defined as having to cut down (in the two weeks preceding the interview) on anything usually done about the house, at work, at school or in free time, because of illness or injury. Informants reporting acute sickness were asked for how many days their activities had been limited in this way.

15% of men and 19% of women reported having had an acute sickness in the two weeks prior to interview, as did 11% of boys and 12% of girls.

## **Self-assessed general health**

Around three-quarters of adults (76%) assessed their own health as 'very good' or 'good'. Men were more likely than women to say their health was 'very good'. The proportion reporting good health declined with age after about age 35. Good health was reported for nine out of ten children, with the health of more than half being described as 'very good'. Age-standardised proportions of adults and children reporting good health were higher in the non-manual social classes.

## **SF-36**

SF-36, which was included for adults only, is a self-completion instrument consisting of 36 items, derived from a longer questionnaire known as the Medical Outcome Study General Health Survey Instrument. 35 of the items cover eight dimensions of health: Physical Functioning, Role Limitations (Physical), Bodily Pain, General Health, Energy and Vitality, Social Functioning, Role Limitations (Emotional), and Mental Health, each dimension being measured by at least two items. For each dimension, item scores are coded, summed and transformed onto a scale from 0 (worst health) to 100 (best health). A set of mean scores on the eight dimensions provides a 'health profile' for the total sample and for any defined sub-group of it. The 36th item,

on health change over the past 12 months, is not scored.

Mean scores on the eight dimensions tended to be lower for women than for men, except General Health. Mean scores on all dimensions except Mental Health tended to decline with age. This was most apparent for Physical Functioning and Role Limitations (Physical). Age-standardised mean scores on the eight dimensions tended to be lower among those in manual social classes. The greatest difference by social class was in the Physical Functioning dimension.

Mean scores were related to self-assessed general health, more strongly on some dimensions than others. The strongest relationships with self-assessed general health were shown by the SF-36 dimensions concerned with physical health, and the weakest relationship by the SF-36 Mental Health dimension.

Those with a limiting longstanding illness had considerably lower scores than those with illness that was not limiting. This latter group had somewhat lower scores than those with no longstanding illness. Relationships with longstanding illness were stronger for the dimensions dealing with physical health than for those concerned with mental health.

SF-36 includes an additional item, which asks informants about the change in their health in general over the past year. This item is not used to score any of the eight dimensions, but provides useful information about perceived changes in health status over time. Below age 45-54, the proportion of informants saying their health was better than a year ago exceeded the proportion saying it was worse. From age 55 upwards, the reverse was found.

## **EuroQol**

EuroQol has been developed over a number of years, and, like SF-36, was designed as a short self-completion form. EuroQol comprises questions covering five dimensions: Mobility; Self-Care; (ability to perform) Usual Activities; Pain/Discomfort; and Anxiety/Depression.

Adult informants were asked to rate themselves, on each of the five dimensions, as having no problems, some problems or severe problems. This three-way classification on five dimensions gives rise to 243 possible 'health states'. The health states range from 11111 (no problems on any dimensions) to 33333 (severe problems on all dimensions). A 'tariff' score (derived from another sample survey of the general population) is assigned to each health state, and hence to each informant, with a higher tariff indicating better health.

Around a half of men and women reported 'no problems' on any of the five EuroQol dimensions (health state 11111). The great majority of informants had no problems in mobility, self-care or carrying out their usual activities. Nearly a quarter had 'some' or

'severe' problems of anxiety or depression, and over a third had some pain.

The mean EuroQol tariff tended to be lower among women than among men (indicating worse health) and decreased with increasing age. The mean tariff (age-standardised) also tended to be lower among those in manual social classes.

Mean EuroQol tariffs were higher among informants with 'better' health ratings on the other measures. Of the other measures, self-assessed general health had the strongest relationship to the mean tariff.

## Blood pressure

As in previous rounds of the Health Survey, blood pressure was measured using an automated device, the Dinamap 8100 monitor.

Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) for adults aged 16 years and over was 136 mmHg (139 mmHg in men and 134 mmHg in women). For children aged 5-15, mean SBP was 111 mmHg for both boys and girls.

There has been a decrease in mean SBP over the period 1991-1996 for all adults, and for men and women separately. For all adults, mean SBP fell by 3 mmHg, from 139 mmHg in 1991 to 136 mmHg in 1996.

Adult informants were classified in one of four groups on the basis of their systolic and diastolic blood pressure (SBP and DBP) readings and current use of anti-hypertensive medication:

Normotensive-untreated	SBP < 160 mmHg and DBP < 95 mmHg, not currently taking any antihypertensive drugs
Normotensive-treated	SBP < 160 mmHg and DBP < 95 mmHg, currently taking any antihypertensive drugs
Hypertensive-treated	SBP >= 160 mmHg and/or DBP >= 95 mmHg, currently taking any antihypertensive drugs
Hypertensive-untreated	SBP >= 160 mmHg and/or DBP >= 95 mmHg, not currently taking any antihypertensive drugs

The term 'high blood pressure' is used to refer to those who were normotensive treated or hypertensive treated or hypertensive untreated.

According to this definition 23% of all adults had high blood pressure. Among those who had high blood pressure, 59% were receiving antihypertensive medication. Of those on treatment, 64% had their blood pressure controlled.

On adjustment for age using linear regression, there were significant variations in mean SBP between regions in men and women, with lower SBP among informants living in the south.

Significant differences in mean SBP between social classes (on the basis of the social

class of the head of household) were found, after adjustment for age, among women but not among men. Women in each of the three manual social classes (IIIM, IV and V) had mean SBP almost 3 mmHg higher than those in Social Class I.

## **Anthropometric measures and children's iron status**

Body mass index (BMI), defined as weight (kg) divided by the square of height ( $m^2$ ), was calculated for all informants who had a valid height and weight measurement. Mean BMI was approximately the same in adults of both sexes:  $26.3\text{ kg/m}^2$  in men and  $26.0\text{ kg/m}^2$  in women.

Obesity is defined as having a BMI greater than  $30.0\text{ kg/m}^2$ . In 1996, among those aged 16-64 the prevalence of obesity was 16% in men and 17% in women, an increase of 2.9% in men and 1.6% in women since 1993.

Among adults of all ages, a slightly lower proportion of men (16%) than of women (18%) were obese, while a greater proportion of men (45%) than of women (34%) were overweight (BMI in the range  $25.0\text{ kg/m}^2$  to under  $30.0\text{ kg/m}^2$ ). The prevalence of obesity (adjusted for age) tended to be higher in manual than in non-manual social classes in both sexes.

There are no universally accepted BMI reference values for defining obesity in children. However, age-sex specific BMI reference curves have recently been derived for British children. Using these curves, 4% each of boys and girls aged 2-15 had BMI above the reference 98th percentile.

The iron status of children aged 11-15 was assessed by the level of haemoglobin and ferritin in blood samples. Mean haemoglobin was 13.5 g/dl in boys and 13.1 g/dl in girls. Reference values are provided by the US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1976-1980, but only for white children aged 12-14. Of white children aged 12-14 in the Health Survey, 3.4% of boys and 2.9% of girls were below the reference 2.5th percentile.

Girls had lower ferritin than boys of the same age, and girls aged 13-15 had lower values than younger girls.

## **Alcohol consumption**

The Health Survey series to date shows no clear trend in men's alcohol consumption. The 1996 survey estimates the proportion of men drinking over 21 units a week to be 30%, the same as in 1993. However, there appears to be an upward trend among women. Over the last four surveys, the proportion of women estimated to consume more than 14 units of alcohol a week has increased from 13% to 15%.

A review of evidence from the four most recent surveys confirms that alcohol consumption decreases, in both sexes, after the age of about 55, and shows that young women (aged 16-24) report higher consumption than women aged 25-55.

The review confirms that social class patterns of alcohol consumption differ between men and women. Among women, alcohol consumption is highest in Social Classes I and II, and decreases through III NM to the manual groups III M to V. With men there is less variation, and it is not in a consistent direction. Men's consumption is high in the relatively small Social Class V, fairly high in Social Class II and low in Social Class IV.

## **Cigarette smoking**

30% of men and 27% of women reported that they were current cigarette smokers.

Cigarette smoking prevalence has not changed significantly among women over the period 1993 to 1996, but among men there has been an increase from 28% to 30%.

This increase has been primarily among younger men. Among men aged 16-34 prevalence has increased from 33% in 1993 to 39% in 1996.

The number smoked per day by male smokers has not changed, but as a result of the increase in prevalence the overall per capita mean has increased.

Children's (saliva) cotinine measurements were generally low until they started to rise at about the age of 12, when children were starting to smoke. They increased rapidly during teenage years.

The survey provides further evidence of increased nicotine intake among non-smokers exposed to higher passive smoking levels.

## **Health variations by 'ACORN' Categories**

ACORN is a typology of areas derived by cluster analysis of Census data at Enumeration District (ED) level. At the highest level of aggregation it groups EDs into six Categories A to F, broadly in decreasing order of prosperity.

Substantial variations in health indicators and risk factors are observed between these Categories. Part of the variation is due to differences in sex and age distributions, but much of it is still apparent after adjustment for these factors.

Category F had the least satisfactory health in respect of the particular set of variables examined. Category E also had below average health. At the other end of the scale the picture was less clear, with no one Category having unequivocally the best health. There was a general tendency for health to deteriorate from Category A to Category F, and thus to be associated with reducing levels of prosperity, but the patterns were not

uniform, and are likely also to reflect other kinds of difference between the Categories (such as an urban/rural dimension).

Among the health indicators and risk factors investigated, those that showed marked differences between Categories after adjustment included the prevalence of wheezing in the past twelve months, cough and phlegm in winter, 'low' lung function, alcohol consumption, obesity and self-reported general health. Longstanding illness, high blood pressure and atopic conditions varied less.

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*comments*

### Introduction

#### 1.1 The Health Survey for England

The Health Survey for England comprises a series of annual surveys, of which the 1996 survey is the sixth. All six surveys have covered the adult population aged 16 and over living in private households in England. The 1995 and 1996 surveys also covered children aged 2 to 15 living in households selected for the survey.

The series is part of an overall programme of surveys commissioned by the Department of Health and designed to provide regular information on various aspects of the nation's health which cannot be obtained from other sources. The Health Survey series was designed to achieve the following aims:

1. To provide annual data for nationally representative samples to monitor trends in the nation's health
2. To estimate the proportion of people in England who have specified health conditions
3. To estimate the prevalence of certain risk factors associated with these conditions
4. To examine differences between subgroups of the population (including regional populations) in their likelihood of having specified conditions or risk factors
5. To assess the frequency with which particular combinations of risk factors are found, and in which groups these combinations most commonly occur
6. To monitor progress towards two Health of the Nation[1] targets relating to blood pressure and obesity:

*To reduce mean systolic blood pressure in the adult population by at least 5mmHg by 2005 from a 1991/1992 baseline of 138 mmHg*

*To reduce the percentages of men and women aged 16-64 who are obese by at least 25% for men and at least 33% for women by 2005 (from 8% for men and 12% for women in 1986/87 to no more than 6% and 8% respectively)*

7. (From 1995) to measure the height of children at different ages, replacing the National Study of Health and Growth.[2]

Each survey in the series consists of core questions and measurements (for example, anthropometric and blood pressure measurements and analysis of blood samples), plus modules of questions on specific issues that change periodically.

## **1.2 The 1996 Health Survey for England**

The 1996 Health Survey for England was carried out by the Joint Health Surveys Unit of Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR) and the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health at University College, London (UCL).

The coverage of the 1996 survey was very similar to that of 1995, the main differences being the inclusion in 1996 of two health state measures - SF-36 and EuroQol - and the exclusion of disability. A number of 'core' topics were repeated from the preceding years. The special topics addressed in 1996 were respiratory and other atopic conditions (asthma and asthma-related symptoms, hay fever and eczema), lung function, non-fatal accidents and health state measures.

A brief outline of survey methodology follows. Further details are given in Chapter 11.

## **1.3 Ethical clearance**

Ethical approval for the 1996 survey was obtained from all Local Research Ethics Committees (LRECs) in England, with the exception of two. Addresses falling within the areas covered by these two committees were excluded from the sampling frame.

## **1.4 Overview of the survey design**

### **1.4.1 Sample design**

The survey was designed to provide a representative sample of the population of England aged two and over living in private households. Those living in institutions were outside the scope of the survey. This should be borne in mind when considering survey findings; the institutional population is likely to be older and, on average, less healthy than those living in private households.

A random sample of 12,960 addresses was selected from the Postcode Address File, using a multi-stage sample design with appropriate stratification. 720 postcode sectors were selected and 18 addresses were selected within each sector.

At each household contacted, all persons aged two and over were eligible for the survey. However, where there were more than two children, only two (selected randomly) were interviewed, in order to avoid an excessive burden on individual households.[3]

A full account of the sample design is given Chapter 11.

### **1.4.2 Weighting of children**

None of the surveys in the series prior to 1995 involved weighting, the achieved samples being judged to reflect the shape of the population sufficiently closely to make this unnecessary. In the 1995 and 1996 surveys this policy has been continued for adults. It was, however, necessary to introduce weighting for the sample of children in order to compensate for the limitation to two per household (see Chapter 11, Section 11.7 for a description of the weighting method).

In the tables, the sample bases shown for children are normally the weighted bases. The unweighted bases are on average about 12% smaller. Unweighted bases for key sample sub-groups of children are presented in Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

#### **1.4.3 Interviewing children**

Children aged 13 to 15 were interviewed in person, with the permission of a parent or guardian. Where the child was aged 2 to 12, one of the child's parents or guardians answered the questions on the child's behalf, with the child present during the interview. Because of children's need for privacy in respect of some of their responses, self-completion questionnaires were provided to children aged 8 to 15 for topics such as drinking and smoking. (This was also the case for young adults aged 16 and 17.)

#### **1.4.4 Fieldwork design**

Each sampled address was sent an advance letter and then visited by an interviewer. The interviewer sought the agreement of each adult in the household to an interview, and sought parents' and children's permissions to interview children. The content of the interview is detailed in Chapter 11, Section 11.2, and the questions asked are given in Appendix A. After obtaining information on general health, respiratory and other atopic conditions, accidents, smoking and drinking behaviour, and socio-demographic characteristics, the interviewer measured the informant's height and weight. At the end of the interview, the interviewer sought agreement for a visit by a nurse. At all stages of the survey informants were given the opportunity to opt out.

The nurse obtained information on current medication, took blood pressure, made a number of other measurements - lung function, upper arm circumference and demi-span - and obtained a sample of saliva from children. With the written agreement of the informant (and parent where appropriate), a small sample of blood[4] was obtained by venepuncture. The blood and saliva samples were analysed for the following analytes (see Chapters 10 and 11, and Appendix B):

*For all aged 11 and over: total IgE , house dust mite specific IgE and cotinine*

*For those aged 11 to 15 only: ferritin, haemoglobin and cotinine*

#### **1.4.5 Survey response**

Interviews were obtained with 20,328 persons: 16,443 with those aged 16 and over and 3,885 with those aged 2-15. 17,936 saw a nurse (14,440 aged 16 and over and 3,496 aged 2-15). A blood sample was obtained from 12,158 of those aged 16 and over and 710 of those aged 11 to 15.

Response to the survey can be calculated in two ways: at a household and at an individual level. A summary of responses obtained to each component of the survey is given below.

Interviews were carried out at 79% of sampled households. Interviews were obtained with 93% of adults and 98% of (sampled) children living in these households.

Assuming that households where the number of adults and children was not known contained, on average, the same number as in households where it was known, the individual response rate was 75% among adults and 81% among children.

Not all those interviewed agreed to all other stages of the survey. For example, 66% of adults and 73% of (sampled) children saw a nurse. The table below gives further details. Columns 1 and 2 give the proportion of adults and children in sampled households who responded to each stage of the survey. Columns 3 and 4 give the proportion of adults and children in co-operating households who responded to each stage of the survey. Where a stage is age-specific, the base for the percentage is the total number of adults or (sampled) children in that age group in co-operating households. Chapter 11, Section 11.6, provides a fuller response analysis.

	<b>Adults in sampled households</b>	<b>Sampled children in sampled households</b>	<b>Adults in co-operating households</b>	<b>Sampled children in co-operating households</b>
	%	%	%	%
Interviewed	75	81	93	98
Height measured	72	78	90	94
Weight measured	70	77	87	93
Saw nurse	66	73	82	88
Demi-span measured (age 65 and over)	*	na	82	na
Upper arm circumference measured (aged 2-15)	na	72	na	87
Blood pressure measured (age 5 and over)	64	72	80	87
Lung function measured				

(aged 7 and over)	63	69	80	87
Agreed to blood sample:				
adult aged 16 and over	57	na	72	na
child aged 11-15	na	48	na	57
Blood sample obtained:				
adult aged 16 and over	55	na	69	na
child aged 11-15	na	45	na	53
Saliva sample				
(children aged 4-15)	na	70	na	85

\* Not calculated, as number of persons aged 65 and over in eligible households is not known.

*na*not applicable

## 1.5 Data analysis

### 1.5.1 Introduction

The Health Survey is a cross-sectional survey of the population. It examines associations between health states, personal characteristics and behaviour, but such associations do not necessarily imply causality. In particular, associations between current health states and current behaviour needs careful interpretation, as current health may reflect past, rather than present, behaviour. Although the survey includes questions about past behaviour, these are necessarily limited and subject to memory and other forms of error.

In addition to providing updates on core issues covered by the Health Survey series (for example blood pressure, obesity, smoking and drinking), this report consolidates analyses carried out on the new topics introduced in 1995 by combining 1995 and 1996 data - respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions, lung function and accidents. The larger sample size obtained by adding together the two years allows more detailed analyses to be made. Data is also presented on the two health state measures introduced into the Health Survey for the first time in 1996 - SF-36 and EuroQol.

The 1997 Health Survey for England is concentrating on young people - those aged 2 to 24. It is therefore planned that the report for that year will concentrate on analyses of this age group and will, where appropriate, aggregate data from the 1995, 1996 and 1997 surveys. The 1996 report focuses on the adult population (those aged 16 or over). Analyses are presented for children, but not in as much depth as for adults.

Tables are presented at the end of each chapter. Some tables are included for reference purposes only and are not commented on the text.

## 1.5.2 Age standardisation

Age-standardised tables focusing on categories of particular interest (for example, those with high blood pressure) are presented in the report. In comparing, say, regions, age standardisation reweights the sample in each region so as to give it the same age profile as the total population,[5] thereby removing the effect of age from regional comparisons of the health variable concerned.

## 1.5.3 The treatment of age as an analysis variable

The introduction of children into the Health Survey series in 1995 and 1996 has consequences for the treatment of age as a survey variable.

Age is a continuous variable. The presentation of tabular data involves classifying the sample into year bands. This has been done in two ways:

- *Age last birthday*
- '*Rounded age*', in which the child's exact age is rounded to the nearest integer

In all reports in this series before that for 1995, and for almost all the analyses in the present report, age has been defined as age at last birthday, as in the great majority of surveys. For most (or even all) purposes to do with adults, and for many purposes relating to children, age last birthday is a satisfactory analysis variable. But in dealing with child development measures there is a case for using rounded age in tables in preference to last birthday age. This permits direct comparison with published data on the development of children's heights and weights by age.

In the 1996 survey, as in 1995, the number of children included is not large, and age year analyses are presented with the proviso that they are subject to substantial sampling error. The 1997 survey includes a greatly increased child sample, and in the next report aggregated data for all the children in the 1995 to 1997 surveys will be presented, allowing more reliable analysis at the age year level. In the present report, age last birthday remains the principal mode of age analysis, though in Chapter 7 anthropometric data for children are presented using rounded age (as well as age last birthday) to facilitate preliminary comparisons with published tables pending next year's fuller analysis.

Unless stated otherwise, all references to age in this report, as in earlier reports, are to age last birthday.

## 1.5.4 Trend analysis

Trend tables (1993 to 1996) are shown in the report. The two earliest surveys (1991 and 1992) have usually not been included in trend analysis because of their smaller size and the limitation of their fieldwork to one quarter of the year. An exception has been made for blood pressure, where the Health of the Nation targets made specific

reference to 1991/92 as a baseline. The limitation of the two earliest surveys to one season only has been taken into account in trend analysis for blood pressure.

### **1.5.5 Regional and area analyses**

This report contains tables giving regional analyses. The regions used in the analysis are the eight areas covered by the regional offices of the NHS Executive. Regional differences are not always reported in the commentary but tables are included for references purposes.

Variations between different types of area defined by the ACORN geodemographic classifier are examined in Chapter 9.

### **1.5.6 Availability of published data**

As in the case of previous surveys, a copy of the 1996 Health Survey data will be deposited at The Data Archive at the University of Essex. Copies of anonymised data files can be made available for specific research projects through the Archive.

## **1.6 The content of this report**

The report is in two volumes. Volume I presents the survey findings in Chapters 2 to 9. Methodological issues are covered in Volume II (Chapters 10 and 11, and Appendices). Notes on the conventions adopted for tables will be found at the front of Volume I.

### **Volume 1**

#### ***Chapter 2: Respiratory and atopic conditions***

This chapter deals with asthma, asthma-related conditions, hay fever and eczema. Analyses are based on combined results from the 1995 and 1996 surveys. Topics covered include the prevalence, severity and impact on everyday life of respiratory symptoms; variations in the prevalence of wheezing by sex, age, region and social class; factors precipitating attacks; medication; and health service use. The relationship of symptoms to the presence of unvented heating/cooking appliances, tobacco smoke, pets, mould and damp is examined. The prevalence of eczema and hay fever is noted, and distributions of levels of serum total IgE and house dust mite specific IgE are reported.

#### ***Chapter 3: Lung function***

Lung function was measured, by spirometer, for those aged 7 and over. The chapter presents combined data from 1995 and 1996. Forced expiratory volume during the first second ( $FEV_1$ ), forced vital capacity (FVC) and peak expiratory flow rate (PEF) values and levels are reported, by sex, age and height.  $FEV_1$  and FVC are also

reported by region, social class, smoking status and respiratory symptoms. FEV<sub>1</sub> levels observed are related to published reference values.

### ***Chapter 4: Non-fatal accidents***

Accidents are classified as major (where professional help or advice was obtained) or minor (without professional help or advice, but where pain or discomfort was experienced for at least 24 hours). Combined data from the 1995 and 1996 surveys are presented. Accident rates are examined (separately for adults and children) by sex, age, social class and region. The chapter looks at type of accident (within major and minor), location of accident, type of injury, part of the body injured and sources of help or advice. Estimates are made of the extent of disruption to normal daily activities, including time off work.

### ***Chapter 5: General health and health state measures***

Unlike Chapters 2, 3 and 4, this chapter presents data from 1996 only, since two general health measures included in 1996 (SF-36 and EuroQol) were not included in 1995. (GHQ12 was not included in 1996, and was analysed in the 1995 report.) The chapter examines self-report of general health, long-standing illness and acute sickness, and use of prescribed medicines. SF-36 and EuroQol responses are reported. Breakdowns by sex, age, social class and region are presented. The final sections of the chapter examine the inter-relationships between the various general health measures covered.

### ***Chapter 6: Blood pressure***

Systolic and diastolic blood pressure levels in 1996 are reported by sex, age, social class and region, and trends in systolic blood pressure between 1991 and 1996 are analysed. The prevalence of high blood pressure is also reported, together with levels of treatment and control.

### ***Chapter 7: Anthropometry and children's iron status***

Height, weight and body mass index (BMI) in 1996 are reported by sex and age for both adults and children. Two further measures are reported for particular groups: demispan for those aged 65 and over, and mid-upper arm circumference for children. The prevalence of raised BMI in adults (obese or overweight) is given for region and social class groups. In addition, an estimate is made of the proportion with severely raised BMI (morbid obesity). Children's BMI is compared with recently published reference curves. Finally, the chapter reports on the iron status of children aged 11-15, assessed through blood levels of ferritin and haemoglobin, and relates the results to reference values derived in a United States study, NHANES II.

### ***Chapter 8: Alcohol consumption and smoking***

Self-reports of alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking in 1996 are examined, updating earlier surveys in the series and assessing trends. The results are reported by region and by social class as well as by sex and age. In the 1996 survey cotinine in saliva or blood samples was assayed, as had been the case in 1994 (and in half the 1993 sample) but not in 1995. Variations in self-report of smoking are compared with variations in cotinine levels. This is the first year that cotinine results have been available for children (from age 4), and they are reported by year of age to show developments during childhood.

### ***Chapter 9: Health variations by 'ACORN' area***

ACORN is a typology of areas derived by cluster analysis of Census data. It offers three alternative levels of aggregation: this chapter is mainly concerned with the highest level, comprising six Categories of area, though it also presents some analysis at the next level (seventeen Groups). The chapter presents a range of demographic and socio-economic information about each Category, and reports on health variations between them.

## **Volume 2**

### ***Chapter 10: Quality control of blood analytes***

This chapter describes the analysis and quality control of blood analytes. The biochemical assay methods used, and quality control results (both external and internal), are presented.

### ***Chapter 11: Survey methodology and response rates***

A full account of the survey design is provided, with an analysis of response to the various stages of the survey. Sampling errors associated with many of the estimates shown in this report are presented. There is also an analysis of non-response.

## ***Appendix A***

Provides a list of the questions included in the computer assisted interview, copies of the schedules used by nurses and copies of other key fieldwork documents.

## ***Appendix B***

Protocols used for making measurements of height, weight, demi-span, mid-upper arm circumference, lung function and blood pressure, and for taking the blood sample.

## ***Appendix C***

Summarises the system used to classify prescribed medicines.

## ***Appendix D***

Provides a map of the areas covered by the eight regional offices of the NHS Executive.

## **Appendix E**

Is a glossary which contains descriptions and definitions of analysis techniques and terms used frequently in the report.

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## **References and notes**

1 Department of Health. *The Health of the Nation: a strategy for health in England*. HMSO, London, 1992.

Back

2 The National Study of Health and Growth was set up in 1972 to monitor the growth of primary school children. For example, see Chinn S, Price CE, Rona RJ. *The need for new reference curves for height*. Archives of Disease in Childhood 1989; **64**:1545-1553.

Back

3 For similar reasons, a maximum of ten adult interviews was imposed, but there was no case where this applied in 1996.

Back

4 A moratorium was called on taking blood from minors in December 1996 - see Section 11.3.2. This affected only a small minority of 1996 informants.

Back

5 The population used for age-standardising is the mid-year 1991 population estimate for England.

See Appendix E for further details.

Back

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*comments*

# Chapter 2

## Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

*Paola Primatesta, Lualhati Bost and Wei Dong*

### SUMMARY

- The results reported relate to the 1995 and 1996 Health Surveys combined. Overall, one third of all adults (35% of men and 31% of women) and 28% of children aged 2-15 (31% of boys and 26% of girls) had a history of wheezing. A fifth (21%) of adults and 18% of children reported having wheezed in the twelve months before the interview.
- Among those adults who had experienced wheezing attacks in the past twelve months 28% had more than twelve attacks, 19% had their sleep disturbed once or more a week, 50% said the symptoms interfered with their daily activities. Among children the proportions were 13%, 23% and 66% respectively.
- The prevalence of doctor-diagnosed asthma was 12% among adults and 21% among children.
- The most commonly reported precipitating factors at all ages were chest infections/cold/flu.
- In both men and women, wheezing in the last twelve months was associated with environmental exposure to tobacco smoke but not with the use of domestic gas appliances, nor with pet ownership. The prevalence of wheezing in the last twelve months was 25% among adults exposed to other people's smoke for 6 or more hours a week, and 18% in those exposed for less than six hours. In children, wheezing was reported by 20% of those who lived with smokers and by 17% of those who did not have smokers in the house. Information on mould and damp was only collected in the 1996 survey, not in 1995: for both mould and damp, there was a significant association with wheezing in men and women but not in children.
- Of those with wheezing problems or asthma, 47% of adults and 62% of children had been prescribed one or more drugs to treat their asthma or wheezing condition in the twelve months before the interview.
- The age-standardised proportion of men who had wheezing in the last twelve months was higher ( $p<0.01$ ) in those who lived in urban areas (22.9%) than in those who lived in rural areas (18.7%). Among women the corresponding figures were 22.8% and 17.2% ( $p<0.01$ ).
- The age-standardised proportion of men and women who had wheezing in the last twelve months was higher in manual than in non-manual social classes.
- The proportion of informants ever told by a doctor they had hay fever increased from 5% among children aged 2-6 to 22% among those aged 16-24, then decreased with age.
- A diagnosis of eczema made by a doctor was reported by 13% of adults and 24% of children.
- Asthma-related and atopic symptoms were generally associated with higher levels of IgE, the difference being more marked among children.

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# **Chapter 2 Tables**

- 2.1** Proportion of adults with respiratory symptoms and doctor-diagnosed asthma, by age and sex
- 2.2** Proportion of children with respiratory symptoms and doctor-diagnosed asthma, by age and sex
- 2.3** Severity of symptoms and impact on everyday life in the last 12 months for adults, by age and sex
- 2.4** Severity of symptoms and impact on everyday life in the last 12 months for children, by age and sex
- 2.5** Precipitating factors in adults, by age and sex
- 2.6** Precipitating factors in children, by age and sex
- 2.7** Prevalence of wheezing in adults, by exposure (gas appliances, pets, tobacco smoke, mould and damp), age and sex
- 2.8** Prevalence of wheezing in children, by exposure (gas appliances, pets, tobacco smoke, mould and damp), age and sex
- 2.9** Hospitalisation in adults, by age and sex
- 2.10** Hospitalisation in children, by age and sex
- 2.11** Prescribed treatment in adults, by age and sex
- 2.12** Prescribed treatment in children, by age and sex
- 2.13** Age-adjusted prevalence of wheezing in last 12 months and of doctor-diagnosed asthma, by region and sex
- 2.14** Age-adjusted prevalence of wheezing in last 12 months and of doctor-diagnosed asthma, by degree of urbanisation and sex
- 2.15** Age-adjusted prevalence of wheezing in last 12 months and of doctor-diagnosed asthma, by social class and sex
- 2.16** Estimated odds ratio for prevalence of wheezing in the last 12 months, adjusted for age, by risk factor and sex
- 2.17** Hay fever symptoms/diagnosis in adults, by age and sex
- 2.18** Hay fever symptoms/diagnosis in children, by age and sex
- 2.19** Eczema in adults, by age and sex
- 2.20** Severity of eczema in adults, by age and sex
- 2.21** Eczema in children, by age and sex
- 2.22** Severity of eczema in children, by age and sex
- 2.23** Number of atopic conditions in adults, by age and sex
- 2.24** Number of atopic conditions in children, by age and sex
- 2.25** Adults' response to IgE sample, by age and sex
- 2.26** Children's response to IgE sample, by age and sex
- 2.27** Total IgE in adults, by age and sex
- 2.28** Total IgE in children, by age and sex
- 2.29** Total IgE in adults, by symptoms, age and sex
- 2.30** Total IgE in children, by symptoms, age and sex

- 2.31** House dust mite specific IgE in adults, by age and sex
  - 2.32** House dust mite specific IgE in children, by age and sex
  - 2.33** House dust mite specific IgE in adults, by symptoms, age and sex
  - 2.34** House dust mite specific IgE in children, by symptoms, age and sex
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*comments*

# Chapter 3

## Lung function

*Paola Primatesta, Lualhati Bost and Wei Dong*

### SUMMARY

- In general, FEV<sub>1</sub>, FVC and PEF increased with increasing height. They all declined with age after reaching a peak in young adults. For FEV<sub>1</sub> and FVC the peak was reached in the early twenties (boys) or late teens (girls), and was immediately followed by a steady decline with increasing age. For PEF the peak lasted longer, from the early twenties to the mid-thirties, between which ages mean PEF in fact rose slightly.
- Mean FEV<sub>1</sub> (expressed in litres) was 2.4 in boys aged 7-15, 2.3 in girls aged 7-15, 3.6 in men and 2.6 in women. FVC levels showed similar differences between the sexes: the corresponding values of FVC were 2.9 (boys), 2.6 (girls), 4.6 (men) and 3.3 (women). Mean PEF values (expressed in l.min<sup>-1</sup>) were 316 for boys, 312 for girls, 558 for men and 379 for women.
- Mean FEV<sub>1</sub> and FVC were higher in non-manual than manual social classes.
- There was a general tendency for mean FEV<sub>1</sub> and FVC to decrease with increasing levels of cigarette smoking, from never having smoked regularly to currently smoking twenty or more a day. The differences were less marked in those aged under 45 than in older people.
- Wheezing in the past twelve months, cough/phlegm up to 3 months a year, nocturnal dyspnoea and doctor-diagnosed asthma, showed a positive association with impaired lung function, as indicated by lower mean values of FEV<sub>1</sub> and FVC.
- After simultaneous adjustment for age and height, informants of either sex who reported respiratory symptoms had significantly lower FEV<sub>1</sub> than subjects without symptoms.
- The proportion with lung function levels judged to be low (on the basis of predictive equations drawn from sources outside the survey) increased with age.

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# **Chapter 4 Tables**

- 3.1** Adults' response to lung function measurement, by age and sex
  - 3.2** Children's response to lung function measurement, by age and sex
  - 3.3** Adults' FEV1, by height, age and sex
  - 3.4** Children's FEV1, by height tertile, age and sex
  - 3.5** Adults' FVC, by height, age and sex
  - 3.6** Children's FVC, by height tertile, age and sex
  - 3.7** Adults' PEF, by height, age and sex
  - 3.8** Children's PEF, by height tertile, age and sex
  - 3.9** Adults' FEV1, by region, age, height and sex
  - 3.10** Adults' FVC, by region, age, height and sex
  - 3.11** Adults' FEV1, by social class, age, height and sex
  - 3.12** Adults' FVC, by social class, age, height and sex
  - 3.13** Adults' FEV1, by smoking status and respiratory symptoms, age, height and sex
  - 3.14** Adults' FVC, by smoking status and respiratory symptoms, age, height and sex
  - 3.15** Estimated differences in adults' FEV1 (adjusted for age and height), by smoking status, respiratory symptoms and sex
  - 3.16** White adults' relative FEV1level, by age and sex
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*comments*

# Chapter 4

## Non-fatal accidents

*Susan Purdon*

### SUMMARY

- The Health Survey collected information on both 'major' accidents (about which a hospital was visited or a doctor consulted) and 'minor' accidents (all other accidents causing pain or discomfort for more than 24 hours).
- Annual accident rates per 100 persons for major accidents were estimated to be 21 per 100 for adult men, and 31 per 100 for boys aged 2 to 15. The rates for adult women and girls were significantly lower than these at 15 per 100 for adult women and 22 per 100 for girls aged 2-15.
- Annual accident rates per 100 persons for minor accidents were around eight to ten times higher than the rates for major accidents.
- For men and boys there was a strong relationship between accident rates and age, the highest major accident rate being associated with boys aged 14-15, although the accident rate was high across the whole of the age range 12-34. From age 35 the major accident rate for men decreased rapidly.
- A similar, but weaker, relationship with age was observed for girls and women, the peak in the major accident rate (which occurred between the ages of 12 and 15) being smaller than for boys of comparable age.
- Variations by age and sex in minor accident rates tended to be similar to those in major accident rates.
- Among men, accident rates declined rapidly with age for a variety of different types of accident: sporting accidents, accidents involving a moving vehicle, accidents caused by a tool or implement, and work-based accidents. Accident rates for the same types of accidents also declined with age among women, but less steeply. The accident rates for each type of accident were uniformly lower for women than for men, the difference between the sexes being most marked for those aged 16-24.
- One exception to the rule that accident rates decline with age was found in the rate of major accidents involving falls (excluding those that occurred when playing sport or exercising). For both sexes the adult major accident rate for falls had two peaks - among those aged 16-24 and among those aged 75 and over.
- Work-based accident rates among manual workers differed quite considerably by industry, manual construction workers having the highest annual rate of major accidents, at 19 accidents per 100 persons.

## 4.1 Introduction and methods

### 4.1.1 Coverage and purpose

This chapter presents the 1995 and 1996 Health Survey findings on the incidence of non-fatal accidents, the circumstances under which accidents occur, the personal characteristics of accident victims, and the injuries incurred. Much of the content of the corresponding chapter in the 1995 report

is repeated (with combined 1995/96 data), but new sections have been added. In particular extra sections have been included on workplace accidents by industry, and on elderly people and falls.

Because the Health Survey is a sample survey covering members of private domestic households in England it is not a suitable vehicle for covering fatal accidents (which are covered by other data sources). Nor does it cover accidents occurring to people who are not resident in private households, including residents of homes for the elderly, children's homes and other institutions. It is also likely to underestimate the prevalence of non-fatal accidents which lead to long-term hospitalisation. The survey covers non-fatal accidents suffered by residents of private households that lead to temporary injury or discomfort.

#### **4.1.2 Accident classification and time periods**

Two types of accident are distinguished in the survey: 'major accidents', which include all those about which a doctor was consulted or a hospital was visited, and 'minor accidents', which include all other accidents that caused pain or discomfort for more than 24 hours.

For *major accidents* informants were asked to recall how many such accidents they had had in the *six months* prior to interview and in which months these accidents occurred. For the most recent accident only, they were asked to give details about how and where the accident occurred and the disruption it caused in work/school and normal daily activities.

The recall period for *minor accidents* was *four weeks* prior to interview. Informants were asked to recall the total number of minor accidents occurring over the four weeks and to specify the number of accidents each week (which allows accident rates for alternative recall periods to be calculated - see below). Details were in this case requested about the two most recent accidents.

The choice of reference periods for major and minor accidents is intended to define periods sufficiently long to generate details of enough accidents for analysis purposes yet short enough for informants to remember all, or at any rate a high proportion of, their accidents, and with accurate supporting detail. The shorter recall period for minor accidents reflects an assumption that they will be remembered less readily.

The possibility of recall bias in the data was discussed in the 1995 report. The conclusions reached there still hold for the combined 1995/96 data and the description of the analysis is not repeated here. The conclusions in summary are that:

- There is some evidence of a small recall bias in the data on major accidents, the overall major accident rate (per 100 persons per year) for adults and children combined, based on a recall period of approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  months, being 20.8, compared to an accident rate of 19.9 for the full six-month recall period. The main problem appears to be that informants forget accidents occurring earlier on in the six-month period. Superimposed upon that, however, there is some evidence of a tendency for accidents occurring outside the six-month period to be included by informants as within the earliest month of the period.
- There appears to be a more serious recall bias for minor accidents, the minor accident rate for adults and children combined being 178 per year per 100 persons based on a one-week recall period, compared with a minor accident rate of 123 based on the full four-week recall period. The recall bias appears to be particularly pronounced for children's accidents (the accident rate based upon the one-week period being 217 per 100 children per year compared to a accident rate of 118 for the four week period).
- If the recall period is reduced from four weeks to two, there is still some bias in the minor accident rate, but the bias is considerably reduced, the minor accident rate for adults and children combined being 167 per 100 per year.

In the 1995 Health Survey report accident rates for both major and minor accidents were based upon the full six-month and four-week recall periods respectively, even though it was acknowledged that the accident rates for minor accidents in particular would be biased downwards. In this chapter we have followed the same procedure for major accidents as in the 1995 report. For minor accidents we have, instead, based accident rates on accidents within the two weeks prior to interview instead of the full four weeks. This has the effect of considerably reducing (although not eliminating) the impact of recall bias, although at the cost of increasing the standard errors of the estimates (by a factor of close to two). To reduce bias further would involve basing accident rates on a one-week time period, but this would further increase standard errors. For reference, Tables 4.57 and 4.58 show the differences in minor accident rates (together with their standard errors) calculated using the two week and four week recall periods. These tables demonstrate both the impact of the change in estimation method on the estimates them-selves, and the increase in the standard errors associated with the two week recall period.

#### **(Tables 4.57, 4.58)**

The impact of the change in estimation method for minor accidents is that minor accident rates are estimated to be significantly higher in this report than in the corresponding chapter in the 1995 survey report. It is considered that the minor accident rates presented in this report are more accurate than those in the 1995 survey report, and figures from this report should be used in preference to those published for 1995.

To maintain sample sizes for analysis, when analysing the characteristics of minor accidents all minor accidents about which data were collected have been included in the analysis, even if they are outside the two week recall period. As might be expected, there is some evidence that the minor accidents

recalled from the period three to four weeks before the interview are slightly more serious than more recent minor accidents. (For example, the percentage causing disruption to normal daily activities rose from 18% for minor accidents recalled from the week immediately prior to interview to 22% for minor accidents recalled from four weeks prior to interview.) So including accidents from the earlier period will introduce some bias into estimates. However, this bias appears to be very small.

#### **4.1.3 Coverage of accidents**

Fatal accidents are by definition excluded. Since the survey covers only the current private household population, all accidents leading to more than six months' stay in a hospital or other institution will also be excluded. Consequently, the accident rates presented in this chapter will be slight under-estimates of true non-fatal accident rates, particularly for older people. But since the great majority of accidents do not lead to long-term stays in hospitals or other institutions the downward bias should be small.

on this site.

# **Chapter 4 Tables**

- 4.1** Annual accident rates per 100 adults, by age and sex
- 4.2** Annual accident rates per 100 children, by age and sex
- 4.3** Annual accident rates per 100 adults for types of accident, by age and sex
- 4.4** Annual accident rates per 100 children for types of accident, by age and sex
- 4.5** Annual accident rates per 100 adults for types of accident, by age, sex and informant's social class (manual/non-manual)
- 4.6** Location of accidents to adults, by age and sex
- 4.7** Location of accidents to children, by age
- 4.8** Types of injury in accidents to adults, by age and sex
- 4.9** Types of injury in accidents to children, by age
- 4.10** Part of body injured in accidents to adults, by age and sex
- 4.11** Part of body injured in accidents to children, by age
- 4.12** Type of injury, by type of accident to adults
- 4.13** Type of injury, by type of accident to children
- 4.14** Part of body injured, by type of accident to adults
- 4.15** Part of body injured, by type of accident to children
- 4.16** Source of help or advice about accidents to adults, by age and sex
- 4.17** Source of help or advice about accidents to children, by age
- 4.18** Source of help or advice about accidents to adults, by location of accident
- 4.19** Source of help or advice about accidents to children, by location of accident
- 4.20** Source of help or advice in major accidents, by type of injury
- 4.21** Source of help or advice in minor accidents, by type of injury
- 4.22** Length of time accident affected adults' normal daily activities, by age and sex
- 4.23** Length of time accident affected children's normal daily activities, by age
- 4.24** Length of time major accident affected adults' normal daily activities, by type of accident
- 4.25** Length of time major accident affected children's normal daily activities, by type of accident
- 4.26** Length of time major accident affected adults' normal daily activities, by type of injury
- 4.27** Estimated time taken off work, school or college because of major accidents to adults, by age and sex
- 4.28** Estimated time taken off school because of major accidents to children, by age
- 4.29** Estimated time taken off work, school or college because of major accidents to adults, by type of accident
- 4.30** Estimated time taken off school because of major accidents to children, by type of accident
- 4.31** Estimated time taken off work, school or college because of major accidents, by type of injury

- 4.32** Accidents to adults, by season and sex
- 4.33** Accidents to children, by season and sex
- 4.34** Accidents to adults, by season and type of accident and sex
- 4.35** Accidents to children, by season and type of accident and sex
- 4.36** Location of accidents to adults, by season and sex
- 4.37** Location of accidents to children, by season
- 4.38** Annual accident rates per 100 adults, by region and sex
- 4.39** Annual accident rates per 100 children, by region and sex
- 4.40** Annual accident rates per 100 adults for types of accident, by region and sex
- 4.41** Annual accident rates per 100 children for types of accident, by region and sex
- 4.42** Location of accidents to adults, by region and sex
- 4.43** Location of accidents to children, by region
- 4.44** Workplace accident rates by Standard Industrial Classification and informant's own social class
- 4.45** Workplace accident rates by SOC Major Group and informant's own social class
- 4.46** Logistic regression of incidence of workplace accidents
- 4.47** Annual rate of falls per 100 adults, by age and sex
- 4.48** Annual rate of falls per 100 adults, by age and long-standing illness
- 4.49** Location of falls, by age
- 4.50** Types of injury in falls, by age
- 4.51** Parts of body injured in falls, by age
- 4.52** Source of help or advice about falls, by age
- 4.53** Length of time fall affected normal daily activities, by age
- 4.54** Number of adults in household for those experiencing falls, by age
- 4.55** Annual major accident rates per 100 adults, by CHAID groups
- 4.56** Annual minor accident rates per 100 adults, by CHAID groups
- 4.57** Comparison between minor accident rates using two and four week recall periods - adults
- 4.58** Comparison between minor accident rates using two and four week recall periods - children

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***comments***

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

Gillian Prior

### SUMMARY

- The 1996 Health Survey included several general health measures (self-assessed general health; longstanding illness and limiting longstanding illness; acute sickness; SF-36 and EuroQol), to explore more fully than in previous years the self-reported general health of the population and population sub-groups.
- Just over two-fifths of both men and women (43%) reported having a longstanding illness. Around a quarter of men and women reported a longstanding illness that limited their activities in some way. The most commonly-reported conditions among adults were those relating to the musculoskeletal system, followed by heart and circulatory system and respiratory system conditions.
- 23% of children reported having a longstanding illness. The most commonly-reported conditions among children were respiratory system and skin complaints.
- 15% of men and 19% of women reported having had an acute sickness in the two weeks prior to interview, as did 11% of boys and 12% of girls.
- Around three-quarters of adults (76%) assessed their own health as 'very good' or 'good'. Men were more likely than women to say their health was 'very good'. The proportion reporting good health declined with age after about age 35. Among children, nine out of ten reported good health, with more than half saying it was 'very good'. Age-standardised proportions of adults and children reporting good health were higher in the non-manual social classes.
- Mean SF-36 scores tended to be lower for women than for men on all the eight SF-36 dimensions except General Health. Mean scores on all dimensions except Mental Health tended to decline with age. This was most apparent for Physical Functioning and Role Limitations (Physical). Mean scores on the SF-36 dimensions (age-standardised) tended to be lower among those in manual social classes; the greatest difference by social class was in the Physical Functioning dimension.
- SF-36 mean scores were lower among informants with lower general health self-assessments or with a longstanding illness. Relationships with self-assessed health and longstanding illness were stronger for the SF-36 dimensions dealing with physical health than those concerned with mental health.
- Around a half of men and women reported 'no problems' on any of the five EuroQol dimensions. The majority of informants reported that they had no problems in mobility, self-care or carrying out their usual activities. Nearly a quarter had 'some' or 'severe' problems of anxiety or depression, and over a third had some pain. The mean EuroQol tariff tended to be lower among women than among men (indicating worse health), and decreased with increasing age. The mean tariff (age-standardised) also tended to be lower among those in manual social classes.
- Mean EuroQol tariffs were higher among informants with 'better' health ratings on the other measures. Self-assessed general health was the measure with the strongest relationship to the mean tariff.

on this site.

## **Chapter 5 continued.**

### **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

on this site.

# Chapter 5 Tables

- 5.1** Prevalence of longstanding illness among adults, by age and sex
- 5.2** Prevalence of longstanding illness among children, by age and sex
- 5.3** Number of longstanding illnesses among adults, by age and sex
- 5.4** Rate per 1000 adults reporting longstanding illness or disability, by age and sex
- 5.5** Number of longstanding illnesses among children, by age and sex
- 5.6** Rate per 1000 children reporting longstanding illness or disability, by age and sex
- 5.7** Adults' self-reported acute sickness in past two weeks, by age and sex
- 5.8** Children's self-reported acute sickness in past two weeks, by age and sex
- 5.9** Proportion of adults taking prescribed medication, by age and sex
- 5.10** Adults' self-assessed general health, by age and sex
- 5.11** Proportion of children taking prescribed medication, by age and sex
- 5.12** Children's self-assessed general health, by age and sex
- 5.13** Adults' self-assessed general health (age- standardised), by region and sex
- 5.14** Adults' self-assessed general health (age- standardised), by social class and sex
- 5.15** Children's self-assessed general health, by region and sex
- 5.16** Children's self-assessed general health, by social class and sex
- 5.17** Intercorrelations between the eight SF-36 dimensions
- 5.18** SF-36 mean scores and percentiles, by age and sex
- 5.19** SF-36 mean scores (age-standardised), by region and sex
- 5.20** SF-36 mean scores (age-standardised), by social class and sex
- 5.21** SF-36 reported health transition item, by age and sex
- 5.22** SF-36 reported health transition item (age-standardised), by region and sex
- 5.23** SF-36 reported health transition item (age-standardised), by social class and sex
- 5.24** EuroQol dimensions, by age and sex
- 5.25** Associations between the five EuroQol dimensions
- 5.26** Main EuroQol five-dimension profiles, by sex
- 5.27** Proportions with no health problems on EuroQol (profile 11111), by sex, age and presence of longstanding illness
- 5.28** Proportions with no health problems on EuroQol (profile 11111) (age-standardised), by social class
- 5.29** Mean EuroQol tariff, by age and sex

- 5.30** Mean EuroQol tariff (age-standardised), by region
- 5.31** Mean EuroQol tariff (age-standardised), by social class
- 5.32** Self-assessed general health by longstanding illness, limiting longstanding illness and acute sickness, by sex
- 5.33** Self-assessed general health by acute sickness and longstanding illness
- 5.34** SF-36 mean scores by self-assessed general health, longstanding illness, limiting illness and acute sickness, by sex
- 5.35** Mean EuroQol tariff by self-assessed general health, longstanding illness, limiting illness and acute sickness, by sex
- 5.36** EuroQol dimensions by self-assessed general health, longstanding illness, limiting illness and acute sickness, by sex
- 5.37** EuroQol dimensions by SF-36 mean scores
- 5.38** SF-36 mean scores for the most common EuroQol health state groups
- 5.39** Logistic regression models for general health measures

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*comments*

### Blood pressure

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#### SUMMARY

- Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) among adults was 136 mmHg (139 mmHg in men and 134 mmHg in women). Mean SBP was 111 mmHg for both boys and girls aged 5-15.
- Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) was 75 mmHg in all adults (77 mmHg in men and 73 mmHg in women), and 57 mmHg in children aged 5-15 (57 mmHg in boys and 58 mmHg in girls).
- 23% of all adults had high blood pressure ( $SBP \geq 160$  mmHg or  $DBP \geq 95$  mmHg or on antihypertensive drugs).
- Among those who had high blood pressure, more than half (59%) were receiving antihypertensive medication. Of those on treatment, 64% had  $SBP < 160$  mmHg and  $DBP < 95$  mmHg.
- SBP in adults was significantly lower than that observed in 1991. The decrease occurred among all age groups.
- Mean SBP varied between regions in men and women, tending to be lower in the south than in the north. Mean SBP in men and women (adjusted for age) was highest in the Northern & Yorkshire and West Midlands regions, and lowest in the North Thames region.
- As with mean SBP, the age-standardised prevalence of high blood pressure also tended to be lower in the south and higher in the north for both sexes.
- Significant differences in mean SBP between social classes were seen only in women. Women in each of the three manual classes (IIIM, IV and V) had mean SBP (adjusted for age) almost 3 mmHg higher than those in Social Class I.

### 6.1 Introduction

Raised blood pressure is a risk factor for both coronary heart disease and stroke, and successful control of hypertension is the single most effective means of reducing the risk of stroke. In order to achieve a reduction in the mean systolic blood pressure of the population, various initiatives have been recommended which include promoting healthy eating, sensible drinking, and physical activity; reducing obesity; and improving existing services for screening, surveillance and treatment of hypertension in England. [1]

Blood pressure in adults aged 16 and over has been measured in each round of the Health Survey for England since 1991. Measurement of blood pressure in children aged 5-15 was introduced in 1995 and is being repeated in subsequent surveys. Relatively little is known about distribution of blood pressure in children and its importance for adult life, although it has been shown that blood pressure increases with age in childhood, and that heavier and/or taller children have higher blood

pressure than smaller children of the same age. [2] The relationship between body mass and blood pressure in children is stronger than in adults, and children who have high blood pressure and are taller and heavier than their peers are more likely to become hypertensive as adults. [3]

The main purpose of this chapter is to present distributions of adults' blood pressure, and the proportion with high blood pressure (Section 6.4), and to examine trends in them over time (Section 6.5). Distributions of blood pressure in children are also given, by age and sex as well as by height and weight (Section 6.4). As in previous Health Survey reports, variations in adult blood pressure by several demographic characteristics, such as area of residence and social class of the head of household, are also reported (Sections 6.6 and 6.7). Given that these topics have been examined in detail in previous reports (and will be examined further in 1998, when cardiovascular disease will be the core topic of the survey), only brief comments are made in this chapter. Relationships between blood pressure and other cardiovascular risk factors, such as cigarette smoking and increased body mass, are presented without comment as reference tables (Tables 6.27 and 6.28).

## **6.2 Methods and response to the measurement**

To maintain continuity, the same protocol was used for blood pressure measurement in 1996 as in previous rounds of the Health Survey. In brief, blood pressure was measured using an automated device, the Dinamap 8100 monitor, for both adults and children. (See Appendix B.) Using an appropriately sized cuff, three blood pressure readings were taken on the right arm with the informant in a seated position after five minutes' rest. Results of systolic, diastolic and mean arterial pressure were displayed on the Dinamap from each measurement. Mean arterial pressure (MAP) was determined by the Dinamap through an indirect non-invasive measurement, though a good approximation of MAP can be obtained by calculating one-third of the difference between DBP and SBP and adding the result to DBP.

The blood pressure variables used throughout this chapter are the means of the second and third measurements obtained from informants in whom all three readings were successfully obtained.

Informants who had eaten, drunk alcohol or smoked in the 30 minutes prior to the measurement were excluded from the analysis, as were informants from whom fewer than three readings were obtained.

As a result, the analysis included valid blood pressure from 13,131 adults (6,012 men and 7,119 women) and 2,511 children (1,282 boys and 1,229 girls), comprising 91% and 93% respectively of adults and children. Response rates were similar for both sexes and were similar in children and in adults, except for those aged 45-64, where women had a higher response rate than men. See Chapter 11 (Section 11.6) for a full

## discussion of response rates.(Tables 6.1, 6.2)

Informants who were currently taking medications which may affect blood pressure were included in the analysis, unless otherwise stated. These medications included diuretics, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, calcium antagonists and a few 'others'. In 1996, 1,768 adult informants with three valid blood pressure readings were taking one or more of these medications. (It should be noted that these categories of medications were not mutually exclusive.) Of these 1,768 informants, 48% were on diuretics, 36% were on beta-blockers, 22% were taking ACE inhibitors and 31% were on calcium antagonists.

(Table 6.3)

## 6.3 Classification of adults' blood pressure

In this report, adult informants were classified in one of four groups on the basis of their systolic (SBP) and diastolic (DBP) readings and their current use of anti-hypertensive medication.

Normotensive-untreated	SBP<160 mmHg and DBP<95 mmHg, not currently taking any antihypertensive drugs
Normotensive-treated	SBP<160 mmHg and DBP<95 mmHg, currently taking any antihypertensive drugs
Hypertensive-treated	SBP>=160 mmHg and/or DBP>=95 mmHg, currently taking any antihypertensive drugs
Hypertensive-untreated	SBP>=160 mmHg and/or DBP>=95 mmHg, not currently taking any antihypertensive drugs

The term 'high blood pressure' is used to refer to those who were normotensive treated or hypertensive treated or hypertensive untreated. There has been a slight change in the definition of use of antihypertensive drugs between 1994 and 1995, and data from 1994 and earlier years of the Health Survey have been recalculated in the trend analysis presented here (see 1995 report for more information).

As in 1995, no attempt was made to define hypertension in children on the basis of the blood pressure levels measured in the survey. There is no consensus on the clinical definition of hypertension in children and blood pressure is known to be more unstable in children than in adults. A child's blood pressure as measured on a single occasion, as in this survey, may deviate from the child's usual blood pressure level. (This is true also of adults, but not to as great an extent.) In addition, the number of children in the sample is relatively small, particularly in view of the changes in blood pressure during childhood that necessitate giving estimates for narrow age bands or even single years. It is anticipated that more detailed analysis of blood pressure in children will be carried out in the future by combining data collected by the Health Survey over several years (in particular, utilising the relatively large sample of children in 1997).

## 6.4 Mean blood pressure and blood pressure levels by age and sex

### 6.4.1 Systolic blood pressure (SBP)

Mean SBP for all adults aged 16 and over was 136 mmHg. Mean SBP was 139 mmHg among men and 134 mmHg among women. For children aged 5-15, mean SBP was 111 mmHg for both boys and girls.

In general, SBP increased with increasing age, particularly among children and adolescents. For example, mean SBP was 103 mmHg among boys aged 5 and 123 mmHg among those aged 15. For girls, the corresponding figures were 105 mmHg and 119 mmHg respectively. Among adults SBP remained fairly constant among those aged between 20 and 45 years and then increased with age in both sexes.

Mean SBP tended to be similar for boys and girls aged under 16. Thereafter it was higher in men than in women until age 50-54, when the differences between men and women became smaller or even reversed. (**Tables 6.4, 6.5, Figure 6A**)

Among children, mean SBP increased with increasing height. Children were divided into three height groups of equal size (height tertiles); mean SBP was higher in the tallest tertile than in the shortest tertile for boys in all age groups, but this pattern was less obvious among girls.

Children were also divided into weight tertiles. Heavier children had higher mean SBP than other children of the same age. Mean SBP was higher in the heaviest tertile than in the lightest tertile for boys and girls in all age groups. (**Tables 6.6, 6.7**)

Systolic blood pressure was approximately normally distributed in men but was slightly skewed to the right in women. In both men and women, the variability of SBP increased with increasing age from the age of 35-44. In children, the variability of SBP remained fairly constant with age in both sexes. (**Figures 6B, 6C, 6D**)

#### **6.4.2 Diastolic blood pressure (DBP)**

For all adults aged 16 and over, mean DBP was 75 mmHg for all adults (77 mmHg in men and 73 mmHg in women). Mean DBP was 57 mmHg for all children aged 5-15 (57 mmHg for boys and 58 mmHg for girls).

Among women, mean DBP increased steadily from age 5, levelling off at about age 60. Men's mean DBP also showed a persistent tendency to increase with age (particularly in the late teens and early twenties), but levelled off at about age 60 and then decreased after age 75.

Boys and girls aged 5-15 had a similar mean DBP at all ages. Among adults, mean DBP was generally higher in men than in women, particularly among those aged 35-54.

(**Tables 6.8, 6.9, Figure 6E**)

Diastolic blood pressure was approximately normally distributed in men and women.

The variability of DBP remained fairly constant with age, increasing slightly beyond age 65. Among children, the variability in DBP remained constant with age in both sexes.

## (Figures 6F, 6G, 6H)

### 6.4.3 Pulse pressure

Pulse pressure (PP) is the difference between SBP and DBP. Among those aged 16 and over, it was 62 mmHg for men and 61 mmHg for women. Mean PP in adults decreased from age 16-24 to age 35-44, then increased with age.

Among children aged 5-15, mean pulse pressure was 54 mmHg for both boys and girls. It generally increased with increasing age in both boys and girls.(Tables 6.10, 6.11)

### 6.4.4 Mean arterial pressure (MAP)

The Dinamap measurement of MAP was 98 mmHg for all adults and 100 mmHg and 96 mmHg for men and women respectively. Among children, MAP was 78 mmHg for boys and 79 for girls.

MAP generally increased with age in children and in adults. It was similar between boys and girls of the same age, and was higher in men than women in most age groups, except for those aged 75 and over.(Tables 6.12, 6.13, Figure 6I)

### 6.4.5 High blood pressure in adults

The prevalence of high blood pressure (i.e. normotensive treated or hypertensive treated or hypertensive untreated) was 22.8% among all adults and was 22.7% for men and 22.9% for women. The prevalence was higher in men than in women in the first four age groups up to age 45-54, while in the older age groups, the opposite was true.

The prevalence increased with age in both sexes. In men it increased from 1.2% in those aged 16-24 to 65.3% in those aged 75 and over. The corresponding figures for women were 0.8% and 73.7% respectively.(Table 6.16, Figure 6J)

As in previous years of the Health Survey, proxy measures for treatment and control of hypertension were used. The treatment rate was defined as the proportion of those with survey defined high blood pressure who were taking antihypertensive medication (see Section 6.3). The control rate was defined as the proportion of those taking anti-hypertensive medication who had systolic blood pressure less than 160 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure less than 95 mmHg.

Among those with high blood pressure, the treatment rate was 59% for all adults. It was higher for women (63%) than for men (54%). This appeared to be the case in particular with those aged 16-44, though the small sample sizes should be noted. The

treatment rate for women aged 16-44 was 56% (n=102), and for men aged 16-44 it was 30% (n=141). The higher level of treatment among women may be a reflection of their having more contact with medical services.

Among those who were on treatment, 64% of adults had their blood pressure controlled (SBP under 160 mmHg and DBP under 95 mmHg) at the time of measurement. The control rate was 66% in men and 63% in women. Men aged 65 and over were more likely to have their high blood pressure controlled than women of the same age, while the opposite was true for those aged 45-64 years.(Tables 6.17, 6.18)

## 6.5 Trends in adult blood pressure over time

### 6.5.1 Trends over time in systolic blood pressure

One of the primary purposes of this chapter is to examine any changes since 1991 in mean systolic blood pressure and its related measure, the prevalence of high blood pressure. This trend analysis is complicated by the fact that the first two years of the Health Survey (1991 and 1992 surveys) were carried out between September and December (rather than all year round as in later surveys), and were therefore subject to seasonal effects. Also, a change in the survey team between 1993 and 1994 could have affected the results, though the protocol was unchanged.

Previous surveys from 1991 to 1994 noted a downward trend in mean SBP. The 1995 and 1996 surveys have not recorded any further downward movement. Nevertheless, mean systolic blood pressure level in 1996 was significantly below that observed in 1991.

The change between 1991 and 1996 was slightly larger among women than men. For all adults, mean SBP fell by 3 mmHg, from 139 mmHg in 1991 to 136 mmHg in 1996. Mean SBP in men fell from 140 mmHg to 139 mmHg, and mean SBP in women fell from 137 mmHg to 134 mmHg.(Table 6.14)

Using linear regression methods adjusted for age (see Appendix E: Glossary), mean SBP in 1996 was 1.9 mmHg lower among men and 2.8 mmHg lower among women than in 1991. The decreasing trend since 1991 was statistically significant ( $p<0.001$ ) in both sexes. There was a significant interaction of the yearly decrease with age group in men only, suggesting that the decrease was not consistent across all ages, being greatest among men in the older age groups.(Table 6.15)

On further adjustment for current use of anti-hypertensive agents as well as for age, the decrease in mean SBP since 1991 was of the same magnitude, and statistically significant, in both sexes. This indicates that the decline in blood pressure cannot be accounted for by treatment alone.

The above analyses were repeated restricting the 1993-1996 data to those who had

nurse visits between September and December. The decreasing trend in SBP persisted and was statistically significant for both men and women. The decrease in SBP since 1991, on this adjusted basis, was similar to that presented in Table 6.15 in men (1.8 mmHg), but somewhat smaller in women (2.4 mmHg).

### 6.5.2 Trends over time in the prevalence of high blood pressure

There is no evidence of a trend in the prevalence of high blood pressure. The 1991 figure was higher than those of subsequent years, but must be treated with caution in view of its smaller sample size and limitation to a single season. Since 1992 there have been minor fluctuations, but no trend.(**Table 6.16**)

### 6.5.3 Trends over time in treatment and control of high blood pressure

Between 1991 and 1996, among all adults with high blood pressure, the treatment rate varied from 52% in 1991 to 59% in 1996. A similar increase in the treatment rate was seen for men and for women separately. For the control rate there was no clear trend.

(Tables 6.17, 6.18)

## 6.6 Adult blood pressure and region

### 6.6.1 Region and mean systolic blood pressure

In general, both men and women living in the south tended to have lower SBP than those in the north. Among men, unadjusted mean SBP ranged from 141 mmHg in the Northern & Yorkshire and West Midlands regions to 136 mmHg in North Thames. Among women, the unadjusted mean SBP ranged from 137 mmHg in the Northern & Yorkshire region to 131 mmHg in North Thames.(**Table 6.19**)

On adjustment for age using linear regression, there were significant variations in men's and women's mean SBP between regions ( $p < 0.001$  for both men and women). For both men and women, compared with all informants, those in the Northern & Yorkshire and West Midlands regions had significantly higher SBP than the remainder, with North Thames having the lowest. Those living in Northern & Yorkshire had mean SBP on average 2.4 mmHg higher than the overall mean in men, with a corresponding difference of 2.6 in women. In North Thames region, mean SBP was just over 2 mmHg below the overall mean in both men and women.(**Table 6.20**)

### 6.6.2 Region and high blood pressure

In general, the prevalence of high blood pressure was higher in the north regions than in the south for most age groups and in both sexes.(**Table 6.21**)

Using direct age standardisation to adjust for age (see Appendix E: Glossary), the prevalence of high blood pressure was highest among men living in the Northern & Yorkshire region (22.7%), followed by the North West and West Midlands regions

(21.2% for both regions), while the lowest prevalence was seen in Anglia & Oxford (17.0%). Among women, the highest prevalence was in the North West (26.9%) followed by Northern & Yorkshire (24.4%) while the lowest prevalence was in the South & West (21.4%).(Table 6.22)

## 6.7 Adult blood pressure and social class

### 6.7.1 Social class and systolic blood pressure

Variations in mean SBP and in the prevalence of high blood pressure were examined by social class of the head of household (see Appendix E: Glossary).

Women in manual social classes tended to have higher mean SBP than those in non-manual social classes. (Table 6.23)

After adjustment for age using linear regression analysis, statistically significant differences in mean SBP were found among women ( $p=0.001$ ) but not among men. Women in each of the three manual Social Classes (IIIM, IV and V) had mean SBP almost 3 mmHg higher than those in Social Class I.(Table 6.24)

The social class difference in mean SBP in women disappeared after further adjustment for body mass index (BMI), suggesting that the social class difference may be partly accounted for by the difference in BMI between social classes. The relationship of raised BMI to social class is shown in Chapter 7, Section 7.6.

### 6.7.2 Social class and high blood pressure

Like mean SBP, high blood pressure was more common among women in manual social classes than those in non-manual classes. This pattern was less clear among men. The age-standardised prevalence of high blood pressure among men ranged from 19.6% in Social Class I to 20.9% in Class V, while the corresponding figures were 16.7% and 24.2% in women. (Tables 6.25, 6.26)

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## Tables

## References and notes

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*comments*

# **Chapter 6 Tables**

- 6.1** Adults' response to blood pressure measurement, by age and sex
  - 6.2** Children's response to blood pressure measurement, by age and sex
  - 6.3** Type of drug taken by adults, by age and sex
  - 6.4** Adults' systolic blood pressure, by age and sex
  - 6.5** Children's systolic blood pressure, by age and sex
  - 6.6** Children's systolic blood pressure, by height tertiles, age and sex
  - 6.7** Children's systolic blood pressure, by weight tertiles, age and sex
  - 6.8** Adults' diastolic blood pressure, by age and sex
  - 6.9** Children's diastolic blood pressure, by age and sex
  - 6.10** Adults' pulse pressure, by age and sex
  - 6.11** Children's pulse pressure, by age and sex
  - 6.12** Adults' mean arterial pressure, by age and sex
  - 6.13** Children's mean arterial pressure, by age and sex
  - 6.14** Adults' mean systolic blood pressure, by survey year, age and sex
  - 6.15** Estimated changes since 1991 in adults' mean systolic blood pressure (adjusted for age), by sex
  - 6.16** Adults' blood pressure level, 1991-1996, by age and sex
  - 6.17** Percentage of adults with survey-defined high blood pressure who were on antihypertensive treatment, by age and sex
  - 6.18** Percentage of adults on treatment for high blood pressure whose blood pressure was successfully controlled, by age and sex
  - 6.19** Adults' mean systolic blood pressure, by region, age and sex
  - 6.20** Estimated regional differences in adults' mean systolic blood pressure (adjusted for age), by sex
  - 6.21** Adults' blood pressure level, by region, age and sex
  - 6.22** Observed and age-standardised prevalence of adults' high blood pressure, by region and sex
  - 6.23** Adults' mean systolic blood pressure, by social class, age and sex
  - 6.24** Estimated social class differences in adults' mean systolic blood pressure (adjusted for age), by sex
  - 6.25** Blood pressure level, by social class, age and sex
  - 6.26** Observed and age-standardised prevalence of high blood pressure, by social class and sex
  - 6.27** Adults' mean systolic blood pressure, by cigarette smoking status, age and sex
  - 6.28** Adults' blood pressure level, by body mass index, age and sex
-

*comments*

### Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

*Lualhati Bost, Paola Primatesta and Wei Dong*

#### SUMMARY

- Mean body mass index (BMI) was approximately the same in both sexes aged 16 and over: 26.3 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in men and 26.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in women. Among those aged 16-64, mean BMI was 26.2 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in men and 25.8 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in women.
- Overall, 61% of men and 52% of women were either overweight (BMI over 25 but below 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) or obese (BMI greater than 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). A greater proportion of men (45%) than women (34%) were overweight, but a slightly lower proportion of men (16%) than women (18%) were obese.
- Among those aged 16-64, the prevalence of obesity was 16% in men and 17% in women.
- Mean BMI and the prevalence of obesity have continued to increase in both sexes since 1993. The change in the prevalence of obesity between 1993 and 1996 was greater in men (3.2% for all men and 2.9% for those aged 16-64) than in women (2.0% for all women and 1.6% for those aged 16-64).
- The overall prevalence of morbid obesity (BMI greater than 40 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) was 0.6% in men and 1.6% in women.
- In both sexes, the prevalence of obesity (adjusted for age) tended to be higher in manual (IIIM, IV, V) than in non-manual social classes (I, II, IIIINM).
- Using BMI reference curves recently derived for UK children, 4% of boys and 4% of girls aged 2-15 in the Health Survey were above the reference 98th percentile.
- Mean haemoglobin was 13.5 g/dl in boys and 13.1 g/dl in girls aged 11-15. Applying the reference values derived from the United States NHANES II study, 3.4% of white males and 2.9% of white females aged 12-14 in the Health Survey were below the reference 2.5th percentile.

on this site.

# Chapter 11 Tables

- 7.1** Percentage of adults with valid anthropometric measurements, by age and sex
  - 7.2** Percentage of children with valid anthropometric measurements, by age and sex
  - 7.3** Children's response to blood sample, by age and sex
  - 7.4** Demi-span among those aged 65 and over, by age and sex
  - 7.5** Children's mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), by age and sex
  - 7.6** Adults' height, by age and sex
  - 7.7** Children's height, by age and sex
  - 7.8** Adults' weight, by age and sex
  - 7.9** Children's weight, by age and sex
  - 7.10** Adults' body mass index (BMI), 1993-1996, by age and sex
  - 7.11** Children's body mass index (BMI), by age and sex
  - 7.12** Estimated changes since 1993 in adults' mean body mass index (adjusted for age), by sex
  - 7.13** Observed and age-standardised prevalence of raised body mass index (BMI) in adults, by region and sex
  - 7.14** Observed and age-standardised prevalence of raised body mass index (BMI) in adults, by social class and sex
  - 7.15** Children's haemoglobin, by age and sex
  - 7.16** Children's ferritin, by age and sex
- 

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

*Barry Hedges and Pamela di Salvo*

### Alcohol consumption

- No clear trend is seen in men's consumption of alcohol. The proportions of men estimated to consume more than a given weekly amount of alcohol, and the estimated mean amounts consumed, have been very similar over the four surveys 1993 to 1996.
- There is evidence of an upward trend in alcohol consumption by women. The proportion drinking more than 14 units of alcohol a week, and mean consumption, were both higher in 1996 than in 1993.
- The 1996 survey estimates the proportion of men drinking on average more than 21 units per week to be 30%, and the proportion of women drinking on average more than 14 units per week to be 15%.
- The survey confirms that levels of alcohol consumption by both sexes decrease with age after the age of about 55, and that young women (aged 16-24) report higher levels of consumption than women aged 25 to 55.
- Social class patterns differ between men and women. Women's consumption increases higher up the social class scale, in particular in Social Classes I and II. Men's alcohol consumption levels vary less between social classes, and not in a consistent direction. Consumption is highest among those in the relatively small Social Class V, fairly high in Social Class II and low in Social Class IV.
- By the age of 15, seven in ten children said they had had a 'proper alcoholic drink' (i.e. not just tasted one), and one in six boys and one in eight girls of that age said they drank alcohol at least once a week. Children's self-reports of their drinking in a home interview situation may, however, underestimate it, and these figures need to be treated with caution.

### Smoking

- 30% of men and 27% of women reported that they were current cigarette smokers.
- Cigarette smoking prevalence among women has not changed significantly over the four years 1993 to 1996, but among men there has been an increase, from 28% in 1993 to 30% in 1996.
- The increase in cigarette smoking prevalence has occurred primarily among younger men. Among men aged 16-34, cigarette smoking prevalence increased from 33% in 1993 to 39% in 1996.
- The increase in prevalence has not been accompanied by an increase in the average number of cigarettes smoked per smoker per day. But it has led to an increase in per capita mean consumption, as shown by self-report and supported by analysis of serum cotinine levels.
- Mean saliva cotinine levels remained generally low in children until they started to increase at age 12 to 13.
- The survey provides further evidence of increased nicotine intake among non-smoking adults exposed to higher passive smoking levels.

on this site.

# **Chapter 8 Tables**

- 8.1** Adults' estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption level, by age and sex
- 8.2** Adults' estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption level, by social class and sex
- 8.3** Adults' estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption level, by region and sex
- 8.4** Adults' estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption levels, 1993-1996, by age and sex
- 8.5** Children's experience of alcohol, by age and sex
- 8.6** Alcoholic drinks consumed in the past week by children aged 13-15, by age and sex
- 8.7** Adults' self-reported cigarette smoking status, by age and sex
- 8.8** Adults' self-reported cigarette smoking status, by social class and sex
- 8.9** Adults' self-reported cigarette smoking status, by region and sex
- 8.10** Trends in adults' self-reported cigarette smoking status, 1993-1996, by age and sex
- 8.11** Adult ex-regular cigarette smokers: years since stopped smoking, by age and sex
- 8.12** Comparison of serum cotinine sample with total sample
- 8.13** Smoking prevalence estimates, with serum cotinine adjustment
- 8.14** Adults' serum cotinine levels, by age and sex
- 8.15** Adults' serum cotinine levels, by social class and sex
- 8.16** Adults' serum cotinine levels, by region and sex
- 8.17** Adults' serum cotinine levels, by self-reported exposure to tobacco smoke
- 8.18** Children's reported cigarette smoking status, by age and sex
- 8.19** Young people's cotinine levels

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*comments*

### Health variations by 'ACORN'

#### area classifications

*Barry Hedges, Pamela di Salvo and Susan Purdon*

#### SUMMARY

- Substantial variations in a range of health indicators and risk factors were observed between the area types exemplified by the six ACORN Categories, which broadly show decreasing levels of prosperity from Category A to Category F. The ACORN classifications are based on data at Census Enumeration District (ED) level. EDs typically contain of the order of 150 addresses.
- Part of the variation in health indicators and risk factors was due to differences between the Categories in their sex and age distributions and other characteristics, but much of it was still apparent after adjustment for these factors.
- Category F had the least satisfactory health in respect of the particular set of variables examined. Category E also had below average health. At the other end of the scale the picture was less clear, with no one Category having unequivocally the best health. There was a general tendency for health to deteriorate from Category A to Category F, and thus to be associated with reducing levels of prosperity, but the patterns were not uniform, and are likely also to reflect other kinds of difference between the Categories (such as an urban/rural dimension).
- Health indicators and risk factors that showed substantial differences between ACORN Categories after adjustment by appropriate independent variables included:
  - wheezing in past 12 months
  - cough and phlegm for at least three months a year
  - 'low' lung function
  - cigarette smoking
  - alcohol consumption
  - obesity
  - self-reported general health

Less marked differences were observed in:

- longstanding illness
  - high blood pressure
  - atopic conditions (hay fever, eczema)
- Analysis of three health variables (wheezing, obesity and high blood pressure) by the 17 Groups (of which the six Categories are combinations) showed further variation between Groups within the

Categories, particularly within Category F.

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**Chapter 9  
continued.**

**HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND  
1996**

**on this site.**

# Chapter 9 Tables

- 9.1** Selected health conditions and risk factors, unadjusted, by ACORN Category
- 9.2** Selected health conditions and risk factors, standardised by age and sex, by ACORN Category
- 9.3** Prevalence of respiratory conditions, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category
- 9.4** Lung function, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category
- 9.5** Atopic conditions, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category
- 9.6** Accident rates, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category
- 9.7** General health, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category
- 9.8** Blood pressure, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category
- 9.9** Anthropometric measures, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category
- 9.10** Cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category
- 9.11** Odds ratios for selected health indicators and risk factors, by ACORN Category
- 9.12** Interviewer-reported characteristics of sampled addresses, by ACORN Category
- 9.13** Regional distribution of co-operating households, by ACORN Category
- 9.14** ACORN distribution of co-operating households, by region
- 9.15** Housing and household characteristics, by ACORN Category
- 9.16** Demographic characteristics, by ACORN Category
- 9.17** Education level and employment status, by ACORN Category and sex
- 9.18** Education level and employment status, standardised by age and sex, by ACORN Category

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*comments*

### Quality control of blood analytes

*Paola Primatesta and Marion Brookes*

## 10.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the analysis, quality control and quality assessment of various blood analytes that were carried out during the survey. The blood samples were dispatched to the West Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust (WMUH) for analysis. All samples were analysed at the WMUH with the exception of serum and saliva cotinine, which were forwarded to the Nicotine Laboratory in the Poisons Unit at New Cross Hospital, London, for analysis. The procedures used in the collection, processing and transportation of the specimens are described in Appendix B.

Following written consent from eligible informants, two blood samples were taken, a 10 ml plain tube and a 2 ml EDTA (ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid) tube.

Total IgE and house dust mite specific IgE were analysed in informants aged 11 and over, and ferritin and haemoglobin were analysed in those aged 11 to 15.

Cotinine was analysed from blood samples for informants aged 16 and over and from saliva samples for informants aged 4 to 15.

### 10.1.1 Samples collected in the 10 ml plain tube

Total IgE, house dust mite specific IgE and ferritin were measured by the Biochemistry Department, WMUH. In addition, approximately 0.5 ml serum samples were removed, frozen and dispatched in dry ice to the Nicotine Laboratory in the Poisons Unit at New Cross Hospital, London for cotinine analysis. If written consent was given by the informant, approximately 1 ml of the remaining serum was stored in a freezer at -70°C ( $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ ) for possible future analysis.

### 10.1.2 Samples collected in the 2 ml EDTA tube

Haemoglobin was measured by the Haematology Department, WMUH. If written consent was given by the informant, approximately 1 ml of whole blood was stored in a freezer at -20°C ( $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ ) for possible future analysis.

## 10.2 Biochemistry

All analyses were carried out according to Standard Operating Procedures by State

Registered Medical Laboratory Scientific Officers (MLSOs) under the supervision of the Senior MLSO. All results were routinely checked by the duty Biochemist and seriously abnormal results were immediately faxed to the Survey Doctor at UCL. The informant and their General Practitioner were then notified and advised as appropriate.

### **10.2.1 Total IgE and house dust mite specific IgE**

Analysis of total and house dust mite specific IgE was carried out using the Pharmacia Autocap analyser, using the Pharmacia CAP system immunoassay method.

### **10.2.2 Ferritin**

Analysis of ferritin was carried out using the Abbott Microparticle Enzyme Immunoassay (MEIA)/IMX ferritin assay, instead of the Enzymun method used in 1995. This change was necessitated by the manufacturer of the Enzymun method discontinuing manufacture of relevant equipment. A study was carried out to obtain and compare ferritin values for the two methods using the same blood sample: the results are presented here.

### **10.2.3 Ferritin method comparison study**

#### ***Procedure***

200 serum samples were analysed by both Enzymun and IMX assays. The samples were divided into groups of approximately 10 samples and assayed on the same day by both methods. 21 separate assays were performed over a period of 10 weeks in January to March 1996. The samples used were from the 1995 Health Survey for England and the Scottish Health Survey 1995.

#### ***Results***

The range of ferritin results was from 3 to 431 ng/ml by Enzymun and from 4 to 380 ng/ml by IMX assay. Samples which required dilution were excluded.

Deming linear regression was performed. Two outliers were excluded from statistical analysis. The regression analysis of 198 pairs of values gave the equation:  $y(\text{IMX Ferritin}) = 0.9723(\text{Enzymun Ferritin}) - 2.0$  (units ng/ml); the correlation coefficient was 0.9898. The percentage difference of the slope from equivalence is therefore 2.8%, which is less than the coefficient of variation of the IMX method as estimated through internal quality control (see Table 10.3). The mean bias from the bias plot was -4.7 ng/ml.

## **10.3 Haematology**

Analysis of haemoglobin was carried out on a Bayer H2 analyser, using the Direct Colorimetric method on the EDTA sample.

## **10.4 Cotinine**

Analysis of cotinine was carried out on a Hewlett Packard HP5890 gas chromatograph machine, using a rapid-liquid chromatography technique.

## **10.5 Quality control**

In order to ensure the accuracy and reliability of analyses, internal quality control (IQC) was carried out by laboratory staff in both the Biochemistry and Haematology Departments at the WMUH and at New Cross Hospital. The laboratories also participate in external quality assessment (EQA) schemes.

### **10.5.1 Internal Quality Control (IQC)**

The first purpose of IQC is to estimate errors in an analytical run and to prevent release of data if the errors are unacceptably high. The second purpose is to monitor the performance of the assay over a period of time and detect trends.

For each analyte or group of analytes, the laboratory obtains a supply of quality control materials, usually at more than one concentration of analyte. A target (mean) value and target standard deviation are assigned for each analyte. Target assignment includes evaluation of values obtained by the laboratory from replicate measurements (over several runs) in conjunction with target values provided by manufacturers of IQC materials, if available.

IQC samples are analysed at the start and end of a run and also between informant samples if the run is long. The results for an analytical run are released if the IQC values obtained meet acceptability criteria: the validation process is carried out by a senior member of staff, a senior MLSO for example.

Tables at the end of this chapter include summaries of IQC data expressed as means, standard deviations (S.D.) and coefficients of variation (C.V.), the C.V. being the standard deviation expressed as a percentage of the mean.

### **10.5.2 External quality assessment (EQA)**

EQA permits comparison of results between laboratories measuring the same analyte. An EQA scheme for an analyte, or group of analytes, distributes aliquots of the same samples to participating laboratories, who are blind to the concentration of the analytes. The usual practice is to participate in a scheme for a full year, during which samples are distributed at regular frequency (monthly or bimonthly, for example); the number of samples in each distribution and the frequency differ between schemes. The samples contain varying concentrations of analytes. The same samples may or may not be distributed more than once.

Samples are assayed shortly after they arrive at the laboratory. Depending on the

frequency of distribution, there may be weeks or months in which no EQA samples are analysed. Results are returned to the scheme organisers, who issue a laboratory specific report giving at least the following data:

mean values, usually for all methods and for method groups;  
a measure of the between-laboratory precision;  
the bias of the results obtained by that laboratory.

EQA is a retrospective process of assessment of performance, particularly of inaccuracy or bias with respect to mean values; unlike IQC, it does not provide control of release of results at the time of analysis.

The United Kingdom National External Quality Assessment Schemes (UKNEQAS) is a network of EQA schemes run by UK clinical laboratories. During the survey period the laboratories at WMUH participated in the UKNEQAS scheme.

The EQA scheme for total IgE distributes samples 8 times each year (roughly every six weeks). Therefore for some calendar months there are no EQA results.

Regarding allergen specific IgE, the UKNEQAS scheme is set up to allow laboratories to screen a number of different allergens. It is not designed for the quantitation of just a single specific IgE and is not well suited to the purposes of the survey. However the scheme organisers provided the laboratory at WMUH with samples which were assayed at other laboratories during the course of the year. The samples were also assayed at WMUH whose results can be compared with those reported by the other laboratories participating in the scheme (Table 10.5).

There was no external quality control scheme available in 1996 to analyse cotinine. However the Nicotine Laboratory does participate in inter-laboratory split analyses to ensure comparable results.

## 10.6 Quality control results

### 10.6.1 Total IgE, house dust mite specific IgE, and ferritin

Tables 10.1 to 10.3 show the internal quality control results for total IgE, house dust mite specific IgE and ferritin for 1996.(**Tables 10.1, 10.2, 10.3**)

Tables 10.4 to 10.6 show the external quality control results for total IgE, house dust mite specific IgE and ferritin for 1996. The target and achieved values across the range of each analyte are shown.(**Tables 10.4, 10.5, 10.6**)

### 10.6.2 Haemoglobin

Table 10.7 shows the internal quality control results for haemoglobin for 1996. The external quality control results for haemoglobin are shown in Table 10.8.(**Tables 10.7, 10.8**)

### **10.6.3 Cotinine**

A large number of internal quality controls are used at the Nicotine Laboratory to assess assay performance. A summary of these results is provided by Table 10.9. (**Table 10.9**)

### **10.7 Reference ranges**

Table 10.10 shows the reference ranges for the analytes measured in the 1996 Health Survey by the West Middlesex Laboratory. (**Table 10.10**)

### **10.8 Maintenance**

Each analyser has a schedule of Planned Preventative Maintenance carried out jointly by the manufacturers and the laboratory. Records are kept of when maintenance is due and carried out.

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## **Tables**

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*comments*

# **Chapter 10 Tables**

- 10.1** Internal quality control results for total IgE
  - 10.2** Internal quality control results for house dust mite specific IgE
  - 10.3** Internal quality control results for ferritin
  - 10.4** External quality assessment results for total IgE
  - 10.5** External quality assessment results for house dust mite specific IgE
  - 10.6** External quality assessment results for ferritin
  - 10.7** Internal quality control results for haemoglobin
  - 10.8** External quality assessment results for haemoglobin
  - 10.9** Internal quality control results for cotinine
  - 10.10** Reference intervals for analytes
- 

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Survey methodology and response

### SUMMARY

- 9,350 households co-operated fully with the survey (79% of eligible households).
- 16,443 adults were interviewed (75% of adults in eligible households and 93% of adults in co-operating households).
- 3,885 children were interviewed (81% of sampled children in eligible households and 98% in co-operating households). Response was slightly higher for children aged 2-12 (the age at which parents acted as proxy informants) than for children aged 13-15 (the age at which the child rather than the parent was interviewed).
- 14,440 adults saw a nurse (66% of adults in eligible households and 82% of adults in co-operating households).
- 3,496 children saw a nurse (73% of sampled children in eligible households and 88% of sampled children in co-operating households).
- 12,158 adults gave a blood sample (55% of adults in eligible households and 69% of adults in co-operating households).
- 710 children aged 11-15 gave a blood sample (45% of children aged 11-15 in eligible households and 53% of children aged 11-15 in co-operating households).
- Response to the interview was higher among women than among men. However, more interviewed men than women were willing to see a nurse and were eligible and willing to give a blood sample.
- There was no significant difference in response between boys and girls to being interviewed, seeing a nurse or agreeing to give a blood sample.
- Response varied by region, with response being lowest in the North West and in London (North Thames and South Thames).
- Response varied by ACORN Categories, with response being highest in Categories A (82%) and B (81%) and lowest in Category C (76%).

## 11.1 Survey design overview

The 1996 Health Survey for England was designed to provide data at both national and regional level about the population aged 2 and over living in private households in England. The sample for the 1996 survey, as in previous years, was drawn from the Postcode Address File (PAF). Sampled addresses were selected from 720 postal sectors, with 60 postal sectors covered each month. Each sector was covered by an interviewer/nurse team.

At each address all persons aged 2 and over were eligible for inclusion in the survey. Where there were three or more children aged 2-15, two were selected at random. Information was obtained directly from those aged 13 or over. Information about children aged 2-12 was obtained from a parent, with the child present. A computer-assisted interview with each eligible person (Stage 1) was followed by a visit by a nurse (Stage 2), who made a number of measurements and requested permission to obtain a sample of blood from all those aged 11 and over. Blood samples were sent to a laboratory for analysis.

Interviewing was conducted throughout the year to take account of seasonal differences.

## 11.2 Topic coverage

Copies of all survey data collection documents are included in Appendix A. The content of the Stage 1 interview and the Stage 2 nurse visit is summarised below.

### 11.2.1 Stage 1: the interview

Data was collected at two levels - household and individual. Figure 11A summarises the content of the household and individual interviews.

Informants aged 8 and over were asked to complete a self-completion booklet during the interview. There were four booklets - one for adults, one for young adults aged 16 to 17, one for teenagers aged 13-15 and one for children aged 8-12. The information obtained in this way is shown below.

Adults booklet	SF-36, Euroqol
Young adults	Smoking, drinking, SF-36, Euroqol
13-15 year olds	Smoking, drinking
8-12 year olds	Smoking, drinking, cycle helmet use

In cases where it was not possible to interview someone aged 13 or over within a household, permission was sought to obtain a limited amount of information

by proxy. ( **on this site**.

# Chapter 11 Tables

- 11.1** Household response, by quarter
- 11.2** Household response by year: 1993-1996
- 11.3** Household response, by region
- 11.4** Household response, by type of area
- 11.5** Household response, by dwelling type
- 11.6** Contacted and interviewed households, compared to 1991 Census
- 11.7** Summary of adults' individual response to the survey, by sex
- 11.8** Summary of children's individual response to the survey, by sex
- 11.9** Adults' individual response to the survey, by region and sex
- 11.10** Children's individual response to the survey, by region and sex
- 11.11** Adults in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by age
- 11.12** Men in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by age
- 11.13** Women in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by age
- 11.14** Children in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by age
- 11.15** Boys in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by age
- 11.16** Girls in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by age
- 11.17** Adults and children in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by social class of head of household (as defined by occupation)
- 11.18** Weighted and unweighted child bases
- 11.19** True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for socio-demographic characteristics
- 11.20** True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions
- 11.21** True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for lung function measurements
- 11.22** True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for major and minor accidents
- 11.23** True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for general health variables
- 11.24** True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for blood pressure measurements
- 11.25** True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for distribution of anthropometric measurements
- 11.26** True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for blood analytes
- 11.27** True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for smoking variables
- 11.28** True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for drinking variables
- 11.29** Size of co-operating households at interview and at nurse visit
- 11.30** Household type of co-operating households at interview and at nurse visit

**11.31** Tenure of co-operating households at interview and at nurse visit

**11.32** Age distribution of Health Survey responding adult sample compared to mid-1995 population estimates, by sex

**11.33** Age distribution of Health Survey responding adult sample compared to mid-1995 population estimates, by region and sex

**11.34** Age distribution of Health Survey responding child sample compared to mid-1995 population estimates, by sex

**11.35** Ethnic origin of adults responding to interview, nurse visit and blood sample

**11.36** Economically active adults' own social class (as defined by occupation) of Health Survey responding adult sample compared to the 1991 Census, by sex

**11.37** Age of Health Survey responding sample aged 2 and over, by social class of head of household (as defined by occupation) and sex

**11.38** Estimated outcome of attempt to interview 'set' sample of adults

**11.39** Response to request to see nurse, by adults and children

**11.40** Response to request for a blood sample, by adults and children aged 11-15

**11.41** Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of co-operating and non co-operating individuals

**11.42** Health conditions and smoking and drinking status of co-operating and non co-operating individuals

**11.43** Characteristics of households containing proxy informants compared with all co-operating households

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*comments*

# FIELDWORK DOCUMENTS

**Stage 1 leaflet - Interviewer**

**Stage 2 leaflet - Nurse**

**Household Questionnaire**

**Individual Questionnaire**

**Show cards**

**Self-completion booklets :**

8-12 year olds

13-15 year olds

Young adults\*

Adults\*

**Nurse Schedule : Children 2-15**

Adults 16+

**Consent sheets**

\*The SF-36 questions included in the Adult self-completion booklet (Questions 3-11) and in the Young Adult self-completion booklet (Questions 16-26) are reproduced with the permission of the Medical Outcomes Trust, Copyright 1992.

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*comments*

# Measurement protocols

## 1 Height and weight measurements

### 1.1 Eligibility for height and weight measurement

You should be able to measure the height and weight of most of the informants. However, in some cases it may not be possible or appropriate to do so. Do not force an informant to be measured if it is clear that the measurement will be far from reliable but whenever you think a reasonable measurement can be taken do so. Examples of people who should not be measured are:

- Chairbound informants should not have their height and weight taken.
- If after discussion with an informant it becomes clear that they are too unsteady on their feet for these measurements, do not attempt to take them.
- If the informant finds it painful to stand or stand straight, do not attempt to measure height.
- Pregnant women are not eligible for weight as this is clearly affected by their condition.
- For small children, there is an option to weigh them held by an adult. In this case, weigh the adult on his/her own first and then the adult and the child.  
The computer will calculate the child's weight.

### 1.2 Site

It is strongly preferable to measure height and weight on a floor which is level and not carpeted. If all the household is carpeted, choose a floor with the thinnest and hardest carpet (usually the kitchen or bathroom).

### 1.3 Height measurements

#### *The equipment*

Portable stadiometer - A collapsible device with a sliding head plate, a base plate and three connecting rods marked with a measuring scale.

Frankfort Plane Card

#### *The protocol - adults (16+)*

1. Ask the informant to remove their shoes in order to obtain a measurement that is as accurate as possible.
2. Assemble the stadiometer and raise the headplate to allow sufficient room for the informant to stand underneath it. Double check that you have assembled the stadiometer correctly.
3. The informant should stand with their feet flat on the centre of the base plate, feet together and heels against the rod. The informant's back should be as straight as possible, preferably against the rod but **not** leaning on it. They should have their arms hanging loosely by their sides. They should be facing forwards.
4. Move the informant's head so that the Frankfort Plane is in a horizontal position (ie parallel to the floor). The Frankfort Plane is an imaginary line passing through the external ear canal and across the top of the lower bone of the eye socket, immediately under the eye. This position is important if an accurate reading is to be obtained. An additional check is to ensure that the measuring arm rests on the crown of the head, ie the top back half.

To make sure that the Frankfort Plane is horizontal, you can use the Frankfort Plane Card to line up the bottom of the eye socket with the flap of skin on the ear. The Frankfort Plane is horizontal when the card is parallel to the stadiometer arm.

5. Instruct the informant to keep their eyes focused on a point straight ahead, to breathe in deeply and to stretch to their fullest height. If after stretching up the informant's head is no longer horizontal, repeat the procedure. It can be difficult to determine whether the stadiometer headplate is resting on the informant's head. If so, ask the informant to tell you when s/he feels it touching their head.
6. Ask the informant to step forwards. If the measurement has been done correctly the informant will be able to step off the stadiometer without ducking their head. Make sure that the head plate does not move when the informant does this.
7. Look at the bottom edge of the head plate cuff. There is a green arrowhead pointing to the measuring scale. Take the reading from this point and record the informant's height in centimetres and millimetres, that is in the form 123.4, at the question Height. You may at this time record the informant's height onto their Measurement Record Card and at the question MbookHt you will be asked to check that you have done so. At that point the computer will display the recorded height in both centimetres and in feet and inches. At RelHiteB you will be asked to code whether the measurement you obtained was reliable or unreliable.
8. Height must be recorded in centimetres and millimetres, eg 176.5 cms. If a measurement falls between two **millimetres**, it should be recorded to the **nearest even millimetre**. Eg, if informant's height is between 176.4 and 176.5 cms, you should

round it down to 176.4. Likewise, if an informant's height is between 176.5 and 176.6 cms, you should round it up to 176.6 cms.

9. Push the head plate high enough to avoid any member of the household hitting their head against it when getting ready to be measured.

### ***The protocol - children (2-15)***

The protocol for measuring children differs slightly from that for adults. You must get the cooperation of an adult household member. You will need their assistance in order to carry out the protocol, and children are much more likely to be cooperative themselves if another household member is involved in the measurement. If possible measure children last so that they can see what is going on before they are measured themselves.

Children's bodies are much more elastic than those of adults. Unlike adults they will need your help in order to stretch to their fullest height. This is done by stretching them. This is essential in order to get an accurate measurement. It causes no pain and simply helps support the child while they stretch to their tallest height.

It is important that you practice these measurement techniques on any young children among your family or friends. The more practice you get before going into the field the better your technique will be.

1. In addition to removing their shoes, children should remove their socks as well. This is not because the socks affect the measurement. It is so that you can make sure that children don't lift their heels off the base plate.

2. Assemble the stadiometer and raise the head plate to allow sufficient room for the child to stand underneath it.

3. The child should stand with their feet flat on the centre of the base plate, feet together and heels against the rod. The child's back should be as straight as possible, preferably against the rod, and their arms hanging loosely by their sides. They should be facing forwards.

4. Place the measuring arm just above the child's head.

5. Move the child's head so that the Frankfort Plane is in a horizontal position. This position is as important when measuring children as it is when measuring adults if the measurements are to be accurate. To make sure that the Frankfort Plane is horizontal, you can use the Frankfort Plane Card to line up the bottom of the eye socket with the flap of skin on the ear. The Frankfort Plane is horizontal when the card is parallel to the stadiometer arm.

6. Cup the child's head in your hands, placing the heals of your palms either side of the

chin. Your fingers should come to rest just under the ears.

7. Firmly but gently, apply upward pressure lifting the child's head upwards towards the stadiometer headplate and thus stretching the child to their maximum height. Avoid jerky movements, perform the procedure smoothly and take care not to tilt the head at an angle: you must keep it in the Frankfort plane. Explain what you are doing and tell the child that you want them to stand up straight and tall but not to move their head or stand on their tip-toes.

8. Ask the household member who is helping you to lower the headplate down gently onto the child's head. Make sure that the plate touches the skull and that it is not pressing down too hard.

9. Still holding the child's head, relieve traction and allow the child to stand relaxed. If the measurement has been done properly the child should be able to step off the stadiometer without ducking their head. Make sure that the child does not knock the head plate as they step off.

10. Read the height value in metric units to the nearest millimetre and enter the reading into the computer at the question Height. At the question MbookHt you will be asked to check that you have entered the child's height onto their Measurement Record Card. At that point the computer will display the recorded height in both centimetres and in feet and inches.

11. Push the head plate high enough to avoid any member of the household hitting their head against it when getting ready to be measured.

### ***Additional points - all informants***

1. If the informant cannot stand upright with their back against the stadiometer and have their heels against the rod (eg those with protruding bottoms) then give priority to standing upright.

2. If the informant has a hair style which stands well above the top of their head (or is wearing a turban), bring the headplate down until it touches the hair/turban. With some hairstyles you can compress the hair to touch the head. If you cannot lower the headplate to touch the head, and think that this will lead to an unreliable measure, record this at question HtAffM. If it is a hairstyle that can be altered, eg a bun, if possible ask the informant to change/undo it.

3. If the informant is tall, it can be difficult to line up the Frankfort Plane in the way described. When you think that the plane is horizontal, take one step back to check from a short distance that this is the case.

## **1.4 Weight measurement**

## ***The equipment***

### Soehnle electronic bathroom scales

The scales have an inbuilt memory which stores the weight for 10 minutes. If during this time you weigh another object that differs in weight by less than 500 grams, the stored weight will be displayed and not the weight that is being measured. This means that if you weigh someone else during this time, you could be given the wrong reading for the second person.

So if you get an identical reading for a second person, make sure that the memory has been cleared. Clear the memory from the last reading by weighing an object that is more than 500 grams lighter (ie a pile of books, your briefcase or even the stadiometer). You will then get the correct weight when you weigh the second informant.

You will only need to clear the memory in this way if:

- a) You have to have a second or subsequent attempt at measuring the same person
- b) Two informants appear to be of a very similar weight
- c) Your reading for an informant in a household is identical to the reading for another informant in the household whom you have just weighed.

## ***The protocol***

1. Turn the display on by pressing firmly with your hand or foot on the top of the scales (the scales will turn themselves off after a short while). The readout should display 888.8 momentarily as a check for the operation - if this is not displayed check the batteries, if this is not the cause you may need to report the problem to SCPR. While the scales read 888.8 do not attempt to weigh anyone.
2. Ask the informant to remove shoes, heavy outer garments such as jackets and cardigans, heavy jewellery, loose change and keys.
3. Turn the scales on with your foot again. Wait for a beep and display of 0.0 before the informant stands on the scales.
4. Ask the informant to stand with their feet together in the centre with their heels against the back edge of the scales. Arms should be hanging loosely at their sides and head facing forward. Ensure that they keep looking ahead - it may be tempting for the informant to look down at their weight reading. Ask them not to do this and assure them that you will tell them their weight afterwards if they want to know.

The posture of the informant is important. If they stand to one side, look down, or do not otherwise have their weight evenly spread, it can affect the reading.

5. The scales will take a short while to stabilize and will read 'C' until they have done so. If the informant moves excessively while the scales are stabilizing you may get a false reading. If you think this is the case reweigh, but first ensure that you have erased the memory.

6. The Soehnle scales have been calibrated in kilograms and 100 gram units (0.1 kg). Record the reading into the computer at the question Weight before the informant steps off the scales. At question MBookWt you will be asked to check that you have entered the informant's weight onto their Measurement Record Card. At that point the computer will display the measured weight in both kilos and in stones and pounds.

## **WARNING**

The maximum weight registering accurately on the scales is 130kg (20<sup>1/2</sup> stone). If you think the informant exceeds this limit code them as "Weight not attempted" at WtResp. The computer will display a question asking them for an estimate. Do not attempt to weigh them.

### ***Weighing children***

You must get the cooperation of an adult household member. This will help the child to relax and children, especially small children are much more likely to be cooperative themselves if an adult known to them is involved in the procedure.

Children wearing nappies should be wearing a dry disposable. If the nappy is wet, please ask the mother to change it for a dry one and explain that the wetness of the nappy will affect the weight measurement.

In most cases it will be possible to measure children's weight following the protocol set out for adults. However, if accurate readings are to be obtained, it is very important that informants stand still. Ask the child to stand perfectly still - 'Be a statue.' If small children find this difficult you will need to alter the protocol and first weigh an adult then weigh that adult holding the child as follows:-

- a) Code as 'Weight obtained (child held by adult)' at WtResp.
- b) Weigh the adult as normal following the protocol as set out above. Enter this weight into the computer at WtAdult.
- c) Weigh the adult and child together and enter this into the computer at WtChAd.

The computer will then calculate the weight of the child.

## **2 Measurement of mid upper arm circumference**

### **2.1 Purpose**

The mid upper arm circumference is a key indicator of the nutritional status of children, being reduced substantially in the undernourished and being substantially increased in children who are overweight.

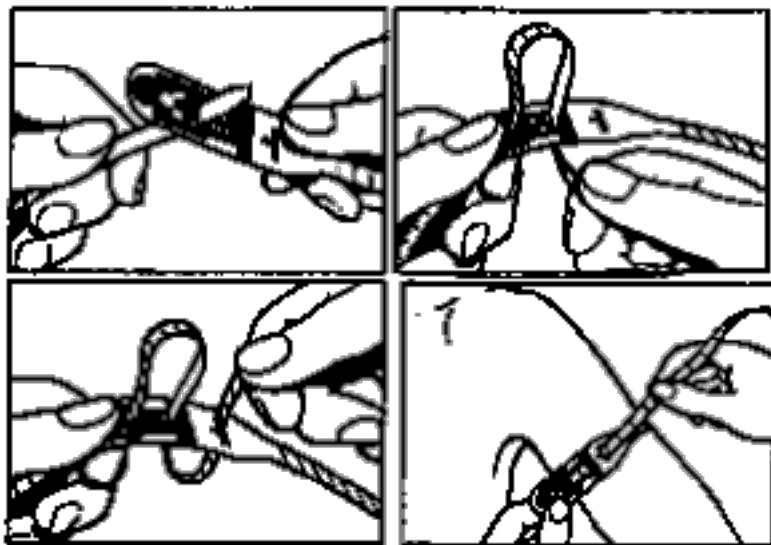
## 2.2 Eligibility

All informants from age two to age fifteen inclusive are to be measured. Exclude any child who is known to be pregnant.

## 2.3 Equipment

You will be provided with a short tape. One end of this tape is broad and on it you will see the words 'READ HERE', with a small arrow. This is the start of the tape. You will first use this tape to measure the length of the arm and then, having found the mid point of the arm, you will measure the circumference of the arm.

When measuring the circumference of the arm, the tape is threaded as indicated in the illustration below. Pull the tapered end up through slot 1, down through slot 2 and up through slot 3.



## 2.4 Procedure

The child must have a bare arm and shoulder for this measurement. The interviewer will have asked the child to wear a sleeveless garment for your visit. Explain to the child and parent the importance of the accuracy of the measurement and that clothing can substantially affect the reading. If the child is wearing a sleeved garment ask her/him to slip their arm out of the garment or to change into a suitable garment.

Where possible the left arm should always be used. If the left arm cannot be used e.g. because it is in plaster then carry out the measurement on the right arm and record that you have done so on the schedule at Q6c.

***Measuring the length of the informant's upper arm***

1. The informant should be standing with their left arm across their body and held at a right angle at the elbow.
2. Using the skin marker pen, mark the process of the acromium; this is the bony tip of the shoulder.
3. Mark the process of the olecranon of the child, this is the bony tip of the elbow.
4. Using the paper tape, measure the distance between the two points marked. Divide this measurement in half. This will be the mid point of the upper arm. Mark this using the skin marker pen.

### ***Measuring the arm circumference***

5. Now let the arm hang loosely by the side, just away from the body. Thread the tape through and slip it up the child's arm to the mid-point you have marked. The tape should be centred on the mid-point mark i.e. it should lie on top of the mark. Check that the tape is passing horizontally about the arm (not sloping) and that it is in continuous contact with the skin. It should not be loose, but neither should it be puckering the skin. Read off the measurement where the 'READ HERE' arrow appears on the tape.
6. Record the measurement on the nurse schedule in centimetres and millimetres to the nearest even millimetre, eg 20.3cm. Should the measurement lie between two millimetres, then round it to the nearest even millimetre. For example if the measurement is half way between 20.3 and 20.4 round up to 20.4. If the measurement is between 20.8 and 20.9 round down to 20.8.
7. Repeat all the above procedure (points 1 to 6) to obtain a second measurement and record this on the nurse schedule.(Do not re-measure the circumference using the original marks - remark the position.)
8. Indicate on the schedule the position of the child when the measurement was taken. Also give reasons why if it was not possible to take a measurement or if only one measurement was obtained.

## **3 Recording ambient air temperature**

### **3.1 The thermometer**

You have been provided with a digital thermometer and probe. This instrument is very sensitive to minor changes in temperature. It is therefore important that you record temperature at the appropriate time in your routine. It can also take a few minutes to settle down to a final reading if it is experiencing a large change in temperature (eg coming into a warm house from a cold outside).

Immediately after you have settled the informant down to rest for five minutes prior to taking their blood pressure set up the thermometer to take a reading. Just prior to recording the blood pressure note the temperature and record it in the appropriate part of the nurse schedule. Always switch it off after taking a reading, to avoid battery problems. The thermometer automatically switches off if you have left it on for more than 7 minutes.

Place the thermometer on a surface near the Dinamap. Do not let the probe touch anything -you can for example let it hang over the edge of a table. Do not put it on top of the Dinamap as it will be warm.

### **3.2 Instructions for using the thermometer**

1. The probe plug fits into the socket at the top of the instrument.
2. Press the completely white circle to turn the instrument on. To turn off, press the white ring.
3. Before taking a reading off the display, ensure that the reading has stabilised.
4. Be careful of the probe - it is quite fragile.
5. When 'LO BAT' is shown on the display the battery needs replacing, take no further readings.
6. The battery in your thermometer is a long-life battery and should last at least one year. However, should it run low please purchase a new battery. Take the old one with you to ensure it is the same type. Claim in the usual way.
7. To remove old battery and insert a new one, unscrew the screw on the back of the thermometer.

## **4 Blood pressure measurement and heart rate readings**

### **4.1 Eligibility**

High blood pressure is an important risk factor for cardiovascular disease. It is important that we look at the blood pressure of everyone in the survey using a standard method so we can see the distribution of blood pressure across the population. This is vital for monitoring change over time, and monitoring progress towards lower blood pressure targets set in the Health of the Nation.

All children aged 5 and over are eligible for this measurement. The technique is exactly the same as with adults. The survey equipment is not suitable for taking the blood pressure of younger children.

The only people not eligible for blood pressure measurement are those who are

pregnant. However, if a pregnant woman wishes to have her blood pressure measured, you may do so, but do not record the readings on the schedule.

## **4.2 Equipment**

Dinamap 8100 blood pressure monitor

Blue pneumatic hose

Power Cord

Cuffs:

Child cuff (12-19cm)

Small adult cuff (17-25 cm)

Standard adult cuff (23-33 cm)

Large adult cuff (31-40 cm)

Extra large cuffs are also available from your Nurse Supervisor, should you require one.

The Dinamap 8100 blood pressure monitor is an automated machine. It is designed to measure systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, mean arterial pressure (MAP) and pulse rate automatically at pre-selected time intervals. On this survey three readings are collected at one minute intervals.

The Dinamap is equipped with a rechargeable battery, which can run for a minimum of six hours when fully charged. It is essential to keep the battery charged as fully as possible. A yellow battery light will flash as a warning sign on the monitor to alert the user when the charge has fallen below 10%. To recharge the battery, connect the monitor to the mains and press the rear panel AC power switch to the ON ('I') position. The green MAINS AC light will indicate that the battery is charging. An overnight charge (eight hours) will provide about four hours of operation.

**!! PLEASE REMEMBER TO CHARGE THE BATTERY !!**

When the Dinamap is switched on the monitor momentarily displays eights (888s) in all the digital displays and all indicators will flash as a check for the operation of all LEDs. The audio alarm is also sounded as a check for its operation. If on turning on the monitor any of the displays fail to show the 888s, contact the nurse supervisor immediately and inform them that there is a problem with the monitor.

## **4.3 Preparing the informant**

The informant should not have eaten, smoked, drunk alcohol or taken vigorous exercise during the 30 minutes preceding the blood pressure measurement. If possible,

arrange the timing of the measurements to ensure that this is the case.

Ask the informant to remove outer garments (eg jumper, cardigan, jacket) and expose the right upper arm. The sleeve should be rolled or slid up to allow sufficient room to place the cuff. If the sleeve constricts the arm, restricting the circulation of blood, ask the informant if they would mind taking their arm out of the sleeve for the measurement.

As with adults, a child's blood pressure reading on a single occasion is not enough to define whether a child's blood pressure is normal or abnormal. In addition the level at which a child's blood pressure is considered to be abnormal will be dependant on that child's age, height and sex. Because of this, unlike the adult situation, you will not be given statements to read out regarding blood pressure for children. Instead we wish you to explain to the parents in advance of the measurement, what the measurement will mean. The Child's Nurse Schedule contains a detailed statement at Q10 which you should read out to all parents **before** taking a child's blood pressure. This procedure must always be followed. Otherwise, the parent may feel you are withholding information later because a child has an unsatisfactory result.

#### 4.4 Selecting the correct cuff

##### *Adults aged 16+*

Do **not** measure the upper arm circumference. Instead, choose the correct cuff size based on the acceptable range which is marked on the inside of the cuff. You will note that there is some overlap between the cuffs. If the informant falls within this overlap range then use the **standard** cuff where possible.

##### *Children aged 5-15*

It is important to select the correct cuff size. The appropriate cuff is the largest cuff which fits between the axilla (underarm) and the antecubital fossa (front of elbow) without obscuring the brachial pulse and so that the index line is within the range marked on the inside of the cuff.

You will be provided with a child's cuff as well as the other adult cuffs. Many children will not need the children's cuff and instead will require a small adult cuff or a standard adult cuff. You should choose the cuff that is appropriate to the circumference of the arm.

##### *Adults and children*

The appropriate cuff should be connected via the blue pneumatic hose to the two cuff connectors at the bottom of the display. It is important to ensure these screw connectors are properly connected to avoid any air leak. However **do not overtighten**. The pneumatic seal is not made by tightening the connector.

## 4.5 The procedure

Wrap the correct sized cuff round the upper **right** arm and check that the index line falls within the range lines. Use the left arm only if it is impossible to use the right. If the left arm is used, record this on the Schedule. Locate the brachial pulse just medial to the biceps tendon and position the arrow on the cuff over the brachial artery. The lower edge should be about 2 cm above the cubital fossa (elbow crease).

Do not put the cuff on too tightly as bruising may occur on inflation. Ideally, it should be possible to insert two fingers between cuff and arm. However the cuff should not be applied too loosely, as this will result in an inaccurate measurement.

The informant should be sitting in a comfortable chair with a suitable support so that the right arm will be resting at a level to bring the antecubital fossa (elbow) to approximately heart level. If a child is being measured beside a low table it may be necessary to use cushions or a pillow under the arm. They should be seated in a comfortable position with cuff applied, legs uncrossed and feet flat on the floor.

Explain to the informant that before the blood pressure measurement we need them to sit quietly for five minutes to rest. They should not smoke, eat, drink or read during this time. Explain that during the measurement the cuff will inflate three times and they will feel some pressure on their arm during the procedure.

It is important that children as well as adults rest for five minutes before the measurement is taken. However, making children sit still for five minutes can be unrealistic. It is allowable for them to move around a little. They should not be running or taking vigorous exercise. As with adults, they should not eat or drink during this time.

After five minutes explain you are starting the measurement. Ask the informant to relax and not to speak until the measurement is completed as this may affect their reading.

- a) Switch the monitor 'ON'.
- b) Press the SILENCE button until the yellow triangle above it lights up.
- c) Press the AUTO/MANUAL button until the green triangle above it lights up. The cuff will now start to inflate and take the first measurement.
- d) Press the cycle SET button until the number 1 lights up in the minutes box. Blood pressure will then be recorded at one minute intervals thereafter. After each interval record the reading on the schedule.
- e) It is possible to retrieve any of the three readings if they need to be checked or if you didn't record them for any reason. To do this wait until the three readings have

been taken then press the AUTO/MANUAL button followed by the PRIOR DATA button. This will display the previous reading ie the second blood pressure. Press the PRIOR DATA button again to display the first blood pressure reading, and once again to return to the final reading. The minutes display indicates how long ago the measurement was taken. **It is not possible** to retrieve the readings once the monitor has been switched off.

f) After the three measurements are complete and recorded on the schedule switch the monitor 'OFF' and remove the cuff.

If there are any problems during the blood pressure measurements or the measurement is disturbed for any reason, press the red cancel button or the power OFF button and start the procedure again. If the informant has to get up to do something, then ask them to sit and rest for five minutes again.

### ***Error readings***

The most common error reading is 844. This is displayed if one measurement exceeds 120 seconds. This is usually caused by the informant moving during the measurement. Ask the informant to sit as still as possible and take the measurement again. **Do not palpate the pulse** and **do not tell the informant that their pulse is erratic**. If you still get another 844 error reading, record that it wasn't possible to get a reading and explain to the informant that this sometimes happens.

Do not carry out more than three measurements.

Other error readings are detailed on the side of the Dinamap itself.

## **4.6 Informing informants of their blood pressure readings**

If the informant/parent wishes, record details of the three readings on their Measurement Record Card. If the informant is an adult, record what advice you have given them.

### ***a) Child informants (age 5 to 15)***

We do **not** wish you to comment on the child's blood pressure readings to the parents. If they seek comment, reiterate what you have already said about not being able to interpret a single blood pressure measurement without checking to see whether it is normal for the child's age and height. Reassure them that if it is found to be abnormal and if they have given consent for the results to go to the GP, then the GP will get in touch to have the measurement repeated. This rule applies for **all** readings you obtain.

### ***b) Adult informants (aged 16+)***

In answering queries about an adult's blood pressure it is very **important** to remember that it is not the purpose of the survey to provide informants with medical advice, nor

are you in a position to do so as you do not have the informant's full medical history. But you will need to say something. What you say in each situation has been agreed with the Department of Health. It is very important that **you make all the points relevant to the particular situation and that you do not provide a more detailed interpretation as this could be misleading**. Read the instructions below very carefully and make sure you always follow these guidelines. To help you remember, you have been given a **Blood Pressure Guide Card** which summarises these rules.

**Base your comments on the last two of the three readings.** If the first reading is higher than the other two, explain that the first reading can be high because people are nervous of having their pressure taken.

Definitions of raised blood pressure differ slightly. The Department of Health have decided to adopt the ones given below for this survey. It is important that you adhere to these definitions, so that all informants are treated in an identical manner. These are shown below.

## **Adults Only**

### **Survey definiton of blood pressure ratings**

#### **For men aged less than 50 and all women**

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Systolic</b>	<b>Diastolic</b>
Normal	< 140	and < 85
Mildly raised	140 - 159	or 85 - 99
Moderately raised	160 - 179	or 100 - 114
Severely raised	180 or more	or 115 or more

#### **Men aged 50 or over**

Normal	< 160	and < 95
Mildly raised	160 - 169	or 96 - 104
Moderately raised	170 - 179	or 105 - 114
Severely raised	180 or more	or 115 or more

NB: < less than

### ***Points to make to an informant about their blood pressure***

#### ***Normal***

'Your blood pressure is normal'

#### ***Mildly raised***

'Your blood pressure is a *bit high* today.'

'Blood pressure can vary from day to day and throughout the day so that one high reading does not necessarily mean that you suffer from high blood pressure.'

'You are advised to visit your GP *within 3 months* to have a further blood pressure reading to see whether this is a once-off finding or not.'

### ***Moderately raised***

'Your blood pressure is a *bit high* today.'

'Blood pressure can vary from day to day and throughout the day so that one high reading does not necessarily mean that you suffer from high blood pressure.'

'You are advised to visit your GP *within 2-3 weeks* to have a further blood pressure reading to see whether this is a once-off finding or not.'

### ***Considerably raised:***

'Your blood pressure is *high* today.'

'Blood pressure can vary from day to day and throughout the day so that one high reading does not necessarily mean that you suffer from high blood pressure.'

'You are strongly advised to visit your GP *within 5 days* to have a further blood pressure reading to see whether this is a once-off finding or not.'

Note: If the informant is elderly and has severely raised blood pressure, amend your advice so that they are advised to contact their GP within the next week or so about this reading. This is because in many cases the GP will be well aware of their high blood pressure and we do not want to worry the informant unduly. It is however important that they do contact their GP about the reading within 7 to 10 days. In the meantime, we will have informed the GP of their result (providing the informant has given their permission).

## **4.6 Action to be taken by the nurse after the visit**

The action you should take after the visit in respect of raised blood pressure readings, differs for children and adults. If you need to contact the Survey Doctor, do not do this from the informant's home - you will cause unnecessary distress.

Pulse - for all informants the survey doctor routinely checks fast and slow pulse rates so no further action is necessary.

### ***a) Children***

No further action is required after taking blood pressure readings on children. All high readings are viewed routinely by the Survey Doctor. However, in the rare event that you encounter a child with a very high blood pressure, ie. systolic 160 or above or

diastolic 100 or above please call the Survey Doctor.

**b) Adults** The chart below summarises what action you should take as a result of the knowledge you have gained from taking an adult's blood pressure readings. **For this purpose you should only take into account the last two readings** as the first reading from the Dinamap is prone to error for the reason stated above.<

Blood pressure	Action
<b>Normal/mild/moderate bp</b>	No further action necessary If you feel that the circumstances demand further action, inform the Survey Doctor and she will then inform the informant's GP immediately if she deems it necessary.**
Systolic < 180 mmHg and Diastolic < 115 mmHg	
<b>Severely raised bp</b>	Contact the Survey Doctor at the earliest opportunity and she will inform the informant's GP.**
Systolic $\geq$ 180 mmHg or Diastolic $\geq$ 115 mmHg	If the informant has any symptoms of a hypertensive crisis* contact the survey doctor immediately or call an ambulance. The Survey Doctor must be informed as soon as possible.**

A hypertensive crisis is an extremely rare complication of high blood pressure. Its signs and symptoms

include diastolic bp  $>$  135 mmHg, headache, confusion, sleepiness, stupor, visual loss, seizures, coma, cardiac failure, oliguria, nausea & vomiting.

You must still contact the Survey Doctor even if the informant tells you that their GP knows about their raised BP.

All high or unusual readings will be looked at by the Survey Doctor when they reach the office. If the reading is high, then the Survey Doctor will contact the informant's GP. If the informant is not registered with a GP, or has refused consent for us to contact their GP, the informant will be contacted directly.

on this site.

# Coding frame for medicines

The codes given below are the BNF section numbers for the class of medications listed. These numbers, with leading zeros, form the first four digits of the six digit drug code. For example, diuretics are coded on the dataset as 020201-020208. The last 2 digits of the six digit code indicate the BNF subsection where the specific drug is listed.

(British National Formulary classifications from BNF No. 30 September 1995)

- 1 Gastro-intestinal system**
  - 1.1 Antacids
  - 1.2 Antispasmodics and other drugs altering gut motility
  - 1.3 Ulcer-healing drugs
  - 1.4 Antidiarrhoeal drugs
  - 1.5 Treatment of chronic diarrhoeas
  - 1.6 Laxatives
  - 1.7 Preparations for haemorrhoids
  - 1.8 Stoma care
  - 1.9 Drugs affecting intestinal secretions
- 2 Cardiovascular system**
  - 2.1 Positive inotropic drugs
  - 2.2 Diuretics
  - 2.3 Anti-arrhythmic drugs
  - 2.4 Beta-adrenoceptor blocking drugs
  - 2.5 Drugs affecting the renin-angiotensin system and some other antihypertensive drugs
  - 2.6 Nitrates, calcium-channel blockers, and potassium-channel activators

- 2.7 Sympathomimetics
- 2.8 Anticoagulants and protamine
- 2.9 Antiplatelet drugs
- 2.10 Fibrinolytic drugs
- 2.11 Antifibrinolytic drugs and haemostatics
- 2.12 Lipid-lowering drugs
- 2.13 Local sclerosants

### **3 Respiratory system**

- 3.1 Bronchodilators
- 3.2 Corticosteroids
- 3.3 Cromoglycate and related therapy
- 3.4 Antihistamines, hyposensitisation, and allergic emergencies
- 3.5 Respiratory stimulants and pulmonary surfactants
- 3.6 Oxygen
- 3.7 Mucolytics
- 3.8 Aromatic inhalations
- 3.9 Cough preparations
- 3.10 Systemic nasal decongestants

### **4 Central nervous system**

- 4.1 Hypnotics and anxiolytics
- 4.2 Drugs used in psychoses and related disorders
- 4.3 Antidepressant drugs
- 4.4 Central nervous system stimulants
- 4.5 Appetite suppressants
- 4.6 Drugs used in nausea and vertigo
- 4.7 Analgesics
- 4.8 Antiepileptics
- 4.9 Drugs used in parkinsonism and related disorders
- 4.10 Drugs used in substance dependence

### **5 Infections**

- 5.1 Antibacterial drugs
- 5.2 Antifungal drugs
- 5.3 Antiviral drugs
- 5.4 Antiprotozoal drugs

- 5.5 Anthelmintics
- 6 Endocrine system
  - 6.1 Drugs used in diabetes
  - 6.2 Thyroid and antithyroid drugs
  - 6.3 Corticosteroids
  - 6.4 Sex hormones
  - 6.5 Hypothalamic and pituitary hormones and anti-oestrogens
  - 6.6 Drugs affecting bone metabolism
  - 6.7 Other endocrine drugs
- 7 Obstetrics, gynaecology, and urinary-tract disorders
  - 7.1 Drugs used in obstetrics
  - 7.2 Treatment of vaginal and vulval conditions
  - 7.3 Contraceptives
  - 7.4 Drugs for genito-urinary disorders
- 8 Malignant disease and immunosuppression
  - 8.1 Cytotoxic drugs
  - 8.2 Drugs affecting the immune response
  - 8.3 Sex hormones and antagonists in malignant disease
- 9 Nutrition and blood
  - 9.1 Anaemias and some other blood disorders
  - 9.2 Fluid and electrolytes
  - 9.3 Intravenous nutrition
  - 9.4 Oral nutrition
  - 9.5 Minerals
  - 9.6 Vitamins
  - 9.7 Bitters and tonics
  - 9.8 Metabolic disorders
- 10 Musculoskeletal and joint diseases
  - 10.1 Drugs used in rheumatic diseases and gout
  - 10.2 Drugs used in neuromuscular disorders
  - 10.3 Drugs for the relief of soft-tissue inflammation
- 11 Eye
  - 11.1 Administration of drugs to the eye
  - 11.2 Control of microbial contamination
  - 11.3 Anti-infective eye preparations
  - 11.4 Corticosteroids and other anti-inflammatory preparations

- 11.5 Mydriatics and cycloplegics
- 11.6 Treatment of glaucoma
- 11.7 Local anaesthetics
- 11.8 Miscellaneous ophthalmic preparations
- 11.9 Contact lenses
- 12 Ear, nose, and oropharynx**
  - 12.1 Drugs acting on the ear
  - 12.2 Drugs acting on the nose
  - 12.3 Drugs acting on the oropharynx
- 13 Skin**
  - 13.1 Vehicles
  - 13.2 Emollient and barrier preparations
  - 13.3 Local anaesthetics and antipruritics
  - 13.4 Topical corticosteroids
  - 13.5 Preparations for eczema and psoriasis
  - 13.6 Preparations for acne
  - 13.7 Preparations for warts and calluses
  - 13.8 Sunscreens and camouflagers
  - 13.9 Shampoos and some other scalp preparations
  - 13.10 Anti-infective skin preparations
  - 13.11 Disinfectants and cleansers
  - 13.12 Antiperspirants
  - 13.13 Wound management products
  - 13.14 Topical circulatory preparations
- 14 Immunological products and vaccines**
  - 14.4 Vaccines and antisera

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*comments*

# Regional map



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*comments*

**on this site.**

## Chapter 11

## **Methodology and response**

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 11.18

## Weighted and unweighted child bases

### *Responding children aged 2-15*

1996

weighted	63	76	80	75	96
unweighted	53	66	69	69	87
Valid ferritin					
weighted	69	80	84	78	98
unweighted	58	70	71	71	88

Weighted and unweighted bases	Age last birthday - 1996 data													
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Girls</b>														
All														
weighted	148	163	160	169	162	179	186	140	162	146	144	136	140	118
unweighted	133	144	143	148	143	154	156	113	138	121	133	124	126	108
Valid height														
weighted	118	148	151	166	158	174	183	133	161	143	141	134	140	117
unweighted	106	131	135	145	139	150	153	108	137	118	130	122	126	107
Valid weight														
weighted	135	149	150	164	155	170	182	131	158	135	137	132	134	112
unweighted	121	131	135	143	136	147	152	106	134	112	126	120	120	103
Valid height and valid weight														
weighted	113	145	147	164	155	169	182	131	158	135	137	131	134	112
unweighted	101	128	132	143	136	146	152	106	134	112	126	119	120	103
Saw nurse														
weighted	133	141	147	152	144	161	177	125	152	132	136	122	128	103
unweighted	118	126	131	132	126	139	147	100	129	109	125	110	115	94
Valid mid-upper arm circumference														
weighted	117	134	140	149	142	159	174	125	150	132	136	118	127	102
unweighted	104	120	124	129	123	137	145	100	128	109	125	106	114	93
Valid blood pressure														
weighted					132	129	146	167	118	142	128	130	115	122
unweighted					114	113	127	138	94	120	105	119	105	109
Valid cotinine														
weighted					110	120	130	149	171	121	149	132	130	112
unweighted					98	104	113	128	142	96	127	109	119	100
Valid haemoglobin												66	79	71
weighted												66	77	76
unweighted												59	73	68
Valid ferritin												66	77	75
weighted												59	71	67
unweighted												59	71	65

<b>Weighted and unweighted bases</b>	<b>Age last birthday - 1995/1996 combined data</b>													
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

**Boys**

All

weighted	317	337	355	318	340	324	343	300	320	281	303	314	269	279	
unweighted	289	306	319	281	302	278	290	250	276	246	270	276	244	254	
Saw nurse															
weighted	278	294	314	285	304	301	307	260	294	241	256	279	224	250	
unweighted	253	265	282	252	269	259	257	218	253	209	228	243	207	226	
Wheezed in last															
12 months															
weighted	82	78	87	63	78	38	56	44	48	53	68	69	38	61	
unweighted	74	72	78	57	71	33	51	37	43	49	58	61	36	57	
Wheezeed or asthma															
in last 5 years <sup>a</sup>															
weighted	114	114	133	107	121	79	99	77	81	69	95	99	63	84	
unweighted	103	107	119	94	108	69	86	67	72	62	82	86	60	77	
Itchy skin in last															
12 months															
weighted	77	80	79	60	76	68	57	46	66	60	62	66	58	52	
unweighted	72	75	68	52	69	61	51	41	56	56	57	59	51	48	
Valid height and															
valid lung function															
weighted							260	286	246	277	231	244	261	217	242
unweighted							226	238	208	239	201	217	230	200	218
Valid IgE															
weighted															
unweighted															
128	152	170	152	174											
107	134	148	139	154											

**Girls**

All

weighted	295	325	337	328	329	322	355	282	314	292	285	270	274	245
unweighted	272	293	300	292	289	279	297	233	268	246	253	241	250	224
Saw nurse														
weighted	256	287	304	284	288	289	325	246	283	260	257	240	247	218
unweighted	233	261	270	253	252	251	271	202	242	219	228	213	225	198
Wheezed in last														
12 months														
weighted	52	65	62	53	60	53	54	46	43	37	56	35	57	56
unweighted	47	61	56	47	52	46	47	40	39	33	51	34	52	53
Wheezeed or asthma														
in last 5 years <sup>a</sup>														
weighted	71	96	107	90	99	77	94	66	70	56	83	53	73	74
unweighted	66	88	96	80	89	67	79	59	62	51	76	51	67	70
Itchy skin in last														
12 months														
weighted	60	70	70	77	70	67	81	76	79	55	98	55	68	68

<sup>a</sup>Valid height and valid lung function

unweighted	58	65	63	69	59	61	68	66	68	49	86	48	63	63		
Valid height and valid lung function																
weighted							249	293	234	274	247	247	222	239	208	
unweighted							217	247	193	234	207	220	197	217	189	
Valid IgE																
weighted												128	158	145	142	142
unweighted												111	139	125	128	128

<sup>a</sup>Those who ever wheezed and had an attack of wheezing/whistling in the last five years or who had doctor diagnosed asthma and had an asthma attack in the last five years.

Weighted and unweighted bases	Age last birthday - 1996 data													
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Boys</b>														
Valid height:														
weighted	70	137	171	163	171	173	156	157	162	144	146	153	152	156
unweighted	64	125	149	143	157	147	134	134	136	124	128	134	137	141
Valid weight:														
weighted	79	143	172	160	168	170	158	153	161	142	142	149	151	155
unweighted	72	130	150	141	154	145	136	131	135	122	125	130	136	140
Valid height and valid weight:														
weighted	67	132	170	160	168	169	156	153	161	141	142	148	151	155
unweighted	61	121	148	141	154	144	134	131	135	121	125	129	136	140
Valid mid-upper arm circumference:														
weighted	62	128	154	145	160	165	145	142	154	130	129	140	127	135
unweighted	57	116	135	126	147	140	125	122	130	111	114	122	115	122
<b>Girls</b>														
Valid height:														
weighted	50	135	155	160	167	161	186	146	142	160	148	146	124	122
unweighted	45	122	134	144	146	140	159	118	118	135	125	136	115	108
Valid weight:														
weighted	62	141	152	160	165	155	185	142	140	157	140	141	122	117
unweighted	56	127	132	144	143	136	159	115	116	132	120	131	113	103
Valid height and valid weight:														
weighted	48	131	149	159	165	155	184	142	140	157	140	140	122	117
unweighted	43	118	129	143	143	136	158	115	116	132	120	130	113	103
Valid mid-upper arm circumference:														
weighted	54	122	140	146	152	142	176	142	130	147	142	135	110	107
unweighted	48	111	122	130	131	124	150	114	107	125	120	125	101	94

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.1

### Proportion of adults with respiratory symptoms and doctor-diagnosed asthma, by age and sex

All adults 16 and over

1995 and 1996 combined

Respiratory symptoms and asthma <sup>a</sup>	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
Ever wheezed	34	33	33	35	37	39	38	35
Wheezed without cold	25	23	22	22	24	26	24	24
Breathless when wheezing	19	18	18	18	21	23	21	19
Wheezed without cold, with breathlessness	16	15	15	14	17	19	17	16
Wheezed in last 12 months	20	19	18	19	23	28	27	21
Doctor-diagnosed asthma	19	12	11	8	10	9	9	11
<b>Women</b>								
Ever wheezed	32	29	29	31	33	31	30	31
Wheezed without cold	24	19	19	20	21	19	19	20
Breathless when wheezing	23	20	20	20	22	20	20	20
Wheezed without cold, with breathlessness	19	15	15	15	16	15	14	16
Wheezed in last 12 months	23	19	17	19	23	20	22	20
Doctor-diagnosed asthma	17	14	12	11	11	12	9	12
<b>All adults</b>								
Ever wheezed	33	31	31	32	35	34	33	33
Wheezed without cold	24	21	20	21	23	22	21	22
Breathless when wheezing	21	19	19	19	21	21	20	20

Wheezed without cold, with breathlessness	18	15	15	15	16	17	15	16
Wheezed in last 12 months	22	19	17	19	23	23	24	21
Doctor-diagnosed asthma	18	13	11	10	10	11	9	12
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	1873	2759	2796	2508	1996	1816	1073	14821
<i>Women</i>	2201	3414	3105	2872	2207	2160	1718	17677
<i>All adults</i>	4074	6173	5901	5380	4203	3976	2791	32498

Percentages do not add to 100% as the items are  
*a* independent.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.2

### Proportion of children with respiratory symptoms and doctor-diagnosed asthma, by age and sex

Children aged 2-15

1995 and 1996 combined

Respiratory symptoms and asthma <sup>a</sup>	Age			Total
	2-6	7-10	11-15	%
<b>Boys</b>				
Ever wheezed	34	28	31	31
Wheezed without cold	20	18	24	21
Breathless when wheezing	20	18	20	19
Wheezed without cold, with breathlessness	15	14	18	16
Wheezed in last 12 months	23	14	20	20
Doctor-diagnosed asthma	23	23	23	23
<b>Girls</b>				
Ever wheezed	27	24	25	26
Wheezed without cold	15	14	20	16
Breathless when wheezing	15	15	19	16
Wheezed without cold, with breathlessness	11	11	17	13
Wheezed in last 12 months	18	15	18	17
Doctor-diagnosed asthma	18	17	19	18
<b>All children</b>				
Ever wheezed	30	26	28	28
Wheezed without cold	18	16	22	19
Breathless when wheezing	17	17	20	18
Wheezed without cold, with breathlessness	13	12	18	14
Wheezed in last 12 months	21	15	19	18
Doctor-diagnosed asthma	21	20	21	21

<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>b</sup></i>				
<i>Boys</i>		<i>1667</i>	<i>1287</i>	<i>1446</i>
<i>Girls</i>		<i>1613</i>	<i>1274</i>	<i>1367</i>
<i>All children</i>		<i>3280</i>	<i>2561</i>	<i>2813</i>
				<i>8654</i>

<sup>a</sup>Percentages do not add to 100% as the items are independent.

<sup>b</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

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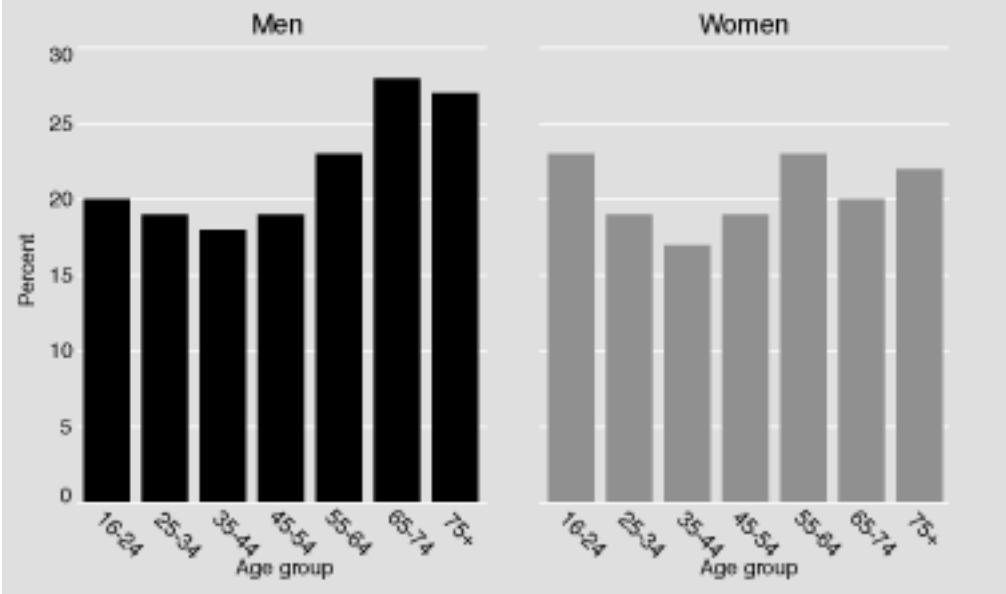
## Chapter 2

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

Figure 2A

Adults' prevalence of wheezing and whistling in the chest in the last twelve months, by age and sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

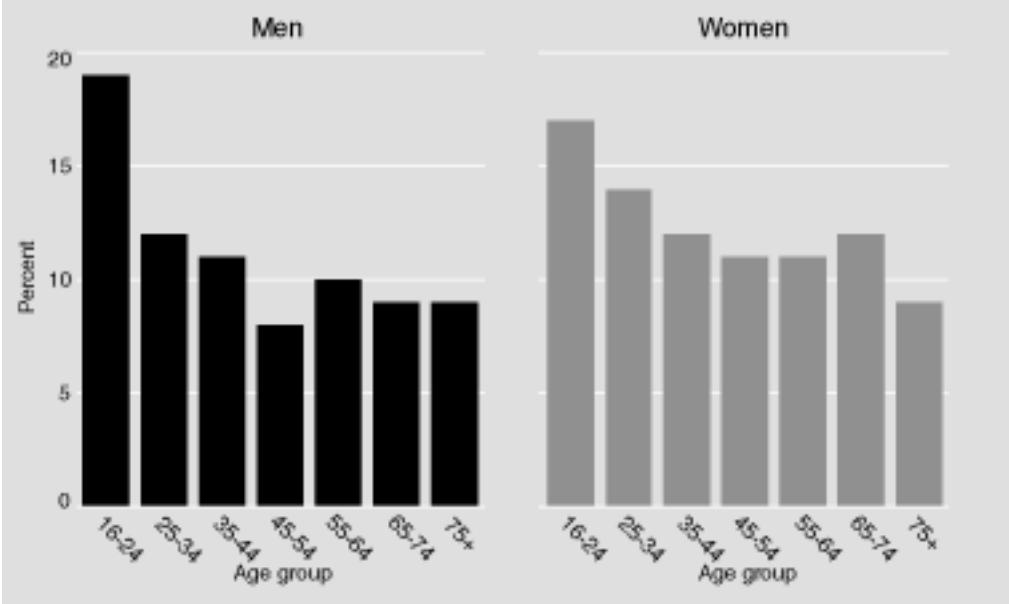
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*comments*

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

Figure 2B

Adults' prevalence of doctor-diagnosed asthma, by age and sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

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## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.3

#### Severity of symptoms and impact on everyday life<sup>a</sup> in the last 12 months for adults, by age and sex

*Adults who had wheezing/whistling in the chest in the last 12 months*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Symptoms	Age							Total	
	16- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55-64	65-74	75+		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
<b>Men</b>									
Number of wheezing attacks in the last 12 months:									
1-3	53	51	54	47	38	37	40	46	
4-12	27	28	20	23	24	22	23	24	
More than 12	20	21	25	29	38	40	35	29	
Sleep disturbed once or more a week	11	11	13	17	25	24	21	17	
Speech limited <sup>b</sup>	13	12	9	11	17	18	16	14	
Interfered with daily activities <sup>c</sup>	34	35	41	38	53	56	54	44	
Caused absence from work <sup>d</sup>	16	15	13	14	18	na	na	15	
<b>Women</b>									
Number of wheezing attacks in the last 12 months:									
1-3	51	53	53	48	48	42	35	48	
4-12	32	25	25	27	23	22	24	26	
More than 12	18	22	21	24	29	35	38	26	
Sleep disturbed once or more a week	13	17	23	23	24	25	26	21	
Speech limited <sup>b</sup>	21	18	20	20	18	26	27	21	
Interfered with daily activities <sup>c</sup>	51	49	54	53	56	59	67	55	
Caused absence from work <sup>d</sup>	26	27	25	28	26	na	na	27	

## All adults

Number of wheezing attacks in the last 12 months:

1-3	52	52	54	48	43	39	38	47
4-12	29	26	23	25	23	22	23	25
More than 12	19	21	23	26	33	38	37	28
Sleep disturbed once or more a week	12	14	18	20	24	25	24	19
Speech limited <sup>b</sup>	18	15	15	16	17	22	22	18
Interfered with daily activities <sup>c</sup>	43	43	48	46	54	57	61	50
Caused absence from work <sup>d</sup>	21	20	18	20	21	na	na	20
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	379	537	498	489	454	500	292	3149
<i>Women</i>	498	665	522	548	497	423	372	3525
<i>All adults</i>	877	1202	1020	1037	951	923	664	6674
<i>Bases (in work)</i>								
<i>Men</i>	227	433	396	352	179	na	na	1587
<i>Women</i>	215	326	213	251	81	na	na	1086
<i>All adults</i>	442	759	609	603	260	na	na	2673

<sup>a</sup>Percentages do not add to 100% as the items are independent.

<sup>b</sup>Speech limited means 'wheezing/whistling severe enough to limit speech to only one or two words between breaths'.

<sup>c</sup>A little/quite a bit/a lot.

<sup>d</sup>Absence from work of one or more days. Percentages based on those in work only.

naNot applicable as question not asked.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

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## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.4

#### Severity of symptoms and impact on everyday life<sup>a</sup> in the last 12 months for children, by age and sex

*Children who had wheezing/whistling in the chest in the last 12 months*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Symptoms	Age			Total
	2-6	7-10	11-15	
	%	%	%	%

#### Boys

Number of wheezing attacks in the last 12 months:

1-3	57	55	52	55
4-2	30	35	32	32
More than 12	13	10	15	13
Sleep disturbed once or more a week	30	25	13	23
Speech limited <sup>b</sup>	27	25	19	24
Interfered with daily activities <sup>c</sup>	66	71	64	67
Caused absence from school <sup>d</sup>	<i>d</i>	57	42	48

#### Girls

Number of wheezing attacks in the last 12 months:

1-3	56	54	57	56
4-12	29	35	30	31
More than 12	16	11	13	14
Sleep disturbed once or more a week	32	21	15	24
Speech limited <sup>b</sup>	22	21	20	21
Interfered with daily activities <sup>c</sup>	63	67	68	66
Caused absence from school <sup>d</sup>	<i>d</i>	56	41	48

#### All children

Number of wheezing attacks in the

last 12 months:

1-3	56	54	55	55
4-12	30	35	31	31
More than 12	14	11	14	13
Sleep disturbed once or more a week	31	23	14	23
Speech limited <sup>b</sup>	25	23	20	23
Interfered with daily activities <sup>c</sup>	65	69	66	66
Caused absence from school <sup>d</sup>	<i>d</i>	57	42	48
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>e</sup></i>				
<i>Boys</i>	389	185	288	862
<i>Girls</i>	291	195	242	728
<i>All children</i>	680	380	530	1590
<i>Bases (at school) (weighted)<sup>e</sup></i>				
<i>Boys</i>	<i>d</i>	185	288	473
<i>Girls</i>	<i>d</i>	195	242	437
<i>All children</i>	<i>d</i>	380	530	910

<sup>a</sup>Percentages do not add to 100% as the items are independent.

<sup>b</sup>Speech limited means 'wheezing/whistling severe enough to limit speech to only one or two words between breaths'.

<sup>c</sup>A little/quite a bit/a lot.

<sup>d</sup>Only those at school were asked this, and those aged under 7 are omitted due to small numbers.

<sup>e</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

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## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.5

#### Precipitating factors in adults, by age and sex

*Adults who either ever had wheezing attack or doctor-diagnosed asthma, with the most recent attack occurring in the last five years*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Precipitating factor <sup>a</sup>	Age							<b>Total</b>
			35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75+	
	16-24	25-34	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Men</b>								
Specific allergens <sup>b</sup>	47	50	47	40	36	32	25	41
Being excited or upset	12	10	9	12	16	15	10	12
Cold air	20	16	13	17	24	27	26	20
Chest infections/cold/flu	49	55	52	53	58	56	50	53
Cigarette smoke (yours/others)	31	33	33	34	35	32	25	32
Traffic fumes	16	17	20	23	26	27	20	21
Exercise	33	25	20	22	22	25	20	24
Other things	7	8	10	6	9	8	5	8
No precipitating factor	11	8	12	13	14	14	21	13
<b>Women</b>								
Specific allergens <sup>b</sup>	53	52	46	42	37	32	27	43
Being excited or upset	25	21	21	22	22	22	21	22
Cold air	28	22	24	25	28	28	27	26
Chest infections/cold/flu	63	62	65	67	65	58	57	63
Cigarette smoke (yours/others)	36	36	36	39	36	34	29	36
Traffic fumes	19	18	21	26	26	26	17	22
Exercise	47	28	26	24	20	19	21	27
Other things	7	10	11	11	9	10	7	9
No precipitating factor	6	7	8	8	11	13	17	9
<b>All adults</b>								
Specific allergens <sup>b</sup>	50	51	47	41	37	32	26	42

Being excited or upset	19	17	15	17	19	19	16	17
Cold air	24	20	18	21	26	27	27	23
Chest infections/cold/flu	57	59	58	60	61	57	54	58
Cigarette smoke (yours/others)	34	35	35	37	35	33	27	34
Traffic fumes	18	18	21	24	26	27	18	21
Exercise	41	27	23	23	21	22	21	26
Other things	7	9	11	8	9	9	6	9
No precipitating factor	8	7	10	10	13	14	18	11
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	545	710	708	664	582	597	361	4167
<i>Women</i>	660	892	753	730	616	570	463	4684
<i>All adults</i>	1205	1602	1461	1394	1198	1167	824	8851

<sup>a</sup>Percentages do not add to 100% as the items are independent.

<sup>b</sup>Includes one or more of the following: dust, pets, feathers, pollen, grass, certain food or drinks.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.6

#### Precipitating factors in children, by age and sex

*Children who either ever had wheezing attack or doctor-diagnosed asthma, with the most recent attack occurring in the last five years*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Precipitating factor <sup>a</sup>	Age			Total %
	2-6	7-10	11-15	
	%	%	%	
<b>Boys</b>				
Specific allergens <sup>b</sup>	30	40	49	38
Being excited or upset	20	23	20	21
Cold air	19	23	25	22
Chest infections/cold/flu	70	64	53	63
Cigarette smoke (yours/others)	13	22	28	20
Traffic fumes	8	13	16	12
Exercise	17	25	50	29
Other things	4	6	6	5
No precipitating factor	16	14	6	13
<b>Girls</b>				
Specific allergens <sup>b</sup>	28	35	50	37
Being excited or upset	19	23	22	21
Cold air	21	24	25	23
Chest infections/cold/flu	70	66	59	65
Cigarette smoke (yours/others)	13	21	33	21
Traffic fumes	8	15	17	13
Exercise	18	33	56	34
Other things	4	5	6	5
No precipitating factor	18	15	7	14
<b>All children</b>				
Specific allergens <sup>b</sup>	29	38	50	38
Being excited or upset	19	23	21	21

Cold air	20	23	25	22
Chest infections/cold/flu	70	65	55	64
Cigarette smoke (yours/others)	13	21	30	21
Traffic fumes	8	14	16	12
Exercise	17	29	53	31
Other things	4	5	6	5
No precipitating factor	17	15	7	13
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>c</sup></i>				
<i>Boys</i>	588	335	409	1333
<i>Girls</i>	463	306	339	1107
<i>All children</i>	1051	641	748	2440

<sup>a</sup>Percentages do not add to 100% as the items are independent.

<sup>b</sup>Includes one or more of the following: dust, pets, feathers, pollen, grass,certain food or drinks.

<sup>c</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.27

#### Total IgE in adults, by age and sex

*Adults with valid total IgE sample*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Total IgE (kU/l)	Age							Total	
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+		
<b>Men</b>									
Mean									
211	142	136	137	129	146	132	146		
Standard error of the mean	10.7	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.9	7.6	10.2	2.7	
5th percentile	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	
10th percentile	6	5	6	5	5	5	4	5	
Median	69	49	48	44	41	50	42	48	
90th percentile	513	346	311	328	305	350	302	347	
95th percentile	999	589	521	576	522	612	538	598	
Geometric mean	62	45	45	44	41	45	40	45	
<b>Women</b>									
Mean									
160	115	99	95	88	92	87	104		
Standard error of the mean	9.5	5.0	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.9	2.1	
5th percentile	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
10th percentile	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	
Median	44	35	31	29	28	27	25	31	
90th percentile	399	284	241	215	194	214	206	250	
95th percentile	696	477	391	378	341	382	347	421	
Geometric mean	42	34	31	28	27	27	25	30	
<b>All adults</b>									
Mean									
186	128	117	115	108	118	106	124		
Standard error of the mean	7.2	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.5	1.7	
5th percentile	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
10th percentile	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	
Median	55	40	38	36	34	36	31	38	
90th percentile	446	320	272	268	250	279	242	293	
95th percentile	870	527	471	481	448	482	434	506	

Geometric mean	51	39	37	35	33	35	30	37
<i>Bases</i>								
Men	1229	2022	2163	1960	1538	1414	799	11125
Women	1216	2246	2286	2170	1626	1562	1100	12206
Total	2445	4268	4449	4130	3164	2976	1899	23331

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.28

#### Total IgE in children, by age and sex

*Children aged 11-15 with  
valid total IgE sample*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Total IgE (kU/l)	Age 11-12	13-15	Total
			1995 and 1996 combined
<b>Boys</b>			
Mean	228	257	247
Standard error of the mean	21.9	19.0	14.5
5th percentile	2	4	3
10th percentile	5	8	7
Median	73	78	76
90th percentile	658	729	722
95th percentile	1068	1255	1131
Geometric mean	67	78	74
<b>Girls</b>			
Mean	219	224	222
Standard error of the mean	25.8	19.5	15.6
5th percentile	2	4	3
10th percentile	5	6	6
Median	49	66	59
90th percentile	684	618	650
95th percentile	1505	1139	1159
Geometric mean	52	63	58
<b>All children</b>			
Mean	223	242	235
Standard error of the mean	16.9	13.6	10.6
5th percentile	2	4	3
10th percentile	5	7	6

Median	55	73	66
90th percentile	659	718	684
95th percentile	1106	1185	1159
Geometric mean	59	71	66
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>			
Boys	280	495	776
Girls	286	428	714
All children	566	923	1490

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.7

#### Prevalence of wheezing in adults, by exposure (gas appliances, pets, tobacco smoke, mould and damp), age and sex

All adults 16 and over

1995 and 1996 combined (some items 1996 only)

**Exposure**

**Age**

**Total**

16-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65-74 75+

**Percent of each group who have wheezed in the last 12 months<sup>a</sup>**

#### Men

Had unvented gas appliance(s)<sup>b</sup>

Yes	21	19	18	20	24	31	30	22
No	19	19	18	18	21	23	24	20

Kept household pet(s)

Yes	21	21	19	20	25	30	31	22
No	19	18	17	19	20	26	26	21

Condensation in the house<sup>c</sup>

Yes	20	23	17	23	24	31	33	23
No	19	14	18	18	20	24	24	19

Mould/fungus in the house<sup>c</sup>

Yes	22	31	19	24	32	37	[45]	26
No	19	17	17	19	20	26	26	20

Exposure to others' smoke

6 or more hours per week	23	23	20	25	28	36	32	24
Less than 6 hours per week	16	16	16	16	20	25	26	19

#### Women

Had unvented gas appliance(s)<sup>b</sup>

Yes	22	19	16	20	25	20	23	20
No	24	21	18	18	19	19	20	20

Kept household pet(s)

Yes	23	21	18	19	24	20	24	21
No	22	18	15	19	22	20	21	19

Condensation in the house<sup>c</sup>

Yes	25	22	18	22	29	22	25	23
No	20	16	15	16	18	17	23	17

Mould/fungus in the house<sup>c</sup>

Yes	28	26	21	25	32	24	49	26
No	22	18	15	17	21	18	22	19

Exposure to others' smoke

6 or more hours per week	27	25	24	22	30	26	26	25
Less than 6 hours per week	16	16	13	17	20	18	21	17

**All adults**

Had unvented gas appliance(s)<sup>b</sup>

Yes	21	19	17	20	24	25	26	21
No	22	20	18	18	20	21	21	20

Kept household pet(s)

Yes	23	21	19	20	24	25	27	21
No	20	18	16	19	21	23	23	20

Condensation in the house<sup>c</sup>

Yes	23	22	17	22	27	26	28	23
No	20	15	16	17	19	20	23	18

Mould/fungus in the house<sup>c</sup>

Yes	25	28	20	25	32	30	48	26
No	21	17	16	18	21	22	24	19

Exposure to others' smoke

6 or more hours per week	25	24	22	24	28	31	29	25
Less than 6 hours per week	16	16	14	17	20	21	23	18

**Exposure**

Age

**Total**

16 18 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

*Bases**Men**Had unvented gas appliance(s)<sup>b</sup>*

<i>Yes</i>	1242	1801	1889	1610	1222	1032	597	9393
<i>No</i>	631	957	907	897	774	784	475	5425

*Kept household pet(s)*

<i>Yes</i>	989	1258	1504	1414	935	581	216	6897
<i>No</i>	884	1501	1292	1094	1061	1235	857	7924

*Condensation in the house<sup>c</sup>*

<i>Yes</i>	520	795	754	634	405	385	254	3747
<i>No</i>	392	545	645	685	582	507	298	3654

*Mould/fungus in the house<sup>c</sup>*

<i>Yes</i>	226	290	297	237	136	95	44	1325
<i>No</i>	690	1048	1104	1082	851	797	508	6080

*Exposed to others' smoke*

<i>6 or more hours per week</i>	1248	1433	1276	1090	747	440	133	6367
<i>Less than 6 hours per week</i>	620	1313	1509	1408	1243	1372	938	8403

*Women**Had unvented gas appliance(s)<sup>b</sup>*

<i>Yes</i>	1467	2324	2060	1836	1331	1259	907	11184
<i>No</i>	734	1089	1045	1036	876	901	810	6491

*Kept household pet(s)*

<i>Yes</i>	1206	1696	1844	1712	1004	658	349	8469
<i>No</i>	995	1718	1261	1160	1203	1502	1369	9208

*Condensation in the house<sup>c</sup>*

<i>Yes</i>	605	957	889	697	451	464	366	4411
<i>No</i>	475	685	694	808	628	634	512	4436

*Mould/fungus in the house<sup>c</sup>*

<i>Yes</i>	264	368	353	258	142	104	61	1550
<i>No</i>	824	1276	1236	1229	937	993	819	7314

*Exposure to others'" smoke*

<i>6 or more hours per week</i>	1358	1313	1052	965	568	361	148	5765
---------------------------------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

<i>Less than 6 hours per week</i>	835	2091	2052	1903	1636	1794	1567	11878
<i>All adults</i>								
<i>Had unvented gas appliance(s)<sup>b</sup></i>								
<i>Yes</i>	2709	4125	3949	3446	2553	2291	1504	20577
<i>No</i>	1365	2046	1952	1933	1650	1685	1285	11916
<i>Kept household pet(s)</i>								
<i>Yes</i>	2195	2954	3348	3126	1939	1239	565	15366
<i>No</i>	1879	3219	2553	2254	2264	2737	2226	17132
<i>Condensation in the house<sup>c</sup></i>								
<i>Yes</i>	1125	1752	1643	1331	856	849	620	8158
<i>No</i>	867	1230	1339	1493	1210	1141	810	8090
<i>Mould/fungus in the house<sup>c</sup></i>								
<i>Yes</i>	490	658	650	495	278	199	105	2875
<i>No</i>	1514	2324	2340	2311	1788	1790	1327	13394
<i>Exposure to others' smoke</i>								
<i>6 or more hours per week</i>	2606	2746	2328	2055	1315	801	281	12132
<i>Less than 6 hours per week</i>	1455	3404	3561	3311	2879	3166	2505	20281

<sup>a</sup>The percentage for any cell is a percentage of the number in that cell, as shown by the corresponding base figure at the foot of the table. For example, the figure 21% in the first row and first column of the table means that 21% of men aged 16-24 who reported they had an unvented gas appliance had wheezed in the last 12 months, the base being 1242.

<sup>b</sup>Includes unvented gas or calor gas fire, gas hob or cooking rings, gas oven.

<sup>c</sup>In any room (apart from the bathroom and toilets) during the winter months, 1996 data only.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.8

#### Prevalence of wheezing in children, by exposure (gas appliances, pets, tobacco smoke, mould and damp), age and sex

		<i>1995 and 1996 combined (some items 1996 only)</i>			
<i>Exposure</i>	<i>Age</i>			<i>Total</i>	
		<i>2-6</i>	<i>7-10</i>	<i>11-15</i>	
<b>Percent of each group who have wheezed in the last twelve months<sup>a</sup></b>					
<b>Boys</b>					
Had unvented gas appliance(s) <sup>b</sup>					
Yes	23	15	20	20	
No	23	13	20	19	
Kept household pet(s)					
Yes	22	15	20	19	
No	25	13	20	20	
Smoker(s) in the house					
Yes	26	14	19	20	
No	22	14	20	19	
Condensation in the house <sup>c</sup>					
Yes	24	16	20	20	
No	21	15	18	18	
Mould/fungus in the house <sup>c</sup>					
Yes	28	16	20	21	

No	21	15	19	19
<b>Girls</b>				
Had unvented gas appliance(s) <sup>b</sup>				
Yes	18	16	16	17
No	17	15	21	18
Kept household pet(s)				
Yes	18	16	19	18
No	18	14	15	16
Smoker(s) in the house				
Yes	22	17	19	20
No	15	15	17	16
Condensation in the house <sup>c</sup>				
Yes	18	18	15	17
No	15	14	15	15
Mould/fungus in the house <sup>c</sup>				
Yes	17	17	13	16
No	17	16	16	16
<b>All children</b>				
Had unvented gas appliance(s) <sup>b</sup>				
Yes	21	15	18	18
No	20	14	21	18
Kept household pet(s)				
Yes	20	16	20	18
No	21	14	18	18
Smoker(s) in the house				
Yes	24	15	19	20
No	19	14	19	17
Condensation in the house <sup>c</sup>				
Yes	21	17	18	19

No	18	15	17	17
Mould/fungus in the house <sup>c</sup>				
Yes	23	17	17	19
No	19	16	18	18
<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Age</b>			<b>Total</b>
	2-6	7-10	11-15	
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>d</sup></i>				
<i>Boys</i>				
<i>Had unvented gas appliance(s)<sup>b</sup></i>				
Yes	1155	891	973	3019
No	512	396	473	1381
<i>Kept household pet(s)</i>				
Yes	792	778	919	2488
No	875	510	527	1912
<i>Smoker(s) in the house</i>				
Yes	629	518	573	1720
No	1038	769	873	2680
<i>Condensation in the house<sup>c</sup></i>				
Yes	531	390	465	1387
No	309	261	275	845
<i>Mould/fungus in the house<sup>c</sup></i>				
Yes	216	179	209	604
No	627	472	532	1631
<i>Girls</i>				
<i>Had unvented gas appliance(s)<sup>b</sup></i>				
Yes	1120	870	956	2947
No	493	403	411	1307
<i>Kept household pet(s)</i>				
Yes	794	788	895	2478

<i>No</i>	819	485	472 1776
<i>Smoker(s) in the house</i>			
<i>Yes</i>	618	488	566 1672
<i>No</i>	996	786	801 2582
<i>Condensation in the house<sup>c</sup></i>			
<i>Yes</i>	473	379	416 1269
<i>No</i>	314	280	262 856
<i>Mould/fungus in the house<sup>c</sup></i>			
<i>Yes</i>	214	173	172 559
<i>No</i>	573	487	507 1567
<i>All children</i>			
<i>Had unvented gas appliance(s)<sup>b</sup></i>			
<i>Yes</i>	2275	1761	1929 5965
<i>No</i>	1005	800	884 2688
<i>Kept household pet(s)</i>			
<i>Yes</i>	1586	1566	1814 4966
<i>No</i>	1694	995	999 3688
<i>Smoker(s) in the house</i>			
<i>Yes</i>	1246	1006	1139 3392
<i>No</i>	2034	1554	1674 5262
<i>Condensation in the house<sup>c</sup></i>			
<i>Yes</i>	1005	770	881 2655
<i>No</i>	623	541	538 1701
<i>Mould/fungus in the house<sup>c</sup></i>			
<i>Yes</i>	430	352	381 1163
<i>No</i>	1200	959	1039 3198

<sup>a</sup>The percentage for any cell is a percentage of the number in that cell, as shown by the corresponding base figure at the foot of the table. For example, the figure 20% in

the first row and third column of the table means that 20% of boys aged 11-15 who reported they had an unvented gas appliance had wheezed in the last 12 months, the base being 973.

<sup>b</sup>Includes unvented gas or calor gas fire, gas hob or cooking rings, gas oven.

<sup>c</sup>In any room (apart from the bathroom and toilets) during the winter months, 1996 data only.

<sup>d</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.9

#### Hospitalisation in adults, by age and sex

*Children who either ever had wheezing attack or doctor-diagnosed asthma, with the most recent attack occurring in the last 5 years*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Ever spent a night in hospital because of asthma/ wheezing	Age					Total			
					55- 64	65- 74	75+		
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54					
<b>Men</b>					%	%	%	%	
Yes	10	8	9	10	10	15	14	11	
No	90	92	91	90	90	85	86	89	
<b>Women</b>									
Yes	8	9	8	9	11	16	15	11	
No	92	91	92	91	89	84	85	89	
<b>All adults</b>									
Yes	9	9	9	9	11	16	14	11	
No	91	91	91	91	89	84	86	89	
<i>Bases</i>									
<i>Men</i>	545	710	708	664	582	597	361	4167	
<i>Women</i>	660	892	753	730	616	570	463	4684	
<i>All adults</i>	1205	1602	1461	1394	1198	1167	824	8851	

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.10

#### Hospitalisation in children, by age and sex

*Children who either ever had wheezing attack or doctor-diagnosed asthma, with the most recent attack occurring in the last 5 years*

*1995 and  
1996  
combined*

Ever spent a night in hospital because of asthma/ wheezing	Age	Total		
		2-6	7-10	11-15
	%	%	%	%
<b>Boys</b>				
Yes	29	18	16	22
No	71	82	84	78
<b>Girls</b>				
Yes	21	15	12	16
No	79	85	88	83
<b>All children</b>				
Yes	25	17	14	19
No	75	83	86	80
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>				
Boys	588	335	409	1333
Girls	463	306	339	1107
All children	1051	641	748	2440

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.11

#### Prescribed treatment in adults, by age and sex

*Adults who either ever had wheezing attack or doctor-diagnosed asthma, with the most recent attack occurring in the last 5 years*

*1995 and  
1996  
combined*

Medication <sup>a</sup>	Age							Total
		25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	
		16-24	34	44	54	64	74	
<b>Men</b>								
β <sub>2</sub> agonists		36	30	24	21	24	34	33
Other bronchodilator		0	0	1	1	5	7	7
Corticosteroid		18	15	13	13	19	25	24
Cromoglycate		3	1	1	2	1	1	-
Other respiratory/nose/oropharynx drug		1	2	2	2	1	2	2
Tablet or syrup		8	12	14	15	23	28	22
No medication taken		59	61	66	67	58	48	47
<b>Women</b>								
β <sub>2</sub> agonists		45	39	37	33	32	39	29
Other bronchodilator		1	2	1	2	4	7	6
Corticosteroid		27	22	21	22	24	31	21
Cromoglycate		3	2	1	2	2	2	1
Other respiratory/nose/oropharynx drug		2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tablet or syrup		16	21	20	24	26	25	27
No medication taken		44	49	50	51	50	46	48
<b>All adults</b>								
β <sub>2</sub> agonists		41	35	30	27	28	36	31
Other bronchodilator		1	1	1	2	4	7	6
Corticosteroid		23	19	17	18	22	28	22

Cromoglycate	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
Other respiratory/nose/oropharynx drug	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Tablet or syrup	12	17	17	20	25	27	25	20
No medication taken	51	54	58	59	54	47	48	53
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	545	710	708	664	582	597	361	4167
<i>Women</i>	660	892	753	730	616	570	463	4684
<i>All adults</i>	1205	1602	1461	1394	1198	1167	824	8851

<sup>a</sup>Percentages do not add to 100% as the items are independent.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.12

#### Prescribed treatment in children, by age and sex

*Children who either ever had wheezing attack or doctor-diagnosed asthma, with the most recent attack occurring in the last 5 years*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Medication <sup>a</sup>	Age			Total
	2-6	7-10	11-15	
	%	%	%	%
<b>Boys</b>				
β <sub>2</sub> agonists	43	51	57	49
Other bronchodilator	2	1	1	1
Corticosteroid	24	34	30	28
Cromoglycate	6	6	6	6
Other respiratory/nose/oropharynx drug	1	2	1	1
Tablet or syrup	39	24	15	28
No medication taken	37	37	35	36
<b>Girls</b>				
β <sub>2</sub> agonists	37	49	55	46
Other bronchodilator	1	-	0	1
Corticosteroid	19	29	33	26
Cromoglycate	6	6	7	6
Other respiratory/nose/oropharynx drug	0	1	2	1
Tablet or syrup	33	22	16	25
No medication taken	43	36	37	39
<b>All children</b>				
β <sub>2</sub> agonists	40	50	56	48
Other bronchodilator	2	0	1	1
Corticosteroid	22	32	31	27

Cromoglycate	6	6	6	6
Other respiratory/nose/oropharynx drug	0	2	2	1
Tablet or syrup	36	23	16	26
No medication taken	40	36	36	38
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>b</sup></i>				
<i>Boys</i>	588	335	409	1333
<i>Girls</i>	463	306	339	1107
<i>All children</i>	1051	641	748	2440

<sup>a</sup>Percentages do not add to 100% as the items are independent.

<sup>b</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.13

#### Age-adjusted prevalence of wheezing in last 12 months and of doctor-diagnosed asthma, by region and sex

All adults 16 and over

1995 and 1996 combined

#### Condition Region

	Northern			West		Anglia		North		South	
	North	Trent	& West	Midlands	Anglia	& Thames	Thames	South	West	& West	
	Yorkshire				Oxford						
Men											
Had wheezing in last 12 months											
Observed	22.4	22.4	23.9		21.6	18.6	21.3	20.6	19.5		
Age-standardised	22.2	22.1	23.2		21.3	18.5	21.3	20.5	19.3		
Had doctor-diagnosed asthma											
Observed	10.6	11.0	10.0		11.6	11.1	11.8	10.8	10.4		
Age-standardised	11.2	11.6	10.4		12.0	11.6	11.9	11.3	11.0		
Women											
Had wheezing in last 12 months											
Observed	19.4	20.6	19.6		20.3	19.3	19.4	20.7	20.2		
Age-standardised	19.4	20.7	19.7		20.2	19.5	19.6	21.2	20.4		
Had doctor-diagnosed asthma											
Observed	11.2	12.1	11.2		12.4	12.6	13.2	13.9	13.0		
Age-standardised	11.4	12.2	11.2		12.5	12.7	13.1	14.2	13.4		
Bases											
Men	2028	1904	1593		1628	1737	1987	1913	2031		
Women	2544	2330	1817		1816	1957	2371	2388	2454		

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.14

#### Age-adjusted prevalence of wheezing in last 12 months and of doctor-diagnosed asthma, by degree of urbanisation and sex

All adults 16 and over

1995 and 1996 combined

Condition	Degree of urbanisation <sup>a</sup>		
	Urban %	Suburban %	Rural %
<b>Men</b>			
Had wheezing in last 12 months			
Observed	23.0	21.6	18.7
Age-standardised	22.9	21.5	18.7
Had doctor-diagnosed asthma			
Observed	11.4	11.1	10.1
Age-standardised	11.4	11.8	10.9
<b>Women</b>			
Had wheezing in last 12 months			
Observed	22.6	20.2	16.9
Age-standardised	22.8	20.3	17.2
Had doctor-diagnosed asthma			
Observed	13.5	12.6	11.2
Age-standardised	13.4	12.8	11.6
<i>Bases</i>			

<i>Men</i>	3116	8287	3418
<i>Women</i>	3702	9973	4002

<sup>a</sup> Based on a subjective classification by interviewers of the areas around sampled addresses.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 2.15

**Age-adjusted prevalence of wheezing in last 12 months and of doctor-diagnosed asthma, by social class and sex***All adults 16 and over**1995 and 1996 combined***Condition****Social class of head of household**

	I %	II %	III NM %	IV %	V %
<b>Men</b>					
Had wheezing in last 12 months					
Observed	14.6	18.1	20.9	24.7	22.7
Age-standardised	14.7	18.4	20.8	23.8	22.4
Had doctor-diagnosed asthma					
Observed	12.0	10.6	12.2	9.9	10.9
Age-standardised	13.0	11.4	12.7	10.5	11.4
<b>Women</b>					
Had wheezing in last 12 months					
Observed	16.4	17.0	19.4	20.8	23.3
Age-standardised	16.6	17.5	19.6	20.9	23.2
Had doctor-diagnosed asthma					
Observed	12.1	11.6	11.2	13.1	13.8
Age-standardised	12.5	11.8	11.4	13.2	13.9
<i>Bases</i>					
<i>Men</i>	<i>1033</i>	<i>4367</i>	<i>1505</i>	<i>4675</i>	<i>1926</i>
<i>Women</i>	<i>994</i>	<i>4859</i>	<i>2676</i>	<i>4456</i>	<i>2480</i>
					<i>1014</i>

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

*/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.16

#### Estimated odds ratio for prevalence of wheezing in the last 12 months, adjusted for age<sup>a</sup>, by risk factor and sex

All adults 16 and over

Variable	N	Odds ratio	1995 and 1996 combined 95% C.I. <sup>b</sup>
<b>Men</b> Base 14821			
Exposure to other people's smoke (p=0.011)			
None <sup>c</sup>	3958	1.00	
1-5 hours per week	4127	0.98	0.88,1.10
6-19 hours per week	2741	1.11	0.97,1.26
20 hours and over per week	3262	1.19	1.05,1.35
Cigarette smoking status (p<0.001)			
Never regularly smoked <sup>c</sup>	5564	1.00	
Ex regular smoker	4451	1.43	1.28,1.60
Less than 20 per day	2435	2.07	1.84,2.34
20 and over per day	1638	3.44	3.00,3.93
Social class of head of household (p<0.001)			
I <sup>c</sup>	1025	1.00	
II	4343	1.15	0.95,1.40
IIINM	1499	1.26	1.01,1.56
IIIM	4651	1.43	1.18,1.72
IV	1911	1.24	1.00,1.52
V	659	1.48	1.15,1.90
Degree of urbanisation (p=0.048)			
Urban	8216	1.00	
Rural	6605	0.92	0.78,1.06

<b>Variable</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Odds ratio</b>	<b>95% C.I.<sup>b</sup></b>
<b>WomenBase 17677</b>			
None <sup>c</sup>	6412	1.00	
1-5 hours per week	4713	1.08	0.97,1.20
6-19 hours per week	2417	1.32	1.17,1.49
20 and over hours per week	2865	1.40	1.24,1.58
Cigarette smoking status (p<0.001)			
Never regularly smoked <sup>c</sup>	8531	1.00	
Ex regular smoker	3510	1.67	1.51,1.85
Less than 20 per day	3140	2.03	1.83,2.25
20 and over per day	1226	2.76	2.40,3.19
Social class of head of household (p=0.031)			
I <sup>c</sup>	991	1.00	
II	4838	0.93	0.77,1.12
IIINM	2666	0.99	0.81,1.21
IIIM	4436	1.04	0.86,1.25
IV	2469	1.14	0.93,1.38
V	1007	1.12	0.89,1.41
Degree of urbanisation (p=<0.001)			
Rural <sup>c</sup>	3778	1.00	
Suburban	9304	1.17	1.06,1.29
Urban	3325	1.30	1.15,1.46

<sup>a</sup>Adjusted for age group using logistic regression.

<sup>b</sup>Confidence interval.

<sup>c</sup>Reference category.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.17

#### **Hay fever symptoms/diagnosis in adults, by age and sex**

*All adults 16 and over*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Condition<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Age</b>							<b>Total</b>
	16- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
Sneezing/blocked nose without cold (ever)	38	36	36	34	31	35	33	35
Itchy watery eyes <sup>b</sup> (in last 12 months)	19	18	16	13	11	10	9	14
Doctor-diagnosed hay fever (ever)	21	17	15	11	8	5	5	13
<b>Women</b>								
Sneezing/blocked nose without cold (ever)	37	35	34	33	33	31	27	33
Itchy watery eyes <sup>b</sup> (in last 12 months)	22	20	18	15	14	10	10	16
Doctor-diagnosed hay fever (ever)	22	19	19	15	12	9	6	15
<b>All adults</b>								
Sneezing/blocked nose without cold (ever)	37	35	35	33	32	33	29	34
Itchy watery eyes <sup>b</sup> (in last 12 months)	20	19	17	14	13	10	9	15
Doctor-diagnosed hay fever (ever)	22	18	17	13	10	7	6	14
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	1873	2759	2796	2508	1996	1816	1073	14821
<i>Women</i>	2201	3414	3105	2872	2207	2160	1718	17677
<i>All adults</i>	4074	6173	5901	5380	4203	3976	2791	32498

<sup>a</sup>Percentages do not add to 100% as the items are independent.

<sup>b</sup>Itchy watery eyes with sneezing or runny/blocked nose without cold in the last 12

months.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

Table 2.18

#### **Hay fever symptoms/diagnosis in children, by age and sex**

*Children aged 2-15*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Condition<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Age</b>			<b>Total</b>
	<b>2-6</b>	<b>7-10</b>	<b>11-15</b>	
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	
<b>Boys</b>				
Sneezing/blocked nose without cold (ever)	15	23	33	23
Itchy watery eyes <sup>b</sup> (in last 12 months)	7	10	17	11
Doctor-diagnosed hay fever (ever)	6	9	17	11
<b>Girls</b>				
Sneezing/blocked nose				
without cold (ever)	14	18	28	20
Itchy watery eyes <sup>b</sup> (in last 12 months)	6	11	17	11
Doctor-diagnosed hay fever (ever)	4	7	14	8
<b>All children</b>				
Sneezing/blocked nose without cold (ever)	15	21	30	22
Itchy watery eyes <sup>b</sup> (in last 12 months)	7	10	17	11
Doctor-diagnosed hay fever (ever)	5	8	16	9
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>c</sup></i>				
Boys	1667	1287	1446	4400
Girls	1613	1274	1367	4253
All children	3280	2561	2813	8654

<sup>a</sup>Percentages do not add to 100% as the items are independent.

<sup>b</sup>Itchy watery eyes with sneezing or runny/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months.

<sup>c</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

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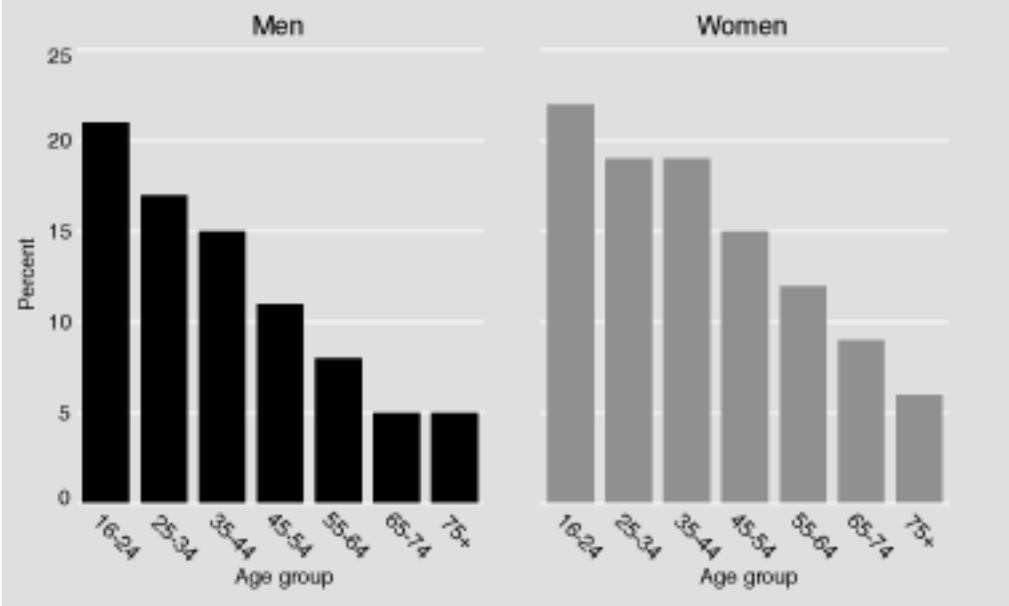
## Chapter 2

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

Figure 2C

Adults' prevalence of doctor-diagnosed hay fever, by age and sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

Table 2.19

**Eczema in adults, by age and sex***All adults 16 and over**1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Condition<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Age</b>							<b>Total</b>
	<b>16-24</b>	<b>25-34</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45-54</b>	<b>55-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Men</b>								
Ever had itchy skin condition	33	37	38	38	38	37	34	37
Had doctor-diagnosed eczema	15	11	10	9	9	9	8	10
<b>Women</b>								
Ever had itchy skin condition	44	45	42	39	35	34	30	39
Had doctor-diagnosed eczema	24	21	17	12	11	10	6	15
<b>All adults</b>								
Ever had itchy skin condition	39	41	40	39	36	35	32	38
Had doctor-diagnosed eczema	20	16	14	10	10	10	7	13
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	1873	2759	2796	2508	1996	1816	1073	14821
<i>Women</i>	2201	3414	3105	2872	2207	2160	1718	17677
<i>All adults</i>	4074	6173	5901	5380	4203	3976	2791	32498

<sup>a</sup>Percentages do not add to 100% as the items are independent.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.21

#### Eczema in children, by age and sex

Children aged 2-15

1995 and 1996 combined

Condition <sup>a</sup>	Age			Total %
	2-6	7-10	11-15	
	%	%	%	
<b>Boys</b>				
Ever had itchy skin condition	30	27	30	29
Had doctor-diagnosed eczema	29	23	19	24
<b>Girls</b>				
Ever had itchy skin condition	29	33	36	32
Had doctor-diagnosed eczema	27	25	21	24
<b>All children</b>				
Ever had itchy skin condition	30	30	33	31
Had doctor-diagnosed eczema	28	24	20	24
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>b</sup></i>				
Boys	1667	1287	1446	4400
Girls	1613	1274	1367	4253
All children	3280	2561	2813	8654

<sup>a</sup>Percentages do not add to 100% as the items are independent.

<sup>b</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

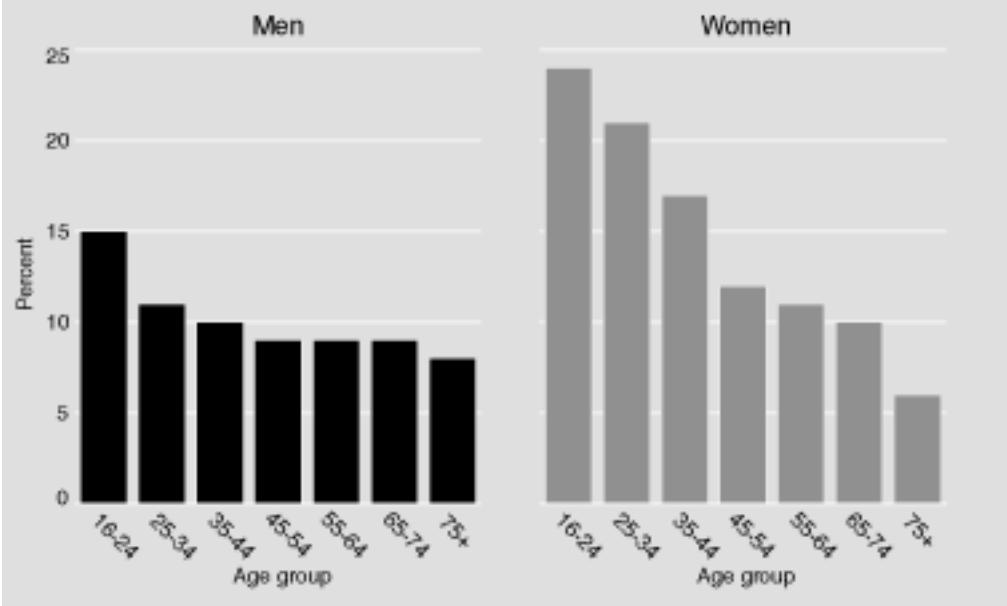
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*comments*

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

Figure 2D

Adults' prevalence of doctor-diagnosed eczema, by age and sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.20

#### Severity of eczema in adults, by age and sex

Number of times sleep disturbed due to itching/scratching	Age						1995 and 1996 combined	
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
Never woken	76	78	78	74	66	71	73	74
Less than 1 night per week	16	14	15	14	21	15	15	16
1 or more nights per week	8	8	7	12	13	14	13	10
<b>Women</b>								
Never woken	68	67	64	63	63	69	70	66
Less than 1 night per week	19	20	21	21	19	16	16	19
1 or more nights per week	14	13	15	16	17	15	14	15
<b>All adults</b>								
Never woken	70	71	70	68	65	70	71	69
Less than 1 night per week	18	18	18	18	20	15	15	18
1 or more nights per week	12	11	11	14	15	15	14	13
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	381	666	695	627	526	474	284	3653
<i>Women</i>	735	1072	877	765	527	506	384	4866
<i>All adults</i>	1116	1738	1572	1392	1053	980	668	8519

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.22

#### Severity of eczema in children, by age and sex

*Children who had itchy skin condition in past 12 months*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Number of times sleep disturbed due to itching/scratching	Age			Total
	2-6 %	7-10 %	11-15 %	%
<b>Boys</b>				
Never woken	71	77	75	74
Less than 1 night per week	16	16	17	16
1 or more nights per week	13	7	9	10
<b>Girls</b>				
Never woken	65	67	70	67
Less than 1 night per week	20	21	20	20
1 or more nights per week	15	12	9	12
<b>All children</b>				
Never woken	68	71	72	70
Less than 1 night per week	18	19	19	18
1 or more nights per week	14	10	9	11
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>				
Boys	371	237	297	906
Girls	347	304	344	995
All children	718	541	641	1901

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.23

#### Number of atopic conditions in adults, by age and sex

All adults 16 and over

1995 and 1996 combined

Number of atopic conditions (asthma, hayfever, eczema)	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
None	60	69	72	77	77	80	80	73
1	26	22	20	18	18	16	17	20
2	10	7	6	4	3	3	2	5
3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
<b>Women</b>								
None	55	60	64	71	72	73	82	67
1	29	28	25	22	21	21	15	24
2	11	9	8	6	4	4	2	7
3	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	2
<b>All adults</b>								
None	58	64	68	73	74	76	81	70
1	28	25	22	20	20	19	16	22
2	11	8	7	5	4	4	2	6
3	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	2
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	1873	2759	2796	2508	1996	1816	1073	14821
<i>Women</i>	2201	3414	3105	2872	2207	2160	1718	17677
<i>All adults</i>	4074	6173	5901	5380	4203	3976	2791	32498

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

Table 2.24

#### Number of atopic conditions in children, by age and sex

*Children aged 2-15*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Number of atopic conditions (asthma, hayfever, eczema)	Age			<b>Total</b>
	2-6	7-10	11-15	
%	%	%	%	
<b>Boys</b>				
None	55	60	58	57
1	32	27	27	29
2	10	10	11	10
3	2	3	3	3
<b>Girls</b>				
None	61	62	62	61
1	30	28	25	28
2	7	8	10	8
3	1	2	3	2
<b>All children</b>				
None	58	61	60	59
1	31	28	26	28
2	8	9	10	9
3	2	2	3	2
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>				
Boys	1667	1287	1446	4400
Girls	1613	1274	1367	4253
All children	3280	2561	2813	8654

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.25

#### Adults' response to IgE sample, by age and sex

*Adults who had a nurse visit*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Response to total IgE <sup>a</sup>	Age							Total
	16- 24	25- 34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
Valid sample obtained	77	85	87	88	87	88	87	86
Sample not obtained or not usable	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	3
Ineligible	1	0	0	1	2	3	3	1
Refused	20	12	10	7	8	5	6	10
<b>Women</b>								
Valid sample obtained	64	75	82	86	84	86	80	80
Sample not obtained or not usable	7	5	5	5	7	4	6	6
Ineligible	5	7	2	1	1	2	2	3
Refused	24	14	11	8	8	8	11	12
<b>All adults</b>								
Valid sample obtained	70	80	85	87	85	87	83	82
Sample not obtained or not usable	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5
Ineligible	3	4	1	1	1	2	3	2
Refused	22	13	10	8	8	7	9	11
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	1604	2369	2473	2217	1759	1609	923	12954
<i>Women</i>	1893	2998	2781	2524	1944	1823	1370	15333
<i>All adults</i>	3497	5367	5254	4741	3703	3432	2293	28287

<sup>a</sup>The response percentages for house dust mite specific IgE are not shown because they are identical to those for total IgE.

There were some very small differences in the actual numbers.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.26

#### Children's response to IgE sample, by age and sex

*Children aged 11-15 who had a nurse visit*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Response to total IgE <sup>a</sup>	Age		Total
	11-12	13-15	%
<b>Boys</b>			
Valid sample obtained	55	65	61
Sample not obtained or not usable	9	5	6
Ineligible	2	1	2
Refused	33	29	30
<b>Girls</b>			
Valid sample obtained	56	60	58
Sample not obtained or not usable	8	8	8
Ineligible	1	1	1
Refused	35	31	33
<b>All children</b>			
Valid sample obtained	56	63	60
Sample not obtained or not usable	9	6	7
Ineligible	2	1	1
Refused	34	30	31
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>			
Boys	437	676	1113
Girls	447	636	1083
All children	884	1312	2196

<sup>a</sup>The response percentages for house dust mite specific IgE are not shown because they are identical to those for total IgE. There were some very small differences in the actual numbers.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

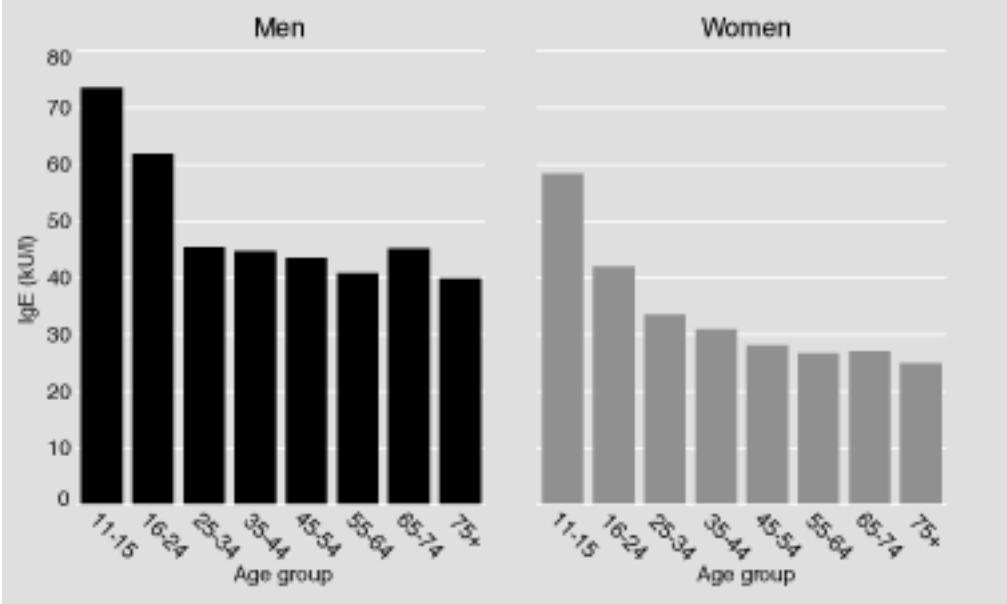
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

Figure 2E

Geometric mean of IgE, by age and sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.29

#### Total IgE in adults, by symptoms, age and sex

*Adults with valid total IgE sample*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Symptoms and sex	Age							<b>Total</b>	
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+		
<b>Geometric mean</b>									
<b>IgE (kU/l)</b>									
<b>Men</b>									
Had wheezing in the last 12 months	130	79	70	67	58	61	51	70	
Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months	91	67	65	60	43	45	44	60	
Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months	97	58	54	54	54	49	50	57	
<b>Women</b>									
Had wheezing in the last 12 months	78	69	55	49	39	39	30	50	
Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months	71	58	51	39	31	35	29	45	
Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months	55	41	35	34	35	33	27	37	
<b>All adults</b>									
Had wheezing in the last 12 months	99	74	62	57	47	50	39	59	
Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months	81	62	57	48	36	39	35	51	
Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months	68	48	43	42	44	41	36	45	

#### Bases

##### *Men*

*Had wheezing in the last*

<i>12 months</i>	255	410	381	389	341	390	219	2385
<i>Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months</i>	436	632	663	566	408	413	237	3355
<i>Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months</i>	260	503	556	502	414	384	219	2838
<i>Women</i>								
<i>Had wheezing in the last 12 months</i>	298	457	393	424	368	307	230	2477
<i>Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months</i>	438	727	694	641	467	438	280	3685
<i>Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months</i>	437	726	639	604	384	375	260	3425
<i>All adults</i>								
<i>Had wheezing in the last 12 months</i>	553	867	774	813	709	697	449	4862
<i>Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months</i>	874	1359	1357	1207	875	851	517	7040
<i>Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months</i>	697	1229	1195	1106	798	759	479	6263

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.30

#### Total IgE in children, by symptoms, age and sex

*Children aged 11-15 with  
valid total IgE sample*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

#### Symptoms and sex

**Age**

**Total**

11-12

13-15

**Geometric mean**

**IgE (kU/l)**

#### Boys

Had wheezing in the last  
12 months

[126]

154

143

Had sneezing/blocked nose without  
cold in the last 12 months

106

162

138

Had itchy skin condition  
in last 12 months

[86]

146

120

#### Girls

Had wheezing in the last  
12 months

[113]

101

105

Had sneezing/blocked nose without  
cold in the last 12 months

119

102

108

Had itchy skin condition  
in last 12 months

67

64

65

#### All children

Had wheezing in the last  
12 months

120

126

124

Had sneezing/blocked nose without  
cold in the last 12 months

111

132

124

Had itchy skin condition  
in last 12 months

74

94

85

*Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup>*

*Boys*

<i>Had wheezing in the last</i>			
<i>12 months</i>	56	90	146
<i>Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months</i>	86	139	226
<i>Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months</i>	51	86	137
<i>Girls</i>			
<i>Had wheezing in the last</i>			
<i>12 months</i>	43	81	124
<i>Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months</i>	65	108	172
<i>Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months</i>	80	98	179
<i>All children</i>			
<i>Had wheezing in the last</i>			
<i>12 months</i>	99	172	271
<i>Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months</i>	151	247	398
<i>Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months</i>	131	184	315

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.31

#### House dust mite specific IgE in adults, by age and sex

Adults with valid house dust mite specific IgE sample

1995 and 1996 combined

Sex	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
House dust mite specific IgE (kU/l)								
<b>Men</b>								
Mean	13.04	6.67	3.81	2.20	1.31	0.85	0.48	4.10
Standard error of the mean	0.77	0.40	0.29	0.22	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.14
Geometric mean	0.67	0.42	0.28	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.26
% with >0.1 kU/l	39	34	28	20	16	14	10	24
<b>Women</b>								
Mean	7.90	4.72	2.82	1.34	0.62	0.69	0.27	2.62
Standard error of the mean	0.64	0.33	0.24	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.10	0.11
Geometric mean	0.34	0.28	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.18
% with >0.1 kU/l	27	26	17	13	9	7	4	15
<b>All adults</b>								
Mean	10.48	5.64	3.31	1.75	0.95	0.77	0.36	3.33
Standard error of the mean	0.50	0.26	0.19	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.09
Geometric mean	0.48	0.34	0.23	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.21
% with >0.1 kU/l	33	30	22	17	12	10	6	20
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	1227	2020	2163	1956	1535	1414	799	11114
<i>Women</i>	1216	2244	2284	2165	1626	1562	1101	12198
<i>All adults</i>	2443	4264	4447	4121	3161	2976	1900	23312

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.32

#### House dust mite specific IgE in children, by age and sex

*Children aged 11-15 with valid house  
dust mite specific IgE sample*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Sex	Age	Total		
		11-12	13-15	
<b>House dust mite specific IgE (kU/l)</b>				
<b>Boys</b>				
Mean		11.82	13.10	12.64
Standard error of the mean		1.67	1.26	1.00
Geometric mean		0.44	0.58	0.52
% with >0.1 kU/l		29	35	33
<b>Girls</b>				
Mean		6.68	7.29	7.05
Standard error of the mean		1.32	1.08	0.84
Geometric mean		0.23	0.26	0.25
% with >0.1 kU/l		18	21	20
<b>All children</b>				
Mean		9.23	10.41	9.96
Standard error of the mean		1.07	0.85	0.66
Geometric mean		0.31	0.40	0.36
% with >0.1 kU/l		23	29	27
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>				
Boys		280	495	776
Girls		286	427	713
Total		566	922	1489

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 2

## **Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions**

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.33

## House dust mite specific IgE in adults, by symptoms, age and sex

## *1995 and 1996 combined*

### *Adults with valid house dust mite specific IgE sample*

<i>Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months</i>	436	633	662	563	406	413	237	3350
<i>Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months</i>	261	502	556	500	414	383	220	2836
<i>All men</i>	1227	2020	2163	1956	1535	1414	799	11114
<i>Women</i>								
<i>Had wheezing in the last 12 months</i>	298	456	393	423	368	307	232	2477
<i>Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months</i>	438	725	694	641	467	438	282	3685
<i>Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months</i>	437	725	639	602	384	375	261	3423
<i>All women</i>	1216	2244	2284	2165	1626	1562	1101	12198
<i>All adults</i>								
<i>Had wheezing in the last 12 months</i>	553	867	774	812	708	697	452	4863
<i>Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months</i>	874	1358	1356	1204	873	851	519	7035
<i>Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months</i>	698	1227	1195	1102	798	758	481	6259
<i>All adults</i>	2443	4264	4447	4121	3161	2976	1900	23312

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

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## Chapter 2

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 2.34

#### **House dust mite specific IgE in children, by symptoms, age and sex**

*Children aged 11-15 with valid house dust  
mite specific IgE sample*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Sex		Age	<b>Total</b>	
			11-12	13-15
<b>Percentage with house dust mite specific IgE &gt;0.1 kU/l)</b>				
<b>Boys</b>				
Had wheezing in the last 12 months	[37]		56	49
Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months		39	52	47
Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months	[35]		54	47
All boys		29	35	33
<b>Girls</b>				
Had wheezing in the last 12 months	[36]		39	38
Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months		29	32	31
Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months		19	22	21
All girls		18	21	20
<b>All children</b>				
Had wheezing in the last 12 months		37	48	44
Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months		35	43	40
Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months		26	37	32
All children		23	29	27

*Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup>*

*Boys*

<i>Had wheezing in the last 12 months</i>	56	90	146
<i>Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months</i>	86	139	226
<i>Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months</i>	51	86	137
<i>All boys</i>	280	495	776
<i>Girls</i>			
<i>Had wheezing in the last 12 months</i>	43	81	124
<i>Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months</i>	65	108	172
<i>Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months</i>	80	98	179
<i>All girls</i>	286	427	713
<i>All children</i>			
<i>Had wheezing in the last 12 months</i>	99	172	271
<i>Had sneezing/blocked nose without cold in the last 12 months</i>	151	247	398
<i>Had itchy skin condition in last 12 months</i>	131	184	315
<i>All children</i>	566	922	1489

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

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# Chapter 3

## Lung function

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 3.1

#### Adults' response to lung function measurement, by age and sex

*Adults who had a nurse visit*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Response to lung function measurement	Age			Total	
	16-44 N %	45-64 N %	65+ N %	N	%
<b>Men</b>					
Valid lung function measurement	6348 98	3879 98	2376 94	12603	97
Invalid lung function measurement <sup>a</sup>	58 1	37 1	87 3	182	1
Other ineligible <sup>b</sup>	10 0	18 0	32 1	60	0
Refused, not attempted	30 0	42 1	37 1	109	1
<b>Women</b>					
Valid lung function measurement	7164 93	4298 96	2865 90	14327	93
Invalid lung function measurement <sup>a</sup>	109 1	89 2	208 7	406	3
Pregnant	306 4	2 0	- -	308	2
Other ineligible <sup>b</sup>	27 0	27 1	34 1	88	1
Refused, not attempted	66 1	52 1	86 3	204	1
<b>All adults</b>					
Valid lung function measurement	13512 96	8177 97	5241 92	26930	95
Invalid lung function measurement <sup>a</sup>	167 1	126 1	295 5	588	2
Pregnant	306 2	2 0	- -	308	1
Other ineligible <sup>b</sup>	37 0	45 1	66 1	148	1
Refused, not attempted	96 1	94 1	123 2	313	1
<i>Bases</i>					
<i>Men</i>	6446	3976	2532	12954	
<i>Women</i>	7672	4468	3193	15333	
<i>All adults</i>	14118	8444	5725	28287	

<sup>a</sup> Only technically unsatisfactory blows were performed.

<sup>b</sup> Informants were admitted to hospital for heart disease or stroke in the past 6 weeks or had abdominal or chest surgery in the past 3 weeks.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 3.2

**Children's response to lung function measurement, by age and sex***Children aged 7-15 who had a nurse visit**1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Response to lung function measurement</b>	<b>Age</b>						<b>Total</b>	
	7-9		10-12		13-15		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		
<b>Boys</b>								
Valid lung function measurement	681	93	669	97	660	98	2010	96
Invalid lung function measurement <sup>a</sup>	44	6	15	2	9	1	68	3
Other ineligible	1	0	-	-	1	0	2	0
Refused, not attempted	8	1	6	1	6	1	20	1
<b>Girls</b>								
Valid lung function measurement	669	92	666	97	611	96	1946	95
Invalid lung function measurement <sup>a</sup>	42	6	17	2	20	3	79	4
Other ineligible	3	0	-	-	-	-	3	0
Refused, not attempted	10	1	6	1	5	1	21	1
<b>All children</b>								
Valid lung function measurement	1350	93	1335	97	1271	97	3956	95
Invalid lung function measurement <sup>a</sup>	86	6	32	2	29	2	147	4
Other ineligible	4	0	-	-	1	0	5	0
Refused, not attempted	18	1	12	1	11	1	41	1
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Boys</i>	734		690		676		2100	
<i>Girls</i>	724		689		636		2049	
<i>All children</i>	1458		1379		1312		4149	

<sup>a</sup>Only technically unsatisfactory blows were performed.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES / LIST OF FIGURES /

Table 3.3

## **Adults' FEV<sub>1</sub>, by height, age and sex**

## *Adults with valid height and lung function measurement*

### *1995 and 1996 combined*

Height group	Age							Total							
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+								
	FEV <sub>1</sub> (litres)														
<b>Men</b>															
<b>Less than 170cm</b>															
Mean	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.9							
Standard error of the mean	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02							
5th percentile	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.4							
10th percentile	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.7							
Median	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	3.0							
90th percentile	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.8	4.1							
95th percentile	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.0	4.3							
Base	264	380	471	506	520	626	439	3206							
<b>170, less than 180cm</b>															
Mean	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.3	3.7							
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01							
5th percentile	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.2	2.0							
10th percentile	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.4	2.5							
Median	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.4	3.8							
90th percentile	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.1	4.8							
95th percentile	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.2	5.0							
Base	818	1196	1278	1142	865	714	266	6279							
<b>180cm and over</b>															
Mean	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.0	[2.6]	4.4							
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.07	[0.15]	0.02							

5th percentile	3.8	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.4	1.7	[1.7]	2.9
10th percentile	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.8	1.9	[1.8]	3.3
Median	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.0	[2.8]	4.5
90th percentile	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.5	3.8	[3.3]	5.4
95th percentile	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.0	[3.7]	5.7
<i>Base</i>	476	726	645	477	273	121	23	2741

### All men

Mean	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.1	3.6
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
5th percentile	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.8
10th percentile	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.3	2.3
Median	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.2	3.7
90th percentile	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.5	2.9	4.9
95th percentile	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.1	5.2
<i>Base</i>	1558	2302	2394	2125	1658	1461	728	12226

Height group	Age						<b>Total</b>
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	
<b>FEV<sub>1</sub> (litres)</b>							

### Women

#### Less than 160cm

Mean	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.4	2.2
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
5th percentile	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1
10th percentile	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.3
Median	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.3
90th percentile	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.0	3.1
95th percentile	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.1	3.3
<i>Base</i>	501	830	925	952	896	1014	779	5897

#### 160, less than 170cm

Mean	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.9
Standard error								

of the mean	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
5th percentile	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.7
10th percentile	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.1	2.0
Median	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.9
90th percentile	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.3	3.6
95th percentile	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.5	3.8
<i>Base</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>1484</i>	<i>1407</i>	<i>1224</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>6690</i>
<b>170cm and over</b>								
Mean	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.7	[2.2]	[2.0]	3.4
Standard error								
of the mean	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	[0.08]	[0.10]	0.02
5th percentile	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	[1.4]	[1.6]	2.2
10th percentile	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	[1.5]	[1.6]	2.5
Median	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.6	[2.2]	[2.0]	3.4
90th percentile	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.3	[2.9]	[2.4]	4.1
95th percentile	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.4	[3.1]	[2.4]	4.3
<i>Base</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1245</i>
<b>All women</b>								
Mean	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.6
Standard error								
of the mean	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
5th percentile	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3
10th percentile	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.6
Median	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.7
90th percentile	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.6
95th percentile	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.2	3.8
<i>Base</i>	<i>1729</i>	<i>2688</i>	<i>2629</i>	<i>2380</i>	<i>1808</i>	<i>1608</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>13832</i>

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

Table 3.4

### Children's FEV<sub>1</sub>, by height tertile, age and sex

*Children aged 7-15 with a valid height and lung function measurement*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Height tertile	Age	Total			
		7-9	10-12	13-15	
FEV <sub>1</sub> (litres)					
<b>Boys</b>					
<b>Shortest tertile</b>					
Mean	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.1	
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	
5th percentile	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.2	
10th percentile	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.4	
Median	1.5	2.0	2.8	1.9	
90th percentile	1.8	2.5	3.7	3.1	
95th percentile	1.9	2.7	4.1	3.4	
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	264	255	226	746	
<b>Middle tertile</b>					
Mean	1.7	2.3	3.3	2.4	
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03	
5th percentile	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.4	
10th percentile	1.3	1.9	2.5	1.5	
Median	1.7	2.3	3.2	2.2	
90th percentile	2.1	2.7	4.3	3.6	
95th percentile	2.2	2.8	4.4	3.9	
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	248	244	221	713	
<b>Tallest tertile</b>					
Mean	1.8	2.6	3.8	2.7	
Standard error					

of the mean	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04
5th percentile	1.4	2.0	2.7	1.6
10th percentile	1.5	2.1	2.9	1.7
Median	1.8	2.5	3.8	2.5
90th percentile	2.2	3.1	4.8	4.3
95th percentile	2.3	3.5	5.1	4.7
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	279	253	271	803
<b>All boys</b>				
Mean	1.7	2.3	3.4	2.4
Standard error				
of the mean	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02
5th percentile	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.4
10th percentile	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.5
Median	1.7	2.3	3.3	2.2
90th percentile	2.1	2.9	4.5	3.8
95th percentile	2.2	3.1	4.7	4.2
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	791	752	718	2262
<b>Height tertile</b>	<b>Age</b>			<b>Total</b>
	7-9	10-12	13-15	
		<b>FEV<sub>1</sub> (litres)</b>		
<b>Girls</b>				
<b>Shortest tertile</b>				
Mean	1.4	2.0	2.7	2.0
Standard error				
of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
5th percentile	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.1
10th percentile	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.3
Median	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.9
90th percentile	1.7	2.4	3.2	2.8
95th percentile	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.1
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	278	259	209	747
<b>Middle tertile</b>				

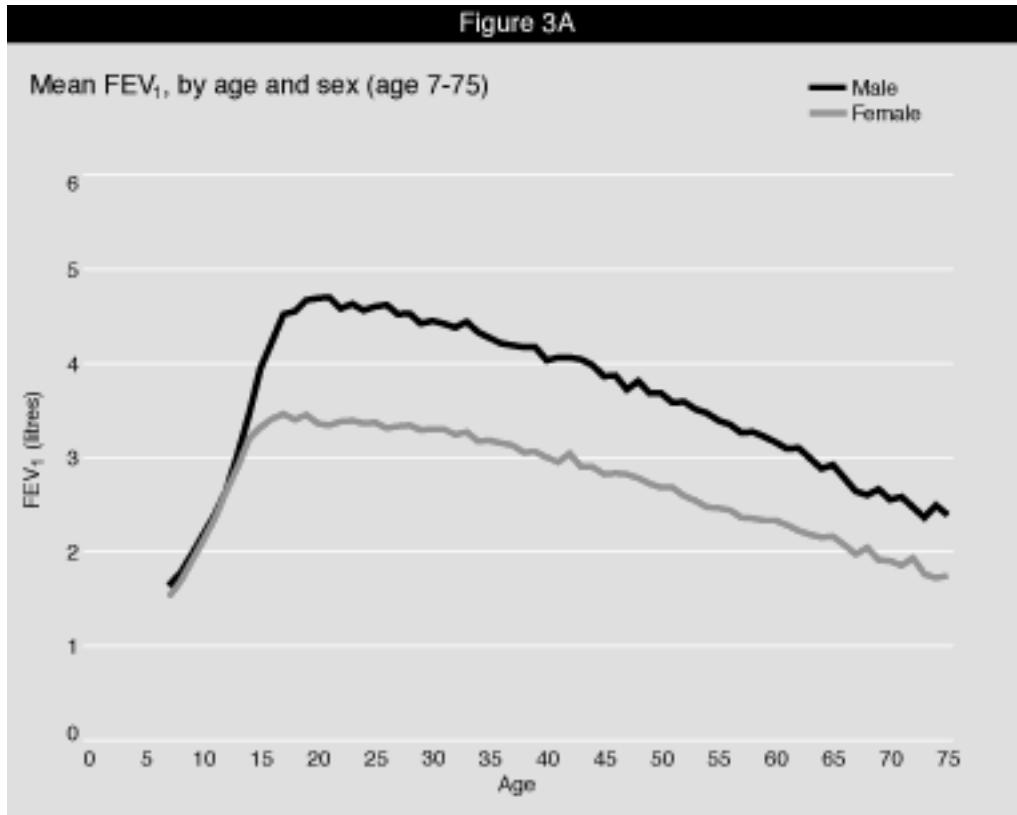
Mean	1.6	2.3	3.0	2.3
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
5th percentile	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.3
10th percentile	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.4
Median	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.2
90th percentile	1.9	2.8	3.6	3.2
95th percentile	2.1	3.0	3.7	3.5
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	245	263	219	726
<b>Tallest tertile</b>				
Mean	1.8	2.6	3.3	2.5
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
5th percentile	1.3	1.9	2.6	1.5
10th percentile	1.4	2.1	2.8	1.6
Median	1.8	2.5	3.3	2.5
90th percentile	2.2	3.1	4.0	3.6
95th percentile	2.3	3.3	4.1	3.8
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	249	246	238	733
<b>All girls</b>				
Mean	1.6	2.3	3.0	2.3
Standard error of the mean	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
5th percentile	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.2
10th percentile	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.4
Median	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.2
90th percentile	2.0	2.9	3.7	3.3
95th percentile	2.1	3.1	3.9	3.5
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	773	768	666	2206

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

*comments*

### Lung function

Figure 3A



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

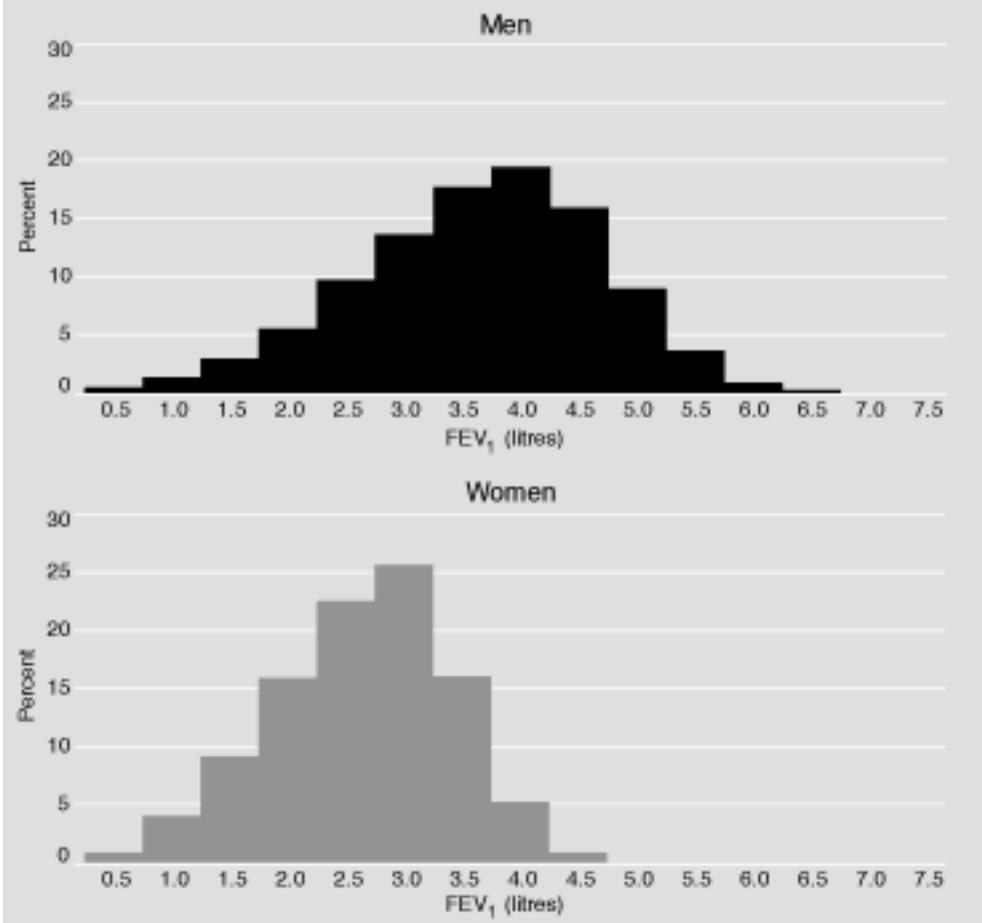
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*comments*

### Lung function

Figure 3B

Frequency distribution of adults' FEV<sub>1</sub>, by sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

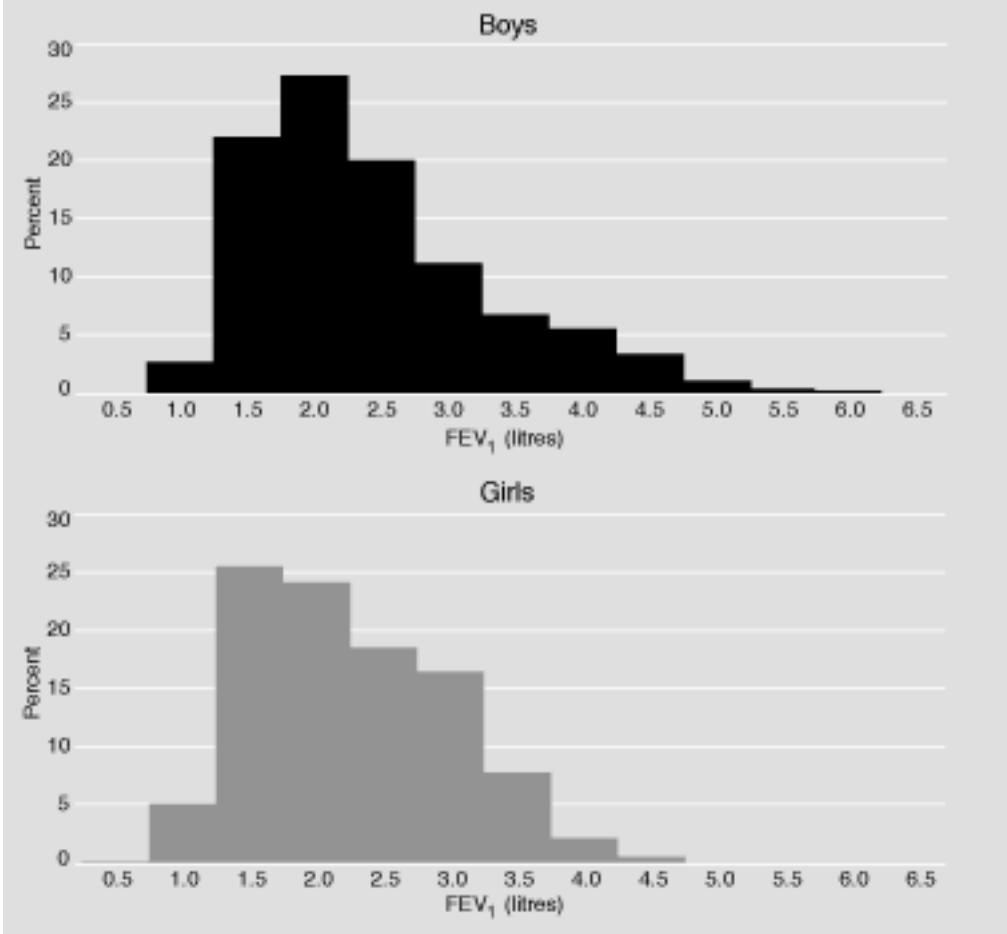
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*comments*

### Lung function

Figure 3C

Frequency distribution of children's FEV<sub>1</sub>, by sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

Table 3.5

## **Adults' FVC, by height, age and sex**

## *Adults with valid height and lung function measurement*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Height group	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
FVC (litres)								
<b>Men</b>								
<b>Less than 170cm</b>								
Mean	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.8	3.8
Standard error of the mean	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
5th percentile	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.1
10th percentile	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.5
Median	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.8
90th percentile	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.7	5.0
95th percentile	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.0	5.3
Base	264	380	471	506	520	626	439	3206
<b>170, less than 180cm</b>								
Mean	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.3	4.7
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.01
5th percentile	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.9
10th percentile	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.3	3.4
Median	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.3	4.7
90th percentile	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.7	4.3	5.9
95th percentile	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.6	6.2
Base	818	1196	1278	1142	865	714	266	6279
<b>180cm and over</b>								
Mean	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.1	[4.0]	5.5
Standard error of the mean	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	[0.22]	0.02

5th percentile	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.0	[2.4]	3.8
10th percentile	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	[2.6]	4.3
Median	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.8	4.0	[3.8]	5.5
90th percentile	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.2	[5.7]	6.8
95th percentile	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.5	5.4	[5.8]	7.1
<i>Base</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>726</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>2741</i>

### All men

Mean	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.0	4.6
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
5th percentile	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.6
10th percentile	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.0	3.1
Median	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.0	4.7
90th percentile	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.2	4.6	4.1	6.1
95th percentile	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.5	4.9	4.4	6.5
<i>Base</i>	<i>1558</i>	<i>2302</i>	<i>2394</i>	<i>2125</i>	<i>1658</i>	<i>1461</i>	<i>728</i>	<i>12226</i>

*Adults with valid height and lung function measurement      1995 and 1996 combined*

Height group	Age						<b>Total</b>
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	
<b>FVC (litres)</b>							

### Women

#### Less than 160cm

Mean	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.8
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
5th percentile	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.5
10th percentile	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.7
Median	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.8
90th percentile	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.8
95th percentile	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.8	4.0
<i>Base</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>925</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>1014</i>	<i>779</i>	<i>5897</i>

#### 160, less than 170cm

Mean	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.3	3.5
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<b>Standard error</b>								
of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01
5th percentile	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.2
10th percentile	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.5
Median	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.3	3.6
90th percentile	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.2	4.4
95th percentile	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.3	4.7
<i>Base</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>1484</i>	<i>1407</i>	<i>1224</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>6690</i>
<b>170cm and over</b>								
Mean	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.5	[3.0]	[2.5]	4.1
Standard error								
of the mean	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	[0.10]	[0.14]	0.02
5th percentile	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	[1.9]	[2.1]	2.8
10th percentile	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.6	[2.1]	[2.1]	3.1
Median	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.4	[2.9]	[2.5]	4.2
90th percentile	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.1	[4.0]	[3.1]	5.0
95th percentile	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.3	[4.1]	[3.1]	5.3
<i>Base</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1245</i>
<b>All women</b>								
Mean	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.0	3.3
Standard error								
of the mean	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
5th percentile	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.7
10th percentile	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.2	2.1
Median	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.0	3.3
90th percentile	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.7	4.3
95th percentile	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.0	4.6
<i>Base</i>	<i>1729</i>	<i>2688</i>	<i>2629</i>	<i>2380</i>	<i>1808</i>	<i>1608</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>13832</i>

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

Table 3.6

### Children's FVC, by height tertile, age and sex

*Children aged 7-15 with a valid height and lung function measurement*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Height tertile</b>	<b>Age</b>			<b>Total</b>					
	7-9	10-12	13-15						
	<b>FVC (litres)</b>								
<b>Boys</b>									
<b>Shortest tertile</b>									
Mean	1.8	2.4	3.4	2.5					
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03					
5th percentile	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.5					
10th percentile	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.6					
Median	1.8	2.3	3.3	2.3					
90th percentile	2.2	3.0	4.4	3.6					
95th percentile	2.4	3.2	4.9	4.0					
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	264	255	226	746					
<b>Middle tertile</b>									
Mean	2.0	2.8	3.9	2.8					
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04					
5th percentile	1.4	2.1	2.8	1.6					
10th percentile	1.5	2.2	3.0	1.8					
Median	2.0	2.7	3.8	2.6					
90th percentile	2.5	3.3	4.9	4.3					
95th percentile	2.6	3.7	5.3	4.8					
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	248	244	221	713					
<b>Tallest tertile</b>									
Mean	2.2	3.1	4.5	3.3					
Standard error									

of the mean	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.04
5th percentile	1.6	2.4	3.1	1.8
10th percentile	1.7	2.5	3.3	2.0
Median	2.2	3.0	4.4	3.0
90th percentile	2.7	3.8	5.7	5.0
95th percentile	2.9	4.1	6.1	5.5
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	279	253	271	803
<b>All boys</b>				
Mean	2.0	2.7	3.9	2.9
Standard error				
of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02
5th percentile	1.4	2.0	2.6	1.6
10th percentile	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.7
Median	2.0	2.7	3.8	2.6
90th percentile	2.5	3.5	5.3	4.4
95th percentile	2.7	3.8	5.6	5.0
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	791	752	718	2262
<b>Height tertile</b>	<b>Age</b>			<b>Total</b>
	7-9	10-12	13-15	
		<b>FVC (litres)</b>		
<b>Girls</b>				
<b>Shortest tertile</b>				
Mean	1.6	2.3	3.1	2.3
Standard error				
of the mean	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03
5th percentile	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.3
10th percentile	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.4
Median	1.6	2.2	3.1	2.2

90th percentile	2.2	2.8	3.8	3.3
95th percentile	2.3	3.0	4.1	3.6
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	278	259	209	747
<b>Middle tertile</b>				
Mean	1.9	2.6	3.4	2.6
Standard error				
of the mean	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03
5th percentile	1.3	1.8	2.6	1.5
10th percentile	1.4	2.0	2.8	1.6
Median	1.8	2.5	3.4	2.5
90th percentile	2.4	3.3	4.2	3.7
95th percentile	2.7	3.6	4.3	4.1
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	245	263	219	726
<b>Tallest tertile</b>				
Mean	2.1	3.0	3.8	2.9
Standard error				
of the mean	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03
5th percentile	1.5	2.1	2.9	1.7
10th percentile	1.6	2.4	3.1	1.8
Median	2.0	2.9	3.8	2.9
90th percentile	2.5	3.7	4.6	4.1
95th percentile	2.7	4.0	4.8	4.4
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	249	246	238	733
<b>All girls</b>				
Mean	1.9	2.6	3.5	2.6
Standard error				
of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
5th percentile	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.4
10th percentile	1.4	1.9	2.6	1.6

Median	1.8	2.6	3.4	2.5
90th percentile	2.4	3.4	4.3	3.8
95th percentile	2.6	3.7	4.6	4.1
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	773	768	666	2206

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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## Chapter 3

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Lung function

Figure 3D



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

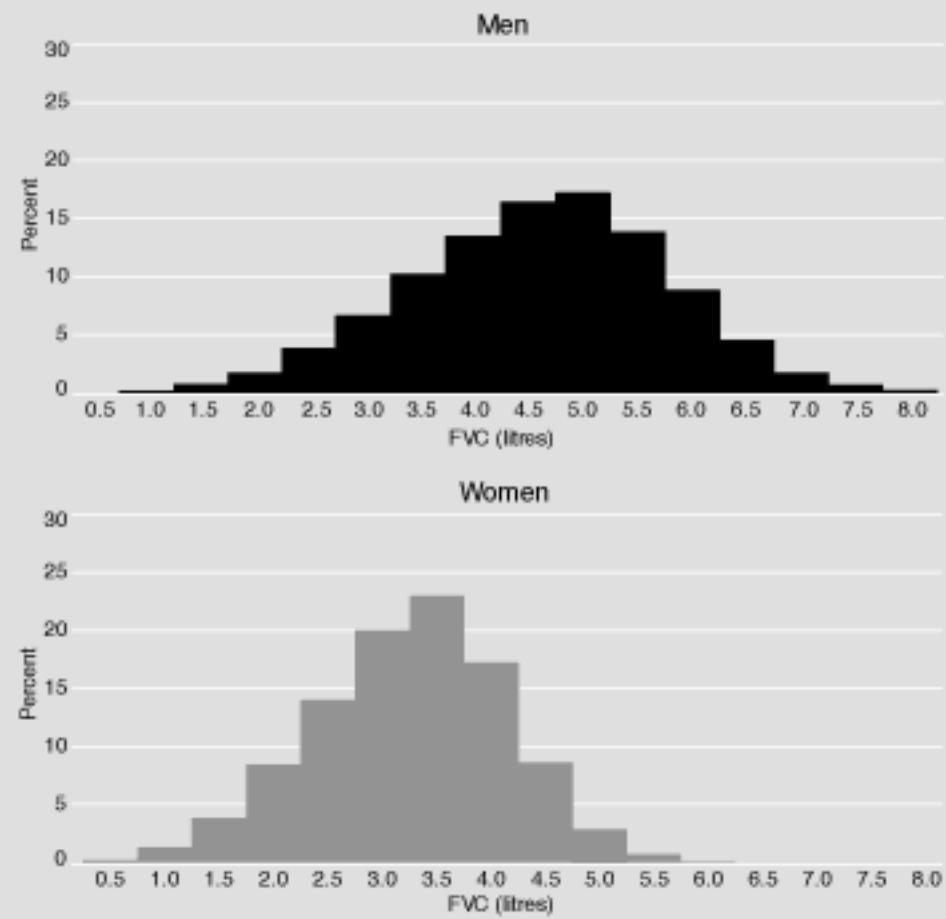
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*comments*

### Lung function

Figure 3E

Frequency distribution of adults' FVC, by sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

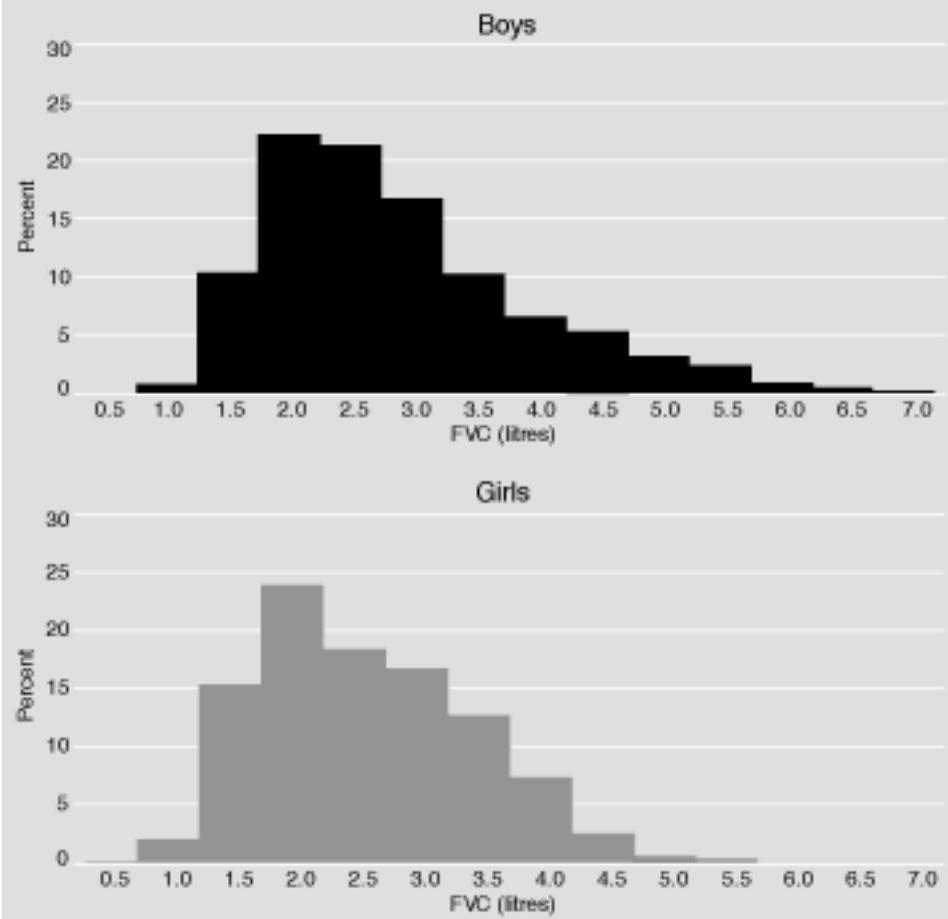
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*comments*

### Lung function

Figure 3F

Frequency distribution of children's FVC, by sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

Table 3.7

### Adults' PEF, by height, age and sex

*Adults with valid height and lung function measurement      1995 and 1996 combined*

Height group	Age							<b>Total</b>							
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+								
	PEF (l.min <sup>-1</sup> )														
<b>Men</b>															
<b>Less than 170cm</b>															
Mean	533	566	562	532	467	397	345	478							
Standard error of the mean	6.9	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.8	2.6							
5th percentile	343	373	345	324	225	162	147	212							
10th percentile	396	426	407	374	285	205	188	264							
Median	540	578	562	537	478	403	345	489							
90th percentile	674	701	710	683	631	583	509	661							
95th percentile	709	740	765	721	666	623	549	704							
Base	264	380	471	506	520	626	439	3206							
<b>170, less than 180cm</b>															
Mean	592	631	612	572	522	462	386	567							
Standard error of the mean	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.6	5.5	7.1	1.8							
5th percentile	415	460	395	347	272	201	191	313							
10th percentile	466	494	462	411	345	266	218	378							
Median	592	629	614	581	535	469	383	578							
90th percentile	731	773	760	720	682	646	543	734							
95th percentile	764	818	808	758	727	696	572	777							
Base	818	1196	1278	1142	865	714	266	6279							
<b>180cm and over</b>															
Mean	641	669	655	619	579	490	[423]	633							
Standard error of the mean	5.1	4.3	4.8	6.2	7.9	12.0	[26.7]	2.5							



of the mean	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4	3.0	4.1	6.1	1.1
5th percentile	304	304	282	263	205	150	133	234
10th percentile	338	341	319	291	242	189	153	278
Median	434	440	426	405	365	326	263	410
90th percentile	523	533	524	496	460	431	392	511
95th percentile	557	567	555	530	492	465	405	543
<i>Base</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>1484</i>	<i>1407</i>	<i>1224</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>6690</i>
<b>170cm and over</b>								
Mean	459	466	466	440	407	[331]	[313]	450
Standard error								
of the mean	5.3	3.9	4.8	5.5	9.2	[13.8]	[33.6]	2.4
5th percentile	317	343	312	326	274	[165]	[173]	306
10th percentile	368	376	365	345	299	[182]	[173]	343
Median	460	466	469	430	407	[342]	[337]	454
90th percentile	563	554	567	546	511	[487]	[414]	554
95th percentile	592	583	592	557	536	[505]	[414]	583
<i>Base</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1245</i>
<b>All women</b>								
Mean	425	431	417	391	344	292	236	379
Standard error								
of the mean	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.8	0.9
5th percentile	292	294	269	241	185	135	100	185
10th percentile	324	332	307	280	224	166	124	236
Median	428	433	421	395	351	295	233	390
90th percentile	521	530	524	494	449	406	351	502
95th percentile	556	561	555	527	485	436	386	536
<i>Base</i>	<i>1729</i>	<i>2688</i>	<i>2629</i>	<i>2380</i>	<i>1808</i>	<i>1608</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>13832</i>

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

Table 3.8

**Children's PEF, by height tertile, age and sex***Children aged 7-15 with a valid height and lung function measurement**1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Height tertile</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	7-9	10-12	13-15
<b>PEF (l.min<sup>-1</sup>)</b>			
<b>Boys</b>			
<b>Shortest tertile</b>			
Mean	204	273	383
Standard error of the mean	2.7	3.4	5.6
5th percentile	131	189	260
10th percentile	149	210	284
Median	207	272	378
90th percentile	258	342	505
95th percentile	270	371	530
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	264	255	226
<b>Middle tertile</b>			
Mean	226	307	421
Standard error of the mean	3.0	3.6	6.2
5th percentile	150	212	290
10th percentile	167	238	305
Median	224	305	405
90th percentile	286	383	544
95th percentile	304	393	567
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	248	244	221
<b>Tallest tertile</b>			
Mean	237	336	481
Standard error			351

of the mean	2.9	4.3	6.4	4.5
5th percentile	165	241	325	185
10th percentile	177	264	354	208
Median	237	323	468	321
90th percentile	298	427	612	544
95th percentile	321	453	680	589
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	279	253	271	803

### All boys

Mean	222	305	432	316
Standard error of the mean	1.7	2.4	3.9	2.4
5th percentile	149	208	279	170
10th percentile	164	231	304	188
Median	219	301	420	295
90th percentile	284	393	567	482
95th percentile	301	420	610	542
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	791	752	718	2262

### Height tertile

<b>Age</b>	<b>Total</b>		
	7-9	10-12	13-15
<b>PEF (l.min<sup>-1</sup>)</b>			

### Girls

#### Shortest tertile

Mean	197	275	364	271
Standard error of the mean	2.8	3.5	4.7	3.2
5th percentile	129	180	264	146
10th percentile	143	207	276	160
Median	194	275	367	266
90th percentile	251	352	443	386
95th percentile	284	372	467	425
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	278	259	209	747

#### Middle tertile

Mean	214	311	398	305
Standard error of the mean	3.2	4.1	5.0	3.6
5th percentile	137	205	288	158
10th percentile	152	231	317	182
Median	210	314	398	300
90th percentile	285	391	480	437
95th percentile	304	411	526	467
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	245	263	219	726
<b>Tallest tertile</b>				
Mean	237	340	421	332
Standard error of the mean	3.4	4.6	4.9	3.7
5th percentile	162	236	289	182
10th percentile	177	250	323	202
Median	237	339	427	323
90th percentile	299	430	513	459
95th percentile	331	454	529	499
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	249	246	238	733
<b>All girls</b>				
Mean	215	308	396	302
Standard error of the mean	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.1
5th percentile	134	200	273	156
10th percentile	151	225	302	181
Median	211	303	392	292
90th percentile	284	395	489	437
95th percentile	307	424	520	467
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	773	768	666	2206

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

## Lung function

Figure 3G



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

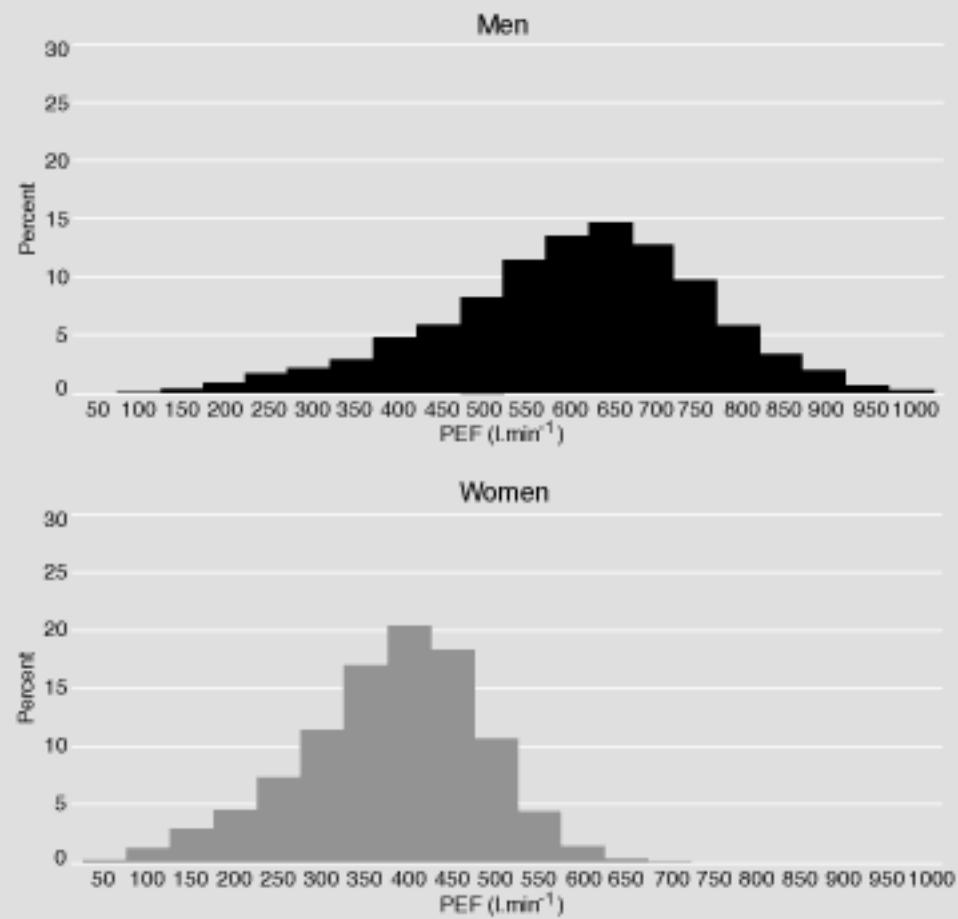
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*comments*

### Lung function

Figure 3H

Frequency distribution of adults' PEF, by sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

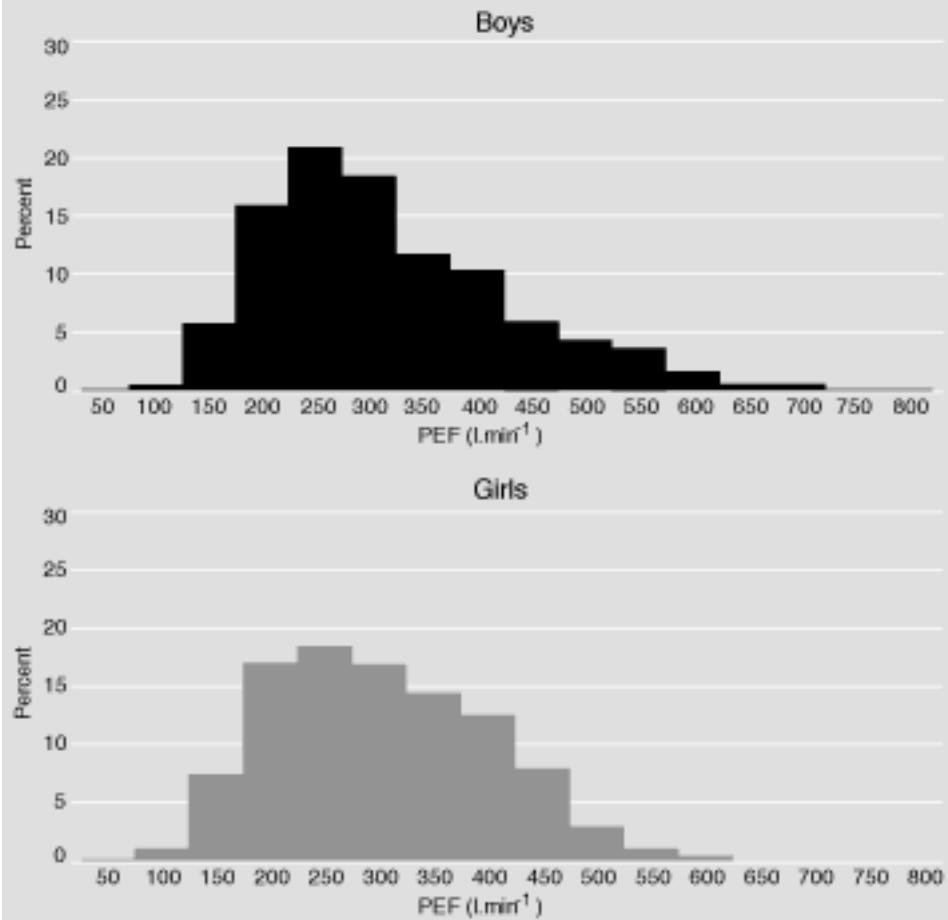
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*comments*

### Lung function

Figure 3I

Frequency distribution of children's PEF, by sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

Table 3.9

## **Adults' FEV<sub>1</sub>, by region, age, height and sex**

## *Adults with a valid height and lung function measurement*

### *1995 and 1996 combined*

mean	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02
Base	322	299	228	249	217	274	214	272	2075

**Age 45-64,  
height  
175+cm**

Mean	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Standard error of the mean	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02
Base	206	213	154	181	229	198	249	278	1708

**Age 65+,  
height  
<175cm**

Mean	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Standard error of the mean	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02
Base	225	215	207	180	175	195	218	284	1699

**Age 65+,  
height  
175+cm**

Mean	2.6	2.6	[2.6]	2.8	2.9	[2.7]	2.8	3.0	2.8
------	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----	-----

Standard error of the mean	0.11	0.11	[0.11]	0.09	0.08	[0.12]	0.07	0.09	0.03
Base	52	51	42	51	73	48	83	90	490

**All men**

Mean	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01
Base	1628	1563	1320	1348	1445	1585	1574	1763	12226

**Age and  
height**

group	Region								Total
	Northern & West Yorkshire	North & West	Trent Midlands	West Midlands	Anglia & Thames	North Thames	South & Oxford	South West	
FEV <sub>1</sub> (litres)									
<b>Women</b>									
<b>Age 16-44, height &lt;165cm</b>									
Mean	3.0	3.0	2.9		2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.02		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Base	618	595	464		487	486	641	592	578
<b>Age 16-44, height 165+cm</b>									
Mean	3.4	3.4	3.4		3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.03	0.03		0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Base	332	323	245		235	324	372	381	373
<b>Age 45-64, height &lt;165cm</b>									
Mean	2.4	2.3	2.3		2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.03		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01
Base	482	460	340		347	337	378	371	438
<b>Age 45-64, height 165+cm</b>									
Mean	2.8	2.7	2.7		2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Standard error of the mean	0.05	0.05	0.05		0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02

<i>Base</i>	115	116	86	93	151	129	160	185	1035
<b>Age 65+, height &lt;165cm</b>									
Mean	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01
<i>Base</i>	344	315	259	248	225	252	316	402	2361
<b>Age 65+, height 165+cm</b>									
Mean	[2.1]	[1.9]	[2.0]	[2.1]	[2.2]	[2.1]	[2.2]	[2.1]	2.1
Standard error of the mean	[0.09]	[0.12]	[0.18]	[0.15]	[0.07]	[0.09]	[0.07]	[0.07]	0.03
<i>Base</i>	27	25	8	18	31	31	48	49	237
<b>All women</b>									
Mean	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
<i>Base</i>	1918	1834	1402	1428	1554	1803	1868	2025	13832

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

Table 3.10

### Adults' FVC, by region, age, height and sex

*1995 and 1996  
combined*

*Adults with a valid height and lung function measurement*

**Age and  
height  
group**

**Region**

**Total**

Northern & West	North Yorkshire	Trent	West Midlands	Anglia & Thames	North Thames	South Thames	South & West
-----------------	-----------------	-------	---------------	-----------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

**FVC (litres)**

**Men**

**Age 16-44,  
height  
<175cm**

Mean	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Standard error of the mean

Base	364	347	272	319	293	391	291	312	2589
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

**Age 16-44,  
height  
175+cm**

Mean	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Standard error of the mean

Base	459	438	417	368	458	479	519	527	3665
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

**Age 45-64,  
height  
<175cm**

Mean	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Standard error of the

mean	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.02
Base	322	299	228	249	217	274	214	272	2075

**Age 45-64,  
height  
175+cm**

Mean	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Standard error of the mean	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.02
Base	206	213	154	181	229	198	249	278	1708

**Age 65+,  
height  
<175cm**

Mean	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Standard error of the mean	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.02
Base	225	215	207	180	175	195	218	284	1699

**Age 65+,  
height  
175+cm**

Mean	3.7	3.6	[3.7]	3.9	4.1	[3.7]	4.0	4.0	3.9
------	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----	-----

Standard error of the mean	0.13	0.10	[0.13]	0.10	0.10	[0.13]	0.09	0.10	0.04
Base	52	51	42	51	73	48	83	90	490

**All men**

Mean	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01
Base	1628	1563	1320	1348	1445	1585	1574	1763	12226

**Age and  
height**

group	Region								Total	
	Northern & West Yorkshire	North & West Midlands	Trent Oxford	West Midlands	Anglia & Thames Thames Oxford	North & Thames Thames	South Thames	South & West		
FVC (litres)										
<b>Women</b>										
<b>Age 16-44, height &lt;165cm</b>										
Mean	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	
Base	618	595	464	487	486	641	592	578	4461	
<b>Age 16-44, height 165+cm</b>										
Mean	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	
Base	332	323	245	235	324	372	381	373	2585	
<b>Age 45-64, height &lt;165cm</b>										
Mean	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	
Base	482	460	340	347	337	378	371	438	3153	
<b>Age 45-64, height 165+cm</b>										
Mean	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	
Standard error of the mean	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.02	

<i>Base</i>	115	116	86	93	151	129	160	185	1035
<b>Age 65+, height &lt;165cm</b>									
Mean	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01
<i>Base</i>	344	315	259	248	225	252	316	402	2361
<b>Age 65+, height 165+cm</b>									
Mean	[2.9]	[2.6]	[2.5]	[2.9]	[2.9]	[2.8]	[2.8]	[2.8]	2.8
Standard error of the mean	[0.14]	[0.14]	[0.23]	[0.20]	[0.11]	[0.16]	[0.08]	[0.09]	0.04
<i>Base</i>	27	25	8	18	31	31	48	49	237
<b>All women</b>									
Mean	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
<i>Base</i>	1918	1834	1402	1428	1554	1803	1868	2025	13832

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

### Adults' FEV<sub>1</sub>, by social class, age, height and sex

*Adults with a valid height and lung function measurement*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Age and height group	Social class of head of household					Total	
	I	II	III NM	III M	IV	V	
	FEV <sub>1</sub> (litres)						
<b>Men</b>							
<b>Age 16-44, height &lt;175cm</b>							
Mean	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
Standard error of the mean	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.01
Base	162	687	275	804	365	126	2589
<b>Age 16-44, height 175+cm</b>							
Mean	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5
Standard error of the mean	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.01
Base	289	1173	425	1012	402	119	3665
<b>Age 45-64, height &lt;175cm</b>							
Mean	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1
Standard error of the mean	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.02
Base	124	583	166	763	293	117	2075
<b>Age 45-64, height 175+cm</b>							
Mean	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.7
Standard error							

of the mean	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.02
<i>Base</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>669</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>1708</i>
<b>Age 65+, height &lt;175cm</b>							
Mean	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3
Standard error							
of the mean	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.02
<i>Base</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>1699</i>
<b>Age 65+, height 175+cm</b>							
Mean	[3.1]	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	[2.6]	2.8
Standard error							
of the mean	[0.09]	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.09	[0.15]	0.03
<i>Base</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>490</i>
<b>All men</b>							
Mean	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6
Standard error							
of the mean	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01
<i>Base</i>	<i>898</i>	<i>3712</i>	<i>1273</i>	<i>3773</i>	<i>1548</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>12226</i>

Age and height group	FEV <sub>1</sub> (litres)	Social class of head of household					Total		
		I	II	III NM	III M	IV			
<b>Women</b>									
<b>Age 16-44, height &lt;165cm</b>									
Mean	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0		
Standard error									
of the mean	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01		
<i>Base</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>1247</i>	<i>584</i>	<i>1189</i>	<i>618</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>4461</i>		
<b>Age 16-44, height 165+cm</b>									
Mean	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4		

Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.01
<i>Base</i>	195	803	426	605	288	79	2585
<b>Age 45-64, height &lt;165cm</b>							
Mean	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01
<i>Base</i>	180	918	400	912	451	175	3153
<b>Age 45-64, height 165+cm</b>							
Mean	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	[2.6]	2.7
Standard error of the mean	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.05	[0.08]	0.02
<i>Base</i>	99	405	147	214	101	39	1035
<b>Age 65+, height &lt;165cm</b>							
Mean	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7
Standard error of the mean	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
<i>Base</i>	98	541	480	558	391	202	2361
<b>Age 65+, height 165+cm</b>							
Mean	[2.3]	2.2	2.1	2.0	[2.0]	[2.1]	2.1
Standard error of the mean	[0.12]	0.06	0.07	0.07	[0.12]	[0.12]	0.03
<i>Base</i>	12	72	55	52	25	10	237
<b>All women</b>							
Mean	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.6
Standard error							

of the mean	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01
Base	840	3986	2092	3530	1874	728	13832

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 3.12

### Adults' FVC, by social class, age, height and sex

*Adults with a valid height and lung function measurement 1995 and 1996 combined*

Age and height group	Social class of head of household					Total
	I	II	III NM	III M	IV	
<b>FVC (litres)</b>						
<b>Men</b>						
<b>Age 16-44, height &lt;175cm</b>						
Mean	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6
Standard error of the mean	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.07
Base	162	687	275	804	365	126
						2589
<b>Age 16-44, height 175+cm</b>						
Mean	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Standard error of the mean	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.09
Base	289	1173	425	1012	402	119
						3665
<b>Age 45-64, height &lt;175cm</b>						
Mean	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8
Standard error of the mean	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.07
Base	124	583	166	763	293	117
						2075
<b>Age 45-64, height 175+cm</b>						

Mean	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.8
Standard error of the mean	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.02
Base	180	669	174	417	171	69	1708
<b>Age 65+, height &lt;175cm</b>							
Mean	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2
Standard error of the mean	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.02
Base	103	416	181	640	265	72	1699
<b>Age 65+, height 175+cm</b>							
Mean	[4.3]	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	[3.7]	3.9
Standard error of the mean	[0.12]	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.12	[0.22]	0.04
Base	40	184	52	137	52	18	490
<b>All men</b>							
Mean	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01
Base	898	3712	1273	3773	1548	521	12226
<b>Age and height group</b>	<b>Social class of head of household</b>						<b>Total</b>
	I	II	III NM	III M	IV	V	
	<b>FVC (litres)</b>						
<b>Women</b>							
<b>Age 16-44, height &lt;165cm</b>							
Mean	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
Standard error of the mean	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01
Base	256	1247	584	1189	618	223	4461
<b>Age 16-44,</b>							

**height 165+cm**

Mean	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
Standard error							
of the mean	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.01
Base	195	803	426	605	288	79	2585

**Age 45-64,  
height <165cm**

Mean	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9
Standard error							
of the mean	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01
Base	180	918	400	912	451	175	3153

**Age 45-64,  
height 165+cm**

Mean	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	[3.3]	3.5
Standard error							
of the mean	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.07	[0.09]	0.02
Base	99	405	147	214	101	39	1035

**Age 65+,  
height <165cm**

Mean	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2
Standard error							
of the mean	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01
Base	98	541	480	558	391	202	2361

**Age 65+,  
height 165+cm**

Mean	[3.0]	2.9	2.7	2.6	[2.7]	[2.9]	2.8
Standard error							
of the mean	[0.14]	0.08	0.09	0.08	[0.18]	[0.15]	0.04
Base	12	72	55	52	25	10	237

**All women**

Mean	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.3
Standard error							

of the mean	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01
<i>Base</i>	840	3986	2092	3530	1874	728	13832

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 3

## Lung function

Table 3.13

*Adults with a valid height and lung function measurement*

Age and height group	Cigarette smoking status			Wheeze in the last 12 months		Told by docto had asthma		
	Never regularly	Ex regular	Smokes less than smokes smoker	Smokes 20 or 20 a day	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>FEV<sub>1</sub> (litres)</b>								
<b>Men</b>								
<b>Age 16-44, height &lt;175cm</b>								
Mean	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.1
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.0
Base	1290	369	579	339	504	2071	340	224
<b>Age 16-44, height 175+cm</b>								
Mean	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.1
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.0
Base	1805	576	839	427	698	2947	481	318
<b>Age 45-64, height &lt;175cm</b>								
Mean	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.1
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.0
Base	668	811	311	284	473	1599	184	189
<b>Age 45-64, height 175+cm</b>								
Mean	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.1



**height <165cm**

Mean	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.4
Standard error								
of the mean	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01
Base	1546	756	536	313	644	2509	361	279

**Age 45-64,  
height 165+cm**

Mean	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.4
Standard error								
of the mean	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.01
Base	498	298	155	84	200	835	101	93

**Age 65+,  
height <165cm**

Mean	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.3
Standard error								
of the mean	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01
Base	1246	784	270	60	490	1871	267	209

**Age 65+,  
height 165+cm**

Mean	2.2	2.1	[1.9]	[1.8]	[1.7]	2.2	[1.8]	2.2
Standard error								
of the mean	0.05	0.05	[0.08]	[0.17]	[0.10]	0.03	[0.12]	0.01
Base	95	97	37	8	35	202	30	20

**All women**

Mean	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5
Standard error								
of the mean	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Base	7216	2934	2607	1038	2759	11072	1755	1207

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES / LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 3.14

*Adults with a valid height and lung function measurement*

*1995 and 199*

Age and height group	Cigarette smoking status		Wheezed in the last 12 months	Told by doctor had asthma	Cough/phlegm at least 3 months per year		
	Never	Ex regularly	Smokes less smoked	Smokes than 20 a day	Yes	No	

**FVC**  
(litres)

### Men

**Age 16-44,**

**height  
<175cm**

Mean	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.02
Base	1290	369	579	339	504	2071	340	2248	429	2156

**Age 16-44,**

**height  
175+cm**

Mean	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02
Base	1805	576	839	427	698	2947	481	3182	559	3103

**Age 45-64,**

**height  
<175cm**

Mean	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.1
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.02
Base	668	811	311	284	473	1599	184	1891	458	1614
<b>Age 45-64, height 175+cm</b>										
Mean	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.9
Standard error of the mean	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.02
Base	615	680	176	237	302	1405	150	1557	308	1398
<b>Age 65+, height &lt;175cm</b>										
Mean	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.3
Standard error of the mean	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.02
Base	423	1005	180	90	464	1234	163	1534	454	1243
<b>Age 65+, height 175+cm</b>										
Mean	4.1	3.8	[3.5]	[3.6]	3.5	4.0	[3.4]	3.9	3.4	4.0
Standard error of the mean	0.08	0.05	[0.12]	[0.25]	0.08	0.04	[0.21]	0.04	0.09	0.04 [
Base	137	294	42	17	119	371	30	460	102	388
<b>All men</b>										
Mean	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.7
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.01
Base	4938	3735	2127	1394	2560	9627	1348	10872	2310	9902

**Women****Age 16-44,****height****<165cm**

Mean	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Standard error of the mean	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01
Base	2470	597	991	383	892	3569	624	3834	598	3860

**Age 16-44,****height****165+cm**

Mean	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01
Base	1361	402	618	190	498	2086	372	2211	325	2257

**Age 45-64,****height****<165cm**

Mean	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.0
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.01
Base	1546	756	536	313	644	2509	361	2791	493	2656

**Age 45-64,****height****165+cm**

Mean	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.6
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.07	0.02
Base	498	298	155	84	200	835	101	934	125	908

**Age 65+,****height****<165cm**

Mean	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.2
Standard error										
of the										
mean	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.01
Base	1246	784	270	60	490	1871	267	2094	405	1955
<b>Age 65+,</b>										
<b>height</b>										
<b>165+cm</b>										
Mean	2.9	2.8	[2.6]	[2.4]	[2.5]	2.9	[2.6]	2.8	[2.6]	2.8
Standard error										
of the										
mean	0.07	0.08	[0.10]	[0.19]	[0.15]	0.04	[0.13]	0.05	[0.14]	0.05 [
Base	95	97	37	8	35	202	30	207	29	207
<b>All</b>										
<b>women</b>										
Mean	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.3
Standard error										
of the										
mean	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Base	7216	2934	2607	1038	2759	11072	1755	12071	1975	11843

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

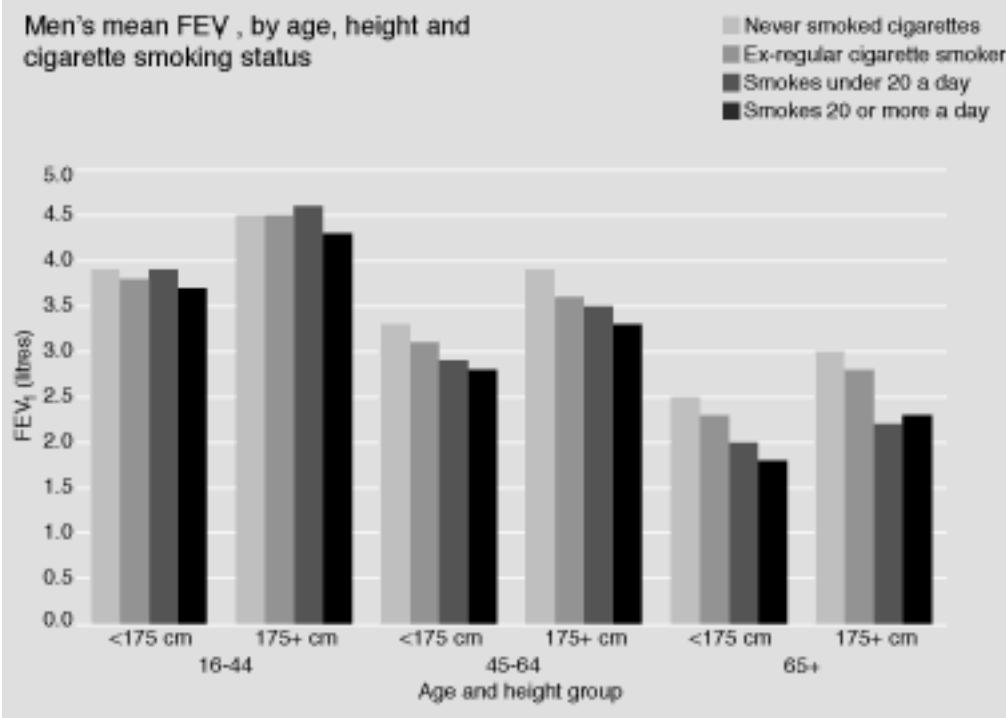
*comments*

## Chapter 3

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Lung function

Figure 3J



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

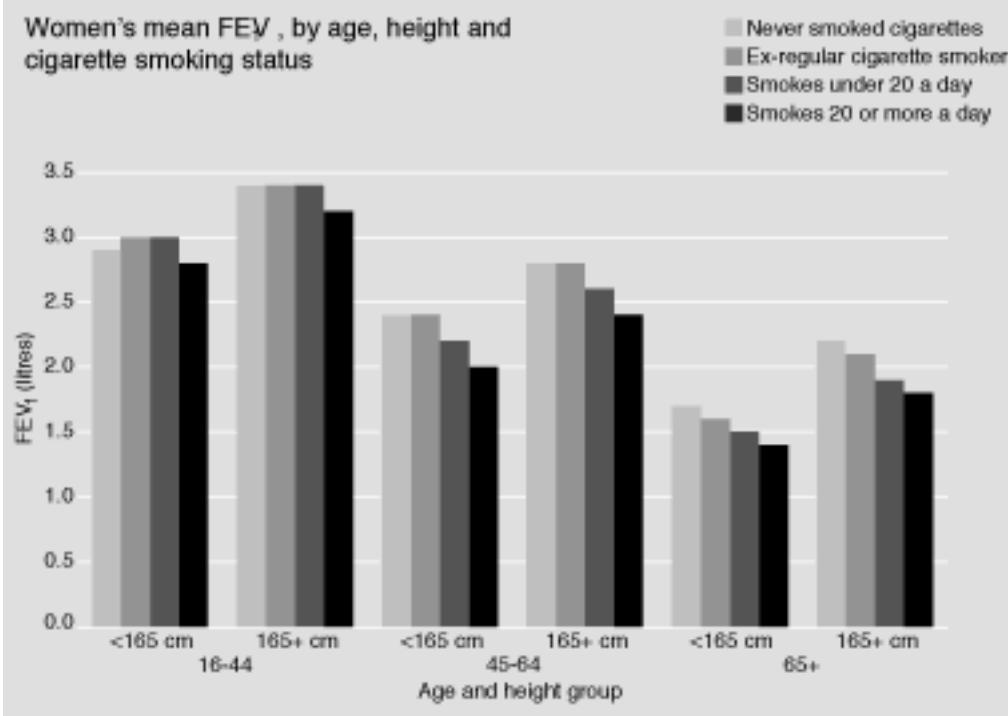
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

## Lung function

Figure 3K



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

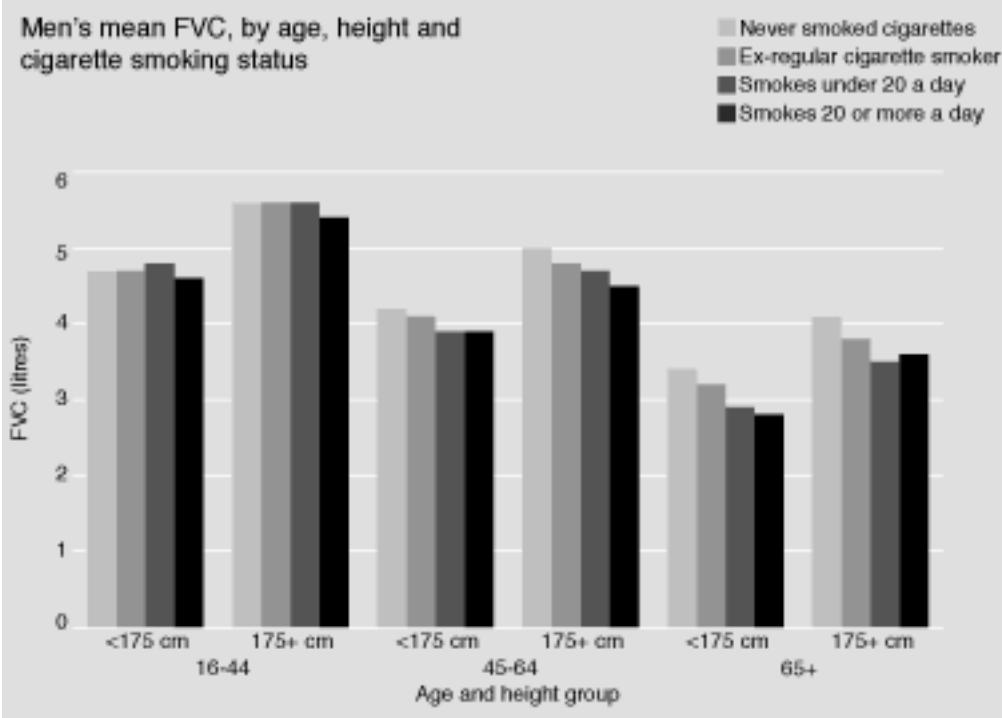
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

### Lung function

Figure 3L



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

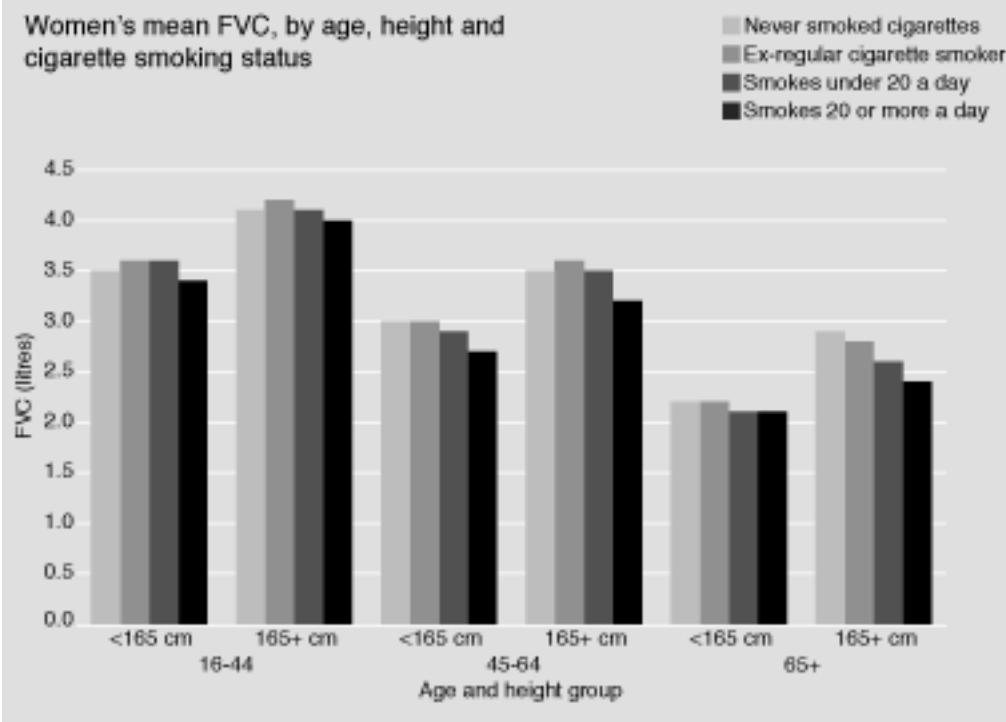
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

### Lung function

Figure 3M



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

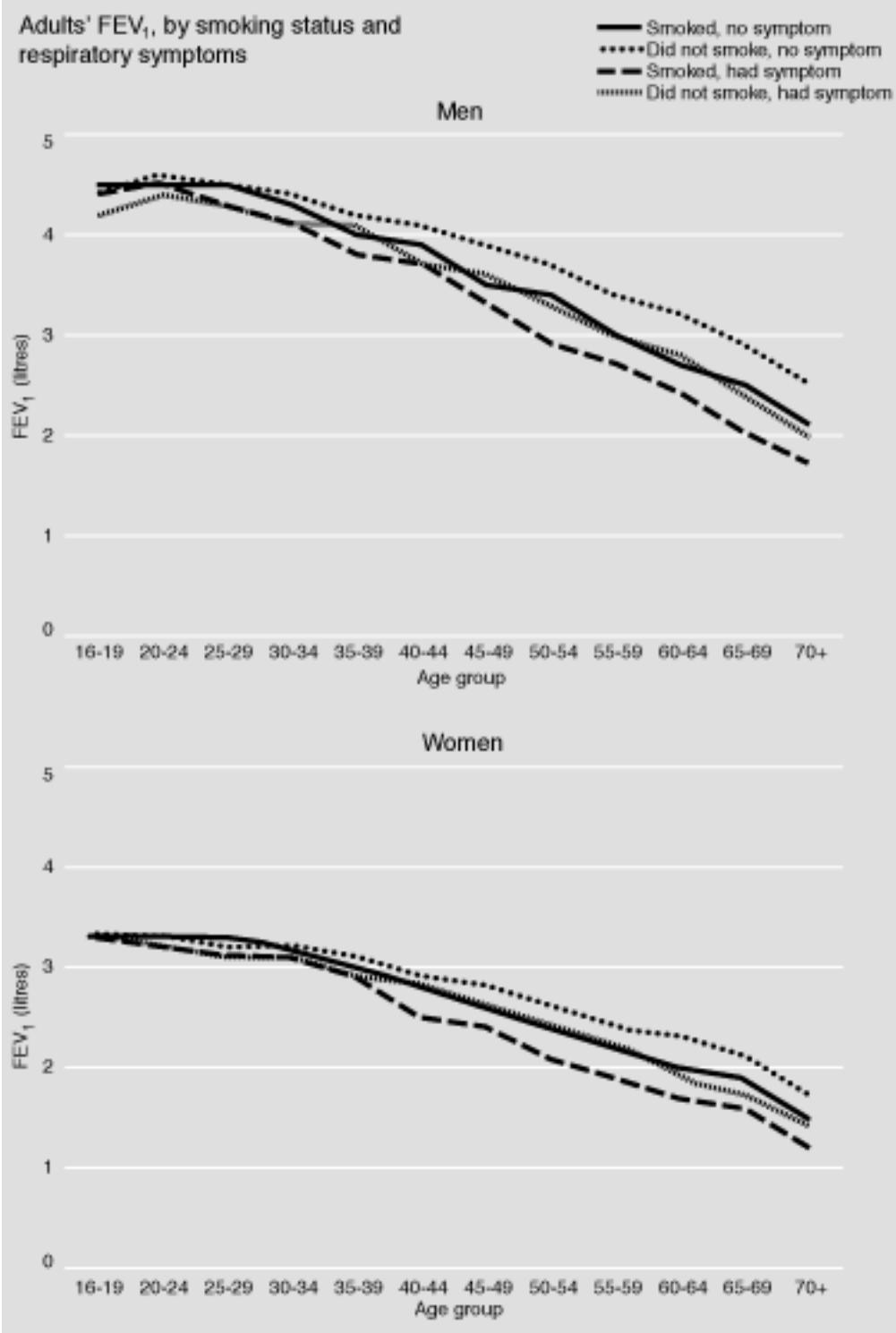
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

### Lung function

Figure 3N



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

## Chapter 3

### Lung function

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 3.15

#### Estimated differences in adults' FEV<sub>1</sub> (adjusted for age and height<sup>a</sup>), by smoking status, respiratory symptoms and sex

*Adults with a valid height and lung function measurement      1995 and 1996 combined*

Variable	N	Difference from reference category	95% C.I. <sup>b</sup>	
<b>Men Base 11878</b>				
Smoking status (p<0.001)				
Never regularly smoked <sup>c</sup>	4874			
Ex-regular smoker	3591	-0.02	-0.05, 0.01	
Smokes less than 20 a day	2072	-0.11	-0.15, -0.08	
Smokes 20 or more a day	1341	-0.20	-0.24, -0.16	
Wheezed in the last 12 months (p<0.001)				
No <sup>c</sup>	9457			
Yes	2421	-0.09	-0.13, -0.06	
Cough/phlegm up to 3 months each year (p<0.001)				
No <sup>c</sup>	9698			
Yes	2180	-0.06	-0.09, -0.03	
Told by doctor had asthma (p<0.001)				
No <sup>c</sup>	10579			
Yes	1299	-0.16	-0.21, -0.12	
Woken at night by shortness of breath (p<0.001)				
No <sup>c</sup>	11303			
Yes	575	-0.12	-0.18, -0.07	
Shortness of breath				

hurrying on level ground(p<0.001)			
No <sup>c</sup>	9685		
Yes	2193	-0.20	-0.23, -0.16
Shortness of breath walking with peers on level ground (p<0.001)			
No <sup>c</sup>	11104		
Yes	774	-0.19	-0.24, -0.14
Used asthma medication in the last 12 months (p<0.001)			
No <sup>c</sup>	10590		
Yes	1288	-0.19	-0.25, -0.14
<b>Difference from reference category</b>			
<b>Variable</b>	<b>N</b>		<b>95% C.I.<sup>b</sup></b>
<b>Women Base 13377</b>			
Smoking status (p<0.001)			
Never regularly smoked <sup>c</sup>	7024		
Ex-regular smoker	2816	0.03	0.01, 0.05
Smokes less than 20 a day	2534	-0.06	-0.08, -0.04
Smokes 20 or more a day	1003	-0.16	-0.19, -0.13
Wheezed in the last 12 months (p<0.001)			
No <sup>c</sup>	10795		
Yes	2582	-0.04	-0.07, -0.01
Cough/phlegm up to 3 months each year (p<0.001)			
No <sup>c</sup>	11532		
Yes	1845	-0.06	-0.08, -0.03
Told by doctor had asthma (p<0.001)			

No <sup>c</sup>	11710		
Yes	1667	-0.11	-0.15, -0.08
Woken at night by shortness of breath (p<0.001)			
No <sup>c</sup>	12561		
Yes	816	-0.04	-0.07, 0.00
Shortness of breath hurrying on level ground(p<0.001)			
No <sup>c</sup>	9715		
Yes	3662	-0.11	-0.13, -0.09
Shortness of breath walking with peers on level ground (p<0.001)			
No <sup>c</sup>	12046		
Yes	1331	-0.11	-0.14, -0.08
Used asthma medication in the last 12 months (p<0.001)			
No <sup>c</sup>	11603		
Yes	1774	-0.07	-0.11, -0.03

<sup>a</sup>Adjusted for age and height using linear regression.

<sup>b</sup>Confidence interval.

<sup>c</sup>Reference category.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

Table 3.16

### White adults' relative FEV<sub>1</sub> level, by age and sex

*White adults with a valid height and lung function measurement*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Relative FEV <sub>1</sub> level	Age					Total		
	16-24 25-34 35-44 45-54				55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>'Healthy' white adults<sup>a</sup></b>								
<b>Men</b>								
At or above predicted level	62	67	73	69	65	59	54	67
Below predicted, down to 1 SD	26	23	19	25	26	27	33	24
Below predicted, 1 SD to 1.64 SD	7	6	6	5	7	8	10	6
More than 1.64 below predicted level ('low')	5	3	3	1	1	6	4	3
<b>Women</b>								
At or above predicted level	65	68	75	71	69	68	62	69
Below predicted, down to 1 SD	26	25	18	24	24	25	32	24
Below predicted, 1 SD to 1.64 SD	6	5	4	4	6	6	4	5
More than 1.64 below predicted level ('low')	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2
<b>All 'healthy' white adults</b>								
At or above predicted level	64	68	74	70	67	65	59	68
Below predicted, down to 1 SD	26	24	19	24	25	25	32	24
Below predicted, 1 SD to 1.64 SD	6	6	5	4	6	6	5	5
More than 1.64 below predicted level ('low')	4	3	2	1	2	3	3	3
<b>Bases</b>								
<i>Men</i>	519	764	708	499	338	199	80	3107
<i>Women</i>	599	903	872	683	519	403	216	4195
<i>All adults</i>	1118	1667	1580	1182	857	602	296	7302

## *total white population*

### **Men**

At or above predicted level	56	59	58	53	44	34	34	51
Below predicted, down to 1 SD	28	26	26	28	29	32	33	28
Below predicted, 1 SD to 1.64 SD	9	9	9	10	13	13	15	11
More than 1.64 below predicted level ('low')	7	6	7	10	14	21	19	11

### **Women**

At or above predicted level	58	59	63	58	50	47	46	56
Below predicted, down to 1 SD	27	27	24	27	29	29	34	27
Below predicted, 1 SD to 1.64 SD	8	8	7	10	10	11	10	9
More than 1.64 below predicted level ('low')	6	5	6	6	11	13	9	8

### **All white adults**

At or above predicted level	57	59	61	55	47	41	41	54
Below predicted, down to 1 SD	28	26	25	27	29	30	33	28
Below predicted, 1 SD to 1.64 SD	9	9	8	10	12	12	12	10
More than 1.64 below predicted level ('low')	7	6	7	8	12	17	13	9

### *Bases*

<i>Men</i>	1558	2302	2394	2125	1658	1461	728	12226
<i>Women</i>	1729	2688	2629	2380	1808	1608	990	13832
<i>All adults</i>	3287	4990	5023	4505	3466	3069	1718	26058

<sup>a</sup>Never regularly smoked cigarettes, did not wheeze in the last 12 months, no doctor-diagnosed asthma, did not have cough/phlegm up to 3 months each year, not woken at night by shortness of breath, did not take asthma medication in the last 12 months, did not have shortness of breath when walking with peers on level ground, or when hurrying on level ground, or when walking up a slight hill. The table is confined to those describing themselves as of white origin, since the ECSC reference values relate only to whites (see Section 3.7).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

Table 4.57

### Comparison between minor accident rates using two and four week recall periods - adults

*All adults 16 and over*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Recall period	Age						<b>Total</b>			
	16- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45-54	55-64	65-74				
<b>Minor accident rate per 100 persons</b>										
<b>Men</b>										
Two week recall period	385	305	229	162	108	74	70	205		
Standard error of the accident rate	31.7	23.3	17.4	16.2	14.2	12.0	16.1	8.3		
Four week recall period	276	233	176	133	86	57	59	157		
Standard error of the accident rate	19.2	14.3	11.7	11.3	9.2	8.0	11.7	5.5		
<b>Women</b>										
Two week recall period	184	131	129	150	115	66	80	126		
Standard error of the accident rate	19.2	11.3	12.7	14.5	15.3	10.1	11.9	5.7		
Four week recall period	144	96	99	116	93	63	57	98		
Standard error of the accident rate	13.0	7.2	7.9	9.3	9.4	7.0	7.5	3.7		
<i>Bases</i>										
<i>Men</i>	1873	2759	2796	2508	1996	1816	1073	14821		
<i>Women</i>	2201	3414	3105	2872	2207	2160	1718	17677		

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

Table 4.58

**Comparison between minor accident rates using two and four week recall periods - children***Children aged 2-15**1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Recall period</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Total</b>							
		2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	
<b>Minor accident rate per 100 persons</b>									
<b>Boys</b>									
Two week recall period	160	137	163	144	175	346	410	214	
Standard error of the accident rate	40.6	30.0	34.1	28.5	33.8	51.5	57.9	16.7	
Four week recall period	103	94	103	100	124	251	271	146	
Standard error of the accident rate	22.8	18.3	18.6	17.3	22.3	36.2	32.8	10.1	
<b>Girls</b>									
Two week recall period	77	45	77	141	209	203	249	138	
Standard error of the accident rate	23.1	17.5	19.2	28.0	37.1	34.6	50.8	12.6	
Four week recall period	43	44	54	83	122	129	176	90	
Standard error of the accident rate	11.9	12.7	11.8	16.3	21.4	20.4	32.4	7.7	
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>									
Boys	654	673	664	643	601	618	547	4400	
Girls	620	664	651	637	607	555	519	4253	

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

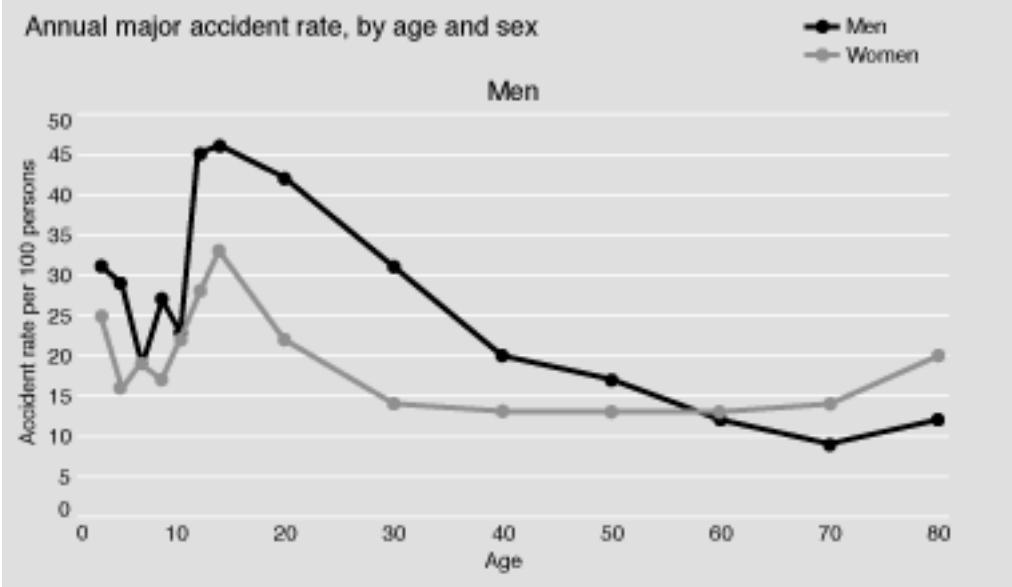
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

### Non-fatal accidents

Figure 4A



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

Table 4.1

**Annual accident rates per 100 adults,  
by age and sex**

<b>Type of accident</b>	<i>1995 and 1996 combined</i>							<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Age</b>	16- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74		
<b>Accident rate per 100 persons</b>									
<b>Men</b>									
Annual major accident rate per 100 men		42	31	20	17	12	9	12	21
Standard error of the accident rate		2.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.6
Annual minor accident rate per 100 men		385	305	229	162	108	74	70	205
Standard error of the accident rate		31.7	23.2	17.4	16.2	14.2	12.0	16.1	8.3
<b>Women</b>									
Annual major accident rate per 100 women		22	14	13	13	13	14	20	15
Standard error of the accident rate		1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.5
Annual minor accident rate per 100 women		184	131	129	150	115	66	80	126
Standard error of the accident rate		19.2	11.3	12.7	14.5	15.3	10.1	11.9	5.7
<i>Bases</i>									
<i>Men</i>		1873	2759	2796	2508	1996	1816	1073	14821
<i>Women</i>		2201	3414	3105	2872	2207	2160	1718	17677

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.2  
Annual accident rates per 100 children, by age and sex

Type of accident	1995 and 1996 combined							<b>Total</b>	
	Age	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13		
<b>Children aged 2-15</b>									
<b>Accident rate per 100 persons</b>									
<b>Boys</b>									
Annual major accident rate per 100 boys		31	29	19	27	23	45	46	
Standard error of the accident rate		3.6	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.9	5.3	4.8	
Annual minor accident rate per 100 boys		160	137	163	144	175	346	410	
Standard error of the accident rate		40.6	30.0	34.1	28.5	33.8	51.5	57.9	
<b>Girls</b>									
Annual major accident rate per 100 girls		25	16	19	17	22	28	33	
Standard error of the accident rate		2.8	2.4	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.6	
Annual minor accident rate per 100 girls		77	45	77	141	209	203	249	
Standard error of the accident rate		23.1	17.5	19.2	28.0	37.1	34.6	50.8	
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>									
Boys		654	673	664	643	601	618	547	
Girls		620	664	651	637	607	555	519	
								4253	

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases.

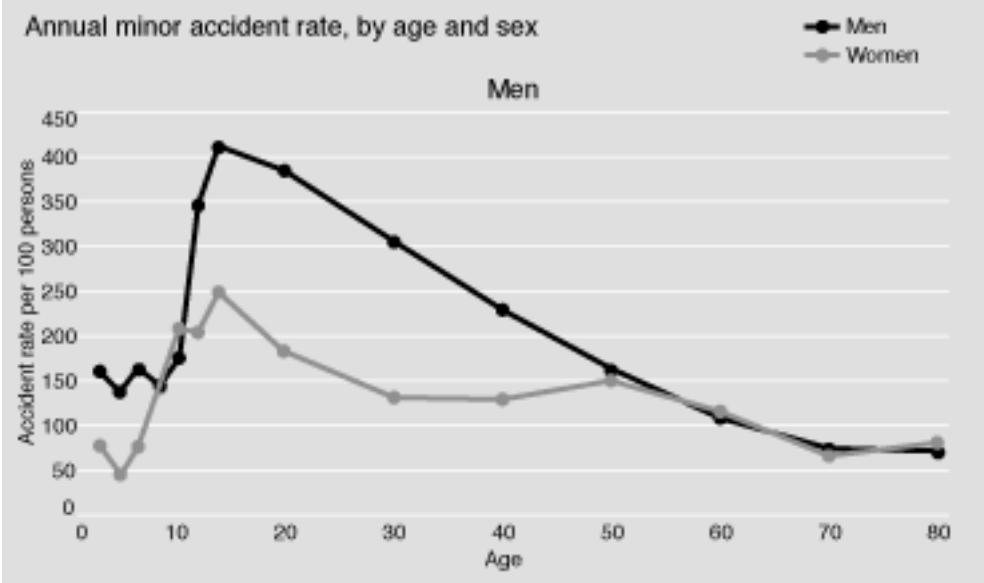
See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES / LIST OF FIGURES /

### Non-fatal accidents

Figure 4B



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.3  
Annual accident rates per 100 adults for types of accident, by age and sex

*1995 and 1996  
combined*

All adults 16 and over

Type of accident

Age

Total

16-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
24	34	44	54	64	74	75+

Accident rate per 100 persons

Men

**Major falls (excluding falls while playing)**

sports or exercising

8	5	4	5	5	4	8	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Standard error of the accident rate

1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.3
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Minor falls (excluding falls while playing)**

sports or exercising

42	46	34	39	32	29	51	38
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Standard error of the accident rate

7.7	7.4	6.6	6.6	7.7	7.8	14.6	2.9
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

**Major sporting accidents**

14	9	4	2	1	1	1	5
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Standard error of the accident rate

1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Minor sporting accidents**

200	86	53	19	8	4	2	56
-----	----	----	----	---	---	---	----

Standard error of the accident rate

22.2	10.7	7.4	4.4	3.2	2.5	2.4	4.2
------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Major accidents involving a moving vehicle**

7	3	3	2	1	1	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Standard error of the accident rate

1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Minor accidents involving a moving vehicle**

26	18	15	11	3	-	-	12
----	----	----	----	---	---	---	----

Standard error of the accident rate

6.6	4.9	4.1	4.3	1.8	-	-	1.7
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----

**Major accidents caused by a tool or other implement**

10	7	5	4	2	1	1	5
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Standard error of the accident rate

1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Minor accidents caused by a tool or other implement**

81	99	70	46	34	16	2	56
----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----

Standard error of the accident rate	15.0	14.1	9.9	8.4	7.3	4.7	2.4	4.3
<b>Major accidents at work</b>								
(per 100 men in work)	24	13	9	8	6	a	a	11
Standard error of the accident rate	2.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.2			0.6
<b>Minor accidents at work</b>								
(per 100 men in work)	198	154	109	79	64	a	a	116
Standard error of the accident rate	30.3	20.4	14.7	14.3	14.3			8.5
<b>Women</b>								
<b>Major falls (excluding falls while playing sports or exercising)</b>	8	5	5	6	7	10	15	7
Standard error of the accident rate	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.3
<b>Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sports or exercising)</b>	48	43	41	47	51	37	44	44
Standard error of the accident rate	8.9	6.0	7.6	8.2	10.4	7.8	9.1	3.1
<b>Major sporting accidents</b>	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Standard error of the accident rate	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
<b>Minor sporting accidents</b>	45	13	13	13	4	2	-	13
Standard error of the accident rate	8.0	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.0	1.7	-	1.5
<b>Major accidents involving a moving vehicle</b>	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
Standard error of the accident rate	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
<b>Minor accidents involving a moving vehicle</b>	9	6	3	9	2	1	3	3
Standard error of the accident rate	3.3	2.4	2.0	2.9	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.0
<b>Major accidents caused by a tool or other implement</b>	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Standard error of the accident rate	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
<b>Minor accidents caused by a tool or other implement</b>	33	28	38	33	19	7	6	25
Standard error of the accident rate	7.5	5.2	7.6	7.2	5.5	2.9	3.0	2.5
<b>Major accidents at work</b>								
(per 100 women in work)	11	4	4	4	3	a	a	5
Standard error of the accident rate	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1			0.6

Standard error of the accident rate	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1			0.4
<b>Minor accidents at work</b>								
(per 100 women in work)	122	35	20	47	20	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	43
Standard error of the accident rate	20.5	6.9	5.2	8.3	8.1			4.1
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	1873	2759	2796	2508	1996	1816	1073	14821
<i>Women</i>	2201	3414	3105	2872	2207	2160	1718	17677
<i>Men in work</i>	940	2305	2404	2046	1089	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	8971
<i>Women in work</i>	991	2144	2170	2038	780	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	8222

<sup>a</sup>There are too few adults aged 65 and over in work for them to be shown separately, but they are included in the total column.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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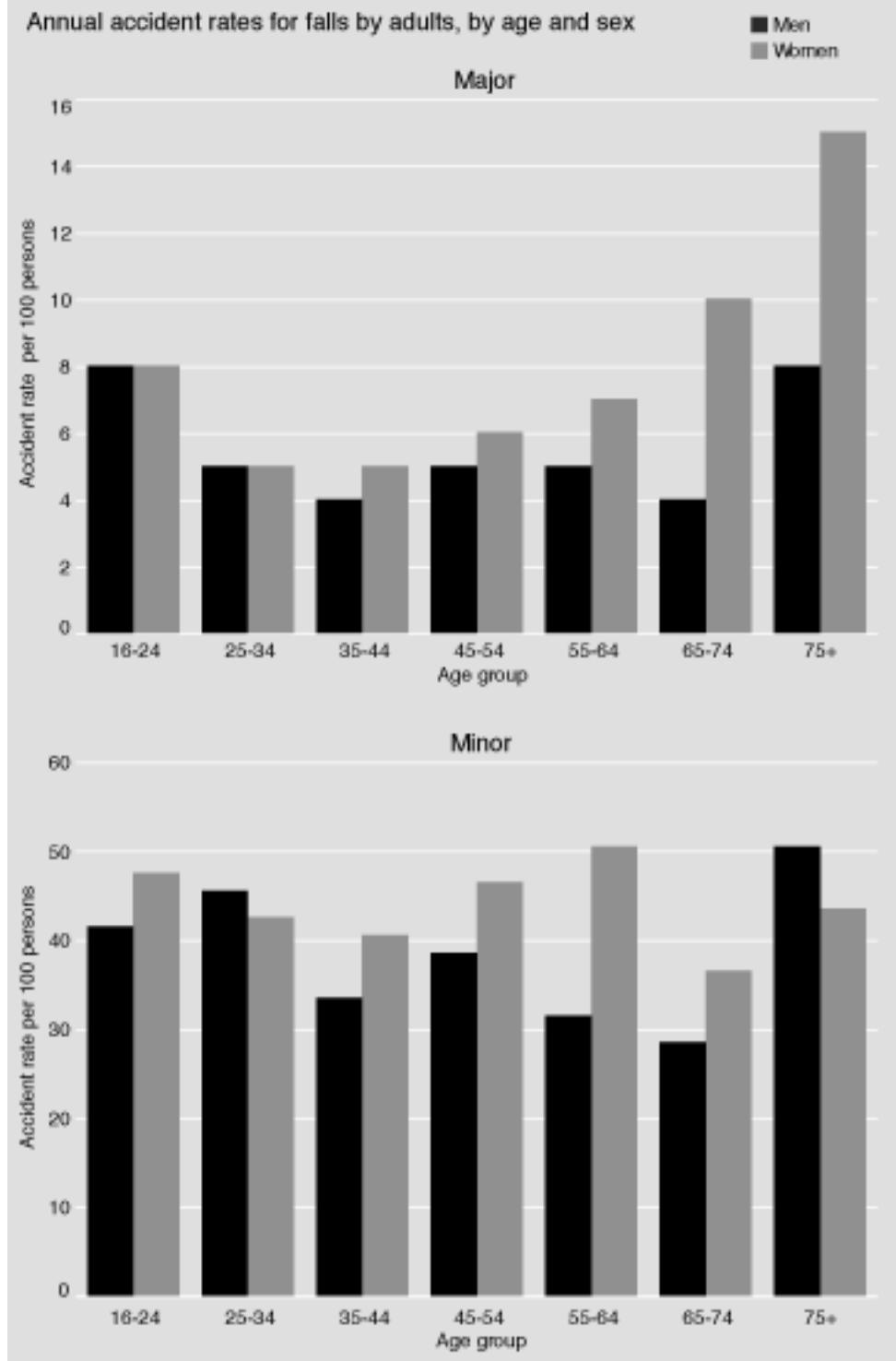
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## Chapter 4

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Non-fatal accidents

Figure 4C



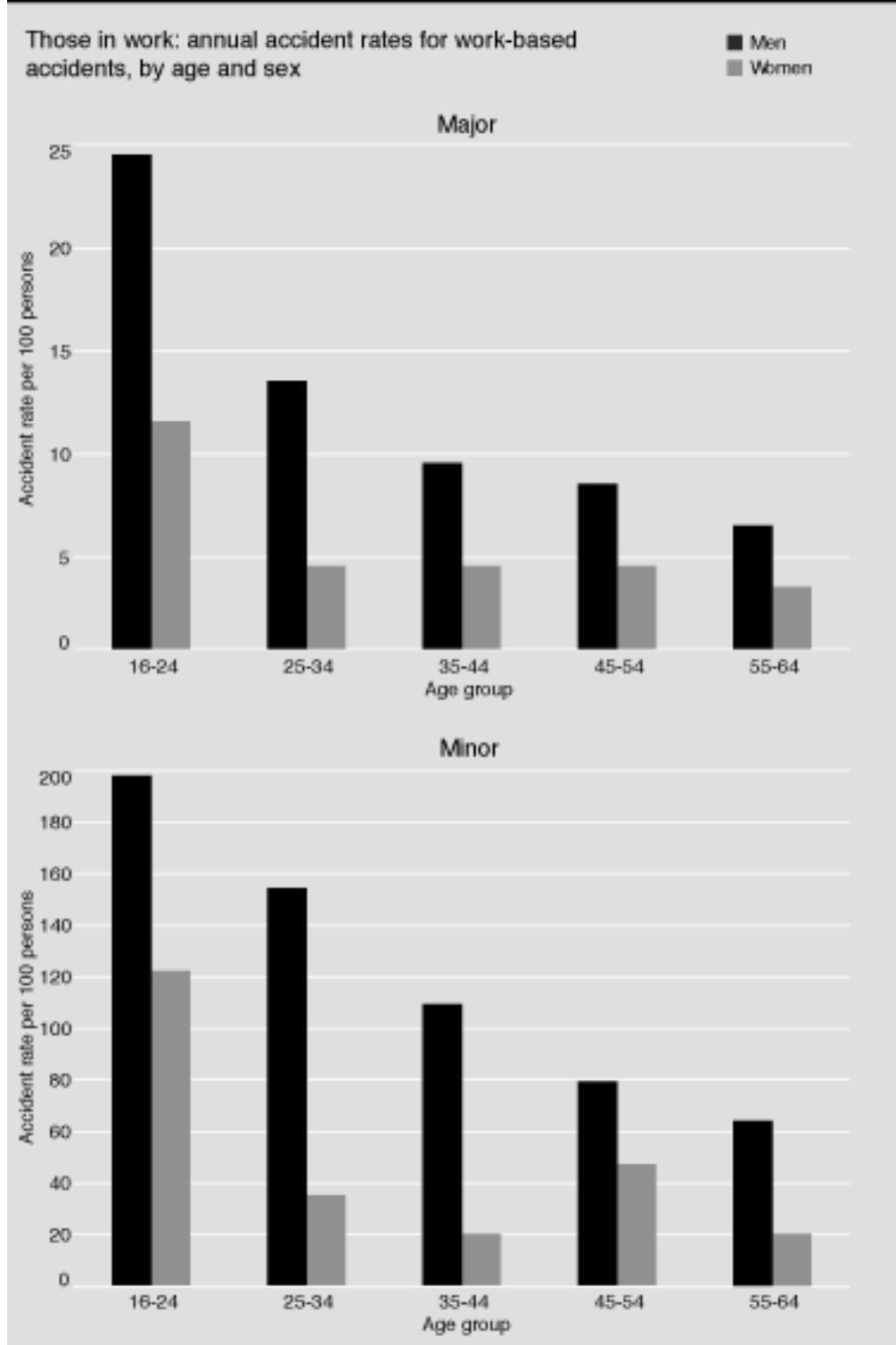
To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

### Non-fatal accidents

Figure 4G



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.4

#### Annual accident rates per 100 children for types of accident, by age and sex

*Children aged 2-15*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Type of accident</b>	<b>Age</b>							<b>Total</b>	
	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15		
<b>Accident rate per 100 persons</b>									
<b>Boys</b>									
<b>Major falls</b>	20	18	11	15	11	18	21	16	
Standard error of the accident rate	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.2	3.0	3.6	1.1	
<b>Minor falls</b>	128	107	105	92	81	208	194	129	
Standard error of the accident rate	34.1	27.9	26.9	23.3	22.0	39.2	42.5	12.8	
<b>Major accidents when at sport/play</b>	25	22	15	22	19	28	26	22	
Standard error of the accident rate	3.4	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.8	1.3	
<b>Minor accidents when at sport/play</b>	124	117	149	119	147	239	256	162	
Standard error of the accident rate	31.0	26.2	32.8	26.9	32.0	41.3	43.0	14.0	
<b>Major accidents involving a bicycle</b>	1	1	4	4	2	5	6	3	
Standard error of the accident rate	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.9	0.5	
<b>Minor accidents involving a bicycle</b>	16	13	38	8	8	36	16	20	
Standard error of the accident rate	9.8	7.9	16.4	5.9	5.8	15.9	9.4	4.1	
<b>Girls</b>									
<b>Major falls</b>	17	9	13	12	13	12	16	13	
Standard error of the accident rate	2.5	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.7	0.9	
<b>Minor falls</b>	57	37	42	78	134	107	156	84	
Standard error of the accident rate	20.5	16.6	14.6	19.8	30.3	24.1	44.6	10.0	
<b>Major accidents when at sport/play</b>	19	12	14	14	15	15	17	15	
Standard error of the accident rate	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.6	1.0	
<b>Minor accidents when at sport/play</b>	65	37	60	103	173	106	150	97	
Standard error of the accident rate	21.4	15.7	17.1	23.3	33.7	23.1	43.2	10.6	
<b>Major accidents involving a bicycle</b>	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	2	
Standard error of the accident rate	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.4	
<b>Minor accidents involving a bicycle</b>	-	4	8	25	30	18	5	13	

Standard error of the accident rate	-	4.0	5.6	11.9	12.3	9.3	4.7	3.2
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>								
Boys	654	673	664	643	601	618	547	4400
Girls	620	664	651	637	607	555	519	4253

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases.

See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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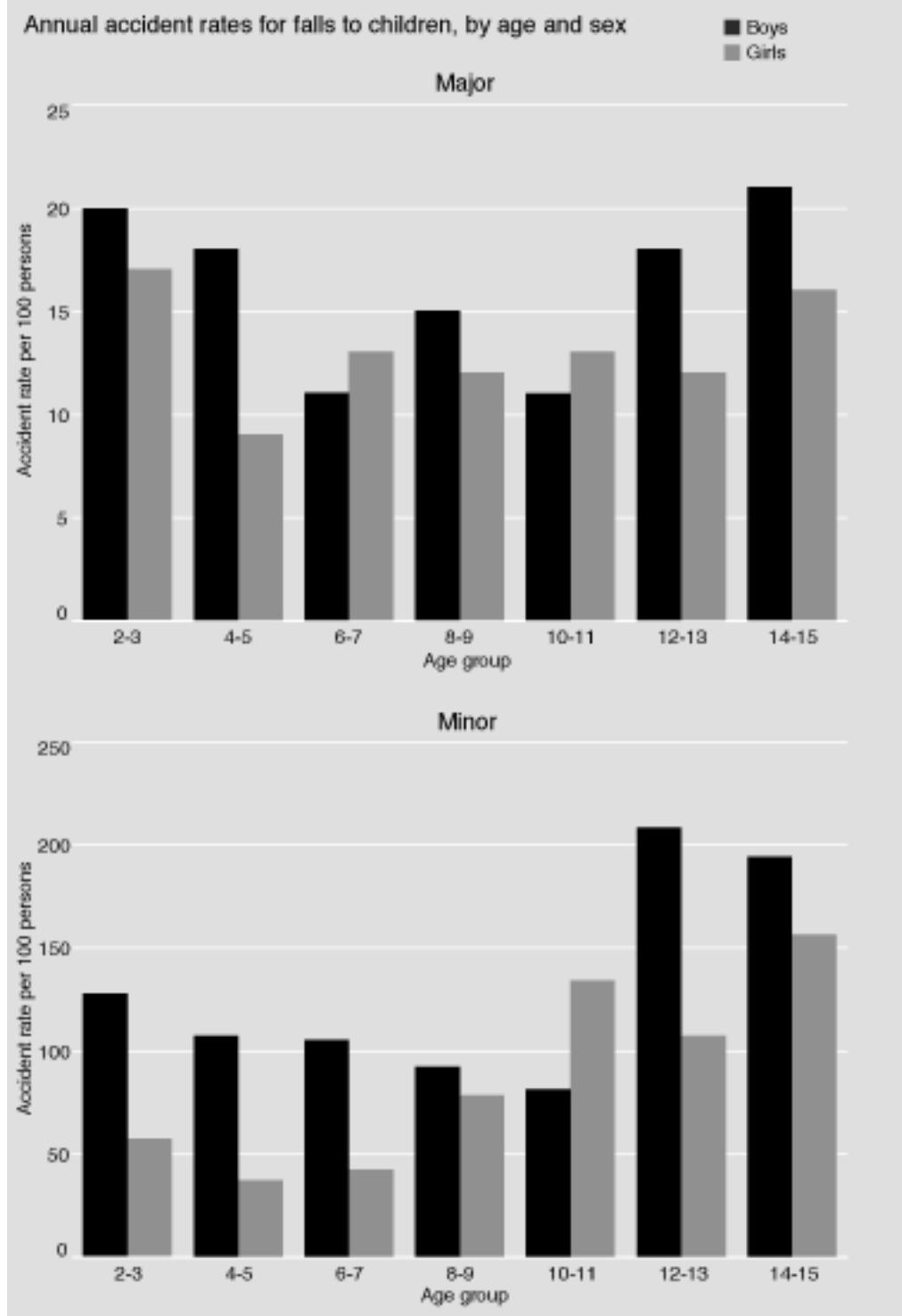
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## Chapter 4

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Non-fatal accidents

Figure 4H



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

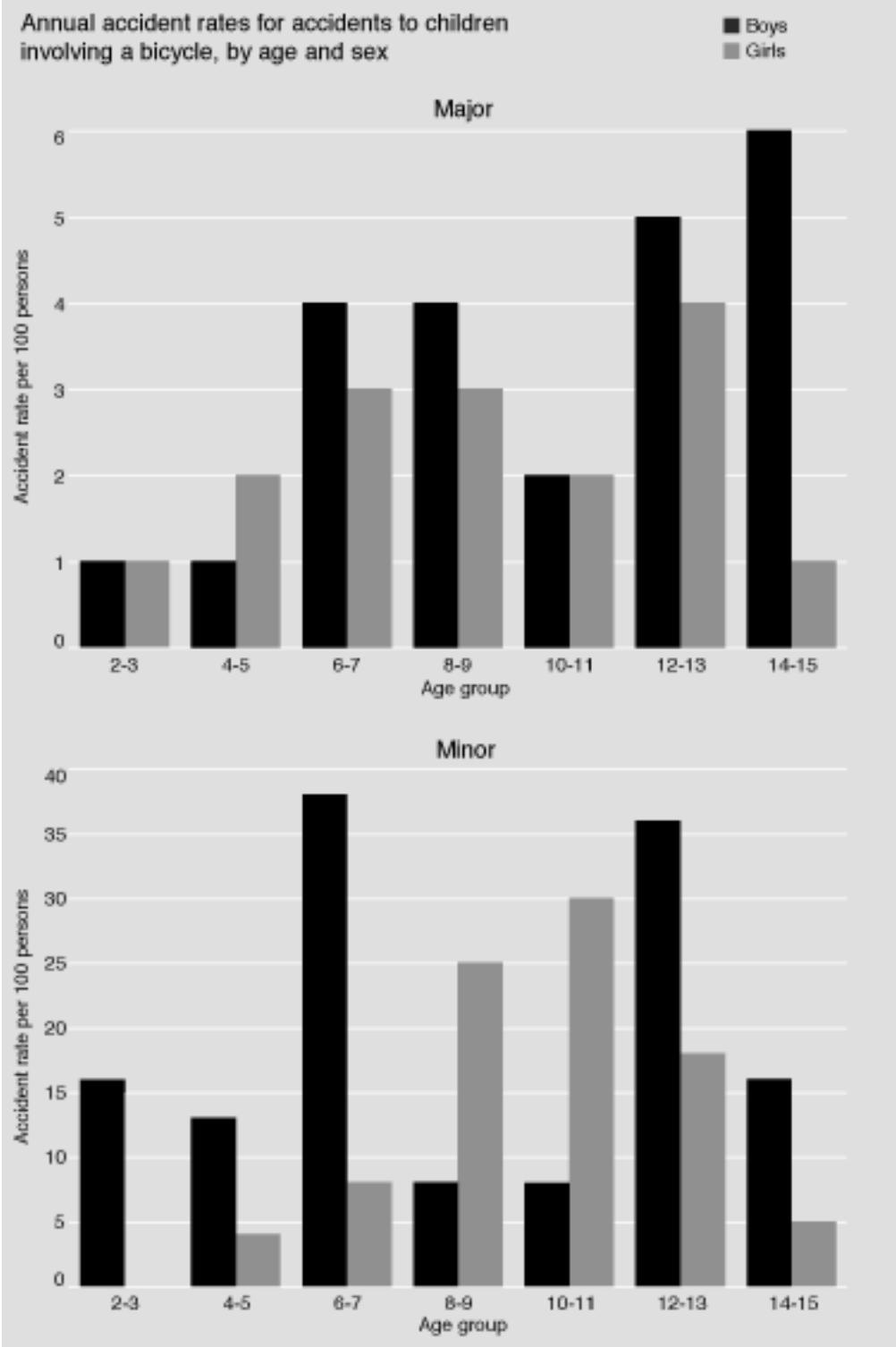
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

## Chapter 4

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Non-fatal accidents

Figure 4J



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

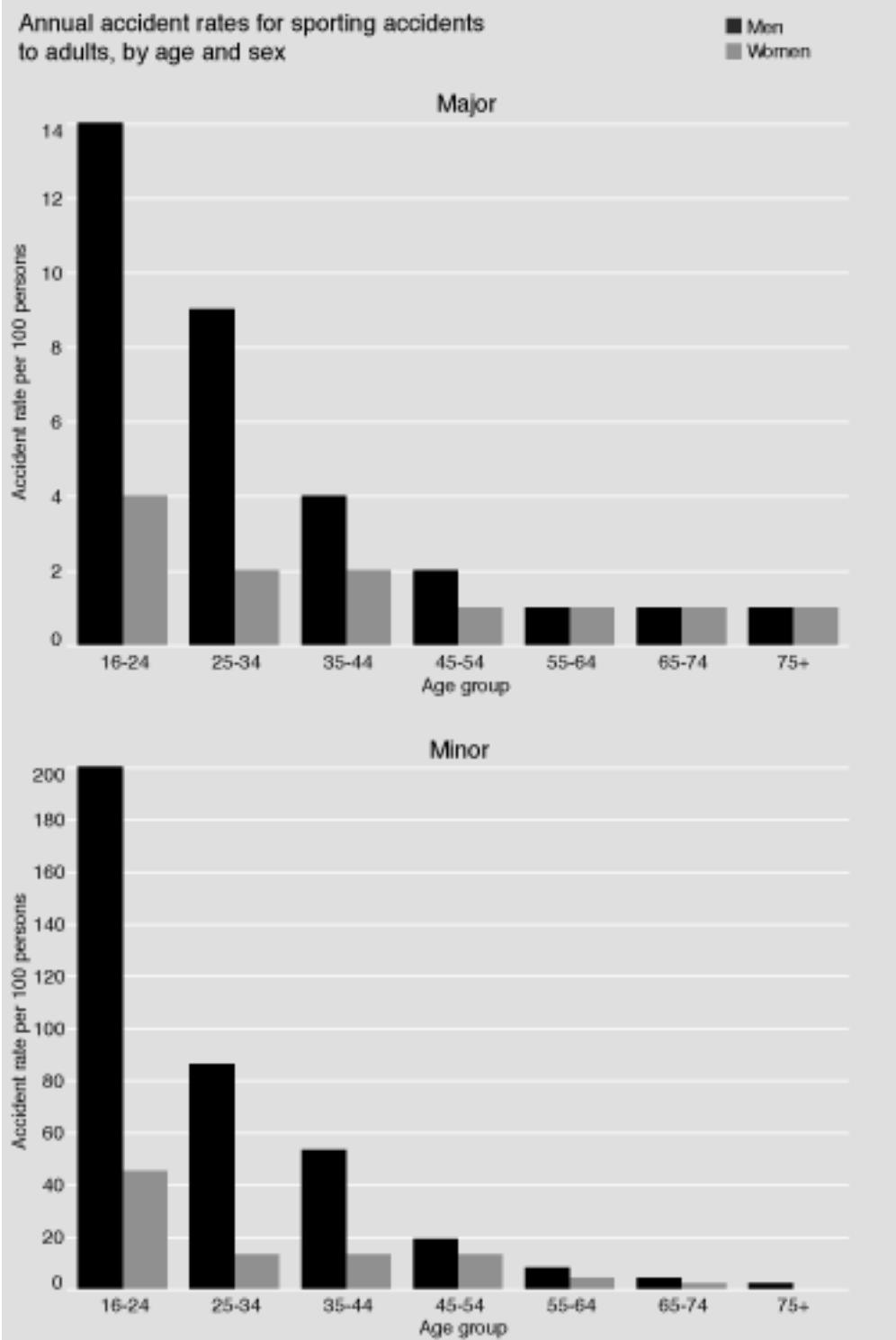
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

## Chapter 4

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Non-fatal accidents

Figure 4D



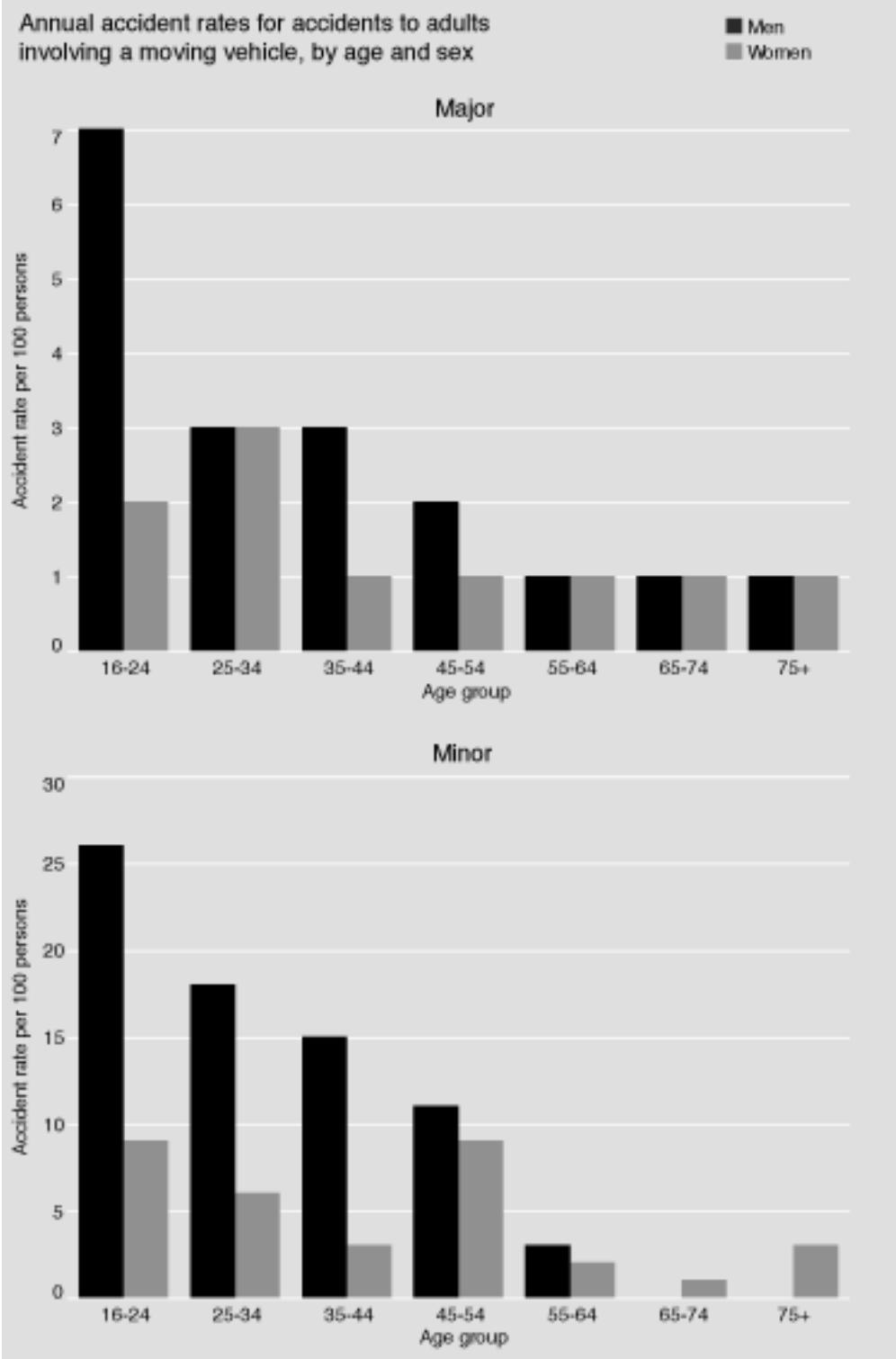
To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

### Non-fatal accidents

Figure 4E

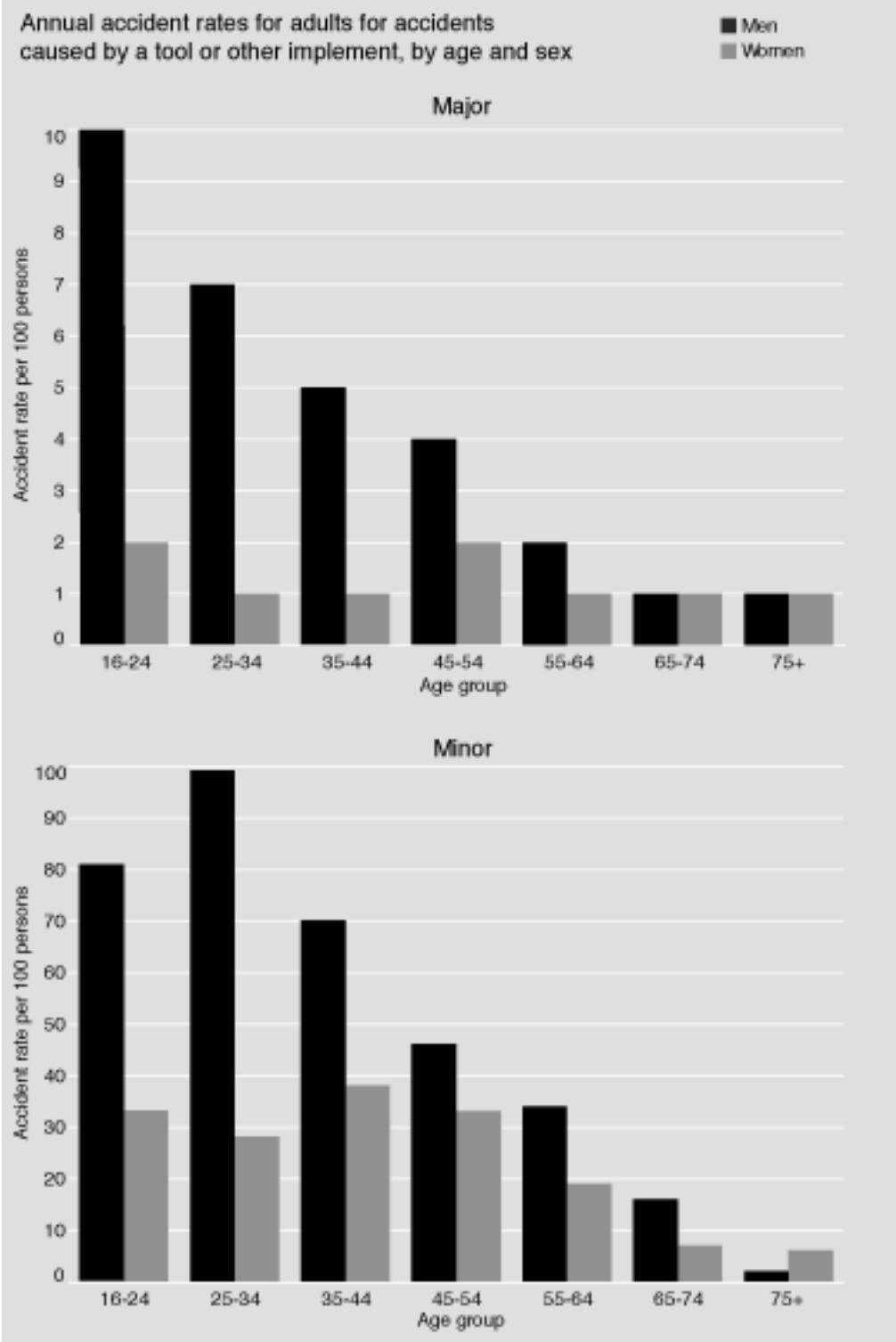


To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

### Non-fatal accidents

Figure 4F

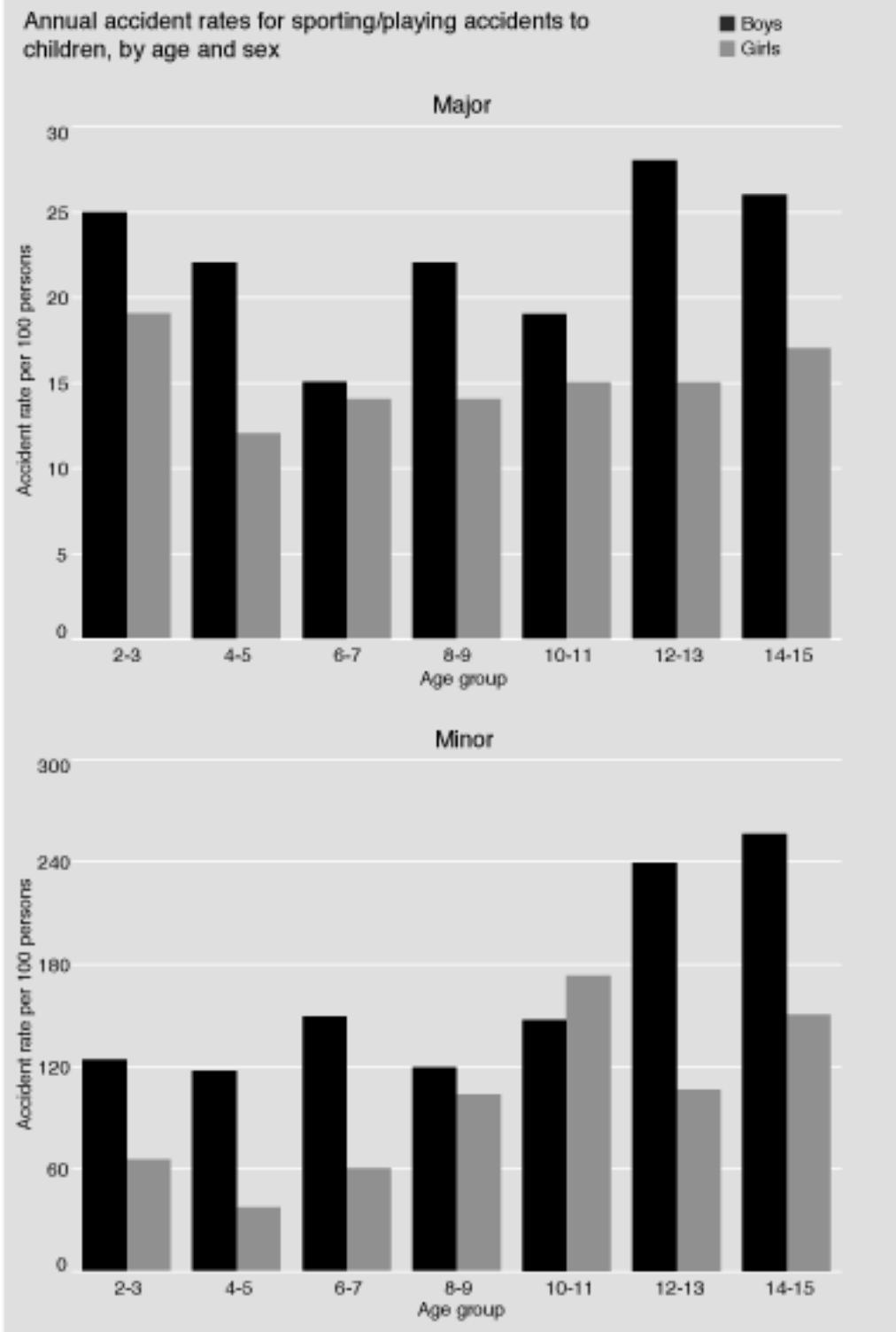


To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

### Non-fatal accidents

Figure 41



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.6

#### Location of accidents to adults, by age and sex

*Accidents to adults 16 and over*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Location of accident	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
<b>Major accidents</b>								
Home / garden	14	28	28	39	45	57	51	30
Place for sports or recreation	32	25	15	8	8	10	4	20
Other outdoors	25	19	27	27	29	27	37	25
Workplace or public building	30	28	30	26	18	6	7	26
<b>Minor accidents</b>								
Home / garden	15	29	33	38	48	71	[84]	33
Place for sports or recreation	45	26	21	9	9	3	-	24
Other outdoors	11	15	17	18	21	18	[14]	16
Workplace or public building	28	31	29	35	21	9	[2]	28
<b>Women</b>								
<b>Major accidents</b>								
Home / garden	29	45	49	42	43	61	62	46
Place for sports or recreation	16	9	6	8	5	2	4	8
Other outdoors	26	29	25	27	40	31	29	29
Workplace or public building	28	16	18	22	12	6	5	16
<b>Minor accidents</b>								
Home / garden	31	58	61	55	69	69	73	56
Place for sports or recreation	20	9	7	6	4	3	-	9
Other outdoors	14	16	16	16	16	21	23	16
Workplace or public building	35	17	16	23	11	7	4	19
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>a</sup></i>								
<i>Major accidents to men</i>	390	425	275	212	119	81	67	1569
<i>Minor accidents to men</i>	397	494	379	257	132	80	49	1788

<i>Major accidents to women</i>	244	242	203	184	147	153	168	1341
<i>Minor accidents to women</i>	243	253	237	256	158	104	75	1326
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>								
<i>Major accidents to men</i>	327	358	258	193	109	77	63	1385
<i>Minor accidents to men</i>	335	427	344	234	124	74	44	1582
<i>Major accidents to women</i>	216	228	195	169	138	141	148	1235
<i>Minor accidents to women</i>	228	241	218	239	148	100	72	1246

<sup>a</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

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*comments*

Table 4.7

### Location of accidents to children, by age

*Accidents to children aged 2-15*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Location of accident	Age Total							
	2-3 %	4-5 %	6-7 %	8-9 %	10-11 %	12-13 %	14-15 %	14-15 %
<b>Major accidents</b>								
Home/garden	79	57	43	28	27	19	20	38
Place for sports or recreation	9	17	28	37	39	43	45	32
Other outdoors	5	19	19	21	15	29	20	19
School or public building	8	7	10	13	20	10	15	12
<b>Minor accidents</b>								
Home/garden	80	56	28	39	22	18	27	33
Place for sports or recreation	11	20	34	32	50	50	46	39
Other outdoors	7	16	25	18	18	18	15	17
School or public building	1	8	13	10	10	13	12	11
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>a</sup></i>								
<i>Major accidents</i>	179	150	124	140	136	218	211	1159
<i>Minor accidents</i>	72	71	79	90	114	174	185	786
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>								
<i>Major accidents</i>	148	124	98	111	105	153	156	895
<i>Minor accidents</i>	58	59	67	76	94	140	142	636

<sup>a</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.5

**Annual accident rates per 100 adults for types of accident, by age, sex and informant's social class (manual/non-manual)**

		1995 and 1996 combined						
<i>Adults in Social Classes I to V</i>								
<b>Type of accident and social class</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Total</b>						
		16- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74 75+	
<b>Accident rate per 100 persons</b>								
<b>Men</b>								
<b>All major accidents</b>								
Non-manual <sup>a</sup>		38	22	16	15	14	9 12 17	
Manual <sup>a</sup>		52	38	24	19	10	8 13 24	
<b>All minor accidents</b>								
Non-manual		359	248	208	159	120	83 74 180	
Manual		424	343	255	166	99	69 64 212	
<b>Major falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)</b>								
Non-manual		9	3	2	3	6	4 8 4	
Manual		10	7	5	7	4	4 8 6	
<b>Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)</b>								
Non-manual		48	29	26	32	30	33 57 33	
Manual		45	62	43	49	34	25 43 44	
<b>Major sporting accidents</b>								
Non-manual		16	8	5	3	2	1 1 5	
Manual		13	8	3	1	1	1 0 4	
<b>Minor sporting accidents</b>								
Non-manual		213	105	67	20	14	7 - 55	
Manual		142	67	39	18	2	3 4 39	

## **Major accidents involving a moving vehicle**

Non-manual	8	2	3	2	1	1	1	2
Manual	8	3	2	2	1	1	1	2

## **Minor accidents involving a moving vehicle**

Non-manual	12	16	13	10	3	-	-	9
Manual	23	18	18	13	2	-	-	12

## **Major accidents caused by a tool or other implement**

Non-manual	6	4	3	3	2	1	1	3
Manual	17	10	8	6	1	1	1	7

## **Minor accidents caused by a tool or other implement**

Non-manual	36	62	44	48	34	20	-	56
Manual	137	133	102	42	34	13	4	72

## **Major accidents at work (per 100 men in work)**

Non-manual	17	5	3	4	5	b	b	5
Manual	25	21	17	12	7	b	b	16

## **Minor accidents at work (per 100 men in work)**

Non-manual	81	68	56	47	55	b	b	58
Manual	255	226	180	121	73	b	b	173

*Bases: Men*

<i>Non-manual</i>	434	1268	1484	1309	908	780	454	6637
<i>Manual</i>	804	1416	1276	1178	1078	1023	608	7383

*Bases: Men in work*

<i>Non-manual</i>	351	1153	1386	1156	518	b	b	4655
<i>Manual</i>	586	1128	1021	880	570	b	b	4262

total column.

<b>Type of accident and social class</b>	<b>Age</b>						<b>Total</b>
	16- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	

## Accident rate per 100 persons

### **Women**

#### **All major accidents**

Non-manual <sup>a</sup>	22	14	13	12	14	15	22	15
-------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Manual <sup>a</sup>	24	15	13	14	13	15	16	15
---------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

#### **All minor accidents**

Non-manual	196	136	111	163	121	80	104	131
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----

Manual	193	135	164	125	115	54	58	118
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----

#### **Major falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)**

Non-manual	11	4	5	6	7	10	15	7
------------	----	---	---	---	---	----	----	---

Manual	6	6	5	6	7	11	15	8
--------	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	---

#### **Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)**

Non-manual	59	47	33	46	60	47	52	47
------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Manual	54	38	58	41	41	30	34	42
--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

#### **Major sporting accidents**

Non-manual	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Manual	3	1	1	1	0	0	-	1
--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

#### **Minor sporting accidents**

Non-manual	44	15	17	17	4	2	-	14
------------	----	----	----	----	---	---	---	----

Manual	40	10	5	5	3	3	-	8
--------	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---

#### **Major accidents involving a moving vehicle**

Non-manual	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2
------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Manual	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

#### **Minor accidents involving a moving vehicle**

Non-manual	12	5	4	13	2	2	7	6
------------	----	---	---	----	---	---	---	---

Manual	-	10	3	3	3	-	-	3
--------	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---

#### **Major accidents caused by a tool or other implement**

Non-manual	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1
Manual	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
<b>Minor accidents caused by a tool or other implement</b>								
<b>Major accidents at work (per 100 women in work)</b>								
Non-manual	30	26	35	43	18	9	7	27
Manual	54	36	48	14	21	5	3	25
<b>Minor accidents at work (per 100 women in work)</b>								
Non-manual	6	3	3	3	2	b	b	3
Manual	16	5	6	6	5	b	b	7
<i>Bases: Women</i>								
<i>Non-manual</i>	87	31	11	40	17	b	b	33
<i>Manual</i>	138	48	41	65	25	b	b	58
<i>Bases: Women in work</i>								
<i>Non-manual</i>	670	1597	1533	1434	468	b	b	5759
<i>Manual</i>	321	540	636	604	312	b	b	2455

<sup>a</sup>'Non-manual' are those in Social Classes I, II and III; 'manual' are those in Social Classes II, III, IV and V.

<sup>b</sup>There are too few adults aged 65 and over in work for them to be shown separately, but they are included in the total column.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

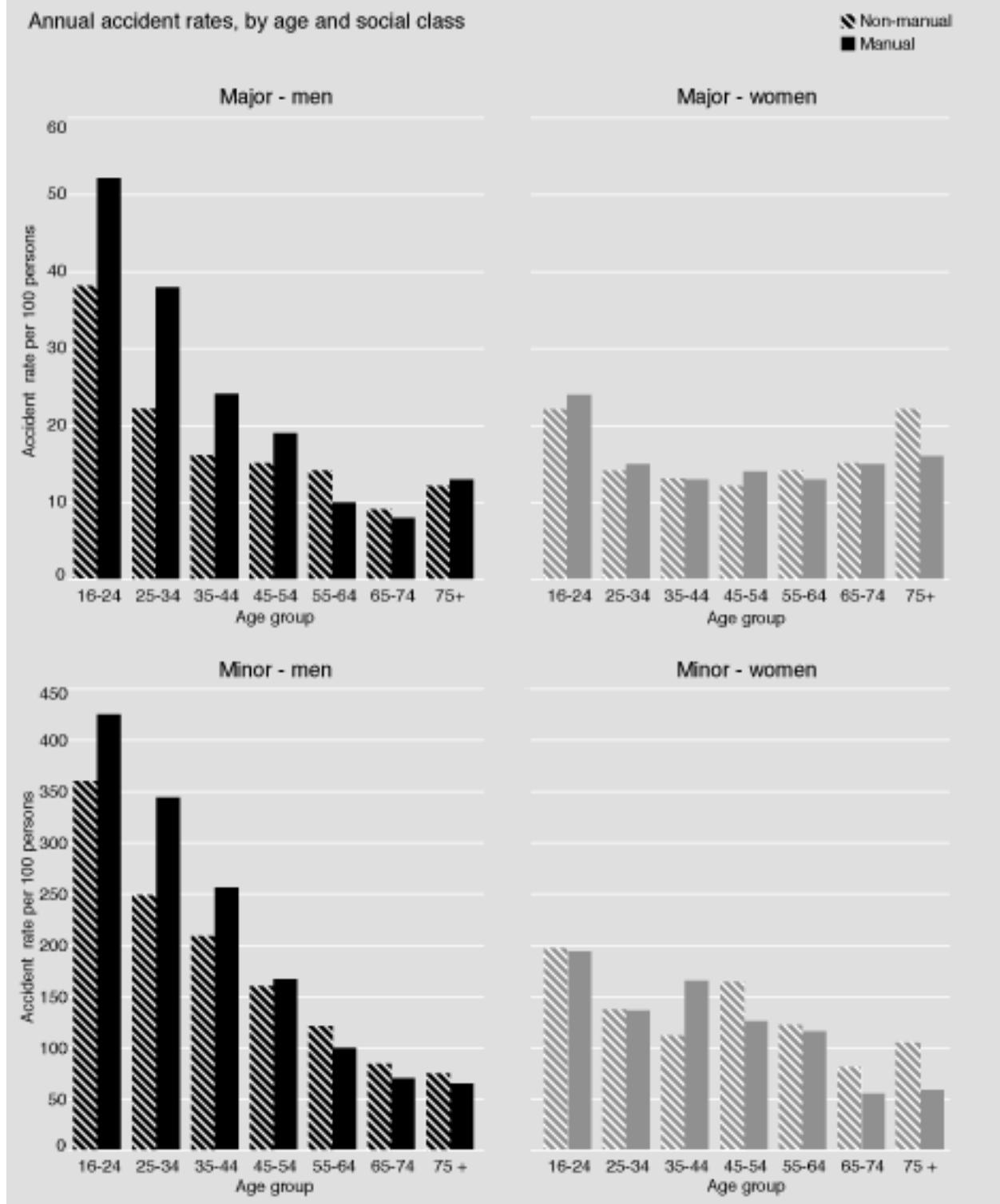
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## Chapter 4

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Non-fatal accidents

Figure 4K



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.8

### Types of injury in accidents to adults, by age and sex

*1995 and 1996  
combined*

*Accidents to adults 16 and over*

Type of injury <sup>a</sup>	Age						Total	
	16-	25-	35-	45-				
	24	34	44	54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
<b>Major accidents</b>								
Broken bones	15	11	14	11	8	12	10	12
Dislocated joints	5	4	5	3	2	1	-	4
Losing consciousness	4	4	3	2	-	9	6	4
Straining or twisting a part of the body	31	31	35	36	36	22	15	31
Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body	34	33	26	25	28	36	43	31
Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body	31	28	23	28	28	40	55	30
Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	30	30	31	30	22	22	27	29
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body	7	9	12	8	3	2	-	8
Burning or scalding	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	1
Poisoning	0	0	-	0	1	-	-	0
Other injury to internal parts of the body	4	3	5	4	2	2	3	3
Animal or insect bite or sting	1	2	2	-	6	7	1	2
Other	0	-	0	-	2	1	-	0
<b>Minor accidents</b>								
Broken bones	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	1

Dislocated joints	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	0
Losing consciousness	0	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Straining or twisting a part of the body	34	31	33	30	29	18 [22]	31	
Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body	36	34	30	32	35	34 [38]	33	
Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	23	21	22	22	16	9 [14]	21	
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	1
Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body	38	35	36	42	33	54 [65]	38	
Burning or scalding	7	8	5	5	4	4 [2]	6	
Poisoning	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other injury to internal parts of the body	1	0	1	0	-	1	-	1
Animal or insect bite or sting	-	0	1	1	1	-	-	1
Other	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

<b>Type of injury<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Age</b>							<b>Total</b>
	16-	25-	35-	45-				
	24	34	44	54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	

## Women

### Major accidents

Broken bones	14	9	13	12	22	27	18	16
Dislocated joints	2	4	2	5	3	4	4	3
Losing consciousness	5	5	3	1	3	5	6	4
Straining or twisting a part of the body	36	42	41	39	29	31	19	35
Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body	23	24	23	20	17	25	37	24
Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body	39	30	36	43	40	41	56	40

Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	40	31	31	30	24	24	1	30
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body	2	4	2	2	1	-	-	2
Burning or scalding	4	3	4	3	3	2	1	3
Poisoning	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	0
Other injury to internal parts of the body	4	4	2	3	3	2	-	3
Animal or insect bite or sting	1	2	4	2	3	1	2	2
Other	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
<b>Minor accidents</b>								
Broken bones	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0
Dislocated joints	-	1	-	0	-	-	4	1
Losing consciousness	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	0
Straining or twisting a part of the body	28	30	30	30	32	21	8	28
Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body	25	28	24	23	23	19	27	24
Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body	42	42	43	47	46	61	61	46
Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	23	26	25	20	28	22	13	23
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Burning or scalding	12	10	10	12	11	6	7	10
Poisoning	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other injury to internal parts of the body	0	0	-	1	-	-	-	0
Animal or insect bite or sting	1	2	2	1	4	1	3	2
Other	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	0

*Bases (weighted):<sup>b</sup>*

<i>Major accidents to men</i>	390	425	275	212	119	81	67	1569
<i>Minor accidents to men</i>	397	494	379	257	132	80	49	1788

<i>Major accidents to women</i>	244	242	203	184	147	153	168	1341
<i>Minor accidents to women</i>	243	253	237	256	158	104	75	1326
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>								
<i>Major accidents to men</i>	327	358	258	193	109	77	63	1385
<i>Minor accidents to men</i>	335	427	344	234	124	74	44	1582
<i>Major accidents to women</i>	216	228	195	169	138	141	148	1235
<i>Minor accidents to women</i>	228	241	218	239	148	100	72	1246

<sup>a</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because more than one type of injury may occur per accident.

<sup>b</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.11  
Part of body injured in accidents to children, by age

Part of body injured <sup>a</sup>	1995 and 1996 combined							Total	
	Age								
	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Major accidents</b>									
Head, neck and facial injuries	58	58	53	24	29	23	23	37	
Back injuries	-	-	3	3	3	10	8	4	
Arm, leg and shoulder injuries	41	39	50	73	81	70	77	62	
Chest, abdomen and internal injuries	5	6	5	2	2	4	4	4	
Percentage of major accidents involving injuries to more than one part of the body	3	3	10	3	13	8	8	7	
<b>Minor accidents</b>									
Head, neck and facial injuries	50	49	37	26	16	7	15	23	
Back injuries	4	4	5	6	9	5	6	6	
Arm, leg and shoulder injuries	57	52	67	71	82	89	84	76	
Chest, abdomen and internal injuries	1	-	1	3	2	2	5	2	
Percentage of minor accidents involving injuries to more than one part of the body	13	6	9	4	6	2	9	7	
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>b</sup></i>									
<i>Major accidents</i>	179	150	124	140	136	218	211	1159	
<i>Minor accidents</i>	72	71	79	90	114	174	185	786	
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>									
<i>Major accidents</i>	148	124	98	111	105	153	156	895	
<i>Minor accidents</i>	58	59	67	76	94	140	142	636	

<sup>a</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because more than one part of the body may be injured per accident.

<sup>b</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust

for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 4.12

### Type of injury, by type of accident to adults

*Accidents to adults 16 and over*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Type of injury <sup>a</sup>	Accident type					All accidents	
	Falls (excluding sports)	Sports	Moving vehicle	Tool or Workplace implement	Other accidents	%	%
<b>Major accidents</b>							
Broken bones	20	15	16	8	9	9	14
Dislocated joints	4	8	4	2	2	2	4
Losing consciousness	6	3	6	2	2	2	4
Straining or twisting a part of the body	35	44	46	10	30	32	33
of Cutting, piercing or grazing a part the body	25	17	24	53	30	26	28
a Bruising, pinching or crushing part of the body	46	36	51	22	25	22	34
of Swelling or tenderness in some part the body	32	37	37	22	27	24	29
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body	0	1	2	13	11	10	5
Burning or scalding	0	0	1	7	4	3	2
Poisoning	-	-	-	1	0	2	0
Other injury to internal parts of the							

body	2	5	5	2	4	3	3
Animal or insect bite or sting	0	2	1	-	-	11	2
Other	0	-	3	1	1	0	0
<b>Minor accidents</b>							
Broken bones	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Dislocated joints	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Losing consciousness	0	0	-	0	-	1	0
Straining or twisting a part of the body	34	49	32	8	25	27	30
a Cutting, piercing or grazing part of the body	25	19	40	51	34	24	30
a Bruising, pinching or crushing part of the body	62	41	60	29	37	33	42
Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	29	30	30	13	17	19	22
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body	-	0	-	1	2	1	1
Burning or scalding	1	1	2	18	11	11	8
Poisoning	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Other injury to internal parts of the body	1	1	-	0	0	0	0
Animal or insect bite or sting	0	1	-	0	0	4	1
Other	-	-	1	-	-	0	0
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>b</sup></i>							
<i>Major accidents</i>	<i>1040</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>2910</i>

<i>Minor accidents</i>	839	641	164	762	805	609 3114
<i>Bases</i>						
<i>(unweighted):</i>						
<i>Major accidents</i>	941	436	296	400	600	239 2620
<i>Minor accidents</i>	770	581	147	667	687	581 2828

<sup>a</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because more than one type of injury may occur per accident.

<sup>b</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.15  
Part of body injured, by type of accident to children

*Accidents to children aged 2-15*

*1995 and 1996  
combined*

Part of body injured <sup>a</sup>	Accident type		All accidents		
	Falls	Sports/ play	Other		%
			Bicycle accidents	%	
<b>Major accidents</b>					
Head, neck and facial injuries	43	37	33	30	37
Back injuries	4	3	4	9	4
Arm, leg and shoulder injuries	59	62	74	65	62
Chest, abdomen and internal injuries	2	4	7	4	4
Percentage of major accidents involving injuries to more than one part of the body	7	6	18	7	7
<b>Minor accidents</b>					
Head, neck and facial injuries	24	27	21	22	23
Back injuries	8	7	3	2	6
Arm, leg and shoulder injuries	75	73	83	78	76
Chest, abdomen and internal injuries	2	2	9	2	2
Percentage of minor accidents involving injuries to more than one part of the body	8	8	12	4	7
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>b</sup></i>					
<i>Major accidents</i>	<i>634</i>	<i>812</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>1159</i>
<i>Minor accidents</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>786</i>
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>					
<i>Major accidents</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>622</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>895</i>
<i>Minor accidents</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>636</i>

<sup>a</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because more than one part of the body may be injured per accident.

<sup>b</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 4.16

## **Source of help or advice about accidents to adults, by age and sex**

## *Accidents to adults 16 and over*

*1995 and 1996  
combined*

Nurse at GP surgery	1	1	-	1	1	2	4	1
Nurse at place of work or school	3	2	2	2	1	-	-	2
Volunteer first aider	3	1	1	4	2	2	-	2
Chemist or pharmacist	1	1	2	0	4	2	-	1
Family, friends, colleagues, passers-by	31	19	19	17	13	19	25	20
Other person(s)	2	3	2	4	2	10	8	3
Looked after self (excluding those also getting advice from elsewhere)	62	74	76	73	78	69	66	72
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>b</sup></i>								
<i>Major accidents to men</i>	390	425	275	212	119	81	67	1569
<i>Minor accidents to men</i>	397	494	379	257	132	80	49	1788
<i>Major accidents to women</i>	244	242	203	184	147	153	168	1341
<i>Minor accidents to women</i>	243	253	237	256	158	104	75	1326
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>								
<i>Major accidents to men</i>	327	358	258	193	109	77	63	1385
<i>Minor accidents to men</i>	335	427	344	234	124	74	44	1582
<i>Major accidents to women</i>	216	228	195	169	138	141	148	1235
<i>Minor accidents to women</i>	228	241	218	239	148	100	72	1246

<sup>a</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because advice may be given from more than one source.

<sup>b</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.17

### Source of help or advice about accidents to children, by age

Source of help or advice	1995 and 1996 combined							<b>Total</b>	
	Age								
	10- 2-3	12- 4-5	14- 6-7	8-9	11	13	15		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Major accidents</b>									
Hospital/not GP	66	76	73	70	63	67	62	68	
GP not hospital <sup>a</sup>	12	14	13	16	10	13	20	14	
Both hospital and GP <sup>a</sup>	22	10	11	12	17	17	16	15	
Other medical professional	1	-	3	2	10	4	2	3	
<b>Minor accidents<sup>b</sup></b>									
Nurse at GP surgery	1	4	-	2	1	1	-	1	
Nurse at place of work or school	-	6	9	3	8	5	4	5	
Volunteer first aider	6	8	6	12	6	3	1	5	
Chemist or pharmacist	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Family, friends, colleagues, passers-by	86	63	73	63	66	55	44	60	
Other person(s)	7	17	9	12	8	9	5	9	
Looked after self (excluding those also getting advice from elsewhere)	6	6	5	12	17	32	49	24	
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>c</sup></i>									
<i>Major accidents</i>	179	150	124	140	136	218	211	1159	
<i>Minor accidents</i>	72	71	79	90	114	174	185	786	
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>									
<i>Major accidents</i>	148	124	98	111	105	153	156	895	
<i>Minor accidents</i>	58	59	67	76	94	140	142	636	

<sup>a</sup>Visits to a GP include those to a nurse at a GP's surgery.

<sup>b</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because advice may be given from more than one source.

<sup>c</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.18

#### Source of help or advice about accidents to adults, by location of accident

*Accidents to adults 16 and over*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Source of help or advice</b>	<b>Location</b>				<b>Total</b>
	Home/ garden	Place for sports or outdoors recreation	Other Workplace or public building	%	
<b>Major accidents</b>					
Hospital/not GP	44	46	47	48	46
GP/not hospital <sup>a</sup>	33	29	27	27	30
Both hospital and GP <sup>a</sup>	20	17	21	19	19
Other medical professional	3	8	5	6	5
<b>Minor accidents<sup>b</sup></b>					
Nurse at GP surgery	1	-	1	1	1
Nurse at place of work or school	0	1	2	4	2
Volunteer first aider	0	3	2	7	3
Chemist or pharmacist	1	1	1	0	1
Family, friends, colleagues, passers-by	20	18	21	14	18
Other person(s)	2	6	3	4	3
Looked after self (excluding those also getting advice from elsewhere)	77	74	71	72	74
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>c</sup></i>					
<i>Major accidents</i>	<i>1082</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>779</i>	<i>622</i>	<i>2897</i>
<i>Minor accidents</i>	<i>1319</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>3087</i>
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>					
<i>Major accidents</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>2609</i>
<i>Minor accidents</i>	<i>1224</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>643</i>	<i>2828</i>

<sup>a</sup>Visits to a GP include those to a nurse at a GP's surgery.

<sup>b</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because advice may be given from ;more than one

source.

<sup>c</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant.

See Section 4.1.4

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.19

#### Source of help or advice about accidents to children, by location of accident

*Accidents to children aged 2-15*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Source of help or advice	Location				Total	
	Home/ garden	Place for sports or outdoors recreation	Other work or outdoors	Workplace or public building	%	%
<b>Major accidents</b>						
Hospital/not GP	67	71	70	58	68	
GP/not hospital <sup>a</sup>	12	13	16	22	14	
Both hospital and GP <sup>a</sup>	21	11	13	13	15	
Other medical professional	1	5	1	7	3	
<b>Minor accidents<sup>b</sup></b>						
Nurse at GP surgery	2	0	2	1	1	
Nurse at place of work or school	-	8	1	17	5	
Volunteer first aider	1	9	3	6	5	
Chemist or pharmacist	-	0	1	-	0	
Family, friends, colleagues, passers-by	75	48	71	42	60	
Other person(s)	6	13	2	15	9	
Looked after self (excluding those also getting advice from elsewhere)	18	27	25	31	24	
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>c</sup></i>						
<i>Major accidents</i>	437	371	214	134	1156	
<i>Minor accidents</i>	260	305	133	81	782	
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>						
<i>Major accidents</i>	350	278	156	108	892	
<i>Minor accidents</i>	203	255	108	68	636	

<sup>a</sup>Visits to a GP include those to a nurse at a GP's surgery.

<sup>b</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because advice may be given from more than one

source.

<sup>c</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.20

#### Source of help or advice in major accidents, by type of injury

*Major accidents to adults; major accidents to children*      *1995 and 1996 combined*

Type of injury <sup>a</sup>		Source of help or advice				(weighted) <sup>b</sup>	
		Hospital, GP, not not GP	Both hospital hospital	c	Other medical and professional GP <sup>c</sup>		
<b>Major accidents to adults</b>							
Broken bones	%	61	9	27		3	403
Dislocated joints	%	52	12	32		4	103
Losing consciousness	%	46	19	30		4	114
Straining or twisting a part of the body	%	32	39	21		7	960
a Cutting, piercing or grazing part of the body	%	54	24	19		4	808
Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body	%	44	29	22		5	1001
Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	%	40	29	26		5	851
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body	%	73	12	12		3	146
<b>Major accidents to children</b>							
Broken bones	%	78	3	14		4	179
Dislocated joints	%	[91]	[5]	[5]		-	42
Losing consciousness	%	[65]	[5]	[25]		[5]	39
a Straining or twisting part of the body	%	65	17	15		3	242
a Cutting, piercing or grazing part of the body	%	65	14	17		4	436
a Bruising, pinching or crushing part of the body	%	69	15	13		2	412

Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	%	64	17	17	1	350
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body	%	[69]	[3]	[28]	-	32

<sup>a</sup>Only injuries with a sample size of greater than 50 for adults are reported on.

<sup>b</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

<sup>c</sup>Visits to a GP include those to a nurse at a GP's surgery.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

Table 4.21

#### Source of help or advice in minor accidents, by type of injury

*Minor accidents to adults; minor accidents to children*

##### Type of injury<sup>a</sup>

##### Source of help or advice

Nurse at GP place or surgery	Nurse at place or work	Volunteer first aider	Chemical pharmacist

##### Minor accidents to adults

Straining or twisting a part of the body	%	0	2	2
Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body	%	1	2	5
Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body	%	1	1	3
Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	%	1	2	4
Burning or scalding	%	-	2	2

##### Minor accidents to children

Straining or twisting a part of the body	%	0	4	2
Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body	%	2	3	4
Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body	%	1	7	7
Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	%	-	7	5
Burning or scalding	%	[5]	-	-

<sup>a</sup>Only injuries with a sample size of greater than 50 for adults are reported on.

<sup>b</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only two minor accidents ]

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

**Table 4.22 Length of time accident affected adults' normal daily activities, by age and sex**

<i>Accidents to adults 16 and over</i>		<i>1995 and 1996 combined</i>							
<b>Length of time affected</b>	<b>Age</b>								<b>Total</b>
	16-	24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	%
<b>Men</b>									
<b>Major accidents</b>									
Less than 1 day	45	53	43	48	50	43	57	48	
1 day, less than 1 week	16	15	14	15	12	6	9	14	
1 week, less than 1 month	21	15	23	18	22	27	5	19	
1-2 months	10	8	8	8	7	12	9	9	
3 or more months	9	8	13	11	10	11	21	10	
<b>Minor accidents</b>									
Less than 1 day	84	87	83	88	84	79	[90]	85	
1-2 days	4	6	4	4	5	3	[4]	5	
3 days - 1 week	8	4	7	5	6	9	[4]	6	
More than 1 week	4	3	5	4	5	9	[2]	4	
<b>Women</b>									
<b>Major accidents</b>									
Less than 1 day	43	40	38	39	35	37	32	38	
1 day, less than 1 week	18	17	17	14	7	7	10	13	
1 week, less than 1 month	20	19	20	21	22	22	16	20	
1-2 months	9	14	11	14	14	20	18	14	
3 or more months	11	11	14	13	21	15	24	15	
<b>Minor accidents</b>									
Less than 1 day	86	82	77	84	78	80	76	81	
1-2 days	5	7	7	8	9	6	5	7	
3 days - 1 week	6	7	11	5	8	8	9	7	
More than 1 week	3	4	6	3	5	7	10	5	

*Bases (weighted):<sup>a</sup>*

<i>Major accidents to men</i>	390	425	275	212	119	81	67	1569
<i>Minor accidents to men</i>	397	494	379	257	132	80	49	1788
<i>Major accidents to women</i>	244	242	203	184	147	153	168	1341
<i>Minor accidents to women</i>	243	253	237	256	158	104	75	1326

*Bases (unweighted):*

<i>Major accidents to men</i>	327	358	258	193	109	77	63	1385
<i>Minor accidents to men</i>	335	427	344	234	124	74	44	1582
<i>Major accidents to women</i>	216	228	195	169	138	141	148	1235
<i>Minor accidents to women</i>	228	241	218	239	148	100	72	1246

<sup>a</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 4.23

### Length of time accident affected children's normal daily activities, by age

*Accidents to children aged 2-15*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Length of time affected	Age							Total
	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Major accidents</b>								
Less than 1 day	72	64	58	43	34	28	37	47
1 day, less than 1 week	13	22	22	19	30	23	20	21
1 week, less than 1 month	10	7	12	23	23	32	25	20
1-2 months	5	6	4	11	9	8	10	8
3 or more months	-	1	4	4	4	10	8	5
<b>Minor accidents</b>								
Less than 1 day	96	97	83	80	76	72	75	80
1-2 days	4	1	11	10	13	17	11	11
3 days - 1 week	-	1	5	9	9	9	11	7
More than 1 week	-	-	1	1	3	3	2	2
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>a</sup></i>								
<i>Major accidents</i>	179	150	124	140	136	218	211	1159
<i>Minor accidents</i>	72	71	79	90	114	174	185	786
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>								
<i>Major accidents</i>	148	124	98	111	105	153	156	895
<i>Minor accidents</i>	58	59	67	76	94	140	142	636

<sup>a</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

Table 4.27

### Estimated time taken off work, school or college because of major accidents to adults, by age and sex

*Accidents to adults 16-64 in work or education*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Estimated time off	Age					<b>Total</b>
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>						
Less than 1 day	64	67	63	72	67	66
1 day, less than 1 week	19	17	20	14	12	18
1 week, less than 1 month	12	9	15	10	17	12
1-2 months	3	4	2	2	1	3
3 or more months	2	2	0	1	3	2
<b>Women</b>						
Less than 1 day	58	58	65	64	64	61
1 day, less than 1 week	24	18	14	16	4	17
1 week, less than 1 month	13	12	14	12	16	13
1-2 months	3	8	5	6	13	6
3 or more months	1	4	3	1	4	2
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>a</sup></i>						
<i>Major accidents to men</i>	390	425	275	212	119	1421
<i>Major accidents to women</i>	244	242	203	184	147	1020
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>						
<i>Major accidents to men</i>	327	358	258	193	109	1245
<i>Major accidents to women</i>	216	228	195	169	138	946

<sup>a</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES / LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

Table 4.28

## **Estimated time taken off school because of major accidents to children, by age**

## *Accidents to children aged 4-15*

### *1995 and 1996 combined*

Estimated time off	Age						Total
	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Less than 1 day	70	66	70	47	52	56	59
1 day, less than 1 week	24	24	25	37	31	32	29
1 week, less than 1 month	2	7	5	12	14	9	8
1-2 months	2	1	-	1	2	1	1
3 or more months	2	2	-	3	2	2	2
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	150	124	140	136	218	211	979
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	124	98	111	105	153	156	747

<sup>a</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major accident per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

### *Comments*

Table 4.24

**Length of time major accident affected adults' normal daily activities, by type of accident***Accidents to adults 16 and over**1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Length of time affected</b>	<b>Accident type</b>	<b>All accidents</b>						
		Falls (excluding sport)	Sports	Moving	Tool or Workplace vehicle implement	Other accidents	%	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	
Less than 1 day		35	37	43	57	51	47	43
1 day, less than 1 week		14	12	9	12	14	21	14
1 week, less than 1 month		20	24	20	17	17	18	19
1-2 months		15	14	12	6	9	5	11
3 or more months		16	13	16	6	9	9	12
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>		<i>1040</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>2910</i>
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>		<i>941</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>2620</i>

<sup>a</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 4.26

### Length of time major accident affected adults' and children's normal daily activities Accidents to adults 16 and over and children aged 2-15

Length of time affected	Type of injury					
	Broken bones %	Dislocated joints %	Losing consciousness %	Straining or twisting %	Cutting, piercing or pinching %	Bruising, grazing or crushing %
<b>Major accidents to adults</b>						
Less than 1 day	26	24	30	30	54	3
1 day, less than 1 week	6	11	18	16	14	1
1 week, less than 1 month	22	16	22	23	18	2
1-2 months	23	17	8	13	7	1
3 or more months	23	32	23	18	6	1
<b>Major accidents to children</b>						
Less than 1 day	24	[57]	[57]	29	59	4
1 day, less than 1 week	11	[16]	[20]	28	19	2
1 week, less than 1 month	30	[13]	[5]	27	15	2
1-2 months	26	[2]	[2]	7	3	
3 or more months	8	[12]	[15]	9	4	
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>a</sup></i>						
Major accidents to adults	401	103	114	960	808	100
Major accidents to children	179	42	39	241	436	41
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>						
Major accidents to adults	367	92	106	871	726	89
Major accidents to children	142	30	31	186	333	30

<sup>a</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident per  
See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 4.29

**Estimated time taken off work, school or college because of major accidents to adults, by type of accident***Accidents to adults 16-64 in work or education**1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Estimated time off</b>	<b>Accident type</b>					<b>All accidents</b>	
	Falls (excluding sport)	Sports	Moving vehicle	Tool or Workplace implement	Other accidents	%	%
Less than 1 day	58	63	55	77	66	67	64
1 day, less than 1 week	17	23	19	9	15	19	18
1 week, less than 1 month	14	11	17	10	13	12	12
1-2 months	8	2	7	4	4	2	4
3 or more months	3	2	3	0	2	1	2
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	483	409	228	349	650	258	1891
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	445	360	213	308	573	230	1700

<sup>a</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 4.31

### Estimated time taken off work, school or college because of major accidents, by typ

*Accidents to adults 16-64 in work or education or children aged 4-15*

#### Estimated time off

#### Type of injury

	Broken bones	Dislocated joints	Losing consciousness	Straining or twisting	Cutting, piercing or pinching	Bruising or grazing	Crush
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

#### Major accidents to adults

Less than 1 day	51	55	45	56	70
1 day, less than 1 week	14	19	18	20	16
1 week, less than 1 month	15	14	21	17	9
1-2 months	13	13	7	5	3
3 or more months	7	-	9	2	2

#### Major accidents to children

Less than 1 day	39	[60]	[49]	59	66
1 day, less than 1 week	37	[28]	[45]	32	28
1 week, less than 1 month	17	[9]	[6]	6	5
1-2 months	3	-	-	1	-
3 or more months	4	[3]	-	2	1

#### Bases (weighted):<sup>a</sup>

Major accidents to adults	220	64	67	691	506
---------------------------	-----	----	----	-----	-----

Major accidents to children	159	32	34	236	356
-----------------------------	-----	----	----	-----	-----

#### Bases (unweighted):

Major accidents to adults	203	57	63	625	453
---------------------------	-----	----	----	-----	-----

Major accidents to children	128	21	26	181	266
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<sup>a</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident per 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

**Accidents to adults, by season and sex***Accidents to adults 16 and over**1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Type of accident</b>	<b>Season<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Bases (weighted)<sup>b</sup></b>			
		Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
<b>Men</b>					
Major accidents	%	23	25	28	24
Minor accidents	%	25	26	27	22
<b>Women</b>					
Major accidents	%	23	27	25	25
Minor accidents	%	25	24	25	26

<sup>a</sup>'Spring' is defined as March, April, May, 'Summer' as June, July, August, 'Autumn' as September, October, November, and 'Winter' as December, January, February.

<sup>b</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

**Accidents to children, by season and sex***Accidents to children aged 2-15**1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Type of accident</b>	<b>Season<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Bases (weighted)<sup>b</sup></b>			
		Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
<b>Boys</b>					
Major accidents	%	26	29	29	17 680
Minor accidents	%	27	28	28	17 485
<b>Girls</b>					
Major accidents	%	26	29	26	19 472
Minor accidents	%	34	27	20	20 298

<sup>a</sup>'Spring' is defined as March, April, May, 'Summer' as June, July, August, 'Autumn' as September, October, November, and 'Winter' as December, January, February.

<sup>b</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.34  
Accidents to adults, by season, type of accident and sex

Type of accident		Season <sup>a</sup>	1995 and 1996 combined		
			Bases		
			Spring	Summer	Autumn
<b>Men</b>					
Major falls (excluding falls while playing sports or exercising)	%	24	26	27	23 386
Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sports or exercising)	%	27	23	28	23 348
Major sporting accidents	%	21	28	30	21 359
Minor sporting accidents	%	25	26	25	23 486
Major accidents involving a moving vehicle	%	25	23	27	25 183
Minor accidents involving a moving vehicle	%	32	30	20	18 106
Major accidents caused by a tool or other implement	%	24	24	26	25 339
Minor accidents caused by a tool or other implement	%	27	27	26	20 508
Major accidents at work	%	23	24	30	24 481
Minor accidents at work	%	25	29	26	20 584
<b>Women</b>					
Major falls (excluding falls while playing sports or exercising)	%	20	26	26	27 647
Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sports or exercising)	%	24	22	26	27 489
Major sporting accidents	%	32	24	25	19 138
Minor sporting accidents	%	29	24	26	21 152
Major accidents involving a moving vehicle	%	24	24	27	25 131
Minor accidents involving a moving vehicle	%	33	29	18	20 56
Major accidents caused by a tool or other implement	%	26	30	23	21 112

Minor accidents caused by a tool or other implement	%	24	20	26	30	258
Major accidents at work	%	20	22	34	24	191
Minor accidents at work	%	23	21	26	30	222

<sup>a</sup>'Spring' is defined as March, April, May, 'Summer' as June, July, August, 'Autumn' as September, October, November, and 'Winter' as December, January, February.

<sup>b</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

### Accidents to children, by season, type of accident and sex

*Accidents to children aged 2-15*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

*Bases*

Type of accident		Season <sup>a</sup>				(weighted) <sup>b</sup>
		Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	
<b>Boys</b>						
Major falls	%	23	32	29	16	353
Minor falls	%	28	28	24	20	302
Major accidents when at sport/play	%	27	30	29	15	486
Minor accidents when at sport/play	%	27	27	28	18	364
Major accidents involving a bicycle	%	20	50	17	13	73
Minor accidents involving a bicycle	%	[23]	[53]	[14]	[10]	46
<b>Girls</b>						
Major falls	%	25	29	25	20	273
Minor falls	%	34	29	19	18	186
Major accidents when at sport/play	%	29	30	25	16	312
Minor accidents when at sport/play	%	36	26	21	17	200
Major accidents involving a bicycle	%	[27]	[46]	[14]	[13]	45
Minor accidents involving a bicycle	%	[31]	[37]	[13]	[20]	31

<sup>a</sup>'Spring' is defined as March, April, May, 'Summer' as June, July, August, 'Autumn' as September, October, November, and 'Winter' as December, January, February.

<sup>b</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.36

### Location of accidents to adults, by season and sex

*Accidents to adults 16 and over*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Location of accident	Season <sup>a</sup>				Total	
	Spring %	Summer %	Autumn %	Winter %		
<b>Men</b>						
<b>Major accidents</b>						
Home/garden	32	31	26	29	30	
Place for sports or recreation	19	23	22	15	20	
Other outdoors	21	25	25	27	25	
Workplace or public building	28	21	27	29	26	
<b>Minor accidents</b>						
Home/garden	33	35	35	32	34	
Place for sports or recreation	23	23	24	23	23	
Other outdoors	18	16	13	15	15	
Workplace or public building	26	27	28	30	28	
<b>Women</b>						
<b>Major accidents</b>						
Home/garden	45	53	43	44	46	
Place for sports or recreation	12	7	6	6	8	
Other outdoors	28	25	31	33	29	
Workplace or public building	15	14	20	17	17	
<b>Minor accidents</b>						
Home/garden	55	58	54	56	56	
Place for sports or recreation	10	8	11	7	9	
Other outdoors	17	17	14	16	16	
Workplace or public building	18	17	20	21	19	
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>b</sup></i>						
<i>Major accidents to men</i>	355	391	433	373	1552	
<i>Minor accidents to men</i>	445	466	481	395	1787	

<i>Major accidents to women</i>	307	355	333	330	1325
<i>Minor accidents to women</i>	336	317	324	350	1327
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>					
<i>Major accidents to men</i>	321	356	381	322	1385
<i>Minor accidents to men</i>	390	407	440	336	1582
<i>Major accidents to women</i>	297	343	288	296	1235
<i>Minor accidents to women</i>	323	312	314	294	1246

<sup>a</sup>'Spring' is defined as March, April, May, 'Summer' as June, July, August, 'Autumn' as September, October, November, and 'Winter' as December, January, February.

<sup>b</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 4.37

### Location of accidents to children, by season

*Accidents to children aged 2-15*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Location of accident	Season <sup>a</sup>				Total
	Spring %	Summer %	Autumn %	Winter %	
<b>Major accidents</b>					
Home/garden	33	40	37	36	37
Place for sports or recreation	34	29	34	32	32
Other outdoors	21	23	15	16	19
School or public building	12	8	14	15	12
<b>Minor accidents</b>					
Home/garden	28	37	37	28	33
Place for sports or recreation	45	30	37	45	39
Other outdoors	16	25	14	13	17
School or public building	10	8	12	14	11
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>b</sup></i>					
<i>Major accidents</i>	298	333	315	200	1147
<i>Minor accidents</i>	230	225	199	131	786
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>					
<i>Major accidents</i>	237	264	233	156	890
<i>Minor accidents</i>	187	171	160	116	636

<sup>a</sup>'Spring' is defined as March, April, May, 'Summer' as June, July, August, 'Autumn' as September, October, November, and 'Winter' as December, January, February.

<sup>b</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major and two minor accidents per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.38

#### Annual accident rates per 100 adults, by region and sex

*All adults 16 and over*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

#### Type of accident

#### Region

#### Total

Northern & West Yorkshire	North Trent & West Midlands	West Midlands	Anglia & Thames Oxford	North Thames & Thames Thames	South Thames & Oxford	South & West
------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------

#### Accident rate per 100 persons

#### Men

##### Annual

##### major

##### accident rate

##### per 100 men

25	22	20	20	20	19	23	21	21
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

##### Standard error

##### of the

##### accident rate

1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	0.6
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

##### Annual

##### minor

##### accident rate

##### per 100 men

183	220	227	204	240	171	205	197	205
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

##### Standard error

##### of the

##### accident rate

19.7	21.9	25.8	23.6	26.6	21.7	22.1	23.5	8.3
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----

#### Women

##### Annual

##### major

##### accident rate

##### per 100

##### women

15	16	14	12	14	17	16	16	15
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

##### Standard error

##### of the

##### accident rate

1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.5
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

##### Annual

##### minor

<b>accident rate per 100 women</b>	114	128	100	107	177	127	132	119	126
Standard error of the accident rate	13.1	18.0	16.1	15.4	21.2	12.5	16.1	14.5	5.7
<i>Bases</i>									
<i>Men</i>	2028	1904	1593	1628	1737	1987	1913	2031	14821
<i>Women</i>	2544	2330	1817	1816	1957	2371	2388	2454	17677

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 4.41

## Annual accident rates per 100 children for types of accident, by region and sex

## *Children aged 2-15*

### *1995 and 1996 combined*

Type of accident	Region									Total
		Northern & Yorkshire	North West	Trent & Midlands	West Midlands	Anglia & Oxford	North Thames & Oxford	South Thames	South & West	
		Accident rate per 100 persons								
<b>Boys</b>										
Major falls		21	18	15	14	13	13	15	19	16
Minor falls		74	114	116	112	168	131	139	186	129
Major accidents when at sport/play		27	25	24	18	15	20	20	27	22
Minor accidents when at sport/play		98	141	138	134	196	173	203	213	162
Major accidents involving a bicycle		3	2	2	3	3	7	3	3	3
Minor accidents involving a bicycle		13	10	5	11	30	28	24	34	20
<b>Girls</b>										
Major falls		12	17	13	13	16	12	12	11	13
Minor falls		93	81	74	59	155	82	55	81	84
Major accidents when at sport/play		15	16	9	14	17	18	14	16	15
Minor accidents when at sport/play		100	110	105	98	140	125	115	130	105

at sport/play	94	71	77	56	174	118	81	100	97
Major accidents involving a bicycle	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	2
Minor accidents involving a bicycle	21	-	6	14	17	4	16	24	13
<i>Bases</i>									
(weighted) <sup>a</sup>									
Boys	646	582	462	455	501	607	598	550	4400
Girls	607	546	434	461	469	612	565	561	4253

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

[/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /](#)

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*comments*

Table 4.42

## **Location of accidents to adults, by region and sex**

## *Accidents to adults 16 and over*

### *1995 and 1996 combined*

**accidents**

Home/garden	45	48	47	47	47	40	50	48	46
Place for sports or recreation	8	4	10	6	6	10	11	8	8
Other outdoors	32	32	26	32	26	36	23	28	29
Workplace or public building	15	16	17	15	21	15	16	16	16

**Minor accidents**

Home/garden	62	54	53	54	61	60	56	47	56
Place for sports or recreation	10	4	10	6	10	13	8	9	9
Other outdoors	14	19	17	15	11	15	22	18	16
Workplace or public building	15	22	20	25	18	11	15	27	19

*Bases**(weighted):<sup>a</sup>*

Major accidents to men	253	211	159	161	170	185	220	210	1569
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

*Minor accidents to men*

	229	243	202	199	248	195	207	265	1788
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

*Major accidents to women*

	195	185	130	112	140	197	190	192	1341
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

*Minor accidents to women*

	174	183	109	112	194	176	184	194	1326
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

*Bases**(unweighted):**Major*

<i>accidents to men</i>	227	189	135	144	148	166	193	183	1385
<i>Minor accidents to men</i>	203	214	178	167	209	178	192	241	1582
<i>Major accidents to women</i>	176	171	122	107	137	175	171	176	1235
<i>Minor accidents to women</i>	167	172	100	105	178	166	170	188	1246

<sup>a</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 4.43

### Location of accidents to children, by region

*Accidents to children aged 2-15*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

#### Location of accident

Region									<b>Total</b>
	Northern & West Yorkshire	North & West	Trent	West Midlands	Anglia & Oxford	North & Thames	South Thames	South & West	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

#### Major accidents

Home/garden	38	39	32	37	40	29	44	42	38
Place for sports or recreation	32	32	26	42	36	38	23	29	32
Other outdoors	18	18	24	17	14	21	20	16	19
Workplace or public building	11	11	18	4	10	12	12	13	12

#### Minor accidents

Home/garden	31	37	39	35	40	24	28	37	33
Place for sports or recreation	33	44	33	44	37	43	50	32	39
Other outdoors	28	8	16	11	17	20	10	21	17
Workplace or public building	9	12	12	11	6	14	12	10	11

*Bases*

*(weighted):<sup>a</sup>*

*Major*

<i>accidents</i>	197	164	124	103	121	151	146	152	1159
<i>Minor accidents</i>	85	81	79	65	112	127	103	134	786
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>									
<i>Major accidents</i>									
	152	132	88	84	95	115	118	111	895
<i>Minor accidents</i>									
	69	71	60	54	91	94	88	109	636

<sup>a</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major and two minor accidents per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

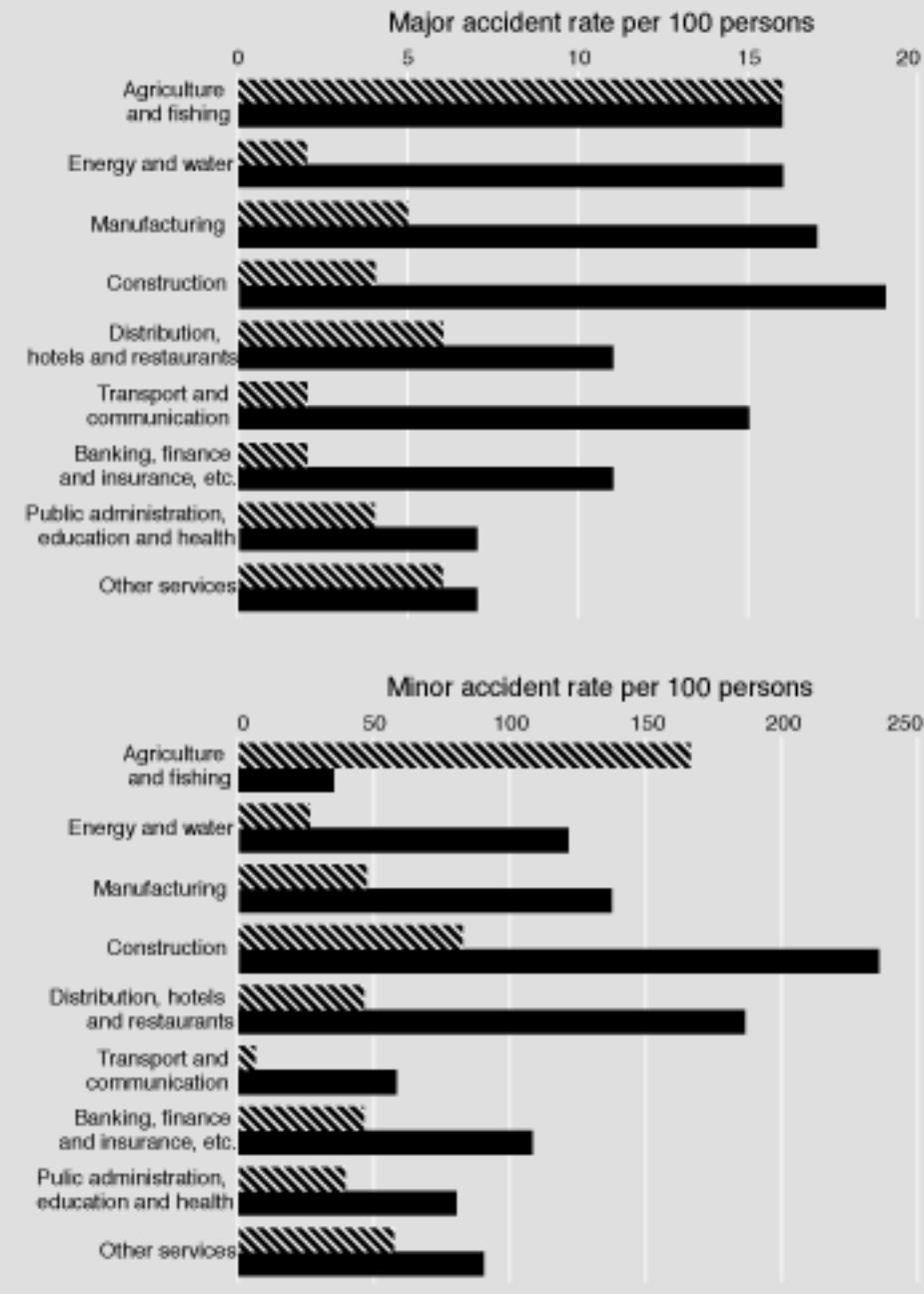
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*comments*

## Non-fatal accidents

Figure 4L

Those in work: annual accident rates for workbased accidents,  
by SIC and social class



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

Chapter 4

## **Non-fatal accidents**

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 4.45

SOC Major Group	Social class <sup>a</sup>		Total	
	Non-manual	Manual		
Accident rate per 100 persons				
<b>Major accidents</b>				
Managers and administrators	5	-	5	
Professional occupations	3	-	3	
Associate professional and technical occupations	5	-	5	
Clerical and secretarial occupations	3	13	3	
Craft and related occupations	[15]	17	17	
Personal and protective service occupations	10	6	7	
Sales occupations	6	4	6	
Plant and machine operatives	-	15	15	
Other occupations	-	12	12	
<b>Minor accidents</b>				
Managers and administrators	55	-	55	
Professional occupations	28	-	28	
Associate professional and technical occupations	52	-	52	
Clerical and secretarial occupations	29	92	33	
Craft and related occupations	[0]	194	191	
Personal and protective service occupations	139	100	108	
Sales occupations	44	196	51	
Plant and machine operatives	-	119	121	
Other occupations	-	89	89	

## *Bases*

<i>Managers and administrators</i>	2677	-	2677
<i>Professional occupations</i>	1745	-	1745
<i>Associate professional and technical occupations</i>	1629	-	1629
<i>Clerical and secretarial occupations</i>	2705	197	2902
<i>Craft and related occupations</i>	26	2127	2153
<i>Personal and protective service occupations</i>	337	1375	1712
<i>Sales occupations</i>	1128	53	1181
<i>Plant and machine operatives</i>	1	1571	1572
<i>Other occupations</i>	-	1275	1275

<sup>a</sup>'Non-manual' are those in Social Classes I, II and IIIINM; 'manual' are those in Social Classes IIIM, IV and V.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 4.46

### Logistic regression of incidence of workplace accidents<sup>a</sup>

*Adults aged 16-64 in paid work*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

<b>Independent variables</b>	<b>Major accidents</b>		<b>Minor accidents</b>	
	Odds ratio	95% CI (p=0.015)	Odds ratio	95% CI (p=0.0062)
<b>Standard industrial classification</b>				
Agriculture and fishing		1		1
Energy and water	0.51	0.20 - 1.32	0.66	0.27 - 1.58
Manufacturing	0.74	0.44 - 1.25	0.59	0.34 - 1.03
Construction	0.72	0.42 - 1.26	0.78	0.44 - 1.39
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	0.63	0.37 - 1.08	0.76	0.44 - 1.31
Transport and communication	0.55	0.30 - 0.98	0.32	0.16 - 0.62
Banking, finance and insurance, etc.	0.35	0.19 - 0.64	0.50	0.27 - 0.91
Public admin., education and health	0.66	0.38 - 1.15	0.63	0.35 - 1.11
Other services	0.50	0.26 - 0.98	0.53	0.27 - 1.03
<b>SOC Major Group</b>				
Managers and administrators		1		1
Professional occupations	0.48	0.27 - 0.85	0.70	0.42 - 1.15
Associate professional and technical occupations	0.99	0.62 - 1.57	1.40	0.92 - 2.13
Clerical and secretarial occupations	0.81	0.53 - 1.25	0.83	0.55 - 1.28
Craft and related occupations	2.12	1.15 - 3.89	2.32	1.32 - 4.08
Personal and protective service occupations	1.32	0.72 - 2.41	2.03	1.17 - 3.51
Sales occupations	0.90	0.53 - 1.51	1.03	0.64 - 1.67
Plant and machine operatives	2.01	1.08 - 3.75	2.07	1.15 - 3.73
Other occupations	2.17	1.15 - 4.12	1.67	0.91 - 3.06
<b>Informant's own social class<sup>b</sup></b>				
Non-manual		1		1
Manual	1.18	0.71 - 1.99	1.20	0.75 - 1.92
<b>Age</b>				
		(p=0.0000)		(p=0.0001)

16-24		1		1
24-34	0.65 0.50 - 0.84		0.75	0.58 - 0.98
35-44	0.54 0.42 - 0.71		0.64	0.49 - 0.84
45-54	0.49 0.37 - 0.65		0.62	0.47 - 0.82
55-64	0.34 0.23 - 0.49		0.44	0.31 - 0.64
<b>Sex</b>		<b>(p=0.0000)</b>		<b>(p=0.0000)</b>
Men		1		1
Women	0.57 0.45 - 0.71		0.56	0.45 - 0.69

<sup>a</sup>The dependent variable is defined as equal to one if the informant's most recent major (minor) accident within the previous six months (four weeks) happened at work.

<sup>b</sup>'Non-manual' are those in Social Classes I, II and IIIINM; 'manual' are those in Social Classes IIIM, IV >and V.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## **Chapter 4**

### **Non-fatal accidents**

## **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

**Table 4.47**

### **Annual rate of falls per 100 adults, by age and sex**

*All adults 16 and over*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

#### **Type of accident**

#### **Age**

#### **Total**

16-64    65-74    75-84    85+

#### **Accident rate per 100 persons**

#### **Men**

Major falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)

5            4            7            13            5

Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)

39            29            49            61            38

#### **Women**

Major falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)

6            10            12            24            7

Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)

46            37            44            42            44

#### **Bases**

*Men*                    11932            1816            902            171            14821

*Women*                  13799            2160            1347            371            17677

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

*comments*

## **Chapter 4**

### **Non-fatal accidents**

## **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 4.48

### **Annual rate of falls per 100 adults, by age and longstanding illness**

*All adults 16 and over*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

#### **Longstanding illness**

##### **Age**

##### **Total**

16-64    65-74    75-84    85+

#### **Accident rate per 100 persons**

Major falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)

With a longstanding illness	7	9	12	24	9
-----------------------------	---	---	----	----	---

Without a longstanding illness	5	5	7	13	5
--------------------------------	---	---	---	----	---

Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)

With a longstanding illness	63	43	57	43	58
-----------------------------	----	----	----	----	----

Without a longstanding illness	31	16	24	58	30
--------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----

#### *Bases*

<i>With a longstanding illness</i>	9293	2542	1496	362	13693
------------------------------------	------	------	------	-----	-------

<i>Without a longstanding illness</i>	16435	1434	753	180	18802
---------------------------------------	-------	------	-----	-----	-------

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

Table 4.49

### Location of falls, by age

*Accidents involving falls by those over 16*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Location of fall	Age				Total
	16-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Major falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)</b>					
Home/garden	43	60	51	85	49
Place for sports or recreation	3	1	1	-	2
Other outdoors	32	32	42	13	32
Workplace or public building	22	7	6	2	17
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>719</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>1038</i>
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>939</i>
 <b>Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)</b>					
Home/garden	Age				Total
	16-64	65-74	75+		
	%	%	%		%
Home/garden	50	68	77		54
Place for sports or recreation	3	-	-		3
Other outdoors	26	26	19		25
Workplace or public building	21	5	4		18
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>669</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>77</i>		<i>838</i>
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	<i>618</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>69</i>		<i>769</i>

<sup>a</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

Table 4.54

## **Number of adults in household for those experiencing falls, by age**

### *Accidents involving falls by those over 16*

### *1995 and 1996 combined*

Number of adults in household	Age				Total
	16-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Major falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)</b>					
One adult	18	40	54	82	29
Two adults	50	52	42	11	47
Three or more adults	32	8	4	7	24
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	719	151	113	55	1038
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	651	138	100	50	939

<b>Age</b>	<b>Total</b>		
16-64	65-74	75+	
%	%	%	%

### **Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)**

One adult	22	46	50	26
Two adults	54	45	46	53
Three or more adults	25	9	4	21
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	670	92	77	839
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	619	82	69	770

<sup>a</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

Table 4.50

## **Types of injury in falls, by age**

### *Accidents involving falls by those over 16*

### *1995 and 1996 combined*

Type of injury <sup>a</sup>	Age				Total	
	16-64	65-74	75-84	85+		
%						
<b>Major falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)</b>						
Broken bones	18	31	17	20	20	
Dislocated joints	4	3	5	2	4	
Losing consciousness	5	8	4	11	6	
Straining or twisting a part of the body	41	29	24	9	35	
Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body	22	27	38	33	25	
Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body	41	48	64	60	46	
Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	36	27	23	20	32	
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body	1	-	-	-	0	
Burning or scalding	1	-	-	-	1	
Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	
Other injury to internal parts of the body	2	1	-	2	2	
Animal or insect bite or sting	0	-	-	-	0	
Other	-	1	1	-	0	
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>b</sup></i>	719	151	113	55	1038	
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	651	138	100	50	939	

	16-64 %	65-74 %	75+ %	%
<b>Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)</b>				
Broken bones	1	-	1	1
Dislocated joints	0	-	1	0
Losing consciousness	0	1	-	0
Straining or twisting a part of the body	38	13	17	34
Cutting, piercing or grazing part of the body	25	24	31	25
Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body	58	78	78	62
Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	31	21	16	29
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body	-	-	-	-
Burning or scalding	1	-	-	1
Poisoning	-	-	-	-
Other injury to internal parts of the body	0	1	-	0
Animal or insect bite or sting	-	-	-	0
Other	-	-	-	-
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>b</sup></i>	670	92	77	839
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	619	82	69	770

<sup>a</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because more than one type of injury may occur per accident.

<sup>b</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

Table 4.51

## **Parts of body injured in falls, by age**

### *Accidents involving falls by those over 16*

### *1995 and 1996 combined*

Parts of body injured <sup>a</sup>	Age				Total
	16-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Major falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)</b>					
Head, neck and facial injuries	18	21	31	28	20
Back injuries	15	17	12	15	15
Arm, leg and shoulder injuries	78	72	74	67	76
Chest, abdomen and internal injuries	8	21	17	11	11
Percentage of major accidents involving injuries to more than one part of the body	13	25	25	15	16
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>b</sup></i>	719	151	113	55	1038
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	651	138	100	50	939
Age				Total	

	16-64 %	65-74 %	75+ %	
<b>Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)</b>				
Head, neck and facial injuries	9	20	14	10
Back injuries	19	21	22	19
Arm, leg and shoulder injuries	86	80	69	84
Chest, abdomen and internal injuries	4	14	12	6
Percentage of minor accidents involving injuries to more than one part of the body	14	26	14	16
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>b</sup></i>	670	92	77	839
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	619	82	69	770

<sup>a</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because more than one part of the body may be injured per accident.

<sup>b</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and >two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.53

#### Length of time fall affected normal daily activities, by age

*Accidents involving falls by those over 16*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Length of time affected	Age				Total
	16-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Major falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)</b>					
Less than 1 day	36	33	39	29	35
1 day, less than 1 week	16	7	9	13	14
1 week, less than 1 month	21	24	13	15	20
1-2 months	14	20	14	15	15
3 or more months	13	17	25	29	16
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>719</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>1038</i>
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>939</i>

	Age			Total
	16-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%

#### Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)

Less than 1 day	77	86	79	78
1-2 days	9	4	8	8
3 days - 1 week	8	6	5	8
More than 1 week	6	4	8	6
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>670</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>839</i>
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>770</i>

<sup>a</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.55

#### Annual major accident rates per 100 adults, by CHAID groups

*All adults 16 and over*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

#### CHAID

#### Group

#### Type of accident

#### Base

All major accidents	Falls those while playing sport or exercise)	Sporting Accidents involving a moving vehicle	Accidents caused by tool or other implement	Workplace accidents <sup>a</sup>
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#### Accident rate per 100 persons

Age 16-24, male, manual	53	10	13	8	17	13	804
Age 25-34, male, manual or unclassified	38	7	9	3	10	17	1491
Age 16-24, male, non- manual or unclassified	33	7	16	6	4	7	1069
Age 75+, female, with a longstanding illness	23	18	1	1	1	0	1156
Age 16-24, female	22	8	4	3	2	5	2201
Age 25-34, male, non- manual	22	3	8	2	4	5	1268
Age 35-54, male, manual	22	6	2	2	7	11	2454
Age 25-34,							

female, with a longstanding illness	20	7	2	3	2	4	869
Age 35-54, female, with a longstanding illness	17	7	1	2	2	3	2259
Age 55-74, female, with a longstanding illness	16	11	1	1	1	1	2599
Age 35-54, male, non- manual or unclassified	15	3	4	2	3	4	2850
Age 75+, male	12	8	1	1	1	0	1073
Age 25-34, female, without a longstanding illness	12	4	1	3	1	2	2545
Age 75+, female, without a longstanding illness	12	7	1	1	1	0	562
Age 55-74, male, with a longstanding illness	12	5	1	1	1	2	2323
Age 35-54, female, without a longstanding illness	11	4	2	1	1	3	3718
Age 55-74, female, without a longstanding illness	10	5	1	1	1	0	1768
Age 55-74,							

male, without a longstanding illness	8	3	1	1	2 1489
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<sup>a</sup>Calculated per 100 persons, including those not in work.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 4.56

### Annual minor accident rates per 100 adults, by CHAID groups

*All adults 16 and over*

*1995 and 1996*

#### CHAID Group

#### Type of accident

All major accidents (excluding those while playing sport or exercise)	Falls	Sporting accidents involving a moving vehicle	Accidents caused by tool or other implement	Work-related accidents
---	-------	---	---	------------------------

#### Accident rate per 100 persons

Age 16-24, male, manual or unclassified	424	45	142	23	137
Age 16-24, male, non-manual or unclassified	355	39	243	28	39
Age 25-34, male, manual or unclassified	354	60	71	19	132
Age 25-34, male, non-manual	248	29	105	16	62
Age 35-54, male, manual	212	46	29	16	73
Age 35-54, female, with a longstanding illness	191	71	21	6	44
Age 25-34, female, with a longstanding illness	186	57	24	12	45
Age 35-54, male, non-manual or unclassified	184	29	44	11	46
Age 16-24, female	184	48	45	9	33
Age 55-74, female, with a longstanding illness	119	54	4	2	20
Age 25-34, female, without a longstanding illness	112	39	9	4	22
Age 55-74, male, with a longstanding illness					

a longstanding illness	111	43	4	1	30
Age 35-54, female, without a longstanding illness	108	27	8	6	30
Age 75+, female, with a longstanding illness	94	47	-	2	9
Age 75+, male	70	51	2	-	2
Age 55-74, male, without a longstanding illness	63	10	9	2	17
Age 75+, female, without a longstanding illness	51	37	-	5	-
Age 55-74, female, without a longstanding illness	50	29	1	1	3

<sup>a</sup>Calculated per 100 persons, including those not in work.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.9

### Types of injury in accidents to children, by age

*Accidents to children aged 2-15*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Type of injury <sup>a</sup>	Age							Total
	2-3 %	4-5 %	6-7 %	8-9 %	10-11 %	12-13 %	14-15 %	
<b>Major accidents</b>								
Broken bones	11	8	13	17	25	14	19	15
Dislocated joints	6	2	1	2	3	4	6	4
Losing consciousness	3	4	2	4	1	5	5	3
Straining or twisting a part of the body	3	6	17	21	27	30	35	21
Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body	45	55	48	37	36	25	27	38
Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body	32	30	35	37	35	43	35	36
Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	21	27	26	27	27	39	38	30
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body	4	5	3	1	4	2	1	3
Burning or scalding	2	2	-	2	-	2	2	2
Poisoning	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
Other injury to internal parts of the body	-	1	1	1	3	-	4	1
Animal or insect bite or sting	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0
<b>Minor accidents</b>								
Broken bones	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0
Dislocated joints	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	0
Losing consciousness	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

Straining or twisting a part of the body	-	1	8	20	32	34	43	26
Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body	54	56	53	42	26	28	30	37
Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body	51	42	49	47	41	43	38	43
Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	21	37	16	16	27	26	29	25
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
Burning or scalding	1	3	-	7	2	5	1	3
Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other injury to internal parts of the body	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	0
Animal or insect bite or sting	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>b</sup></i>								
<i>Major accidents</i>	179	150	124	140	136	218	211	1159
<i>Minor accidents</i>	72	71	79	90	114	174	185	786
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>								
<i>Major accidents</i>	148	124	98	111	105	153	156	895
<i>Minor accidents</i>	58	59	67	76	94	140	142	636

<sup>a</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because more than one type of injury may occur per accident.

<sup>b</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

Table 4.10

### Part of body injured in accidents to adults, by age and sex

*1995 and 1996  
combined*

*Accidents to adults 16 and over*

Part of body injured <sup>a</sup>	Age						Total	
	16-	25-	35-	45-				
	24	34	44	54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
<b>Major accidents</b>								
Head, neck and facial injuries	24	26	26	24	17	22	33	25
Back injuries	8	11	18	19	15	9	10	13
Arm, leg and shoulder injuries	73	69	62	67	70	59	67	68
Chest, abdomen and internal injuries	8	6	8	12	8	22	18	9
Percentage of major accidents involving								
injuries to more than one part of the body	9	9	11	16	8	10	22	11
<b>Minor accidents</b>								
Head, neck and facial injuries	10	10	9	16	8	11 [12]		10
Back injuries	11	13	10	13	16	16 [14]		12
Arm, leg and shoulder injuries	82	81	82	75	78	80 [82]		80
Chest, abdomen and internal injuries	5	3	5	4	3	6 [6]		4
Percentage of minor accidents involving								
injuries to more than one part of the body	6	5	5	7	5	13 [14]		6
<b>Women</b>								
<b>Major accidents</b>								
Head, neck and facial injuries	24	29	21	21	17	18	20	22
Back injuries	13	22	18	14	13	18	11	16
Arm, leg and shoulder injuries	73	65	72	76	83	78	76	74

Chest, abdomen and internal injuries	8	7	8	7	3	14	13	8
Percentage of major accidents involving injuries to more than one part of the body	14	14	14	13	13	22	15	15
<b>Minor accidents</b>								
Head, neck and facial injuries	14	12	14	9	10	16	19	12
Back injuries	11	13	16	18	14	13	17	14
Arm, leg and shoulder injuries	80	80	81	87	87	79	65	81
Chest, abdomen and internal injuries	5	4	3	4	1	13	8	4
Percentage of minor accidents involving injuries to more than one part of the body	7	8	12	12	11	14	7	10
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>b</sup></i>								
<i>Major accidents to men</i>	390	425	275	212	119	81	67	1569
<i>Minor accidents to men</i>	397	494	379	257	132	80	49	1788
<i>Major accidents to women</i>	244	242	203	184	147	153	168	1341
<i>Minor accidents to women</i>	243	253	237	256	158	104	75	1326
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>								
<i>Major accidents to men</i>	327	358	258	193	109	77	63	1385
<i>Minor accidents to men</i>	335	427	344	234	124	74	44	1582
<i>Major accidents to women</i>	216	228	195	169	138	141	148	1235
<i>Minor accidents to women</i>	228	241	218	239	148	100	72	1246

<sup>a</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because more than one part of the body may be injured per accident.

<sup>b</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.13  
Type of injury, by type of accident to children

*Accidents to children aged 2-15*

*1995 and 1996  
combined*

Type of injury <sup>a</sup>	Accident type		All accidents		
	Falls	Sports/ play	Bicycle accidents	Other	
<b>Major accidents</b>					
Broken bones	18	17	11	13	15
Dislocated joints	3	3	1	4	4
Losing consciousness	3	3	4	5	3
Straining or twisting a part of the body	25	24	21	9	21
Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body	40	37	58	32	38
Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body	32	35	53	41	36
Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	32	30	40	28	30
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body	0	2	2	6	3
Burning or scalding	0	1	-	6	2
Poisoning	-	1	-	1	1
Other injury to internal parts of the body	2	1	3	2	1
Animal or insect bite or sting	-	1	-	1	1
Other	0	-	-	-	0
<b>Minor accidents</b>					
Broken bones	0	0	-	-	0
Dislocated joints	1	1	-	-	0
Losing consciousness	0	0	-	-	0
Straining or twisting a part of the body	27	29	10	12	26
Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body	44	36	77	31	37
Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body	45	45	60	37	43
Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body	25	25	18	26	25
Something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other					

part of the body	1	1	-	2	1
Burning or scalding	0	1	1	12	3
Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-
Other injury to internal parts of the body	-	1	-	1	0
Animal or insect bite or sting	0	0	-	2	1
Other	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bases (weighted):<sup>b</sup></i>					
<i>Major accidents</i>	<i>634</i>	<i>812</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>1159</i>
<i>Minor accidents</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>786</i>
<i>Bases (unweighted):</i>					
<i>Major accidents</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>622</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>895</i>
<i>Minor accidents</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>636</i>

<sup>a</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because more than one type of injury may occur per accident.

<sup>b</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 4.14 1995 and 1996 combined

### Part of body injured, by type of accident to adults

*Accidents to adults 16 and over*

Part of body injured <sup>a</sup>	Accident type	All accidents					
		Falls (excluding sports)	Sports	Moving vehicle	Tool or Workplace implement	Other accidents	%
		%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Major accidents</b>							
Head, neck and facial injuries	20	13	45	26	25	22	23
Back injuries	15	8	25	7	16	19	14
Arm, leg and shoulder injuries	76	80	67	68	65	60	71
Chest, abdomen and internal injuries	11	9	15	6	5	6	9
Percentage of major accidents involving injuries to more than one part of the body	16	8	35	6	9	6	13
<b>Minor accidents</b>							
Head, neck and facial injuries	10	11	19	7	8	16	11
Back injuries	19	12	13	3	13	15	13
Arm, leg and shoulder injuries	84	80	81	91	82	71	81

Chest, abdomen and internal injuries	6	7	3	2	2	3	4
Percentage of minor accidents involving injuries to more than one part of the body	16	8	13	3	5	4	8
<i>Bases</i> (weighted): <sup>b</sup>							
Major accidents	1040	494	316	452	679	267	2910
Minor accidents	839	641	164	762	805	609	3115
<i>Bases</i> (unweighted):							
Major accidents	941	436	296	400	600	239	2620
Minor accidents	770	581	147	667	687	581	2828

<sup>a</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because more than one part of the body may be injured per accident.

<sup>b</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 4.25

**Length of time major accident affected children's normal daily activities, by type of accident***Accidents to children aged 2-15**1995 and 1996 combined***Length of time affected****Accident type****All**

	Falls	Sports/ play	Bicycle	Other accidents	% %
	%	%	%	%	
Less than 1 day	47	46	40	44	47
1 day, less than 1 week	22	22	21	22	21
1 week, less than 1 month	19	18	27	26	20
1-2 months	8	9	7	7	8
3 or more months	4	6	4	1	5
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	634	812	119	197	1159
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	490	622	82	153	895

<sup>a</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major accident per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.30

### Estimated time taken off school because of major accidents to children, by type of accident

*Accidents to children aged 4-15*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Estimated time off	Accident type				All accidents	
	Falls	Sports/ play	Bicycle	Other accidents	%	%
Less than 1 day	61	61	55	53	59	
1 day, less than 1 week	30	29	36	28	29	
1 week, less than 1 month	5	7	7	15	8	
1-2 months	1	1	-	1	1	
3 or more months	2	1	2	3	2	
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	517	670	112	180	980	
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	396	508	76	137	747	

<sup>a</sup>The weights applied to children's accidents are a product of the weight used to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection of children and the weight applied because details were collected about only one major accident per informant (see Section 4.1.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.39

#### Annual accident rates per 100 children, by region and sex

*Children aged 2-15*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Type of accident	Region	Total									
		Northern & West	North Trent & Yorkshire	West Midlands	Anglia & Thames	North Thames & Oxford	South Thames	South & West			
<b>Accident rate per 100 persons</b>											
<b>Boys</b>											
<b>Annual major accident rate per 100 boys</b>		38	34	37	27	24	25	27	35	31	
Standard error of the accident rate		4.3	3.4	7.4	4.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	4.9	1.5	
<b>Annual minor accident rate per 100 boys</b>		126	169	187	191	237	231	247	331	214	
Standard error of the accident rate		29.1	34.7	61.0	41.3	51.4	43.5	45.9	66.8	16.7	
<b>Girls</b>											
<b>Annual major accident rate per 100 girls</b>		24	24	18	18	26	24	23	20	22	
Standard error of the accident rate		3.3	3.7	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.4	1.2	
<b>Annual minor accident rate per 100 girls</b>		141	91	162	84	229	151	128	127	138	
Standard error of the accident rate		37.0	24.8	41.4	26.3	56.2	31.2	32.0	32.2	12.6	

*Bases*

(weighted)<sup>a</sup>

Boys	646	582	462	455	501	607	598	550	4400
Girls	607	546	434	461	469	612	565	561	4253

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.40

#### Annual accident rates per 100 adults for types of accident, by region and sex

*All adults 16 and over*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

#### Type of accident

#### Region

#### Total

	Northern & West	North Trent & Yorkshire	West Midlands	Anglia & Thames	North Thames & Oxford	South Thames	South & West
--	-----------------	-------------------------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------------	--------------	--------------

#### Accident rate per 100 persons

#### Men

Major falls  
(excluding falls while playing sports or exercising)

	7	4	6	5	3	4	6	6	5
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Minor falls  
(excluding falls while playing sports or exercising)

	38	42	49	43	31	25	43	38	38
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Major sporting accidents

	5	6	4	4	5	5	5	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Minor sporting accidents

	53	60	72	58	79	47	42	45	56
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

a Major accidents involving moving vehicle

	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	2
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a Minor accidents involving moving vehicle

	13	7	13	18	9	14	11	10	12
--	----	---	----	----	---	----	----	----	----



vehicle	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Minor accidents involving a moving vehicle	4	3	6	7	8	4	5	4
Major accidents caused by a tool or other implement	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Minor accidents caused by a tool or other implement	17	29	17	20	50	24	23	24
Major accidents at work (per 100 women in work)	5	5	5	3	6	3	4	6
Minor accidents at work (per 100 women in work)	27	37	26	55	60	46	29	61
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	2028	1904	1593	1628	1737	1987	1913	2031
<i>Women</i>	2544	2330	1817	1816	1957	2371	2388	2454
<i>Men in work</i>	1173	1140	887	970	1132	1239	1169	1261
<i>Women in work</i>	1145	1060	801	849	1002	1121	1092	1152
								14821
								17677
								8971
								8222

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.44

#### Workplace accident rates by Standard Industrial Classification and informant's own social class

*Adults aged 16-64 in paid work*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

#### Standard industrial classification (SIC92)

**Social class<sup>a</sup>**

**Total**

Non-manual

Manual

**Accident rate per 100 persons**

#### Major accidents

Agriculture and fishing	16	16	16
Energy and water	2	16	9
Manufacturing	5	17	12
Construction	4	19	15
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	6	11	8
Transport and communication	2	15	9
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	2	11	3
Public admin., education and health	4	7	5
Other services	6	7	6

#### Minor accidents

Agriculture and fishing	166	35	99
Energy and water	26	121	70
Manufacturing	47	137	101
Construction	82	235	199
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	46	186	93
Transport and communication	6	58	36
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	46	108	53
Public admin., education and health	39	80	50
Other services	57	90	73

#### Bases

<i>Agriculture and fishing</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>288</i>
<i>Energy and water</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>186</i>

<i>Manufacturing</i>	1340	1967	3307
<i>Construction</i>	254	830	1084
<i>Distribution, hotels and restaurants</i>	2166	1074	3240
<i>Transport and communication</i>	436	579	1015
<i>Banking, finance and insurance, etc</i>	2052	266	2318
<i>Public admin., education and health</i>	3238	1201	4439
<i>Other services</i>	455	404	859

<sup>a</sup>'Non-manual' are those in Social Classes I, II and IIIINM; 'manual' are those in Social Classes IIIM, IV and V.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 4

### Non-fatal accidents

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 4.52

#### Source of help or advice about falls, by age

*Accidents involving falls by those over 16*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Source of help or advice <sup>a</sup>	Age				Total
	16-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
	%	%	%	%	%

#### Major falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)

Hospital/not GP	48	34	36	40	45
GP not hospital <sup>b</sup>	22	40	41	31	28
Both hospital and GP <sup>b</sup>	23	23	20	25	23
Other medical professional	6	3	3	4	5
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>719</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>1038</i>
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>939</i>

	Age			Total
	16-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%

#### Minor falls (excluding falls while playing sport or exercising)

Nurse at GP surgery	1	2	-	1
Nurse at place of work or school	2	-	-	1
Volunteer first aider	3	1	-	2
Chemist or pharmacist	1	2	-	1
Family, friends, colleagues, passers-by	20	28	39	23
Other person(s)	2	11	7	4
Looked after self (excluding those also getting advice from elsewhere)	73	60	55	70

<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>c</sup></i>	670	92	77	839
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>	619	82	69	770

<sup>a</sup>Percentages add to more than 100 because advice may be given from more than one source.

<sup>b</sup>Visits to a GP include those to a nurse at a GP's surgery.

<sup>c</sup>Accidents are weighted because details were collected about only one major accident and two minor accidents per informant. See Section 4.1.4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.1

### Prevalence of longstanding illness among adults, by age and sex

Longstanding illness	Age							1996 Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Men</b>								
Limiting longstanding illness	10	12	19	25	36	40	50	25
Non-limiting longstanding illness	14	16	16	17	20	25	17	18
Total with longstanding illness	24	28	35	42	57	65	67	43
No longstanding illness	76	72	65	58	43	35	33	57
<b>Women</b>								
Limiting longstanding illness	13	14	19	26	38	44	53	27
Non-limiting longstanding illness	13	12	14	17	20	21	15	16
Total with longstanding illness	26	26	33	43	58	65	67	43
No longstanding illness	74	74	67	57	42	35	33	57
<b>All adults</b>								
Limiting longstanding illness	12	13	19	26	37	42	52	26
Non-limiting longstanding illness	13	13	15	17	20	23	16	17
Total with longstanding illness	25	27	34	43	58	65	67	43
No longstanding illness	75	73	66	57	42	35	33	57
<b>Bases</b>								
<i>Men</i>	942	1364	1410	1324	996	895	554	7485
<i>Women</i>	1117	1676	1602	1492	1087	1100	882	8956
<i>All adults</i>	2059	3040	3012	2816	2083	1995	1436	16441

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.3 Number of longstanding illnesses among adults, by age and sex

All adults 16 and over								1996
Number of longstanding illnesses	Age							Total %
	16-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-74 %	75+ %	
<b>Men</b>								
None	76	72	65	58	43	35	33	58
1	21	23	27	30	34	36	34	29
2	2	4	7	9	16	20	19	10
3	1	1	1	3	5	6	9	3
4 or more	-	0	0	0	2	3	5	1
Mean number of longstanding illnesses <sup>a</sup>	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01
<b>Women</b>								
None	74	74	67	57	42	35	33	57
1	20	21	24	30	33	34	32	27
2	5	4	7	10	17	21	21	11
3	1	1	2	3	6	6	11	4
4 or more	0	0	1	0	2	3	4	1
Mean number of longstanding illnesses <sup>a</sup>	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5
Standard error of the mean	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01
<b>All adults</b>								
None	75	73	66	57	42	35	33	57
1	21	22	25	30	33	35	32	28
2	4	4	7	10	17	21	20	11
3	1	1	1	3	6	6	10	3
4 or more	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	1
Mean number of longstanding illnesses <sup>a</sup>	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5
Standard error of the mean	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	942	1364	1410	1324	996	895	554	7485

<i>Women</i>	1117	1676	1602	1492	1087	1100	882	8956
<i>All adults</i>	2059	3040	3012	2816	2083	1995	1436	16441

<sup>a</sup>Mean number of illnesses based on informants who had a longstanding illness.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.2

#### Prevalence of longstanding illness among children, by age and sex

*Children aged 2-15*

*1996*

Longstanding illness	Age							<b>Total</b>
	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Boys</b>								
Limiting longstanding illness	7	6	8	10	8	16	13	10
Non-limiting longstanding illness	19	18	15	15	14	13	19	16
Total with longstanding illness	26	24	23	25	22	29	32	26
No longstanding illness	74	76	77	75	78	71	68	74
<b>Girls</b>								
Limiting longstanding illness	4	8	8	7	10	11	15	9
Non-limiting longstanding illness	11	10	15	13	8	10	10	11
Total with longstanding illness	15	18	23	21	19	22	25	20
No longstanding illness	85	82	77	79	81	78	75	80
<b>All children</b>								
Limiting longstanding illness	6	7	8	9	9	14	14	9
Non-limiting longstanding illness	15	14	15	14	11	12	15	14
Total with longstanding illness	21	21	23	23	20	25	28	23
No longstanding illness	79	79	77	77	80	75	72	77
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>								
<i>Boys</i>	339	335	362	320	311	317	285	2269
<i>Girls</i>	311	329	342	327	308	280	258	2155
<i>All children</i>	650	665	704	646	619	597	543	4424

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.5

#### Number of longstanding illnesses among children, by age and sex

*Children aged 2-15*

*1996*

#### Number of longstanding illnesses

#### Age

#### Total

	2-3 %	4-5 %	6-7 %	8-9 %	10-11 %	12-13 %	14-15 %	%
--	----------	----------	----------	----------	------------	------------	------------	---

#### Boys

None	74	76	77	75	78	72	68	75
1	19	21	18	20	18	21	27	20
2	5	2	4	4	4	6	5	4
3	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
4 or more	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0

#### Mean number of longstanding

illnesses <sup>a</sup>	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

#### Standard error

of the mean	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.02
-------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

#### Girls

None	85	82	77	79	81	78	75	80
1	13	13	18	16	13	16	17	15
2	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	4
3	-	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
4 or more	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0

#### Mean number of longstanding

illnesses <sup>a</sup>	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

#### Standard error

of the mean	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.03
-------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

#### All children

None	79	79	77	77	80	75	72	77
1	16	17	18	18	16	19	22	18
2	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	4
3	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
4 or more	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	0

#### Mean number of longstanding

illnesses <sup>a</sup>	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

#### Standard error

of the mean	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>b</sup></i>								
Boys	339	335	362	320	311	317	285	2269
Girls	311	329	342	327	308	280	258	2155
All children	650	665	704	646	619	597	543	4426

<sup>a</sup>Mean number of illnesses based on informants who had a longstanding illness.

<sup>b</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.4

#### Rate per 1000 adults reporting longstanding illness or disability, by age and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

Condition group (ICD chapters) <sup>a</sup>	Men			Total Women			Total	
	Age			Age				
	16-44	45-64	65+	16-44	45-64	65+		
<b>Rate per 1000</b>			<b>Rate per 1000</b>					
Musculoskeletal system (XIII)	106	212	247	166	83	228	377	190
Heart & circulatory system (VII)	20	135	289	107	17	126	262	102
Respiratory system (VIII)	91	78	120	93	96	87	97	94
Digestive system (IX)	21	52	80	42	23	56	89	47
Endocrine & metabolic (III)	16	55	87	42	18	62	86	45
Ear complaints (VI)	11	33	81	32	9	19	40	19
Nervous system (VI)	22	34	41	30	35	55	39	41
Eye complaints (VI)	13	23	61	25	5	14	61	20
Skin complaints (XII)	26	17	20	22	26	18	15	22
Mental disorders (V)	19	28	13	21	23	26	23	23
Genito-urinary system (X)	4	22	35	16	21	20	24	22
Neoplasms & benign growths (II)	3	14	34	12	5	23	27	15
Blood & related organs (IV)	1	3	8	3	3	6	11	6
Infectious disease (I)	3	0	4	3	4	3	3	3
Other complaints	0 -	-		0	0	1 -		0
<i>Base</i>	3716	2321	1449	7486	4396	2579	1982	8957

<sup>a</sup>ICD chapters refer to the Ninth revision (1977).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.6

### Rate per 1000 children reporting longstanding illness or disability, by age and sex

*Children aged 2-15*

1996

Condition group (ICD chapters) <sup>a</sup>	Boys	Total Girls			Total				
		Age			Age				
		6- 2-5	10	11-15	6-10	11-15			
Rate per 1000		Rate per 1000							
Respiratory system (VIII)		155	145	160	153	97	118	141	119
Skin complaints (XII)		51	42	29	41	45	30	41	38
Ear complaints (VI)		23	26	15	21	23	28	10	21
Musculoskeletal system (XIII)		9	13	38	20	2	10	36	16
Nervous system (VI)		8	17	35	20	6	12	11	10
Mental disorders (V)		14	11	17	14	5	9	16	10
Eye complaints (VI)		5	12	14	11	10	15	7	11
Digestive system (IX)		10	5	9	8	2	7	17	9
Genito-urinary system (X)		8	7	4	6	13	11	7	10
Heart & circulatory system (VII)		10	5	5	6	6	8	2	6
Endocrine & metabolic (III)		7	4	3	4	-	7	4	4
Blood & related organs (IV)		4	2	2	3	-	-	-	-
Neoplasms & benign growths (II)		3	1	-	1	-	2	3	2
Infectious disease (I)		-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2
Other complaints	-				-	1	0	-	-
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>b</sup></i>		674	850	745	2269	640	830	684	2154

ICD chapters refer to the Ninth revision  
(1977).

*a*

<sup>b</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 5.7

## **Adults' self-reported acute sickness in past two weeks, by age and sex**

*All adults 16 and over*

1996

Had acute sickness	14	14	15	18	20	19	21	17
Lasting 1-3 days	7	6	6	6	4	3	3	5
Lasting 4-6 days	3	2	3	3	4	2	2	3
Lasting 7-13 days	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Lasting 2 weeks or more	2	3	4	6	9	11	13	6
No acute sickness	86	86	85	82	80	81	79	83
Mean number of days <sup>a</sup>	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.3
Standard error of the mean <sup>a</sup>	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.03
Mean number of days <sup>b</sup>	5.4	6.4	6.5	7.4	9.1	10.1	10.7	7.9
Standard error of the mean <sup>b</sup>	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.10
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	942	1364	1409	1324	996	895	554	7484
<i>Women</i>	1117	1676	1603	1492	1087	1100	882	8957
<i>All adults</i>	2059	3040	3012	2816	2082	1994	1436	16439

<sup>a</sup>Based on all informants.

<sup>b</sup>Based on those who had an acute sickness.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 5.8

## **Children's self-reported<sup>a</sup> acute sickness in past two weeks, by age and sex**

### *Children aged 2-15*

1996

Had acute sickness	11	11	11	10	10	13	13	11
Lasting 1-3 days	5	6	7	6	6	8	6	6
Lasting 4-6 days	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	2
Lasting 7-13 days	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	2
Lasting 2 weeks or more	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
No acute sickness	89	89	89	90	90	87	87	89
Mean number of days <sup>b</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Standard error of the mean <sup>b</sup>	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.03
Mean number of days <sup>c</sup>	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.4	5.0	4.3
Standard error of the mean <sup>c</sup>	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.36	0.45	0.46	0.16
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>d</sup></i>								
Boys	339	336	362	320	311	317	284	2269
Girls	311	329	341	327	308	280	258	2154
All children	650	665	703	646	619	596	542	4421

<sup>a</sup>An adult household member answered the general health questions on behalf of children aged less than 13 years.

<sup>b</sup>Based on all informants.

<sup>c</sup>Based on those who had an acute sickness.

<sup>d</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.9

#### Proportion of adults taking prescribed medication, by age and sex

Adults aged 16 and over seeing nurse

1996

Sex	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
<b>Percent taking prescribed medication</b>								
Men	21	20	22	33	51	68	81	37
Women	29	27	33	54	65	75	83	48
All adults	25	24	28	44	58	72	82	43
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	<i>818</i>	<i>1183</i>	<i>1254</i>	<i>1180</i>	<i>881</i>	<i>815</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>6600</i>
<i>Women</i>	<i>980</i>	<i>1479</i>	<i>1441</i>	<i>1321</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>954</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>7829</i>
<i>All adults</i>	<i>1798</i>	<i>2662</i>	<i>2695</i>	<i>2501</i>	<i>1833</i>	<i>1769</i>	<i>1171</i>	<i>14429</i>

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.11

### Proportion of children taking prescribed medication, by age and sex

*Children aged 2-15 seeing nurse*

1996

Sex	Age							Total
	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	
Percent taking prescribed medication								
Boys	20	24	22	21	24	28	24	23
Girls	14	21	17	21	23	23	28	21
All children	17	23	19	21	23	26	26	22
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>								
Boys	302	304	334	295	279	269	252	2035
Girls	273	297	304	302	284	257	232	1949
All children	576	602	637	597	563	526	483	3984

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the >weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

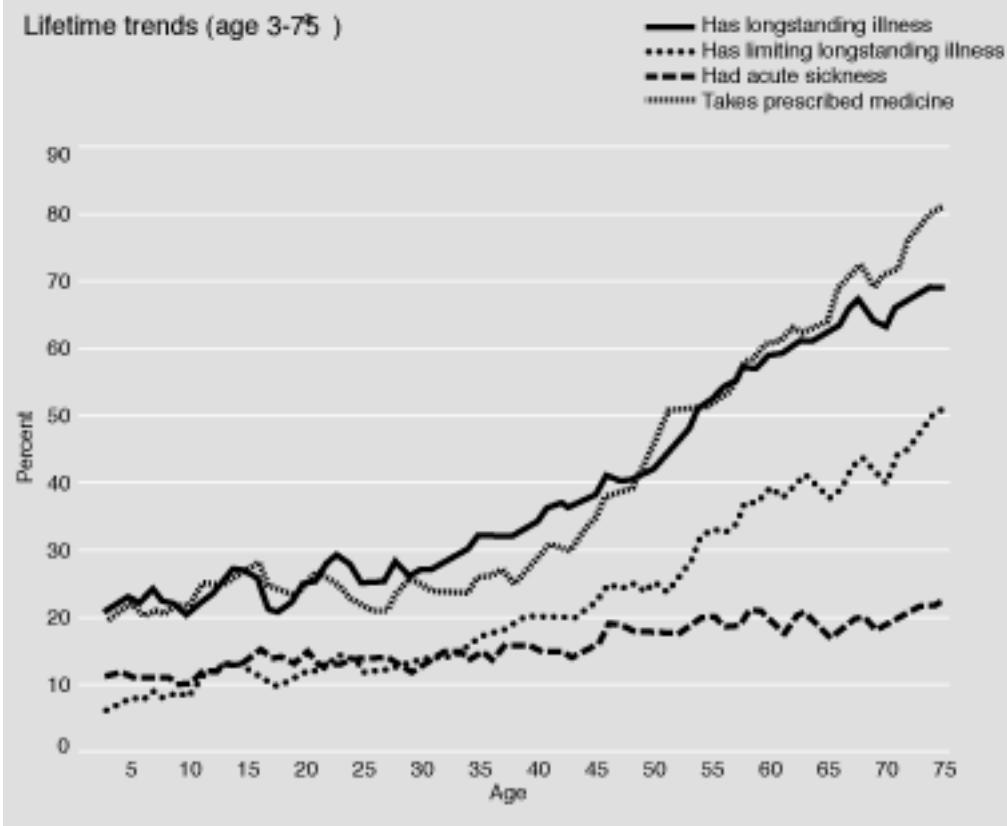
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

### Self-reported health

Figure 5A



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.10

### Adults' self-assessed general health, by age and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

#### Self-assessed general health

Self-assessed general health	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
Very good	41	44	45	39	32	25	21	37
Good	46	43	40	39	35	37	34	40
<i>Good or very good</i>	87	87	85	78	67	62	55	77
Fair	11	10	12	15	21	28	33	17
Bad	2	2	2	5	9	8	9	5
Very bad	1	0	1	1	3	2	3	1
<i>Bad or very bad</i>	3	2	3	6	12	10	12	6
<b>Women</b>								
Very good	36	41	41	35	27	21	18	33
Good	50	45	42	41	40	41	33	42
<i>Good or very good</i>	86	86	83	76	67	62	51	75
Fair	13	12	13	19	24	29	38	20
Bad	1	2	3	4	7	6	7	4
Very bad	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	1
<i>Bad or very bad</i>	1	3	4	5	9	8	10	5
<b>All adults</b>								
Very good	38	42	43	37	29	23	20	35
Good	48	44	41	40	38	39	33	41
<i>Good or very good</i>	86	86	84	77	67	62	53	76
Fair	12	11	13	17	23	29	36	18
Bad	1	2	3	5	8	7	8	4
Very bad	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	1
<i>Bad or very bad</i>	1	2	4	6	10	9	11	5
<b>Bases</b>								
<i>Men</i>	942	1364	1409	1325	996	895	554	7485
<i>Women</i>	1117	1675	1603	1492	1087	1100	882	8956
<i>All adults</i>	2059	3039	3012	2817	2083	1995	1436	16441

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.12

### Children's self-assessed<sup>a</sup> general health, by age and sex

*Children aged 2-15*

*1996*

Self-assessed <sup>a</sup> general health	Age							Total
	2-3 %	4-5 %	6-7 %	8-9 %	10-11 %	12-13 %	14-15 %	
<b>Boys</b>								
Very good	51	52	56	56	57	52	42	52
Good	34	39	38	35	38	36	49	38
<i>Good or very good</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>90</i>
Fair	14	9	6	7	5	11	9	9
Bad	1	-	0	1	-	1	-	1
Very bad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bad or very bad</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>Girls</b>								
Very good	51	56	52	58	55	54	42	53
Good	40	35	38	31	37	36	46	38
<i>Good or very good</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>91</i>
Fair	8	8	9	9	6	9	10	9
Bad	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1
Very bad	-	-	0	1	-	1	-	0
<i>Bad or very bad</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>All children</b>								
Very good	51	54	54	57	56	53	42	53
Good	37	37	38	33	38	36	48	38
<i>Good or very good</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>91</i>
Fair	11	8	8	8	6	10	10	9
Bad	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Very bad	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0
<i>Bad or very bad</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>b</sup></i>								
<i>Boys</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>2269</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2155</i>
<i>All children</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>665</i>	<i>704</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>597</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>4424</i>

<sup>a</sup>An adult household member answered the general health questions on behalf of children aged less than 13 years.

<sup>b</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.13

### Adults' self-assessed general health (age-standardised), by region and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

#### Self-assessed general health

#### Region

	Northern & Yorkshire	North & West	Trent	West Midlands	Anglia & Oxford	North Thames	South Thames	South & West
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
<b>Good or very good</b>								
Observed %	74	76	73	76	81	81	79	78
Standardised %	76	76	74	78	82	81	80	80
<b>Fair</b>								
Observed %	19	18	20	17	16	14	15	17
Standardised %	17	17	19	16	14	13	15	16
<b>Bad or very bad</b>								
Observed %	8	7	7	7	4	6	6	4
Standardised %	7	6	7	6	3	6	5	4
<b>Women</b>								
<b>Good or very good</b>								
Observed %	73	72	73	74	78	75	76	78
Standardised %	75	73	72	74	77	74	76	78
<b>Fair</b>								
Observed %	21	20	21	20	18	19	20	18
Standardised %	20	20	21	20	19	21	20	17
<b>Bad or very bad</b>								
Observed %	6	7	6	6	3	5	4	4
Standardised %	5	7	6	6	4	5	5	4
<b>Bases</b>								
<i>Men</i>	1020	962	821	814	851	1046	973	998
<i>Women</i>	1278	1174	935	907	982	1247	1204	1229
<i>All adults</i>	2298	2136	1756	1721	1833	2293	2177	2227

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.15

#### Children's self-assessed<sup>a</sup> general health, by region and sex

Children aged 2-15

1996

##### Self-assessed

##### general health<sup>a</sup>

##### Region

##### Total

Self-assessed general health <sup>a</sup>	Region								
	Northern & West Yorkshire	North & West	Trent	West Midlands	Anglia & Oxford	North & Thames	South Thames	South & West	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Boys</b>									
Good or very good	92	94	87	92	88	91	89	93	90
Fair	8	5	12	8	11	9	10	7	9
Bad or very bad	1	1	-	1	1	0	1	1	1
<b>Girls</b>									
Good or very good	88	93	87	90	90	88	93	93	90
Fair	11	7	13	9	9	9	7	6	9
Bad or very bad	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	1
<b>All children</b>									
Good or very good	90	94	88	90	90	90	91	92	92
Fair	9	6	12	9	10	9	9	7	9
Bad or very bad	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>b</sup></i>									
Boys	343	277	219	223	255	331	329	292	2269
Girls	285	270	222	226	253	332	287	280	2154
All children	628	547	441	449	509	663	616	572	4423

<sup>a</sup>An adult household member answered the general health questions on behalf of children aged less than 13 years.

<sup>b</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.14

### Adults' self-assessed general health (age-standardised), by social class and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

#### Self-assessed general health

#### Social class of head of household

	I %	II %	III NM %	III IM %	IV %	V %
<b>Men</b>						
<b>Good or very good</b>						
Observed %	87	85	81	71	69	63
Standardised %	87	85	81	74	72	67
<b>Fair</b>						
Observed %	11	12	14	21	21	27
Standardised %	11	12	13	19	19	25
<b>Bad or very bad</b>						
Observed %	2	3	6	8	9	10
Standardised %	2	3	5	7	9	9
<b>Women</b>						
<b>Good or very good</b>						
Observed %	89	82	76	73	68	59
Standardised %	87	80	78	72	69	65
<b>Fair</b>						
Observed %	9	15	18	22	24	34
Standardised %	11	16	16	22	23	29
<b>Bad or very bad</b>						
Observed %	3	3	6	5	8	7
Standardised %	3	4	5	6	7	5
<b>Bases</b>						
<i>Men</i>	506	2246	774	2347	960	333
<i>Women</i>	495	2486	1380	2229	1278	492

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.16

#### Children's self-assessed<sup>a</sup> general health, by social class and sex

*Children aged 2-15*

1996

Self-assessed <sup>a</sup> general health	Social class of head of household					<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	
	I %	II %	III %	IV %	V %		
<b>Boys</b>							
Good or very good	98	94	89	90	88	88	90
Fair	2	6	10	10	11	12	9
Bad or very bad	-	0	1	1	1	-	1
<b>Girls</b>							
Good or very good	97	94	90	91	86	82	90
Fair	2	6	8	8	11	18	9
Bad or very bad	1	0	3	1	3	-	1
<b>All children</b>							
Good or very good	97	94	89	90	87	85	91
Fair	2	6	9	9	11	15	9
Bad or very bad	0	0	1	1	2	-	1
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>c</sup></i>							
<i>Boys</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>2269</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>597</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>2154</i>
<i>All children</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>1236</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>1188</i>	<i>667</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>4423</i>

<sup>a</sup>An adult household member answered the general health questions on behalf of children aged less than 13 years.

<sup>b</sup>The total includes other categories and those for whom no social class could be determined.

<sup>c</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

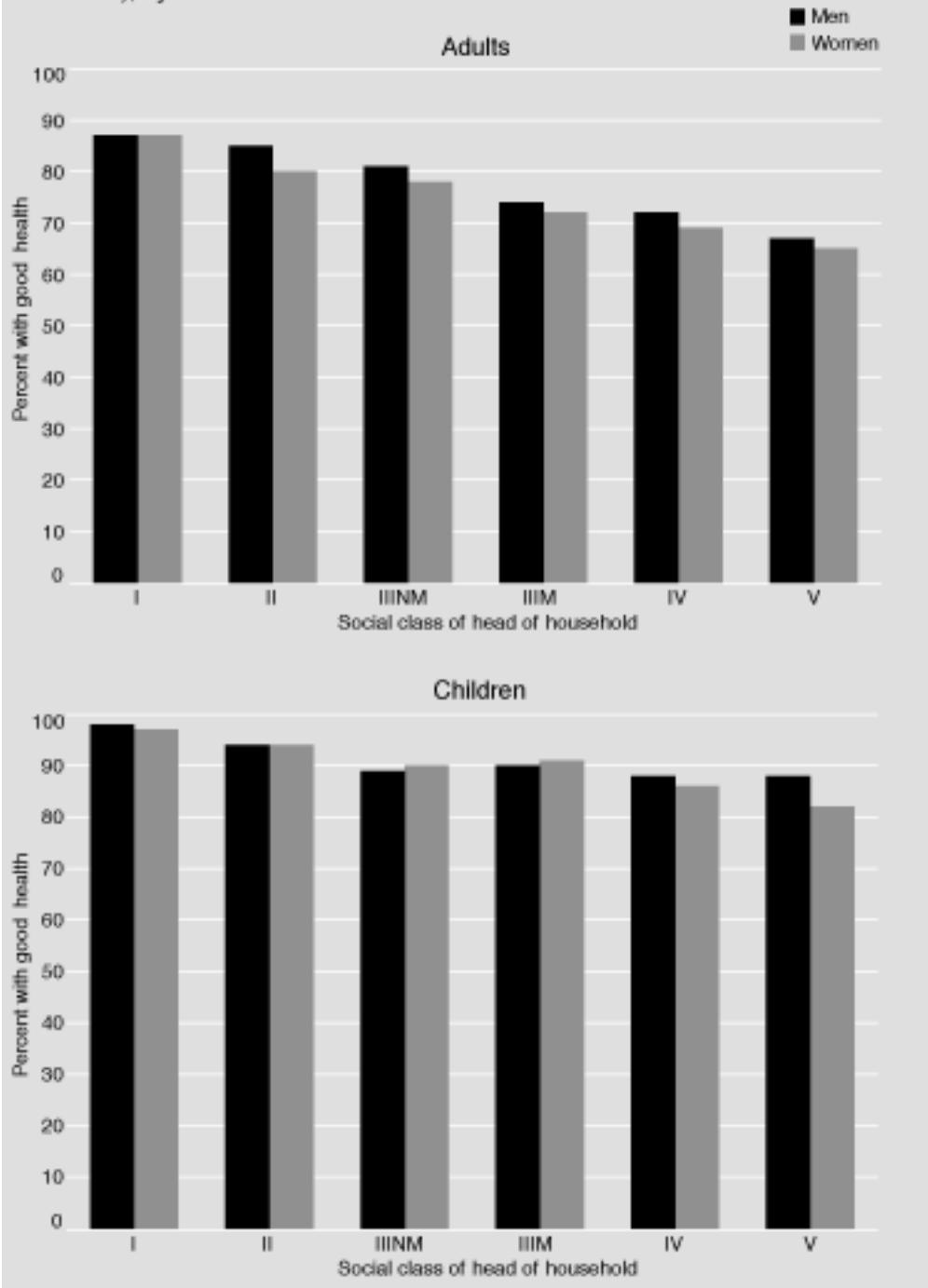
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## Self-reported health

Figure 5B

Self-assessed general health 'good' or 'very good' (age-standardised for adults), by social class and sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.18

#### SF-36 mean scores and percentiles, by age and sex<sup>a</sup>

All adults 16 and over

1996

SF-36 dimensions	Age							Total	
	16-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-74 %	75+ %		
<b>Men</b>									
<b>Physical Functioning</b>									
Mean	92	94	91	87	76	70	58	84	
Standard error of the mean	0.59	0.40	0.50	0.61	0.94	1.00	1.28	0.29	
25th percentile	95	95	90	85	65	55	35	80	
50th percentile	100	100	100	95	90	80	65	95	
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	95	90	83	100	
<b>Role Limitations (Physical)</b>									
Mean	92	91	89	84	75	68	57	82	
Standard error of the mean	0.72	0.70	0.72	0.91	1.28	1.42	1.89	0.40	
25th percentile	100	100	100	100	50	25	0	75	
50th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	100	
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>Bodily Pain</b>									
Mean	82	84	82	78	74	75	73	79	
Standard error of the mean	0.67	0.60	0.63	0.71	0.90	0.93	1.19	0.29	
25th percentile	72	74	72	62	52	52	51	62	
50th percentile	84	100	100	84	84	84	80	84	
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>General Health</b>									
Mean	74	74	73	69	64	62	61	70	
Standard error of the mean	0.63	0.52	0.53	0.62	0.80	0.81	0.97	0.26	
25th percentile	62	62	62	57	50	45	45	57	
50th percentile	77	77	77	72	72	67	65	72	
75th percentile	87	87	87	87	82	77	77	87	
<b>Energy and Vitality</b>									
Mean	69	68	66	66	64	64	58	66	
Standard error of the mean	0.59	0.49	0.51	0.53	0.72	0.75	0.94	0.23	

25th percentile	60	55	55	55	50	50	45	55
50th percentile	70	70	70	70	70	65	60	70
75th percentile	80	80	80	80	80	80	75	80
<b>Social Functioning</b>								
Mean	89	90	88	87	84	83	79	86
Standard error of the mean	0.61	0.52	0.56	0.64	0.83	0.91	1.21	0.27
25th percentile	88	88	88	88	75	75	63	75
50th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	88	100
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Role Limitations (Emotional)</b>								
Mean	90	90	89	86	84	81	77	86
Standard error of the mean	0.80	0.69	0.74	0.87	1.07	1.20	1.65	0.35
25th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	67	67	100
50th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Mental Health</b>								
Mean	77	78	77	77	78	78	79	78
Standard error of the mean	0.53	0.43	0.44	0.47	0.56	0.59	0.75	0.19
25th percentile	68	72	68	68	68	68	70	68
50th percentile	80	80	80	80	84	84	80	80
75th percentile	88	88	88	92	92	92	92	92

All adults 16 and over

1996

SF-36 dimensions	Age							Total %	
	16-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-74 %	75+ %		
<b>Women</b>									
<b>Physical Functioning</b>									
Mean	90	90	87	82	72	62	48	78	
Standard error of the mean	0.56	0.47	0.54	0.61	0.86	0.92	1.10	0.30	
25th percentile	90	90	85	75	56	40	20	70	
50th percentile	100	100	95	90	80	70	50	90	
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	95	90	75	100	
<b>Role Limitations (Physical)</b>									
Mean	90	88	84	80	72	64	55	78	
Standard error of the mean	0.77	0.67	0.80	0.94	1.25	1.30	1.51	0.39	
25th percentile	100	100	100	75	50	25	0	75	
50th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	100	
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>Bodily Pain</b>									
Mean	80	80	78	74	69	69	65	75	
Standard error of the mean	0.70	0.59	0.63	0.68	0.89	0.87	1.05	0.29	
25th percentile	62	64	62	61	51	42	41	61	
50th percentile	84	84	84	84	74	74	62	84	
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>General Health</b>									
Mean	70	74	73	70	65	64	61	69	
Standard error of the mean	0.58	0.48	0.54	0.56	0.72	0.69	0.80	0.23	
25th percentile	60	65	62	57	50	50	45	57	
50th percentile	72	77	77	72	72	67	62	72	
75th percentile	82	87	87	85	82	82	77	87	
<b>Energy and Vitality</b>									
Mean	63	62	61	60	60	59	53	60	
Standard error of the mean	0.57	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.67	0.66	0.82	0.22	
25th percentile	50	50	50	50	50	45	40	50	
50th percentile	65	65	65	65	65	60	55	65	
75th percentile	80	75	75	75	75	75	70	75	
<b>Social Functioning</b>									
Mean	85	86	86	85	83	82	78	84	
Standard error of the mean	0.64	0.52	0.57	0.60	0.79	0.81	0.99	0.25	

25th percentile	75	75	75	75	75	75	63	75
50th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	88	100
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Role Limitations</b>								
<b>(Emotional)</b>								
Mean	84	85	85	84	81	78	75	82
Standard error of the mean	0.93	0.76	0.79	0.85	1.09	1.16	1.36	0.36
25th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	67	33	100
50th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Mental Health</b>								
Mean	73	73	73	74	73	74	75	73
Standard error of the mean	0.50	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.56	0.57	0.67	0.19
25th percentile	64	64	64	64	60	64	64	64
50th percentile	76	76	76	76	76	76	80	76
75th percentile	84	84	84	88	88	88	92	88

All adults 16 and over								1996
<b>SF-36</b>	<b>Age</b>							<b>Total</b>
<b>dimensions</b>	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>All adults</b>								
<b>Physical Functioning</b>								
Mean	91	92	89	84	74	66	52	81
Standard error of the mean	0.41	0.32	0.37	0.43	0.64	0.68	0.85	0.21
25th percentile	90	90	90	80	60	45	25	75
50th percentile	100	100	95	95	85	75	55	95
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	95	90	80	100
<b>Role Limitations</b>								
<b>(Physical)</b>								
Mean	91	89	87	82	73	66	56	80
Standard error of the mean	0.53	0.49	0.55	0.66	0.90	0.96	1.18	0.28
25th percentile	100	100	100	75	50	25	0	75
50th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	100
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Bodily Pain</b>								
Mean	81	82	80	76	72	72	68	77
Standard error of the mean	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.49	0.64	0.64	0.80	0.21
25th percentile	72	72	62	62	51	51	41	62

50th percentile	84	84	84	84	80	84	72	84
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>General Health</b>								
Mean	72	74	73	69	65	63	61	69
Standard error of the mean	0.43	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.52	0.62	0.17
25th percentile	62	65	62	57	50	47	45	57
50th percentile	77	77	77	72	72	67	63	72
75th percentile	87	87	87	85	82	82	77	87
<b>Energy and Vitality</b>								
Mean	66	65	64	63	62	61	55	63
Standard error of the mean	0.41	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.49	0.50	0.63	0.16
25th percentile	55	55	50	50	50	50	40	50
50th percentile	70	70	65	65	65	65	55	65
75th percentile	80	80	80	80	80	80	73	80
<b>Social Functioning</b>								
Mean	87	88	87	86	83	82	78	85
Standard error of the mean	0.45	0.37	0.40	0.44	0.57	0.60	0.76	0.19
25th percentile	75	75	75	75	75	75	63	75
50th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	88	100
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Role Limitations (Emotional)</b>								
Mean	87	87	87	85	83	79	76	84
Standard error of the mean	0.62	0.52	0.55	0.61	0.76	0.84	1.05	0.25
25th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	67	67	100
50th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
75th percentile	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Mental Health</b>								
Mean	75	76	75	76	76	76	77	75
Standard error of the mean	0.37	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.40	0.41	0.50	0.14
25th percentile	64	68	64	68	64	64	64	64
50th percentile	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
75th percentile	88	88	88	88	92	90	92	88
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	931	1337	1387	1295	960	862	522	7294
<i>Women</i>	1103	1657	1578	1467	1057	1073	825	8760
<i>All adults</i>	2034	2994	2965	2762	2017	1935	1347	16054

<sup>a</sup>Distributions on some of these dimensions, such as Role Limitations (Emotional), are very skewed, so that the mean in some age groups is less than the 25th percentile.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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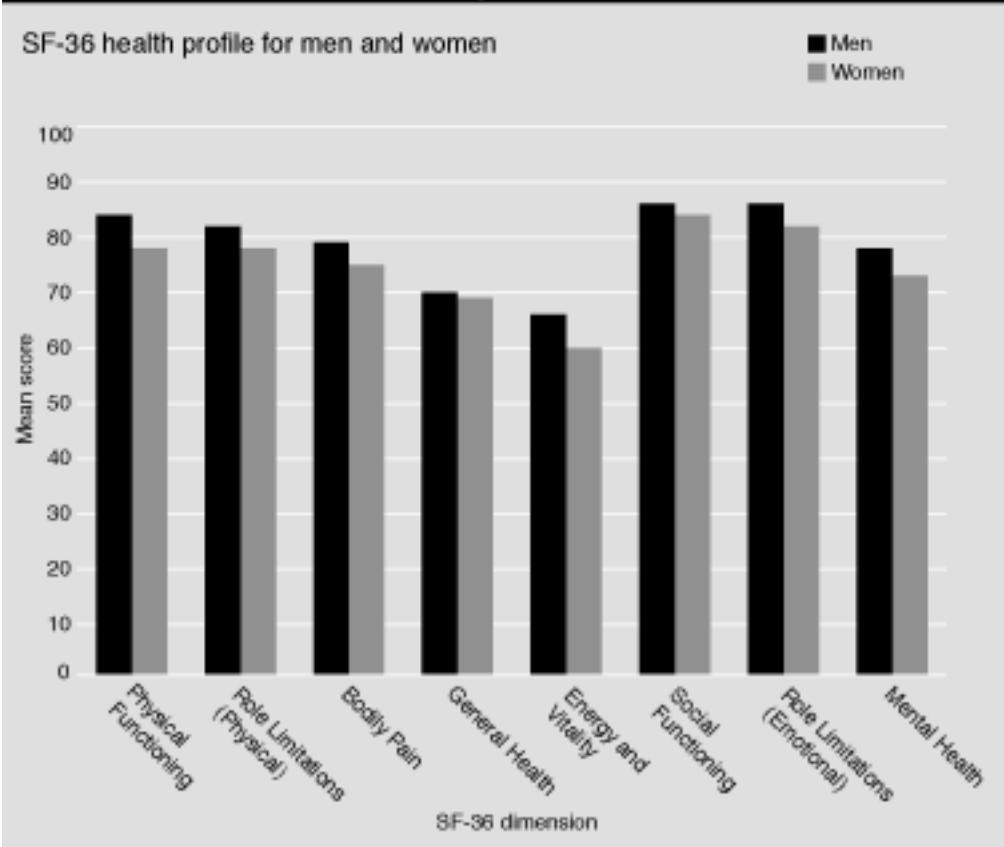
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## Chapter 5

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Self-reported health

Figure 5C



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

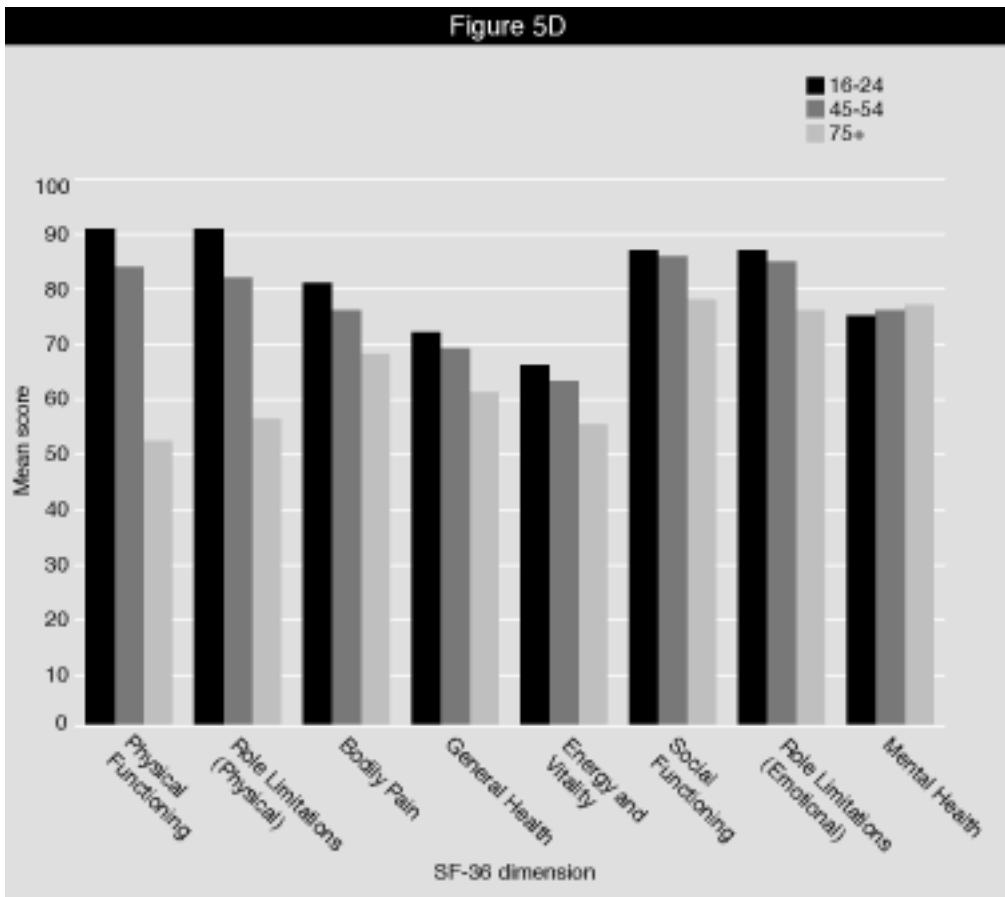
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

### Self-reported health

Figure 5D



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 5

## **Self-reported health**

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 5.19

### SF-36 mean scores (age-standardised), by region and sex

*All adults 16 and over*

1996

<b>(Physical)</b>								
Observed mean	78	78	77	76	80	80	79	79
Standardised mean	78	78	77	76	80	79	79	79
<b>Bodily Pain</b>								
Observed mean	75	74	74	74	77	75	74	74
Standardised mean	75	74	74	74	76	75	74	74
<b>General Health</b>								
Observed mean	69	67	67	69	71	69	70	71
Standardised mean	69	67	67	69	70	68	69	71
<b>Energy and Vitality</b>								
Observed mean	61	60	60	59	61	60	61	61
Standardised mean	61	60	60	59	61	60	60	60
<b>Social Functioning</b>								
Observed mean	84	83	83	82	87	83	84	85
Standardised mean	84	83	83	82	87	82	84	85
<b>Role Limitations (Emotional)</b>								
Observed mean	83	80	81	81	85	81	82	85
Standardised mean	84	80	81	81	84	81	82	85
<b>Mental Health</b>								
Observed mean	74	73	72	72	75	72	74	75
Standardised mean	74	73	72	73	75	72	74	75
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	999	922	803	787	838	1010	952	983
<i>Women</i>	1247	1152	903	884	972	1205	1185	1212

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 5

## **Self-reported health**

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 5.20

### SF-36 mean scores (age-standardised), by social class and sex

*All adults 16 and over*

1996

Observed mean	83	80	78	79	75	74
Standardised mean	81	79	79	79	76	78
<b>Bodily Pain</b>						
Observed mean	77	76	74	74	73	73
Standardised mean	77	75	75	74	73	74
<b>General Health</b>						
Observed mean	75	72	69	68	65	64
Standardised mean	74	71	70	68	66	65
<b>Energy and Vitality</b>						
Observed mean	64	62	59	60	58	57
Standardised mean	64	61	60	60	58	58
<b>Social Functioning</b>						
Observed mean	88	86	83	84	81	82
Standardised mean	87	86	83	83	81	83
<b>Role Limitations (Emotional)</b>						
Observed mean	88	85	82	83	80	79
Standardised mean	88	84	82	83	80	81
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Observed mean	76	76	73	73	72	70
Standardised mean	76	76	73	73	72	70
<i>Bases</i>						
<i>Men</i>	506	2247	774	2347	960	333
<i>Women</i>	495	2487	1380	2229	1278	492

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

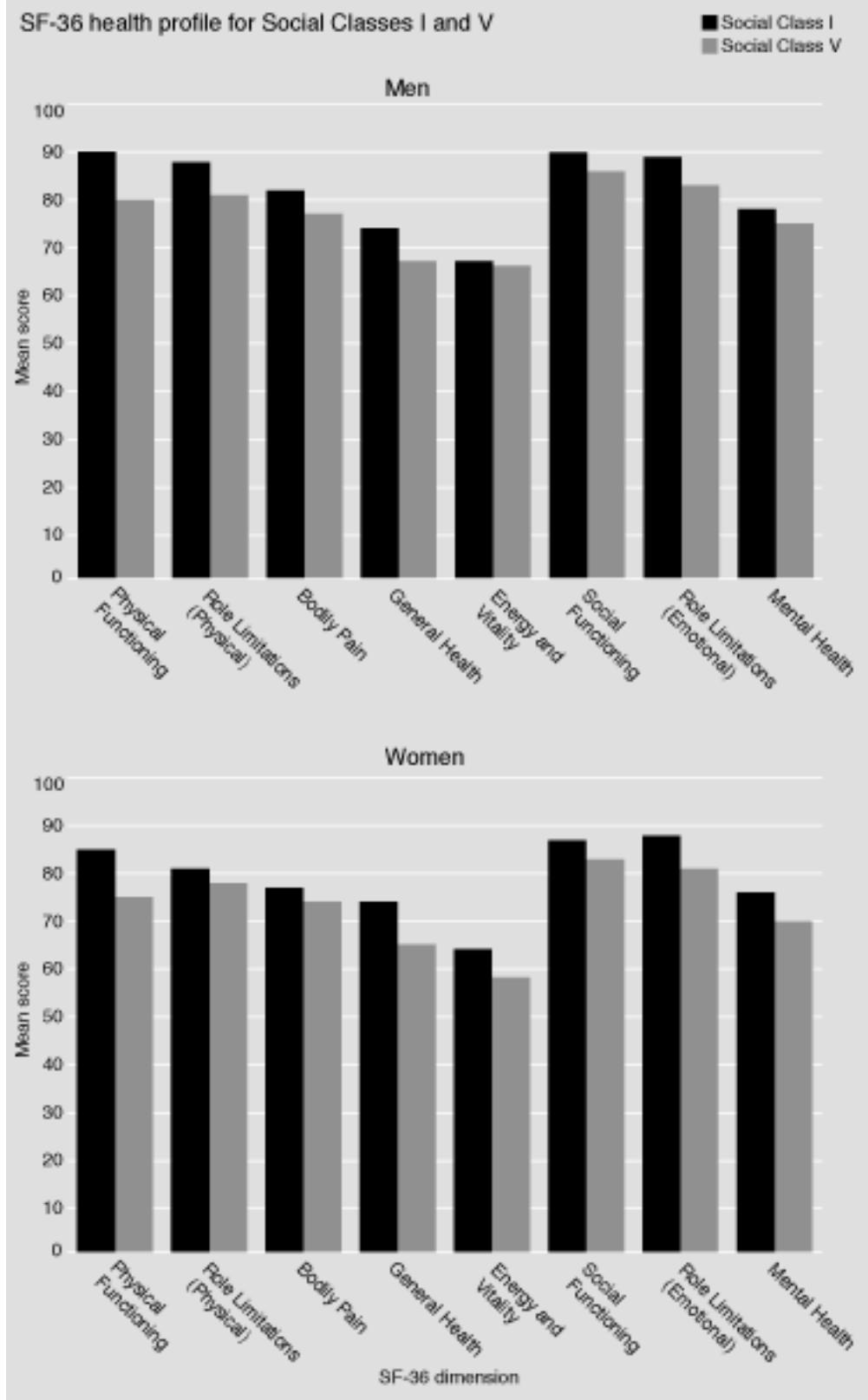
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## Chapter 5

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Self-reported health

Figure 5E



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.17

#### Intercorrelations between the eight SF-36 dimensions

All adults 16 and over

1996

Partial correlation coefficients <sup>a</sup>	SF-36 dimensions							
	Physical Functioning	Role (Physical)	Bodily Pain	General Health	Energy and Vitality	Social Functioning	Role (Emotional)	Mental Health
<b>Men</b>								
Physical Functioning	-	0.59	0.48	0.54	0.47	0.52	0.39	0.33
Role Limitations (Physical)	0.59	-	0.58	0.50	0.48	0.60	0.49	0.34
Bodily Pain	0.48	0.58	-	0.49	0.49	0.53	0.36	0.34
General Health	0.54	0.50	0.49	-	0.63	0.54	0.42	0.49
Energy and Vitality	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.63	-	0.58	0.46	0.63
Social Functioning	0.52	0.60	0.53	0.54	0.58	-	0.61	0.56
Role Limitations (Emotional)	0.39	0.49	0.36	0.42	0.46	0.61	-	0.51
Mental Health	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.49	0.63	0.56	0.51	-
<b>Women</b>								
Physical Functioning	-	0.54	0.50	0.56	0.48	0.48	0.35	0.29
Role Limitations (Physical)	0.54	-	0.57	0.49	0.48	0.57	0.43	0.29
Bodily Pain	0.50	0.57	-	0.51	0.49	0.52	0.33	0.31
General Health	0.56	0.49	0.51	-	0.61	0.53	0.40	0.48
Energy and Vitality	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.61	-	0.57	0.46	0.61
Social Functioning	0.48	0.57	0.52	0.53	0.57	-	0.58	0.54
Role Limitations (Emotional)	0.35	0.43	0.33	0.40	0.46	0.58	-	0.51
Mental Health	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.48	0.61	0.54	0.51	-

<sup>a</sup>Controlled for age.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.21

#### SF-36 reported health transition item, by age and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

Health in general now, compared to one year ago	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Men</b>								
Much better now	9	6	5	3	3	4	3	5
Somewhat better now	17	10	9	6	6	6	6	9
About the same	64	77	79	80	75	74	66	75
Somewhat worse	8	7	6	8	11	13	21	9
Much worse	1	1	2	3	5	3	4	2
<b>Women</b>								
Much better now	7	8	8	6	5	5	5	6
Somewhat better now	13	11	10	9	7	6	5	9
About the same	71	72	72	73	71	72	62	71
Somewhat worse	9	7	9	10	13	13	23	11
Much worse	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	2
<b>All adults</b>								
Much better now	8	7	6	5	4	4	4	6
Somewhat better now	15	10	9	8	7	6	6	9
About the same	68	74	75	76	73	73	64	73
Somewhat worse	9	7	8	9	12	13	22	10
Much worse	1	1	2	2	4	4	5	2
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	935	1344	1389	1302	965	880	526	7341
<i>Women</i>	1105	1655	1581	1475	1069	1080	836	8801
<i>All adults</i>	2040	2999	2970	2777	2034	1960	1362	16142

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.22

#### SF-36 reported health transition item (age-standardised), by region and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

Health in general now, compared to one year ago	Region							
	Northern & Yorkshire	North West	Trent	West Midlands	Anglia & Oxford	North Thames	South Thames	South & West
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
<b>Somehow/much better now</b>								
Observed %	12	11	13	15	15	15	14	13
Standardised %	13	12	13	15	15	16	16	14
<b>About the same</b>								
Observed %	74	76	73	74	77	73	73	77
Standardised %	74	76	73	74	76	72	72	77
<b>Somehow/much worse now</b>								
Observed %	14	12	14	11	9	12	12	10
Standardised %	13	12	13	11	8	12	12	9
<b>Women</b>								
<b>Somehow/much better now</b>								
Observed %	14	15	16	14	16	17	16	14
Standardised %	15	15	16	14	15	17	16	14
<b>About the same</b>								
Observed %	71	69	71	69	73	69	71	75
Standardised %	71	70	70	69	73	68	71	75
<b>Somehow/much worse now</b>								
Observed %	15	15	14	16	11	14	12	11
Standardised %	15	15	14	17	12	15	13	11
<b>Bases</b>								
Men	1003	938	806	789	840	1018	960	987
Women	1255	1157	908	890	975	1211	1187	1218

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.23

#### SF-36 reported health transition item (age-standardised), by social class and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

Health in general now, compared to one year ago	Social class of head of household					IV	V
	I	II	III NM	III M			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>							
<b>Somehow/much better now</b>							
Observed %	12	14	12	13	13	13	18
Standardised %	13	15	13	13	13	13	20
<b>About the same</b>							
Observed %	78	78	76	74	73	73	67
Standardised %	78	77	75	74	73	73	67
<b>Somehow/much worse now</b>							
Observed %	10	8	12	14	14	14	15
Standardised %	9	8	12	13	14	14	14
<b>Women</b>							
<b>Somehow/much better now</b>							
Observed %	16	17	14	14	16	16	12
Standardised %	16	17	13	14	16	16	12
<b>About the same</b>							
Observed %	75	72	72	72	67	67	72
Standardised %	74	72	72	72	67	67	71
<b>Somehow/much worse now</b>							
Observed %	9	11	14	14	17	17	16
Standardised %	10	11	15	14	17	17	16
<i>Bases</i>							
<i>Men</i>	503	2212	764	2293	936	325	
<i>Women</i>	490	2458	1362	2189	1246	482	

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.24

#### EuroQol dimensions, by age and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

#### EuroQol dimensions

EuroQol dimensions	Age							Total
	16-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-74 %	75+ %	

#### Men

##### Mobility

No problems in walking about	95	95	92	88	73	68	54	84
Some problems in walking about	5	5	8	12	27	32	46	
16								
Severe problems (confined to bed)	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0

##### Self-care

No problems with self-care	98	99	98	95	91	91	86	95
Some problems washing or dressing	2	1	2	5	8	8	13	4
Severe problems (unable to wash or dress self)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

##### Usual activities

No problems with performing usual activities (eg work, study, housework, family or leisure activities)	93	91	89	85	73	71	61	83
Some problems with performing usual activities	7	8	9	13	23	24	33	15
Severe problems (unable to perform usual activities)	1	1	2	2	4	5	5	2

##### Pain/discomfort

No problems (no pain or discomfort)	78	79	74	64	55	52	44	66
Some problems (moderate pain or discomfort)	20	20	25	32	39	44	52	31
Severe problems (extreme pain or discomfort)	1	1	2	4	6	4	4	3

##### Anxiety/depression

No problems (not anxious or depressed)	85	85	80	77	78	77	77	80
Some problems (moderately anxious or depressed)	14	14	19	21	20	21	22	18
Severe problems (extremely anxious or depressed)	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2

#### Women

##### Mobility

No problems in walking about	94	93	91	85	73	66	47	81
Some problems in walking about	6	6	9	14	27	34	53	18
Severe problems (confined to bed)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Self-care</b>								
No problems with self-care	99	99	97	96	92	90	82	95
Some problems washing or dressing	1	1	2	4	7	9	16	5
Severe problems (unable to wash or dress self)	-	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
<b>Usual activities</b>								
No problems with performing usual activities (eg work, study, housework, family or leisure activities)	90	90	87	82	74	70	55	80
Some problems with performing usual activities	9	9	11	16	23	26	37	17
Severe problems (unable to perform usual activities)	1	1	2	2	3	4	8	3
<b>Pain/discomfort</b>								
No problems (no pain or discomfort)	77	76	69	60	49	45	42	62
Some problems (moderate pain or discomfort)	22	22	29	36	44	49	50	34
Severe problems (extreme pain or discomfort)	1	2	2	4	7	6	8	4
<b>Anxiety/depression</b>								
No problems (not anxious or depressed)	77	78	76	74	73	72	72	75
Some problems (moderately anxious or depressed)	21	20	22	25	24	26	27	23
Severe problems (extremely anxious or depressed)	2	2	2	1	4	2	2	2

EuroQol dimensions	Age							Total	
	16-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-74 %	75+ %		
<b>All adults</b>									
<b>Mobility</b>									
No problems in walking about	94	94	92	87	73	67	49	83	
Some problems in walking about	6	6	8	13	27	33	50		
17									
Severe problems (confined to bed)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Self-care</b>									
No problems with self-care	99	99	98	95	92	90	84	95	
Some problems washing or dressing	1	1	2	5	7	9	15	5	
Severe problems (unable to wash or dress self)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
<b>Usual activities</b>									
No problems with performing usual activities (eg work, study, housework, family or leisure activities)	91	90	88	83	73	70	57	81	
Some problems with performing usual activities	8	9	10	15	23	25	36	16	
Severe problems (unable to perform usual activities)	1	1	2	2	4	5	7	3	
<b>Pain/discomfort</b>									
No problems (no pain or discomfort)	77	77	71	62	52	48	43	64	
Some problems (moderate pain or discomfort)	21	21	27	34	42	47	51	33	
Severe problems (extreme pain or discomfort)	1	1	2	4	7	5	7	3	
<b>Anxiety/depression</b>									
No problems (not anxious or depressed)	81	81	78	75	75	74	74	77	
Some problems (moderately anxious or depressed)	18	17	20	23	22	24	25	21	
Severe problems (extremely anxious or depressed)	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	
<b>Bases</b>									
<i>Men</i>	935	1342	1390	1303	966	875	521	7332	
<i>Women</i>	1106	1660	1576	1472	1066	1080	836	8796	
<i>All adults</i>	2041	3002	2966	2775	2032	1955	1357	16128	

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.25

#### Associations between the five EuroQol dimensions

All adults 16 and over

1996

#### Measure of association<sup>a</sup>

	EuroQol dimensions				
	Mobility	Self-care	Usual activities	Pain/discomfort	Anxiety/depression
<b>Men</b>					
Mobility	-	0.45	0.65	0.51	0.25
Self-care	0.45	-	0.48	0.30	0.24
Usual activities	0.65	0.48	-	0.51	0.34
Pain/discomfort	0.51	0.30	0.51	-	0.29
Anxiety/depression	0.25	0.24	0.34	0.29	-
<b>Women</b>					
Mobility	-	0.45	0.62	0.49	0.22
Self-care	0.45	-	0.45	0.29	0.16
Usual activities	0.62	0.45	-	0.50	0.28
Pain/discomfort	0.49	0.29	0.50	-	0.28
Anxiety/depression	0.22	0.16	0.28	0.28	-

<sup>a</sup>Kendall's tau-b.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.26

### Main EuroQol five-dimension profiles, by sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

EuroQol profile <sup>a</sup>					Men	Women		All adults <sup>b</sup>		
M	S	U	P	A	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	1	1	1	1	56	56	49	49	52	52
1	1	1	2	1	12	68	11	61	12	64
1	1	1	1	2	7	75	8	69	7	71
1	1	1	2	2	3	78	5	74	4	76
2	1	2	2	1	3	81	3	77	3	79
2	1	1	2	1	2	84	2	80	2	81
2	1	2	2	2	2	85	2	82	2	84
1	1	2	2	1	2	87	2	84	2	86
1	1	2	2	2	1	89	2	86	2	87
2	1	1	2	2	1	90	1	87	1	88
2	2	2	2	2	1	90	1	88	1	89
2	1	1	1	1	1	91	1	89	1	90
2	2	2	2	1	1	92	1	90	1	91
1	1	2	1	1	1	92	1	91	1	92
2	1	2	1	1	1	93	1	91	1	92
1	1	2	1	2	0	94	1	92	1	93
2	2	2	3	2	0	94	1	92	0	93
2	1	2	3	1	0	94	1	93	0	94
105 further profiles - fewer than 0.5% in men or women					6	100	7	100	6	100
120 profiles - no observations					-	-	-	-	-	-
Base					7303		8744		16047	

<sup>a</sup>M=Mobility, S=Self-care, U=Usual activities, P=Pain, A=Anxiety.

<sup>b</sup>>For a further 142 informants (0.9% of the total number) no profile was derived due to missing data on one or more of the EuroQol dimensions. They are excluded from the base for this table.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.27

### Proportions with no health problems on EuroQol (profile 11111), by sex, age and presence of longstanding illness

All adults 16 and over

1996

	Men	Women			All adults			No problems (profile 11111)	Some problems (other profile)	Base
		No problems (profile 11111)	Some problems (other profile)	No problems (profile 11111)	Some problems (other profile)	No problems (profile 11111)	Some problems (other profile)			
Total	%	56	44	7303	49	51	8744	52	48	16047
<b>Age</b>										
16-24	%	68	32	933	62	38	1106	65	35	2039
25-34	%	68	32	1339	63	37	1656	66	34	2995
35-44	%	63	37	1388	57	43	1571	60	40	2959
45-54	%	55	45	1301	48	52	1463	51	49	2764
55-64	%	46	54	961	40	60	1058	43	57	2019
65-74	%	42	58	868	33	67	1066	37	63	1934
75 and over	%	31	69	513	26	74	824	28	72	1337
<b>Presence of longstanding illness</b>										
Limiting longstanding illness	%	17	83	1783	15	85	2342	16	84	4125
Non-limiting longstanding illness	%	55	45	1300	49	51	1375	52	48	2675
Any longstanding illness	%	33	67	3083	27	73	3717	30	69	6800
No longstanding illness	%	73	27	4219	66	34	5026	69	31	9245

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

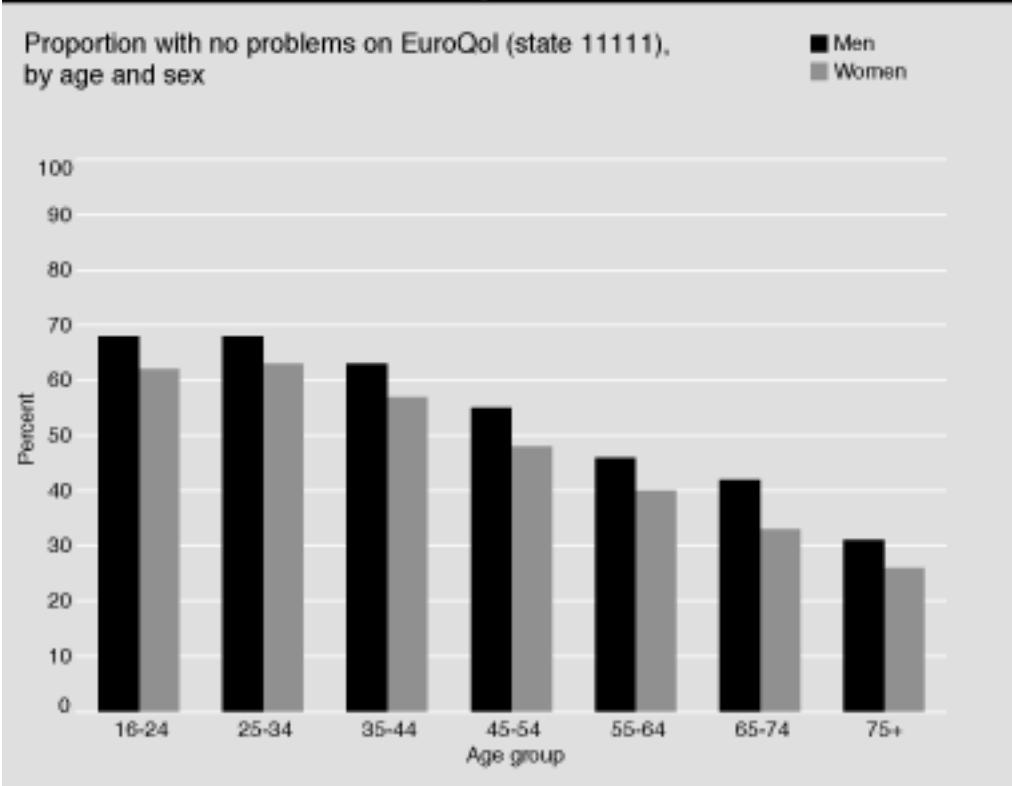
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

### Self-reported health

Figure 5F



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.28

### Proportions with no health problems on EuroQol (profile 11111) (age-standardised), by social class

All adults 16 and over

1996

#### Social class of head of household

	I %	II %	III NM %	II IM %	IV %	V %
<b>Men</b>						
<b>No problems (profile 11111)</b>						
Observed %	62	61	58	52	50	48
Standardised %	64	61	59	54	52	50
<b>Women</b>						
<b>No problems (profile 11111)</b>						
Observed %	58	54	49	49	44	40
Standardised %	57	52	51	48	45	44
<i>Bases</i>						
<i>Men</i>	500	2209	762	2277	928	320
<i>Women</i>	486	2458	1354	2165	1233	478

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.29

#### Mean EuroQol tariff, by age and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

EuroQol tariff	Age							Total
	16-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-74 %	75+ %	
<b>Men</b>								
Mean tariff	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.76	0.86
Standard error of the mean	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.009	0.008	0.011	0.003
25th percentile	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.73	0.73	0.69	0.80
50th percentile	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.85	0.80	0.80	1.00
75th percentile	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Women</b>								
Mean tariff	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.84	0.78	0.76	0.71	0.84
Standard error of the mean	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.008	0.010	0.002
25th percentile	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.62	0.73
50th percentile	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.73	0.88
75th percentile	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>All adults</b>								
Mean tariff	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.85	0.79	0.78	0.73	0.85
Standard error of the mean	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.002
25th percentile	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.73	0.69	0.64	0.76
50th percentile	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.80	0.76	1.00
75th percentile	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	933	1339	1388	1301	961	868	513	7303
<i>Women</i>	1106	1656	1571	1463	1058	1066	824	8744
<i>All adults</i>	2039	2995	2959	2764	2019	1934	1337	16047

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

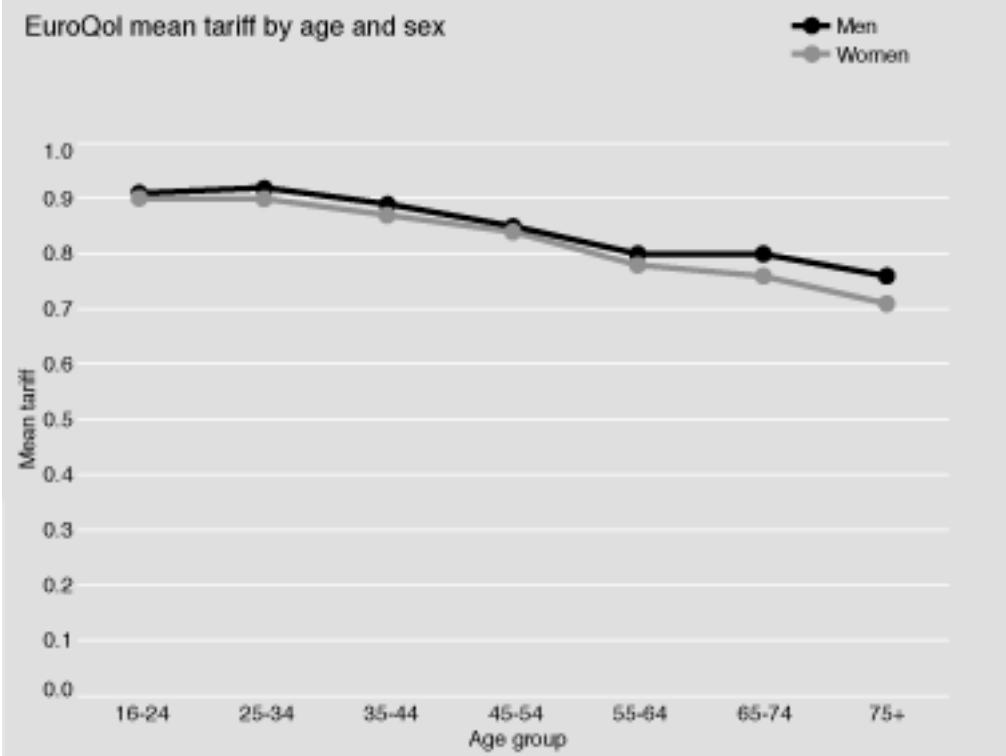
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

### Self-reported health

Figure 5G



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.30

#### Mean EuroQol tariff (age-standardised), by region

All adults 16 and over

1996

#### Mean EuroQol tariff

#### Region

	Northern & Yorkshire	North West	Trent	West Midlands	Anglia & Oxford	North Thames	South Thames	South & West
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

#### Men

##### Mean tariff:

Observed mean	0.84	0.86	0.83	0.86	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.87
Standardised mean	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.86	0.89	0.87	0.88	0.88

#### Women

##### Mean tariff:

Observed mean	0.84	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.86	0.83	0.84	0.85
Standardised mean	0.84	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.85	0.82	0.84	0.85

#### Bases

Men	997	932	801	786	839	1009	957	982
Women	1243	1146	907	884	973	1196	1184	1211

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.31

### Mean EuroQol tariff (age-standardised), by social class

All adults 16 and over

1996

#### Mean EuroQol tariff

#### Social class of head of household

	I %	II %	III NM %	IV %	V %
<b>Men</b>					
<b>Mean tariff:</b>					
Observed mean	0.90	0.89	0.87	0.83	0.83
Standardised mean	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.84
<b>Women</b>					
<b>Mean tariff:</b>					
Observed mean	0.88	0.86	0.83	0.83	0.80
Standardised mean	0.87	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.81
<i>Bases</i>					
<i>Men</i>	500	2209	762	2277	928
<i>Women</i>	486	2458	1354	2165	1233
					478

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

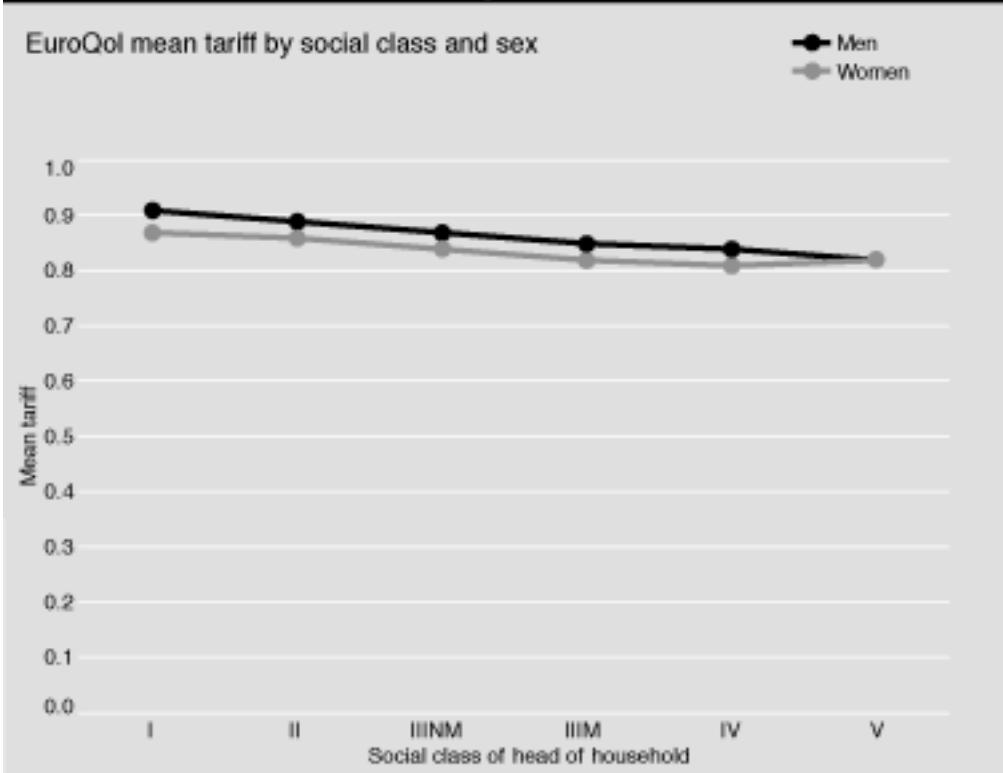
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

### Self-reported health

Figure 5H



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.32

### Self-assessed general health by longstanding illness, limiting longstanding illness and acute sickness, by sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

Self-assessed general health	Longstanding illness			Acute sickness in last two weeks			No
	Limiting illness	Non-limiting illness	Total with illness	No longstanding illness	Yes		
<b>Men</b>	%	%	%	%	%		%
Very good	10	29	18	51	20		40
Good	31	50	39	41	30		42
<i>Good or very good</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>50</i>		<i>82</i>
Fair	36	19	29	7	27		15
Bad	17	1	11	0	18		2
Very bad	5	0	3	0	6		1
<i>Bad or very bad</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>23</i>		<i>3</i>
<b>Women</b>							
Very good	8	24	14	47	16		37
Good	31	53	39	44	33		44
<i>Good or very good</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>49</i>		<i>81</i>
Fair	43	21	35	8	33		17
Bad	13	1	9	0	14		2
Very bad	4	-	3	0	4		1
<i>Bad or very bad</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>2</i>
<b>All adults</b>							
Very good	9	27	16	49	17		39
Good	31	52	39	43	32		43
<i>Good or very good</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>49</i>		<i>82</i>
Fair	40	20	32	8	31		16
Bad	15	1	10	0	15		2
Very bad	5	0	3	0	5		1
<i>Bad or very bad</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>20</i>		<i>3</i>
<b>Bases</b>							
<i>Men</i>	<i>1859</i>	<i>1323</i>	<i>3182</i>	<i>4303</i>	<i>1110</i>		<i>6374</i>
<i>Women</i>	<i>2444</i>	<i>1404</i>	<i>3848</i>	<i>5108</i>	<i>1679</i>		<i>7278</i>
<i>All adults</i>	<i>4303</i>	<i>2727</i>	<i>7030</i>	<i>9411</i>	<i>2789</i>		<i>13652</i>

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.33

#### Self-assessed general health by acute sickness and longstanding illness

All adults 16 and over

1996

	Acute sickness in past two weeks	Total		
		Yes	No	%
		%	%	
<b>Informants who had limiting longstanding illness</b>				
Self-assessed general health:				
Very good/good	27	50	41	
Fair	41	39	40	
Bad/very bad	32	11	19	
<b>Informants who had non-limiting longstanding illness</b>				
Self-assessed general health:				
Very good/good	70	80	79	
Fair	28	19	20	
Bad/very bad	2	1	1	
<b>Informants who had no longstanding illness</b>				
Self-assessed general health:				
Very good/good	87	94	93	
Fair	12	6	7	
Bad/very bad	2	0	0	
<i>Bases</i>				
<i>Limiting longstanding illness</i>	1620	2681	4301	
<i>Non-limiting longstanding illness</i>	283	2444	2727	
<i>No longstanding illness</i>	885	8526	9411	

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.34

#### SF-36 mean scores by self-assessed general health, longstanding illness, limiting illness and acute sickness, by sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

SF-36 mean scores	Self-assessed general health		Longstanding illness			Acute sickness in last two weeks			
	Very good/ good	Fair	Bad/ very bad	Limiting illness	Non- limiting illness	Total with illness	No long- standing illness	Yes	No
<b>Mean scores</b>									
<b>Men</b>									
Physical Functioning	91	70	34	60	89	72	92	66	87
Role Limitations (Physical)	91	63	21	51	89	67	93	41	89
Bodily Pain	85	67	40	58	81	68	87	53	84
General Health	77	49	24	49	70	58	78	54	72
Energy and Vitality	71	54	34	51	68	58	71	52	68
Social Functioning	92	76	44	69	91	78	92	63	90
Role Limitations (Emotional)	92	75	44	68	91	78	93	66	90
Mental Health	81	72	59	70	79	74	81	70	79
<b>Women</b>									
Physical Functioning	87	59	31	53	84	64	89	61	82
Role Limitations (Physical)	88	56	22	49	85	62	91	39	87
Bodily Pain	81	59	34	53	78	62	84	50	80
General Health	77	48	26	50	70	57	78	54	72
Energy and Vitality	66	47	30	47	63	52	66	46	63
Social Functioning	90	72	45	68	88	75	90	63	89
Role Limitations (Emotional)	89	68	45	66	87	74	89	65	87
Mental Health	77	66	57	67	74	70	76	66	75
<b>All adults</b>									
Physical Functioning	88	64	33	56	86	68	91	63	85
Role Limitations (Physical)	89	58	22	50	87	64	92	40	88
Bodily Pain	83	63	37	55	79	65	86	51	82
General Health	77	49	25	50	70	58	78	54	72
Energy and Vitality	68	50	32	49	65	55	68	48	66
Social Functioning	91	74	45	68	90	77	91	63	89
Role Limitations (Emotional)	90	71	45	67	89	76	91	65	88

Mental Health	78	68	58	68	77	72	78	68	77
<i>Bases</i>									
Men	5776	1256	453	1859	1323	3182	4303	1110	6374
Women	6726	1758	472	2444	1404	3848	5108	1679	7278
All adults	12502	3014	925	4303	2727	7030	9411	2789	13652

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.35

### Mean EuroQol tariff by self-assessed general health, longstanding illness, limiting illness and acute sickness, by sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

EuroQol mean tariff	Self-assessed general health		Longstanding illness			Acute sickness in last two weeks			Yes	No
	Very good/ good	Fair	Bad/ very bad	Limiting illness	Non- limiting illness	Total with illness	No long- standing illness			
<b>Men</b>										
Mean tariff	0.92	0.75	0.40	0.65	0.89	0.75	0.94	0.67	0.89	
Standard error of the mean	0.002	0.007	0.017	0.007	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.010	0.002	
25th percentile	0.81	0.69	0.09	0.59	0.80	0.69	0.85	0.59	0.80	
50th percentile	1.00	0.80	0.52	0.73	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.73	1.00	
75th percentile	1.00	0.88	0.69	0.81	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Women</b>										
Mean tariff	0.90	0.71	0.36	0.64	0.87	0.72	0.92	0.66	0.88	
Standard error of the mean	0.002	0.006	0.017	0.006	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.008	0.002	
25th percentile	0.80	0.62	0.06	0.59	0.80	0.66	0.85	0.59	0.80	
50th percentile	1.00	0.73	0.36	0.69	0.85	0.80	1.00	0.73	1.00	
75th percentile	1.00	0.85	0.69	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.88	1.00	
<b>All adults</b>										
Mean tariff	0.91	0.72	0.38	0.64	0.88	0.74	0.93	0.66	0.88	
Standard error of the mean	0.001	0.005	0.012	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.006	0.002	
25th percentile	0.80	0.66	0.06	0.59	0.80	0.69	0.85	0.59	0.80	
50th percentile	1.00	0.74	0.49	0.73	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.73	1.00	
75th percentile	1.00	0.85	0.69	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.88	1.00	
<b>Bases</b>										
Men	5668	1209	425	1783	1300	3083	4219	1075	6226	
Women	6622	1683	438	2342	1375	3717	5026	1620	7124	
All adults	12290	2892	863	4125	2675	6800	9245	2695	13350	

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.36

### EuroQol dimensions by self-assessed general health, longstanding illness, limiting illness and acute sickness, by sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

Proportions with 'No problems' on each dimension	Self-assessed general health		Longstanding illness			Acute sickness in last two weeks			Yes	No
	Very good/ good	Fair	Bad/ very bad	Limiting illness	Non- limiting illness	Total with illness	No long- standing illness			
<b>Men</b>										
Mobility	93	64	24	51	92	68	96	58	89	
Self-care	99	91	59	82	99	89	99	83	97	
Usual activities	92	63	16	47	92	66	95	48	89	
Pain/discomfort	76	40	12	30	65	44	82	36	71	
Anxiety/depression	87	65	37	62	83	71	87	63	83	
<b>Women</b>										
Mobility	91	59	24	49	89	64	94	58	87	
Self-care	99	89	57	82	99	88	99	83	97	
Usual activities	91	56	17	46	90	62	94	49	87	
Pain/discomfort	72	34	14	28	60	40	78	36	68	
Anxiety/depression	81	58	39	59	77	66	82	60	78	
<b>All adults</b>										
Mobility	92	61	24	50	91	66	95	58	88	
Self-care	99	90	58	82	99	89	99	83	97	
Usual activities	91	59	17	46	91	64	95	49	88	
Pain/discomfort	74	36	13	29	62	42	80	36	70	
Anxiety/depression	84	61	38	60	80	68	84	61	80	
<b>Bases</b>										
<i>Men</i>	5668	1209	425	1783	1300	3083	4219	1075	6226	
<i>Women</i>	6622	1683	438	2342	1375	3717	5026	1620	7124	
<i>All adults</i>	12290	2892	863	4125	2675	6800	9245	2695	13350	

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 5.37

## **EuroQol dimensions by SF-36 mean scores**

*All adults 16 and over*

1996

<i>Some or severe problems</i>	835	835	835	835	835	835	835	835
<b><i>Usual activities</i></b>								
<i>No problems</i>	13129	13129	13129	13129	13129	13129	13129	13129
<i>Some or severe problem</i>	2989	2989	2989	2989	2989	2989	2989	2989
<b><i>Pain/discomfort</i></b>								
<i>No problems</i>	10290	10290	10290	10290	10290	10290	10290	10290
<i>Some or severe problems</i>	5823	5823	5823	5823	5823	5823	5823	5823
<b><i>Anxiety/depression</i></b>								
<i>No problems</i>	12446	12446	12446	12446	12446	12446	12446	12446
<i>Some or severe problems</i>	3673	3673	3673	3673	3673	3673	3673	3673

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.38

#### SF-36 mean scores for the most common EuroQol health state groups

All adults 16 and over

1996

SF-36 dimensions	Most common EuroQol health states <sup>b</sup>								
	11111	11112	11121	11122	11221	11222	21121	21221	21222
SF-36 mean scores									
Physical Functioning	92	90	86	84	76	72	65	48	45
Role Limitations (Physical)	95	91	88	83	49	48	74	37	29
Bodily Pain	90	87	68	66	53	52	61	47	45
General Health	79	69	70	61	62	47	64	53	43
Energy and Vitality	72	56	65	53	57	41	61	50	40
Social Functioning	95	79	93	77	80	64	88	73	59
Role Limitations (Emotional)	95	72	93	73	86	44	89	81	47
Mental Health	82	61	80	62	78	55	81	79	59
<i>Bases<sup>a</sup></i>									
All adults	8360	1168	1872	707	337	253	378	495	345

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown relate to Physical Functioning. The bases for other dimensions are slightly different.

<sup>b</sup>Each column relates to informants in one of the nine most frequent EuroQol states (out of a possible 243). See Section 5.5.4.

11111 No problems on any EuroQol dimensions

11112 Moderately anxious or depressed; no problems on the other dimensions

11121 Moderate pain or discomfort; no problems on the other dimensions

11122 Moderate pain or discomfort; moderately anxious or depressed; no problems on the other dimensions

11221 Some problems with performing usual activities; moderate pain or discomfort; no problems on the other dimensions

11222 Some problems with performing usual activities; moderate pain or discomfort; moderately anxious or depressed; no problems on the other dimensions

21121 Some problems in walking about; moderate pain or discomfort; no problems on the other dimensions

21221 Some problems in walking about; some problems with performing usual activities; moderate pain or discomfort; no problems on the other dimensions

21222 Some problems in walking about; some problems with performing usual activities; moderate pain or discomfort; moderately anxious or depressed; no problems with self-care.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5

## Self-reported health

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 5.39

#### Logistic regression models for general health measures

All adults 16 and over

1996

Odds ratios	Longstanding illness	Self-assessed general health	SF-36 Physical functioning <sup>a</sup>	SF-36 General health <sup>a</sup>	SF-36 Mental health <sup>a</sup>	EuroQol <sup>b</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	(p=0.23)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.01)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)
Men	1	1	1	1	1	1
Women	1.04	1.23	1.61	1.09	1.65	1.35
<b>Age group</b>	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)
16-24	1	1	1	1	1	1
25-34	1.06	0.96	0.88	0.75	0.91	0.95
35-44	1.48	1.16	1.27	0.83	0.98	1.24
45-54	2.09	1.63	2.28	0.98	0.84	1.65
55-64	3.75	2.61	4.90	1.30	0.73	2.31
65-74	5.08	3.04	9.69	1.50	0.75	2.82
75+	5.65	4.48	20.27	1.96	0.72	4.50
<b>Region</b>	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.09)	(p=0.08)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)
Northern & Yorkshire	1	1	1	1	1	1
North West	1.00	1.04	1.05	0.99	1.00	0.98
Trent	1.03	1.13	1.02	1.05	1.06	1.20
West Midlands	0.85	0.96	1.04	0.98	1.06	1.03
Anglia & Oxford	0.76	0.82	0.88	0.93	0.91	0.89
North Thames	0.88	0.95	1.08	1.09	1.34	1.13
South Thames	1.02	0.94	1.02	0.96	1.03	0.95
South & West	0.91	0.82	0.93	0.91	0.97	0.92
<b>Social class</b>	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)
I	1	1	1	1	1	1
II	1.18	1.33	1.05	1.03	1.01	1.08
IIINM	1.27	1.65	1.26	1.28	1.14	1.16
IIIM	1.33	2.33	1.32	1.50	1.22	1.38
IV	1.47	2.55	1.37	1.57	1.29	1.51
V	1.48	3.33	1.48	1.74	1.47	1.57
Other	1.60	3.06	1.46	1.83	1.48	1.52
<b>Smoking status</b>						
Ever been a smoker	(p=0.00)	(p=0.42)	(p=0.51)	(p=0.49)	(p=0.04)	(p=0.58)
No	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yes	1.15	0.96	0.97	1.03	1.09	1.02
Number of years smoked	(p=0.14)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.01)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)
(increase in odds)						

per extra year)	1.002	1.013	1.005	1.012	1.007	1.005
Number of cigarettes						
smoked per day	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.00)	(p=0.23)	(p=0.00)
(increase in odds						
per extra cigarette)	1.007	1.014	1.014	1.010	1.002	1.008

<sup>a</sup>Scores above the median are coded as 1, those below are coded as 0.

<sup>b</sup>A score of 11111 (no problems) is coded as 1, others are coded as 0.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

*Adults with a valid blood pressure reading*

*1996*

Table 6.27

#### Adults' mean systolic blood pressure, by cigarette smoking status, age and sex

Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	Cigarette smoking status			Total	
	Never regularly smoked	Ex regular smoker	Smokes less than 20 a day		
<b>Men</b>					
<b>16-44</b>					
Mean	131	133	132	133	
Standard error of the mean	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	
<b>45-64</b>					
Mean	140	141	140	141	
Standard error of the mean	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	
<b>65 and over</b>					
Mean	151	153	155	[152]	
Standard error of the mean	1.2	0.9	2.0	[3.7]	
<b>All men</b>					
Mean	136	143	137	137	
Standard error of the mean	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	
<b>Women</b>					
<b>16-44</b>					
Mean	123	124	122	124	
Standard error of the mean	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	
<b>45-64</b>					
Mean	138	138	137	139	
Standard error of the mean	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	
<b>65 and over</b>					
Mean	157	154	151	[158]	
Standard error of the mean	0.8	1.0	1.8	[4.9]	
<b>All women</b>					
Mean	134	139	130	132	
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	
<b>All adults</b>					
<b>16-44</b>					
Mean	127	128	127	129	
Standard error of the mean	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	
<b>45-64</b>					
Mean	138	140	138	140	
				139	

Standard error of the mean	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.3
<b>65 and over</b>					
Mean	155	153	153	155	154
Standard error of the mean	0.7	0.7	1.3	3.0	0.4
<b>All adults</b>					
Mean	135	142	133	135	136
Standard error of the mean	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2
<i>Bases</i>					
<i>Men</i>					
16-44	1497	445	682	317	2941
45-64	670	735	234	234	1873
65 and over	324	686	135	41	1186
All men	2491	1866	1051	592	6000
<i>Women</i>					
16-44	1936	468	778	273	3455
45-64	1066	550	336	171	2123
65 and over	796	516	176	33	1521
All women	3798	1534	1290	477	7099
<i>All adults</i>					
16-44	3433	913	1460	590	6396
45-64	1736	1285	570	405	3996
65 and over	1120	1202	311	74	2707
All adults	6289	3400	2341	1069	13099

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.28

#### Adults' blood pressure level, by body mass index, age and sex

*Adults with a valid blood pressure reading*

1996

Blood pressure level <sup>a</sup>	BMI level				Total	
	20 or under	Over 20-25	Over 25-30	Over 30		
	%	%	%	%		
<b>Men</b>						
<b>16-44</b>						
Normotensive untreated	99	97	95	86	95	
Normotensive treated	1	1	1	3	1	
Hypertensive treated	-	-	0	1	0	
Hypertensive untreated	-	2	4	9	3	
<b>45-64</b>						
Normotensive untreated	[94]	82	70	66	73	
Normotensive treated	[-]	7	10	10	9	
Hypertensive treated	[3]	2	4	8	4	
Hypertensive untreated	[3]	9	15	16	14	
<b>65 and over</b>						
Normotensive untreated	[48]	49	42	26	41	
Normotensive treated	[26]	20	20	29	22	
Hypertensive treated	[-]	11	13	18	13	
Hypertensive untreated	[26]	19	25	27	24	
<b>All men</b>						
Normotensive untreated	93	86	75	65	78	
Normotensive treated	3	5	8	11	7	
Hypertensive treated	0	2	4	8	4	
Hypertensive untreated	3	6	12	16	10	
<b>Women</b>						
<b>16-44</b>						
Normotensive untreated	98	99	98	92	97	
Normotensive treated	0	1	1	4	1	
Hypertensive treated	0	-	0	1	0	
Hypertensive untreated	1	1	1	3	1	
<b>45-64</b>						
Normotensive untreated	81	83	76	57	74	
Normotensive treated	8	6	11	17	11	
Hypertensive treated	-	3	4	10	5	

Hypertensive untreated	10	8	10	16	11
<b>65 and over</b>					
Normotensive untreated	51	45	36	26	37
Normotensive treated	25	20	21	31	23
Hypertensive treated	6	16	18	20	17
Hypertensive untreated	18	19	25	23	23
<b>All women</b>					
Normotensive untreated	88	87	74	63	78
Normotensive treated	6	5	10	15	8
Hypertensive treated	1	3	6	9	5
Hypertensive untreated	5	5	10	13	8

Blood pressure level <sup>a</sup>	BMI level				<b>Total</b>	
	20 or under %	Over 20-25 %	Over 25-30 %	Over 30 %		
<b>All adults</b>						
<b>16-44</b>						
Normotensive untreated	99	98	96	90	96	
Normotensive treated	0	1	1	3	1	
Hypertensive treated	0	-	0	1	0	
Hypertensive untreated	1	1	3	6	2	
<b>45-64</b>						
Normotensive untreated	86	82	73	61	73	
Normotensive treated	6	7	10	13	10	
Hypertensive treated	1	3	4	9	5	
Hypertensive untreated	8	9	13	16	12	
<b>65 and over</b>						
Normotensive untreated	50	47	39	26	39	
Normotensive treated	26	20	21	30	23	
Hypertensive treated	4	14	16	19	15	
Hypertensive untreated	20	19	25	25	23	
<b>All adults</b>						
Normotensive untreated	90	87	75	64	78	
Normotensive treated	5	5	9	13	8	
Hypertensive treated	1	3	5	8	5	
Hypertensive untreated	4	6	11	14	9	
<i>Bases</i>						
<i>Men</i>						
<i>16-44</i>	161	1197	1156	340	2854	
<i>45-64</i>	31	458	912	394	1795	
<i>65 and over</i>	23	298	543	203	1067	
<i>All men</i>	215	1953	2611	937	5716	
<i>Women</i>						

<i>16-44</i>	302	1682	878	462	3324
<i>45-64</i>	59	697	800	454	2010
<i>65 and over</i>	71	389	574	301	1335
<i>All women</i>	432	2768	2252	1217	6669
<i>All adults</i>					
<i>16-44</i>	463	2879	2034	802	6178
<i>45-64</i>	90	1155	1712	848	3805
<i>65 and over</i>	94	687	1117	504	2402
<i>All adults</i>	647	4721	4863	2154	12385

<sup>a</sup>Informants were considered hypertensive if their systolic blood pressure was 160 mmHg or over or their diastolic blood pressure was 95 mmHg or over or they were taking medicine affecting blood pressure. 'Treated' means taking medication affecting blood pressure.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.1

### Adults' response to blood pressure measurement, by age and sex

*Adults aged 16 and over who had a nurse visit*

1996

Response to blood pressure measurement	Age						Total	
	16-44		45-64		65+		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
<b>Men</b>								
Valid blood pressure measurement	2953	90.7	1873	90.8	1186	92.3	6012	91.0
Ate, drank, or smoked in previous half hour	273	8.4	159	7.7	47	3.7	479	7.3
Not known if ate, drank, or smoked	10	0.3	3	0.1	1	0.1	14	0.2
Three valid readings not obtained	18	0.6	22	1.1	31	2.4	71	1.1
Refused, attempted but not obtained, not attempted	3	0.1	5	0.2	20	1.6	28	0.4
<b>Women</b>								
Valid blood pressure measurement	3474	89.0	2124	93.4	1521	91.8	7119	90.8
Ate, drank, or smoked in previous half hour	228	5.8	121	5.3	52	3.1	401	5.1
Not known if ate, drank, or smoked	13	0.3	3	0.1	6	0.4	22	0.3
Three valid readings not obtained	17	0.4	22	1.0	47	2.8	86	1.1
Pregnant	166	4.3	-	-	-	-	166	2.1
Refused, attempted but not obtained, not attempted	7	0.2	4	0.2	31	1.9	42	0.5
<b>All adults</b>								
Valid blood pressure measurement	6427	89.7	3997	92.2	2707	92.0	13131	90.9
Ate, drank, or smoked in previous half hour	501	7.0	280	6.5	99	3.4	880	6.1
Not known if ate, drank, or smoked	23	0.3	6	0.1	7	0.2	36	0.2
Three valid readings not obtained	35	0.5	44	1.0	78	2.7	157	1.1
Pregnant	166	2.3	-	-	-	-	166	1.1
Refused, attempted but not obtained, not attempted	10	0.1	9	0.2	51	1.7	70	0.5
<b>Bases</b>								
<i>Men</i>	3257		2062		1285		6604	
<i>Women</i>	3905		2274		1657		7836	
<i>All adults</i>	7162		4336		2942		14440	

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.2

#### Children's response to blood pressure measurement, by age and sex

*Children aged 5-15 who had a nurse visit*

1996

Response to blood pressure measurement	Age		Total			
	5-9		10-15			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Boys</b>						
Valid blood pressure measurement	614	91.4	668	94.5	1282	93.0
Ate, drank, or smoked in previous half hour	29	4.3	26	3.7	55	4.0
Not known if ate, drank, or smoked	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1
Three valid readings not obtained	20	3.0	9	1.3	29	2.1
Refused, attempted but not obtained, not attempted	9	1.3	3	0.4	12	0.9
<b>Girls</b>						
Valid blood pressure measurement	586	91.0	643	94.3	1229	92.7
Ate, drank, or smoked in previous half hour	32	5.0	34	5.0	66	5.0
Not known if ate, drank, or smoked	2	0.3	2	0.3	4	0.3
Three valid readings not obtained	13	2.0	2	0.3	15	1.1
Refused, attempted but not obtained, not attempted	11	1.7	1	0.1	12	0.9
<b>All children</b>						
Valid blood pressure measurement	1200	91.2	1311	94.4	2511	92.8
Ate, drank, or smoked in previous half hour	61	4.6	60	4.3	121	4.5
Not known if ate, drank, or smoked	2	0.2	3	0.2	5	0.2
Three valid readings not obtained	33	2.5	11	0.8	44	1.6
Refused, attempted but not obtained, not attempted	20	1.5	4	0.3	24	0.9
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>						
<i>Boys</i>					707	1379
<i>Girls</i>					682	1326
<i>All children</i>					1389	2705

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.3

### Type of drug taken by adults, by age and sex

*Adults on blood pressure medication<sup>a</sup>*

Type of drug <sup>b</sup>	1996			<b>Total</b>
	<b>Age</b>	16-44	45-64	
	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>				
Diuretics	[19]		31	46
Beta blockers	[57]		45	31
ACE inhibitors	[29]		29	23
Calcium antagonists	[33]		34	38
Other drugs affecting blood pressure <sup>c</sup>	[7]		4	4
<b>Women</b>				
Diuretics	32		46	60
Beta blockers	61		38	31
ACE inhibitors	12		26	17
Calcium antagonists	7		25	31
Other drugs affecting blood pressure <sup>c</sup>	-		4	3
<b>All adults</b>				
Diuretics	26		39	54
Beta blockers	60		41	31
ACE inhibitors	19		28	19
Calcium antagonists	18		29	34
Other drugs affecting blood pressure <sup>c</sup>	3		4	4
<i>Bases</i>				
<i>Men</i>	42		259	437
<i>Women</i>	57		327	646
<i>All adults</i>	99		586	1083
				1768

<sup>a</sup>Informants who reported taking medication affecting blood pressure and had three valid blood pressure readings.

<sup>b</sup>Percentages do not add to 100% as the items are independent.

<sup>c</sup>Consist of vasodilators (BNF code 2.5.1) centrally-acting drugs (2.5.2) sympatholytics (2.5.3, 2.5.6) and alpha blockers (2.5.4).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

## Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 6.4

## **Adults' systolic blood pressure, by age and sex**

### *Adults with a valid blood pressure reading*

1996

Less than 120	33	29	30	19	9	5	4	20
120, less than 130	34	32	29	23	14	11	6	23
130, less than 140	21	24	22	24	21	16	13	21
140, less than 150	9	11	12	17	21	18	16	15
150, less than 160	3	3	5	9	15	18	17	9
160, less than 170	0	1	1	4	9	13	15	5
170, less than 180	0	0	1	2	5	8	11	3
180 or more	-	0	0	2	5	11	17	4
Mean	126	127	128	135	145	152	157	136
Standard error of the mean	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2
5th percentile	108	108	108	111	116	120	122	110
10th percentile	111	112	112	115	121	126	130	114
Median	125	127	127	133	143	150	156	133
90th percentile	141	143	146	157	171	181	189	164
95th percentile	146	149	153	166	181	194	203	175
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	741	1069	1143	1056	817	761	425	6012
<i>Women</i>	849	1289	1336	1224	900	879	642	7119
<i>All adults</i>	1590	2358	2479	2280	1717	1640	1067	13131

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

[/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /](#)

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.5

### Children's systolic blood pressure, by age and sex

*Children with a valid blood pressure reading*

1996

Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	Age										<b>Total</b>
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<b>mmHg</b>											
<b>Boys</b>											
Mean	103	105	106	106	109	112	111	114	116	119	123
Standard error of the mean	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
5th percentile	89	93	89	91	96	101	98	100	101	106	108
10th percentile	92	97	94	95	99	103	99	102	105	109	111
Median	103	104	107	107	110	112	110	114	116	119	122
90th percentile	113	114	117	119	119	123	123	126	129	132	138
95th percentile	118	118	121	122	123	125	126	127	135	137	143
<b>Girls</b>											
Mean	105	105	107	107	111	112	114	116	117	117	119
Standard error of the mean	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2
5th percentile	93	88	94	92	97	100	96	101	104	102	103
10th percentile	95	91	97	96	99	102	100	106	106	105	105
Median	105	105	107	108	111	111	112	116	118	117	118
90th percentile	116	119	120	118	124	125	128	128	129	131	135
95th percentile	120	121	122	124	129	127	133	132	133	136	141
<b>All children</b>											
Mean	104	105	107	107	110	112	112	115	117	118	121
Standard error of the mean	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
5th percentile	89	89	93	92	97	100	97	101	103	104	104
10th percentile	94	95	96	96	99	102	100	104	106	106	109
Median	104	105	107	107	110	111	112	115	117	118	121
90th percentile	115	117	117	119	122	124	126	127	129	131	136
95th percentile	119	120	122	124	127	127	131	130	134	137	143
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>											
Boys	127	157	141	143	135	141	122	126	132	110	126
Girls	132	129	146	167	118	142	128	130	115	122	93
All children	259	287	287	310	253	283	250	255	247	233	219
											2882

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

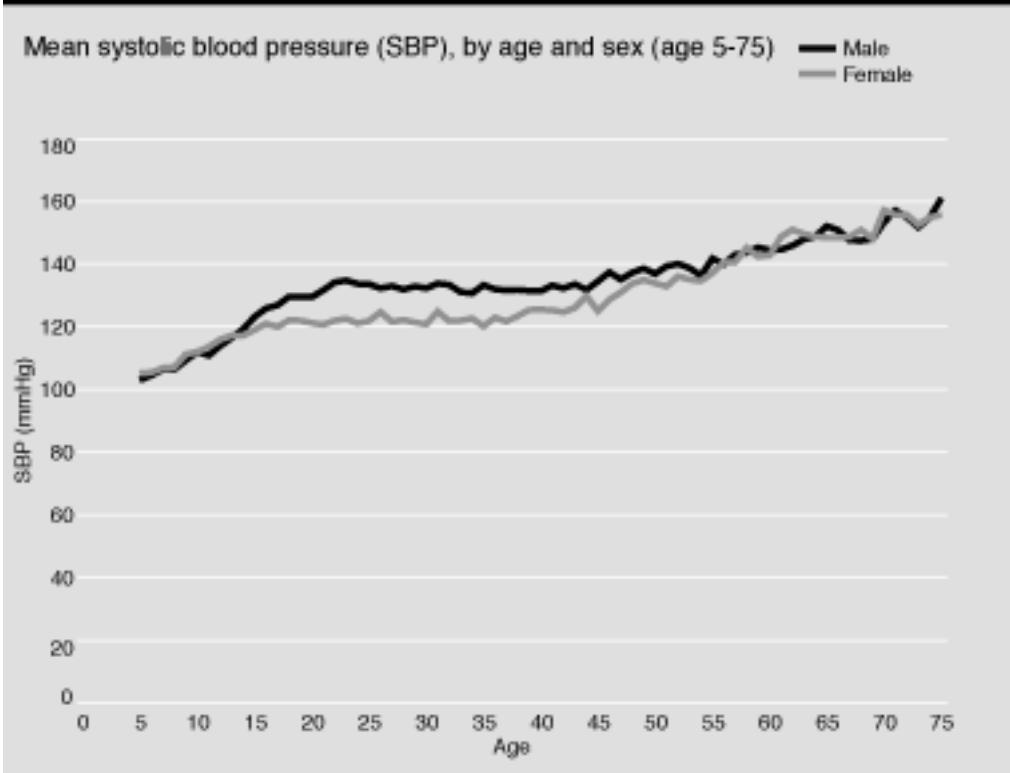
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## Chapter 6

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Blood pressure

Figure 6A



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.6

#### Children's systolic blood pressure, by height tertiles, age and sex

*Children with valid blood pressure and height readings*

1996

Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	Age				<b>Total</b>		
		5-6	7-9	10-12			
<b>mmHg</b>							
<b>Height tertile</b>							
<b>Boys</b>							
<b>Shortest tertile</b>							
Mean	102	106	111	117	109		
Standard error of the mean	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5		
Median	103	107	109	116	109		
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	100	146	132	125	502		
<b>Middle tertile</b>							
Mean	105	107	112	120	111		
Standard error of the mean	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5		
Median	104	107	111	120	110		
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	92	134	125	116	467		
<b>Tallest tertile</b>							
Mean	105	110	115	122	113		
Standard error of the mean	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.5		
Median	104	110	115	123	113		
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	87	133	127	120	467		
<b>Girls</b>							
<b>Shortest tertile</b>							
Mean	105	107	113	116	111		
Standard error of the mean	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5		
Median	105	105	112	117	111		
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	85	145	138	110	478		
<b>Middle tertile</b>							
Mean	106	107	115	118	112		
Standard error of the mean	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.5		
Median	105	108	114	118	111		
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	87	139	134	114	474		
<b>Tallest tertile</b>							
Mean	106	111	114	118	112		
Standard error of the mean	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.5		
Median	105	110	113	117	112		
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	86	139	123	103	451		

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.7

#### Children's systolic blood pressure, by weight tertiles, age and sex

*Children with valid blood pressure and weight readings*

1996

Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	Age				Total		
		5-6	7-9	10-12			
mmHg							
<b>Weight tertile</b>							
<b>Boys</b>							
<b>Lightest tertile</b>							
Mean	103	106	111	116	109		
Standard error of the mean	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5		
Median	103	106	110	115	109		
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	92	151	128	124	495		
<b>Middle tertile</b>							
Mean	104	108	112	119	111		
Standard error of the mean	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5		
Median	104	108	111	119	110		
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	95	119	124	109	447		
<b>Heaviest tertile</b>							
Mean	105	109	114	124	113		
Standard error of the mean	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5		
Median	105	109	114	123	113		
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	87	140	123	124	474		
<b>Girls</b>							
<b>Lightest tertile</b>							
Mean	105	107	112	115	110		
Standard error of the mean	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4		
Median	105	105	112	116	109		
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	80	144	127	105	457		
<b>Middle tertile</b>							
Mean	104	108	113	117	111		
Standard error of the mean	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5		
Median	105	109	113	116	111		
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	93	135	127	109	464		
<b>Heaviest tertile</b>							
Mean	107	110	116	120	113		
Standard error of the mean	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.5		
Median	106	109	115	119	112		
<i>Base (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>	80	138	129	106	453		

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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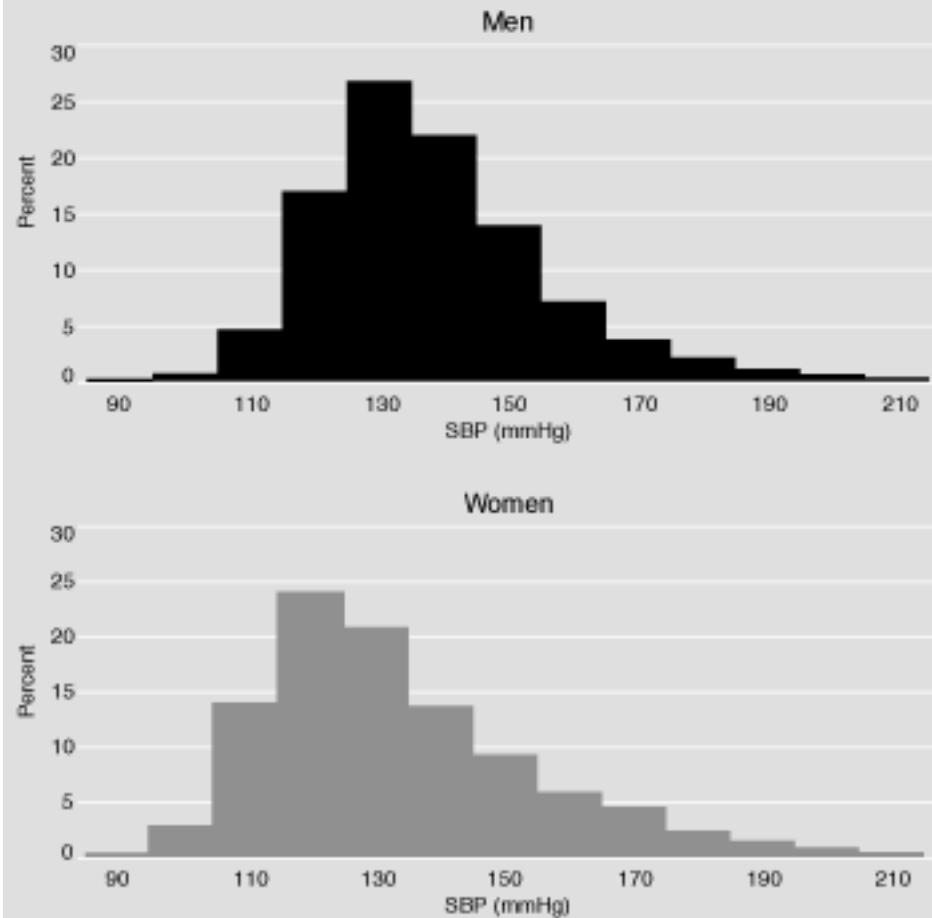
## Chapter 6

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Blood pressure

Figure 6B

Frequency distribution of adults' systolic blood pressure, by sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

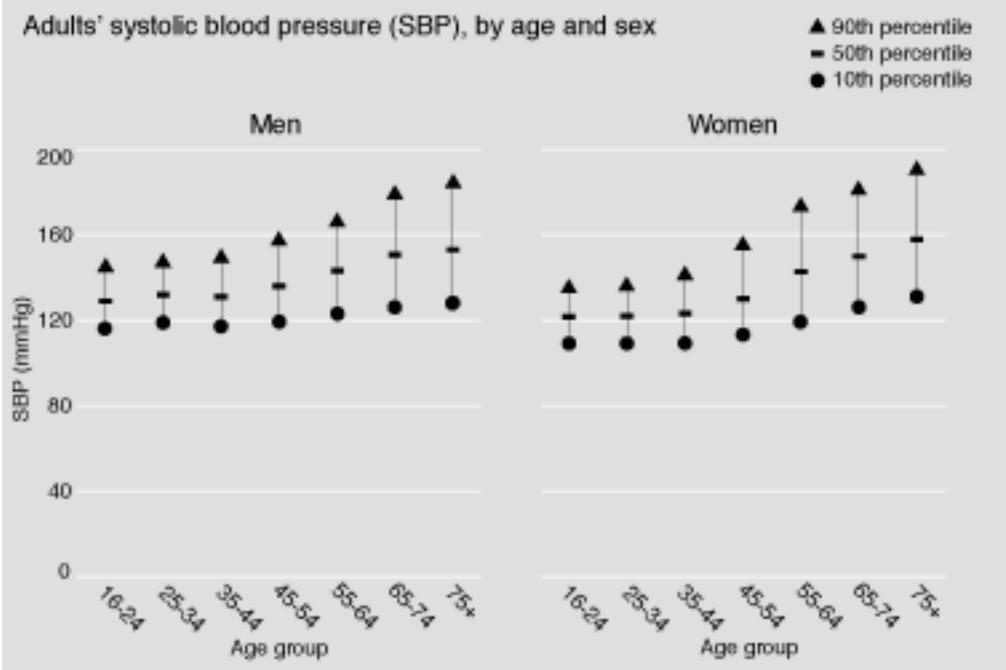
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## Chapter 6

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Blood pressure

Figure 6C



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

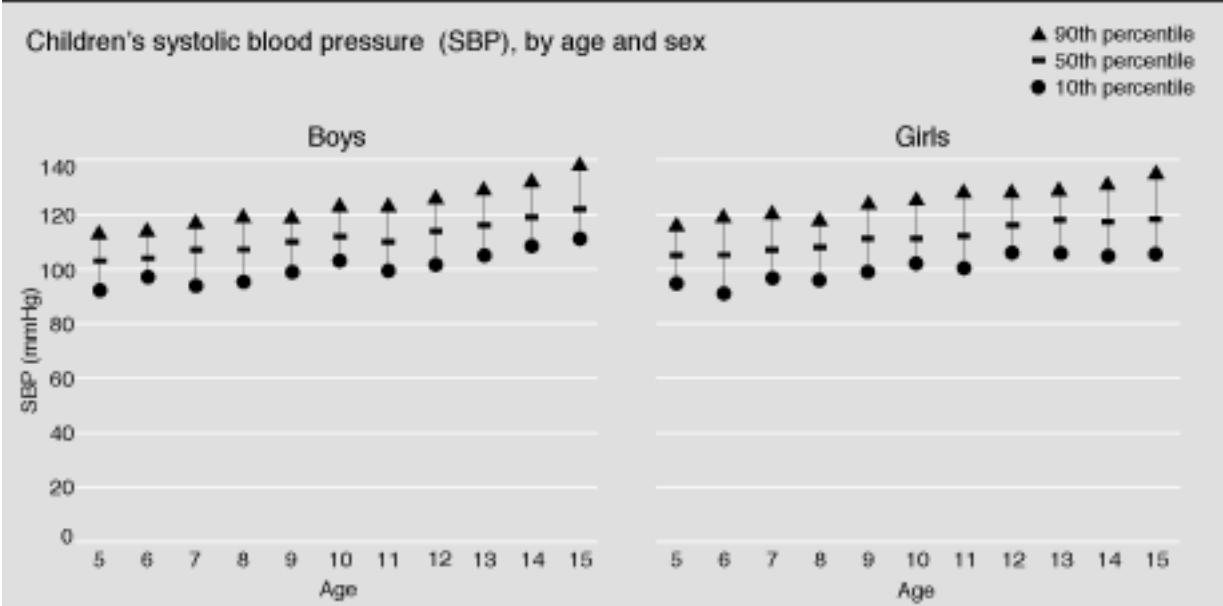
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## Chapter 6

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Blood pressure

Figure 6D



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.8

#### Adults' diastolic blood pressure, by age and sex

*Adults with a valid blood pressure reading*

1996

Blood pressure (mmHg)	Age							<b>Total</b>
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
Less than 60	36	11	4	2	1	2	4	8
60, less than 65	17	15	8	3	2	4	9	8
65, less than 70	19	17	13	9	6	8	11	12
70, less than 75	14	22	18	12	11	13	12	15
75, less than 80	8	16	20	18	21	18	18	17
80, less than 85	3	11	17	19	18	17	14	15
85, less than 90	1	5	10	16	17	12	11	10
90, less than 95	1	2	5	9	12	11	8	7
95, less than 100	0	1	3	6	7	7	6	4
100 or over	-	1	2	5	6	8	8	4
Mean	64	71	77	81	83	83	80	77
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2
5th percentile	49	56	61	64	67	65	60	57
10th percentile	52	59	64	68	70	68	64	61
Median	64	71	77	81	83	82	79	77
90th percentile	77	84	90	96	97	99	98	93
95th percentile	81	88	95	100	101	104	104	98
<b>Women</b>								
Less than 60	32	16	12	8	5	7	9	13
60, less than 65	22	18	15	10	6	8	9	13
65, less than 70	20	22	19	16	13	13	11	17
70, less than 75	15	18	19	18	16	14	13	17
75, less than 80	6	13	16	16	15	16	14	14
80, less than 85	4	7	10	14	16	15	14	11
85, less than 90	1	3	6	8	12	12	9	7
90, less than 95	0	2	2	4	8	6	7	4
95, less than 100	0	0	1	2	4	4	5	2
100 or over	-	0	1	3	4	6	9	3
Mean	64	69	72	75	78	78	79	73
Standard error of the mean	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1
5th percentile	51	55	56	58	60	59	57	55
10th percentile	53	58	58	61	63	62	61	59
Median	64	68	71	75	78	78	78	72

90th percentile	76	82	85	89	94	94	98	89
95th percentile	81	85	89	95	98	101	106	95
<b>All adults</b>								
Less than 60	34	14	8	6	3	4	7	11
60, less than 65	20	17	12	7	5	6	9	11
65, less than 70	20	20	16	13	10	10	11	15
70, less than 75	15	20	19	16	14	14	13	16
75, less than 80	7	14	18	17	18	17	16	15
80, less than 85	4	9	13	16	17	16	14	13
85, less than 90	1	4	8	12	14	12	10	8
90, less than 95	1	2	3	6	10	8	7	5
95, less than 100	0	1	2	4	5	5	5	3
100 or over	-	0	2	4	5	7	8	3
Mean	64	70	74	78	80	80	79	75
Standard error of the mean	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
5th percentile	50	55	57	59	62	61	58	56
10th percentile	52	58	61	64	66	65	62	60
Median	64	70	74	78	80	80	78	74
90th percentile	76	83	88	93	95	97	98	91
95th percentile	81	86	92	99	100	103	105	97
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	741	1069	1143	1056	817	761	425	6012
<i>Women</i>	849	1289	1336	1224	900	879	642	7119
<i>All adults</i>	1590	2358	2479	2280	1717	1640	1067	13131

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.9

### Children's diastolic blood pressure, by age and sex

*Children with a valid blood pressure reading*

1996

Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	Age											<b>Total</b>	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
<b>mmHg</b>													
<b>Boys</b>													
Mean		55	57	55	55	58	58	58	59	57	57	58	
Standard error of the mean		0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	
5th percentile		43	45	41	44	46	47	45	47	44	46	44	
10th percentile		45	49	44	45	50	48	47	48	47	47	47	
Median		54	56	56	55	58	57	58	60	57	57	57	
90th percentile		67	66	66	68	68	68	70	69	68	68	69	
95th percentile		70	68	69	70	72	71	73	71	69	75	76	
<b>Girls</b>													
Mean		56	56	58	57	58	58	59	59	59	59	60	
Standard error of the mean		0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	
5th percentile		44	45	45	45	48	44	47	43	47	45	47	
10th percentile		46	45	48	46	51	47	49	49	49	48	50	
Median		56	56	57	56	57	59	58	59	60	58	61	
90th percentile		69	67	68	66	71	69	71	70	69	69	71	
95th percentile		71	68	72	69	75	71	76	75	72	74	74	
<b>All children</b>													
Mean		56	56	56	56	58	58	59	59	58	58	59	
Standard error of the mean		0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	
5th percentile		43	45	42	44	47	45	47	45	45	45	44	
10th percentile		45	47	46	46	50	48	48	48	47	48	48	
Median		55	56	57	56	57	58	58	59	58	58	59	
90th percentile		67	66	67	67	69	68	70	69	68	69	71	
95th percentile		70	68	70	70	74	71	76	72	70	75	76	
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>													
Boys		127	157	141	143	135	141	122	126	132	110	126	
Girls		132	129	146	167	118	142	128	130	115	122	93	
All children		259	287	287	310	253	283	250	255	247	233	219	
												2882	

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

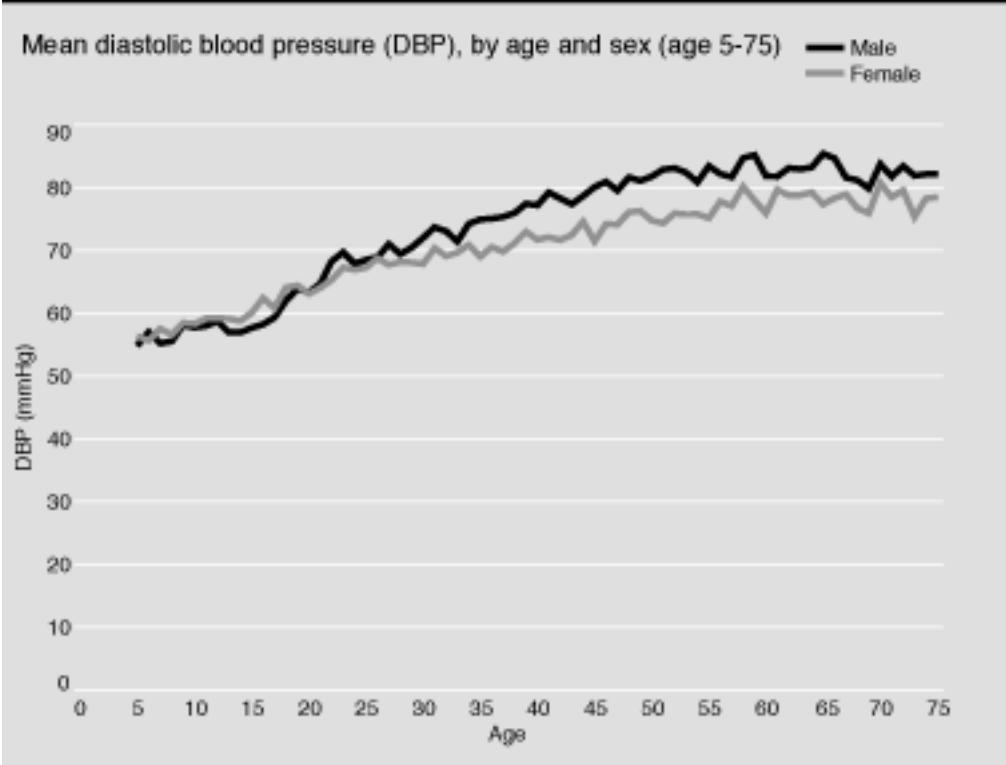
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## Chapter 6

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Blood pressure

Figure 6E



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

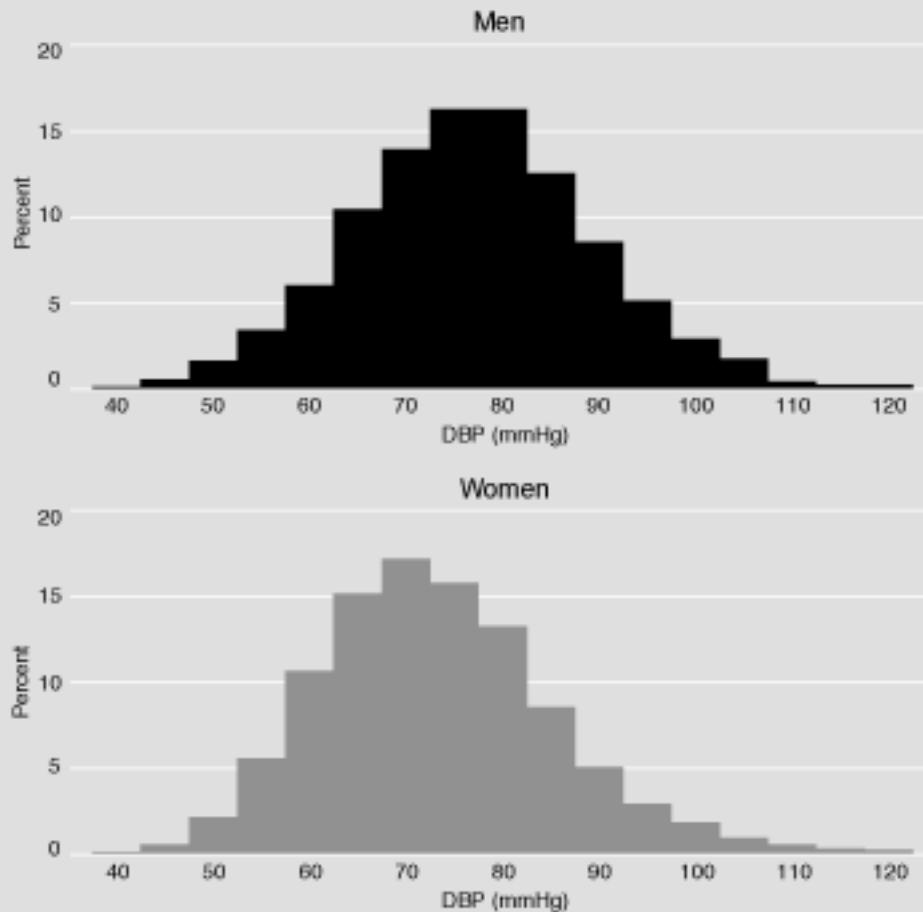
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## Blood pressure

Figure 6F

Frequency distribution of adults' diastolic blood pressure (DBP), by sex



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

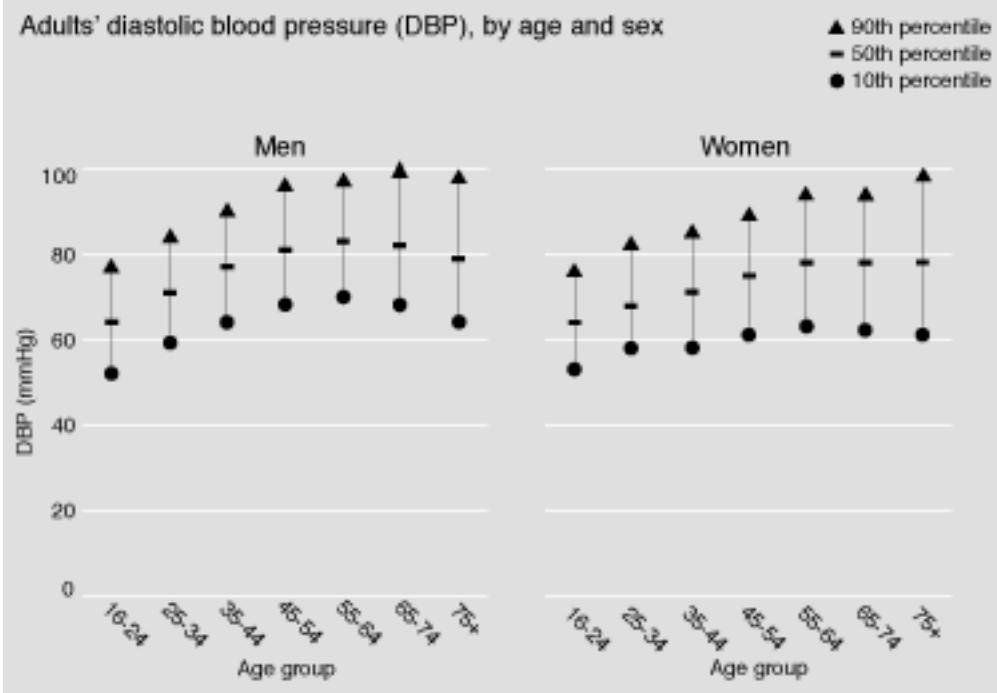
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## Chapter 6

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Blood pressure

Figure 6G



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

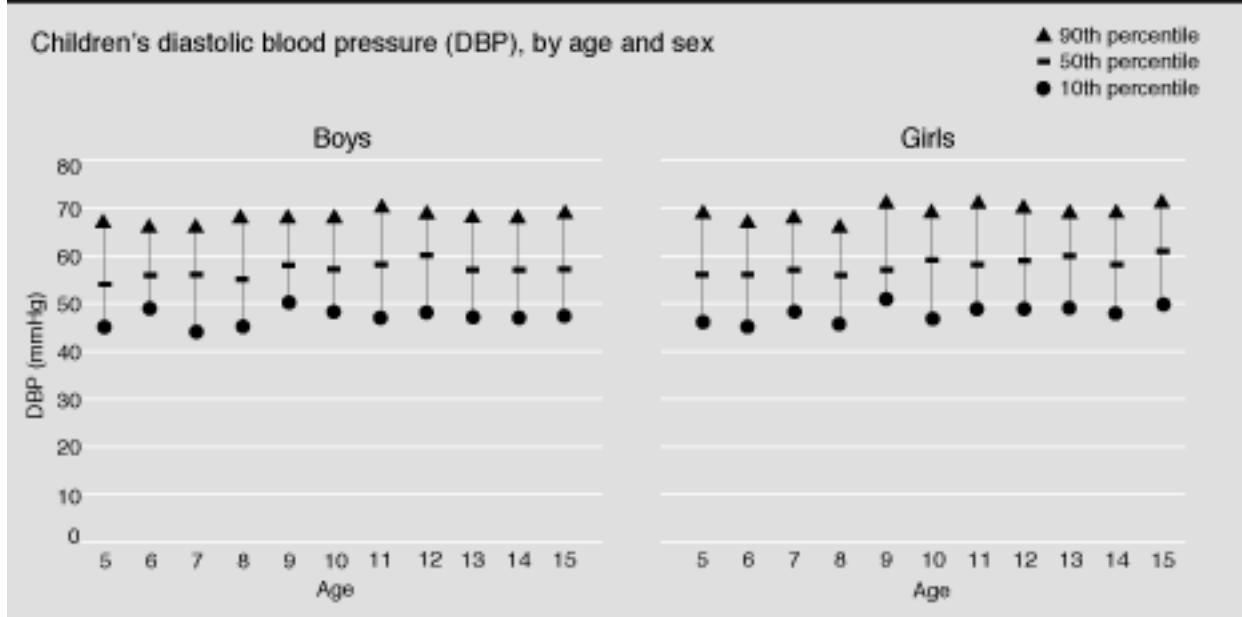
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## Chapter 6

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Blood pressure

Figure 6H



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.10

#### Adults' pulse pressure, by age and sex

*Adults with a valid blood pressure reading*

1996

Pulse pressure (mmHg)	Age							<b>Total</b>
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	mmHg							
<b>Men</b>								
Mean	67	61	55	56	61	69	74	62
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2
5th percentile	51	46	41	40	43	46	50	43
10th percentile	54	49	44	44	46	51	54	46
Median	67	61	55	55	61	68	72	61
90th percentile	80	74	69	70	78	89	98	78
95th percentile	83	78	73	76	85	99	105	86
<b>Women</b>								
Mean	57	54	53	58	67	74	81	61
Standard error of the mean	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2
5th percentile	43	40	39	41	44	49	57	42
10th percentile	46	43	42	43	48	55	62	45
Median	57	53	52	57	66	72	79	59
90th percentile	69	66	65	73	87	95	105	82
95th percentile	73	69	69	79	93	103	113	91
<b>All adults</b>								
Mean	62	57	54	57	64	72	78	61
Standard error of the mean	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
5th percentile	45	42	40	41	43	48	53	42
10th percentile	49	45	43	44	47	53	58	46
Median	61	57	54	56	63	70	77	60
90th percentile	76	70	67	71	83	93	102	80
95th percentile	80	75	71	78	90	101	110	89
<b>Bases</b>								
<i>Men</i>	741	1069	1143	1056	817	761	425	6012
<i>Women</i>	849	1289	1336	1224	900	879	642	7119
<i>All adults</i>	1590	2358	2479	2280	1717	1640	1067	13131

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.11

### Children's pulse pressure, by age and sex

*Children with a valid blood pressure reading*

1996

Pulse pressure (mmHg)	Age mmHg											Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<b>Boys</b>												
Mean	48	48	51	51	51	54	53	55	60	62	66	54
Standard error of the mean	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.3
5th percentile	33	35	40	37	40	39	36	41	43	47	52	38
10th percentile	37	37	43	39	43	45	43	44	47	50	54	42
Median	48	48	51	51	51	55	52	56	59	61	66	54
90th percentile	60	58	62	62	62	65	67	67	74	76	76	68
95th percentile	64	62	66	64	64	66	72	70	79	81	82	73
<b>Girls</b>												
Mean	49	50	49	51	53	54	54	57	58	58	59	54
Standard error of the mean	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.2
5th percentile	38	35	36	40	39	40	41	43	47	46	45	39
10th percentile	39	39	38	41	41	42	43	47	48	48	48	42
Median	49	50	48	51	53	53	54	57	58	58	59	53
90th percentile	58	61	62	62	64	66	68	68	70	70	71	66
95th percentile	64	66	68	65	67	67	70	68	72	75	76	69
<b>All children</b>												
Mean	49	49	50	51	52	54	54	56	59	60	63	54
Standard error of the mean	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2
5th percentile	36	35	38	38	39	40	39	42	45	47	48	39
10th percentile	39	38	40	40	42	44	43	45	48	49	51	42
Median	49	49	50	51	52	54	53	56	58	60	62	53
90th percentile	60	60	62	62	62	65	67	68	72	74	76	67
95th percentile	64	62	66	65	66	67	71	70	74	77	77	71
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>												
Boys	127	157	141	143	135	141	122	126	132	110	126	1459
Girls	132	129	146	167	118	142	128	130	115	122	93	1422
All children	259	287	287	310	253	283	250	255	247	233	219	2882

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.12

#### Adults' mean arterial pressure, by age and sex

*Adults with a valid blood pressure reading*

1996

Mean arterial pressure (mmHg)	Age						<b>Total</b>
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	
	mmHg						
<b>Men</b>							
Mean	89	93	97	102	107	109	108
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8
5th percentile	74	78	79	83	87	87	84
10th percentile	77	82	83	87	91	91	84
Median	89	93	96	101	106	108	107
90th percentile	102	106	111	120	124	129	128
95th percentile	107	110	116	127	130	134	136
<b>Women</b>							
Mean	86	88	92	98	104	107	109
Standard error of the mean	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
5th percentile	72	74	75	79	83	83	83
10th percentile	75	77	78	82	87	88	88
Median	85	88	91	97	103	105	108
90th percentile	98	102	107	116	125	125	131
95th percentile	102	106	112	123	131	133	138
<b>All adults</b>							
Mean	87	91	94	100	105	108	109
Standard error of the mean	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
5th percentile	73	75	77	80	84	85	83
10th percentile	76	79	80	84	88	89	89
Median	87	90	94	99	104	107	108
90th percentile	100	104	109	118	124	128	130
95th percentile	104	109	115	125	130	134	138
<b>Bases</b>							
<i>Men</i>	741	1069	1143	1056	817	761	425
<i>Women</i>	849	1289	1336	1224	900	879	642
<i>All adults</i>	1590	2358	2479	2280	1717	1640	1067 13131

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 6.13

### Children's mean arterial pressure, by age and sex

*Children with a valid blood pressure reading*

1996

Mean arterial pressure (mmHg)	Age											Total
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	mmHg											
<b>Boys</b>												
Mean	75	76	76	76	79	79	78	80	80	80	82	78
Standard error of the mean	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2
5th percentile	61	64	63	64	65	65	67	71	69	70	69	65
10th percentile	64	67	66	68	69	69	69	72	71	73	72	69
Median	75	76	77	77	78	80	78	80	80	80	82	78
90th percentile	86	84	85	87	89	88	90	91	89	88	94	88
95th percentile	90	86	88	88	94	90	91	93	92	92	97	92
<b>Girls</b>												
Mean	77	76	77	77	79	80	80	81	82	81	83	79
Standard error of the mean	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.2
5th percentile	66	62	63	64	69	69	70	67	69	68	71	66
10th percentile	69	66	67	67	70	71	70	71	72	71	73	69
Median	76	77	76	78	78	79	79	80	82	81	83	79
90th percentile	87	86	86	86	92	89	93	92	91	92	95	90
95th percentile	91	88	91	88	93	93	101	95	93	95	102	93
<b>All children</b>												
Mean	76	76	76	77	79	79	79	80	81	81	83	79
Standard error of the mean	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2
5th percentile	63	63	63	64	68	66	68	69	69	69	70	66
10th percentile	65	67	67	67	70	70	70	71	71	72	73	69
Median	75	77	77	77	78	79	78	80	81	81	83	78
90th percentile	86	85	86	87	90	89	91	91	90	91	94	89
95th percentile	91	87	90	88	94	90	95	94	93	94	98	92
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>												
Boys	127	157	141	143	135	141	122	126	132	110	126	1459
Girls	132	129	146	167	118	142	128	130	115	122	93	1422
All children	259	287	287	310	253	283	250	255	247	233	219	2882

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

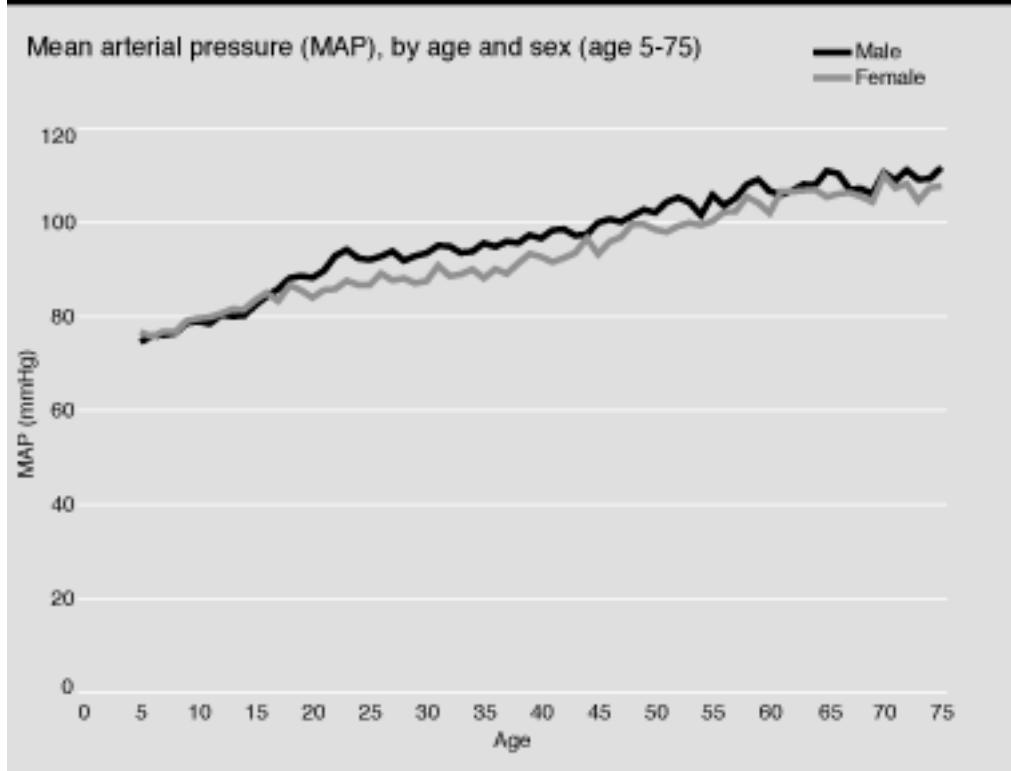
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## Chapter 6

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Blood pressure

Figure 6I



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

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# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.16

### Adults' blood pressure level, 1991-1996, by age and sex

*Adults with a valid blood pressure reading and data on medication*

1991-1996

Blood pressure level <sup>a</sup>	Age							Total	
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+		
<b>Men</b>									
<b>1991</b>									
Normotensive untreated	97.5	95.1	91.3	79.4	58.5	44.7	29.0	75.9	
Normotensive treated	0.6	0.8	2.2	6.3	13.5	18.4	24.0	7.6	
Hypertensive treated	-	-	-	1.6	7.6	11.2	16.0	3.9	
Hypertensive untreated	1.8	4.1	6.5	12.7	20.5	25.7	31.0	12.6	
All with high blood pressure	2.5	4.9	8.7	20.6	41.5	55.3	71.0	24.1	
<b>1992</b>									
Normotensive untreated	97.7	98.3	89.5	84.6	55.8	49.3	37.1	78.3	
Normotensive treated	-	0.3	3.0	4.0	15.9	15.3	20.6	6.7	
Hypertensive treated	-	-	1.0	1.2	9.6	11.0	13.4	3.9	
Hypertensive untreated	2.3	1.4	6.6	10.3	18.8	24.4	28.9	11.0	
All with high blood pressure	2.3	1.7	10.5	15.4	44.2	50.7	62.9	21.7	
<b>1993</b>									
Normotensive untreated	97.7	96.2	88.5	79.8	62.4	43.7	36.4	77.8	
Normotensive treated	0.4	0.7	1.5	4.9	10.8	20.3	21.3	6.4	
Hypertensive treated	0.1	0.2	0.6	3.2	6.7	15.2	14.1	4.2	
Hypertensive untreated	1.8	2.9	9.4	12.1	20.0	20.7	28.2	11.5	
All with high blood pressure	2.3	3.8	11.5	20.2	37.6	56.3	63.6	22.1	
<b>1994</b>									
Normotensive untreated	98.5	97.2	91.7	81.2	62.7	43.5	38.3	78.6	
Normotensive treated	0.7	0.9	2.0	5.0	14.4	22.1	25.6	7.8	
Hypertensive treated	-	0.1	0.5	1.2	6.2	11.8	16.7	3.7	
Hypertensive untreated	0.8	1.9	5.9	12.6	16.6	22.6	19.3	9.9	
All with high blood pressure	1.5	2.8	8.3	18.8	37.3	56.5	61.7	21.4	
<b>1995</b>									
Normotensive untreated	98.7	96.4	91.3	79.3	62.5	46.2	41.2	77.8	
Normotensive treated	-	0.8	2.7	6.8	14.5	22.8	28.8	8.8	
Hypertensive treated	-	-	0.5	2.2	6.7	11.6	13.3	3.9	
Hypertensive untreated	1.3	2.8	5.6	11.6	16.2	19.4	16.7	9.6	
All with high blood pressure	1.3	3.6	8.7	20.7	37.5	53.8	58.8	22.2	
<b>1996</b>									
Normotensive untreated	98.8	96.2	92.0	79.4	63.3	43.8	34.7	77.3	
Normotensive treated	0.4	1.0	1.7	6.0	13.8	20.9	27.8	8.1	

Hypertensive treated	-	0.3	0.5	2.5	7.1	12.1	16.0	4.2
Hypertensive untreated	0.8	2.5	5.8	12.1	15.8	23.2	21.5	10.4
All with high blood pressure	1.2	3.8	8.0	20.6	36.7	56.2	65.3	22.7
<b>Women</b>								
<b>1991</b>								
Normotensive untreated	100.0	97.4	92.9	85.5	57.6	39.4	22.2	75.6
Normotensive treated	-	0.8	2.6	5.8	13.7	16.0	23.8	7.5
Hypertensive treated	-	-	-	2.4	10.2	17.7	20.6	5.8
Hypertensive untreated	-	1.9	4.5	6.3	18.5	26.9	33.3	11.0
All with high blood pressure	-	2.6	7.1	14.5	42.4	60.6	77.8	24.4
<b>1992</b>								
Normotensive untreated	98.7	96.8	94.1	83.9	61.7	46.4	32.3	77.5
Normotensive treated	0.9	1.3	2.8	6.1	13.9	19.7	24.5	8.4
Hypertensive treated	-	0.3	0.6	1.9	5.7	12.4	18.7	4.5
Hypertensive untreated	0.4	1.6	2.5	8.0	18.7	21.5	24.5	9.5
All with high blood pressure	1.3	3.2	5.9	16.1	38.3	53.6	67.7	22.5
<b>1993</b>								
Normotensive untreated	99.3	97.6	92.9	81.3	63.6	43.7	23.6	77.0
Normotensive treated	0.5	0.9	3.0	7.9	14.7	18.5	25.2	8.4
Hypertensive treated	-	-	0.2	2.8	6.8	12.8	23.1	4.9
Hypertensive untreated	0.2	1.6	3.8	8.1	14.8	25.0	28.0	9.7
All with high blood pressure	0.7	2.4	7.1	18.8	36.4	56.3	76.4	23.0
<b>Blood pressure level<sup>a</sup></b>								
<b>Age</b>								
16-24								
%								
<b>1994</b>								
Normotensive untreated	99.5	98.2	94.5	83.9	63.0	39.6	28.6	77.0
Normotensive treated	0.5	0.9	2.8	6.9	17.1	24.0	23.0	9.2
Hypertensive treated	-	0.2	0.6	2.1	7.3	12.2	21.5	4.9
Hypertensive untreated	-	0.8	2.2	7.1	12.7	24.2	26.9	8.9
All with high blood pressure	0.5	1.8	5.5	16.1	37.0	60.4	71.4	23.0
<b>1995</b>								
Normotensive untreated	99.5	98.3	94.1	83.3	64.3	42.5	27.5	77.5
Normotensive treated	0.3	0.7	2.7	8.1	16.2	22.0	27.7	9.3
Hypertensive treated	-	0.2	0.5	1.8	7.1	14.2	21.1	5.0
Hypertensive untreated	0.3	0.8	2.7	6.9	12.4	21.3	23.7	8.2
All with high blood pressure	0.5	1.7	5.9	16.7	35.7	57.5	72.5	22.5
<b>1996</b>								
Normotensive untreated	99.2	98.3	94.5	83.5	60.8	43.1	26.3	77.1
Normotensive treated	0.7	0.9	2.4	7.5	15.2	23.9	25.7	9.2
Hypertensive treated	-	0.1	0.4	2.4	7.8	13.7	23.8	5.3
Hypertensive untreated	0.1	0.7	2.6	6.6	16.2	19.4	24.1	8.4
All with high blood pressure	0.8	1.7	5.5	16.5	39.2	56.9	73.7	22.9

**All adults****1991**

Normotensive untreated	98.8	96.3	92.2	82.6	58.0	41.9	25.2	75.8
Normotensive treated	0.3	0.8	2.4	6.1	13.6	17.1	23.9	7.6
Hypertensive treated	-	-	-	2.0	9.0	14.7	18.6	4.9
Hypertensive untreated	0.9	2.9	5.4	9.3	19.4	26.3	32.3	11.7
All with high blood pressure	1.2	3.7	7.8	17.4	42.0	58.1	74.8	24.2

**1992**

Normotensive untreated	98.2	97.5	91.8	84.2	58.9	47.7	34.1	77.9
Normotensive treated	0.5	0.8	2.9	5.1	14.8	17.6	23.0	7.6
Hypertensive treated	-	0.2	0.8	1.6	7.5	11.8	16.7	4.3
Hypertensive untreated	1.4	1.5	4.5	9.1	18.7	22.9	26.2	10.2
All with high blood pressure	1.8	2.5	8.2	15.8	41.1	52.3	65.9	22.1

**1993**

Normotensive untreated	98.5	96.9	90.8	80.5	63.0	43.7	28.6	77.4
Normotensive treated	0.4	0.8	2.3	6.4	12.8	19.3	23.7	7.5
Hypertensive treated	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.0	6.8	13.9	19.6	4.6
Hypertensive untreated	1.0	2.2	6.5	10.1	17.4	23.0	28.1	10.6
All with high blood pressure	1.5	3.1	9.2	19.5	37.0	56.3	71.4	22.6

**1994**

Normotensive untreated	99.0	97.7	93.2	82.7	62.8	41.3	32.1	77.7
Normotensive treated	0.6	0.9	2.4	6.0	15.8	23.2	24.0	8.6
Hypertensive treated	-	0.1	0.5	1.7	6.8	12.0	19.8	4.3
Hypertensive untreated	0.4	1.3	3.9	9.6	14.6	23.5	24.2	9.4
All with high blood pressure	1.0	2.3	6.8	17.3	37.2	58.7	67.9	22.3

**1995**

Normotensive untreated	99.1	97.4	92.8	81.4	63.5	44.2	33.1	77.6
Normotensive treated	0.1	0.8	2.7	7.5	15.4	22.4	28.1	9.1
Hypertensive treated	-	0.1	0.5	2.0	6.9	13.0	17.9	4.5
Hypertensive untreated	0.7	1.7	4.1	9.1	14.2	20.4	20.8	8.8
All with high blood pressure	0.9	2.6	7.2	18.6	36.5	55.8	66.9	22.4

**1996**

Normotensive untreated	99.0	97.3	93.4	81.6	62.0	43.4	29.7	77.2
Normotensive treated	0.6	1.0	2.1	6.8	14.5	22.5	26.6	8.7
Hypertensive treated	-	0.2	0.5	2.4	7.5	12.9	20.7	4.8
Hypertensive untreated	0.4	1.5	4.1	9.2	16.0	21.1	23.1	9.3
All with high blood pressure	1.0	2.7	6.6	18.4	38.0	56.6	70.3	22.8

Blood pressure level <sup>a</sup>	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>								
1991	163	245	230	189	171	152	100	1250
1992	213	286	304	253	208	209	97	1570
1993	834	1256	1178	1121	908	728	376	6401
1994	710	1166	1110	922	817	727	347	5799
1995	699	1075	1111	938	801	747	420	5791
1996	740	1068	1143	1054	814	760	424	6003
<i>Women</i>								
1991	176	266	268	207	205	175	126	1423
1992	226	317	320	261	230	233	155	1742
1993	887	1348	1313	1184	951	869	592	7144
1994	806	1277	1247	1069	861	884	609	6753
1995	780	1307	1224	1077	914	822	607	6731
1996	848	1287	1336	1221	900	878	638	7108
<i>All adults</i>								
1991	339	511	498	396	376	327	226	2673
1992	439	603	624	514	438	442	252	3312
1993	1721	2604	2491	2305	1859	1597	968	13545
1994	1516	2443	2357	1991	1678	1611	956	12552
1995	1479	2382	2335	2015	1715	1569	1027	12522
1996	1588	2355	2479	2275	1714	1638	1062	13111

<sup>a</sup>Informants were considered hypertensive if their systolic blood pressure was 160 mmHg or over or their diastolic blood pressure was 95 mmHg or over or they were taking medicine affecting blood pressure. 'Treated' means taking medication affecting blood pressure.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

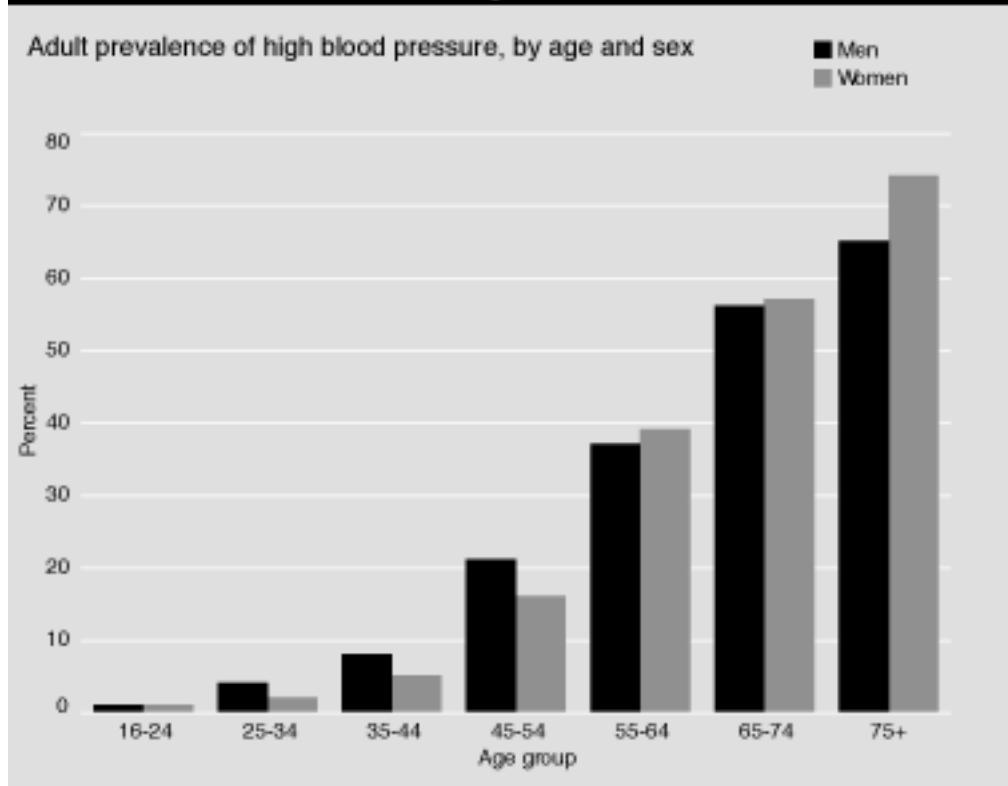
*comments*

## Chapter 6

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Blood pressure

Figure 6J



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.17

**Percentage of adults with survey-defined high blood pressure<sup>a</sup> who were on antihypertensive treatment, by age, sex and year**

*Adults aged 16 and over with high blood pressure*

*1991-1996*

Year	Age			<b>Total</b>	
	16-44	45-64	65+		
<b>Percentage on antihypertensive treatment</b>					
<b>Men</b>					
1991	[22]	46	55	48	
1992	[31]	50	53	49	
1993	20	44	60	48	
1994	32	47	63	54	
1995	30	52	67	57	
1996	30	50	62	54	
<b>Women</b>					
1991	[35]	56	56	55	
1992	[56]	51	62	58	
1993	45	58	59	58	
1994	61	62	61	61	
1995	53	63	65	64	
1996	56	59	67	63	
<b>All adults</b>					
1991	27	52	56	52	
1992	42	51	58	54	
1993	30	51	60	53	
1994	44	55	62	58	
1995	40	57	66	61	
1996	41	55	65	59	
<i>Bases</i>					
<i>Men</i>					
1991	36	110	155	301	
1992	42	131	167	340	
1993	203	568	649	1420	
1994	136	478	625	1239	
1995	145	494	649	1288	
1996	141	516	704	1361	
<i>Women</i>					
1991	26	117	204	347	
1992	32	130	230	392	
1993	132	568	941	1641	

<i>1994</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>969</i>	<i>1556</i>
<i>1995</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>506</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>1517</i>
<i>1996</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>970</i>	<i>1626</i>
<i>All adults</i>				
<i>1991</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>648</i>
<i>1992</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>732</i>
<i>1993</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>1136</i>	<i>1590</i>	<i>3061</i>
<i>1994</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>969</i>	<i>1594</i>	<i>2795</i>
<i>1995</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>1562</i>	<i>2805</i>
<i>1996</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>1070</i>	<i>1674</i>	<i>2987</i>

<sup>a</sup>Informants were considered to have high blood pressure if their systolic blood pressure was 160 mmHg or over or their diastolic blood pressure was 95 mmHg or over or they were taking medicine affecting blood pressure. 'Treated' means taking medication affecting blood pressure.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

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***comments***

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.18

**Percentage of adults on treatment for high blood pressure whose blood pressure was successfully controlled,<sup>a</sup> by age, sex and year**

*Adults on treatment for high blood pressure*

*1991-1996*

Year	Age			<b>Total</b>	
	16-44	45-64	65+		
<b>Percentage with controlled blood pressure<sup>a</sup></b>					
<b>Men</b>					
1991	[100]	69	61	66	
1992	[77]	65	59	63	
1993	[75]	61	58	60	
1994	[86]	73	63	68	
1995	[89]	71	67	70	
1996	[79]	68	63	66	
<b>Women</b>					
1991	[100]	61	50	56	
1992	[83]	73	59	65	
1993	95	70	56	63	
1994	85	72	60	65	
1995	85	74	59	65	
1996	88	70	58	63	
<b>All adults</b>					
1991	[100]	64	55	60	
1992	[81]	69	59	64	
1993	87	66	57	62	
1994	85	72	61	66	
1995	86	72	62	67	
1996	84	69	60	64	
<i>Bases</i>					
<i>Men</i>					
1991	8	51	85	144	
1992	13	66	88	167	
1993	40	250	392	682	
1994	43	226	394	663	
1995	44	255	434	733	
1996	42	259	437	738	
<i>Women</i>					
1991	9	66	115	190	
1992	18	66	142	226	
1993	59	331	558	948	

<i>1994</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>591</i>	<i>956</i>
<i>1995</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>965</i>
<i>1996</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>1030</i>
<i>All adults</i>				
<i>1991</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>334</i>
<i>1992</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>393</i>
<i>1993</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>950</i>	<i>1630</i>
<i>1994</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>985</i>	<i>1619</i>
<i>1995</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>574</i>	<i>1028</i>	<i>1698</i>
<i>1996</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>1083</i>	<i>1768</i>

<sup>a</sup>Systolic blood pressure less than 160 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure less than 95 mmHg.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.14

#### Adults' mean systolic blood pressure, by survey year, age and sex

*Adults with a valid blood pressure reading*

*1991-1996*

Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	Age							<b>Total</b>							
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+								
mmHg															
<b>Men</b>															
<b>1991</b>															
Mean	133	132	133	138	148	155	160	140							
Standard error of the mean	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.6	0.5							
<b>1992</b>															
Mean	132	132	135	136	147	154	158	140							
Standard error of the mean	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.3	0.5							
<b>1993</b>															
Mean	132	133	135	138	146	152	155	139							
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.2							
<b>1994</b>															
Mean	130	131	132	136	144	150	152	138							
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.2							
<b>1995</b>															
Mean	131	132	133	137	144	150	151	138							
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.2							
<b>1996</b>															
Mean	130	132	132	137	144	152	154	139							
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.2							
<b>Women</b>															
<b>1991</b>															
Mean	123	124	126	134	148	158	166	137							
Standard error of the mean	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.4	0.6							
<b>1992</b>															
Mean	122	124	127	136	146	154	159	136							
Standard error of the mean	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.9	0.5							
<b>1993</b>															
Mean	123	124	126	135	144	156	162	136							
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.3							
<b>1994</b>															
Mean	121	122	125	132	143	154	160	134							
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.3							
<b>1995</b>															
Mean	122	122	124	132	142	154	159	134							

Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.3
<b>1996</b>								
Mean	121	122	124	132	145	152	160	134
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.3
<b>All adults</b>								
<b>1991</b>								
Mean	128	128	130	136	148	156	163	139
Standard error of the mean	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.4
<b>1992</b>								
Mean	127	128	131	136	146	154	159	138
Standard error of the mean	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.4
<b>1993</b>								
Mean	127	128	130	136	145	154	159	137
Standard error of the mean	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2
<b>1994</b>								
Mean	126	126	128	134	144	152	157	136
Standard error of the mean	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2
<b>1995</b>								
Mean	126	126	128	134	143	152	156	136
Standard error of the mean	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2
<b>1996</b>								
Mean	126	127	128	135	145	152	157	136
Standard error of the mean	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2

<b>Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)</b>	<b>Age</b>						<b>Total</b>
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	
	<b>mmHg</b>						

<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>								
1991	163	247	230	190	171	152	100	1253
1992	214	287	304	253	208	209	97	1572
1993	834	1257	1178	1122	912	729	377	6409
1994	710	1167	1110	922	817	727	347	5800
1995	699	1076	1112	939	803	749	420	5798
1996	741	1069	1143	1056	817	761	425	6012
<i>Women</i>								
1991	176	266	268	207	205	175	126	1423
1992	227	318	321	261	230	233	155	1745
1993	889	1352	1315	1185	952	871	592	7156
1994	806	1278	1247	1070	861	884	609	6755
1995	780	1308	1224	1080	915	825	608	6740
1996	849	1289	1336	1224	900	879	642	7119
<i>All adults</i>								
1991	339	513	498	397	376	327	226	2676

1992	441	605	625	514	438	442	252	3317
1993	1723	2609	2493	2307	1864	1600	969	13565
1994	1516	2445	2357	1992	1678	1611	956	12555
1995	1479	2384	2336	2019	1718	1574	1028	12538
1996	1590	2358	2479	2280	1717	1640	1067	13131

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.15

### Estimated changes since 1991 in adults' mean systolic blood pressure (adjusted for age<sup>a</sup>), by sex

Adults with a valid blood pressure reading

1991-1996

Variable	N	Differences from 1991 (mmHg)	95% C.I. <sup>b</sup>	Variable	N	Differences from 1991 (mmHg)	95% C.I. <sup>b</sup>
<b>Men Base 26844</b>							
<b>Survey year (p&lt;0.001)<sup>c</sup></b>							
1991 <sup>d</sup>	1253	0		1991 <sup>d</sup>	1423	0	
1992	1572	-0.39	-1.59,0.80	1992	1745	-1.26	-2.48,-0.04
1993	6409	-0.59	-1.56,0.39	1993	7156	-1.23	-2.22,-0.24
1994	5800	-2.67	-3.65,-1.68	1994	6755	-2.89	-3.89,-1.90
1995	5798	-2.50	-3.48,-1.52	1995	6740	-3.13	-4.12,-2.13
1996	6012	-1.87	-2.85,-0.89	1996	7119	-2.84	-3.83,-1.85

<sup>a</sup>Adjusted for age group using linear regression.

<sup>b</sup>C.I. = confidence interval.

<sup>c</sup>Test for yearly linear trend.

<sup>d</sup>Yearly comparison made to 1991 reference category.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Chapter 6

## **Blood pressure**

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.19

### **Adults' mean systolic blood pressure, by region, age and sex**

### *Adults with a valid blood pressure reading*

1996

mean	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.6
<b>16-64</b>									
Mean	131	129	128	130	128	125	128	129	129
Standard error of the mean	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2
<b>All women</b>									
Mean	137	135	134	136	134	131	133	135	134
Standard error of the mean	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3
<i>Bases</i>									
<i>Men</i>									
16-44	387	370	356	326	308	436	394	376	2953
45-64	260	248	196	215	203	251	239	261	1873
65 and over	161	133	140	129	149	126	159	189	1186
16-64	647	618	552	541	511	687	633	637	4826
All men	808	751	692	670	660	813	792	826	6012
<i>Women</i>									
16-44	485	419	364	363	372	528	484	459	3474
45-64	299	282	220	224	242	273	273	311	2124
65 and over	230	198	150	165	160	178	195	245	1521
16-64	784	701	584	587	614	801	757	770	5598
All women	1014	899	734	752	774	979	952	1015	7119

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.20

### Estimated regional differences in adults' mean systolic blood pressure (adjusted for age<sup>a</sup>), by sex

*Adults with a valid blood pressure reading*

1996

Variable	N	Differences from overall mean (mmHg)	95% C.I. <sup>b</sup>	Variable	N	Differences from overall mean (mmHg)	95% C.I. <sup>b</sup>
<b>Men Base 6012</b>							
<b>Regional Health Authority<sup>c</sup> (p&lt;0.001)</b>							
Northern &							
Yorkshire	808	2.36	1.32, 3.41	Yorkshire	1014	2.57	1.56, 3.58
North West	751	0.30	-0.78, 1.37	North West	899	0.42	-0.65, 1.48
Trent	692	-0.65	-1.77, 0.46	Trent	734	-0.47	-1.63, 0.68
West Midlands	670	1.84	0.71, 2.97	West Midlands	752	1.31	0.16, 2.45
Anglia & Oxford	660	-0.64	-1.78, 0.51	Anglia & Oxford	774	-0.31	-1.44, 0.82
North Thames	813	-2.10	-3.14, -1.05	North Thames	979	-2.19	-3.21, -1.16
South Thames	792	-0.26	-1.31, 0.79	South Thames	952	-0.87	-1.91, 0.16
South & West	826	-0.85	-1.89, 0.18	South & West	1015	-0.45	-1.46, 0.56

<sup>a</sup>Adjusted for age group using linear regression.

<sup>b</sup>C.I. = confidence interval.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Chapter 6

## **Blood pressure**

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.21 1996

## **Adults' blood pressure level, by region, age and sex**

### *Adults with a valid blood pressure reading and data on medication*

Normotensive untreated	71.6	67.7	70.5	74.9	78.5	77.2	76.8	74.3	73.9
Normotensive treated	11.0	16.3	13.2	8.5	7.9	9.9	7.7	10.9	10.7
Hypertensive treated	5.7	6.4	6.4	2.2	3.7	5.9	3.3	3.5	4.7
Hypertensive untreated	11.7	9.6	10.0	14.3	9.9	7.0	12.1	11.3	10.7
<b>65 and over</b>									
Normotensive untreated	33.0	29.4	38.7	35.2	35.6	35.6	39.7	40.7	36.0
Normotensive treated	21.3	31.0	20.0	25.5	25.0	26.6	26.8	21.8	24.7
Hypertensive treated	19.6	18.3	18.7	19.4	17.5	22.6	17.5	11.9	17.9
Hypertensive untreated	26.1	21.3	22.7	20.0	21.9	15.3	16.0	25.5	21.4
<b>All women</b>									
Normotensive untreated	75.2	72.8	76.7	76.8	78.3	80.6	79.1	77.2	77.1
Normotensive treated	8.4	12.7	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.7	9.0	9.2
Hypertensive treated	6.3	6.0	6.1	4.9	4.9	5.8	4.5	3.9	5.3
Hypertensive untreated	10.1	8.5	8.0	9.5	8.3	5.3	7.6	9.9	8.4
<b>All adults</b>									
<b>16-44</b>									
Normotensive untreated	95.8	95.7	95.7	96.4	95.9	97.2	96.0	96.9	96.2
Normotensive treated	0.9	1.4	2.4	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3
Hypertensive treated	0.2	-	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
Hypertensive untreated	3.1	2.9	1.4	2.5	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.2
<b>45-64</b>									
Normotensive untreated	70.8	68.5	70.0	72.4	78.4	74.3	76.1	75.0	73.2
Normotensive treated	11.3	13.9	12.5	8.7	8.3	10.0	7.5	8.7	10.1
Hypertensive treated	5.2	5.9	5.3	2.7	3.4	5.2	4.7	4.0	4.6
Hypertensive untreated	12.7	11.8	12.3	16.2	9.9	10.5	11.8	12.2	12.1

Blood pressure level <sup>a</sup>	Region								Total
	Northern & Yorkshire	North West	Trent	West Midlands	Anglia & Oxford	North Thames	South Thames	South & West	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>65 and over</b>									
Normotensive untreated	33.8	33.9	40.7	34.8	42.2	36.0	40.8	41.4	38.0
Normotensive treated	21.5	27.6	21.4	26.3	20.8	28.1	25.5	22.7	24.1
Hypertensive treated	17.6	14.8	15.5	17.1	15.6	19.5	16.4	12.5	16.0
Hypertensive untreated	27.1	23.6	22.4	21.8	21.4	16.5	17.3	23.4	21.9
<b>All adults</b>									
Normotensive untreated	74.8	74.6	77.0	76.3	78.9	80.1	79.0	77.1	77.2
Normotensive treated	8.5	10.6	9.2	8.5	7.8	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.7
Hypertensive treated	5.5	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.2	4.8
Hypertensive untreated	11.2	9.9	8.8	10.7	8.8	6.7	8.0	10.2	9.3
<i>Bases</i>									
<i>Men</i>									
16-44	387	369	356	326	307	436	394	376	2951
45-64	260	245	196	215	203	250	238	261	1868
65 and over	161	133	140	128	148	126	159	189	1184
All men	808	747	692	669	658	812	791	826	6003
<i>Women</i>									
16-44	485	419	364	363	371	527	483	459	3471
45-64	299	282	220	223	242	272	272	311	2121
65 and over	230	197	150	165	160	177	194	243	1516
All women	1014	898	734	751	773	976	949	1013	7108
<i>All adults</i>									
16-44	872	788	720	689	678	963	877	835	6422
45-64	559	527	416	438	445	522	510	572	3989
65 and over	391	330	290	293	308	303	353	432	2700
All adults	1822	1645	1426	1420	1431	1788	1740	1839	13111

<sup>a</sup>Informants were considered hypertensive if their systolic blood pressure was 160 mmHg or over or their diastolic blood pressure was 95 mmHg or over or they were taking medicine affecting blood pressure. 'Treated' means taking medication affecting blood pressure.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

Table 6.22

### Observed and age-standardised prevalence of adults' high blood pressure,<sup>a</sup> by region and sex

*Adults with a valid blood pressure reading and data on medication*

1996

#### High blood pressure<sup>a</sup> Region

	Northern & Yorkshire	North West	Trent	West Midlands	Anglia & Oxford	North Thames	South Thames	South & West
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
Observed	25.7	23.3	22.7	24.4	20.4	20.4	21.2	23.1
Standardised	22.7	21.2	20.4	21.2	17.0	20.2	18.8	18.8
<b>Women</b>								
Observed	24.8	27.2	23.3	23.2	21.7	19.4	20.9	22.8
Standardised	24.4	26.9	23.9	23.9	22.5	22.5	22.2	21.4
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	808	747	692	669	658	812	791	826
<i>Women</i>	1014	898	734	751	773	976	949	1013

<sup>a</sup>Informants were considered hypertensive if their systolic blood pressure was 160 mmHg or over or their diastolic blood pressure was 95 mmHg or over >or they were taking medicine affecting blood pressure. 'Treated' means taking medication affecting blood pressure.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

## Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 6.23

## **Adults' mean systolic blood pressure, by social class, age and sex**

<i>16-44</i>	221	1017	504	892	450	129	3474
<i>45-64</i>	130	678	290	563	286	97	2124
<i>65 and over</i>	57	352	316	346	252	130	1521
<i>All women</i>	408	2047	1110	1801	988	356	7119

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.24

### Estimated social class differences in adults mean systolic blood pressure (adjusted for age<sup>a</sup>), by sex

*Adults with a valid blood pressure reading*

1996

Variable	N	Differences from Social Class I (mmHg)	95% C.I. <sup>b</sup>	Variable	N	Differences from Social Class I (mmHg)	95% C.I. <sup>b</sup>
<b>Men Base 5780</b>							
<b>Social class of head of household (p=0.068)</b>							
I <sup>c</sup>	423			I <sup>c</sup>	408		
II	1828	0.06	-1.65,1.78	II	2047	0.69	-1.16,2.54
IIINM	637	0.05	-1.95,2.05	IIINM	1110	1.66	-0.31,3.64
IIIM	1863	1.06	-0.65,2.77	IIIM	1801	2.65	0.78,4.52
IV	764	-1.06	-2.99,0.87	IV	988	2.52	0.51,4.53
V	265	0.67	-1.82,3.17	V	356	2.98	0.50,5.46
<b>Women Base 6710</b>							
<b>Social class of head of household (p=0.001)</b>							

<sup>a</sup>Adjusted for age group using linear regression.

<sup>b</sup>C.I. = confidence interval.

<sup>c</sup>Comparisons made to Social Class 1 reference category.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

## Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 6.25

## Blood pressure level, by social class, age and sex

### *Adults with a valid blood pressure reading and data on medication*

1996

Normotensive untreated	54.4	41.4	36.0	35.1	30.2	31.5	36.0
Normotensive treated	15.8	25.7	22.6	24.3	27.8	23.8	24.7
Hypertensive treated	8.8	15.7	20.1	16.5	19.4	23.1	17.9
Hypertensive untreated	21.1	17.1	21.3	24.1	22.6	21.5	21.4
<b>All women</b>							
Normotensive untreated	87.0	81.7	72.4	75.9	72.3	66.3	77.1
Normotensive treated	4.9	7.9	10.7	9.4	10.9	13.2	9.2
Hypertensive treated	2.0	3.6	6.8	5.6	7.2	9.6	5.3
Hypertensive untreated	6.1	6.8	10.1	9.2	9.6	11.0	8.4
<i>Bases</i>							
<i>Men</i>							
16-44	195	900	346	838	358	129	2951
45-64	145	618	162	600	224	84	1868
65 and over	83	307	126	423	181	52	1184
All men	423	1825	634	1861	763	265	6003
<i>Women</i>							
16-44	221	1016	504	891	450	129	3471
45-64	130	678	289	563	284	97	2121
65 and over	57	350	314	345	252	130	1516
All women	408	2044	1107	1799	986	356	7108

<sup>a</sup>Informants were considered hypertensive if their systolic blood pressure was 160 mmHg or over or their diastolic blood pressure was 95 mmHg or over or they were taking medicine affecting blood pressure. 'Treated' means taking medication affecting blood pressure.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 6

## Blood pressure

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 6.26

### Observed and age-standardised prevalence of high blood pressure, by social class and sex

*Adults with a valid blood pressure reading and data on medication*

1996

High blood pressure <sup>a</sup>	Social class of head of household					
	I	II	III INM	IIIM	IV	V
Percent with high blood pressure <sup>a</sup>						
<b>Men</b>						
Observed	22.9	20.7	22.4	24.9	25.3	23.8
Standardised	19.6	19.0	20.8	20.2	20.3	20.9
<b>Women</b>						
Observed	13.0	18.3	27.6	24.1	27.7	33.7
Standardised	16.7	21.1	24.4	25.6	25.3	24.2
<i>Bases</i>						
<i>Men</i>	423	1825	634	1861	763	265
<i>Women</i>	408	2044	1107	1799	986	356

<sup>a</sup>Informants were considered hypertensive if their systolic blood pressure was 160 mmHg or over or their diastolic blood pressure was 95 mmHg or over or they were taking medicine affecting blood pressure. 'Treated' means taking medication affecting blood pressure.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 7

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 7.1

#### Percentage of adults with valid anthropometric measurements, by age and sex

*Adults who were interviewed; adults who had a nurse visit*

1996

Response to anthropometric measurements	Age							Total
	16-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-74 %	75+ %	
<b>Men</b>								
Height	98	98	98	97	96	95	80	96
Weight	96	95	96	95	95	95	88	95
BMI	96	95	96	94	94	93	79	93
Demi-span <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	94	88	92
<b>Women</b>								
Height	98	98	98	96	96	92	79	95
Weight	95	95	95	94	94	93	87	94
BMI	94	95	95	93	93	90	77	92
Demi-span <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	92	88	91
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>								
<i>Height, weight, BMI (interviewed)</i>	942	1364	1410	1325	996	895	554	7486
<i>Demi-span (saw nurse)<sup>a</sup></i>	na	na	na	na	na	815	470	1285
<i>Women</i>								
<i>Height (interviewed)</i>	1117	1676	1603	1492	1087	1100	882	8957
<i>Weight, BMI (interviewed, not pregnant)</i>	1078	1583	1574	1491	1087	1100	882	8795
<i>Demi-span (saw nurse)<sup>a</sup></i>	na	na	na	na	na	954	703	1657

<sup>a</sup>Demi span was measured only for those aged 65 and over.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 7

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

Table 7.2

### Percentage of children with valid anthropometric measurements, by age and sex

*Children who were interviewed; children who had a nurse visit*

1996

Response to anthropometric measurements	Age							Total
	2-3 %	4-5 %	6-7 %	8-9 %	10-11 %	12-13 %	14-15 %	
<b>Boys</b>								
Height	85	97	97	97	98	96	98	95
Weight	90	96	96	96	97	93	98	95
BMI	82	96	95	96	97	93	98	94
Mid-upper arm circumference	87	96	99	99	99	100	98	97
<b>Girls</b>								
Height	86	96	97	97	98	98	100	96
Weight	91	96	95	96	95	96	95	95
BMI	83	95	95	96	95	95	95	93
Mid-upper arm circumference	92	96	98	99	100	98	99	97
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>								
<i>Boys</i>								
<i>Height, weight, BMI (interviewed)</i>	305	298	317	274	264	281	262	2001
<i>Mid-upper arm circumference (saw nurse)</i>	271	273	291	253	238	237	232	1795
<i>Girls</i>								
<i>Height, weight, BMI (interviewed)</i>	277	291	297	269	259	257	234	1884
<i>Mid-upper arm circumference (saw nurse)</i>	244	263	265	247	238	235	209	1701

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 7

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 7.3

#### Children's response to blood sample, by age and sex

*Children aged 11-15 who had a nurse visit*

1996

Response to blood sample	Age	Total	
		11-12	13-15
	%	%	%
<b>Boys</b>			
<b>Haemoglobin</b>			
Valid sample obtained	52	64	59
Sample not obtained or not usable	13	7	9
Ineligible	3	2	2
Refused	32	28	29
<b>Ferritin</b>			
Valid sample obtained	56	65	62
Sample not obtained or not usable	9	5	7
Ineligible	3	2	2
Refused	32	28	29
<b>Girls</b>			
<b>Haemoglobin</b>			
Valid sample obtained	56	60	59
Sample not obtained or not usable	7	9	8
Ineligible	1	2	2
Refused	35	29	31
<b>Ferritin</b>			
Valid sample obtained	56	61	59
Sample not obtained or not usable	8	8	8
Ineligible	1	2	2
Refused	35	29	31
<i>Bases (unweighted)</i>			
Boys	229	352	581
Girls	234	319	553

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

# Chapter 7

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 7.4

#### Demi-span among those aged 65 and over, by age and sex

*Adults aged 65 and over with two valid demi-span measurements*

1996

Demi-span (cm)	Age				Total
	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>					
Less than 70	-	0	0	1	0
70, less than 75	5	5	5	12	6
75, less than 80	30	34	36	44	35
80, less than 85	49	48	48	38	47
85, less than 90	15	12	11	6	12
90 or more	0	1	0	-	1
Mean	81.3	80.9	80.7	79.3	80.7
Standard error of the mean	0.18	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.11
5th percentile	75.0	75.1	75.0	74.0	74.6
10th percentile	76.8	76.5	75.9	74.6	76.2
Median	81.3	80.7	80.8	79.3	80.6
90th percentile	86.1	85.7	85.1	83.8	85.5
95th percentile	87.5	87.5	86.2	85.5	86.8
<b>Women</b>					
Less than 70	12	13	18	25	16
70, less than 75	51	53	54	58	53
75, less than 80	35	32	27	17	29
80 or more	3	2	1	1	2
Mean	73.9	73.5	73.0	71.9	73.2
Standard error of the mean	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.09
5th percentile	68.3	68.0	68.0	65.6	67.6
10th percentile	69.6	69.3	68.8	67.4	68.8
Median	73.8	73.7	73.2	72.0	73.3
90th percentile	78.5	77.7	77.2	76.3	77.7
95th percentile	79.3	78.5	78.2	77.5	78.7
<i>Bases</i>					
<i>Men</i>	411	352	219	196	1178
<i>Women</i>	463	415	300	322	1500

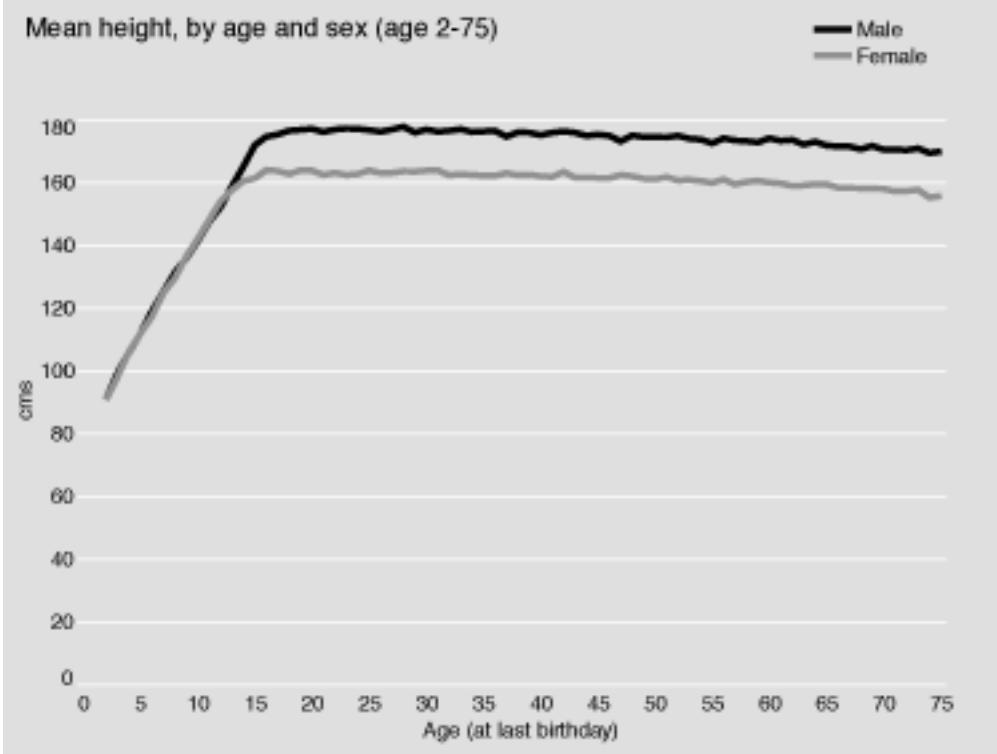
To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

### Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

Figure 7A



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

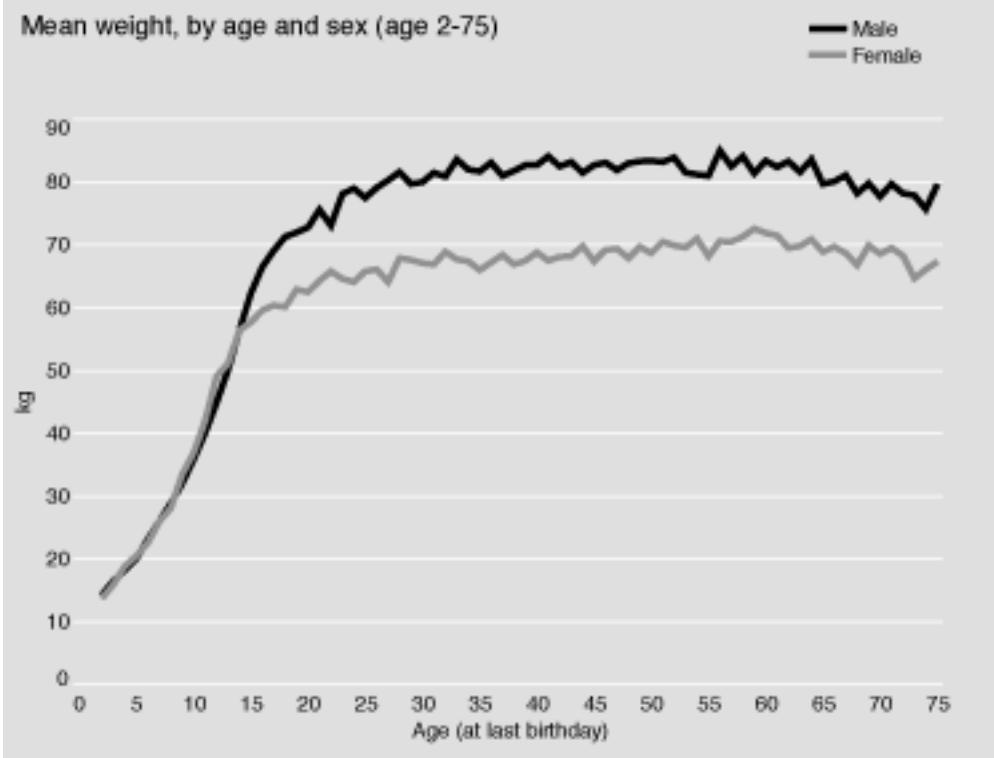
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

### Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

Figure 7B



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

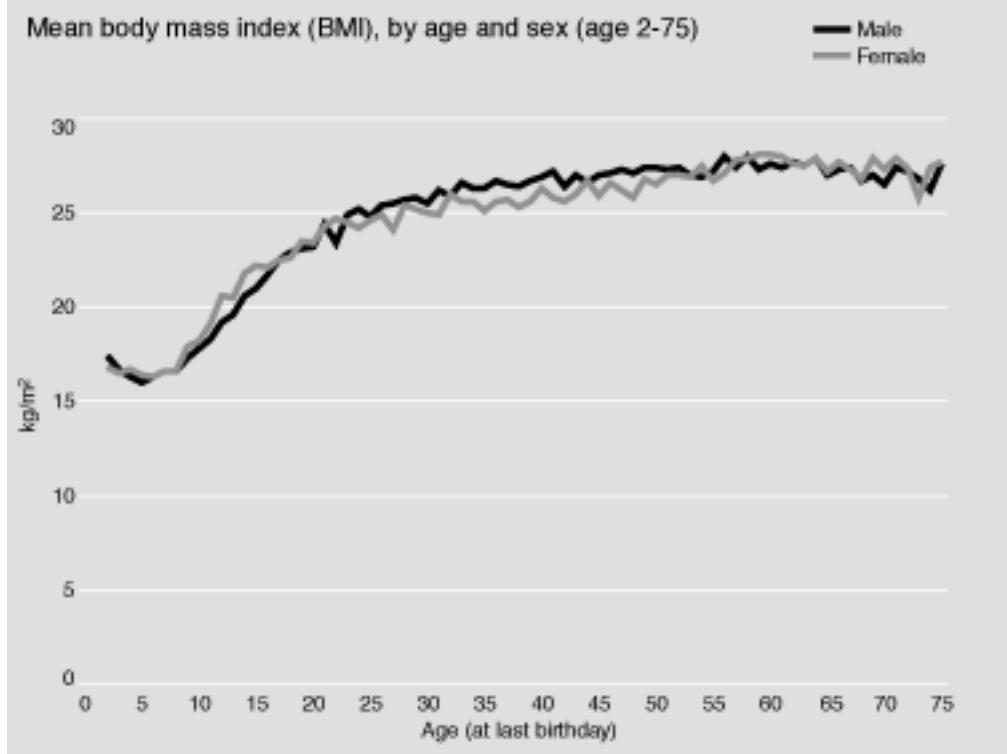
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

### Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

Figure 7C



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

# Chapter 7

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 7.10

#### Adults' body mass index (BMI), 1993 - 1996, by age and sex

*Adults with a valid height and weight measurement*

*1993 - 1996*

BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) by year	Age								<b>Total</b>	
	16-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-74 %	75+ %	16-64 %		
<b>Men's BMI</b>										
<b>1993</b>										
20 or under	14.3	4.6	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.7	4.4	4.9	4.6	
Over 20-25	59.3	46.1	35.7	29.3	26.0	27.8	38.5	39.1	37.8	
Over 25-30	21.4	39.4	47.8	52.1	51.3	54.2	46.3	42.9	44.4	
Over 30 <sup>a</sup>	4.9	10.0	14.3	16.5	19.9	15.2	10.8	13.1	13.2	
Over 40	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	
Mean	23.4	25.4	26.4	26.8	27.1	26.7	25.7	25.8	25.9	
Standard error of the mean	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.18	0.05	0.05	
<b>1994</b>										
20 or under	16.0	4.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.9	2.6	4.9	4.5	
Over 20-25	53.4	45.6	36.4	30.3	29.4	26.1	34.6	39.2	37.3	
Over 25-30	24.9	39.8	46.2	50.7	51.4	53.1	48.2	42.8	44.3	
Over 30 <sup>a</sup>	5.7	9.8	15.5	17.2	17.8	17.9	14.7	13.2	13.8	
Over 40	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	
Mean	23.5	25.3	26.4	26.8	27.0	27.0	26.5	25.8	26.0	
Standard error of the mean	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.21	0.05	0.05	
<b>1995</b>										
20 or under	16.2	3.7	2.9	1.4	1.5	2.7	3.1	4.7	4.4	
Over 20-25	54.0	44.9	34.3	30.0	25.7	29.3	33.9	37.7	36.4	
Over 25-30	24.1	39.6	46.8	49.3	51.3	50.2	48.8	42.7	44.0	
Over 30 <sup>a</sup>	5.8	11.8	16.0	19.4	21.5	17.8	14.2	15.0	15.3	
Over 40	-	0.4	0.4	0.6	-	0.5	-	0.3	0.3	
Mean	23.5	25.6	26.5	27.1	27.2	26.8	26.1	26.0	26.1	
Standard error of the mean	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.18	0.05	0.05	
<b>1996</b>										
20 or under	16.4	4.1	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.6	2.8	4.6	4.2	
Over 20-25	55.4	40.7	34.4	27.3	24.5	26.2	33.8	36.0	34.7	
Over 25-30	22.1	42.7	47.8	49.4	50.7	51.5	47.4	43.4	44.6	
Over 30 <sup>a</sup>	6.1	12.5	16.2	21.1	23.6	19.6	16.1	16.0	16.4	
Over 40	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	-	0.4	0.4	
Mean	23.4	25.8	26.7	27.2	27.6	27.0	26.3	26.2	26.3	
Standard error of the mean	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.05	0.05	

*Bases (men)*

<b>1993</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1444</b>	<b>1313</b>	<b>1231</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>5998</b>	<b>7247</b>
<b>1994</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>1373</b>	<b>1288</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>5597</b>	<b>6795</b>
<b>1995</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>1309</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>5471</b>	<b>6707</b>
<b>1996</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>1290</b>	<b>1348</b>	<b>1247</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>5731</b>	<b>6997</b>
<b>BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>) by year</b>	<b>Age</b>							<b>Total</b>	
	<b>16-24</b>	<b>25-34</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45-54</b>	<b>55-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>16-64</b>	
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Women's BMI</b>									
<b>1993</b>									
20 or under	18.2	9.8	6.1	3.1	2.4	3.6	6.5	7.7	7.1
Over 20-25	54.4	54.2	47.9	40.7	34.9	33.5	35.5	46.8	44.3
Over 25-30	19.5	24.9	28.9	37.3	38.8	41.4	42.2	29.8	32.2
Over 30 <sup>a</sup>	7.8	11.1	17.1	18.9	24.0	21.5	15.8	15.7	16.4
Over 40	0.5	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.4
Mean	23.5	24.6	25.6	26.6	27.2	27.0	26.1	25.5	25.7
Standard error of the mean	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.06	0.05
<b>1994</b>									
20 or under	19.6	9.5	4.9	3.8	2.4	4.9	8.0	7.8	7.4
Over 20-25	52.2	52.9	50.3	42.0	33.4	29.1	39.6	46.9	43.9
Over 25-30	20.3	24.7	27.9	36.4	38.7	40.7	36.1	29.3	31.4
Over 30 <sup>a</sup>	7.9	12.9	16.9	17.8	25.5	25.3	16.3	16.0	17.3
Over 40	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.3	0.9	1.5	1.6
Mean	23.5	24.8	25.7	26.3	27.5	27.3	25.7	25.5	25.8
Standard error of the mean	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.06	0.06
<b>1995</b>									
20 or under	17.2	9.0	5.6	3.9	2.2	4.4	8.6	7.4	7.1
Over 20-25	56.4	53.1	46.8	38.2	32.9	26.4	33.6	45.8	42.5
Over 25-30	18.5	24.7	31.0	36.3	41.6	45.1	40.8	30.3	32.9
Over 30 <sup>a</sup>	8.0	13.3	16.6	21.5	23.2	24.1	17.0	16.5	17.5
Over 40	0.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.1	0.3	1.5	1.4
Mean	23.4	24.9	25.8	26.8	27.3	27.2	26.1	25.6	25.9
Standard error of the mean	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.06	0.06
<b>1996</b>									
20 or under	17.3	7.9	5.8	3.2	3.5	5.2	6.4	7.2	6.9
Over 20-25	56.2	49.3	47.1	38.2	28.2	27.2	33.4	44.2	41.2
Over 25-30	18.6	27.9	29.7	39.4	40.8	43.1	40.3	31.4	33.6
Over 30 <sup>a</sup>	7.9	14.9	17.5	19.2	27.5	24.5	19.9	17.3	18.4
Over 40	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.4
Mean	23.5	25.2	25.8	26.6	27.7	27.3	26.4	25.8	26.0
Standard error of the mean	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.06	0.05
<i>Bases (women)</i>									
<i>1993</i>	<i>1020</i>	<i>1544</i>	<i>1459</i>	<i>1306</i>	<i>1060</i>	<i>991</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>6389</i>	<i>8037</i>
<i>1994</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>1524</i>	<i>1418</i>	<i>1227</i>	<i>988</i>	<i>1048</i>	<i>689</i>	<i>6147</i>	<i>7884</i>

1995	979	1521	1394	1258	1028	936	613	6180	7729
1996	1016	1500	1493	1385	1007	986	677	6401	8064

<sup>a</sup>Includes over 40.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

Chapter 7

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

## **Anthropometric measures and children's iron status**

Table 7.11

## **Children's body mass index (BMI), by age and sex**

### *Children with a valid height and weight measurement*

1996

BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Age at last birthday														Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>Boys</b>															
Mean	17.4	16.7	16.3	16.0	16.3	16.6	16.6	17.3	17.8	18.3	19.2	19.6	20.6	21.0	17.8
Standard error of the mean	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.06
5th percentile	15.2	14.4	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.4	15.4	16.2	17.1	14.6
10th percentile	15.4	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.9	15.1	15.4	16.1	16.0	17.1	17.6	15.0
Median	17.2	16.5	16.0	15.7	16.0	16.2	16.1	16.7	17.5	17.8	18.5	18.7	20.3	20.1	17.0
90th percentile	19.6	18.6	17.8	17.6	18.2	18.7	19.2	20.9	21.4	21.3	24.2	24.3	25.1	26.2	21.6
95th percentile	20.3	19.5	19.2	18.3	19.1	21.5	21.1	22.0	23.0	22.8	25.2	27.0	26.8	27.5	23.4
<b>Girls</b>															
Mean	16.8	16.5	16.7	16.4	16.3	16.6	16.6	17.9	18.2	19.1	20.6	20.5	21.8	22.2	18.1
Standard error of the mean	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.25	0.22	0.33	0.33	0.28	0.37	0.31	0.08
5th percentile	14.7	14.2	14.6	14.2	13.5	13.6	13.8	14.3	14.7	15.1	15.6	16.2	16.7	17.9	14.3
10th percentile	15.0	14.8	15.0	14.5	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.9	15.4	15.5	16.4	16.7	17.8	18.7	14.8
Median	16.5	16.3	16.5	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.2	17.5	17.5	18.0	19.8	20.0	20.7	21.6	17.2
90th percentile	18.4	18.2	18.4	18.7	19.6	20.1	19.7	21.6	22.4	24.7	25.6	24.7	27.6	26.3	22.9
95th percentile	19.2	20.2	20.9	20.0	20.6	21.7	20.5	23.6	24.9	26.6	27.9	27.2	31.5	27.7	25.0
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>															
Boys	129	153	170	151	174	171	161	146	163	139	143	151	136	145	2132
Girls	113	145	147	164	155	169	182	131	158	135	137	131	134	112	2014

BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Exact age rounded to the nearest integer														Total
	2 <sup>b</sup>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>Boys</b>															
Mean	17.7	16.9	16.5	16.2	16.1	16.4	16.6	17.0	17.4	18.0	18.8	19.3	20.2	21.0	17.7
Standard error of the mean	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.06
5th percentile	15.4	14.7	14.4	13.9	14.3	14.5	14.0	14.4	14.8	14.7	15.3	15.4	15.7	16.3	14.6
10th percentile	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.8	15.2	15.3	15.8	16.0	16.4	17.2	15.0
Median	17.7	16.7	16.1	16.0	15.8	16.1	16.2	16.3	17.1	17.5	18.1	18.5	19.7	20.3	17.0
90th percentile	19.7	18.7	18.3	17.6	18.2	18.2	19.2	20.4	20.3	21.9	22.7	23.4	24.4	26.2	21.4
95th percentile	20.3	19.6	19.6	18.3	18.9	19.5	20.7	21.9	21.4	23.1	24.7	26.0	25.9	27.8	23.3
<b>Girls</b>															
Mean	[16.7]	16.7	16.5	16.7	16.2	16.4	16.6	17.0	18.2	18.6	19.9	20.3	21.2	22.1	18.0
Standard error of the mean	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.06
5th percentile	15.4	14.7	14.4	13.9	14.3	14.5	14.0	14.4	14.8	14.7	15.3	15.4	15.7	16.3	14.6
10th percentile	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.8	15.2	15.3	15.8	16.0	16.4	17.2	15.0
Median	17.7	16.7	16.1	16.0	15.8	16.1	16.2	16.3	17.1	17.5	18.1	18.5	19.7	20.3	17.0
90th percentile	19.7	18.7	18.3	17.6	18.2	18.2	19.2	20.4	20.3	21.9	22.7	23.4	24.4	26.2	21.4
95th percentile	20.3	19.6	19.6	18.3	18.9	19.5	20.7	21.9	21.4	23.1	24.7	26.0	25.9	27.8	23.3

mean	[0.28]	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.26	0.35	0.30	0.32	0.39	0.08
5th percentile	[14.4]	14.9	14.2	14.2	13.7	13.9	13.5	14.1	14.6	14.8	15.2	15.8	16.2	17.4	14.3
10th percentile	[14.7]	15.0	14.7	14.7	14.2	14.4	14.0	14.6	14.9	15.5	16.0	16.3	17.2	18.1	14.8
Median	[16.2]	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.3	17.9	17.8	18.7	19.5	20.2	21.2	17.1
90th percentile	[19.1]	18.4	18.1	18.8	18.6	19.7	20.3	20.2	22.2	22.6	25.6	24.7	25.7	27.6	22.4
95th percentile	[21.3]	19.3	19.4	20.9	20.1	21.2	21.3	23.4	24.6	25.5	28.4	28.0	27.3	31.4	24.8
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>															
Boys	67	132	170	160	168	169	156	153	161	141	142	148	151	155	2075
Girls	48	131	149	159	165	155	184	142	140	157	140	140	122	117	1950

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

<sup>b</sup>As the lower age limit for the survey was the second birthday, the figures in the first column include only those aged 2 to 2<sup>1/2</sup>, omitting those aged 1<sup>1/2</sup> to 2.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

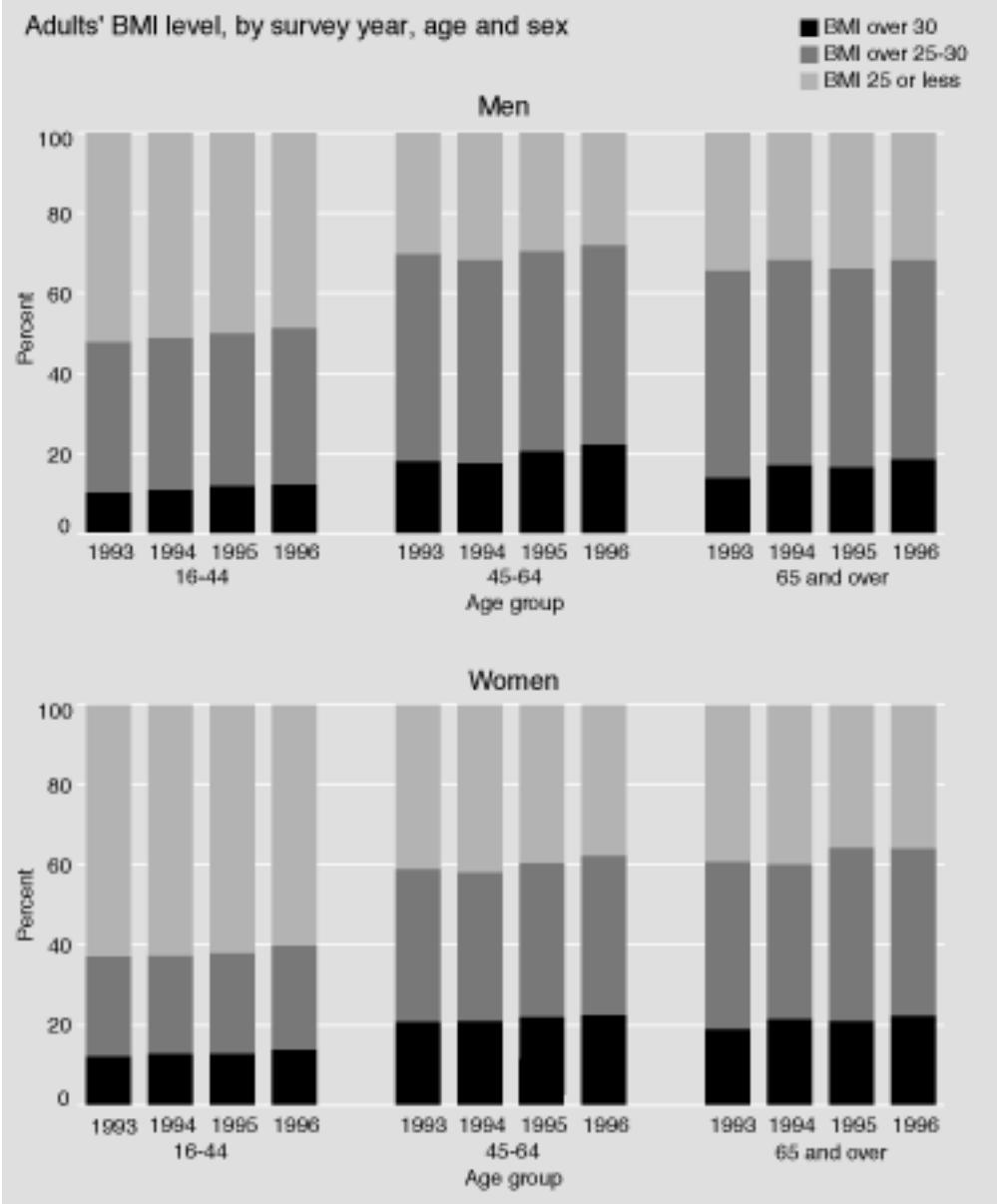
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES / LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

### Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

Figure 7D



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

# Chapter 7

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

Table 7.12

### Estimated changes since 1993 in adults' mean body mass index (adjusted for age<sup>a</sup>), by sex

Adults with a valid height and weight measurement

1993-1996

Variable	N	Differences from 1993 (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	95% C.I. <sup>b</sup>	Variable	N	Differences from 1993 (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	95% C.I. <sup>b</sup>
<b>Men Base 27746</b>							
<b>Survey year (p&lt;0.001)<sup>c</sup></b>							
<b>1993<sup>d</sup></b>							
1993 <sup>d</sup>	7247	0		1993 <sup>d</sup>	8037	0	
1994	6795	0.11	-0.02, 0.23	1994	7884	0.04	-0.11, 0.19
1995	6707	0.18	0.06, 0.31	1995	7729	0.14	-0.01, 0.29
1996	6997	0.36	0.24, 0.48	1996	8064	0.26	0.11, 0.41

<sup>a</sup>Adjusted for age group using linear regression.

<sup>b</sup>C.I.=confidence interval.

<sup>c</sup>Test for yearly linear trend.

<sup>d</sup>Yearly comparison made to 1993 reference category.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 7

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

Table 7.13

### Observed and age-standardised prevalence of raised body mass index (BMI) in adults, by region and sex

*Adults with a valid height and weight measurement*

1996

Region	Percent with BMI over 25 to 30 (overweight)							
	Northern & Yorkshire		North West		Trent & Midlands		Anglia & Oxford	
	Northern Yorkshire	North West	Trent & Midlands	West Midlands	Anglia & Oxford	North Thames	South Thames	South & West
<b>All adults</b>								
<b>Men</b>								
Observed	47.0	45.6	43.5	39.5	44.4	45.8	43.4	46.5
Standardised	45.2	44.2	42.9	38.8	42.4	45.2	41.1	44.4
<b>Women</b>								
Observed	34.5	33.3	34.6	36.9	34.8	30.1	31.8	33.8
Standardised	33.6	32.6	33.9	36.3	34.5	30.5	31.6	32.7
<b>Bases</b>								
<i>Men</i>	958	901	773	762	811	965	882	945
<i>Women</i>	1155	1049	827	834	896	1126	1055	1122
<b>Percent with BMI over 25 to 30 (overweight)</b>								
<b>Adults 16-64</b>								
<b>Men 16-64</b>								
Observed	46.3	45.4	41.2	39.6	43.4	44.1	42.0	44.0
Standardised	44.4	43.9	40.9	38.7	41.2	42.9	39.5	42.4
<b>Women 16-64</b>								
Observed	31.8	30.0	34.8	34.1	33.2	28.8	27.9	32.0
Standardised	30.6	28.7	34.4	32.9	32.4	29.0	27.4	30.9
<b>Percent with BMI over 30 (obese)</b>								
<b>Men 16-64</b>								
Observed	17.0	15.3	18.3	17.9	17.1	13.7	13.6	16.2
Standardised	16.0	14.4	18.0	16.7	16.7	13.1	12.9	15.1
<b>Women 16-64</b>								
Observed	18.3	17.0	18.6	18.4	17.1	16.2	16.7	16.5
Standardised	17.6	16.7	18.3	18.4	16.5	16.0	16.4	15.6

*Bases*

<i>Men</i>	784	753	617	636	645	837	714	745
<i>Women</i>	905	831	666	662	719	936	834	848

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 7

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 7.14

### Observed and age-standardised prevalence of raised body mass index (BMI) in adults, by social class and sex

*Adults with a valid height and weight measurement*

1996

BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Social class of head of household					
	I	II	IIINM	IIIM	IV	V
<b>Percent with BMI over 20 to 25 (desirable)</b>						
<b>Men</b>						
Observed	38	34	35	31	37	37
Standardised	41	36	36	34	38	39
<b>Women</b>						
Observed	50	45	43	37	36	34
Standardised	49	45	44	38	37	37
<b>Percent with BMI over 25 to 30 (overweight)</b>						
<b>Men</b>						
Observed	47	46	44	46	43	39
Standardised	44	45	42	44	41	37
<b>Women</b>						
Observed	30	33	34	35	36	32
Standardised	30	32	33	35	35	30
<b>Percent with BMI over 30 (obese)</b>						
<b>Men</b>						
Observed	12	17	16	19	15	18
Standardised	11	16	16	18	14	17
<b>Women</b>						
Observed	13	15	16	21	22	27
Standardised	14	15	16	21	22	25
<i>Bases</i>						
<i>Men</i>	482	2103	731	2185	892	307
<i>Women</i>	461	2255	1230	2043	1135	424

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 7

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 7.15

#### Children's haemoglobin, by age and sex

*Children with a valid haemoglobin sample*

1996

Haemoglobin (g/dl)	Age 11-12	Age 13-15	Total
<b>Boys</b>			
Mean	13.0	13.8	13.5
Standard error of the mean	0.06	0.06	0.05
20th percentile	12.5	13.0	12.7
40th percentile	12.8	13.5	13.2
Median	13.0	13.8	13.5
60th percentile	13.2	14.0	13.7
80th percentile	13.6	14.6	14.3
<b>Girls</b>			
Mean	13.1	13.1	13.1
Standard error of the mean	0.07	0.06	0.05
20th percentile	12.4	12.4	12.4
40th percentile	13.0	13.0	13.0
Median	13.1	13.2	13.1
60th percentile	13.3	13.4	13.3
80th percentile	13.8	13.8	13.8
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>			
Boys	138	251	390
Girls	146	217	362

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 7

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 7.16

#### Children's ferritin, by age and sex

*Children with a valid ferritin sample*

1996

Ferritin (ng/ml)	Age	Total	
		11-12	13-15
<b>Boys</b>			
Mean	28.2	29.5	29.0
Standard error of the mean	1.14	1.02	0.77
20th percentile	17.0	17.0	17.0
40th percentile	23.0	23.0	23.0
Median	26.0	25.0	25.0
60th percentile	28.0	28.0	28.0
80th percentile	36.0	38.0	37.0
Geometric mean	25.4	26.0	25.8
<b>Girls</b>			
Mean	25.8	23.3	24.3
Standard error of the mean	0.96	1.13	0.78
20th percentile	17.0	12.0	14.0
40th percentile	21.0	18.0	19.0
Median	24.0	20.0	21.0
60th percentile	27.0	23.0	24.0
80th percentile	34.0	30.0	32.0
Geometric mean	23.5	19.7	21.1
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>			
Boys	149	259	408
Girls	143	221	363

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 7

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

Table 7.5

### Children's mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), by age and sex

*Children with two valid MUAC measurements*

1996

MUAC (cm)	Age at last birthday														<b>Total</b>
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>Boys</b>															
Mean	17.1	17.6	17.9	18.0	18.6	19.2	19.7	21.0	21.9	22.6	23.6	24.3	25.6	26.9	20.8
Standard error of the mean	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.36	0.33	0.09
5th percentile	14.8	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.7	16.9	16.8	17.8	17.6	18.4	19.3	18.9	19.3	22.1	16.1
10th percentile	15.5	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.2	17.2	17.4	18.0	18.2	19.1	20.1	20.0	21.2	23.0	16.6
Median	16.9	17.4	17.5	17.9	18.3	19.0	19.3	20.5	21.6	22.2	23.0	23.6	25.7	26.1	19.9
90th percentile	19.0	20.0	20.1	19.8	21.4	21.7	22.4	24.5	26.5	26.7	28.4	29.4	30.4	32.5	26.6
95th percentile	19.4	20.3	21.2	20.6	22.5	23.1	24.2	26.1	27.6	27.4	30.0	31.5	32.9	34.0	28.4
<b>Girls</b>															
Mean	17.0	17.4	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.9	20.4	22.1	22.5	23.5	25.1	25.0	26.0	26.8	21.4
Standard error of the mean	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.28	0.26	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.37	0.35	0.10
5th percentile	14.8	15.1	15.6	16.1	16.0	16.2	17.1	18.4	18.1	19.3	19.9	20.7	20.9	22.1	16.1
10th percentile	15.2	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.4	17.0	17.5	18.8	18.7	19.6	20.4	21.2	21.9	23.1	16.8
Median	17.0	17.4	18.3	18.5	18.4	19.4	20.1	21.8	22.0	22.8	24.5	24.7	25.1	26.1	20.5
90th percentile	19.1	19.3	20.5	20.7	21.6	23.5	24.2	26.3	27.1	28.7	30.7	30.5	30.8	31.7	27.1
95th percentile	19.5	20.4	22.0	21.5	23.1	25.0	25.7	27.5	28.6	30.8	31.3	31.5	35.6	32.9	29.1
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>															
Boys	127	140	153	142	166	164	151	140	152	123	130	138	113	134	1970
Girls	117	134	140	149	142	159	174	125	150	132	136	118	127	102	1905

MUAC (cm)	Exact age rounded to the nearest integer														<b>Total</b>
	2 <sup>b</sup>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>Boys</b>															
Mean	17.0	17.4	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.7	19.5	20.3	21.2	22.3	23.2	23.7	25.1	26.6	20.7
Standard error of the mean	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.27	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.09
5th percentile	14.7	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.9	15.7	16.9	17.2	17.9	17.6	18.6	18.9	20.0	21.3	16.1
10th percentile	15.4	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.4	17.2	17.8	18.1	18.6	20.1	19.9	20.6	22.0	16.6
Median	16.9	17.1	17.5	17.9	18.0	18.6	19.3	19.6	20.8	21.9	22.8	22.9	25.3	26.0	19.7
90th percentile	18.7	19.7	20.1	20.1	21.1	21.1	21.9	24.0	24.9	27.3	27.3	29.1	29.4	32.5	26.2
95th percentile	19.4	20.0	20.3	21.4	21.9	22.7	23.5	26.6	25.5	27.5	29.4	31.5	32.2	34.2	28.1
<b>Girls</b>															
Mean	[16.9]	17.4	17.8	18.5	18.7	19.3	20.2	21.0	22.4	23.1	24.1	25.0	25.7	26.5	21.2

Standard error of the mean	[0.24]	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.31	0.35	0.40	0.10
5th percentile	[14.5]	15.3	15.4	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.6	17.8	18.1	18.1	19.6	20.3	21.0	21.1	16.1
10th percentile	[15.0]	15.4	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.7	17.1	18.5	19.1	19.3	20.4	21.1	21.9	22.1	16.7
Median	[17.0]	17.1	17.6	18.3	18.7	19.0	19.5	20.3	22.0	22.7	23.1	23.8	25.4	25.8	20.4
90th percentile	[19.1]	19.4	19.8	20.7	21.3	22.5	24.1	25.2	26.5	27.6	29.2	30.5	30.7	30.8	26.7
95th percentile	[19.8]	20.4	21.1	22.0	21.9	24.7	25.4	26.1	28.6	30.6	31.1	31.5	32.1	35.1	28.9
<i>Bases(weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>															
Boys	62	128	154	145	160	165	145	142	154	130	129	140	127	135	1916
Girls	54	122	140	146	152	142	176	142	130	147	142	135	110	107	1845

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

<sup>b</sup>As the lower age limit for the survey was the second birthday, the figures in the first column include only those aged 2 to 2<sup>1/2</sup>, omitting those aged 1<sup>1/2</sup> to 2.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

---

*comments*

# Chapter 7

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

Table 7.6

### Adults' height, by age and sex

*Adults with a valid height measurement*

1996

Height (cm)	Age	Total						
		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
Less than 160		1	0	1	2	2	4	9
160, less than 165		3	4	4	6	10	14	24
165, less than 170		14	13	15	17	19	26	28
170, less than 175		24	23	23	27	28	30	24
175, less than 180		28	30	29	28	23	19	11
180 or more		30	30	27	21	17	8	3
Mean		176.3	176.6	175.7	174.4	173.2	170.9	168.0
Standard error of the mean		0.23	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.30
5th percentile		165.4	165.6	164.7	163.2	162.3	160.5	157.5
10th percentile		167.7	167.8	167.0	165.8	164.4	163.0	160.0
Median		176.4	176.6	175.9	174.6	173.2	170.7	168.2
90th percentile		185.1	185.1	184.4	183.1	181.6	179.0	176.1
95th percentile		187.5	188.0	186.3	185.9	184.9	181.0	178.1
<b>Women</b>								
Less than 155		9	10	12	15	20	30	49
155, less than 160		21	20	23	26	29	35	30
160, less than 165		33	31	33	31	32	24	17
165, less than 170		25	26	22	19	14	9	3
170 or more		13	14	11	9	4	3	0
Mean		163.1	163.2	162.2	161.4	159.9	157.8	154.7
Standard error of the mean		0.19	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.23
5th percentile		153.2	153.1	151.7	151.0	150.2	148.2	144.3
10th percentile		155.2	155.2	154.1	153.2	152.1	150.3	147.0
Median		163.1	163.2	162.1	161.3	160.0	157.8	155.0
90th percentile		171.1	171.0	170.2	169.5	167.5	165.3	162.2
95th percentile		174.0	173.3	172.6	171.9	169.5	167.2	164.2
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>		927	1330	1378	1280	955	848	444
<i>Women</i>		1093	1642	1576	1436	1043	1011	698
								8499

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

# Chapter 7

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

Table 7.7

### Children's height, by age and sex

*Children with a valid height measurement*

1996

Height (cm)	Age at last birthday														Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>Boys</b>															
Mean	91	99	106	112	119	125	131	136	141	147	152	159	165	172	132
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
5th percentile	84	91	98	104	111	116	123	124	132	138	140	144	151	159	93
10th percentile	86	93	101	106	113	119	125	128	134	140	143	146	154	163	99
Median	91	99	106	111	119	125	131	137	141	147	152	158	166	172	132
90th percentile	97	105	111	119	127	133	138	143	149	155	161	173	176	181	167
95th percentile	98	107	114	122	128	134	142	146	152	158	163	175	178	182	173
<b>Girls</b>															
Mean	91	98	106	112	117	125	130	136	142	148	154	158	161	161	131
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
5th percentile	84	91	99	101	108	115	121	125	132	135	142	145	152	151	93
10th percentile	85	92	101	103	111	117	122	128	134	137	145	148	153	152	99
Median	91	98	106	113	117	124	130	136	141	148	155	158	160	162	131
90th percentile	97	104	112	119	124	133	138	146	150	158	162	166	168	168	161
95th percentile	98	106	112	121	125	136	139	149	152	160	163	166	171	169	164
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>															
Boys	136	154	172	154	180	171	165	147	165	140	150	154	137	145	2169
Girls	118	148	151	166	158	174	183	133	161	143	141	134	140	117	2068

Height (cm)	Exact age rounded to the nearest integer														Total
	2 <sup>b</sup>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>Boys</b>															
Mean	89	95	103	109	116	122	128	133	139	144	150	155	162	170	131
Standard error of the mean	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
5th percentile	84	89	96	103	106	114	119	124	129	134	140	144	148	155	93
10th percentile	85	90	97	104	108	116	122	125	131	136	142	145	151	159	99
Median	90	95	103	109	116	122	129	132	139	144	150	154	162	171	131
90th percentile	94	101	108	115	123	129	135	141	146	153	157	163	174	178	164
95th percentile	96	102	110	117	125	130	137	143	149	155	160	171	175	181	171
<b>Girls</b>															
Mean	[89]	94	102	109	115	121	128	133	138	145	151	156	160	161	130
Standard error of the mean	[0.5]	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
5th percentile	[83]	86	94	100	105	112	118	122	127	133	138	143	152	151	93
10th percentile	[84]	88	96	102	108	115	120	123	129	135	140	145	153	152	99

Median	[89]	95	102	109	115	120	128	132	138	145	152	156	159	160	130
90th percentile	[93]	99	109	116	121	130	135	141	147	155	161	166	167	168	160
95th percentile	[95]	100	110	118	123	132	138	144	149	156	161	167	169	172	163
<i>Bases(weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>															
Boys	70	137	171	163	171	173	156	157	162	144	146	153	152	156	2112
Girls	50	135	155	160	167	161	186	146	142	160	148	146	124	122	2001

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

<sup>b</sup>As the lower age limit for the survey was the second birthday, the figures in the first column include only those aged 2 to 2<sup>1/2</sup>, omitting those aged 1<sup>1/2</sup> to 2.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

---

***comments***

# Chapter 7

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

Table 7.8

### Adults' weight, by age and sex

*Adults with a valid weight measurement*

1996

Weight (kg)	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
Less than 60	14	4	2	2	2	5	9	5
60, less than 70	33	17	15	14	14	18	27	19
70, less than 80	28	31	30	28	28	33	36	30
80, less than 90	14	26	29	29	28	26	20	25
90 or more	10	22	25	27	28	18	8	21
Mean	72.8	80.7	82.4	82.7	82.8	78.9	74.1	80.0
Standard error of the mean	0.43	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.43	0.43	0.51	0.16
5th percentile	54.5	60.9	63.1	62.3	63.4	60.0	56.6	60.1
10th percentile	58.1	64.6	67.0	66.8	67.3	63.7	60.7	63.7
Median	70.8	79.5	80.9	81.9	81.7	78.2	73.2	78.9
90th percentile	90.5	98.9	99.6	100.8	100.8	95.0	89.1	97.7
95th percentile	97.1	105.6	107.6	106.5	107.3	100.5	94.1	104.2
<b>Women</b>								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Less than 50	10	5	5	4	3	7	12	6
50, less than 60	38	28	26	20	16	18	28	25
60, less than 70	31	32	34	35	32	35	32	33
70, less than 80	12	20	18	23	27	24	20	21
80 or more	8	15	17	18	21	17	9	15
Mean	62.7	67.0	67.8	69.3	70.7	68.2	63.4	67.3
Standard error of the mean	0.38	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.14
5th percentile	47.8	50.0	50.4	50.9	52.0	48.2	44.4	49.3
10th percentile	50.1	53.0	53.3	54.6	55.9	52.8	49.0	52.6
Median	60.3	64.5	65.0	67.4	69.5	67.0	62.2	65.3
90th percentile	78.4	84.5	87.2	86.1	87.8	84.6	79.3	84.8
95th percentile	85.9	91.3	93.7	94.3	95.0	92.0	83.3	91.7
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	909	1296	1353	1254	945	847	489	7093
<i>Women</i>	1024	1504	1501	1399	1017	1023	771	8239

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

# Chapter 7

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Anthropometric measures and children's iron status

Table 7.9

### Children's weight, by age and sex

*Children with a valid weight measurement*

1996

Weight (kg)	Age at last birthday														Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>Boys</b>															
Mean	14.3	16.5	18.3	20.1	23.1	26.0	28.8	32.1	35.9	40.1	44.9	50.1	56.4	62.3	32.8
Standard error of the mean	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.44	0.53	0.53	0.60	0.90	1.04	1.01	0.97	0.35
5th percentile	12.1	14.0	15.0	16.2	18.2	20.6	22.5	23.8	26.7	29.1	32.1	34.4	40.4	46.9	14.3
10th percentile	12.3	14.3	15.4	16.9	19.3	21.5	23.4	25.3	28.1	31.3	34.9	35.0	42.3	49.2	15.9
Median	14.0	16.2	18.3	19.8	22.4	25.4	27.8	30.9	34.6	39.5	42.7	48.0	55.2	60.4	28.4
90th percentile	16.8	18.7	21.7	23.6	27.8	31.8	35.8	40.3	45.5	50.2	58.0	69.0	71.7	77.1	57.4
95th percentile	17.7	20.2	22.5	24.8	29.4	35.0	39.8	43.9	51.8	54.1	65.5	72.6	78.2	85.3	65.2
<b>Girls</b>															
Mean	13.8	16.0	18.9	20.5	22.6	26.0	28.1	33.5	36.9	42.0	49.1	51.1	56.4	57.7	32.7
Standard error of the mean	0.13	0.17	0.23	0.24	0.30	0.43	0.42	0.71	0.59	0.94	0.91	0.80	1.07	1.01	0.35
5th percentile	11.0	13.0	15.5	16.2	17.5	20.0	20.9	24.3	27.8	29.1	33.5	39.1	41.0	43.2	14.0
10th percentile	11.9	13.4	15.8	16.7	18.5	20.5	22.0	25.3	28.5	31.5	35.8	41.1	45.2	45.7	15.6
Median	13.8	15.5	18.2	20.4	21.6	24.4	27.0	32.3	35.8	39.5	47.8	50.8	52.8	56.3	28.3
90th percentile	15.9	19.5	22.0	24.0	27.4	35.0	35.7	43.5	46.8	56.3	62.1	63.8	70.9	72.2	55.7
95th percentile	16.2	20.2	25.3	25.2	30.7	37.9	38.7	47.5	54.0	64.5	66.4	67.6	85.9	73.8	62.1
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>															
Boys	149	157	170	151	175	172	162	146	164	139	145	151	136	145	2161
Girls	135	149	150	164	155	170	182	131	158	135	137	132	134	112	2045

Weight (kg)	Exact age rounded to the nearest integer														Total
	2 <sup>b</sup>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>Boys</b>															
Mean	14.0	15.3	17.4	19.3	21.7	24.4	27.4	30.4	33.7	37.6	42.3	46.5	53.6	60.6	32.0
Standard error of the mean	0.20	0.15	0.19	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.40	0.52	0.46	0.60	0.70	0.95	1.01	0.97	0.34
5th percentile	11.4	12.7	14.2	15.5	16.8	20.1	21.4	22.9	26.4	28.0	30.6	33.7	35.0	41.4	14.3
10th percentile	12.2	13.1	14.7	16.4	17.7	20.6	22.3	24.0	27.2	29.4	32.9	35.2	39.1	46.2	15.8
Median	13.8	15.1	17.1	19.1	21.1	23.7	26.6	28.8	32.4	36.6	40.7	43.9	52.2	59.8	28.0
90th percentile	16.6	17.6	20.2	21.9	26.3	28.7	33.1	39.4	41.4	48.9	54.1	60.7	69.0	75.8	54.8
95th percentile	17.5	18.9	21.7	23.7	27.8	31.3	35.9	41.9	45.6	52.6	58.0	71.6	72.3	82.8	63.0
<b>Girls</b>															
Mean	13.1	14.8	17.3	19.9	21.4	24.2	27.3	30.1	35.0	39.2	45.9	49.5	54.0	57.4	31.9
Standard error of the mean	0.10	0.14	0.10	0.25	0.24	0.37	0.43	0.60	0.63	0.72	0.88	0.83	0.80	1.22	0.25

	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.31	0.43	0.60	0.65	0.72	0.76	0.80	0.87	1.22	0.55
mean															
5th percentile	10.7	12.4	14.3	15.6	17.0	18.6	20.1	22.0	25.8	28.2	32.6	35.8	40.9	41.9	13.9
10th percentile	11.0	12.8	14.6	16.5	18.2	19.8	20.6	22.7	27.3	29.1	33.6	38.4	43.2	45.4	15.5
Median	13.1	14.8	17.2	19.3	21.3	22.9	26.1	28.6	33.3	37.7	45.1	49.2	52.2	55.1	27.7
90th percentile	15.6	16.9	20.2	24.0	25.4	30.6	35.9	37.4	45.3	51.5	62.1	61.5	66.6	73.8	54.3
95th percentile	15.9	17.4	20.7	25.4	26.8	33.7	38.4	44.7	48.3	57.8	66.4	69.7	71.9	85.9	60.4
<i>Bases(weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>															
Boys	79	143	172	160	168	170	158	153	161	142	142	149	151	155	2104
Girls	62	141	152	160	165	155	185	142	140	157	140	141	122	117	1981

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

<sup>b</sup>As the lower age limit for the survey was the second birthday, the figures in the first column include only those aged 2 to 2½, omitting those aged 1½ to 2.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

### *comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.1

#### Adults' estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption level, by age and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

Alcohol consumption level (units per week)	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
Have never drunk alcohol	8	4	3	2	4	3	5	4
Ex-drinker	1	2	2	3	5	6	8	3
Under 1	7	5	5	7	9	13	16	8
1-10	28	33	33	33	32	37	37	33
Over 10-21	22	23	25	23	22	18	19	22
Over 21-35	17	16	16	16	16	13	8	15
Over 35-50	9	9	8	9	7	5	3	8
Over 50	9	8	7	8	6	4	3	7
Mean units	20.1	19.4	18.8	18.7	17.2	12.8	10.1	17.5
Standard error of the mean	0.85	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.95	0.57	0.65	0.27
<b>Women</b>								
Have never drunk alcohol	7	5	6	6	7	9	16	7
Ex-drinker	2	3	3	3	5	7	7	4
Under 1	14	15	15	18	26	29	31	20
1-7	37	42	39	38	36	33	26	37
Over 7-14	19	19	20	17	14	12	12	17
Over 14-21	10	9	8	9	6	6	4	8
Over 21-35	7	6	6	6	4	3	3	5
Over 35	5	2	3	2	2	1	1	2
Mean units	9.0	7.2	7.6	7.4	5.5	4.4	3.7	6.6
Standard error of the mean	0.39	0.23	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.23	0.24	0.11
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	930	1363	1410	1325	996	895	554	7473
<i>Women</i>	1096	1675	1603	1492	1087	1100	881	8934

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

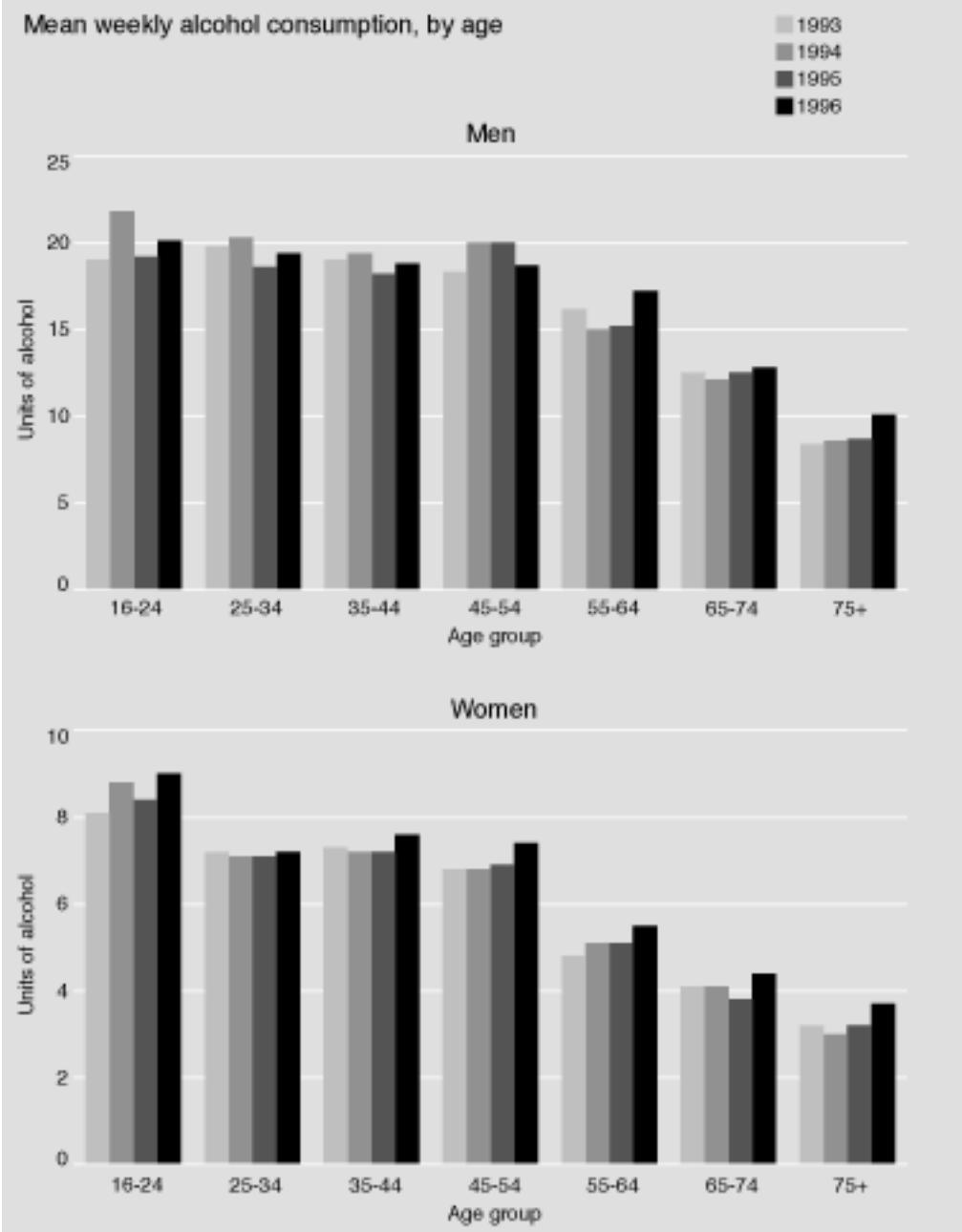
*comments*

## Chapter 8

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Alcohol consumption and smoking

Figure 8A



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.2

#### Adults' estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption level, by social class and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

Alcohol consumption level (units per week)	Social class of head of household					Total <sup>a</sup>	
	I %	II %	IIIINM %	IIIM %	IV %		
<b>Men</b>							
Have never drunk alcohol	2	3	3	3	6	5	4
Ex-drinker	3	2	3	4	5	4	3
Under 1	4	5	8	10	11	12	8
1-10	35	32	36	33	35	28	33
Over 10-21	28	24	21	21	19	20	22
Over 21-35	17	18	15	14	12	14	15
Over 35-50	6	8	8	8	5	7	8
Over 50	5	6	7	7	7	9	7
Mean units	17.7	18.1	16.9	17.7	14.8	19.9	17.5
Standard error of the mean	1.58	0.43	0.70	0.48	0.73	1.68	0.27
<b>Women</b>							
Have never drunk alcohol	4	5	5	8	11	11	7
Ex-drinker	2	3	4	4	7	8	4
Under 1	10	16	21	22	25	25	20
1-7	41	39	38	37	34	32	37
Over 7-14	22	20	16	16	13	13	17
Over 14-21	12	9	9	7	5	7	8
Over 21-35	8	7	5	5	4	3	5
Over 35	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mean units	8.6	7.5	6.4	6.1	5.2	5.5	6.6
Standard error of the mean	0.45	0.19	0.24	0.21	0.34	0.52	0.11
<b>Bases</b>							
Men	506	2244	774	2343	957	332	7473
Women	494	2483	1377	2222	1275	491	8934

<sup>a</sup>The total includes those in other categories and those for whom social class could not be determined.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

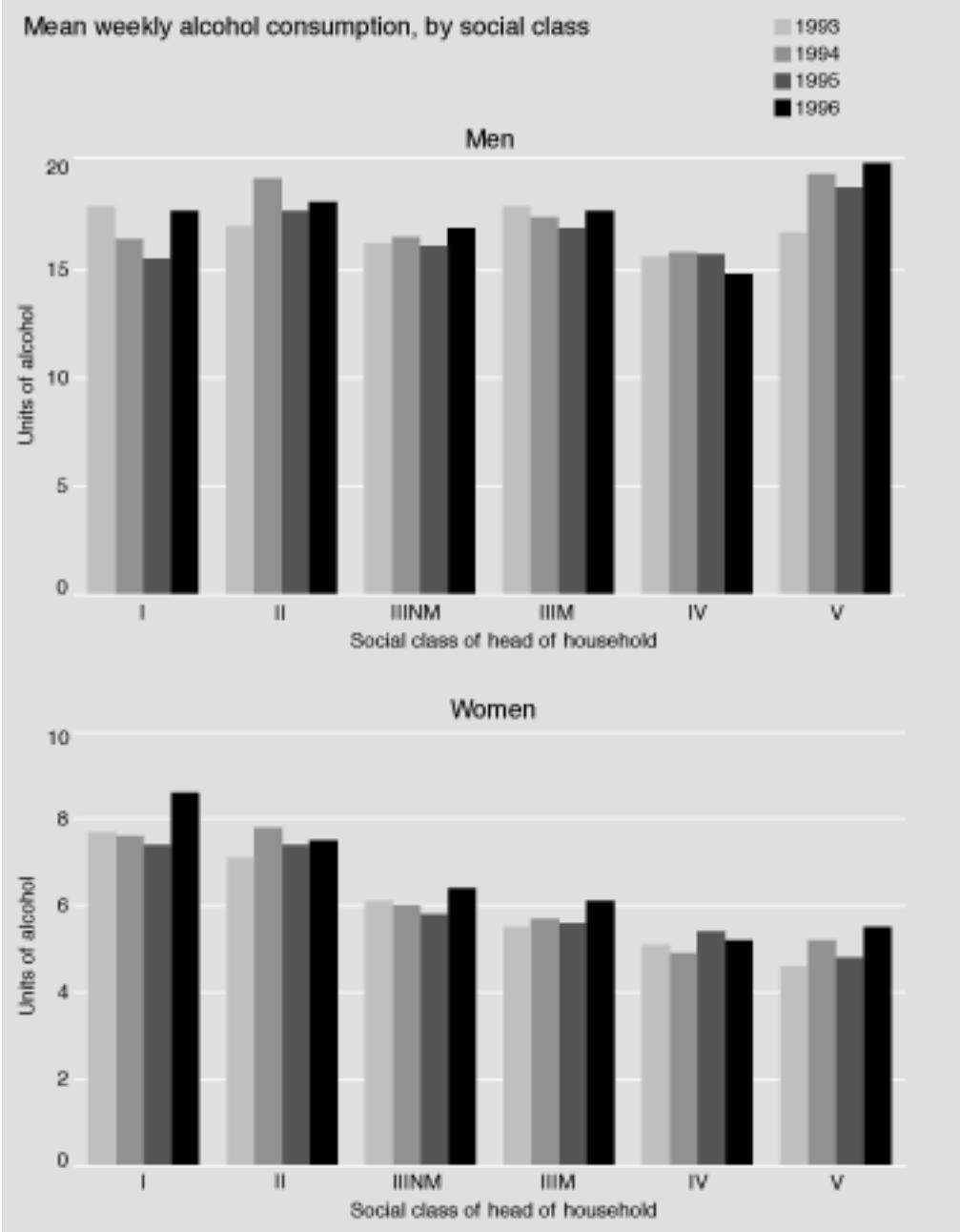
*comments*

## Chapter 8

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Alcohol consumption and smoking

Figure 8B



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 8

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

Table 8.3

### Adults' estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption level, by region and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

Alcohol consumption level (units per week)	Region	Total								
		Northern & West			West Midlands		Anglia & Oxford		North & Thames	
		Northern Yorkshire	North & West	Trent	Midlands	Oxford	Thames	South Thames	South & West	Total
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>										
Have never drunk alcohol		3	3	4	4	4	7	4	3	4
Ex-drinker		3	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	3
Under 1		7	7	7	8	9	9	8	10	8
1-10		30	31	32	31	36	34	35	36	33
Over 10-21		23	21	23	23	21	22	22	22	22
Over 21-35		16	19	16	15	13	13	14	16	15
Over 35-50		9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8
Over 50		9	8	7	8	7	5	6	5	7
Mean units		20.1	19.3	17.2	18.6	16.5	15.4	16.8	16.0	17.5
Standard error of the mean		0.96	0.72	0.66	0.85	0.78	0.69	0.74	0.64	0.27
<b>Women</b>										
Have never drunk alcohol		6	6	9	8	6	11	6	6	7
Ex-drinker		4	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	4
Under 1		19	18	19	23	20	20	19	21	20
1-7		33	36	36	37	41	34	39	38	37
Over 7-14		19	17	18	15	16	16	15	17	17
Over 14-21		8	9	8	7	6	6	9	8	8
Over 21-35		6	7	5	5	4	6	6	4	5
Over 35		3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Mean units		7.4	7.6	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.9	7.5	5.9	6.6
Standard error of the mean		0.31	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.28	0.26	0.41	0.24	0.11
<i>Bases</i>										
<i>Men</i>		1018	959	819	812	852	1043	973	997	7473
<i>Women</i>		1273	1173	932	903	981	1243	1201	1228	8934

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

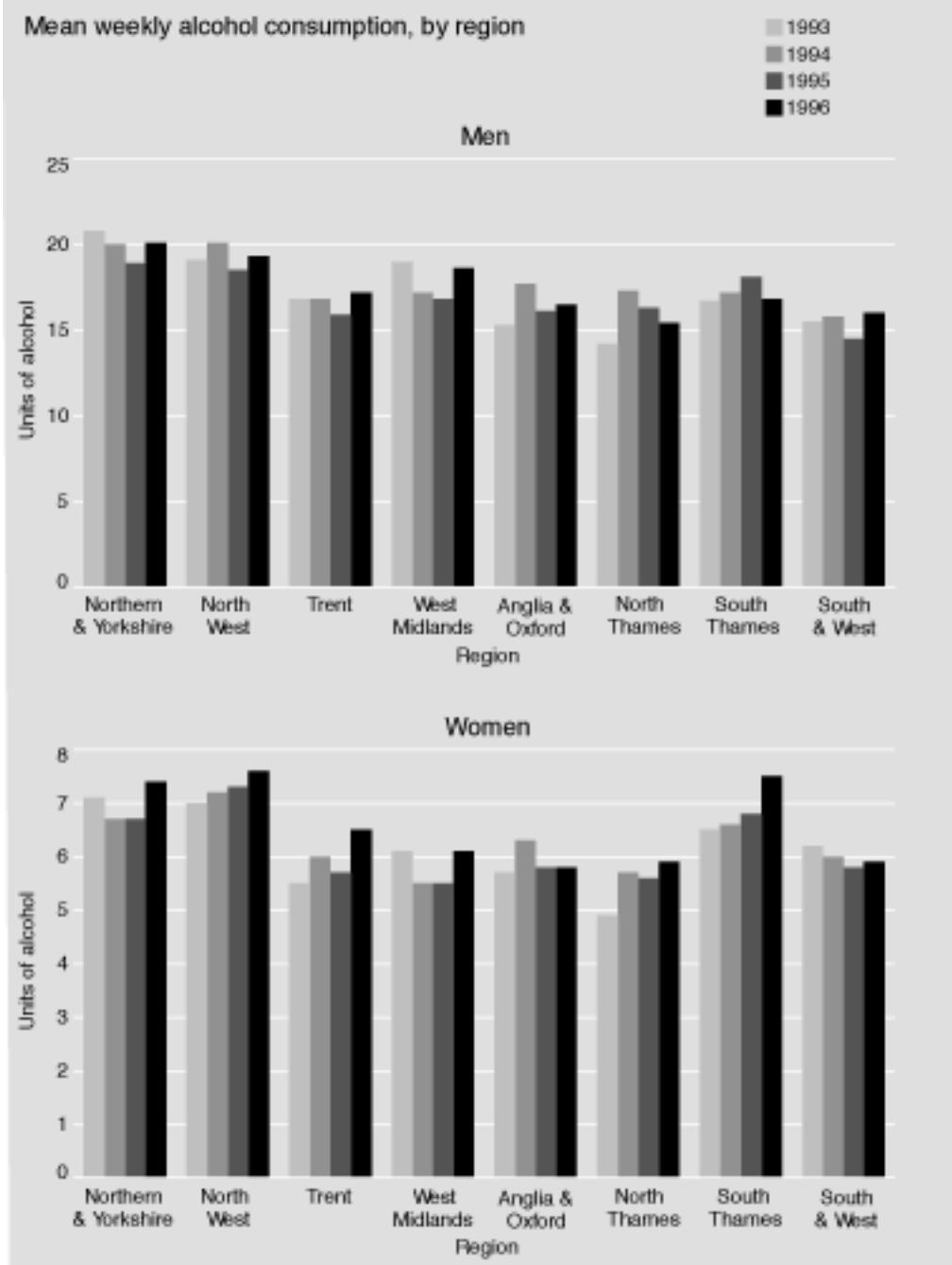
*comments*

## Chapter 8

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Alcohol consumption and smoking

Figure 8C



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.4

#### Adults' estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption levels, 1993-1996, by age and sex

All adults 16 and over

1993-1996

Age	Men			Women			1993-1996	
	Year		Year	Year		Year		
	1993 %	1994 %	1995 %	1996 %	1993 %	1994 %	1995 %	1996 %
<b>Under 1 unit per week/none</b>				<b>Under 1 unit per week/none</b>				
16-24	14	13	17	16	24	23	25	23
25-34	10	10	9	11	23	24	23	23
35-44	12	13	12	10	24	25	25	24
45-54	13	12	9	12	30	29	29	27
55-64	15	17	18	17	37	37	39	37
65-74	25	25	23	22	49	47	49	45
75 and over	36	28	33	29	57	58	60	54
All ages	15	15	15	15	33	33	33	31
<b>1-10 units per week</b>				<b>1-7 units per week</b>				
16-24	32	29	28	28	41	39	35	37
25-34	32	30	34	33	43	42	43	42
35-44	32	32	33	33	43	40	40	39
45-54	33	32	34	33	38	38	38	38
55-64	36	37	36	32	39	39	38	36
65-74	38	38	39	37	31	33	31	33
75 and over	36	46	39	37	27	27	24	26
All ages	34	33	34	33	38	38	37	37
<b>Over 10-21 units per week</b>				<b>Over 7-14 units per week</b>				
16-24	22	21	22	22	20	19	23	19
25-34	22	25	25	23	19	19	18	19
35-44	23	24	23	25	17	18	17	20
45-54	22	24	22	23	17	18	16	17
55-64	21	22	21	22	12	12	12	14
65-74	17	17	18	18	10	12	12	12
75 and over	16	15	15	19	9	9	9	12
All ages	21	22	22	22	16	16	16	17
<b>Over 21-28 units per week</b>				<b>Over 14-21 units per week</b>				
16-24	10	10	8	9	7	8	7	10
25-34	11	9	10	8	7	8	7	9
35-44	9	8	9	10	8	9	9	8

45-54	8	8	9	9	7	7	9	9
55-64	8	6	7	9	6	6	6	6
65-74	5	7	5	8	5	5	4	6
75 and over	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	4
All ages	9	8	8	9	6	7	7	8

**Over 28 units per week**

16-24	22	27	25	25	9	10	10	12
25-34	25	25	22	25	8	8	8	8
35-44	24	24	23	21	8	8	8	9
45-54	23	24	26	23	8	8	8	9
55-64	20	18	18	21	5	6	5	6
65-74	15	13	15	14	4	4	4	4
75 and over	8	8	8	9	3	2	3	4
All ages	21	22	21	21	7	7	7	8

*Bases*

16-24	1042	962	911	930	1120	1073	1061	1096
25-34	1513	1434	1395	1363	1746	1722	1736	1675
35-44	1366	1329	1385	1410	1559	1518	1502	1603
45-54	1313	1127	1183	1325	1392	1300	1379	1492
55-64	1079	1001	1000	996	1130	1059	1120	1087
65-74	895	877	921	895	1089	1120	1060	1100
75 and over	476	441	519	554	828	825	836	881
All ages	7684	7172	7314	7473	8864	8620	8694	8934

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.5

#### Children's experience of alcohol, by age and sex

*Children aged 8-15*

1996

#### Experience of alcohol

Age

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

#### Boys

Never tasted an alcoholic drink	36	26	34	23	15	19	12	10
Tasted alcohol once or twice, but never had a whole drink	59	67	60	59	57	33	32	19
Have had a proper alcoholic drink - a whole drink, not just a taste	5	7	6	18	28	48	57	71
% claiming to drink alcohol once a week or more often	-	1	1	-	3	6	9	16

#### Girls

Never tasted an alcoholic drink	40	39	30	30	11	19	10	11
Tasted alcohol once or twice, but never had a whole drink	57	58	61	61	66	40	24	17
Have had a proper alcoholic drink - a whole drink, not just a taste	3	3	9	9	22	40	66	72
% claiming to have drunk alcohol once a week or more often	-	-	1	-	1	3	5	12

#### All children

Never tasted an alcoholic drink	38	32	32	26	13	19	11	10
Tasted alcohol once or twice, but never had a whole drink	58	63	60	60	61	36	28	18
Have had a proper alcoholic drink - a whole drink, not just a taste	4	5	8	14	25	45	62	72
% claiming to drink alcohol once a week or more often	-	0	1	-	2	5	7	14

#### Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup>

Boys	165	148	164	138	151	159	139	146
Girls	180	136	161	142	140	136	139	117
All children	345	284	325	280	292	295	278	263

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.6

#### Alcoholic drinks consumed in the past week by children aged 13-15, by age and sex

*Children aged 13-15*

*1996*

#### Drinking in the past week

	Age		Total
	13	14	15
	%	%	%
<b>Boys</b>			
Beer, lager, cider	12	25	36
Shandy	5	10	15
Fortified wine (sherry, port etc.)	3	1	2
Spirits (whisky, gin, brandy etc.)	2	3	7
Wine	7	8	16
Any alcoholic drink	20	33	44
Mean alcohol units:			
per boy	0.5	0.9	2.3
per drinker	2.5	2.7	5.2
<b>Girls</b>			
Beer, lager, cider	9	22	25
Shandy	6	8	7
Fortified wine (sherry, port etc.)	2	2	6
Spirits (whisky, gin, brandy etc.)	4	5	12
Wine	7	14	21
Any alcoholic drink	16	34	43
Mean alcohol units:			
per girl	0.3	0.7	2.0
per drinker	1.9	2.0	4.6
<b>All children</b>			
Beer, lager, cider	10	24	31
Shandy	5	9	11
Fortified wine (sherry, port etc.)	2	2	4
Spirits (whisky, gin, brandy etc.)	3	4	9
Wine	7	11	18
Any alcoholic drink	18	34	43
Mean alcohol units:			
per child	0.4	0.8	2.2
per drinker	2.2	2.4	5.0
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a,b</sup></i>			
<i>Boys</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>141</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>114</i>
			<i>433</i>
			<i>378</i>

<sup>a</sup>Bases differ slightly for each drink, depending on numbers of 'no information' cases. Those shown relate to beer.

<sup>b</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are about 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11. Table 11.18.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

---

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# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.12

#### Comparison of serum cotinine sample with total sample

All adults 16 and over

1996

Age and smoking status	Men		Women	
	Total sample	Sample with cotinine assay	Total sample	Sample with cotinine assay
	%	%	%	%
<b>Age</b>				
16-24	13	11	12	10
25-34	18	18	19	18
35-44	19	20	18	19
45-54	18	18	17	18
55-64	13	14	12	13
65-74	12	13	12	13
75 and over	7	7	10	9
<b>Exposure to cigarette smoke</b>				
Current heavy smoker (20+ per day)	12	11	8	8
Current moderate smoker (10-19 per day)	11	11	11	11
Current light smoker (under 10 per day)	7	7	8	8
Current pipe/cigar smoker				
- Ex-regular cigarette smoker	4	4	0	0
Current pipe/cigar smoker				
- Never smoked cigarettes	3	3	0	0
Heavy passive	4	4	5	5
Moderate passive	4	4	4	5
Light passive	3	3	3	3
No exposure	53	53	61	61
<i>Bases</i>				
<i>Age</i>	7486	5600	8957	6172
<i>Exposure status</i>	7471	5590	8931	6161

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 9

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

Table 9.12

### Interviewer-reported characteristics of sampled addresses, by ACORN Category

*All co-operating households*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Reported characteristics <sup>a</sup>	ACORN Category						Total %
	A %	B %	C %	D %	E %	F %	
<b>Type of area<sup>b</sup></b>							
Inner city	2	2	35	6	11	25	12
Other urban	5	6	21	10	13	12	10
Suburban residential	44	65	42	59	66	59	56
Rural residential	36	25	1	21	10	4	18
Rural residential/ small hamlets	12	2	0	3	1	0	4
<b>Predominant building type</b>							
Detached houses	34	18	4	10	4	1	13
Semi-detached houses	18	28	8	28	29	18	22
Terraced houses	5	11	38	21	28	33	21
Mixed houses	37	40	19	37	29	23	32
Flats	3	1	14	2	4	15	6
Mixed houses and flats	2	2	17	3	5	10	5
<b>Perception of ethnic mix</b>							
Predominantly white	98	99	62	95	83	72	87
Predominantly non-white	0	0	1	0	1	5	1
Mixed	2	1	27	4	16	23	12
<i>Base</i>							
<i>All households</i>	<i>3834</i>	<i>2074</i>	<i>1457</i>	<i>4668</i>	<i>2470</i>	<i>3904</i>	<i>18407</i>

<sup>a</sup>Interviewers' assessments of the area in which each co-operating household was located.

<sup>b</sup>Definitions changed between 1995 and 1996 (see section 9.8.1).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.13

#### Smoking prevalence estimates, with serum cotinine adjustment

All adults 16 and over with a valid cotinine result<sup>a</sup>

1996

Sex		Age						Total	
		16- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74		
		%	%	%	%	%	%		
<b>Men</b>									
	Unadjusted self-report: smokes cigarettes, pipe or cigars	39	45	39	38	33	26	23	36
	Adjusted estimate, adding self-reported non-smokers with a serum cotinine of 20 ng/ml or more	44	48	40	40	35	28	23	38
	Difference <sup>b</sup>	+5	+3	+1	+1	+2	+2	+1	+2
<b>Women</b>									
	Unadjusted self-report: smokes cigarettes, pipe or cigars	36	33	28	28	23	19	10	26
	Adjusted estimate, adding self-reported non-smokers with a serum cotinine of 20 ng/ml or more	39	34	30	30	26	21	10	28
	Difference <sup>b</sup>	+4	+2	+2	+2	+3	+2	+1	+2
<i>Bases</i>									
	<i>Men</i>	613	997	1094	1016	761	709	384	5574
	<i>Women</i>	616	1084	1166	1126	788	800	555	6135

<sup>a</sup>Table also excludes those with unknown smoking status and those using nicotine replacement products.

<sup>b</sup>Because of rounding, the actual difference shown may be different from the apparent difference between the two percentages.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.7

#### Adults' self-reported cigarette smoking status, by age and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

#### Cigarette smoking status

#### Age

#### Total

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	%
--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----	---

#### Men

Never smoked cigarettes at all	40	31	29	21	19	16	13	25
Used to smoke cigarettes occasionally	17	17	15	14	14	12	11	15
Used to smoke cigarettes regularly	5	13	22	35	43	53	63	30
Current cigarette smokers <sup>a</sup>	38	39	34	30	23	19	14	30

#### Cigarette smokers

Light smokers, under 10 a day	13	10	8	5	5	6	5	7
Moderate smokers, 10-19 a day	18	15	11	9	8	7	6	11
Heavy smokers, 20 or more a day	6	13	15	17	11	6	3	11
Mean number of cigarettes per current smoker per day	11.8	14.5	16.8	19.7	17.9	13.6	12.4	15.7
Standard error of the mean	0.37	0.39	0.49	0.58	0.78	0.65	1.26	0.22
Median per current smoker per day	11.4	15.0	16.4	20.0	17.0	11.7	10.0	15.0
Overall mean number of cigarettes per day	4.5	5.7	5.6	6.0	4.2	2.6	1.7	4.7
Standard error of the mean	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.31	0.30	0.22	0.25	0.11

#### Women

Never smoked cigarettes at all	40	38	38	32	36	30	41	36
Used to smoke cigarettes occasionally	17	14	15	15	15	17	17	15
Used to smoke cigarettes regularly	8	14	18	25	25	33	32	21
Current cigarette smokers <sup>a</sup>	35	34	30	29	24	20	10	27

#### Cigarette smokers

Light smokers, under 10 a day	14	11	8	7	6	6	5	8
Moderate smokers, 10-19 a day	16	13	11	11	10	10	4	11
Heavy smokers, 20 or more a day	5	10	11	11	8	4	1	8
Mean number of cigarettes per current smoker per day	11.4	13.1	14.7	15.0	14.3	12.3	9.2	13.4
Standard error of the mean	0.37	0.34	0.39	0.41	0.48	0.43	0.63	0.16
Median per current smoker per day	10.0	12.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	11.4	8.0	12.9
Overall mean number of cigarettes per day	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.4	2.4	0.9	3.6
Standard error of the mean	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.11	0.08

#### Bases

<i>Men</i>	938	1363	1410	1324	996	895	554	7480
<i>Women</i>	1101	1675	1603	1492	1087	1100	881	8939

<sup>a</sup>Includes 9 men and 9 women who currently smoke cigarettes but for whom the number of cigarettes per day is unknown.

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.14

#### Adults' serum cotinine levels, by age and sex

All adults 16 and over with a valid cotinine result<sup>a</sup>

1996

Serum cotinine levels (ng/ml)	Age							Total
	16-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-74 %	75+ %	
<b>Men</b>								
20.0 ng/ml and over	39	41	35	36	30	23	19	33
8.0-19.9 ng/ml	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
less than 8.0 ng/ml	56	57	65	63	68	76	80	65
Mean	77.7	105.3	102.2	109.5	84.7	57.4	42.0	89.2
Standard error of the mean	4.70	4.89	4.93	5.21	5.35	4.48	5.28	1.99
5th percentile	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10th percentile	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Median	3.2	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.2
75th percentile	145.4	211.4	201.1	235.8	146.8	5.9	2.9	163.6
90th percentile	274.2	343.7	374.0	382.9	326.0	266.8	197.6	333.1
95th percentile	327.2	412.3	453.5	450.4	408.8	341.0	269.6	407.6
<b>Women</b>								
20.0 ng/ml and over	35	31	28	27	25	20	8	26
8.0-19.9 ng/ml	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
less than 8.0 ng/ml	63	68	71	72	74	79	90	73
Mean	61.6	74.5	73.9	71.7	58.3	45.6	17.1	61.6
Standard error of the mean	4.10	4.03	4.03	4.02	4.09	3.63	2.57	1.55
5th percentile	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10th percentile	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Median	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7
75th percentile	104.0	115.3	89.9	70.1	22.0	2.1	0.9	36.6
90th percentile	226.6	287.8	308.1	294.0	257.5	211.7	7.4	261.4
95th percentile	288.6	363.1	390.5	385.6	342.7	296.6	161.0	348.4
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	616	997	1094	1016	761	709	384	5577
<i>Women</i>	623	1084	1166	1126	788	800	555	6142

<sup>a</sup>Table also excludes those using nicotine replacement products.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

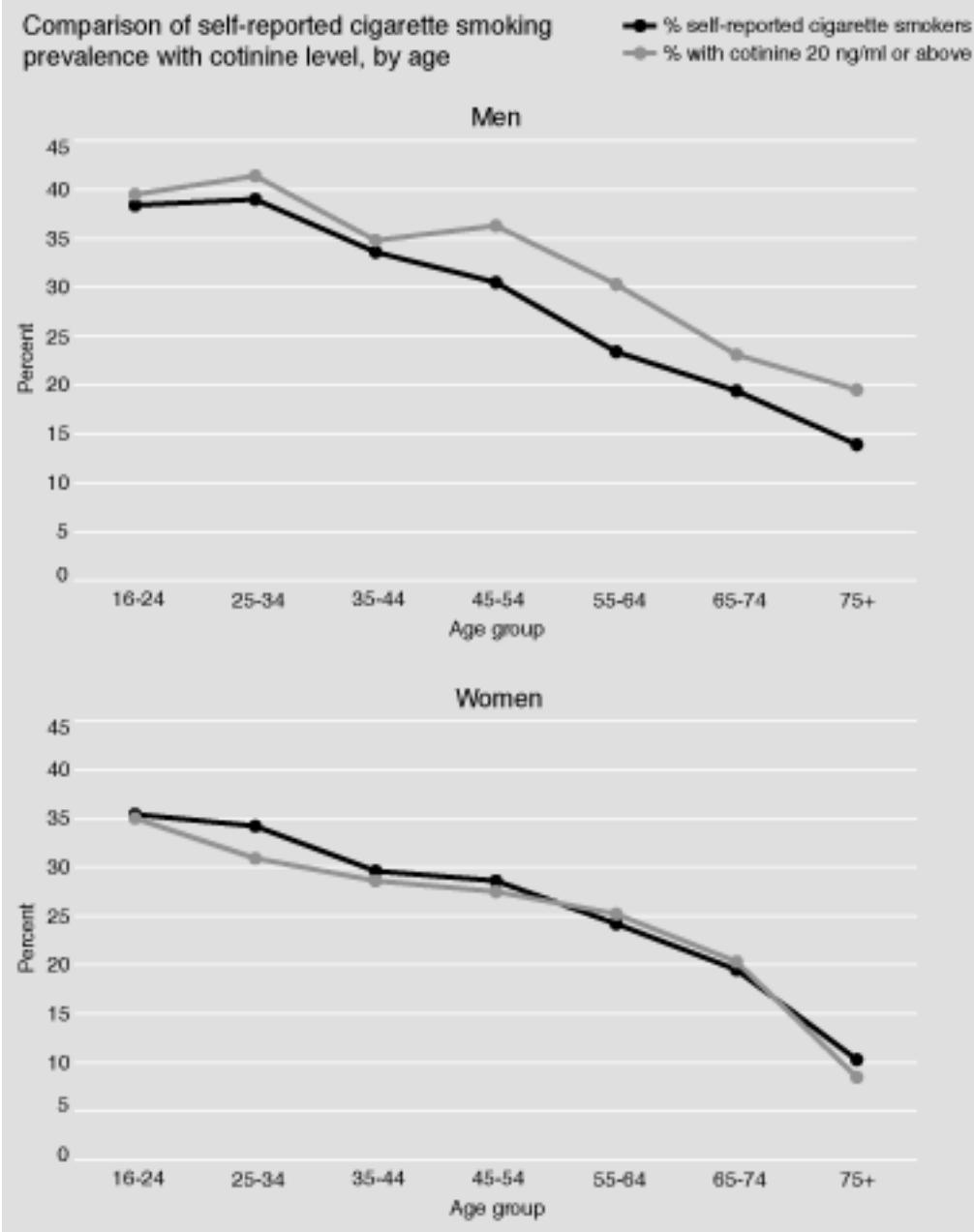
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

### Alcohol consumption and smoking

Figure 8D



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

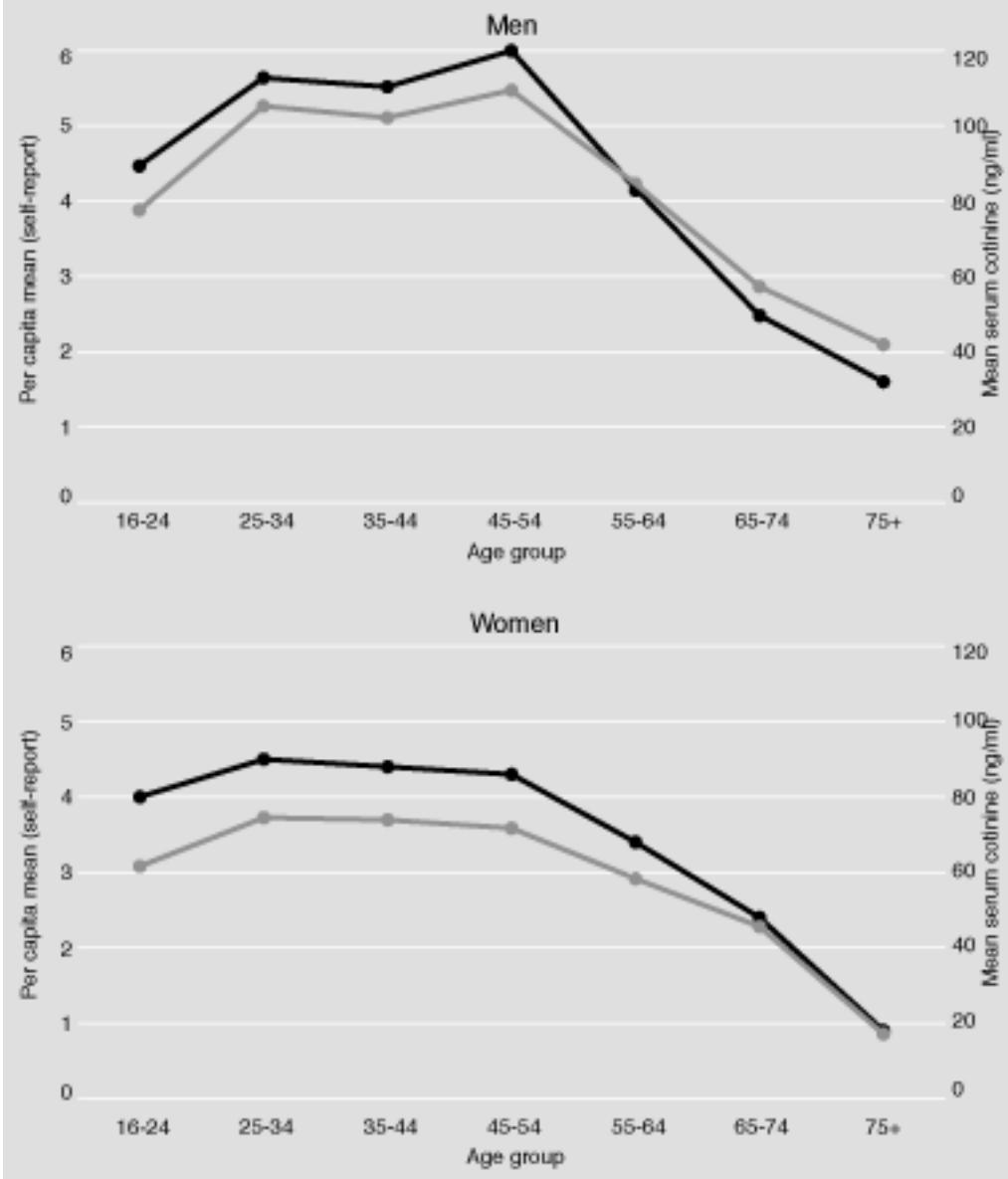
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*comments*

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

Figure 8E

Comparison of self-reported per capita mean with mean serum cotinine, by age



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 8

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

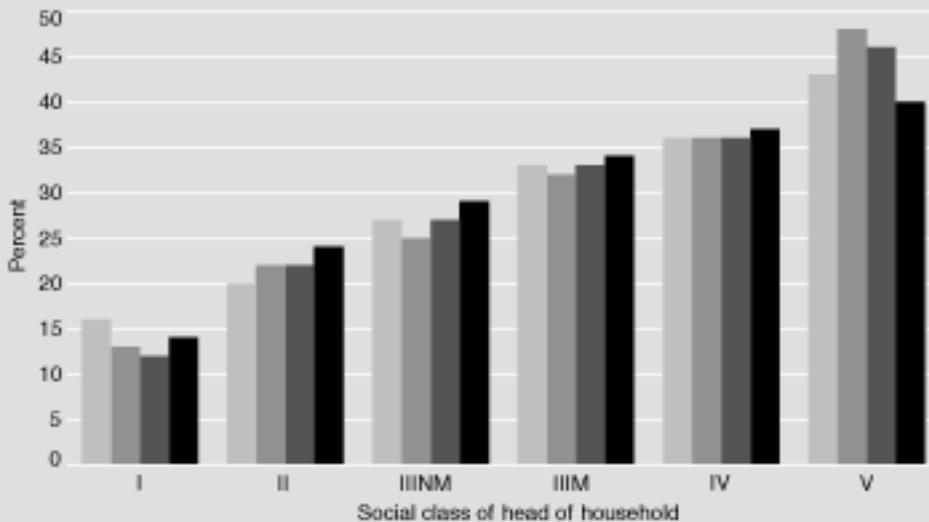
### Alcohol consumption and smoking

Figure 8F

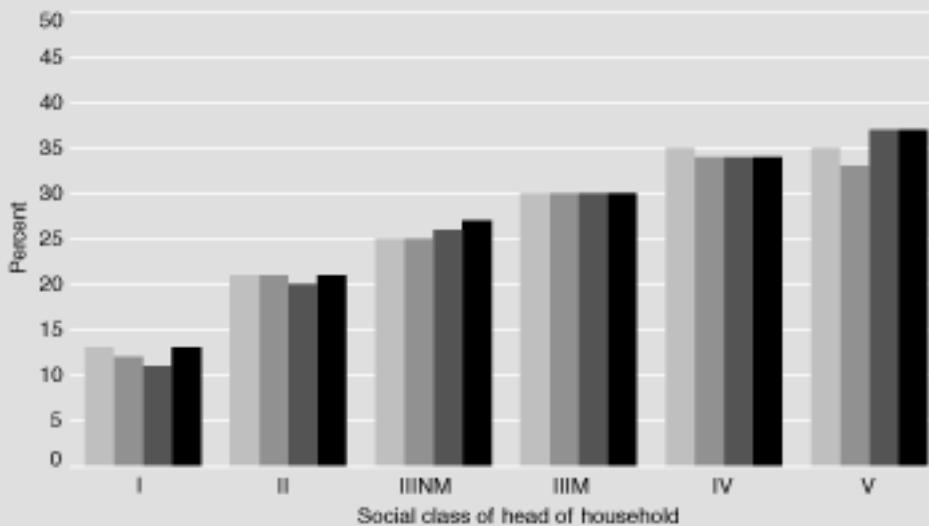
Cigarette smoking prevalence, 1993-96, by social class

1993  
1994  
1995  
1996

Men



Women



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.8

#### Adults' self-reported cigarette smoking status, by social class and sex

All adults 16 and over

1996

#### Cigarette smoking status

#### Social class of head of household

Total<sup>a</sup>

#### Men

	I %	II %	III NM %	IIIM %	IV %	V %	Total %
Never smoked cigarettes at all	35	28	23	21	22	26	25
Used to smoke cigarettes occasionally	25	18	16	12	10	8	15
Used to smoke cigarettes regularly	26	30	32	33	31	25	30
Current cigarette smokers <sup>b</sup>	14	24	29	34	37	40	30

#### Cigarette smokers

Light smokers, under 10 a day	6	7	7	7	8	8	7
Moderate smokers, 10-19 a day	3	8	11	13	14	17	11
Heavy smokers, 20 or more a day	5	8	11	14	15	16	11
Mean number of cigarettes per current smoker per day	14.8	14.4	15.3	16.4	16.6	17.4	15.7
Standard error of the mean	1.45	0.44	0.70	0.36	0.52	1.01	0.22
Median per current smoker per day	14.3	14.3	13.6	15.0	15.0	16.1	15.0
Overall mean number of cigarettes per day	2.1	3.4	4.4	5.6	6.2	7.0	4.7
Standard error of the mean	0.31	0.17	0.32	0.20	0.32	0.62	0.11

#### Women

Never smoked cigarettes at all	46	37	37	34	34	33	36
Used to smoke cigarettes occasionally	21	19	16	13	12	10	15
Used to smoke cigarettes regularly	20	23	20	22	20	20	21
Current cigarette smokers <sup>b</sup>	13	21	27	30	34	37	27

#### Cigarette smokers

Light smokers, under 10 a day	6	8	9	8	8	8	8
Moderate smokers, 10-19 a day	4	8	12	13	14	15	11
Heavy smokers, 20 or more a day	2	5	6	9	12	13	8
Mean number of cigarettes per current smoker per day	10.4	12.3	12.4	13.8	14.7	15.0	13.4
Standard error of the mean	0.96	0.37	0.40	0.29	0.40	0.58	0.16
Median per current smoker per day	10.0	11.4	12.0	14.3	15.0	15.0	12.9
Overall mean number of cigarettes per day	1.3	2.6	3.4	4.2	5.0	5.5	3.6
Standard error of the mean	0.20	0.13	0.18	0.16	0.24	0.39	0.08

#### Bases

Men	506	2246	773	2346	959	333	7480
Women	495	2484	1378	2223	1276	491	8939

<sup>a</sup>The total includes those in other categories and those for whom social class could not be determined.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 9 men and 9 women who currently smoke but for whom the number of cigarettes per day is unknown.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

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***comments***

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.15

#### Adults' serum cotinine levels, by social class and sex

All adults 16 and over with a valid cotinine result<sup>a</sup>

1996

Serum cotinine levels (ng/ml)	Social class of head of household					Total <sup>b</sup>	
	I %	II %	III %	IV %	V %		
<b>Men</b>							
20.0 ng/ml and over	18	26	31	40	40	45	33
8.0-19.9 ng/ml	0	2	1	1	2	2	2
less than 8.0 ng/ml	82	72	67	59	58	53	65
Mean	43.3	66.0	79.1	112.7	107.4	129.0	89.2
Standard error of the mean	5.37	3.19	5.65	3.89	5.97	10.67	1.99
5th percentile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
10th percentile	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Median	0.5	0.8	1.0	2.1	2.0	3.8	1.2
75th percentile	1.5	32.2	122.6	230.4	211.8	275.5	163.6
90th percentile	196.9	282.5	319.2	369.1	373.9	389.2	333.1
95th percentile	313.4	365.1	388.1	439.4	437.2	446.8	407.6
<b>Women</b>							
20.0 ng/ml and over	11	19	24	31	34	38	26
8.0-19.9 ng/ml	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
less than 8.0 ng/ml	88	81	74	68	65	60	73
Mean	18.6	41.3	55.5	75.8	87.2	98.7	61.6
Standard error of the mean	3.30	2.39	3.69	3.31	4.88	8.27	1.55
5th percentile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10th percentile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Median	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.7
75th percentile	0.9	1.9	17.8	121.9	164.4	209.1	36.6
90th percentile	39.2	197.3	245.7	295.2	308.6	347.3	261.4
95th percentile	179.8	284.2	323.7	372.5	395.9	411.5	348.4
<i>Bases</i>							
<i>Men</i>	393	1688	598	1751	703	247	5577
<i>Women</i>	359	1763	961	1570	847	315	6142

<sup>a</sup>Table also excludes those using nicotine replacement products.

<sup>b</sup>The total includes those in other categories and those for whom social class could not be determined.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

Chapter 8

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

## **Alcohol consumption and smoking**

Table 8.9

## **Adults' self-reported cigarette smoking status, by region and sex**

### All adults 16 and over

1996

Cigarette smoking status	Region								Total	
	Northern & Yorkshire			West Midlands		Anglia & Oxford		North & Thames	South Thames	South & West
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Men</b>										
Never smoked cigarettes at all	28	26	24	26	24	27	24	21	25	
Used to smoke cigarettes occasionally	11	12	17	14	17	14	17	16	15	
Used to smoke cigarettes regularly	28	30	29	31	31	28	29	35	30	
Current cigarette smokers <sup>a</sup>	32	31	30	30	29	30	30	28	30	
<b>Cigarette smokers</b>										
Light smokers, under 10 a day	6	6	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	
Moderate smokers, 10-19 a day	12	12	11	9	12	11	11	9	11	
Heavy smokers, 20 or more a day	14	13	11	13	10	11	10	10	11	
Mean number of cigarettes per current smoker per day	17.2	16.2	15.2	16.3	15.2	15.9	14.7	14.8	15.7	
Standard error of the mean	0.61	0.54	0.64	0.62	0.69	0.63	0.61	0.56	0.22	
Median per current smoker per day	16.4	15.0	15.0	16.4	13.6	15.0	14.3	13.9	15.0	
Overall mean number of cigarettes per day	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.7	
Standard error of the mean	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.11	
<b>Women</b>										
Never smoked cigarettes at all	35	36	41	37	36	36	35	35	36	
Used to smoke cigarettes occasionally	14	13	15	16	15	16	16	18	15	
Used to smoke cigarettes regularly	21	21	19	21	22	21	22	22	21	
Current cigarette smokers <sup>a</sup>	32	31	30	30	29	30	30	28	30	

smokers <sup>a</sup>	30	30	25	26	27	26	27	24	27
<b>Cigarette smokers</b>									
Light smokers, under 10 a day	7	9	6	7	8	9	10	9	8
Moderate smokers, 10-19 a day	14	12	10	12	12	10	10	8	11
Heavy smokers, 20 or more a day	8	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	8
Mean number of cigarettes per current smoker per day	14.1	13.5	13.9	13.9	13.6	12.8	12.8	12.6	13.4
Standard error of the mean	0.42	0.41	0.49	0.52	0.49	0.45	0.49	0.45	0.16
Median per current smoker per day	14.0	12.9	15.0	14.0	14.3	12.9	12.0	11.4	12.9
Overall mean number of cigarettes per day	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.6
Standard error of the mean	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.08
<i>Bases</i>									
<i>Men</i>	1019	962	821	814	852	1043	973	996	7480
<i>Women</i>	1275	1173	932	903	982	1242	1203	1229	8939

<sup>a</sup>Includes 9 men and 9 women who currently smoke cigarettes but for whom the number of cigarettes per day is unknown.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

## Chapter 2

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

Table 8.16

#### Adults' serum cotinine levels, by region and sex

All adults 16 and over with a valid cotinine result<sup>a</sup>

1996

Serum cotinine levels (ng/ml)	Region	Total								
		Northern & West Yorkshire	North Trent	West Midlands	Anglia & Oxford	North & Thames	South Thames	South & West		
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Men</b>										
20.0 ng/ml and over		37	34	31	34	33	35	32	31	33
8.0-19.9 ng/ml		1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
less than 8.0 ng/ml		62	64	67	64	65	63	67	68	65
Mean		103.8	90.3	81.6	98.9	86.4	89.9	82.7	80.1	89.2
Standard error of the mean		5.96	5.62	5.83	6.17	5.85	5.24	5.29	5.04	1.99
5th percentile		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10th percentile		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Median		1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2
75th percentile		194.6	168.4	131.8	201.0	144.7	163.3	140.7	117.6	163.6
90th percentile		364.6	342.0	318.5	351.1	320.4	330.8	317.1	320.1	333.1
95th percentile		424.4	410.3	403.2	425.3	416.4	406.5	381.1	394.0	407.6
<b>Women</b>										
20.0 ng/ml and over		29	29	24	27	26	24	24	24	26
8.0-19.9 ng/ml		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
less than 8.0 ng/ml		70	71	74	72	73	74	75	75	73
Mean		71.8	66.4	62.5	69.4	61.2	53.7	57.2	52.8	61.6
Standard error of the mean		4.42	4.34	5.18	5.14	4.51	3.99	4.21	3.69	1.55
5th percentile		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10th percentile		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Median		1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
75th percentile		94.4	94.6	12.6	65.1	38.3	16.6	9.7	14.3	36.6
90th percentile		284.6	273.8	270.8	303.9	260.7	232.7	253.9	234.4	261.4
95th percentile		374.9	329.9	350.0	389.5	346.3	322.5	347.9	306.6	348.4
<i>Bases</i>										
<i>Men</i>		727	687	611	641	642	761	733	775	5577
<i>Women</i>		854	777	599	668	683	822	831	908	6142

<sup>a</sup>Table also excludes those using nicotine replacement products.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

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## Chapter 8

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

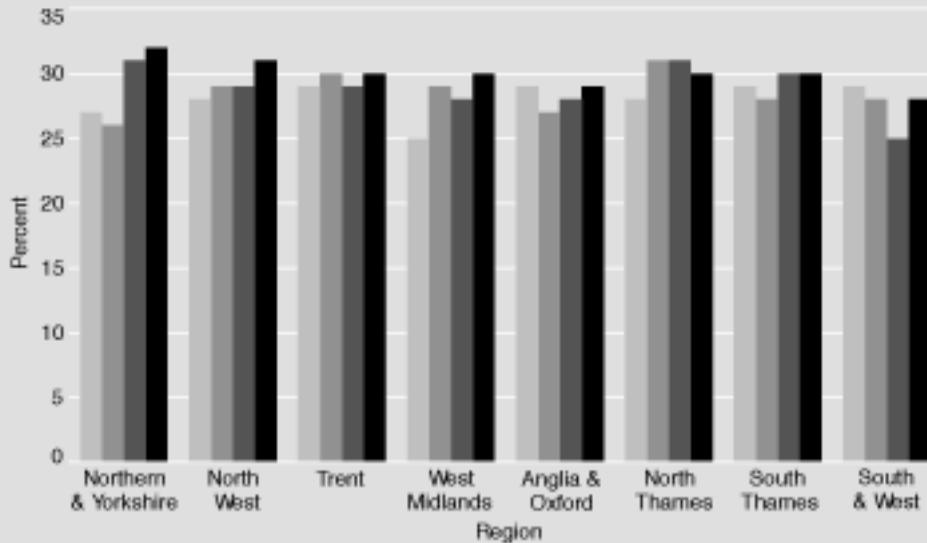
### Alcohol consumption and smoking

Figure 8G

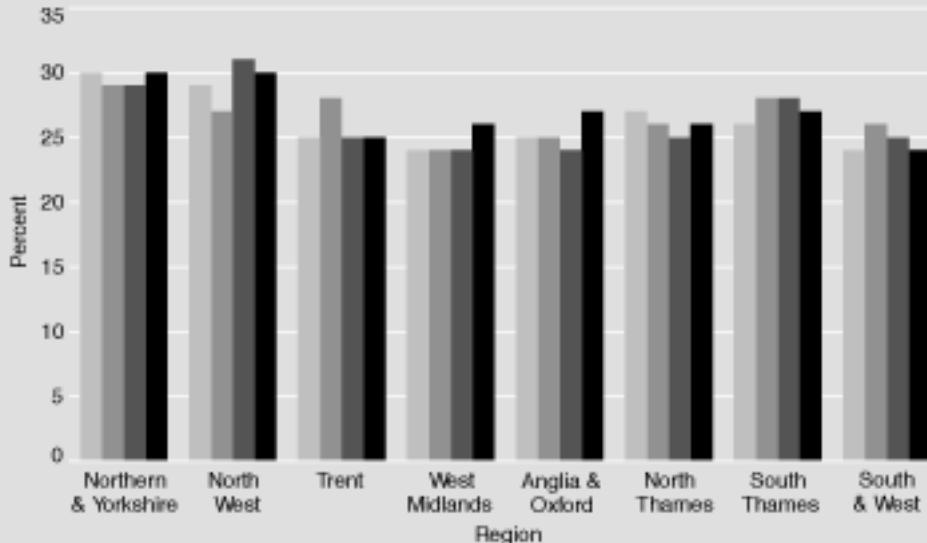
Cigarette smoking prevalence, 1993-96, by region

1993  
1994  
1995  
■ 1996

Men



Women



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.10

#### Trends in adults' self-reported cigarette smoking status, 1993-1996, by age and sex

All adults 16 and over

1993-1996

Age	Men				Women			
	Year		Year		Year		Year	
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
%								
<b>Current cigarette smoker</b>								
16-24	32	35	36	38	32	34	37	35
25-34	34	36	39	39	32	33	32	34
35-44	32	31	31	34	30	28	27	30
45-54	28	30	30	30	27	29	30	29
55-64	25	22	24	23	25	24	24	24
65-74	20	21	18	19	18	19	19	20
75 and over	13	12	11	14	11	11	10	10
All ages	28	29	29	30	26	27	27	27
<b>Ex-regular cigarette smoker</b>								
16-24	6	7	7	5	11	9	8	8
25-34	16	15	13	13	15	14	14	14
35-44	27	26	23	22	22	20	20	18
45-54	39	39	37	35	26	25	24	25
55-64	49	47	44	43	24	25	25	25
65-74	61	58	61	53	34	36	33	33
75 and over	64	63	58	63	28	31	28	32
All ages	33	32	31	30	22	22	21	21
<b>Never regularly smoked cigarettes</b>								
16-24	62	58	57	57	57	57	56	57
25-34	50	49	48	48	53	53	54	52
35-44	42	43	45	44	48	52	52	53
45-54	34	32	34	34	46	47	46	47
55-64	27	32	32	34	51	51	50	51
65-74	19	22	22	28	49	45	48	48
75 and over	23	26	30	23	61	58	62	57
All ages	39	39	40	40	52	52	52	52
<i>Bases</i>								
16-24	1042	955	918	938	1124	1071	1074	1101
25-34	1510	1433	1395	1363	1746	1723	1737	1675
35-44	1364	1329	1386	1410	1561	1520	1502	1603
45-54	1314	1126	1183	1324	1393	1295	1378	1492
55-64	1079	1000	1000	996	1131	1056	1120	1087

65-74	895	876	920	895	1090	1119	1059	1100
75 and over	474	440	519	554	828	825	836	881
All ages	7678	7160	7321	7480	8873	8613	8706	8939

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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*comments*

## Chapter 8

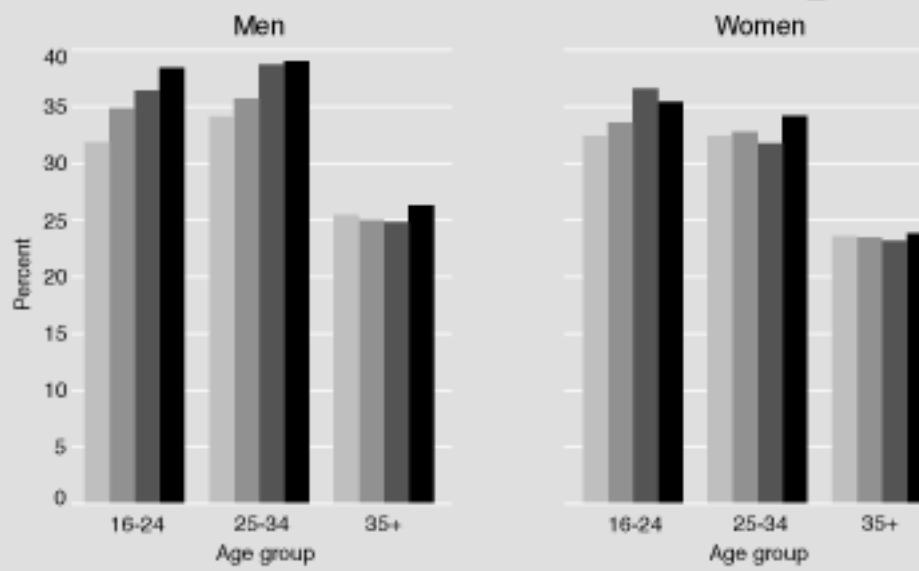
## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Alcohol consumption and smoking

Figure 8H

Cigarette smoking prevalence among adults, 1993-96, by age

■ 1993  
■ 1994  
■ 1995  
■ 1996



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.17

#### Adults' serum cotinine levels, by self-reported exposure to tobacco smoke

All adults 16 and over with a valid cotinine result<sup>a</sup>

1996

Serum cotinine levels (ng/ml)	Current cigarette smoker			Pipe/cigar smoker		Current non-smoker			Total <sub>b</sub>	
	Heavy smoker	Moderate smoker	Light smoker	Ex- regular cigarette smoker	Never smoked cigarettes	Heavy passive smoker	Moderate passive smoker	Light passive smoker	No exposure in household	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>										
20.0 ng/ml and over	99	99	81	64	29	-	-	-	-	32
8.0-19.9 ng/ml	-	0	6	4	7	3	3	2	1	2
less than 8.0 ng/ml	1	1	13	32	64	97	97	98	99	66
Mean	333.3	270.1	144.0	149.9	56.0	2.8	1.9	1.3	0.8	87.5
Standard error of the mean	5.05	4.90	6.62	11.24	9.84	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.03	2.01
5th percentile	140.1	88.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
10th percentile	181.5	123.6	4.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Median	323.2	262.7	103.9	82.0	1.6	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.1
75th percentile	405.6	342.0	228.7	268.7	31.3	3.4	2.3	1.5	0.9	160.0
90th percentile	492.2	425.0	334.5	411.3	243.1	5.3	3.9	2.9	1.6	332.5
95th percentile	549.8	483.5	390.8	491.7	369.9	6.9	5.2	5.4	2.5	407.5
<b>Women</b>										
20.0 ng/ml and over	100	98	75	c	c	-	-	-	-	24
8.0-19.9 ng/ml	-	1	7	c	c	1	2	1	1	1
less than 8.0 ng/ml	0	1	18	c	c	99	98	99	99	74
Mean	307.9	245.5	110.1	c	c	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.7	59.5
Standard error of the mean	5.51	4.59	4.94	c	c	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.02	1.56
5th percentile	132.2	73.5	0.6	c	c	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10th percentile	166.1	105.9	1.1	c	c	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Median	293.6	237.0	81.6	c	c	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7
75th percentile	380.2	312.9	160.1	c	c	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.7	11.7
90th percentile	458.0	403.5	269.7	c	c	4.4	2.6	1.8	1.3	261.3
95th percentile	511.4	456.3	329.2	c	c	5.5	4.5	2.4	2.0	348.2
<i>Bases</i>										
<i>Men</i>	620	613	405	226	147	196	218	161	2860	5453
<i>Women</i>	460	641	491	7	4	280	275	186	3663	6011

<sup>a</sup>Table also excludes those using nicotine replacement products and self-reported non-smokers with cotinine levels of 20 ng/ml or more.

<sup>b</sup>The total includes those with unknown smoking status and those where number of cigarettes smoked is unknown.

<sup>c</sup>The number of women in these categories is too small for results to be shown.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

---

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.11

#### Adult ex-regular cigarette smokers: years since stopped smoking, by age and sex

*Ex-regular cigarette smokers aged 18 and over*

1996

Years since stopped smoking	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
15 or more years	[ - ]	3	37	52	61	67	79	54
10-14 years	[ 3 ]	16	22	18	15	13	10	15
5-9 years	[ 26 ]	30	19	13	11	12	7	14
less than 5 years	[ 72 ]	51	23	16	13	8	5	17
<b>Women</b>								
15 or more years	-	6	35	56	57	60	74	48
10-14 years	-	18	24	18	14	14	11	16
5-9 years	15	33	21	10	13	12	9	15
less than 5 years	85	43	21	16	17	14	5	21
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Men</i>	39	178	310	467	427	472	347	2240
<i>Women</i>	80	234	285	370	269	362	282	1882

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.18

#### Children's reported cigarette smoking status, by age and sex

*Children aged 8-15*

*1996*

#### Cigarette smoking status

#### Age

	8 %	9 %	10 %	11 %	12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %
<b>Boys</b>								
Have never smoked cigarettes	95	93	87	86	81	81	64	51
Have smoked cigarettes only once or twice	5	6	12	14	14	15	22	23
Used to smoke cigarettes sometimes	-	1	1	-	4	2	3	10
Sometimes smoke cigarettes now	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5
Smoke one or more cigarettes a week	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	12
Past week:								
Have smoked a cigarette in past week	-	-	1	-	-	3	9	13
<b>Girls</b>								
Have never smoked cigarettes	95	95	97	93	79	66	50	49
Have smoked cigarettes only once or twice	2	5	3	5	13	22	30	23
Used to smoke cigarettes sometimes	3	-	-	1	5	5	7	11
Sometimes smoke cigarettes now	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	4
Smoke one or more cigarettes a week	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	12
Past week:								
Have smoked a cigarette in past week	-	-	-	-	4	5	11	17
<b>All children</b>								
Have never smoked cigarettes	95	94	92	90	80	74	57	50
Have smoked cigarettes only once or twice	3	6	8	10	14	18	26	23
Used to smoke cigarettes sometimes	1	0	0	1	5	3	5	10
Sometimes smoke cigarettes now	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	4
Smoke one or more cigarettes a week	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	12
Past week:								
Have smoked a cigarette in past week	-	-	0	-	2	4	10	15
<i>Bases (weighted)<sup>a</sup></i>								
<i>Boys</i>	163	149	161	136	152	159	139	147
<i>Girls</i>	179	132	159	141	141	136	139	117
<i>All children</i>	343	281	320	277	293	295	278	264

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted. Unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11, Table 11.18.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

# Chapter 8

## Alcohol consumption and smoking

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 8.19

#### Young people's cotinine levels

*Children aged 4-15, adults aged 16-20*

1996

Age	Base (weighted) <sup>a</sup>	% Saliva cotinine	% with cotinine 20 ng/ml or over	Median	Mean
			ng/ml	ng/ml	ng/ml
4	228		2	0.8	3.2
5	245		2	0.7	2.2
6	291		1	0.8	1.9
7	302		0	0.8	1.7
8	320		-	0.6	1.6
9	258		-	0.6	1.5
10	296		1	0.7	2.5
11	250		0	0.6	1.6
12	260		4	0.6	4.2
13	245		6	0.6	8.1
14	242		15	0.9	24.4
15	230		23	1.1	45.7
		Serum cotinine			
16	173		25	1.0	44.9
17	136		30	1.4	49.6
18	121		36	2.3	77.8
19	121		39	3.7	51.1
20	120		37	3.2	58.6

<sup>a</sup>The bases shown are weighted for those aged under 16. unweighted bases are around 12% smaller than the weighted bases. See Chapter 11. Table 11.18.

<sup>b</sup>For those under 16 cotinine levels were measured in saliva samples, for those aged 16 and over in serum.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 9

## **Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications**

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 9.1

## **Selected health conditions and risk factors, unadjusted, by ACORN Category**

### All adults<sup>a</sup>

### *1995 and 1996 combined*

% drinking >21 units (men),							
>14 units (women)	23	22	29	21	18	19	21
Mean weekly alcohol units	11.8	11.4	14.4	10.9	10.2	10.9	11.3

<sup>a</sup>For bases, see Tables 9.3 to 9.10.

<sup>b</sup>For at least three months a year.

<sup>c</sup>See Chapter 3, Section 3.7.

<sup>d</sup>For definition, see Chapter 6, Section 6.3.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

---

***comments***

# Chapter 9

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 9 .2

### Selected health conditions and risk factors, standardised by age and sex, by ACORN Category

All adults<sup>a</sup>

1995 and 1996 combined

Health condition/ risk factor	ACORN Category					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
<b>Respiratory, lung function and atopic</b>						
% wheezing in past 12 months	16	20	21	20	22	26
% with cough and phlegm <sup>b</sup>	5	5	6	6	8	12
Mean FEV <sub>1</sub> (litres)	3.25	3.18	3.17	3.15	3.02	2.89
% with FEV <sub>1</sub> more than 1.64 SD below predicted value <sup>c</sup>	6	6	7	7	9	13
% with doctor-diagnosed asthma (ever)	12	13	13	11	13	13
% ever had hay fever	27	27	29	24	24	22
% with doctor-diagnosed hay fever	15	16	16	14	13	14
% ever had eczema	17	17	15	15	14	13
% with doctor-diagnosed eczema	15	14	13	13	12	12
Mean total IgE (kU/l)	121.5	108.4	139.3	121.3	130.3	148.7
% with HDM IgE >0.1 kU/l	21	22	22	20	21	20
<b>Accidents</b>						
Annual major accident rate per 100	18	19	18	19	19	19
Annual minor accident rate per 100	168	185	184	178	169	149
<b>General health</b>						
% reporting fair or bad general health	16	19	21	22	28	35
% with longstanding illness	39	38	39	40	43	47
% with acute sickness in past 2 weeks	15	14	19	15	16	19
<b>Blood pressure</b>						
Mean systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	135.1	135.4	134.4	136.3	135.7	136.1
Mean diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	73.8	73.6	74.0	74.2	73.8	74.0
% with high blood pressure <sup>d</sup>	20	22	20	21	22	24
<b>Anthropometry</b>						
Mean height (cm)	168.4	167.4	167.9	167.3	166.2	165.4
Mean weight (kg)	72.9	73.1	71.8	73.1	72.4	71.8
Mean body mass index (BMI)	25.6	26.0	25.4	26.1	26.2	26.2
% obese (BMI>30 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	14	16	12	17	18	19
% overweight (BMI >25-30 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	38	39	36	39	37	36
<b>Smoking</b>						
% current cigarette smoker	21	22	30	28	31	40
% have never regularly smoked cigarettes	54	53	46	48	45	39

Mean per capita cigarettes per day	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.9	4.7	6.3
<b>Alcohol consumption</b>						
% drinking >21 units (men),						
>14 units (women)	24	20	28	21	19	19
Mean weekly alcohol units	12.1	11.0	13.9	11.2	10.5	11.0

<sup>a</sup>For bases, see Tables 9.3 to 9.10.

<sup>b</sup>For at least three months a year.

<sup>c</sup>See Chapter 3, Section 3.7.

<sup>d</sup>For definition, see Chapter 6, Section 6.3.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /**

---

*comments*

# Chapter 9

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 9.3

**Prevalence of respiratory conditions, unadjusted,  
by age and ACORN Category**

*All adults*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Respiratory conditions	ACORN Category					<b>Total</b>	
	A	B	C	D	E		
<b>% wheezing in past 12 months</b>							
All adults	16	18	20	20	23	26	21
16-24	20	25	23	21	22	21	22
25-44	14	16	19	17	20	24	18
45-64	15	18	21	20	23	31	21
65 and over	18	23	22	24	27	29	23
<b>% with cough and phlegm for at least three months a year</b>							
All adults	5	4	6	6	8	12	7
16-24	4	5	5	6	7	9	6
25-44	4	3	5	5	6	10	6
45-64	5	5	8	6	9	17	8
65 and over	7	7	8	9	10	14	9
<i>Bases<sup>a</sup></i>							
All adults	7091	3891	2384	8403	4222	6454	32445
16-24	674	464	461	974	504	989	4066
25-44	2103	1860	1059	3048	1486	2490	12046
45-64	2510	1125	530	2603	1198	1600	9566
65 and over	1804	442	334	1778	1034	1375	6767

<sup>a</sup>Bases vary. Those shown are for wheezing in the last 12 months.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 9

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 9.10

### Cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category

All adults

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Smoking and drinking status	ACORN Category					<b>Total</b>
	A	B	C	D	E	
<b>% current cigarette smokers</b>						
All adults	19	23	31	27	30	40
16-24	30	30	43	35	37	40
25-44	23	23	34	32	37	47
45-64	18	23	26	26	30	44
65 and over	10	13	16	15	18	23
<b>% who have never regularly smoked cigarettes</b>						
All adults	52	53	46	46	43	38
16-24	64	64	49	60	53	52
25-44	57	58	48	50	47	40
45-64	48	44	43	41	39	30
65 and over	46	42	43	42	38	35
<b>Mean per capita cigarettes per day<sup>a</sup></b>						
All adults	2.5	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.6	6.3
16-24	3.3	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.5	5.0
25-44	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.6	5.6	7.7
45-64	2.7	3.5	4.2	4.2	5.4	7.8
65 and over	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	3.0
<b>% drinking &gt;21 units (men), &gt;14 units (women)</b>						
All adults	23	22	29	21	18	19
16-24	28	25	36	28	23	21
25-44	25	24	30	24	22	21
45-64	25	21	31	21	19	23
65 and over	17	11	13	12	10	11
<b>Mean units of alcohol drunk per week</b>						
All adults	11.8	11.4	14.4	10.9	10.2	10.9
16-24	14.6	13.7	18.7	14.2	12.0	11.3
						13.8

25-44	12.8	12.0	15.1	12.7	12.2	11.7	12.6
45-64	12.3	11.2	13.6	10.8	10.5	13.3	11.8
65 and over	8.7	6.6	7.7	6.3	6.2	6.5	7.1
<i>Bases<sup>b</sup></i>							
All adults	7071	3881	2378	8384	4215	6432	32361
16-24	658	454	458	955	497	969	3991
25-44	2101	1860	1057	3050	1487	2490	12045
45-64	2510	1125	529	2602	1197	1600	9563
65 and over	1802	442	334	1777	1034	1373	6762

<sup>a</sup>Non-cigarette smokers are included in the denominator.

<sup>b</sup>Bases vary. Those shown are for current smoking status.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 9

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

Table 9.18

### Education level and employment status, standardised by age and sex<sup>a</sup>, by ACORN Category

*All adults; all adults with  
present or past job*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Education level/ employment status	ACORN Category					
	A %	B %	C %	D %	E %	F %
<b>Age completed full-time continuous education<sup>b</sup></b>						
14 or under	12	15	13	17	21	24
15	15	20	12	22	23	26
16	24	30	17	30	28	30
17-18	22	20	18	16	13	11
19 or over	27	15	41	15	14	10
<b>Currently in employment</b>						
In employment	56	60	52	56	51	42
<b>Employment status<sup>c</sup></b>						
Manager	26	18	23	15	11	7
Foreman or supervisor	13	14	14	14	14	12
Other employee	60	67	64	71	75	81
<i>Bases</i>						
<i>All adults</i>	7092	3891	2380	8403	4224	6452
<i>Adults with present or past job</i>	5684	3342	1835	7186	3606	5422

<sup>a</sup>The data for each ACORN Category were standardised to the sex/age distribution of the total sample.

<sup>b</sup>Those aged 16-18 and still in full-time education are excluded, as their outcome is not yet determined.

<sup>c</sup>Base comprises those adults who had ever had a job (coded according to previous job if not current) or those who were waiting to take up a job (coded according to new job) as well as those currently in employment.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

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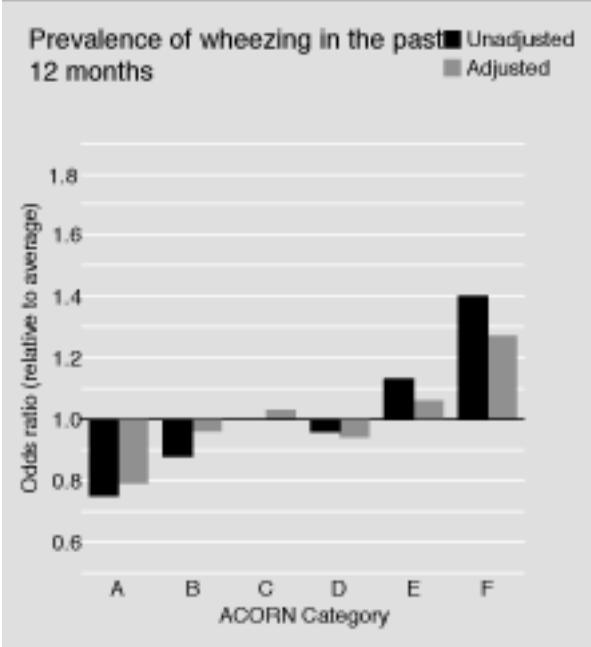
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## Chapter 9

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

Figure 9A



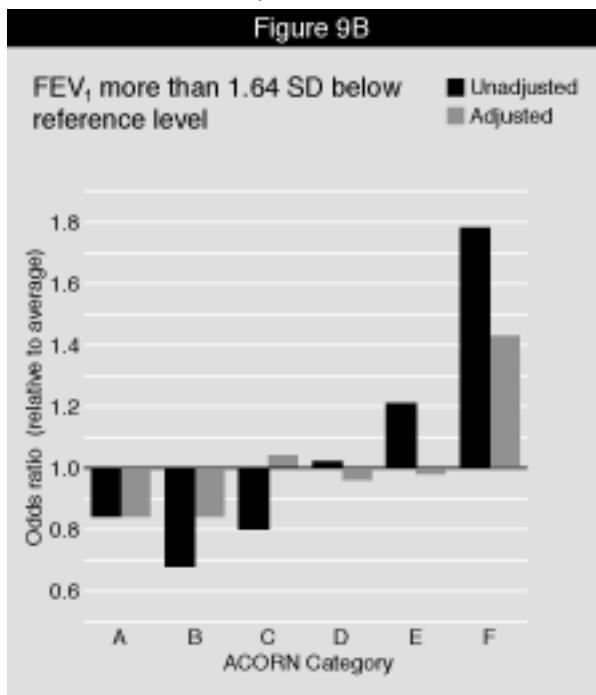
To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

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### Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications



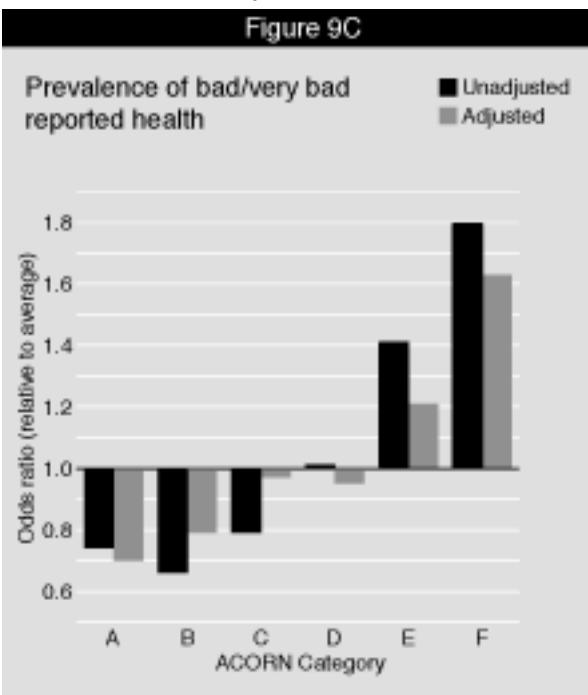
To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

### Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

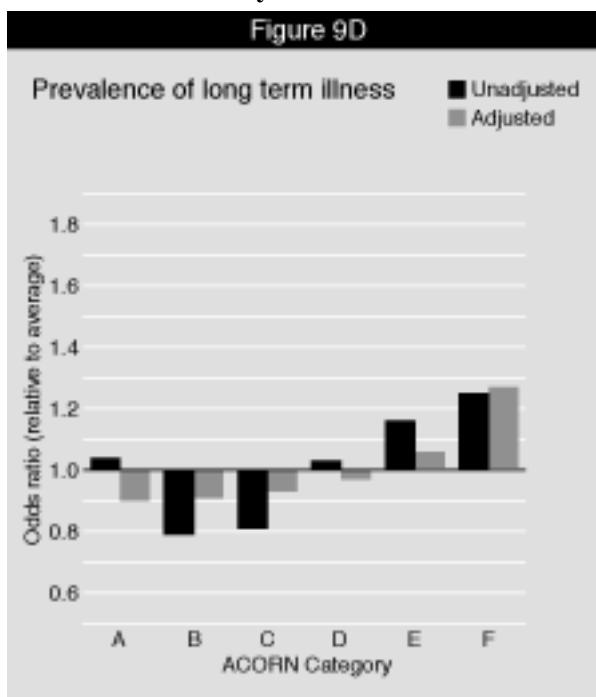
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## Chapter 9

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

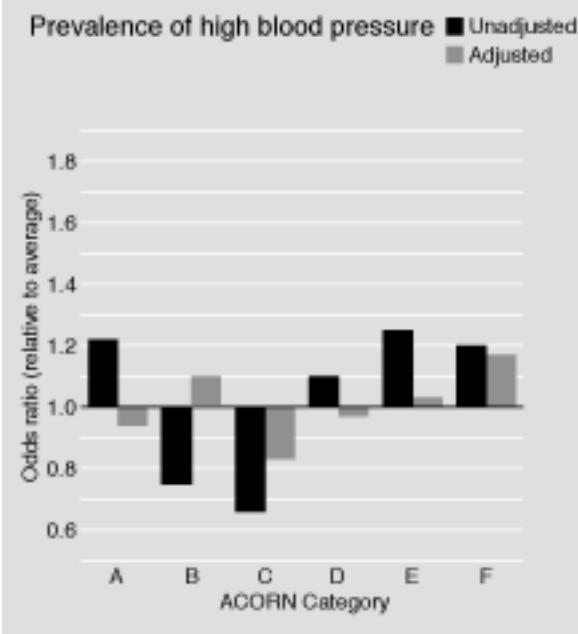
/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

### Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

Figure 9E



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

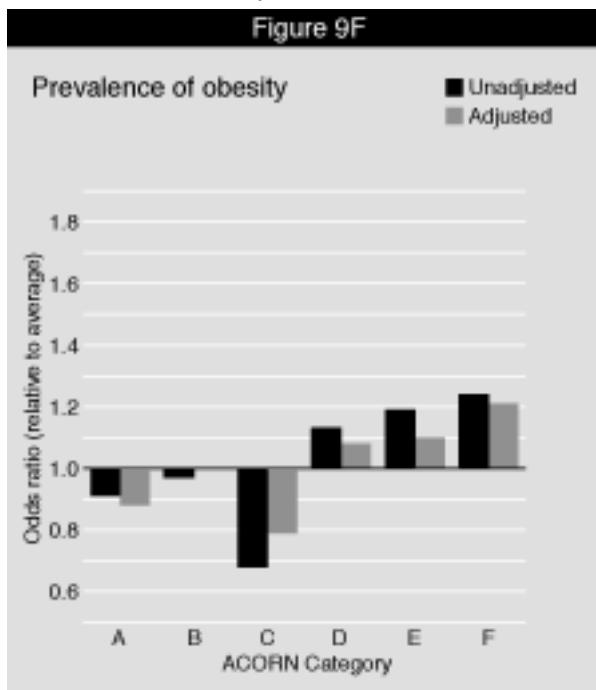
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*comments*

## Chapter 9

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

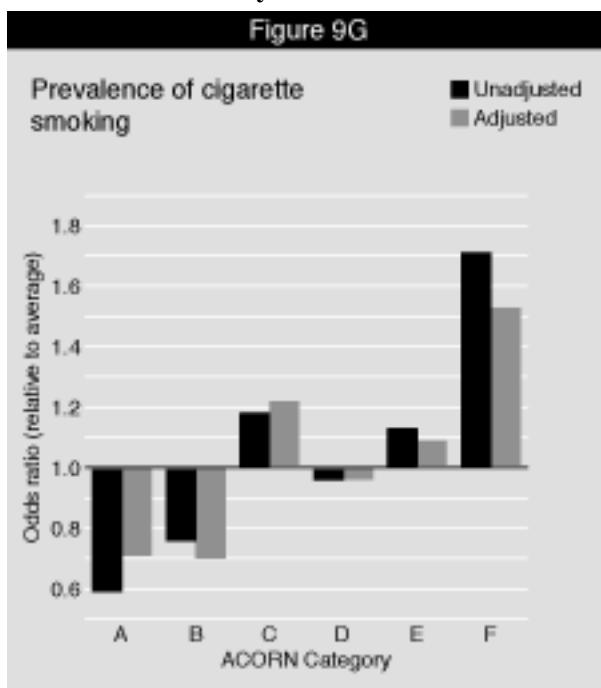
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*comments*

## Chapter 9

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

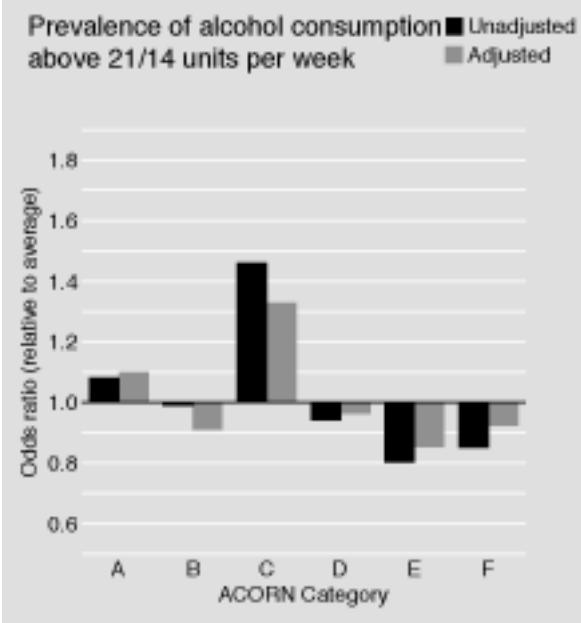
*comments*

## Chapter 9

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

### Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

Figure 9H



To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF FIGURES / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 9

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

Table 9.11

### Odds ratios<sup>a</sup> for selected health indicators and risk factors, by ACORN Category

1995 and 1996 combined

Health condition/ risk factor	ACORN Category					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
odds ratios (relative to average)						
% wheezing in past 12 months	0.79	0.96	1.03	0.94	1.06	1.27
% with FEV <sub>1</sub> more than 1.64 SD below predicted value <sup>b</sup>	0.84	0.84	1.04	0.96	0.98	1.43
% reporting fair or bad general health	0.70	0.79	0.97	0.95	1.21	1.63
% with longstanding illness	0.90	0.91	0.93	0.97	1.06	1.27
% with high blood pressure <sup>b</sup>	0.94	1.10	0.83	0.97	1.03	1.17
% obese (BMI>30 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.88	1.00	0.79	1.08	1.10	1.21
% current cigarette smoker	0.72	0.70	1.22	0.96	1.09	1.53
% drinking >21 units (men), >14 units (women)	1.10	0.91	1.33	0.96	0.85	0.92

<sup>a</sup>Odds ratios are derived from logistic regressions for each variable, >controlling for selected independent variables. See Section 9.6.

<sup>b</sup>For definition, see Chapter 6, Section 6.3.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 9

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

Table 9.13

### Regional distribution of co-operating households, by ACORN Category

*All co-operating households*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Region	ACORN Category						Total
	A %	B %	C %	D %	E %	F %	
<b>Northern &amp;</b>							
Yorkshire	9	13	7	16	14	20	14
North West	11	13	6	15	9	18	13
Trent	7	10	4	12	14	12	10
West Midlands	9	10	3	12	10	13	10
Anglia & Oxford	15	19	9	10	9	7	11
North Thames	11	9	31	10	17	13	13
South Thames	19	9	32	11	12	9	14
South & West	18	16	8	15	15	7	14
<i>Base</i>							
<i>All households</i>	<i>3834</i>	<i>2074</i>	<i>1457</i>	<i>4668</i>	<i>2470</i>	<i>3904</i>	<i>18407</i>

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 9

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

Table 9.14

### ACORN distribution of co-operating households, by region

*All co-operating households*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

ACORN Category	Region								<b>Total</b>
	Northern & Yorkshire	North & West	Trent	West Midlands	Anglia & Oxford	North Thames	South Thames	South & West	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Category A	14	17	14	18	28	18	29	28	21
Category B	11	11	11	11	19	8	8	13	11
Category C	4	4	3	2	6	18	18	5	8
Category D	29	28	29	30	22	18	21	27	25
Category E	13	10	19	13	10	17	11	15	13
Category F	30	30	24	27	14	21	14	12	21
<i>Bases</i>									
<i>All households</i>	2632	2406	1891	1900	2052	2471	2536	2519	18407

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

# Chapter 9

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 9.15

### Housing and household characteristics, by ACORN Category

*All co-operating households*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Household characteristics	ACORN Category						Total
	A %	B %	C %	D %	E %	F %	
<b>Type of dwelling:</b>							
Detached house/bungalow	50	34	6	21	9	3	22
Semi-detached house/bungalow	29	43	14	42	41	25	33
Terraced house/bungalow	10	18	31	29	35	41	27
Purpose built flat	7	4	25	7	11	28	13
Converted flat/part house/rooms/caravan/houseboat/other	4	1	24	2	4	3	4
<b>Household tenure:</b>							
Owns with mortgage/loan	46	68	41	50	39	26	44
Owns outright	38	20	17	30	24	11	25
Rents from L.A./New Town	4	3	9	9	25	49	18
Rents from housing association	2	2	6	2	5	8	4
Rents privately/rents from employer/other renting/rent free	10	7	27	8	8	6	9
<b>Number of bedrooms:</b>							
1	6	4	26	6	11	17	11
2	20	19	30	28	28	31	26
3	41	55	24	54	53	46	47
4 or more	32	21	19	12	8	6	16
<b>In winter, rooms<sup>a</sup> in house have:</b>							
Damp/condensation on walls/windows	44	47	49	50	52	55	50
Fungus or mould	13	13	19	16	19	21	17
<b>Household size (mean):</b>							
Number of adults	1.98	2.01	1.78	1.94	1.85	1.80	1.90
Number of children (aged 2-15)	0.41	0.58	0.38	0.45	0.47	0.59	0.48
Total number of persons	2.44	2.69	2.22	2.45	2.38	2.47	2.45
<b>Social class of head of household:</b>							
I	11	7	12	5	3	1	6
II	44	34	37	27	21	14	29
IIINM	15	17	20	16	14	14	16
IIIM	18	28	17	31	34	34	28
IV	9	11	11	15	18	24	15
V	3	3	4	5	9	12	6
<b>Availability of:</b>							
Car	86	89	63	76	64	50	71
Telephone	97	98	91	95	93	85	93

Has household pets	46	47	30	47	42	41	44
<b>Benefit received:</b>							
Income support	8	7	18	13	22	36	18
Housing benefit	5	4	18	10	21	41	17
Family credit	1	2	2	2	3	6	3
<i>Base<sup>b</sup></i>							
All households	3834	2074	1457	4668	2470	3904	18407

<sup>a</sup>Excluding bathroom and toilet.

<sup>b</sup>Bases vary from variable to variable according to the amount of missing data. Those shown are for the full sample.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 9

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 9.16

### Demographic characteristics, by ACORN Category

*All adults in co-operating households*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Demographic characteristics	ACORN Category					<b>Total</b>
	A %	B %	C %	D %	E %	
<b>Sex</b>						
Men	47	46	47	46	44	46
Women	53	54	53	54	56	54
<b>Age</b>						
16-24	10	12	19	12	12	13
25-34	12	25	26	18	19	19
35-44	18	23	18	18	16	18
45-54	20	19	13	17	15	17
55-64	15	10	9	14	13	13
65-74	15	7	7	12	14	12
75 and over	10	4	7	9	10	9
Mean age	50.3	42.3	41.2	47.2	48.0	46.6
Median age	50	40	37	46	46	42
<b>Ethnic origin<sup>a</sup></b>						
White	98	98	87	97	92	94
Indian	1	1	2	1	3	2
Pakistani	0	0	1	0	1	1
Bangladeshi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black						
(Caribbean)	0	0	2	0	1	1
Other	1	1	7	1	3	2
<i>Base</i>						
<i>All adults</i>	7094	3891	2384	8406	4224	6455
						32454

<sup>a</sup>This was established only for interviewed adults, whereas sex and age were recorded for all adults in co-operating households, whether interviewed or not.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 9

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 9.17

### Education level and employment status, by ACORN Category

*All adults; all adults with present or past job*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Education level/ employment status	ACORN Category						<b>Total</b>
	A %	B %	C %	D %	E %	F %	
<b>Age completed full-time continuous education<sup>a</sup></b>							
14 or under	15	10	10	19	25	25	18
15	17	21	10	24	24	25	21
16	23	32	18	29	26	30	27
17-18	20	21	18	16	12	11	16
19 or over	24	16	44	14	13	10	18
<b>Currently in employment</b>							
In employment	54	69	55	56	49	41	53
<b>Employment status<sup>b</sup></b>							
Manager	28	20	23	16	11	7	17
Foreman or supervisor	13	15	13	14	14	12	14
Other employee	58	65	64	70	74	81	69
<i>Bases</i>							
<i>All adults</i>	7092	3891	2380	8403	4224	6452	32442
<i>Adults with present or past job</i>	5684	3342	1835	7186	3606	5422	27075

<sup>a</sup>Those aged 16-18 and still in full-time education are excluded, as their outcome is not yet determined.

<sup>b</sup>Base comprises those adults who had ever had a job (coded according to previous job if not current) or those who were waiting to take up a job (coded according to new job) as well as those currently in employment.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 9

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 9.4

### Lung function, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category

*White adults with a valid lung function measurement*

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Lung functions	ACORN Category					<b>Total</b>
	A	B	C	D	E	
<b>Mean FEV<sub>1</sub> (litres)</b>						
All adults	3.10	3.33	3.39	3.11	2.95	2.93
16-24	4.02	3.82	4.02	3.93	3.84	3.78
25-44	3.71	3.70	3.79	3.65	3.58	3.48
45-64	3.03	3.01	2.97	2.88	2.75	2.61
65 and over	2.13	2.07	1.98	2.02	1.91	1.79
<b>% with FEV<sub>1</sub> more than 1.64 SD below predicted value<sup>a</sup></b>						
All adults	7	5	6	8	9	13
16-24	4	5	3	5	8	4
25-44	4	3	5	5	4	8
45-64	6	6	8	8	10	17
65 and over	11	15	13	15	16	22
<b>Bases</b>						
All adults	5898	3242	1699	6843	3176	4517
16-24	546	374	319	784	352	637
25-44	1743	1544	738	2515	1090	1695
45-64	2156	974	413	2163	954	1199
65 and over	1453	350	229	1381	780	986

<sup>a</sup>See Chapter 3, Section 3.7.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 9

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 9.5

### Atopic conditions, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category

All adults/ adults with a valid total IgE sample

1995 and 1996 combined

Atopic conditions	ACORN Category					<b>Total</b>	
	A	B	C	D	E		
<b>% with doctor-diagnosed asthma (ever)</b>							
All adults	11	12	13	11	12	13	12
16-24	19	23	18	17	19	15	18
25-44	12	11	13	11	13	12	12
45-64	9	9	12	10	10	12	10
65 and over	9	12	10	9	10	12	10
<b>% ever had hay fever</b>							
All adults	25	27	31	23	22	22	24
16-24	36	40	38	34	34	28	34
25-44	31	31	34	29	28	26	30
45-64	23	21	27	19	17	19	20
65 and over	16	16	14	13	14	12	14
<b>% with doctor-diagnosed hay fever</b>							
All adults	14	17	18	14	13	14	14
16-24	21	28	23	22	20	19	22
25-44	17	18	20	18	17	17	18
45-64	13	13	15	11	11	11	12
65 and over	8	7	7	6	6	6	7
<b>% ever had eczema</b>							
All adults	16	17	16	14	14	14	15
16-24	25	26	23	22	22	18	22
25-44	20	20	18	17	17	16	18
45-64	12	13	14	11	11	11	12
65 and over	12	10	7	10	9	9	10
<b>% with doctor-diagnosed eczema</b>							
All adults	13	15	14	12	12	12	13
16-24	22	23	20	19	20	17	20
25-44	17	17	14	14	14	14	15
45-64	10	11	12	10	10	9	10
65 and over	10	7	6	8	8	8	9

<b>Mean total IgE (kU/l)</b>	114.1	106.0	141.2	117.0	127.2	147.6	123.7
All adults	114.1	106.0	141.2	117.0	127.2	147.6	123.7
16-24	190.0	172.3	202.8	179.7	165.5	197.1	185.4
25-44	107.4	111.2	145.8	113.2	128.0	142.9	122.3
45-64	104.9	82.8	104.1	108.3	123.5	145.4	111.8
65 and over	111.0	88.3	122.9	107.0	115.4	128.9	113.1
<b>% with HDM IgE &gt;0.1 kU/l</b>	18	23	24	19	19	20	20
All adults	18	23	24	19	19	20	20
16-24	32	39	39	34	32	29	33
25-44	25	27	27	25	26	26	26
45-64	15	16	15	14	16	15	15
65 and over	10	8	9	9	8	8	9
<i>Bases: asthma/eczema/hay fever</i>							
All adults	7091	3891	2384	8403	4222	6454	32445
16-24	674	464	461	974	504	989	4066
25-44	2103	1860	1059	3048	1486	2490	12046
45-64	2510	1125	530	2603	1198	1600	9566
65 and over	1804	442	334	1778	1034	1375	6767
<i>Bases: IgE</i>							
All adults	5294	2877	1618	6163	2955	4395	23302
16-24	426	290	254	615	288	568	2441
25-44	1548	1372	735	2275	1058	1715	8703
45-64	1966	884	397	1983	889	1164	7283
65 and over	1354	331	232	1290	720	948	4875

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

# Chapter 9

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 9.6

#### Accident rates, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category

All adults

*1995 and 1996 combined*

Annual accident rate per 100 persons	ACORN Category					<b>Total</b>	
	A	B	C	D	E		
<b>Major accidents</b>							
All adults	16	19	18	18	18	19	18
16-24	30	37	23	35	32	29	31
25-44	17	18	18	19	22	20	19
45-64	13	16	14	13	13	16	14
65 and over	16	10	21	14	12	11	14
<b>Minor accidents</b>							
All adults	146	188	191	168	157	148	162
16-24	289	325	305	304	299	195	277
25-44	180	210	184	199	176	196	193
45-64	131	136	157	142	143	125	137
65 and over	74	82	109	76	75	53	73
<i>Bases</i>							
All adults	7094	3891	2384	8406	4224	6455	32454
16-24	674	464	461	974	504	989	4066
25-44	2104	1860	1059	3051	1488	2490	12052
45-64	2512	1125	530	2603	1198	1601	9569
65 and over	1804	442	334	1778	1034	1375	6767

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 9

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 9.7

#### General health, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category

All adults

1995 and 1996 combined

Self-reported health	ACORN Category					<b>Total</b>	
	A	B	C	D	E		
<b>% reporting fair or bad general health</b>							
All adults	18	16	19	23	29	34	
16-24	11	12	16	12	16	17	
25-44	9	10	12	13	18	24	
45-64	18	21	22	25	34	46	
65 and over	32	37	40	43	46	53	
<b>% with longstanding illness</b>							
All adults	42	36	36	42	45	47	
16-24	24	24	25	24	26	24	
25-44	28	28	27	29	30	34	
45-64	44	45	45	48	53	60	
65 and over	63	60	65	64	66	70	
<b>% with acute sickness in past two weeks</b>							
All adults	15	14	18	15	17	19	
16-24	14	15	16	13	13	13	
25-44	14	12	16	14	14	16	
45-64	15	17	19	17	18	24	
65 and over	17	14	26	18	20	22	
<i>Bases<sup>a</sup></i>							
All adults	7094	3889	2384	8405	4224	6452	32448
16-24	674	464	461	974	504	989	4066
25-44	2104	1859	1059	3050	1488	2488	12048
45-64	2512	1124	530	2603	1198	1600	9567
65 and over	1804	442	334	1778	1034	1375	6767

<sup>a</sup>Bases vary. Those shown are for self-reported general health.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

# Chapter 9

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 9.8

### Blood pressure, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category

All adults with a valid blood pressure measurement

1995 and 1996 combined

Blood Pressure	ACORN Category					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
<b>Mean systolic blood pressure (mmHg)</b>						
All adults	137.2	133.2	132.2	137.0	137.1	136.1
16-24	126.0	125.6	125.4	127.0	125.0	125.1
25-44	127.4	128.0	126.6	127.8	127.4	126.8
45-64	137.9	137.9	137.4	139.2	138.6	138.7
65 and over	151.8	150.8	150.5	154.9	154.9	153.7
<b>Mean diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)</b>						
All adults	75.5	73.6	73.0	75.1	74.8	74.1
16-24	63.7	63.8	65.0	64.2	63.0	63.9
25-44	72.3	71.6	71.4	72.0	72.1	71.2
45-64	78.6	78.7	78.9	78.8	78.2	79.4
65 and over	79.3	79.0	79.0	80.6	79.9	79.8
<b>% with high blood pressure<sup>a</sup></b>						
All adults	25	17	15	23	25	24
16-24	1	-	1	1	-	1
25-44	5	6	3	4	5	5
45-64	25	25	24	26	27	33
65 and over	57	61	57	62	63	65
<b>Bases<sup>b</sup></b>						
All adults	5789	3165	1807	6741	3265	4871
16-24	529	362	333	760	359	721
25-44	1708	1525	804	2459	1175	1870
45-64	2096	922	418	2116	937	1235
65 and over	1456	356	252	1406	794	1045
						5309

<sup>a</sup>For definition, see Chapter 6, Section 6.3.

<sup>b</sup>Bases vary. Those shown are for systolic and diastolic blood pressure.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

*comments*

# Chapter 9

## Health variations by 'ACORN' area classifications

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 9.9

#### Anthropometric measures, unadjusted, by age and ACORN Category

All adults with valid anthropometric measurements

1995 and 1996 combined

Anthropo-metric measures	ACORN Category					<b>Total</b>	
	A	B	C	D	E		
<b>Mean height (cm)</b>							
All adults	168.0	168.0	168.6	167.2	166.0	165.5	167.1
16-24	171.2	169.2	169.9	169.8	168.8	167.4	169.3
25-44	170.0	169.3	170.2	169.2	167.8	167.2	168.8
45-64	168.4	167.2	167.6	166.8	165.8	165.2	166.9
65 and over	163.6	163.1	162.4	162.6	161.7	161.0	162.4
<b>Mean weight (kg)</b>							
All adults	73.5	73.8	71.5	73.5	72.6	71.8	73.0
16-24	68.3	67.8	67.5	68.1	67.4	66.3	67.5
25-44	73.8	74.4	72.2	74.2	73.9	73.3	73.8
45-64	76.1	76.4	75.0	76.1	75.3	75.0	75.8
65 and over	71.5	70.8	69.4	71.5	70.1	69.3	70.7
<b>Mean body mass index (BMI &gt;30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>							
All adults	26.0	26.0	25.1	26.2	26.3	26.2	26.1
16-24	23.2	23.5	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.5
25-44	25.4	25.8	24.8	25.8	26.1	26.1	25.7
45-64	26.8	27.2	26.7	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.1
65 and over	26.7	26.5	26.3	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.8
<b>% obese (BMI &gt;30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>							
All adults	15	16	12	18	19	19	17
16-24	6	8	6	5	9	9	7
25-44	12	13	11	15	17	19	15
45-64	18	22	18	24	24	24	22
65 and over	18	19	14	22	21	23	20
<b>% overweight (BMI &gt;25-30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>							
All adults	41	40	33	40	38	36	38
16-24	18	21	18	25	19	21	21
25-44	36	39	31	36	37	34	36

45-64	46	46	43	44	41	44	44
65 and over	47	48	47	47	46	41	46
<i>Bases<sup>a</sup></i>							
All adults	6510	3615	2106	7629	3813	5781	29454
16-24	634	434	426	901	470	899	3764
25-44	1954	1761	939	2811	1377	2287	11129
45-64	2356	1032	476	2421	1099	1463	8847
65 and over	1566	388	265	1496	867	1132	5714

<sup>a</sup>Bases vary. Those shown are for BMI.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /LIST OF FIGURES /

---

*comments*

# **Chapter 10**

## **Quality control of blood analytes**

### **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 10.3

#### **Internal quality control results for ferritin**

Date	Level (ng/ml)	S.D. (ng/ml)	C.V. (%) Achieved
	Target/ Achieved	Target/ Achieved	
January 1996	20/19	1.6/0.76	3.9
	120/125	10.0/7.1	5.7
	400/383	32.0/19.4	5.1
February	20/20	1.6/0.84	4.3
	120/126	10.0/6.7	5.3
	400/382	32.0/29.4	7.7
March	20/20	1.2/0.49	2.5
	125/131	7.5/7.6	5.8
	400/403	24.0/19.3	4.8
April	20/19	1.2/1.3	6.8
	125/124	7.5/4.8	3.8
	400/389	24.0/19.1	4.9
May	20/19	1.2/0.8	4.4
	125/124	7.5/7.3	5.9
	400/375	24.0/18.1	4.8
June	20/19	1.2/0.9	4.8
	125/129	7.5/8.8	6.9
	400/373	24.0/16.0	4.3
July	20/20	1.2/0.9	4.4
	125/122	7.5/8.8	7.2
	400/384	24.0/16.8	4.4
August	20/20	1.2/0.7	3.2
	125/127	7.5/5.9	4.6
	400/396	24.0/17.5	4.6
September	20/20	1.2/1.3	6.4
	125/132	7.5/3.1	2.4
	400/393	24.0/18.9	4.8
October	20/19	1.2/0.6	3.1
	125/136	7.5/10.1	7.4

	400/386	24.0/13.8	3.6
November	20/21	1.2/0.6	2.9
	125/136	7.5/6.4	4.7
	400/408	24.0/23.9	5.9
December	20/21	1.2/0.9	4.2
	125/127	7.5/5.5	4.3
	400/396	24.0/21.2	5.3
January 1997 <sup>a</sup>	20/19	1.2/0.6	3.0
	125/132	7.5/2.9	2.2
	400/395	24.0/21.6	5.5

<sup>a</sup>Some of the December 1996 survey blood samples were collected and/or analysed in January 1997.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /**

---

*comments*

# Chapter 10

## Quality control of blood analytes

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 10.5

#### External quality assessment results for house dust mite specific IgE<sup>a</sup>

Sample	Target <sup>b</sup> (kU/l)	Range <sup>b</sup> (kU/l)	Achieved value (kU/l)
	Mean result	Mean +/- 2SD	
A	6.3	4.7-7.9	5.1
	6.4	4.8-8.0	
B	14.7	9.5-19.9	9.2
	15.0	9.6-20.4	
C	39.5	23.5-55.5	35.1
	34.6	24.0-45.2	
D	3.3	2.1-4.5	2.2
	3.2	1.8-4.6	
E	10.0	7.2-12.8	7.6
F	14.3	11.9-19.1	13.7
G	6.5	3.9-9.1	6.9
	6.1	4.1-8.1	

<sup>a</sup>See Section 10.5.2 for interpretation.

<sup>b</sup>Targets are from the group of laboratories using the Pharmacia CAP method. More than one set of target results is given for a sample if this sample was assayed more than once during the year.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 10

## Quality control of blood analytes

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 10.1

#### Internal quality control results for total IgE

Date	Level (kU/l)	S.D. (kU/l)	C.V. (%) Achieved	1996
	Target/ Achieved	Target/ Achieved		
January 1996	120/119	10.0/10.5		8.8
	450/434	45.0/30.2		7.0
	150/147	12.0/14.9		10.1
February	120/124	10.0/7.9		6.4
	450/454	45.0/23.2		5.1
	150/156	12.0/10.7		6.8
March	120/121	10.0/7.3		6.0
	450/461	45.0/26.3		5.7
	150/152	12.0/9.1		6.0
April	120/117	10.0/8.9		7.6
	449/457	28.0/32.5		7.1
	152/149	12.0/14.4		9.7
May	120/118	10.0/6.8		5.7
	449/445	28.0/35.8		8.0
	152/148	12.0/13.4		9.1
June	120/124	10.0/6.6		5.3
	449/446	28.0/22.7		5.0
	152/150	12.0/8.2		5.5
July	120/124	10.0/6.5		5.2
	449/470	28.0/32.9		7.0
	152/154	12.0/7.4		4.8
August	120/121	10.0/7.7		6.4
	449/466	28.0/35.3		7.6
	152/152	12.0/11.9		7.8
September	120/122	10.0/9.5		7.8
	449/476	28.0/36.5		7.7
	152/147	12.0/10.0		6.8
October	120/128	10.0/10.2		7.9
	449/460	28.0/27.7		6.0

	152/152	12.0/10.3	6.8
November	120/123	10.0/11.8	9.6
	449/451	28.0/49.4	10.9
	152/146	12.0/14.3	9.8
December	120/105	10.0/9.9	9.5
	449/457	28.0/35.1	7.7
	152/137	12.0/14.9	10.8
January 1997 <sup>a</sup>	120/99	10.0/1.7	1.7
	449/496	28.0/33.4	6.7
	152/130	12.0/12.4	9.6

<sup>a</sup>Some of the December 1996 survey blood samples were collected and/or analysed in January 1997.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /**

---

*comments*

# Chapter 10

## Quality control of blood analytes

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 10.2

#### Internal quality control results for house dust mite specific IgE

Date	Level (kU/l)	S.D. (kU/l)	C.V. (%) Achieved
	Target/ Achieved	Target/ Achieved	
January 1996	23.0/24.7	2.5/2.84	11.5
	45.0/44.5	4.5/4.4	9.9
	2.6/2.33	0.46/0.49	22.0
February	23.0/22.0	2.5/1.53	7.0
	45.0/43.7	4.5/2.88	6.6
	2.0/1.65	0.4/0.19	11.3
March	24.0/23.8	3.0/2.48	10.4
	45.0/45.8	4.5/2.94	6.4
	2.0/1.82	0.4/0.38	20.7
April	24.0/24.3	3.0/1.6	6.6
	45.2/45.9	3.1/2.1	4.6
	2.0/2.42	0.4/0.33	13.8
May	24.0/24.2	3.0/3.4	14.0
	15.0/17.8	2.5/1.8	10.0
	45.2/47.2	3.1/1.9	4.1
	2.0/2.5	0.5/0.2	8.7
June	15.0/18.3	2.5/1.5	8.3
	45.2/45.5	3.1/2.7	6.0
	2.0/2.6	0.5/0.2	8.0
July	15.0/17.7	2.5/1.4	8.0
	45.2/45.1	3.1/2.8	6.2
	2.0/2.4	0.5/0.3	12.2
August	15.0/16.9	2.5/1.2	6.9
	45.2/43.6	3.1/2.5	5.7
	2.0/2.5	0.5/0.1	4.4
September	15.0/17.8	2.5/1.4	8.1
	45.2/41.9	3.1/3.0	7.0
	2.0/2.6	0.5/0.3	10.3
October	15.0/18.7	2.5/1.1	5.9
	45.2/41.2	3.1/2.9	7.0
	2.0/2.6	0.5/0.2	8.1
November	15.0/16.8	2.5/0.9	5.1
	45.2/39.6	3.1/3.4	8.6
	2.0/2.5	0.5/0.2	8.0

December	15.0/16.6	2.5/1.0	5.9
	45.2/40.8	3.1/3.6	8.7
	2.0/2.4	0.5/0.3	13.6
January 1997 <sup>a</sup>	15.0/15.7	2.5/0.9	0.6
	45.2/41.5	3.1/6.2	15.0
	2.0/2.0	0.5/0.3	15.8

<sup>a</sup>Some of the December 1996 survey blood samples were collected and/or analysed in January 1997.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 10

## Quality control of blood analytes

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 10.4

#### External quality assessment results for total IgE

Date	Target value (kU/l)	Target value (kU/l)	Achieved value (kU/l)	1996
	ALTM <sup>a</sup>	CAP <sup>b</sup>		
March 1996	102.9	110.1	115	
	2.6	2.3	2	
	32.3	38.4	51	
	ne	2 or <2	<2	
April	53.4	56.4	62	
	32.2	37.9	47	
	6.1	5.7	5	
	102.9	108.8	122	
June	55.1	58.3	67	
	105.5	109.9	129	
	54.1	56.6	62	
	107.2	112.6	124	
August	39.1	41.0	31	
	307.1	309.9	290	
	40.2	42.8	40	
	40.5	43.1	37	
September	20.8	21.8	22	
	1.3	3.3	<2	
	33.9	37.6	48	
October	95.9	99.3	116	
	32.1	33.0	39	
	126.9	131.0	146	
	63.9	66.0	88	
December	3.6	3.6	2	
	20.4	20.2	27	
	6.3	6.1	5	
	33.3	37.8	51	
January 1997 <sup>c</sup>	54.7	57.0	64	
	55.0	57.4	74	
	280.1	277.9	299	
	54.7	57.2	61	

<sup>a</sup>All laboratory trimmed mean

<sup>b</sup>Mean for laboratories using the Pharmacia CAP group

<sup>c</sup>Some of the December 1996 survey blood samples were collected and/or analysed in January 1997.

*ne*Not estimated

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 10

## Quality control of blood analytes

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 10.6

#### External quality assessment results for ferritin

Date	Target value (ng/ml) ALTM <sup>a</sup>	Target value (ng/ml) IMX group	Achieved value (ng/ml)	1996
January 1996	101.9	104.3	93	
	48.0	44.5	40	
February	371.5	326.0	365	
	22.2	21.0	23	
March	135.0	121.3	130	
	28.4	28.4	27	
April	806.5	788.6	771	
	7.4	8.3	8	
May	51.9	57.4	56	
	10.7	11.2	11	
June	45.5	43.5	45	
	101.9	97.3	102	
July	52.7	50.0	45	
	52.2	49.6	47	
August	11.3	11.8	12	
	51.8	51.1	51	
September	54.7	58.7	60	
	44.7	44.3	46	
October	7.6	8.2	8	
	84.3	86.1	79	
November	51.9	52.3	55	
	109.7	111.3	114	
January 1997 <sup>b</sup>	24.3	25.2	26	
	22.9	24.5	24	

<sup>a</sup>All laboratory trimmed mean.

<sup>b</sup>Some of the December 1996 survey blood samples were collected and/or analysed in January 1997.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# **Chapter 10**

## **Quality control of blood analytes**

### **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 10.7

#### **Internal quality control results for haemoglobin**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Target value (g/dl)</b>	<b>Mean assayed value(g/dl)</b>	<i>1996</i>	
			<b>C.V. (%)</b>	
January 1996	13.70	13.71	1.1	
	13.10	13.25	1.0	
	5.90	6.06	1.2	
	5.80	5.98	1.2	
	17.60	17.42	0.7	
	18.10	18.00	0.5	
February	13.20	13.26	1.1	
	6.00	6.03	1.1	
	17.90	17.83	0.6	
	17.60	17.47	0.7	
March	13.20	13.23	0.9	
	13.30	13.28	1.4	
	6.00	5.98	1.0	
	5.90	6.10	1.1	
	17.90	17.75	0.6	
	17.70	17.61	1.8	
April	13.30	13.20	1.5	
	13.10	13.10	1.6	
	5.90	6.05	0.8	
	6.20	6.39	1.7	
	17.70	17.78	1.1	
	18.10	18.03	1.2	
May	13.10	13.20	1.5	
	6.20	6.40	1.1	
	18.10	18.00	1.3	
June	13.10	13.20	0.8	
	6.20	6.40	1.0	
	17.60	17.50	1.0	
July	13.10	13.00	0.7	

	6.20	5.20	0.5
	17.60	17.60	1.0
August	13.10	13.17	1.1
	6.20	6.23	0.9
	17.70	17.58	0.7
September	13.10	13.21	1.2
	6.20	6.23	1.3
	17.70	17.60	1.0
October	13.10	13.26	1.1
	13.20	13.31	0.9
	6.40	6.36	1.9
	5.90	6.10	2.0
	17.30	17.15	1.4
	17.90	18.00	0.7
November	13.20	13.28	1.0
	12.70	12.82	1.6
	5.90	6.03	3.0
	5.80	5.82	2.0
	17.90	18.10	0.7
	17.10	17.17	1.1
December	13.20	12.68	1.4
	12.70	12.84	1.6
	5.90	5.91	2.5
	17.20	17.11	0.9
January 1997 <sup>a</sup>	12.70	12.86	1.6
	5.90	6.00	2.4
	17.20	17.16	1.1
	13.00	13.35	0.7
	6.00	6.00	0.7
	17.60	17.72	1.1

<sup>a</sup>Some of the December 1996 survey blood samples were collected and/or analysed in January 1997.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /**

*comments*

# Chapter 10

## Quality control of blood analytes

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 10.8

#### External quality assessment results for haemoglobin

Date	Target value (g/dl)	Assayed value (g/dl) 1996
January 1996	13.0	13.1
	12.4	12.3
February	11.9	12.0
	11.2	11.2
March	11.8	11.9
	11.3	11.3
April	11.0	11.0
	11.4	11.4
May	11.9	11.8
	9.9	9.9
June	11.4	11.2
	11.0	10.9
July	10.0	10.0
	11.9	12.0
August	10.6	10.5
	9.1	9.3
October	12.9	13.1
	10.3	10.4
November	11.8	12.0
	11.7	12.0
December	11.2	11.2
	11.1	11.1
January 1997 <sup>a</sup>	11.7	12.0
	11.3	11.5

<sup>a</sup>Some of the December 1996 survey blood samples were collected and/or analysed in January 1997.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# **Chapter 10**

## **Quality control of blood analytes**

### **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 10.9

#### **Internal quality control results for cotinine**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Target/ Achieved (ng/ml)</b>	<b>S.D. Achieved (ng/ml)</b>	<b>C.V. Achieved (%)</b>	<b>1996</b>
January 1996	0.50/0.50	0.12		24.13
	1.20/1.10	0.16		14.09
	5.00/4.99	0.25		5.04
	20.00/20.28	0.97		4.80
	300.00/300.04	3.05		1.02
February	0.50/0.48	0.12		24.34
	1.20/1.09	0.14		12.96
	5.00/4.88	0.25		5.12
	20.00/20.11	0.79		3.92
	300.00/297.98	7.82		2.62
March	0.50/0.53	0.11		21.49
	1.20/1.13	0.15		13.16
	5.00/4.93	0.25		5.14
	20.00/20.26	0.76		3.73
	300.00/300.19	6.76		2.25
April	0.50/0.52	0.11		21.29
	1.20/1.12	0.14		12.03
	5.00/5.01	0.22		4.30
	20.00/20.42	0.74		3.60
	300.00/299.71	5.57		1.86
May	0.50/0.56	0.11		19.32
	1.20/1.14	0.16		13.90
	5.00/5.03	0.21		4.14
	20.00/20.16	0.65		3.24
	300.00/300.06	5.84		1.95
June	0.50/0.53	0.15		27.62
	1.20/1.12	0.25		22.57
	5.00/5.20	0.31		5.99
	20.00/20.86	0.95		4.54
	300.00/299.00	6.60		2.21

July	0.50/0.52 1.00/0.99 1.20/1.23 5.00/5.09 20.00/20.95 300.00/295.91	0.12 0.11 0.22 0.29 0.98 5.23	23.31 10.94 18.09 5.62 4.69 1.77
Date	Target/ Achieved (ng/ml)	S.D. Achieved (ng/ml)	C.V. Achieved (%)
August	0.50/0.57 1.00/1.05 1.20/1.19 5.00/5.10 20.00/20.40 300.00/297.71	0.09 0.17 0.27 0.33 0.84 5.25	16.64 15.88 22.54 6.55 4.11 1.76
September	0.50/0.51 1.00/1.00 1.20/1.19 5.00/5.03 20.00/20.32 300.00/299.29	0.13 0.13 0.20 0.25 0.58 6.34	25.33 12.84 16.70 4.89 2.88 2.12
October	0.50/0.50 1.00/0.96 1.20/1.14 5.00/5.09 20.00/20.42 300.00/296.83	0.12 0.15 0.17 0.28 0.89 5.23	23.26 15.37 14.49 5.53 4.35 1.76
November	0.50/0.54 1.00/0.97 1.20/1.18 5.00/5.14 20.00/20.32 300.00/295.05	0.10 0.12 0.18 0.27 0.67 6.06	19.40 11.95 15.23 5.34 3.30 2.05
December	0.50/0.56 1.00/0.98 1.20/1.15 5.00/5.15 20.00/20.54 300.00/296.08	0.10 0.14 0.16 0.28 0.99 8.27	18.23 14.27 13.81 5.42 4.83 2.79

January 1997 <sup>a</sup>	0.50/0.54	0.10	18.15
	1.00/1.05	0.15	14.49
	5.00/5.17	0.27	5.28
	20.00/20.41	0.77	3.76
	300.00/290.29	7.13	2.46

<sup>a</sup>Some of the December 1996 survey blood samples were collected and/or analysed in January 1997.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /**

---

*comments*

# Chapter 10

## Quality control of blood analytes

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 10.10

#### Reference intervals for analytes

1996

Analyte	Sex	Age	Reference interval	Units
Total IgE	M/F		<100	kU/l
House dust mite specific IgE	M/F		<0.4	kU/l
Ferritin	M	11-15	20-400	ng/ml
	F	11-15	8-140	
Haemoglobin	M/F	11-12	11.5-14.5	g/dl
	M	13 -15	13.0-18.0	
	F	13 -15	11.5-16.5	

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*



Blood sample -

IgE/HDM IgE



Blood sample -

Haemoglobin/Ferritin



<sup>a</sup> These modules were administered by self-completion.

<sup>b</sup>This module was administered by self-completion for those aged 16-17 and for some aged 18-19.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /**

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.1

#### Household response, by quarter

*Selected addresses/eligible households*

1996

#### Address and household outcome

#### Survey quarter

	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Annual
	N	N	N	N	N
Selected addresses	3240	3240	3240	3240	12960
Addresses withdrawn <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
Ineligible addresses <sup>b</sup>	375	334	353	329	1391
Addresses at which interview sought	2865	2906	2887	2911	11569
Extra households sampled at multi- household addresses	71	40	53	43	207
Total eligible households	2936	2946	2940	2954	11776
	%	%	%	%	%

#### Household response

Co-operating households: <sup>c</sup>	2322	79	2319	79	2391	81	2318	78	9350	79
all interviewed	2075	71	2047	69	2126	72	2090	71	8338	71
fully co-operating <sup>d</sup>	1873	64	1880	64	1931	66	1924	65	7608	65
Non-responding households	614	21	627	21	549	19	636	22	2426	21
<i>Base: all eligible households</i>	<i>2936</i>		<i>2946</i>		<i>2940</i>		<i>2954</i>		<i>11776</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Addresses in areas where Local Research Ethics Committees' approval to survey protocol was not obtained.

<sup>b</sup> Addresses where no private households were found.

<sup>c</sup> Households where at least one person was interviewed.

<sup>d</sup> All eligible household members were interviewed, had height and weight measured and agreed to a nurse visit.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.2

#### Household response by year: 1993-1996

*Selected addresses / eligible households*

*1993-1996*

Address and household outcome	Survey year			
	1993	1994	1995	1996
	N	N	N	N
Selected addresses	13104	12960	12960	12960
Addresses withdrawn <sup>a</sup>	234	126	126	0
Ineligible addresses <sup>b</sup>	1583	1445	1416	1391
Addresses at which interview sought	11287	11389	11418	11569
Extra households sampled at multi- household addresses	217	320	190	207
Total eligible households	11504	11709	11608	11776
	%	%	%	%
<b>Household response</b>				
Co-operating households: <sup>c</sup>	9299 81	9068 77	9084 78	9350 79
all interviewed	8367 73	7936 68	7994 69	8338 71
fully co-operating <sup>d</sup>	7602 66	7540 64	7267 63	7608 65
Non-responding households	2205 19	2641 23	2524 22	2426 21
<i>Base: all eligible households</i>	<i>11504</i>	<i>11709</i>	<i>11608</i>	<i>11776</i>

<sup>a</sup> Addresses in areas where Local Research Ethics Committees' approval to survey protocol was not obtained.

<sup>b</sup> Addresses where no private households were found.

<sup>c</sup> Households where at least one person was interviewed.

<sup>d</sup> All eligible household members were interviewed, had height and weight measured and agreed to a nurse visit.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.6

### Contacted and interviewed households, compared to 1991 Census

<i>Contacted/interviewed households</i>			<i>1996</i>
<b>Household type</b>	<b>Contacted</b>	<b>Interviewed</b>	<b>Private households in England<sup>a</sup></b>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Contain adults only	72	70	72
Contain at least one child aged:			
0-15	28	30	28
2-15	26	27	25
<i>Bases</i>	<i>10779</i>	<i>9350</i>	<i>183594</i>

<sup>a</sup>1991 Census (England only). The 1991 Census data has been provided from the SARS through the Census Microdata Unit of the University of Manchester, with the support of the ESRC/JISC DENI (ESRC Grant H50726502601). All tables containing SARS data are reproduced with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office and are Crown Copyright.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.7

### Summary of adults' individual response to the survey, by sex

*Estimated adult sample ('set' sample)*

1996

Individual response	Men		Women		All adults	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Interviewed	7486	72	8957	77	16443	75
Proxy interviewed	530	5	199	2	729	3
Non-responders: in co-operating households	327	3	165	1	492	2
in non-responding households	2061	20	2300	20	4361	20
Saw nurse	6604	63	7836	67	14440	66
Responded to: self-completion	7362	71	8827	76	16189	74
height	7274	70	8669	75	15943	72
weight	7125	68	8276	71	15401	70
blood pressure	6576	63	7628	66	14204	64
lung function	6437	62	7344	63	13781	63
blood sample:						
obtained	5771	55	6387	55	12158	55
attempted, not obtained	144	1	333	3	477	2
ineligible	73	1	235	2	308	1
<i>Base: set sample<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>10404</i>		<i>11621</i>		<i>22025</i>	

<sup>a</sup>For the method of estimating the total set sample, see text (Section 11.6.3).

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.11

#### Adults in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by age

*Adults aged 16 and over in co-operating households*

1996

Individual response	Age							Total	
	16-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-74 %	75+ %		
<b>All adults</b>									
<b>Interviewed<sup>1</sup></b>									
Interviewed	87	92	94	93	94	97	97	93	
Proxy	7	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	
Not-contacted/refused	6	4	2	3	2	1	0	3	
<b>Height<sup>1</sup></b>									
Measured	86	91	92	90	91	93	87	90	
Measurement not attempted	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	1	
Not-contacted/refused <sup>a</sup>	14	9	7	9	8	4	6	8	
<b>Weight<sup>1</sup></b>									
Measured	82	85	89	88	89	92	87	87	
Measurement not attempted	4	5	3	2	3	4	8	4	
Not-contacted/refused <sup>a</sup>	14	10	8	10	8	5	6	9	
<b>Nurse visit<sup>1</sup></b>									
Co-operated with nurse visit	76	81	84	83	83	86	79	82	
Not interviewed <sup>b</sup>	13	8	6	7	6	3	3	7	
Refused/no contact at nurse visit	11	11	10	10	11	11	18	11	
<b>Blood pressure<sup>1</sup></b>									
Measured	74	78	83	83	82	85	77	80	
No nurse visit <sup>c</sup>	24	19	16	17	17	14	21	18	
Refused/not obtained	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	
Ineligible: pregnant	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	
<b>Lung function<sup>1</sup></b>									
Measured	74	77	82	82	81	84	76	80	
No nurse visit <sup>c</sup>	24	19	16	17	17	14	21	18	
Refused/not obtained	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	
Ineligible	2	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	
<b>Blood sample<sup>1</sup></b>									
Blood sample taken	55	65	73	73	72	76	67	69	
Unsuccessful attempt at sample	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	
Ineligible	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	

Refused	16	10	8	6	6	5	8	8
No nurse visit <sup>c</sup>	24	19	16	17	17	14	21	18
<b>Demi-span<sup>2</sup></b>								
Measured						85	78	82
No nurse visit <sup>c</sup>						14	21	17
Refused/not attempted						2	2	2
<i>Bases</i>								
<i><sup>1</sup>Adults aged 16 and over in co-operating households</i>	2358	3295	3218	3030	2219	2049	1476	17645
<i><sup>2</sup>Adults aged 65 and over in co-operating households</i>						2049	1476	3525

<sup>a</sup>Includes non-responders to interview as well as those interviewed by proxy and those refusing measurements.

<sup>b</sup>Includes those interviewed by proxy.

<sup>c</sup>Includes non-responders to interview as well as those interviewed by proxy.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.12

#### Men in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by age

*Men aged 16 and over in co-operating households* 1996

Individual response	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>								
<b>Interviewed<sup>1</sup></b>								
Interviewed	84	88	90	88	91	96	97	90
Proxy	9	7	7	7	6	2	3	6
Not-contacted/refused	7	6	3	4	3	1	1	4
<b>Height<sup>1</sup></b>								
Measured	83	86	88	86	88	93	89	87
Measurement not attempted	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	1
Not-contacted/refused <sup>a</sup>	17	13	12	14	11	5	6	12
<b>Weight<sup>1</sup></b>								
Measured	81	84	86	84	87	91	87	85
Measurement not attempted	2	3	2	2	2	4	7	3
Not-contacted/refused <sup>a</sup>	17	14	12	14	11	5	6	12
<b>Nurse visit<sup>1</sup></b>								
Co-operated with nurse visit	73	76	80	79	81	89	82	79
Not interviewed <sup>b</sup>	16	12	10	12	9	4	3	10
Refused/no contact at nurse visit	11	12	10	10	10	9	15	11
<b>Blood pressure<sup>1</sup></b>								
Measured	73	76	80	79	81	87	80	79
No nurse visit <sup>c</sup>	27	24	20	21	19	12	18	21
Refused/not obtained	0	0	-	0	0	1	2	0
<b>Lung function<sup>1</sup></b>								
Measured	73	76	79	78	80	86	79	78
No nurse visit <sup>c</sup>	27	24	20	21	19	12	18	21
Refused/not obtained	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Ineligible	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
<b>Blood sample<sup>1</sup></b>								
Blood sample taken	57	66	71	71	72	79	71	69
Unsuccessful attempt at sample	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	2
Ineligible	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	1
Refused	14	9	7	5	6	5	5	7

No nurse visit <sup>c</sup>	27	24	20	21	19	12	18	21
<b>Demi-span<sup>2</sup></b>								
Measured						86	81	84
No nurse visit <sup>c</sup>						12	18	14
Refused/not attempted						2	1	1
<i>Bases</i>								
<sup>1</sup> <i>Men aged 16 and over in co-operating households</i>	1120	1553	1573	1498	1090	928	573	8335
<sup>2</sup> <i>Men aged 65 and over in co-operating households</i>						928	573	1501

<sup>a</sup>Includes non-responders to interview as well as those interviewed by proxy and those refusing measurements.

<sup>b</sup>Includes those interviewed by proxy.

<sup>c</sup>Includes non-responders to interview as well as those interviewed by proxy.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /**

---

***comments***

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.13

#### Women in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by age

Individual response	Age							1996 Total	
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
<b>Women</b>									
<b>Interviewed<sup>1</sup></b>									
Interviewed	90	96	97	97	96	98	98	96	
Proxy	5	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	
Not-contacted/refused	5	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	
<b>Height<sup>1</sup></b>									
Measured	89	95	96	95	94	94	87	93	
Measurement not attempted	0	0	0	1	1	3	8	2	
Not-contacted/refused <sup>a</sup>	11	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	
<b>Weight<sup>1</sup></b>									
Measured	83	87	91	92	91	92	86	89	
Measurement not attempted	5	7	4	3	3	4	8	5	
Not-contacted/refused <sup>a</sup>	12	6	5	6	6	4	5	6	
<b>Nurse visit<sup>1</sup></b>									
Co-operated with nurse visit	79	85	88	86	84	85	78	84	
Not interviewed <sup>b</sup>	10	4	3	3	4	2	2	4	
Refused/no contact at nurse visit	11	11	10	11	12	13	20	12	
<b>Blood pressure<sup>1</sup></b>									
Measured	76	79	86	86	84	84	75	82	
No nurse visit <sup>c</sup>	21	15	12	14	16	15	22	16	
Refused/not obtained	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	
Ineligible: pregnant	4	6	2	-	-	-	-	2	
<b>Lung function<sup>1</sup></b>									
Measured	75	79	85	86	82	83	74	81	
No nurse visit <sup>c</sup>	21	15	12	14	16	15	22	16	
Refused/not obtained	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	1	
Ineligible	4	6	2	0	1	1	1	2	
<b>Blood sample<sup>1</sup></b>									
Blood sample taken	52	65	74	76	73	74	64	69	
Unsuccessful attempt at sample	4	4	4	3	5	3	3	4	
Ineligible	5	6	2	0	1	2	2	3	

Refused	18	11	8	7	6	6	10	9
No nurse visit <sup>c</sup>	21	15	12	14	16	15	22	16
<b>Demi-span<sup>2</sup></b>								
Measured						84	76	80
No nurse visit <sup>c</sup>						15	22	18
Refused/not attempted						1	2	2
<i>Bases</i>								
<sup>1</sup> Women aged 16 and over in co-operating households	1238	1742	1645	1532	1129	1121	903	9310
<sup>2</sup> Women aged 65 and over in co-operating households						1121	903	2024

<sup>a</sup>Includes non-responders to interview as well as those interviewed by proxy and those refusing measurements.

<sup>b</sup>Includes those interviewed by proxy.

<sup>c</sup>Includes non-responders to interview as well as those interviewed by proxy.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /**

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.8

#### Summary of children's individual response to the survey, by sex

Estimated child sample aged 2-15 ('set' sample of children)

1996

Individual response	Boys		Girls		All children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Interviewed	2001	82	1884	81	3885	81
Proxy interviewed <sup>a</sup>	8	0	16	1	24	1
Non-responders:						
in co-operating households	37	2	32	1	69	1
in non-responding households	409	17	407	17	816	17
Saw nurse	1795	73	1701	73	3496	73
Responded to:						
height	1930	79	1828	78	3758	78
weight	1908	78	1797	77	3705	77
mid-upper arm circumference	1777	72	1690	72	3467	72
Base: set sample <sup>b</sup>	2455		2339		4794	

<sup>a</sup>Proxy interviews were only conducted for those aged 13 and over.

<sup>b</sup>Assumes the same ratio of children per household in non-responding and responding households. The set sample of children is an estimated figure and the bases have been rounded.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.14

### Children in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by age

*Eligible children aged 2-15 in co-operating households*

1996

Individual response	Age				Total %	
	2-4	5-6	7-10	11-15		
	%	%	%	%		
<b>All children</b>						
<b>Interviewed<sup>1</sup></b>						
Interviewed	99	99	99	95	98	
Proxy <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	2	1	
Not-contacted/refused	1	1	1	3	2	
<b>Height<sup>1</sup></b>						
Measured	91	96	97	94	94	
Measurement not attempted	5	0	1	1	2	
Not-contacted/refused <sup>b</sup>	4	3	3	6	4	
<b>Weight<sup>1</sup></b>						
Measured	91	94	96	92	93	
Measurement not attempted	5	2	2	2	3	
Not-contacted/refused <sup>b</sup>	4	3	3	6	4	
<b>Nurse visit<sup>1</sup></b>						
Co-operated with nurse visit	89	89	91	84	88	
Not interviewed <sup>c</sup>	1	1	1	5	2	
Refused/no contact at nurse visit	11	10	8	11	10	
<b>Mid-upper arm circumference<sup>1</sup></b>						
Measured	86	88	91	84	87	
No nurse visit <sup>d</sup>	11	11	9	16	12	
Refused/not obtained	2	1	0	0	1	
<b>Saliva sample<sup>2</sup></b>						
Saliva sample taken	80 <sup>e</sup>	90	83	83	85	
No nurse visit <sup>d</sup>	11 <sup>e</sup>	9	16	16	12	
Refused/not obtained	9 <sup>e</sup>	1	1	1	3	
<b>Blood pressure<sup>3</sup></b>						
Measured	86	91	84	84	87	
No nurse visit <sup>d</sup>	11	9	16	16	12	
Refused/not obtained	3	1	0	0	1	
<b>Lung function<sup>4</sup></b>						

Measured	90	84	87		
No nurse visit <sup>d</sup>	9	16	13		
Refused/not obtained	1	0	1		
Ineligible	0	0	0		
<b>Blood sample<sup>5</sup></b>					
Blood sample taken		53	53		
Unsuccessful attempt					
at sample		4	4		
Ineligible		2	2		
Refused		26	26		
No nurse visit <sup>d</sup>		16	16		
<i>Bases</i>					
<sup>1</sup> All eligible children in co-operating households	892	609	1133	1344	3978
<sup>2</sup> Eligible children aged 4-15 in co-operating households		913e	1133	1344	3390
<sup>3</sup> Eligible children aged 5-15 in co-operating households	609	1133	1344	3086	
<sup>4</sup> Eligible children aged 7-15 in co-operating households		1133	1344	2477	
<sup>5</sup> Eligible children aged 11-15 in co-operating households		1344	1344		

<sup>a</sup>Proxy interviews were only conducted for those aged 13 and over.

<sup>b</sup>Includes non-responders to interview as well as those interviewed by proxy and those refusing measurement.

<sup>c</sup>Includes those interviewed by proxy.

<sup>d</sup>Includes non-responders to interview as well as those interviewed by proxy.

<sup>e</sup>These figures include children aged 4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.15

### Boys in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by age

*Eligible boys aged 2-15 in co-operating households*

1996

Individual response	Age				Total	
	2-4	5-6	7-10	11-15		
	%	%	%	%		
<b>Boys</b>						
<b>Interviewed<sup>1</sup></b>						
Interviewed	99	98	98	96	98	
Proxy <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	0	
Not-contacted/refused	1	2	2	3	2	
<b>Height<sup>1</sup></b>						
Measured	91	96	97	94	94	
Measurement not attempted	5	0	0	1	2	
Not-contacted/refused <sup>b</sup>	4	4	3	5	4	
<b>Weight<sup>1</sup></b>						
Measured	91	93	96	93	93	
Measurement not attempted	5	2	1	2	3	
Not-contacted/refused <sup>b</sup>	4	4	3	5	4	
<b>Nurse visit<sup>1</sup></b>						
Co-operated with nurse visit	89	89	91	84	88	
Not interviewed <sup>c</sup>	1	2	2	4	2	
Refused/no contact at nurse visit	10	9	7	13	10	
<b>Mid-upper arm circumference<sup>1</sup></b>						
Measured	86	88	91	83	87	
No nurse visitd	11	11	9	16	12	
Refused/not obtained	3	1	0	0	1	
<b>Saliva sample<sup>2</sup></b>						
Saliva sample taken		82 <sup>e</sup>	90	82	85	
No nurse visitd		11 <sup>e</sup>	9	16	12	
Refused/not obtained		8 <sup>e</sup>	1	1	3	
<b>Blood pressure<sup>3</sup></b>						
Measured		87	91	83	87	
No nurse visitd		11	9	16	13	
Refused/not obtained		2	1	0	1	
<b>Lung function<sup>4</sup></b>						
Measured			90	83	86	
No nurse visitd			9	16	13	

Refused/not obtained	1	1	1		
Ineligible	0	0	0		
<b>Blood sample<sup>5</sup></b>					
Blood sample taken		54	54		
Unsuccessful attempt					
at sample		4	4		
Ineligible		2	2		
Refused		25	25		
No nurse visit <sup>d</sup>		16	16		
<i>Bases</i>					
<sup>1</sup> All eligible boys in co-operating households	469	316	566	695	2046
<sup>2</sup> Eligible boys aged 4-15 in		477e	566	695	1738
<sup>3</sup> Eligible boys aged 5-15 in co-operating households		316	566	695	1577
<sup>4</sup> Eligible boys aged 7-15 in co-operating households			566	695	1261
<sup>5</sup> Eligible boys aged 11-15 in co-operating households				695	695

<sup>a</sup>Proxy interviews were only conducted for those aged 13 and over.

<sup>b</sup>Includes non-responders to interview as well as those interviewed by proxy and those refusing measurement.

<sup>c</sup>Includes those interviewed by proxy.

<sup>d</sup>Includes non-responders to interview as well as those interviewed by proxy.

<sup>e</sup>These figures include boys aged 4.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /**

---

### ***comments***

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.16

### Girls in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by age

*Eligible girls aged 2-15 in co-operating households*

1996

Individual response	Age				Total %	
	2-4	5-6	7-10	11-15		
	%	%	%	%		
<b>Girls</b>						
<b>Interviewed<sup>1</sup></b>						
Interviewed	99	99	99	94	98	
Proxy <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	2	1	
Not-contacted/refused	1	1	1	3	2	
<b>Height<sup>1</sup></b>						
Measured	92	97	97	93	95	
Measurement not attempted	4	0	1	0	1	
Not-contacted/refused <sup>b</sup>	4	3	2	6	4	
<b>Weight<sup>1</sup></b>						
Measured	92	96	96	90	93	
Measurement not attempted	5	2	2	2	3	
Not-contacted/refused <sup>b</sup>	3	2	3	7	4	
<b>Nurse visit<sup>1</sup></b>						
Co-operated with nurse visit	89	88	91	85	88	
Not interviewed <sup>c</sup>	1	1	1	6	2	
Refused/no contact at nurse visit	11	11	8	9	9	
<b>Mid-upper arm circumference<sup>1</sup></b>						
Measured	87	88	91	85	87	
No nurse visit <sup>d</sup>	11	12	9	15	12	
Refused/not obtained	2	0	0	0	1	
<b>Saliva sample<sup>2</sup></b>						
Saliva sample taken	79 <sup>e</sup>	89	84	85	85	
No nurse visit <sup>d</sup>	11 <sup>e</sup>	9	15	12	12	
Refused/not obtained	10 <sup>e</sup>	2	1	4	4	
<b>Blood pressure<sup>3</sup></b>						
Measured	85	90	85	87	87	
No nurse visit <sup>d</sup>	12	9	15	12	12	
Refused/not obtained	3	0	0	1	1	
<b>Lung function<sup>4</sup></b>						

Measured	90	85	87		
No nurse visit <sup>d</sup>	9	15	12		
Refused/not obtained	1	0	1		
Ineligible	0	-	0		
<b>Blood sample<sup>5</sup></b>					
Blood sample taken		52	52		
Unsuccessful attempt					
at sample		5	5		
Ineligible		1	1		
Refused		27	27		
No nurse visit <sup>d</sup>		15	15		
<i>Bases</i>					
<sup>1</sup> All eligible girls in co-operating households	423	293	567	649	1932
<sup>2</sup> Eligible girls aged 4-15 in co-operating households		436e	567	649	1652
<sup>3</sup> Eligible girls aged 5-15 in co-operating households		293	567	649	1509
<sup>4</sup> Eligible girls aged 7-15 in co-operating households			567	649	1216
<sup>5</sup> Eligible girls aged 11-15 in co-operating households				649	649

<sup>a</sup>Proxy interviews were only conducted for those aged 13 and over.

<sup>b</sup>Includes non-responders to interview as well as those interviewed by proxy and those refusing measurement.

<sup>c</sup>Includes those interviewed by proxy.

<sup>d</sup>Includes non-responders to interview as well as those interviewed by proxy.

<sup>e</sup>These figures include girls aged 4.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

# Chapter 11

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Methodology and response

Table 11.3

### Household response, by region

*Selected addresses/eligible households*

1996

Address and household outcome	Region									
	Northern & Yorkshire		North West		Trent		West Midlands & Oxford		Anglia	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Selected addresses	1799	1781	1297	1297	1395	1801	1841	1749		
Addresses withdrawn <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ineligible addresses <sup>b</sup>	204	172	117	115	161	189	209	224		
Addresses at which interview sought	1595	1609	1180	1182	1234	1612	1632	1525		
Extra households sampled at multi-household addresses	14	9	12	2	14	74	60	22		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Household response</b>										
Co-operating households: <sup>c</sup>	1328	83	1223	76	970	81	941	79	1028	82
all interviewed	1193	74	1102	68	869	73	841	71	917	73
fully co-operating <sup>d</sup>	1093	68	981	61	798	67	788	67	847	68
Non-responding households	281	17	395	24	222	19	243	21	220	18
Base: all eligible households	1609	1618	1192		1184		1248		1686	

<sup>a</sup> Addresses in areas where Local Research Ethics Committees' approval to survey protocol was not obtained.

<sup>b</sup> Addresses where no private households were found.

<sup>c</sup> Households where at least one person was interviewed.

<sup>d</sup> All eligible household members were interviewed, had height and weight measured and agreed to a nurse visit.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

## Chapter 11

## **Methodology and response**

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996**

Table 11.9

## **Adults' individual response to the survey, by region and sex**

### *Estimated adult sample ('set' sample)*

1996

Individual response	Region													
	Northern & Yorkshire		North West		Trent		West Midlands		Anglia & Oxford		North Thames		South Thames & West	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Men</b>														
Interviewed	1020	74	962	69	821	75	814	73	852	74	1046	70	973	67
Non-responders:														
in co-operating households	41	3	40	3	35	3	33	3	33	3	63	4	59	4
in non-responding households	234	17	332	24	191	18	217	19	196	17	335	22	329	23
Saw nurse	885	64	831	60	738	68	743	67	740	65	908	61	856	59
Responded to:														
self-completion	1004	73	942	68	809	74	790	71	843	74	1022	68	961	66
height	993	72	932	67	794	73	788	71	843	74	1007	68	943	65
weight	978	71	913	66	782	72	777	70	828	72	984	66	901	62
blood pressure	883	64	828	60	731	67	741	66	735	64	903	61	852	59
lung function	867	63	813	58	718	66	718	64	719	63	878	59	837	58
blood sample:														
obtained	771	56	717	52	630	58	656	59	662	58	773	52	762	53
attempted, not obtained	18	1	22	2	16	1	20	2	17	1	22	1	22	2
ineligible	11	1	16	1	5	0	10	1	4	0	6	0	12	1
<b>Women</b>														
Interviewed	1278	80	1174	73	935	79	907	77	983	80	1247	74	1204	73
Non-responders:														
in co-operating households	15	1	20	1	15	1	17	1	22	2	33	2	29	2
in non-responding households	271	17	382	24	204	17	228	19	210	17	379	22	372	23
Saw nurse	1110	70	1015	64	798	68	823	70	864	70	1072	64	1044	64
Responded to:														
self-completion	1259	79	1160	73	910	77	891	76	977	79	1215	72	1192	73
height	1238	78	1144	72	888	75	877	75	970	79	1198	71	1158	71
weight	1197	75	1073	67	852	72	858	73	916	74	1150	68	1081	66
blood pressure	1077	68	985	62	774	66	813	69	835	69	1043	62	1022	62
lung function	1035	65	960	60	753	64	762	65	802	65	993	59	986	60
blood sample:														
obtained	889	56	816	51	628	53	680	58	706	57	852	50	875	53

attempted, not obtained	39	2	47	3	52	4	36	3	37	3	38	2	51	3	33	2
ineligible	36	2	34	2	22	2	12	1	33	3	37	2	29	2	32	2
<b>All adults</b>																
Interviewed	2298	78	2136	71	1756	77	1721	75	1835	77	2293	72	2177	70	2227	78
Non-responders:																
in co-operating households	56	2	60	2	50	2	50	2	55	2	96	3	88	3	36	1
in non-responding households	505	17	714	24	395	17	445	19	406	17	714	22	701	23	495	17
Saw nurse	1995	67	1846	62	1536	68	1566	68	1604	67	1980	62	1900	62	2013	70
Responded to:																
self-completion	2263	76	2102	70	1719	76	1681	73	1820	77	2237	70	2153	70	2214	77
height	2231	75	2076	69	1682	74	1665	73	1813	76	2205	69	2101	68	2170	76
weight	2175	73	1986	66	1634	72	1635	71	1744	73	2134	67	1982	64	2111	74
blood pressure	1960	66	1813	61	1505	66	1554	68	1570	66	1946	61	1874	61	1982	69
lung function	1902	64	1773	59	1471	65	1480	65	1521	64	1871	59	1823	59	1940	68
blood sample:																
obtained	1660	56	1533	51	1258	55	1336	58	1368	58	1625	51	1637	53	1741	61
attempted, not obtained	57	2	69	2	68	3	56	2	54	2	60	2	73	2	40	1
ineligible	47	2	50	2	27	1	22	1	37	2	43	1	41	1	41	1
<i>Base: set sample<sup>a</sup></i>																
Men	1374		1390		1091		1117		1148		1491		1448		1339	
Women	1589		1598		1177		1171		1233		1689		1639		1526	
All adults	2963		2988		2268		2288		2381		3180		3087		2865	

<sup>a</sup>For the method of estimating the total set sample, see Section 11.6.3.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.10

#### Children's individual response to the survey, by region and sex

*Estimated child sample aged 2-15 ('set' sample of children)*

1996

Individual response	Region	1996																	
		Northern & West				Trent & Midlands				West Midlands & Oxford				Anglia & Thames		North Thames		South & West	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Boys</b>																			
Interviewed		300	80	245	80	196	82	197	84	227	86	289	78	294	79	253	88		
Non-responders:																			
in co-operating households		13	3	3	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	13	3	1	0		
in non-responding households		61	16	59	19	40	17	38	16	35	13	74	20	67	18	34	12		
Saw nurse		274	73	218	71	161	67	182	77	200	76	259	70	267	71	234	81		
Responded to:																			
height		289	77	238	78	187	78	188	80	219	83	281	76	288	77	240	83		
weight		283	75	238	78	186	78	187	80	219	83	277	75	279	74	239	83		
mid-upper arm circumference		271	72	213	69	160	67	179	76	197	75	259	70	266	71	232	80		
<b>Girls</b>																			
Interviewed		243	82	237	76	195	80	199	83	223	82	282	78	256	81	249	84		
Non-responders																			
in co-operating households		6	2	5	2	5	2	1	0	5	2	4	1	4	1	2	1		
in non-responding households		46	16	66	21	44	18	39	16	42	15	72	20	57	18	43	14		
Saw nurse		214	72	213	69	176	72	177	73	208	76	248	69	235	74	230	77		
Responded to:																			
height		238	80	234	75	184	75	192	80	220	81	276	76	248	78	236	79		
weight		230	78	236	76	185	76	187	78	214	78	271	75	240	76	234	79		
mid-upper arm circumference		213	72	211	68	176	72	172	71	207	76	247	68	235	74	229	77		
<b>All children</b>																			
Interviewed		543	81	482	78	391	81	396	83	450	84	571	78	550	79	502	86		
Non-responders:																			
in co-operating households		19	3	8	1	8	2	1	0	6	1	7	1	17	2	3	1		
in non-responding households		107	16	125	20	84	17	77	16	77	14	146	20	124	18	77	13		
Saw nurse		488	73	431	70	337	69	359	75	408	76	507	69	502	72	464	79		
Responded to:																			
height		527	79	472	76	371	76	380	80	439	82	557	76	536	77	476	81		

weight	513	76	474	77	371	76	374	79	433	81	548	75	519	75	473	81
mid-upper arm circumference	484	72	424	69	336	69	351	74	404	75	506	69	501	72	461	79
<i>Base: set sample<sup>a</sup></i>																
Boys	375		307		240		235		263		369		376		289	
Girls	296		310		245		241		273		362		317		297	
All children	671		617		485		476		536		731		693		586	

<sup>a</sup>For the method of estimating the total set sample, see Section 11.6.4.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /**

---

***comments***

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.5

### Household response, by dwelling type

*Eligible households*

1996

Household response	Dwelling type						Converted flat/ rooms in a house	Other type	Total <sup>a</sup>
	Detached house	Semi- detached house	Terraced house	Purpose built flat <sup>b</sup>	Purpose built flat <sup>b</sup>	basement- 3rd floor			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Co-operating households:									
all interviewed	83	82	80	77	71	73	73	79	
fully co-operating	73	72	71	72	65	69	67	71	
Non-responding households	67	66	64	65	60	64	61	65	
Base: all eligible households	17	18	20	23	29	27	27	21	
	2435	3752	3253	1433	195	427	122	11776	

<sup>a</sup>Includes 159 dwellings where type of dwelling not known.

<sup>b</sup>Includes maisonettes.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.17

#### Adults and children in co-operating households: response to the stages of the survey, by social class of head of household (as defined by occupation)

*Adults and eligible children in co-operating households*

1996

Individual response	Social class of head of household				Total <sup>a</sup> %
	I & II %	IIINM %	IIIM %	IV & V %	
<b>Adults<sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Co-operated with: interview</b>	95	96	94	94	93
Height	93	93	91	91	90
Weight	89	90	88	88	87
Self-completion	94	95	92	92	92
<b>Co-operated with nurse visit</b>	85	85	83	82	82
Blood pressure	84	84	81	80	80
Lung function	82	81	79	77	78
Blood sample attempted:	75	75	73	70	72
sample obtained	72	72	70	67	69
unsuccessful attempt	3	3	3	3	3
Demi-span <sup>2</sup>	87	81	83	78	82
<b>Children aged 2-15</b>					
<b>Co-operated with: interview<sup>3</sup></b>	98	98	98	98	98
Height <sup>3</sup>	96	94	94	95	94
Weight <sup>3</sup>	95	93	93	93	93
Self-completion <sup>7</sup>	96	96	95	95	95
<b>Co-operated with nurse visit<sup>3</sup></b>	89	92	91	86	88
Mid-upper arm circumference <sup>3</sup>	88	92	90	85	87
Saliva sample obtained <sup>4</sup>	85	88	87	82	85
Blood pressure <sup>5</sup>	87	90	91	85	87
Lung function <sup>6</sup>	85	86	88	81	84
Blood sample attempted: <sup>8</sup>	57	62	61	52	57
sample obtained	52	60	58	46	53
unsuccessful attempt	5	2	3	6	4
<i>Bases</i>					
<sup>1</sup> All adults in co-operating households	6037	2248	4885	3242	17645
<sup>2</sup> Adults aged 65 and over in co-operating households	964	570	998	857	3520
<sup>3</sup> All eligible children in					

<i>co-operating households<sup>b</sup></i>	1383	505	1041	769	3978
<i><sup>4</sup>Eligible children aged 4-15 in co-operating households<sup>b</sup></i>	1201	425	893	648	3390
<i><sup>5</sup>Eligible children aged 5-15 in co-operating households<sup>b</sup></i>	1092	379	814	597	3086
<i><sup>6</sup>Eligible children aged 7-15 in co-operating households<sup>b</sup></i>	879	292	675	477	2477
<i><sup>7</sup>Eligible children aged 8-15 in co-operating households<sup>b</sup></i>	772	263	586	412	2174
<i><sup>8</sup>Eligible children aged 11-15 in co-operating households<sup>b</sup></i>	474	166	365	244	1344

<sup>a</sup>Includes those whose social class of head of household could not be determined.

<sup>b</sup>Eligible children - in households containing three or more children, two were selected for interview.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /**

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.19

#### True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for socio-demographic characteristics

Base	Characteristic	% (p)	Sample size	Weighted child sample size	True standard error	95% confidence interval	1996 Deft
<b>Age</b>							
<b>Men</b>	16-24	12.6	7486		0.48	11.6 - 13.5	1.25
	25-34	18.2	7486		0.50	17.2 - 19.2	1.11
	35-44	18.8	7486		0.47	17.9 - 19.8	1.05
	45-54	17.7	7486		0.46	16.8 - 18.6	1.04
	55-64	13.3	7486		0.42	12.5 - 14.1	1.06
	65-74	12.0	7486		0.42	11.1 - 12.8	1.13
	75 and over	7.4	7486		0.32	6.8 - 8.0	1.06
<b>Women</b>	16-24	12.5	8957		0.39	11.7 - 13.2	1.12
	25-34	18.7	8957		0.45	17.8 - 19.6	1.10
	35-44	17.9	8957		0.42	17.1 - 18.7	1.04
	45-54	16.7	8957		0.41	15.9 - 17.5	1.03
	55-64	12.1	8957		0.35	11.5 - 12.8	1.01
	65-74	12.3	8957		0.38	11.5 - 13.0	1.10
	75 and over	9.8	8957		0.33	9.2 - 10.5	1.06
<b>Boys</b>	2-3	14.9	2001	2269	0.83	13.3 - 16.6	1.04
	4-5	14.8	2001	2269	0.79	13.3 - 16.3	0.99
	6-7	16.0	2001	2269	0.88	14.2 - 17.7	1.07
	8-9	14.1	2001	2269	0.85	12.4 - 15.8	1.10
	10-11	13.7	2001	2269	0.78	12.2 - 15.2	1.01
	12-13	14.0	2001	2269	0.76	12.5 - 15.5	0.98
	14-15	12.6	2001	2269	0.74	11.1 - 14.0	1.00
<b>Girls</b>	2-3	14.4	1884	2154	0.84	12.8 - 16.1	1.04
	4-5	15.3	1884	2154	0.79	13.7 - 16.8	0.96
	6-7	15.8	1884	2154	0.88	14.1 - 17.6	1.04
	8-9	15.2	1884	2154	0.85	13.5 - 16.8	1.03
	10-11	14.3	1884	2154	0.85	12.6 - 16.0	1.05
	12-13	13.0	1884	2154	0.77	11.5 - 14.5	0.99
	14-15	12.0	1884	2154	0.78	10.4 - 13.5	1.05
<b>Social class head of household</b>							
<b>Men</b>	I and II	38.4	7167		0.87	36.7 - 40.1	1.52
	IIINM	10.8	7167		0.43	9.9 - 11.7	1.18
	IIIM	32.7	7167		0.69	31.4 - 34.1	1.25

	IV and V	18.0	7167	0.61	16.9 - 19.2	1.33
<b>Women</b>	I and II	35.7	.8361	0.79	34.1 - 37.2	1.50
	IIINM)	16.5	8361	0.48	15.6 - 17.4	1.18
	IIIM	26.7	8361	0.59	25.5 - 27.8	1.22
	IV and V	21.2	8361	0.62	20.0 - 22.4	1.38
<b>Boys</b>	I and II	36.6	1884	2134	1.50	33.7 - 39.6
	IIINM	12.4	1884	2134	0.88	10.7 - 14.1
	IIIM	29.6	1884	2134	1.31	27.0 - 32.2
	IV and V	21.4	1884	2134	1.23	18.9 - 23.8
<b>Girls</b>	I and II	37.0	1741	1987	1.49	34.1 - 39.9
	IIINM	13.8	1741	1987	1.04	11.8 - 15.9
	IIIM	28.0	1741	1987	1.32	25.4 - 30.6
	IV and V	21.1	1741	1987	1.30	18.6 - 23.7

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.20

### True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for respiratory symptoms and atopic conditions

*1995/1996 combined*

Base	Characteristic	% (p)	Sample size	Weighted child sample size	True standard error	95% confidence interval	Deft
<b>Men</b>	Ever had wheezing or whistling in the chest	34.9	14816		0.43	34.1 - 35.7	1.10
	Had wheezing or whistling in the last 12 months	21.3	14814		0.38	20.5 - 21.9	1.12
	Doctor-diagnosed asthma	10.9	14814		0.25	10.4 - 11.4	1.00
	Doctor-diagnosed hay fever	12.6	14737		0.28	12.0 - 13.1	1.05
	Doctor-diagnosed eczema	10.2	14746		0.25	9.6 - 10.6	0.99
<b>Women</b>	Ever had wheezing or whistling in the chest	30.6	17675		0.38	29.9 - 31.3	1.09
	Had wheezing or whistling in the last 12 months	19.9	17675		0.32	19.3 - 20.5	1.07
	Doctor-diagnosed asthma	12.5	17670		0.26	12.0 - 13.0	1.03
	Doctor-diagnosed hay fever	15.5	17598		0.43	14.6 - 16.2	1.06
	Doctor-diagnosed eczema	15.1	17614		0.27	14.5 - 15.6	1.02
<b>Boys</b>	Ever had wheezing or whistling in the chest	31.1	3879	4399	0.82	29.5 - 32.6	1.11
	Had wheezing or whistling in the last 12 months	19.6	3878	4398	0.67	18.3 - 20.8	1.05
	Doctor-diagnosed asthma	23.2	3875	4394	0.75	21.8 - 24.6	1.11
	Doctor-diagnosed hay fever	10.6	3865	4382	0.53	9.5 - 11.5	1.08
	Doctor-diagnosed eczema	24.0	3872	4389	0.71	22.6 - 25.4	1.04
<b>Girls</b>	Ever had wheezing or whistling in the chest	25.6	3737	4253	0.81	24.0 - 27.0	1.14
	Had wheezing or whistling in the last 12 months	17.1	3737	4253	0.68	15.8 - 18.3	1.10
	Doctor-diagnosed asthma	18.0	3735	4250	0.69	16.6 - 19.2	1.10
	Doctor-diagnosed hay fever	8.3	3722	4236	0.50	7.3 - 9.1	1.11
	Doctor-diagnosed eczema	24.3	3731	4246	0.74	22.9 - 25.7	1.06

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

## Methodology and response

Table 11.21

### True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for lung function measurements

*1995/1996 combined*

Base	Characteristic	Mean	Sample size	Weighted child sample size	True standard error	95% confidence interval	Deft
Men	Mean FEV <sub>1</sub>	3.6	12603		0.01	3.6 - 3.6	1.13
	Mean FVC	4.6	12603		0.01	4.6 - 4.6	1.15
	Mean PEF	554.4	12603		1.76	553.2 - 559.4	1.29
Women	Mean FEV <sub>1</sub>	2.6	14327		0.01	2.6 - 2.6	1.17
	Mean FVC	3.2	14327		0.01	3.3 - 3.3	1.19
	Mean PEF	376.1	14327		1.16	375.5 - 379.5	1.31
Boys <sup>a</sup>	Mean FEV <sub>1</sub>	2.4	2010	2304	0.02	2.4 - 2.4	1.02
	Mean FVC	2.9	2010	2304	0.03	2.8 - 2.9	1.06
	Mean PEF	316.9	2010	2304	2.74	311.4 - 321.7	1.07
Girls <sup>a</sup>	Mean FEV <sub>1</sub>	2.3	1946	2245	0.02	2.2 - 2.3	1.11
	Mean FVC	2.6	1946	2245	0.02	2.6 - 2.6	1.13
	Mean PEF	301.8	1946	2245	2.50	297.1 - 306.4	1.12

<sup>a</sup>Aged 7 and over only.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.22

### True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for major and minor accidents

Base	Characteristic	1995/1996 combined					
		Rate per 100 persons	Sample size	Weighted child sample size	True standard error	95% confidence interval	Deft
<b>Men</b>	Annual major accident rate	21.2	14821		0.59	20.0 - 22.3	1.03
	Annual major accident rate for accidents involving falls <sup>a</sup>	5.3	14821		0.30	4.7 - 5.9	1.02
	Annual major sporting accident rate	4.8	14821		0.30	4.3 - 5.4	1.01
	Annual major accident rate for accidents involving a moving vehicle	2.5	14821		0.20	2.1 - 2.8	1.00
	Annual major accident rate for accidents at work	10.9	14821		0.56	9.8 - 12.0	1.02
	Annual minor accident rate	204.7	14821		8.19	188.7 - 220.0	1.05
<b>Women</b>	Annual major accident rate	15.2	17677		0.46	14.3 - 16.0	1.05
	Annual major accident rate for accidents involving falls <sup>a</sup>	7.4	17677		0.31	6.8 - 8.0	1.00
	Annual major sporting accident rate	1.5	17677		0.14	1.3 - 1.8	1.03
	Annual major accident rate for accidents involving a moving vehicle	1.5	17677		0.13	1.3 - 1.8	1.00
	Annual major accident rate for accidents at work	4.6	17677		0.37	3.9 - 5.3	0.99
	Annual minor accident rate	125.6	17677		5.57	114.7 - 135.6	1.09
<b>Girls</b>	Annual major accident rate	31.0	3881	4400	1.52	28.1 - 33.8	1.09
	Annual minor accident rate	213.8	3881	4400	16.81	180.9 - 243.3	1.12
<b>Boys</b>	Annual major accident rate	22.4	3737	4253	1.22	20.0 - 24.6	1.05
	Annual minor accident rate	138.1	3737	4253	12.57	113.4 - 160.2	1.12

<sup>a</sup>Excluding falls during sport or exercise.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.23

### True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for general health variables

Base	Characteristic	Mean %	Sample size	Weighted child sample size	True standard error	95% confidence interval	Deft
<b>Men</b>	Longstanding illness/disability	42.5	7485		0.64	41.3 - 43.8	1.11
	Limiting longstanding illness	24.8	7485		0.56	23.7 - 25.9	1.12
	Self-reported acute sickness	14.8	7484		0.43	14.0 - 15.7	1.05
<b>Women</b>	Longstanding illness/disability	43.0	8956		0.60	41.8 - 44.2	1.15
	Limiting longstanding illness	27.3	8956		0.52	26.3 - 28.3	1.11
	Self-reported acute sickness	18.7	8957		0.46	17.8 - 19.7	1.12
<b>Boys</b>	Longstanding illness/disability	25.5	2001	2269	1.03	23.5 - 27.6	1.06
	Limiting longstanding illness	9.5	2001	2269	0.70	8.2 - 10.9	1.07
	Self-reported acute sickness	11.2	1999	2267	0.76	9.7 - 12.7	1.07
<b>Girls</b>	Longstanding illness/disability	20.2	1884	2154	1.11	18.0 - 22.4	1.21
	Limiting longstanding illness	8.9	1884	2154	0.74	7.4 - 10.3	1.13
	Self-reported acute sickness	11.6	1884	2154	0.86	9.9 - 13.2	1.16
<b>Self-reported general health</b>							
<b>Men</b>	Very good/Good	77.2	7485		0.53	76.1 - 78.2	1.10
	Fair	16.8	7485		0.44	15.9 - 17.6	1.02
	Bad/Very Bad	6.1	7485		0.30	5.5 - 6.6	1.09
<b>Women</b>	Very good/Good	75.1	8956		0.53	74.1 - 76.1	1.17
	Fair	19.6	8956		0.45	18.7 - 20.5	1.08
	Bad/Very Bad	5.3	8956		0.25	4.8 - 5.8	1.06
<b>Boys</b>	Very good/Good	90.7	2001	2269	0.73	89.3 - 92.2	1.13
	Fair	8.7	2001	2269	0.70	7.3 - 10.1	1.11
	Bad/Very Bad	0.5	2001	2269	0.18	0.2 - 0.9	1.08
<b>Girls</b>	Very good/Good	90.4	1884	2153	0.79	88.8 - 91.9	1.17
	Fair	8.6	1884	2153	0.72	7.2 - 10.0	1.11
	Bad/Very Bad	1.0	1884	2153	0.28	0.5 - 1.6	1.19
<b>EuroQol and SF-36 mean scores</b>							
<b>Men</b>	EuroQol mean tariff	0.86	7303		0.003	0.85 - 0.87	1.12
<b>Women</b>	EuroQol mean tariff	0.84	8744		0.003	0.83 - 0.85	1.10
<b>Men</b>	SF-36 Physical Functioning Scale	83.9	7294		0.34	83.2 - 84.5	1.16
<b>Women</b>	SF-36 Physical Functioning Scale	78.5	8760		0.33	77.8 - 79.1	1.10
<b>Men</b>	SF-36 Role Physical Scale	82.3	7308		0.44	81.4 - 83.1	1.09
<b>Women</b>	SF-36 Role Physical Scale	78.4	8747		0.41	77.6 - 79.2	1.06
<b>Men</b>	SF-36 Bodily Pain Scale	79.2	7351		0.31	78.5 - 79.8	1.07
<b>Women</b>	SF-36 Bodily Pain Scale	74.6	8809		0.30	74.0 - 75.2	1.04

<b>Men</b>	SF-36 General Health Scale	69.5	7301	0.29	68.9 - 70.1	1.13
<b>Women</b>	SF-36 General Health Scale	69.0	8715	0.26	68.5 - 69.5	1.14
<b>Men</b>	SF-36 Vitality Scale	65.7	7339	0.25	65.2 - 66.2	1.08
<b>Women</b>	SF-36 Vitality Scale	60.2	8800	0.24	59.7 - 60.7	1.08
<b>Men</b>	SF-36 Social Functioning Scale	86.4	7354	0.29	85.8 - 87.0	1.08
<b>Women</b>	SF-36 Social Functioning Scale	83.9	8813	0.28	83.4 - 84.5	1.11
<b>Men</b>	SF-36 Role Emotional Scale	86.4	7294	0.37	85.6 - 87.1	1.05
<b>Women</b>	SF-36 Role Emotional Scale	82.5	8732	0.41	81.7 - 83.3	1.13
<b>Men</b>	SF-36 Mental Health Scale	77.7	7333	0.24	77.3 - 78.2	1.12
<b>Women</b>	SF-36 Mental Health Scale	73.5	8794	0.24	73.0 - 74.0	1.15

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.24

#### True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for blood pressure measurements

Base	Characteristic	Mean%	Sample size	Weighted child sample size	True standard error	95% confidence interval	1996 Deft
<b>Men</b>	Mean systolic blood pressure	138.6	6012		0.26	138.1 - 139.1	1.10
	Mean diastolic blood pressure	76.9	6012		0.18	76.5 - 77.2	1.10
<b>Women</b>	Mean systolic blood pressure	134.2	7119		0.31	133.6 - 134.8	1.20
	Mean diastolic blood pressure	73.0	7119		0.17	72.7 - 73.3	1.15
<b>Boys<sup>a</sup></b>	Mean systolic blood pressure	111.1	1282	1459	0.33	110.5 - 111.8	1.09
	Mean diastolic blood pressure	56.9	1282	1459	0.26	56.4 - 57.4	1.12
<b>Girls<sup>a</sup></b>	Mean systolic blood pressure	111.5	1229	1422	0.35	110.8 - 112.1	1.14
	Mean diastolic blood pressure	58.0	1229	1422	0.26	57.4 - 58.5	1.12
<b>Men</b>	% with high blood pressure	22.7	6003		0.57	21.6 - 23.8	1.05
<b>Women</b>	% with high blood pressure	22.9	7108		0.53	21.8 - 23.9	1.06
<b>Men</b>	Normotensive untreated (%)	77.3	6003		0.57	76.5 - 78.4	1.05
	Normotensive treated (%)	8.1	6003		0.34	7.6 - 8.8	0.97
	Hypertensive untreated (%)	4.2	6003		0.25	3.9 - 4.7	0.98
	Hypertensive treated (%)	10.4	6003		0.40	9.8 - 11.2	1.01
<b>Women</b>	Normotensive untreated (%)	77.1	7108		0.53	76.4 - 78.2	1.06
	Normotensive treated (%)	9.2	7108		0.37	8.6 - 9.9	1.08
	Hypertensive untreated (%)	5.3	7108		0.27	4.9 - 5.9	1.03
	Hypertensive treated (%)	8.4	7108		0.34	7.9 - 9.0	1.04

<sup>a</sup>Aged 5 and over only.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.25

#### True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for anthropometric measurements

Base	Characteristic	Mean %	Sample size	Weighted child sample size	True standard error	95% confidence interval	Deft
1996							
<b>Men</b>	Mean height (cm)	174.4	7162		0.10	174.2 - 174.5	1.13
<b>Women</b>	Mean height (cm)	161.0	8499		0.09	160.8 - 161.1	1.20
<b>Boys</b>	Mean height (cm)	132.0	1907	2169	0.62	130.7 - 133.2	1.10
<b>Girls</b>	Mean height (cm)	130.7	1807	2068	0.56	129.6 - 131.8	1.04
<b>Height</b>							
<b>Men</b>	Mean weight (kg)	80.0	7093		0.17	79.7 - 80.3	1.07
<b>Women</b>	Mean weight (kg)	67.3	8239		0.16	67.0 - 67.6	1.08
<b>Boys</b>	Mean weight (kg)	32.8	1901	2161	0.41	32.0 - 33.6	1.09
<b>Girls</b>	Mean weight (kg)	32.7	1786	2045	0.41	31.9 - 33.5	1.09
<b>Weight</b>							
<b>Men</b>	Mean body mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )	26.3	6997		0.05	26.2 - 26.4	1.03
<b>Women</b>	Mean body mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )	26.0	8064		0.06	25.9 - 26.1	1.07
<b>Boys</b>	Mean body mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )	17.8	1874	2132	0.07	17.6 - 17.9	1.09
<b>Girls</b>	Mean body mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )	18.1	1758	2014	0.09	17.9 - 18.3	1.14
<b>Men</b>	20 $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ or less (%)	4.2	6997		0.24	3.8 - 4.7	0.99
	Over 20-25 $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ (%)	34.7	6997		0.62	33.5 - 35.9	1.08
	Over 25-30 $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ (%)	44.6	6997		0.61	43.4 - 45.8	1.03
	Over 30 $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ (%)	16.4	6997		0.44	15.6 - 17.3	1.00
<b>Women</b>	20 $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ or less (%)	6.9	8064		0.29	6.3 - 7.4	1.03
	Over 20-25 $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ (%)	41.2	8064		0.58	40.0 - 42.3	1.06
	Over 25-30 $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ (%)	33.6	8064		0.52	32.5 - 34.6	1.00
	Over 30 $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ (%)	18.4	8064		0.43	17.6 - 19.2	1.00
<b>Demi-span</b>							
<b>Men<sup>a</sup></b>	Mean demi-span (cm)	80.7	1178		0.11	80.5 - 81.0	1.07
<b>Women<sup>a</sup></b>	Mean demi-span (cm)	73.2	1500		0.10	73.0 - 73.4	1.08
<b>Mid-upper arm circumference</b>							
<b>Boys</b>	Mean mid-upper arm (cm)	20.8	1734	1970	0.11	20.6 - 21.0	1.15
<b>Girls</b>	Mean mid-upper arm (cm)	21.4	1657	1905	0.12	21.1 - 21.6	1.14

<sup>a</sup>Aged 65 and over only.

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.26

True and standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for blood analytes<sup>a</sup>

Base	Characteristic	Mean	Sample size	Weighted child sample size	True standard error	95% confidence interval	1996 Deft
<b>Total IgE<sup>b</sup></b>							
<b>Men</b>	Mean Total IgE (kU/l)	145.7	11125		2.89	140.0 - 151.0	1.05
<b>Women</b>	Mean Total IgE (kU/l)	103.7	12206		2.16	99.5 - 107.8	1.04
<b>Boys</b>	Mean Total IgE (kU/l)	246.6	682	776	16.80	213.5 - 276.5	1.09
<b>Girls</b>	Mean Total IgE (kU/l)	222.0	631	714	16.70	191.0 - 255.9	1.02
<b>House dust mite specific (HDM) IgE<sup>b</sup></b>							
<b>Men</b>	Mean HDM IgE (kU/l)	4.1	11114		0.14	3.8 - 4.4	1.02
<b>Women</b>	Mean HDM IgE (kU/l)	2.6	12198		0.11	2.4 - 2.9	0.99
<b>Boys</b>	Mean HDM IgE (kU/l)	12.6	686	776	1.12	10.4 - 14.7	1.05
<b>Girls</b>	Mean HDM IgE (kU/l)	7.0	637	713	0.88	5.2 - 8.6	1.00
<b>Cotinine</b>							
<b>Men</b>	Mean cotinine (ng/ml)	89.2	5600		2.3	84.6 - 93.7	1.17
<b>Women</b>	Mean cotinine (ng/ml)	61.6	6172		1.7	58.1 - 65.0	1.12
<b>Boys</b>	Mean cotinine (ng/ml)	7.9	1420	1618	1.1	5.9 - 10.0	0.99
<b>Girls</b>	Mean cotinine (ng/ml)	7.1	1337	1548	0.9	5.3 - 8.9	1.02
<b>Ferritin</b>							
<b>Boys</b>	Mean ferritin (ng/ml)	29.0	358	408	0.9	27.2 - 30.8	1.11
<b>Girls</b>	Mean ferritin (ng/ml)	24.3	326	363	0.9	22.6 - 26.0	1.07
<b>Haemoglobin</b>							
<b>Boys</b>	Mean haemoglobin (g/dl)	13.5	344	390	0.1	13.4 - 13.6	0.98
<b>Girls</b>	Mean haemoglobin (g/dl)	13.1	324	362	0.1	13.0 - 13.2	1.10

<sup>a</sup>Blood samples were only taken from adults and children aged 11 and over.

<sup>b</sup>1995 and 1996 combined.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.27

### True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for smoking variables

1996

Base	Characteristic	Mean %	Sample size	Weighted child sample	True standard error	95% confidence interval	Deft size
<b>Number of cigarettes smoked</b>							
<b>Men</b>	Mean number of cigarettes smoked per smoker per day (current smokers)	15.7	2244		0.23	15.2 - 16.1	1.06
<b>Women</b>	Mean number of cigarettes smoked per smoker per day (current smokers)	13.4	2423		0.17	13.0 - 13.6	1.04
<b>Men</b>	Per capita mean number of cigarettes per day	4.7	7471		0.13	4.5 - 5.0	1.18
<b>Women</b>	Per capita mean number of cigarettes per day	3.6	8931		0.09	3.5 - 3.8	1.19
<b>Cigarette smoking status</b>							
<b>Men</b>	Never smoked cigarettes at all (%)	25.1	7480		0.58	24.0 - 26.3	1.15
	Used to smoke cigarettes occasionally (%)	14.7	7480		0.47	13.7 - 15.6	1.16
	Used to smoke cigarettes regularly (%)	30.1	7480		0.61	28.9 - 31.3	1.15
	Current cigarette smoker (%)	30.1	7480		0.64	28.9 - 31.4	1.21
	Light smoker, under 10 per day (%)	7.5	7480		0.33	6.8 - 8.1	1.10
	Moderate smoker, 10-19 per day (%)	11.0	7480		0.39	10.3 - 11.8	1.08
	Heavy smoker, 20 plus (%)	11.5	7480		0.40	10.7 - 12.3	1.09
<b>Women</b>	Never smoked cigarettes at all (%)	36.3	8939		0.61	35.1 - 37.5	1.20
	Used to smoke cigarettes occasionally (%)	15.4	8939		0.46	14.5 - 16.3	1.20
	Used to smoke cigarettes regularly (%)	21.2	8939		0.46	20.3 - 22.1	1.07
	Current cigarette smoker (%)	27.2	8939		0.55	26.1 - 28.3	1.16
	Light smoker, under 10 per day (%)	8.3	8939		0.30	7.7 - 8.9	1.03
	Moderate smoker, 10-19 per day (%)	11.1	8939		0.35	10.4 - 11.8	1.06
	Heavy smoker, 20 plus (%)	7.7	8939		0.31	7.1 - 8.3	1.10
<b>Children</b>							
<b>13-15</b>	Smoked cigarettes in the last 7 days (%)	9.2	746	822	1.12	7.1 - 11.4	1.05
<b>Children</b>	Never smoked cigarettes (%)	79.9	2054	2351	0.96	78.1 - 81.8	1.09
<b>8-15</b>	Smoked cigarettes only once or twice (%)	12.9	2054	2351	0.78	11.4 - 14.5	1.06
	Used to smoke cigarettes sometimes (%)	3.1	2054	2351	0.40	2.3 - 3.9	1.05
	Sometimes smoke cigarettes now (%)	1.4	2054	2351	0.25	0.9 - 1.9	0.94
	Smoke one or more a week (%)	2.6	2054	2351	0.35	1.9 - 3.2	1.00

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.28

#### True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for drinking variables

1996

Base	Characteristic	Mean	%	Sample size	Weighted child sample	True standard error	95% confidence interval	Deft size
<b>Number of alcohol units consumed per week</b>								
<b>Men</b>								
Men	Mean number of alcohol units usually consumed per week	17.5		7473		0.30	16.9 - 18.1	1.12
<b>Women</b>								
Women	Mean number of alcohol units usually consumed per week	6.6		8937		0.13	6.4 - 6.9	1.18
<b>Drinking status of adults</b>								
<b>Men</b>								
Men	Drinks alcohol (%)	89.4		7481		0.48	88.5 - 90.3	1.34
	Only drinks occasionally (%)	3.3		7481		0.24	2.9 - 3.8	1.14
	Ex-drinker (%)	3.3		7481		0.21	2.9 - 3.8	1.02
	Never drank (%)	3.9		7481		0.35	3.2 - 4.6	1.55
<b>Women</b>								
Women	Drinks alcohol (%)	81.9		8942		0.53	80.8 - 82.9	1.31
	Only drinks occasionally (%)	6.7		8942		0.30	6.1 - 7.3	1.15
	Ex-drinker (%)	4.0		8942		0.21	3.6 - 4.4	1.01
	Never drank (%)	7.4		8942		0.38	6.7 - 8.2	1.36
<b>Alcohol consumption level (number of units per week)</b>								
<b>Men</b>								
Men	Very low (under 1) (%)	7.9		7473		0.33	7.3 - 8.6	1.07
	Low (1-10) (%)	33.0		7473		0.58	31.9 - 34.2	1.07
	Moderate (over 10-21) (%)	22.3		7473		0.52	21.3 - 23.4	1.07
	Fairly high (over 21-35) (%)	15.1		7473		0.45	14.3 - 16.0	1.07
	High (over 35-50) (%)	7.5		7473		0.32	6.9 - 8.2	1.06
	Very high (over 50) (%)	6.8		7473		0.32	6.1 - 7.4	1.09
<b>Women</b>								
Women	Very low (under 1) (%)	19.9		8934		0.45	19.0 - 20.8	1.06
	Low (1-10) (%)	36.7		8934		0.53	35.7 - 37.7	1.04
	Moderate (over 10-21) (%)	16.6		8934		0.39	15.8 - 17.4	0.99
	Fairly high (over 21-35) (%)	7.8		8934		0.31	7.1 - 8.4	1.10
	High (over 35-50) (%)	5.3		8934		0.25	4.8 - 5.8	1.06
	Very high (over 50) (%)	2.2		8934		0.17	1.9 - 2.6	1.07
<b>Drinking status of children</b>								
<b>Children</b>								
13-15	Had drunk an alcoholic drink in the last seven days (%)	8.4		754	833	0.99	6.5 - 10.3	0.98
<b>Children</b>								
8-12	Never tasted alcohol (%)	28.8		1305	1525	1.55	25.7 - 31.8	1.24
	Tasted alcohol (%)	60.4		1305	1525	1.56	57.3 - 63.4	1.16
	Had a proper alcoholic drink (%)	10.9		1305	1525	0.92	9.1 - 12.7	1.06
<b>Children</b>								
13-15	Never tasted alcohol (%)	13.5		756	835	1.64	10.3 - 16.8	1.32

<b>13-15</b>	Tasted alcohol (%)	27.7	756	835	1.74	24.3 - 31.1	1.07
	Had a proper alcoholic drink (%)	58.7	756	835	2.14	54.5 - 62.9	1.20

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.29

#### Size of co-operating households at interview and at nurse visit

*Co-operating households*

1996

##### Household size

Household size	Households co-operating at interview	Households co-operating at nurse visit
	%	%
1 person household	27	26
2 person household	34	35
3 person household	16	16
4 person household	15	15
5 person household	5	6
6 or more person household	2	2
Average household size	2.44	2.46
<i>Bases</i>	9350	8264

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.30

#### Household type of co-operating households at interview and at nurse visit

*Co-operating households*

1996

##### Household size

Household size	Households co-operating at interview	Households co-operating at nurse visit
	%	%
1 adult aged 16-59	12	12
2 adults, both 16-59	15	15
Small family	20	20
Large family	7	7
Large adult household	14	14
2 adults, 1 or both aged 60 or over	17	17
1 adult aged 60	16	15
<i>Bases</i>	9350	8264

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.31

### Tenure of co-operating households at interview and at nurse visit

*Co-operating households*

1996

#### Household size

	Households co-operating at interview	Households co-operating at nurse visit
	%	%
Owner occupied	68	69
Rents from local authority	22	22
or housing association		
Rents privately <sup>a</sup>	9	9
<i>Bases</i>	9340	8259

<sup>a</sup>Includes renting from employer, rent free and other.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.32

#### Age distribution of Health Survey responding adult sample compared to mid-1995 population estimates, by sex

Responding adults aged 16 and over

1996

Age	Health survey responding adult sample			Mid-1995 population estimates <sup>a</sup>
	At interview	At nurse visit	Providing blood sample	
	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>				
16-24	13	12	11	15
25-34	18	18	18	21
35-44	19	19	19	18
45-54	18	18	18	17
55-64	13	13	14	13
65-74	12	12	13	10
75 and over	7	7	7	6
<b>Women</b>				
16-24	12	13	10	13
25-34	19	19	18	19
35-44	18	18	19	16
45-54	17	17	18	16
55-64	12	12	13	12
65-74	12	12	13	12
75 and over	10	9	9	11
<i>Bases</i>				
<i>Men</i>	7486	6604	5771	18853
<i>Women</i>	8957	7836	6387	20003

<sup>a</sup> Mid-1995 population estimate figures for England (Source: ONS Monitor Population and Health PP1 96/2). Base figures shown in thousands.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.33

**Age distribution of Health Survey responding adult sample compared to mid-1995 population estimates, by region and sex**

*Responding adults aged 16 and over*

*1996*

Age	Health Survey responding sample				Age	Health Survey responding sample			
	At interview	At nurse visit	Providing blood sample	Mid-1995 population estimates		At interview	At nurse visit	Providing blood sample	Mid-1995 population estimates
	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%
<b>Northern &amp; Yorkshire</b>									
<b>Men</b>									
16-24	12	11	11	15	16-24	16	16	14	15
25-34	17	17	17	20	25-34	18	17	17	21
35-44	18	19	19	18	35-44	18	18	18	17
45-54	19	19	20	16	45-54	15	15	16	17
55-64	14	13	13	13	55-64	13	13	14	13
65-74	13	14	14	11	65-74	14	13	14	11
75 and over	7	6	6	6	75 and over	7	7	7	6
All men	44	44	46	48	All men	47	48	50	49
Bases	1020	885	771	2548722	Bases	821	738	630	1870055
<b>Women</b>									
<b>Women</b>									
16-24	12	11	9	14	16-24	14	14	11	14
25-34	19	19	17	18	25-34	19	19	18	19
35-44	18	18	20	16	35-44	16	18	19	16
45-54	16	16	18	15	45-54	15	15	17	16
55-64	13	13	14	13	55-64	14	14	14	13
65-74	14	13	13	12	65-74	13	13	14	12
75 and over	10	9	8	11	75 and over	9	8	7	11
All women	56	56	54	52	All women	53	52	50	51
Bases	1278	1110	889	2716515	Bases	935	798	628	1953268
<b>North West</b>									
<b>West Midlands</b>									
<b>Men</b>									
16-24	13	13	12	16	16-24	13	13	13	15
25-34	18	17	17	21	25-34	18	18	17	21
35-44	19	19	20	17	35-44	18	18	18	17
45-54	19	19	20	17	45-54	17	17	18	17
55-64	14	14	14	13	55-64	15	15	16	13
65-74	12	11	11	10	65-74	10	10	11	11
75 and over	6	7	7	6	75 and over	8	8	8	6
All men	45	45	47	48	All men	47	47	49	49
Bases	962	831	717	2511412	Bases	814	743	656	2044902

<b>Women</b>					<b>Women</b>				
16-24	13	13	10	14	16-24	13	13	11	14
25-34	17	17	16	19	25-34	19	19	19	19
35-44	18	19	19	16	35-44	16	16	16	16
45-54	17	17	19	15	45-54	19	18	20	16
55-64	13	12	13	13	55-64	12	12	12	13
65-74	12	12	13	12	65-74	13	13	14	12
75 and over	11	9	10	11	75 and over	10	9	9	11
All women	55	55	53	52	All women	53	53	51	51
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1174</i>	<i>1015</i>	<i>816</i>	<i>2691809</i>	<i>Bases</i>	<i>907</i>	<i>823</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>2139432</i>

Age	Health Survey responding sample				Age	Health Survey responding sample			
	At interview	At nurse visit	Providing blood sample	Mid-1995 population estimates		At interview	At nurse visit	Providing blood sample	Mid-1995 population estimates
	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%
<b>Anglia &amp; Oxford</b>					<b>South Thames</b>				
<b>Men</b>					<b>Men</b>				
16-24	11	9	9	15	16-24	10	10	9	14
25-34	19	19	19	21	25-34	19	19	19	22
35-44	20	20	21	18	35-44	21	21	21	18
45-54	17	18	17	17	45-54	18	19	20	16
55-64	12	12	13	12	55-64	12	11	12	12
65-74	13	14	14	10	65-74	12	13	13	10
75 and over	8	8	7	6	75 and over	9	8	7	7
All men	46	46	48	49	All men	45	45	47	48
Bases	852	740	662	2066075	Bases	973	856	762	2603226
<b>Women</b>					<b>Women</b>				
16-24	13	13	10	14	16-24	11	11	10	13
25-34	19	19	17	20	25-34	19	19	19	20
35-44	19	19	19	17	35-44	20	20	20	16
45-54	17	17	19	16	45-54	16	17	18	15
55-64	12	13	14	12	55-64	11	11	11	12
65-74	10	11	11	11	65-74	12	12	14	11
75 and over	10	9	9	10	75 and over	11	9	9	12
All women	54	54	52	51	All women	55	55	53	52
Bases	983	864	706	2138899	Bases	1204	1044	875	2832796
<b>North Thames</b>					<b>South &amp; West</b>				
<b>Men</b>					<b>Men</b>				
16-24	13	13	11	15	16-24	12	13	12	15
25-34	20	20	19	24	25-34	17	17	17	20
35-44	20	20	21	18	35-44	17	17	17	17
45-54	19	19	19	15	45-54	18	17	18	17

55-64	12	13	13	12	55-64	15	15	15	13
65-74	9	9	11	9	65-74	14	14	14	11
75 and over	7	6	6	6	75 and over	8	8	8	8
All men	46	46	48	49	All men	45	45	46	48
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1046</i>	<i>908</i>	<i>773</i>	<i>2653918</i>	<i>Bases</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>903</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>2554509</i>
<b>Women</b>					<b>Women</b>				
16-24	14	13	11	14	16-24	11	12	10	13
25-34	21	21	19	22	25-34	18	18	17	18
35-44	19	20	20	17	35-44	16	17	18	16
45-54	17	17	18	15	45-54	17	17	18	16
55-64	10	11	12	11	55-64	12	12	13	12
65-74	10	10	12	10	65-74	14	14	14	13
75 and over	9	8	9	10	75 and over	11	10	10	13
All women	54	54	52	51	All women	55	55	54	52
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1247</i>	<i>1072</i>	<i>852</i>	<i>2804309</i>	<i>Bases</i>	<i>1229</i>	<i>1110</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>2725562</i>

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.34

#### Age distribution of Health Survey responding child sample compared to mid-1995 population estimates, by sex

Responding children aged 2-15

1996

#### Age      Health survey responding child sample

Age	At interview		At nursevisit		Mid-1995 population estimates <sup>a</sup> %
	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted	
	%	%	%	%	
<b>Boys</b>					
2-3	15	15	15	15	15
4-5	15	15	15	15	15
6-7	16	16	16	16	15
8-9	14	14	14	14	14
10-11	13	14	13	14	14
12-13	14	14	13	13	14
14-15	13	13	13	12	14
<b>Girls</b>					
2-3	15	14	14	14	15
4-5	15	15	15	15	15
6-7	16	16	16	16	15
8-9	14	15	15	15	14
10-11	14	14	14	15	14
12-13	14	13	14	13	14
14-15	12	12	12	12	14
<i>Bases</i>					
Boys	2001	2269	1795	2038	4514
Girls	1884	2154	1701	1952	4284

<sup>a</sup>Mid-1995 population estimate figures for England (Source: ONS Monitor Population and Health PP1 96/2). Base figures shown in thousands.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.35

#### Ethnic origin of adults responding to interview, nurse visit and blood sample

Responding adults aged 16 and over

1996

Ethnic group	Health Survey interviewed adults	Health Survey adults who saw the nurse	Health Survey adults who provided a blood sample
	%	%	%
White	93.8	94.0	94.8
Indian	1.7	1.7	1.6
Pakistani	1.0	1.0	0.9
Bangladeshi	0.3	0.3	0.2
Black			
(Caribbean/African/other)	1.8	1.8	1.4
Other ethnic group	1.4	1.3	1.0
<i>Bases</i>	<i>16431</i>	<i>14433</i>	<i>12151</i>

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.36

**Economically active<sup>a</sup> adults' own social class (as defined by occupation) of Health Survey responding adult sample compared to the 1991 Census, by sex**

*Economically active responding men and women aged 16 and over*

Own social class	Health Survey responding adult sample			1991 Census
	At interview	At nurse visit	Providing blood sample	
	%	%	%	%
<b>Men</b>				
I	7	8	8	7
II	31	30	31	27
IIINM	11	12	12	11
IIIM	31	31	31	31
IV	14	14	13	14
V	5	5	5	5
Armed forces	0	0	0	1
Others <sup>b</sup>	0	0	0	4
Occupation inadequately described	0	0	0	1
<b>Women</b>				
I	3	3	3	2
II	28	28	29	27
IIINM	38	38	38	38
IIIM	8	8	7	7
IV	18	18	17	16
V	6	6	6	7
Armed forces	0	0	0	0
Others <sup>b</sup>	0	0	0	3
Occupation inadequately described	0	0	0	1
<i>Bases</i>				
<i>Men</i>	5118	4539	4001	1286548
<i>Women</i>	4488	3992	3301	960512

<sup>a</sup>Economically active excludes the retired, the permanently sick, persons looking after home or family and students who were not working.

<sup>b</sup>For Census data 'other' consists of those on government training schemes and those who had been unemployed for the previous 10 years. The Health Survey 'other' consists of those who were unemployed and who never worked.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.37

#### Age of Health Survey responding sample aged 2 and over, by social class of head of household (as defined by occupation) and sex

All responding persons aged 2 and over

1996

Age	Social class of head of household <sup>a</sup>				Total <sup>b</sup>
	I & II	IIINM	IIIM	IV & V	
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Males</b>					
2-15	20	24	19	23	21
16-24	8	10	9	9	9
25-34	14	17	14	15	14
35-44	18	13	14	12	15
45-54	17	11	14	11	14
55-64	10	10	12	12	11
65-74	8	9	11	10	10
75 and over	5	6	7	7	6
<b>Females</b>					
2-15	18	15	18	17	17
16-24	9	10	10	10	9
25-34	15	16	16	14	15
35-44	18	13	15	11	15
45-54	16	11	15	11	14
55-64	10	10	11	11	10
65-74	8	13	10	13	11
75 and over	5	12	6	13	8
<b>All persons</b>					
2-15	19	19	18	20	19
16-24	8	10	9	9	9
25-34	15	16	15	15	15
35-44	18	13	15	12	15
45-54	17	11	14	11	14
55-64	10	10	11	11	11
65-74	8	12	11	12	10
75 and over	5	10	6	10	7
<i>Bases</i>					
<i>Males</i>	3456	1021	2886	1688	9051
<i>Females</i>	3639	1627	2707	2129	10102
<i>All persons</i>	7095	2648	5593	3817	19153

<sup>a</sup>Social class is not determined for those whose head was a member of the armed forces, a full-time student, who had never worked or who was in an inadequately described occupation.

<sup>b</sup>Includes those for whom social class of head of household could not be determined.

**To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser**

**/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /**

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.38

#### Estimated outcome of attempt to interview 'set' sample of adults

Estimated adult sample ('set' sample)

1996

Outcome of attempt to interview	Estimated outcome of attempt to interview adults at households where:				Total			
	No co-operation obtained		Household information obtained but no individual adult interviews		At least one adult in household interviewed			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Interviewed	0	-	0	[ - ]	16443	93	16443	75
No contact	674	16	4	[10]	416	2	1094	5
Refusal	3494	81	18	[44]	638	4	4150	19
Insufficient English/ mentally incapable	109	3	17	[41]	102	1	228	1
Other reasons	62	1	2	[5]	46	0	110	0
All adults 16 and over	4339		41		17645		22025	

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.39

#### Response to request to see nurse, by adults and children

<i>Interviewed adults and children<sup>1</sup></i>		1996	
<b>Response to request to see nurse</b>	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Children aged 13-15</b>	<b>Children aged 2-12</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Saw nurse	88	88	91
Refused to interviewer to see nurse	6	4	4
Appointment made but subsequent refusal	4	5	3
Appointment made but no contact possible	3	3	2
Appointment made, other reason for not visit by nurse	0	0	0
<i>Bases</i>	<i>16443</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>3121</i>

<sup>1</sup>Excludes the 5 children who had no parent or person with legal parental responsibility living in same household - these were ineligible for the nurse visit.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.40

#### Response to request for a blood sample, by adults and children aged 11-15

Adults and children aged 11-15 seeing a nurse and eligible to give blood

1996

Outcome of attempt to obtain a blood sample	Adults		Children			All adults	All children
	20 or over	18-19	16-17	13-15	11-12		
Blood sample obtained	87	71	74	67	59	86	64
Blood sample agreed but not obtained	3	4	5	5	6	3	5
Adult/child refused sample	10	25	21	18	22	11	20
Parent refused on behalf of child	na	na	0	10	13	0	11
Bases	13344	347	441	659	454	14132	1113

<sup>na</sup>not applicable

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

---

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.41

#### Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of co-operating and non co-operating individuals

*Individuals aged 13 and over in households*

*where household information obtained*

1996

Characteristic	Co-operating individuals	Proxy informants	Other non co-operating individuals	All non co-operating individuals
	%	%	%	%
<b>Sex<sup>1</sup></b>				
Male	46	71	65	69
Female	54	29	35	31
<b>Age<sup>1</sup></b>				
13-15	4	3	5	4
16-24	12	21	27	23
25-34	18	18	23	20
35-44	18	17	15	16
45-54	16	18	16	17
55-64	12	12	9	11
65-74	12	5	4	4
75 and over	8	6	2	4
<b>Region of residence<sup>1</sup></b>				
Northern & Yorkshire	14	14	11	13
North West	13	11	12	11
Trent	11	9	12	10
West Midlands	10	10	9	10
Anglia & Oxford	11	12	10	12
North Thames	14	12	19	15
South Thames	13	17	18	17
South & West	13	15	9	12
<b>Social class of head of household<sup>2</sup></b>				
I - Professional	6	6	1	4
II - Managerial	29	25	15	21
IIINM - Skilled non-manual	13	9	6	8
IIIM - Skilled manual	28	36	11	26
IV - Semi-skilled manual	14	14	6	10
V - Unskilled manual	5	5	4	5
Other - student, never worked etc.	6	5	56	26
<b>Ethnic group of head of household<sup>2</sup></b>				

White	94	86	92	87
Indian	2	4	3	1
Pakistani	1	4	0	4
Bangladeshi	0	2	0	3
Black-Caribbean	1	1	0	2
Other	2	3	4	3
<b>Age finished full time education<sup>1</sup></b>				
Not yet finished	9	9	<i>nk</i>	<i>nk</i>
Never went to school	0	4	<i>nk</i>	<i>nk</i>
14 or under	16	10	<i>nk</i>	<i>nk</i>
15	19	18	<i>nk</i>	<i>nk</i>
16	26	31	<i>nk</i>	<i>nk</i>
17+	29	28	<i>nk</i>	<i>nk</i>
<b>Own social class<sup>3</sup></b>				
I - Professional	4	5	<i>nk</i>	<i>nk</i>
II - Managerial	26	21	<i>nk</i>	<i>nk</i>
IIINM - Skilled non-manual	25	16	<i>nk</i>	<i>nk</i>
IIIM - Skilled manual	20	32	<i>nk</i>	<i>nk</i>
IV - Semi-skilled manual	18	18	<i>nk</i>	<i>nk</i>
V - Unskilled manual	7	6	<i>nk</i>	<i>nk</i>
Armed forces, not fully described	0	2	<i>nk</i>	<i>nk</i>
<i>Bases</i>				
<i>1All individuals</i>	<i>17204</i>	<i>753</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>1292</i>
<i>2Individuals in households where information about head of household was obtained</i>	<i>16943</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>998</i>
<i>3Economically active individuals</i>	<i>15368</i>	<i>627</i>	-	-

*nk* not known

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.42

### Health conditions and smoking and drinking status of co-operating and non co-operating individuals

All individuals aged 13 and over who were interviewed or for whom proxy information was obtained

1996

	Interviewed individuals %	Proxy informants %
<b>Health conditions</b>		
Had a longstanding illness	42	33
Had a limiting longstanding illness	26	22
Had acute sickness in the last two weeks	17	13
Had wheezing in the last 12 months	20	16
Ever had asthma confirmed by a doctor	13	9
Ever had hay fever confirmed by a doctor	14	9
Ever had eczema confirmed by a doctor	13	10
Had a major accident in the last six months	8	8
<b>Smoking status</b>		
Currently smokes cigarettes	28	31
Ex-regular cigarette smoker	24	22
Never regularly smoked cigarettes	48	47
<b>Frequency of having an alcoholic drink</b>		
Almost every day	14	20
Five or six days a week	4	14
Three or four days a week	15	2
Once or twice a week	29	11
Once or twice a month	13	31
Once every couple of months	7	9
Once or twice a year	7	4
Not at all in the last year	1	2
Never	11	6
<i>Bases<sup>a</sup></i>	17202	751

<sup>a</sup>Bases vary, those shown are for longstanding illness.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.43

#### Characteristics of households containing proxy informants compared with all co-operating households

All co-operating households

1996

#### Characteristic

	All co-operating households	Households containing proxy informants
	%	%
<b>Household size</b>		
1 person households	27	2
2 person households	34	32
3 person households	16	27
4 person households	15	22
5 person households	6	12
Households containing 6 or more persons	2	6
Mean number of persons	2.44	3.34
<b>Household type</b>		
1 adult aged 16-59	12	0
2 adults, both 16-59	15	17
Small family	20	19
Large family	7	12
Large adult household	14	36
2 adults, 1 or both aged 60 or over	17	14
1 adult aged 60 or over	16	1
<b>Household tenure</b>		
Owner occupied	68	74
Rents from local authority or housing association	22	18
Rents privately	9	8
<i>Bases</i>	9350	641

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

# Chapter 11

## Methodology and response

### HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND 1996

Table 11.4

#### Household response, by type of area

*Eligible households*

1996

Household response	Type of area <sup>a</sup>	Total <sup>b</sup>			
		Inner City	Other dense urban/ town centre	Sub- urban	Rural
	%	%	%	%	%
Co-operating households:					
all interviewed	76	77	79	84	79
fully co-operating	69	69	70	75	71
Non-responding households	24	23	21	16	21
<i>Base: all eligible households</i>	608	1561	6870	2698	11776

<sup>a</sup>As defined by interviewer.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 39 households where type of area not known.

To return to the previous page please press the back button on your browser

/ CONTENTS / LIST OF TABLES /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Stage 2 leaflet : Nurse**



**THE HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND**

*On behalf of the Department of Health*

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY  
**SCPR**  
PLANNING RESEARCH

---

**THE HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND: 1996**

**T**his survey is being carried out for the Department of Health, by SCPR (Social & Community Planning Research), an independent research institute, and the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health at UCL (University College London).

This leaflet tells you more about the survey and why it is being done.

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Stage 2 leaflet : Nurse**



**THE HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND**

*On behalf of the Department of Health*



**THE HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND: 1996**

**T**his survey is being carried out for the Department of Health, by SCPR (Social & Community Planning Research) and the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health at UCL (University College London). You have already taken part in the first stage of the survey which consisted of an interview and some measurements (height and weight).

**This leaflet tells you more about the second stage of the survey.**

A registered nurse will ask you some further questions and will ask permission to take some measurements. The measurements are described overleaf. You need not have any measurements taken if you do not wish but, of course, we very much hope you will agree to them as they are a very important part of this survey. If the survey results are to be useful to the Department of Health, it is important that we obtain information from all types of people in all states of health.

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents Household questionnaire

Head Office: 35 NORTHAMPTON SQUARE,  
LONDON EC1V 0AX  
Tel: 0171-250 1866 Fax: 0171-250 1524



Field and DP Office: 100 KINGS ROAD,  
BRENTWOOD, ESSEX CM14 4LX  
Tel: 01277 200600 Fax: 01277 214117

P1527

## SCPR

### The Health Survey for England 1996

### Program Documentation

### Household Questionnaire

#### Route paragraph:

Point	1	Sex
Number	1	DoB
Address	1	DoBDay
HHold	1	DoBMonth
AdrCheck	1	DoBYear
First		
IntDate	1	Age
Nadults	1	Parl
IF (NAdults > 10) THEN	2	IF (Parl <> 97 and NAdults > 1)
1    NAdults1	2	Par2
ENDIF	1	END IF
HoHIs	2	IF (Parl <> 97) THEN
NChild	2	NatPr1
NInfant	3	IF (Par2 = RESPONSE AND Par2 <> 97) THEN
TotPers	3	NatPr2
Fill in Household Grid for all adults in household (maximum of 10 selected)	2	END IF
IF (NAdults = RESPONSE and NAdults > 0) THEN	1	ENDIF
1    Name		
2    IF (Loop > 1) THEN		Fill in Household Composition Grid for all infants (aged under 2 - maximum of 5)
2    RelToHoH		IF (NInfant = RESPONSE and NInfant > 0) THEN
1    ENDIF		1    Name
1    Sex		1    RelToHoH
1    DoB		1    Sex
1    DoBDay		1    DoB
1    DoBMonth		

I        DoBYear	I        DoBDay
I        Age	I        DoBMonth
I        MarStat	I        DoBYear
END IF	I        Age
Fill in Household Composition Grid for all children (aged 2-15 - maximum of 10)	I        Parl
IF (Nchild = RESPONSE and Nchild > 0) THEN	2        IF (Parl < 97 and NAdults > 1) Par2
I        Name	I        END IF
I        RelToHoH	2        IF (Parl < 97) THEN NatPrl

**/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /**

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents Individual questionnaire

Head Office: 35 NORTHAMPTON SQUARE,  
LONDON EC1V 0AX  
Tel: 0171-250 1866 Fax: 0171-250 1524



Field and DP Office: 100 KINGS ROAD,  
BRENTWOOD, ESSEX CM14 4LX  
Tel: 01277 290600 Fax: 01277 214117

P1527

**SCPR**

## The Health Survey for England 1996

### Program Documentation

### Individual Questionnaire

#### INTRODUCTION

##### Route paragraph:

```
Choose the respondents for this interview session (Max of 4)    IF (OwnDob = RESPONSE)
AllocP                                I      OwnAge
IF (Age IN [2..12])                    ELSE
I      AdResp                           I      OwnAgeE
ENDIF                                 ENDIF
PersDisP
OwnDoB
```

##### Questions:

All  
AllocP PLEASE CHOOSE THE (*first/second/third/etc.*) PERSON YOU WISH TO INTERVIEW IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE FROM THE LIST BELOW. YOU CAN INTERVIEW AT THE MOST 4 PERSONS IN THE SAME QUESTIONNAIRE.  
*(List of household members)*

AdResp WHO IS ANSWERING ON BEHALF OF (*name of selected child aged < 13*)  
*(List of adult household members)*

PersDisp  
INTERVIEWER: FOR YOUR INFORMATION...  
...the person(s) now allocated to this interview are: *(List of allocated household members)*

OwnDoB Can I just check, what is your date of birth?  
ENTER DAY OF MONTH IN NUMBERS, NAME OF MONTH IN WORDS (FIRST THREE LETTERS),  
YEAR IN NUMBERS.  
IF (*Name*) DOES NOT KNOW (*his/her*) DATE OF BIRTH, PLEASE GET AN ESTIMATE.:  
DATETYPE

**If OwnDoB = RESPONSE**

OwnAge Can I just check, your current age is (*computed age*)?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**If OwnDoB = Not known/refused**

OwnAgeE Can you tell me your age last birthday?

IF NECESSARY: What do you estimate your age to be? : 1..120

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Show cards**



**HSE 96**

**P1527**

NatPr1

**CARD A**

**RELATIONSHIP TO PARENT/GUARDIAN**

- 1      Own (natural) child
- 2      Adopted child
- 3      Foster child
- 4      Child of partner      (not adopted)
- 5      Grandchild
- 6      Brother or sister
- 7      Other relationship

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Self-completion booklets

8-12 year olds



### THE HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

*On behalf of the Department of Health*



P1527

### Health Survey for England: 1996

■IN CONFIDENCE

### BOOKLET FOR 8-12 YEAR-OLDS

Survey Month: _____					
(1-3) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(4-5) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(6) <input type="text"/>	(7-8) <input type="text"/>	(9-11) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Spare	
POINT	ADDRESS	HHLD	CKL	PERSON No (from HH Grid)	
First name: _____					
(12-13) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Card					
(14) Spare					

Here are some questions for you to answer on your own.

We are interested in your honest answers. We will not tell anyone what your answers are.

Look at the instructions on the next page and read what to do. Ask the interviewer for help if you do not understand a question or you are not sure what to do.

Thank you for taking part in this survey.

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Self-completion booklets

13-15 year olds



### THE HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

*On behalf of the Department of Health*



P1527

■IN CONFIDENCE

### Health Survey for England: 1996

### BOOKLET FOR 13-15 YEAR OLDS

Survey Month: _____					
(1-3)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	(6)	<input type="text"/>
POINT	ADDRESS		HHLD	CKL	(7-8) <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> (9-11) Spare
First name: _____		PERSON No (from HH Grid)			
		(12-13) <input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 3			
		Card (14-20) Spare			

Here are some questions for you to answer on your own.

We are interested in your honest answers. We will not tell anyone what your answers are.

Look at the instructions on the next page and read what to do. Ask the interviewer for help if you do not understand a question or you are not sure what to do.

Thank you for taking part in this survey.

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Self-completion booklets

Young Adults\*

\*The SF- 36 questions included in the Adult self-completion booklet (Questions 3-11) and in the Young Adu completion booklet (Questions 16-26) are reproduced with the permission of the Medical Outcomes Trust, copyright 1992.



### THE HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

*On behalf of the Department of Health*



P1527

### Health Survey for England: 1996

■IN CONFIDENCE

### BOOKLET FOR YOUNG ADULTS

Survey Month: \_\_\_\_\_

(1-3)			
-------	--	--	--

POINT

(4-5)	
-------	--

ADDRESS

(6)	
-----	--

HHLD

(7-8)	
-------	--

CKL

(9-11)	
--------	--

Spare

PERSON No  
(from HH Grid)

(12-13)

1	2
---	---

Card

(14-20)

Spare

First name: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Please read this before completing:

- A. Some questions on the following pages can be answered simply by circling the number below the answer that applies to you.

#### Example:

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Very healthy life	Fairly healthy life	Not very healthy life	An unhealthy life
-------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

Do you feel that you lead a...

1

(2)

3

4

- B. Sometimes you are asked to write in a number or the answer in your own words. Please enter numbers as figures rather than words.

Example:

Write in no.

6

- C. On most pages you should answer ALL the questions but sometimes you will find the number you have circled has an arrow next to it with an instruction to go to another question.

Example:

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Yes . . . . . 1 → GO TO Q4

No . . . . . 2 → GO TO Q3

**By following the arrows carefully you will miss out questions which do not apply to you.**

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/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Self-completion booklets

Adults\*

\*The SF- 36 questions included in the Adult self-completion booklet (Questions 3-11) and in the Young Adu completion booklet (Questions 16-26) are reproduced with the permission of the Medical Outcomes Trust, copyright 1992.



THE HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

*On behalf of the Department of Health*



P1527

■IN CONFIDENCE

Health Survey for England: 1996

### BOOKLET FOR ADULTS

Survey Month: \_\_\_\_\_

(1-3)  
    
POINT

(4-5)  
   
ADDRESS

(6)  
  
HHLD

CKL

(7-8)  
   
PERSON No  
(from HH Grid)

(9-11)  
Spare

First name: \_\_\_\_\_

O.U.O.  
(12-13)  

1	1
---	---

  
Card  
(14-20)  
Spare

Please read this before completing:

- A. Most questions on the following pages can be answered simply by circling the number below the answer that applies to you.

**Example:**

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

	Very healthy life	Fairly healthy life	Not very healthy life	An unhealthy life
Do you feel that you lead a...	1	2	3	4

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+



#### THE HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

*On behalf of the Department of Health*



P1527

#### Health Survey for England: 1996

#### NURSE SCHEDULE

#### ADULTS 16+

Survey Month: _____				
(1-3) POINT	(4-5) ADDRESS	(6) HHLD	(7-8) CKL	(9-11) Spare  PERSON No (from NRF)
First name: _____				
Date of Birth: (Check with respondent)		(17-18) Day	(19-20) Month (in words)	(21-22) Year
(12-13) 1 6 Card (14-16) Spare				
Time interview began: (23-26) Batch: 27-31  (24 hr clock)				

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents Consent sheets



#### THE HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

*On behalf of the Department of Health*



P1527

### Health Survey for England: 1996 CONSENT BOOKLET

Please use capital letters and write in ink

ADDRESS

Survey Month \_\_\_\_\_

POINT

ADDRESS

--	--	--

--	--

HHLD

CKL

PERSON

--	--

--	--

DAY

MONTH

YEAR

--	--

--	--

1. Nurse number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Date schedule completed

--	--

--	--

3. Full name (of person tested) \_\_\_\_\_

Name by which GP knows person (if different) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Sex: Male  1  
Female  2

5. Date of birth

--	--	--

--	--	--

6. Full name of parent/guardian (if person is under 18) \_\_\_\_\_

7. GP NAME AND ADDRESS

Dr: .....

Practice Name: .....

Address: .....

Town: .....

County: .....

Postcode: .....

Telephone no: .....

8. NURSE USE ONLY

GP address complete 1

GP address incomplete 2

No GP 3

9.	<b>SUMMARY OF CONSENTS - RING CODE FOR EACH ITEM</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
a)	Blood pressure to GP	01	02
b)	Lung function result to GP	03	04
c)	Sample of blood to be taken	05	06
d)	Blood sample result to GP	07	08
e)	Blood sample for storage	09	10
f)	Blood sample result to respondent	11	12

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Appendix B:  
continued**

**HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND  
1996**

**on this site.**

# Chapter 2 Figures

**Figure 2A** - Adults' prevalence of wheezing and whistling in the chest in the last twelve months

**Figure 2B** - Adults' prevalence of doctor-diagnosed asthma, by age and sex

**Figure 2C** - Adults' prevalence of doctor-diagnosed hay fever, by age and sex

**Figure 2D** - Adults' prevalence of doctor-diagnosed eczema, by age and sex

**Figure 2E** - Geometric mean of IgE, by age and sex

---

*comments*

# Chapter 3 Figures

**Figure 3A** - Mean FEV<sub>1</sub> by age and sex (age 7-75)

**Figure 3B** - Frequency distribution of adults' FEV<sub>1</sub> by sex

**Figure 3C** - Frequency distribution of children's FEV<sub>1</sub> by sex

**Figure 3D** - Mean FVC by age and sex (age 7-75)

**Figure 3E** - Frequency distribution of adults' FVC by sex

**Figure 3F** - Frequency distribution of children's FVC by sex

**Figure 3G** - Mean PEF level, by age and sex (age 7-75)

**Figure 3H** - Frequency distribution of adults' PEF by sex

**Figure 3I** - Frequency distribution of children's PEF by sex

**Figure 3J** - Men's mean FEV<sub>1</sub> by age, height and cigarette smoking status

**Figure 3K** - Women's mean FEV<sub>1</sub> by age, height and cigarette smoking status

**Figure 3L** - Men's mean FVC by age, height and cigarette smoking status

**Figure 3M** - Women's mean FVC by age, height and cigarette smoking status

**Figure 3N** - Adult's FEV<sub>1</sub> by smoking status and respiratory symptoms

---

*comments*

# Chapter 4 Figures

**Figure 4A** - Annual major accident rate, by age and sex

**Figure 4B** - Annual minor accident rate, by age and sex

**Figure 4C** - Annual accident rates for falls by adults, by age and sex

**Figure 4D** - Annual accident rates for sporting accidents by adults, by age and sex

**Figure 4E** - Annual accident rates for accidents to adults involving a moving vehicle, by age and sex

**Figure 4F** - Annual accident rates for adults for accidents caused by a tool or other implement, by age and sex

**Figure 4G** - Those in work: annual accident rates for work-based accidents, by age and sex

**Figure 4H** - Annual accident rates for falls to children , by age and sex

**Figure 4I** - Annual accident rates for sporting/playing accidents to children , by age and sex

**Figure 4J** - Annual accident rates for accidents to children involving a bicycle, by age and sex

**Figure 4K** - Annual accident rates, by age and social class

**Figure 4L** - Those in work: annual accident rates for workbased accidents, by SIC and social class

---

*comments*

# Chapter 5 Figures

**Figure 5A** - Lifetime trends (age 3-75a)

**Figure 5B** - Self-assessed general health 'good' or 'very good' (age-standardised for adults), by social class and sex

**Figure 5C** - SF-36 health profile for men and women

**Figure 5D** - SF-36 health profile for those aged 16-24, 45-54 and 75+

**Figure 5E** - SF-36 health profile for Social Classes I and V

**Figure 5F** - Proportion with no problems on EuroQol (state 11111), by age and sex

**Figure 5G** - EuroQol mean tariff by age and sex

**Figure 5H** - EuroQol mean tariff by social class and sex

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*comments*

# Chapter 6 Figures

**Figure 6A** - Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP), by age and sex (age 5-75)

**Figure 6B** - Frequency distribution of adults' systolic blood pressure, by sex

**Figure 6C** - Adults' systolic blood pressure (SBP), by age and sex

**Figure 6D** - Children's systolic blood pressure (SBP), by age and sex

**Figure 6E** - Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP), by age and sex (age 5-75)

**Figure 6F** - Frequency distribution of adults' diastolic blood pressure (DBP), by sex

**Figure 6G** - Adults' diastolic blood pressure (DBP), by age and sex

**Figure 6H** - Children's diastolic blood pressure (DBP), by age and sex

**Figure 6I** - Mean arterial pressure (MAP), by age and sex (age 5-75)

**Figure 6J** - Adult prevalence of high blood pressure, by age and sex

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*comments*

# Chapter 7 Figures

**Figure 7A** - Mean height, by age and sex (age 2-75)

**Figure 7B** - Mean weight, by age and sex (age 2-75)

**Figure 7C** - Mean body mass index (BMI), by age and sex (age 2-75)

**Figure 7D** - Adults' BMI level, by survey year, age and sex

---

*comments*

# Chapter 8 Figures

**Figure 8A** - Mean weekly alcohol consumption, by age

**Figure 8B** - Mean weekly alcohol consumption, by social class

**Figure 8C** - Mean weekly alcohol consumption, by region

**Figure 8D** - Comparison of self-reported cigarette smoking prevalence with cotinine level, by age

**Figure 8E** - Comparison of self-reported per capita mean with mean serum cotinine, by age

**Figure 8F** - Cigarette smoking prevalence, 1993-96, by social class

**Figure 8G** - Cigarette smoking prevalence, 1993-96, by region

**Figure 8H** - Cigarette smoking prevalence among adults, 1993-96, by age

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*comments*

# Chapter 9 Figures

**Figure 9A** - Prevalence of wheezing in the past 12 months

**Figure 9B** - FEV1 more than 1.64 SD below reference level

**Figure 9C** - Prevalence of bad/very bad reported health

**Figure 9D** - Prevalence of long term illness

**Figure 9E** - Prevalence of high blood pressure

**Figure 9F** - Prevalence of obesity

**Figure 9G** - Prevalence of cigarette smoking

**Figure 9H** - Prevalence of alcohol consumption above 21/14 units per week

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*comments*

## Fieldwork documents

### Stage 2 leaflet : Nurse

#### ■ ***What is it about?***

The Department of Health wants to collect information about the general health of adults and children in England. This is so that new and better ways can be developed to help people maintain good health and provide the necessary services for people who need treatment at times of ill-health.

The Health Survey for England is an annual survey designed to provide this information. Each year a fresh set of people are interviewed.

This year the questions are concentrating on asthma and other breathing problems, accidents and other health related issues such as smoking and drinking. The Department of Health is particularly interested in having this information because these are key areas for improving the health of the nation. The survey also collects some physical measurements such as height and weight, blood pressure and lung function all of which are important to health. For those aged 4-15 years, the nurse will ask your agreement to take a sample of saliva (spit). If you are aged 11 or over the nurse will also ask your agreement to take a small blood sample. Some personal details such as age, sex and employment are needed to interpret this information.

#### ■ ***Why have we come to your household?***

To visit every household in England would take too long and cost too much money. Instead we select a sample of addresses in such a way that all addresses in the country have an equal chance of being selected. Yours is one of those chosen for the 1996 survey. You will represent thousands of other people in the country. The addresses were taken from the Postcode Address File, a list compiled by the Post Office to which mail is delivered.

Once an address is selected we contact everyone at that address. We cannot change one address with another, nor one individual with anyone else. If we did so, we could not be sure that all types of people were represented in the survey. The community consists of a great many different types of people and we need to represent them all in our survey. The results will present a more accurate picture if everyone we approach agrees to take part.

and we hope you will.

④

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Stage 2 leaflet : Nurse****■ *What will happen next?***

After the interview, if you agree, the interviewer will arrange for a qualified nurse to visit - at a time convenient for you - so that some measurements can be taken. The nurse will take some physical measurements and measure your blood pressure, your lung function, and if you agree, take a blood sample. The analysis of all the measurements and blood samples will tell us a lot about the health of the population.

During the visit, the nurse will be able to explain the importance of these measurements and answer any questions.

We hope this leaflet answers some of the questions you may have, and that it shows the importance of the survey. If you have any other questions please do not hesitate to ring one of the contacts listed below.

Your co-operation is very much appreciated.

Virginia Swain  
SCPR  
35 Northampton Square  
London  
EC1V 0AX

Tel: 0171 250 1866

Dr Helen Colhoun  
Department of Epidemiology  
and Public Health  
UCL Medical School  
1-19 Torrington Place  
London WC1E 6BT

Tel: 0171 391 1733

Thank you very much for your help with this important survey.

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Fieldwork documents

### Stage 1 leaflet : Interviewer

#### MEASUREMENTS

##### ■ ***Blood pressure (Age 5 years and over)***

High blood pressure can be a health problem. However, blood pressure is difficult to measure accurately. A person's blood pressure is influenced by age and can vary from day to day with emotion, meals, tobacco, alcohol, medication, temperature and pain. Although the nurse will tell you your blood pressure along with an indication of its meaning, a diagnosis cannot be made on a measurement taken on a single occasion. Blood pressure is measured using an inflatable cuff that goes around the upper arm.

##### ■ ***Demi-span (Age 65 years and over)***

The demi-span is the length of the arm stretching from the bottom of the middle-finger and ring finger to the sternal notch (the gap between the collar bones). It is strongly related to a person's height and is particularly useful if height cannot be measured easily. It simply involves measuring the length of the arm with a tape measure.

##### ■ ***Mid-upper arm circumference (Age 2 -15 years)***

The circumference of the arm is measured using a tape measure. This will provide important information on changes over time in the size of children in the population.

##### ■ ***Lung function (Age 7 years and over)***

We would like to measure the amount of air you can breathe out of your lungs and how quickly you can get it out. This involves blowing into a tube. The amount of air you are able to breathe out depends partly upon your height, your age, and how fit you are. Your result can only be interpreted in the light of these factors. These measures will give the Department of Health valuable information on whether the population is becoming more healthy or not.

##### ■ ***Saliva sample (Age 4-15 years)***

We would like to take a sample of saliva (spit). This simply involves dribbling saliva down a straw into a tube. The sample will be analysed for cotinine.

Cotinine is related to the intake of cigarette smoke and is of particular interest to see whether non-smokers may have raised levels as a result of "passive" smoking.

■ ***Blood sample (Age 11 years and over)***

We would be very grateful if you would agree to provide us with a sample of blood. This is an important part of the survey, as the analysis of the blood

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Fieldwork documents

### Stage 1 leaflet : Interviewer

#### ***Might there be implications for insurance cover?***

If you agree to your results being sent to your GP, then she/he may use them in medical reports about you. This may occur if you apply for a new life assurance policy, or for a new job. Insurance companies may ask those who apply for new policies if they have had any medical tests. If so, the insurance company may ask if they can obtain a medical report from the GP. Because of the Access to Medical Reports Act 1988 an insurance company **cannot** ask your GP for a medical report on you without your permission. Having given your permission, you then have the right to see the report before your GP sends it to the insurance company and you can ask for the report to be amended if you consider it to be incorrect or misleading.

The purpose of a medical report is for the company to judge whether to charge normal premiums, whether to charge higher premiums or whether, in exceptional circumstances, to turn down life insurance on account of the person's health.

Insurance companies look for a history of illness or factors affecting health and some things concern them more than others. One measurement from the survey is very unlikely by itself to affect the company's decision. Please remember that we are **not** testing for the AIDS virus (HIV) or for any other virus.

We believe that the chances of anyone being refused life insurance or being charged higher premiums on life insurance as a result of the survey are very small. Existing life insurance policies would **not** be affected in any way. We hope that you will be willing to have your results sent to your GP. If you have any questions please discuss them with the nurse.

#### **ANSWERING OTHER QUESTIONS**

We hope this leaflet answers many of the questions you may have. If you have others, please contact one of the people listed below:-

Virginia Swain  
Social & Community Planning Research  
35 Northampton Square  
London EC1V 0AX

Dr Helen Colhoun  
Department of Epidemiology  
and Public Health  
University College London

London ECTV UAX

University College London  
1-19 Torrington Place  
London WC1E 6BT

Tel: 0171 250 1866

Tel: 0171 391 1733

Thank you very much for your help with this important survey.

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/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Household questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Household Questionnaire*

```
3           IF (Par2 = RESPONSE AND Par2
            => 97) THEN
3             NatPr2
2           END IF
1           ENDIF
END IF
HHResp
OwnORent
Bedrooms
Heaters
IF (Heaters = Yes) THEN
1           HeaType
ENDIF
Petho
IF (Petho = Yes) THEN
1           WiPet
ENDIF
PasSm
IF (PasSm = Yes) THEN
1           NumSm
ENDIF
Car
IF (Car = Yes) THEN
1           Numcars
ENDIF
IneSup
FamCred
IF (OwnORent IN [Rents..Free]) THEN
1           HouseBen
ENDIF
TelePhon
AreaType
BldType
DwellTyp
IF (DwellTyp = Other) THEN
1           DwlTypOt
ENDIF
EthMix
```

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Household questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Household Questionnaire*

BldType	Predominant residential building type. CODE ONE ONLY.: 01 Terraced houses, 02 Semi-detached houses, 03 Detached houses, 04 Mixed houses, 05 Low rise flats (5 storey blocks or less), 06 High rise flats (blocks over 5 storeys), 07 Flats with commercial (flats/maisonettes over parades of shops), 08 Flats - mixed (high and low rise), 09 Mixed houses and flats
DwellTyp	Household dwelling type. CODE ONE ONLY.: 01 Detached house/bungalow, 02 Semi-detached house/bungalow, 03 Terraced house/bungalow, 04 Basement to 3rd floor purpose built flat/maisonette, 05 4th floor or higher purpose built flat/maisonette, 06 Converted flat/maisonette, part-house/rooms in house, 07 Dwelling with business premises, 08 Caravan/houseboat, 09 Other (SPECIFY))

#### If DwellTyp = Other

DwTypOt Please specify other dwelling type.: STRING [25]

#### All

EthMix	Ethnic mix of area.: 1 Predominantly white, 2 Predominantly black/brown, 3 Mixed
--------	---

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

*The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

### GENERAL HEALTH

#### Route paragraph:

```

GenHelp
LongIll
IF (LongIll = Yes) THEN
  1 FOR Max of 6 (I= 1 to 6) Longstanding illnesses
  DO
    1     IllsM[i]
    2     IF (Edit Programme) THEN
      2       IllCode[i]
      1       ENDIF
    2     IF (i < 6) THEN
      2       More[i]
      1     ENDIF
    1 FOR i = 1 to 6 DO
      2     IF (i=1) OR (MORE [i-1]=Yes)THEN
        3       IllLim [i];
      ENDIF;
    2 ENDDO;
    1 ENDIF;
  
```

#### Questions:

##### All

GenHelp How is your health in general? Would you say it was ...READ OUT...:  
 1 ...very good,  
 2 good,  
 3 fair,  
 4 bad, or,  
 5 very bad?

LongIll Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time, or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?:  
 1 Yes  
 2 No

**If LongIll (or More) = yes (Maximum of 6 illnesses)**  
 {records up to six long standing illnesses}

IllsM What is the matter with you?  
 INTERVIEWER: RECORD FULLY. PROBE FOR DETAIL.:

*Variable names for text are IllsM1 - IllsM6*

More (Can I check) Do you have any other longstanding illness, disability or infirmity?  
 1 Yes  
 2 No

Does this illness or disability (*do any of these illnesses or disabilities*) limit your activities in any way?

- 1 Yes  
2 No

*Probe variables are More0 - More5*

*IllsC Type of longstanding illness*

*Up to 6 2-digit entries coded from IllsM1 - IllsM5*

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents Individual questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

##### If nurseries = Other

NrsRefO PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER REASON FOR REFUSAL.

CODE BELOW AND RECORD AT Q 15 ON ADDRESS RECORD FORM : STRING[50]

##### All

NHSCR The National Health Service has a central register which records information on important diseases and causes of death. May we have your permission to pass your name, address, and date of birth to this register?:

- 1      Permission given,
- 2      Refused

ReInter If at some future date we wanted to talk to you further about your health, may we contact you to see if you are willing to help us again?:

- 1      Yes
- 2      No

Thank That is the end of the interview. Thank you for your help. I do need however to collect a little more information for our records.:.

TPhone A few interviews on any survey are checked by a supervisor to make sure people are happy with the way the interview was carried out. In case my supervisor needs to contact you, it would be helpful if you could let me have your telephone number. IF GIVEN, ENTER PHONE NUMBER ON FRONT OF ADDRESS RECORD FORM:

- 1      Number given,
- 2      Number refused,
- 3      No telephone

FullNme RECORD ON ADDRESS RECORD FORM Q14 GRID A: PERSON NUMBER AND AGE OF THIS (THESE) RESPONDENT(S). OBTAIN FULL NAME (Initials and Surname). RECORD IF NURSE VISIT AGREED OR NOT.

RECORD ON ADDRESS RECORD FORM Q14 GRID B: DETAILS OF NON-RESPONDENT(S).

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Show cards****HSE 96****P1527**

Heaters

**CARD B**

- 1 Gas fired boiler for central heating or hot water
- 2 Oil fired boiler for central heating or hot water
- 3 Coal or coke boiler or stove
- 4 Wood burning stove
- 5 Gas or calor gas fire in fireplace with flue  
or chimney
- 6 Other gas or calor gas fire
- 7 Open coal fire
- 8 Gas hob or cooking rings
- 9 Gas oven
- 10 Paraffin heating



/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Show cards**

**HSE 96**

**P1527**

Ethnic

**CARD N**

- White
- Black - Caribbean
- Black - African
- Black - other
- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Chinese
- None of these

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

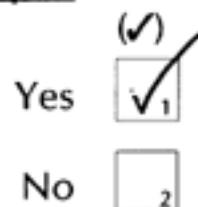
**Fieldwork documents****Self-completion booklets**

8-12 year olds

**Instructions**

Please read each question carefully.

Most of the questions can be answered by putting a tick  
in the box next to the answer that best describes you.

**Example:**

Sometimes you are asked to write a number instead.

**Example:**

I was   |  |   years old  
write in

**Please answer all questions**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Self-completion booklets**

8-12 year olds

**Cycling**

6. Do you have a bicycle?

(✓)

Yes

 1

No

 27. Do you wear a bicycle helmet  
when you ride a bike?

(✓)

I always wear a helmet when I ride a bike

 1

I sometimes wear a helmet when I ride a bike

 2

I never wear a helmet when I ride a bike

 3

I never ride a bike

 4

8. What do you think about bicycle helmets?

**PLEASE TICK ALL THE BOXES THAT YOU AGREE WITH**

(✓)

Wearing a helmet makes me feel safer  
when I ride a bike 1

I sometimes forget to put my helmet on

 2

Bicycle helmets cost too much money

 3

Helmets look good

 4

It is difficult to get helmets to fit

 5

Helmets can protect you if you have an accident

 6

**Thank you for answering these questions.  
Now please give the booklet back to the interviewer**

1527/DMH/021195/Q8-1

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Self-completion booklets**

13-15 year olds

**Instructions**

Please read each question carefully.

Most of the questions can be answered by ticking the box next to the answer that applies to you.

**Example:**

(✓)

Yes . . . .  1

No . . . .  2

Sometimes you are asked to write a number inside a box instead.

**Example:**

Write in no. . . .  6 → GO TO Q5

Next to the boxes there are arrows and instructions. They tell you which question to answer next. If there are no special instructions, you should answer the next question.

**Example:**

(✓)

No . . . .  1 → GO TO Q4

Yes . . . .  2 → GO TO Q3

**2**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**

**Self-completion booklets**

13-15 year olds

**Thank you for answering these questions.**

**Please give the booklet back to the interviewer.**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Self-completion booklets

Young Adults\*

\*The SF- 36 questions included in the Adult self-completion booklet (Questions 3-11) and in the Young Adu completion booklet (Questions 16-26) are reproduced with the permission of the Medical Outcomes Trust, copyright 1992.

■IN CONFIDENCE

### SMOKING

1. Have you ever smoked a cigarette, a cigar or a pipe?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Yes ..... 1 → GO TO Q2

No ..... 2 → GO TO Q8

2. Have you ever smoked a cigarette?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Yes ..... 1 → GO TO Q3

No ..... 2 → GO TO Q8

3. How old were you when you first tried smoking a cigarette, even if it was only a puff or two?

Write in how old you were then .....

4. Do you smoke cigarettes at all nowadays?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Yes ..... 1 → GO TO Q6

No ..... 2 → GO TO Q5

5. Did you smoke cigarettes regularly or occasionally?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Regularly, that is at least one cigarette a day ..... 1

Occasionally ..... 2

} → GO TO Q8

I never really smoked cigarettes, just tried  
them once or twice ..... 3 J

### CURRENT SMOKERS

6. About how many cigarettes a day do you usually  
smoke on weekdays?

Write in no. smoked a day .....

7. And about how many cigarettes a day do you usually  
smoke at weekends?

Write in no. smoked a day .....

2

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Self-completion booklets

Young Adults\*

\*The SF- 36 questions included in the Adult self-completion booklet (Questions 3-11) and in the Young Adults self-completion booklet (Questions 16-26) are reproduced with the permission of the Medical Outcomes Trust, copyright 1992.

#### GENERAL HEALTH TODAY

Now we would like to know how your health is **today**.

Please answer **ALL** the questions. By circling one number in each group below, please indicate which statements best describe your own health state **today**.

#### 27. Mobility

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

I have no problems in walking about ..... 1

I have some problems in walking about ..... 2

I am confined to bed ..... 3

#### 28. Self-Care

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

I have no problems with self-care ..... 1

I have some problems washing or dressing myself ..... 2

I am unable to wash or dress myself ..... 3

#### 29. Usual activities

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

I have no problems with performing my usual activities (eg. work, study, housework, family or leisure activities) ..... 1

I have some problems with performing my usual activities ..... 2

I am unable to perform my usual activities ..... 3

#### 30. Pain/Discomfort

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

I have no pain or discomfort ..... 1

I have moderate pain or discomfort ..... 2

I have extreme pain or discomfort ..... 3

**31. Anxiety/Depression**

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

I am not anxious or depressed ..... 1

I am moderately anxious or depressed ..... 2

I am extremely anxious or depressed ..... 3

**Thank you for answering these questions.**

**Please give the booklet back to the interviewer.**

*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Self-completion booklets**

Adults\*

\*The SF- 36 questions included in the Adult self-completion booklet (Questions 3-11) and in the Young Adu completion booklet (Questions 16-26) are reproduced with the permission of the Medical Outcomes Trust, copyright 1992.

**GENERAL HEALTH****PLEASE ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

Answer every question by circling the number next to your answer.  
If you are unsure about how to answer a question, please give  
the best answer you can.

1. In general, would you say your health is:

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Excellent .....	1
Very good .....	2
Good .....	3
Fair .....	4
Poor .....	5

2. Compared to one year ago, how would you rate  
your health in general now?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Much better now than one year ago .....	1
Somewhat better now than one year ago .....	2
About the same as one year ago .....	3
Somewhat worse now than one year ago .....	4
Much worse now than one year ago .....	5

2

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

#### BLOOD SAMPLE OBTAINED

- 48a) **ASK PARENT/"PARENT":** Would you like your child to be sent the results of their blood sample analysis?

Yes	1    GO TO b)
No	2    GO TO c)

#### WOULD LIKE RESULTS

- b) CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 11 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

GO TO Q50

#### WOULD NOT LIKE RESULTS

- c) CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 12 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

GO TO Q50

#### IF NO BLOOD TO BE TAKEN INCLUDING CHILDREN UNDER 11

49. CIRCLE CONSENT CODES 06, 08, 10 AND 12 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

#### ALL

##### CHECK BEFORE LEAVING RESPONDENT:

50.
  - THAT ALL CHILDREN (2-15) HAVE A CONSENT BOOKLET.
  - THAT FULL GP DETAILS ARE ENTERED ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.
  - THE NAME BY WHICH GP KNOWS RESPONDENT.
  - THAT ALL DETAILS ARE COMPLETED ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.
  - THAT ALL NECESSARY SIGNATURES HAVE BEEN COLLECTED.
  - THAT THERE ARE SIX APPROPRIATE CONSENT CODES RINGED ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET FOR ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 2-15.

51. TIME AT END OF INTERVIEW (24 HR CLOCK)

--	--	--	--

- LENGTH OF INTERVIEW

--	--	--

 MINS

DATE OF INTERVIEW

DAY      MONTH      YEAR

NURSE NUMBER

NURSE SIGNATURE

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/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

##### ALL

1. **NURSE CHECK:**

CHECK WHETHER ANY OF THE RESPONDENTS HAVE EATEN,  
SMOKED, DRUNK ANY ALCOHOL, OR DONE ANY VIGOROUS  
EXERCISE IN THE PREVIOUS 30 MINUTES.

REARRANGE ORDER OF RESPONDENTS AS NECESSARY. DO NOT  
ALTER ORDER OF MEASUREMENTS FOR ANY RESPONDENT.

2a) **NURSE CHECK:** Respondent is -

Female, aged 16-49	1	ASK b)
Female, aged 50 or over	2	GO TO Q3
Male	3	

##### WOMEN AGED 16-49

b) Can I check, are you pregnant at the moment?

Yes      1  
No      2

##### ALL

3. Are you taking or using any medicines, pills, ointments,  
puffers or injections prescribed for you  
by a doctor?

Yes      1      GO TO Q4  
No      2      GO TO Q5

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Nurse schedule**

Adults 16+

**BLOOD SAMPLE OBTAINED**

- 49a) Would you like to be sent the results of your blood sample analysis?

Yes	1    GO TO b)
No	2    GO TO c)

**WOULD LIKE RESULTS**

- b) CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 11  
ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

GO TO Q51

**WOULD NOT LIKE RESULTS**

- c) CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 12  
ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

GO TO Q51

**IF NO BLOOD TO BE TAKEN**

50. CIRCLE CONSENT CODES 06, 08, 10 AND 12 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

**ALL****CHECK BEFORE LEAVING RESPONDENT:**

- THAT ALL RESPONDENTS HAVE A CONSENT BOOKLET.
- THAT FULL GP DETAILS ARE ENTERED ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.
- THE NAME BY WHICH GP KNOWS RESPONDENT.
- THAT ALL DETAILS ARE COMPLETED ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.
- THAT ALL NECESSARY SIGNATURES HAVE BEEN COLLECTED.
- THAT THERE ARE SIX APPROPRIATE CONSENT CODES RINGED ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET FOR ALL RESPONDENTS.

52. TIME AT END OF  
INTERVIEW (24 HR CLOCK) 

--	--	--	--

- LENGTH OF INTERVIEW 

--	--	--

 MINS

DATE OF INTERVIEW

DAY	MONTH	YEAR

5

NURSE NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--	--

5

NURSE SIGNATURE

---

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/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Consent sheets****BP(****BLOOD PRESSURE TO GP CONSENT FORM**  
**(ADULT 16+)***I, (name) \_\_\_\_\_*

*consent to the SCPR/UCL Joint Health Surveys Unit informing my General Practitioner (GP) of my blood pressure results. I am aware that the results of my blood pressure measurement may be used by my GP to help monitor my health and that my GP may wish to include the results in any future report about me.*

*Signed \_\_\_\_\_**Date \_\_\_\_\_*

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Fieldwork documents

### Stage 2 leaflet : Nurse

#### ■ ***Is the survey confidential?***

Yes. We take very great care to protect the confidentiality of the information we are given. The survey results will not be in a form which can reveal your identity. This will only be known to the SCPR/UCL research team.

If you agree, however, your name, address and date of birth, but no other information, will be passed to the National Health Service Central Register. This would help us if we wanted to follow you up in future.

#### ■ ***Is the survey compulsory?***

No. In all our surveys we rely on voluntary co-operation. The success of the survey depends on the goodwill and co-operation of those asked to take part. The more people who do take part the more representative and accurate the results will be. However, you are free to withdraw from any part of the survey at any time.

#### ■ ***Do I get anything from the survey?***

If you wish, you may have a record of your measurements. Also, if you wish, your blood pressure, lung function and some of the blood sample results will be sent to your GP who will be able to interpret them for you and give you advice if necessary. Your GP may also want to include the results in any future report about you.

Other benefits from the survey will be indirect and in due course will come from any improvements in health and in health services which result from the survey.

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Stage 1 leaflet : Interviewer**

samples will tell us a lot about the health of the population. You are of course free to choose not to give a blood sample.

This part of the survey involves taking a small amount of blood (no more than 15ml) from your arm by a qualified nurse . The blood sample will be sent to a medical laboratory for testing IgE and house dust mite specific IgE. IgE is a substance in the blood, and the level of IgE is higher in some people who have allergies. House dust mite specific IgE indicates allergy to dust mites. The Department of Health is very keen to know whether the level of allergy in the population is increasing or not and, if so, to what extent this is linked to dust mites.

For children between 11-15 the blood sample will also be tested for ferritin and haemoglobin. Haemoglobin is the red pigment in the blood which carries oxygen. A low level of haemoglobin is called anaemia. One reason for a low level of haemoglobin may be a shortage of iron. Ferritin is a measure of the body's iron stores.

If you are 16 or over, your blood sample will also be tested for cotinine (see section on saliva sample).

We would like to store a small amount of blood. Medical tests of blood samples are becoming more advanced and specialised. This means that we may be able to learn more about the health of the population by retesting blood in the future. We will ask separately for permission to do this.

The sample will not be tested for viruses such as the HIV (Aids) virus.

**LETTING YOUR GP KNOW THE RESULTS**

With your agreement we would like to send your blood pressure and some of the blood sample results to your GP because we believe that this may help you to take steps to keep in good health. Your GP can interpret the results in the light of your medical history. We believe that this may help to improve your health.

If the GP considers your results to be satisfactory, then nothing further will be done.

If your results showed, for example, that your blood pressure was above what is usual for someone of your sex and age, your GP may wish to measure it again. Often it is possible to reduce blood pressure by treatment or by changing your diet. It is for you and your GP to decide what is the best action to take, if any.

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Household questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Household Questionnaire*

##### Questions:

###### All

Point      Sample Point Number.: 1..720

Address      Address Number.: 1..18

Hhold      Household Number.: 1..3

AdrCheck      PLEASE ENTER THE FIRST TEN CHARACTERS OF THE FIRST LINE OF THE ADDRESS TAKEN FROM A.R.F. ADDRESS LABEL. MAKE SURE TO TYPE IT EXACTLY AS IT IS PRINTED.

STRING [10]

First      INTERVIEWER: FOR INFORMATION... You are in the Household Questionnaire for  
Address No: (*Address number*)  
Household No: (*Hhold number*)  
- TO UPDATE ADMIN DETAILS, PRESS <Ctrl + Enter>,  
- OTHERWISE PRESS 'I' AND <Enter> TO CONTINUE.:

IntDate      PLEASE ENTER THE DATE OF THIS INTERVIEW.  
ENTER DAY OF MONTH IN NUMBERS, NAME OF MONTH IN WORDS (FIRST THREE LETTERS), YEAR IN NUMBERS, EG. 2 Jan 72.:  
Date

Nadults1<sup>1</sup>      How many adults aged 16 or older live in this household?:  
1..19

##### If Nadults > 10

NAdults1      INTERVIEWER: ONLY 10 ADULTS TO BE INTERVIEWED.  
LIST THE (*Number of adults*) ADULTS ON 'Adult List Sheet' IN DESCENDING AGE ORDER.  
USE 'Adult Selection Chart' ON BACK OF A.R.F.  
CROSS OUT THOSE ELIMINATED.  
ENTER DETAILS OF RESIDUAL 10 ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD GRID.  
ONLY THESE ADULTS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR INTERVIEW.  
PIN 'Adult List Sheet' TO A.R.F.: EMPTY

HoHs      ENTER THE FORENAME OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.  
IF THERE IS ONLY A COUPLE MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER IN THE HOUSEHOLD, THE MALE PARTNER IS THE HoH. IN ALL OTHER SITUATIONS ASK: In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented?  
EXCEPT FOR ABOVE SITUATION, THIS PERSON IS HoH. IF ACCOMMODATION IN NAME OF MORE THAN ONE PERSON, TAKE MALE OVER FEMALE AND OLDER OVER YOUNGER.

Nchild      How many children aged 2 to 15 live in this household?: 0..10

NInfant      And how many children aged under 2 live in this household?  
Range : 0..5

TotPers      So altogether, there are (*number of people recorded*) people in your household?:

1	Yes
2	No

- 
- <sup>1</sup> For technical reasons the variables Nadults, Nchild and Ninfant CANNOT be used in analysis. ONLY use the shadowed variables Adults, Children and Infants.

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/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents Household questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Household Questionnaire*

All

PasSm Does anyone smoke inside this (house/flat) on most days?  
INTERVIEWER: INCLUDE NON-HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO SMOKE IN THE HOUSE OR FLAT. EXCLUDE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ONLY SMOKE OUTSIDE THE HOUSE OR FLAT.  
1 Yes  
2 No

If PasSm = Yes

NumSm How many people smoke inside this (house/flat) on most days?: 1..20

All

Car Is there a car or van normally available for use by you or any members of your household?  
INCLUDE: ANY PROVIDED BY EMPLOYERS IF NORMALLY AVAILABLE FOR PRIVATE USE BY RESPONDENT OR MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD.  
1 Yes  
2 No

If Car = Yes

NumCars How many are available?:

- 1 One,
- 2 Two,
- 3 Three or more

All

IncSup Are you or anyone else in your household receiving the following state benefits:  
Firstly, Income Support?:  
1 Yes  
2 No

FamCred Secondly, Family Credit?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If OwnORent IN [Rents..Free]

HouseBen At the present time, do you or anyone in your household get any Housing Benefit to help pay the rent?  
Please include any Housing Benefit paid directly to your landlord as well as any paid to you.  
1 Yes  
2 No

All

TelePhon Does your household have a telephone in your (part of) the accommodation?  
SHARED TELEPHONES LOCATED IN PUBLIC HALLWAYS TO BE INCLUDED ONLY IF THIS HOUSEHOLD IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYING THE ACCOUNT.  
1 Yes  
2 No

INTERVIEWER CODING FROM OBSERVATION

AreaType Type of area. CODE ONE ONLY.:  
1 Inner City,

- 2 Other dense urban / town centre,
- 3 Suburban residential (city / large town outskirts),
- 4 Rural residential / village centre,
- 5 Rural agricultural with isolated dwellings or small hamlets

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

### Fieldwork documents

#### Individual questionnaire

##### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

All

LastFort Now I'd like you to think about the two weeks ending yesterday. During those two weeks did you have to cut down on any of the things you usually do about the house or at (work/school) or in your free time because of (*a condition you have just told me about or any other*) illness or injury?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If LastFort = yes

DaysCut How many days was this in all during these 2 weeks, including Saturdays and Sundays?: 1..14

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

*The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

### CONSENTS

#### Route paragraph:

```

IF (Age IN [2..15]) AND
  1           (PARENT NOT IN HOUSEHOLD) THEN
  1           NurseA
ELSEIF NOT (Away IN NoHitM) THEN
  1           Nurse
  2           IF (Nurse = Refuse) THEN
  2             nurseries
  3             IF (Other IN nurseries) THEN
  3               NrsRefO
  2             ENDIF
  1           ENDIF
ENDIF
NHSCR
ReInter
Thank
TPhone
FullNme

```

#### Questions:

**If Age ≥ 13 or (Par1 = 97 {from Hhold QA} and NoHitM = Away {from Measurements module})**

Nurse There are two parts to this survey. You have just helped us with the first part. We hope you will also help us with the second part. The second part is a visit by a qualified nurse to ask a few more questions and to carry out some measurements. I would like to make an appointment for the nurse to come round and explain some more about what is required. May I suggest some dates and times and see when you \$TextNurseA are free? IF ASKED FOR DETAILS: for example, to \$TextNurseB:

- 1 Agree Agreed nurse could contact,
- 2 Refuse Refused nurse contact
- 3 *No parent or legal guardian (see NurseA below)*

**If Age in [2...12] \$TextNurseA = and (*CHILD'S NAME*)**

**If Age ≥ 11 \$TextNurseB =** take your blood pressure, measure your lung capacity and take a small blood sample

**If Age in [7..12] \$TextNurseB =** make *some general measurements, take (his/her) blood pressure, and measure (his/her) lung capacity*

**If Age in [5..6] \$TextNurseB =** make *some general measurements, take (his/her) blood pressure*

**If Age in [2..4] \$TextNurseB =** make *some general measurements,*

**If Age in [2..15] and (Par1 = 97 {from Hhold QA} or NoHitM = Away {from Measurements module})**

NurseA In order for the nurse to take any of (*Child name's* measurements we have to have the permission of (*his/her*) parents or the person who has legal parental responsibility. As there is no-one in your household who I can ask, I won't be making an appointment for (*him/her*):

**ITEMS - INCLUDE**

nurseries [multicode]

RECORD REASON WHY RESPONDENT REFUSED NURSE CONTACT.  
CODE BELOW AND RECORD AT Q 15 ON ADDRESS RECORD FORM:

- 0 Doctor already has information,
- 1 Given enough time already to this survey/expecting too much,
- 2 Too busy, cannot spare the time (if Code 1 does not apply),
- 3 Had enough of medical tests/medical profession at present time,
- 4 Worried about what nurse may find out/'might tempt fate',
- 5 Scared of particular nurse procedures (e.g. blood sample),
- 6 Other reason (specify)

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Show cards**

**HSE 96**

**P1527**

Precp1

**CARD C**

**THINGS THAT BRING ON AN ATTACK**

- 1      Dust
- 2      Pets
- 3      Feathers
- 4      Being excited or upset
- 5      Cold air
- 6      Chest infections, cold, 'flu
- 7      Cigarette smoke
- 8      Pollen
- 9      Grass
- 10     Traffic fumes
- 11     Certain food or drinks
- 12     Exercise
- 13     Aspirin

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Show cards****HSE 96****P1527**

Qual

**CARD M**

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  | Degree or degree level qualification (including higher degree)       |
| 2  | Teaching qualification   |
| 3  | Nursing qualifications SRN, SCM, SEN, RGN, RM, RHV,<br>Midwife       |
| 4  | HNC/HND, BEC/TEC Higher, BTEC Higher/SCOTECH Higher                  |
| 5  | ONC/OND, BEC/TEC/BTEC not higher                                     |
| 6  | City and Guilds Full Technological Certificate                       |
| 7  | City and Guilds Advanced/Final Level                                 |
| 8  | City and Guilds Craft/Ordinary Level                                 |
| 9  | A-levels/Higher School Certificate                                   |
| 10 | AS level   |
| 11 | SLC/SCE/SUPE at Higher Grade or Certificate of Sixth Year<br>Studies |
| 12 | O-level passes taken in 1975 or earlier                              |
| 13 | O-level passes taken after 1975 GRADES A-C                           |
| 14 | O-level passes taken after 1975 GRADES D-E                           |
| 15 | GCSE GRADES A-C  |
| 16 | GCSE GRADES D-G  |
| 17 | CSE GRADE 1/SCE BANDS A-C/Standard Grade LEVEL 1-3                   |
| 18 | CSE GRADES 2-5/SCE Ordinary BANDS D-E                                |
| 19 | CSE Ungraded   |
| 20 | SLC Lower  |
| 21 | SUPE Lower or Ordinary   |
| 22 | School Certificate or Matric   |
| 23 | NVQ Level 5  |
| 24 | NVQ Level 4  |
| 25 | NVQ Level 3/Advanced level GNVQ                                      |
| 26 | NVQ Level 2/Intermediate level GNVQ                                  |
| 27 | NVQ Level 1/Foundation level GNVQ                                    |

- 28      Recognised Trade Apprenticeship completed  
29      Clerical or Commercial Qualification (eg  
              typing/bookkeeping/commerce)

1527 SC 091195 sheword1.02

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Self-completion booklets**

8-12 year olds

**Cigarette Smoking**

1. Have you ever tried smoking a cigarette, even if it was only a puff or two?

(✓)

No  2Yes  1 → How old were you when you first tried smoking a cigarette, even if it was only a puff or two?I was \_\_\_\_\_ years old  
write in

2. Now read all the following sentences carefully and tick the box next to the one which best describes you.

(✓)

I have never smoked  1I have only smoked once or twice  2I used to smoke sometimes, but I never smoke a cigarette now  3I sometimes smoke, but I don't smoke every week  4I smoke between one and six cigarettes a week  5I smoke more than six cigarettes a week  6

3. Did you smoke any cigarettes last week?

(✓)

No  2

Yes  1 → How many cigarettes did you smoke last week?

I smoked \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes  
write in

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Self-completion booklets**

8-12 year olds

**Drinking**

4. Please read the following sentences carefully and tick the box next to the one that best describes you.

(✓)

I have never tasted an alcoholic drink

 1

I have tasted alcohol once or twice, but never had a whole drink

 2

I have had a proper alcoholic drink - a whole drink, not just a taste

 3

→ How old were you the first time you had a proper alcoholic drink?

I was \_\_\_\_\_ years old  
write in

5. How often do you usually have a whole alcoholic drink?

(✓)

I have never had a whole alcoholic drink

 00

Less than once a year

 08

Once or twice a year

 07

Once every couple of months

 06

Once or twice a month

 05

Once or twice a week

 04

- Three or four days a week  03
- Five or six days a week  02
- Almost every day  01

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Self-completion booklets**

13-15 year olds

**Cigarette smoking**

1. Have you ever tried smoking a cigarette, even if it was only a puff or two?

(✓)

Yes . . . .  1No . . . .  2

2. Now read all the following sentences carefully and tick the box next to the one which best describes you.

(✓)

I have never smoked . . . .  1I have only smoked once or twice . . . .  2I used to smoke sometimes, but I never smoke a cigarette now . . . .  3I sometimes smoke, but I don't smoke every week . . . .  4I smoke between one and six cigarettes a week . . . .  5I smoke more than six cigarettes a week . . . .  6

**GO TO THE  
DRINKING SECTION  
ON PAGE 4**

**GO TO Q3**

3. How old were you when you first tried smoking a cigarette, even if it was only a puff or two?

Write how old you were then . . . . 

4. Did you smoke any cigarettes last week?

(✓)

No .....  2

Yes .....  1 → How many cigarettes  
you smoke last week?

I smoked \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes  
write in

3

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

## Appendix A

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND**

# **Fieldwork documents**

## **Self-completion booklets**

13-15 year olds

8. Which, if any, of the drinks shown below, have you drunk in the last 7 days?  
Please tick (✓) either yes or no for each kind of drink.

For each kind of drink, write in the box how much you drank in the last 7 days.

*The example shows what should be written by someone who had half a pint of lager on Saturday night at a disco and drank a small can of beer when they met their friends on Monday night.*

<b>Example:</b>	Have you drunk this In the <u>last 7 days</u> ?		If you drank this: how much did you drink in the <u>last 7 days</u>			
	No ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> )	Yes ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> )	Glasses (count doubles as 2 singles)	Pints	Large cans or bottles	Small cans or bottles
Beer, lager, or cider	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

	Have you drunk this in the <u>last 7</u> <u>days?</u>		If you drank this: how much did you drink in the <u>last 7 days?</u> (write in number)			
	No ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> )	Yes ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> )	Glasses (count doubles as 2 singles)	Pints	Large cans or bottles	Small cans or bottles
Shandy (exclude bottles or cans)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	33	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Beer, lager, or cider	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	38	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spirits or liqueurs, such as gin, vodka, whisky, rum, brandy, or cocktails	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	47	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Sherry or martini (including port, vermouth, cinzano, dubonnet)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	50	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Wine**  
(incl. babycham & champagne)

 2 1

53

**Other kinds of alcoholic drink**  
(WRITE IN NAME OF DRINK)

 2 1

56

---

---

---

67

78

Sp

**5**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Self-completion booklets

Young Adults\*

\*The SF- 36 questions included in the Adult self-completion booklet (Questions 3-11) and in the Young Adults self-completion booklet (Questions 16-26) are reproduced with the permission of the Medical Outcomes Trust, copyright 1992.

#### ALL

8. Did your father ever smoke regularly when you were a child?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Yes ..... 1

No ..... 2

Don't know ..... 3

9. Did your mother ever smoke regularly when you were a child?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Yes ..... 1

No ..... 2

Don't know ..... 3

#### DRINKING

10. Do you ever drink alcohol nowadays, including drinks you brew or make at home?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Yes ..... 1 → GO TO Q13

No ..... 2 → GO TO Q11

11. Just to check, does that mean you never have an alcoholic drink nowadays, or do you have an alcoholic drink very occasionally, perhaps for medicinal purposes or on special occasions like Christmas and New Year?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Very occasionally ..... 1 → GO TO Q13

Never ..... 2 → GO TO Q12

12. Have you always been a non-drinker or did you stop drinking for some reason?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Always a non-drinker . . . . . 1

Used to drink but stopped . . . . . 2

} GO TO THE  
GENERAL HEAL  
QUESTIONS ON  
PAGE 6

13. How old were you the first time you ever had a proper alcoholic drink?

Write in how old you were then:

→ GO TO Q14 ON  
NEXT PAGE

3

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Self-completion booklets

Young Adults\*

\*The SF- 36 questions included in the Adult self-completion booklet (Questions 3-11) and in the Young Adu completion booklet (Questions 16-26) are reproduced with the permission of the Medical Outcomes Trust, copyright 1992.

24. These questions are about how you feel and how things have been with you **during the past 4 weeks**. For each question, please give the one answer that comes closest to the way you have been feeling.

How much of the time during the **past 4 weeks**...

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER ON EACH LINE)

	All of the time	Most of the time	A good bit of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
--	-----------------------	------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------	----------------------------	------------------------

- a. Did you feel full of life?      1      2      3      4      5      6
- b. Have you been a very nervous person?      1      2      3      4      5      6
- c. Have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?      1      2      3      4      5      6
- d. Have you felt calm and peaceful?      1      2      3      4      5      6
- e. Did you have a lot of energy?      1      2      3      4      5      6
- f. Have you felt down-hearted and low?      1      2      3      4      5      6
- g. Did you feel worn out?      1      2      3      4      5      6
- h. Have you been a happy person?      1      2      3      4      5      6
- i. Did you feel tired?      1      2      3      4      5      6

25. During the **past 4 weeks**, how much of the time has **your physical health or emotional problems** interfered with your social activities (like visiting friends, relatives, etc.)?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
--	--------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------

26. How TRUE or FALSE is each of the following statements for you?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER ONE EACH LINE)

	Definitely true	Mostly true	Don't know	Mostly false	Definitely false
a. I seem to get ill more easily than other people	1	2	3	4	5
b. I am as healthy as anybody I know	1	2	3	4	5
c. I expect my health to get worse	1	2	3	4	5
d. My health is excellent	1	2	3	4	5

a

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Self-completion booklets

Adults\*

\*The SF- 36 questions included in the Adult self-completion booklet (Questions 3-11) and in the Young Adu completion booklet (Questions 16-26) are reproduced with the permission of the Medical Outcomes Trust, copyright 1992.

3. The following questions are about activities you might do during a typical day. Does your health now limit you in these activities? If so, how much?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER ON EACH LINE)

Yes, limited a lot	Yes, limited a little	No, not limited at all
--------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------

- a. Vigorous activities, such as running, lifting heavy objects, participating in strenuous sports

1	2	3
---	---	---

- b. Moderate activities, such as moving a table, pushing a vacuum cleaner, bowling or playing golf

1	2	3
---	---	---

- c. Lifting or carrying groceries

1	2	3
---	---	---

- d. Climbing several flights of stairs

1	2	3
---	---	---

- e. Climbing one flight of stairs

1	2	3
---	---	---

- f. Bending, kneeling or stooping

1	2	3
---	---	---

- g. Walking more than a mile

1	2	3
---	---	---

- h. Walking half a mile

1	2	3
---	---	---

- i. Walking one hundred yards

1	2	3
---	---	---

- j. Bathing or dressing yourself

1	2	3
---	---	---

4. During the past 4 weeks, have you had any of the following problems with your work or other regular daily activities as a result of your physical health?

Yes	No
-----	----

a. Cut down on the amount of time you spent on work or other activities?	1	2
b. Accomplished less than you would like	1	2
c. Were limited in the kind of work or other activities	1	2
d. Had difficulty performing the work or other activities (for example, it took extra effort)	1	2
	3	

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

46a)	BLOOD SAMPLE OUTCOME:	Blood sample obtained <u>No</u> sample obtained	1    GO TO b) 2    GO TO Q47
b)	RECORD WHICH ARM BLOOD TAKEN FROM	Right Left	1 2
c)	RECORD ANY PROBLEMS IN TAKING BLOOD SAMPLE:  <b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>	No problem Incomplete sample Collapsing/poor veins Second attempt necessary Some blood obtained, but respondent felt faint/fainted Unable to use tourniquet Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____ _____ _____	01 02 03 04    GO TO Q48 05 06 07
<b>BLOOD SAMPLE NOT OBTAINED</b>			
47a)	RING REASON NO BLOOD OBTAINED  <b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>	No suitable or palpable vein/collapsed veins Respondent was too anxious/nervous Respondent felt faint/fainted Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____ _____ _____	01 02 03 04    GO TO b)
b)	CROSS OUT CONSENT CODES 05, 07, and 09.		

IF ALREADY CIRCLED ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

REPLACE WITH CONSENT **CODES 06, 08, 10 AND 12** ON  
FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

**GO TO Q50**

ECW 25.01.96 I:\WORK\DOCS\IP1527\NURSCHV1.015

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND**

# Fieldwork documents

## Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

3

- 4a) Could I take down the names of the medicines, including tablets, syrups, ointments, puffers or injections, prescribed for you by a doctor?  
**ENTER DETAILS FOR EACH DRUG IN GRID BELOW.**

b) FOR EACH DRUG TAKEN: Have you taken/used ... (*name of drug*) ... in the last 7 days? **RECORD BELOW**

**ASK IF YOU CAN SEE THE CONTAINERS FOR ALL PRESCRIBED MEDICINES CURRENTLY BEING TAKEN**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

### *comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

47a)	BLOOD SAMPLE OUTCOME:	Blood sample obtained <u>No</u> blood sample obtained	1    GO TO b) 2    GO TO Q48
b)	RECORD WHICH ARM BLOOD TAKEN FROM	Right Left	1 2
c)	RECORD ANY PROBLEMS IN TAKING BLOOD SAMPLE:  <b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>	No problem Incomplete sample Collapsing/poor veins Second attempt necessary Some blood obtained, but respondent felt faint/fainted Unable to use tourniquet Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____ _____ _____	01 02 03 04    GO TO Q49 05 06 07
48a)	<b>BLOOD SAMPLE NOT OBTAINED</b> RING REASON NO BLOOD OBTAINED  <b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>	No suitable or no palpable vein/collapsed veins Respondent was too anxious/nervous Respondent felt faint/fainted Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____ _____ _____	1 2 3    GO TO b) 4

b) CROSS OUT CONSENT CODES **05, 07, AND 09** IF  
ALREADY CIRCLED ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

REPLACE WITH CONSENT CODES **06, 08, 10 AND 12** ON  
FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

**GO TO Q51**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Consent sheets****BP(****BLOOD PRESSURE TO GP CONSENT FORM**  
**(CHILD UNDER 16)**

*I, (name) \_\_\_\_\_*

*am the parent/guardian of*

*(child's name) \_\_\_\_\_*

*and I consent to the SCPR/UCL Joint Health Surveys Unit informing his/her General Practitioner (GP) of his/her blood pressure results. I am aware that the results of his/her blood pressure measurement may be used by his/her GP to help monitor his/her health and that his/her GP may wish to include the results in any future report about him/her*

*Signed \_\_\_\_\_*

*Date \_\_\_\_\_*

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Household questionnaire

### The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Household Questionnaire

#### Household Composition for all adults (aged 16 or more) (max of 10)

If Nadults > 01

Name What is the name of Person 02.....10  
ENTER FORENAME

ReltoH What is (*NAME's*) relationship to HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (*HoH's first name*)?:

- 01 Wife,
- 02 Partner of Head of Household - common-law wife (incl. fiancee, girlfriend),
- 03 Son or daughter (incl. step or adopted or non-related foster),
- 04 Son-in-law or daughter-in-law,
- 05 Parent,
- 06 Parent-in-law,
- 07 Brother or sister,
- 08 Grandchild,
- 09 Other relative by blood, marriage or adoption,
- 10 Non-relative
- 97 **Head of Household**

#### All Adults

Sex INTERVIEWER: CODE (*Name's*) SEX.

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

DoB What is (*Name's*) date of birth?

Enter Day of month in numbers, Name of month in words (first three letters), Year in numbers e.g. 2 Jan  
72:  
Date

Age Can I check, what was (*Name's*) age last birthday?: 16..120

MarSta What is the marital status of (*Name*)?:

- 1 Married,
- 2 Cohabiting,
- 3 Single,
- 4 Widowed,
- 5 Divorced,
- 6 Separated

#### Household Composition Grid for all children (aged 2 to 15) : NChild > 0

(Note: A maximum of two children are randomly selected from this grid for interview)

Name What is the name of Person 20 (eldest child) .....Person 29  
ENTER FORENAME

ReltoH What is (*NAME's*) relationship to HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (*HoH's first name*)?:

- 01 Wife,
- 02 Partner of Head of Household - common-law wife (incl. fiancee, girlfriend),
- 03 Son or daughter (incl. step or adopted or non-related foster),
- 04 Son-in-law or daughter-in-law,

- 05 Parent,
- 06 Parent-in-law,
- 07 Brother or sister,
- 08 Grandchild,
- 09 Other relative by blood, marriage or adoption,
- 10 Non-relative

Sex INTERVIEWER: CODE (*Name's*) SEX.

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

## / APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Household questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Household Questionnaire*

#### All

OwnORent Now, I'd like to get some general information about your Household.

Does your household own or rent this accommodation? PROBE FOR DETAILS.:

- 01 Owns with mortgage/loan
- 02 Owns outright
- 03 Rents from local authority/newtown
- 04 Rents from housing association
- 05 Rents - privately, unfurnished
- 06 Rents - privately, furnished
- 07 Rents from employer
- 08 Rents - other with payment
- 09 Rent free

Bedrooms How many bedrooms does your household have, including bedsitting rooms and spare bedrooms?  
EXCLUDE BEDROOMS CONVERTED TO OTHER USES.: 0..20

Heaters SHOW CARD B

In your accommodation do you have any of the heating or cooking appliances on this card which you regularly use?

IF HEATING APPLIANCE, REGULAR = USE IN WINTER OR WHEN IT IS COLD.:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### If Heaters = Yes

HeaType [Multicode]

Which of the types of heating or cooking appliances on this card do you use?

PROBE: 'Any others?' CODE ALL THAT APPLY.:

- 01 Gas fired boiler for central heating or hot water,
- 02 Oil fired boiler for central heating or hot water,
- 03 Coal or coke boiler or stove,
- 04 Wood burning stove,
- 05 Gas or calor gas fire in fireplace with flue or chimney,
- 06 Other gas or calor gas fire,
- 07 Open coal fire,
- 08 Gas hob or cooking rings,
- 09 Gas oven,
- 10 Paraffin heater

#### All

Damp During the winter months, does condensation form on the windows or walls of any room in your home, apart from bathroom and toilets?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### Fungus

During the winter months, are there patches of mould or fungus in any room in your home, apart from bathroom or toilets?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### All

Petho Do you keep any household pets inside your house/flat?:

- 1 Yes

2      No

**If Petho = Yes**

WtPet      What pets do you keep inside your house/flat?:

- 1      Dog,
- 2      Cat,
- 3      Bird,
- 4      Other furry pets,
- 5      Other

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire

## BREATHING

### Route paragraph:

EverW	3	COMPUTE Txt65:='by a nurse at a GP surgery/Health centre'
IF (EverW = Yes) THEN		TrTim[2]
1 NoCol	3	ENDIF
1 BrWhy	2	IF (TrtDnrs IN TrtWh) THEN
1 TweWz	3	COMPUTE Txt65:='by a Community, School or District nurse'
2 IF (TweWz = Yes) THEN	3	TrTim[3]
2 Attak	3	ENDIF
2 SlcTw	2	IF (TrtAE IN TrtWh) THEN
2 Speke	3	COMPUTE Txt65:='at a hospital casualty or Accident and Emergency Department'
2 NaDLi	3	TrTim[4]
3 IF (Age >= 16) THEN	2	ENDIF
3 FtJob	3	IF (TrtOut IN TrtWh) THEN
4 IF (FtJob = Yes) THEN	3	COMPUTE Txt65:='by a Consultant/Specialist or other doctor at hospital outpatients'
4 FtMnt	3	TrTim[5]
4 WoAbs	2	ENDIF
3 ENDIF	2	IF (TrtElse IN TrtWh) THEN
3 IF (Age IN [5..15]) THEN	3	COMPUTE Txt65:='by a Consultant/Specialist or other doctor elsewhere'
3 SchAb	3	TrTim[6]
2 ENDIF		ENDIF
1 ENDIF		IF (TrtAtW IN TrtWh) THEN
1 FirAtW	3	COMPUTE Txt65:='by a Consultant/Specialist or other doctor at home'
1 RecAtW	2	TrTim[7]
ENDIF	3	ENDIF
ConDr	3	IF (TrtAtA IN TrtWh) THEN
IF ((ConDr = Yes) AND		COMPUTE Txt65:='by a Consultant/Specialist or other doctor elsewhere'
(((EverW = No) OR		TrTim[8]
(EverW = DONTKNOW)) OR	3	ENDIF
((EverW = Yes) AND ((TweWz = No) OR	2	1 ENDIF
(TweWz = DONTKNOW)))) THEN		1 Inpat
1 FirAtA	2	2 IF (Inpat = No) OR (Inpat = DONTKNOW) THEN
1 AsTwe		EvePt
ENDIF		1 ENDIF
IF (EverW = Yes) OR (ConDr = Yes)) AND		1 TrtWard
((AsTwe IN [Less4W..OneTo5]) OR		2 IF (TrtWard = Yes) THEN
(RecAtW IN [Less4W..OneTo5])) THEN		TrTimW
1 Precp		1 ENDIF
1 IF (Precp = Yes) THEN		IF ((EverW = Yes) OR (ConDr = Yes)) AND
2 Precp1		((AsTwe IN [Less4W..OneTo5]) OR
2 IF (Other IN Precp1) THEN		(RecAtW IN [Less4W..OneTo5])) THEN
3 PrecpO		RegAp
2 ENDIF		2 IF (RegAp = Yes) THEN
1 ENDIF		PlApp1
1 TrtWze		2 PlApp2
2 IF (TrtWze = Yes) THEN		1 ENDIF
2 TrtWh		1 Inhal
Computing appropriate text files for		
TrtWh for all mentions in TrtWh		

```
3      IF (TrtGP IN TrtWh) THEN          2      IF (Inhal = Yes) THEN
3          COMPUTE                         2          InhalA
        Txt65:= 'by a General           3          IF (InhalA = Yes) THEN
        Practitioner'                   2          InTyp
        TrTim[1]                         2          ENDIF
2      ENDIF                           2          FOR Max of 5 (i = 1 to 5)
3      IF (TrtNrs IN TrtWh) THEN          2          other inhaled medications DO
                                         3          InTypA[i]
                                         3          IF (InTypA[i] = Yes) THEN
                                         3              InTypO[i]
```

## / APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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### *comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Individual questionnaire

##### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

###### **If EwtCh = StnPnd**

EWtSt PLEASE RECORD ESTIMATED WEIGHT. ENTER STONES. : 1..32

EWtL PLEASE RECORD ESTIMATED WEIGHT. ENTER POUNDS. : 0..13

###### **If Respondent is the natural mother of selected child/ren ask the following for each child**

Birth We are interested in the birthweight of children taking part in the survey. Can you tell me, what was (*Child name*)'s weight at birth?

INTERVIEWER: IS WEIGHT GIVEN IN KILOGRAMS OR IN STONES AND POUNDS? IF WEIGHT NOT KNOWN USE THE DONTKNOW KEY <[>, IF REFUSED USE THE REFUSED KEY <>]. : ARRAY [1..2] OF

- 1 Kilograms,
- 2 Pounds and ounces

###### **If Birth = kg**

Birthkg PLEASE RECORD (*Child name*)'s BIRTHWEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. : 1.00..6.75

###### **If Birth = PndOz**

BirthL PLEASE RECORD (*Child name*)'s BIRTHWEIGHT. ENTER POUNDS. : 2..15

###### **If Birth = PndOz**

BirthO PLEASE RECORD (*Child name*)'s BIRTHWEIGHT. ENTER OUNCES. : 0..15

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Show cards****HSE 96****P1527**

TrtWze

**CARD D**

- 1 A general practitioner (GP)
- 2 Nurse at GP surgery/health centre
- 3 Community or District Nurse
- 4 Hospital casualty/Accident and Emergency Department
- 5 Consultant/specialist at hospital outpatients
- 6 Consultant/specialist elsewhere
- 7 Homeopath
- 8 Acupuncturist
- 9 Other alternative medicine professional



/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Show cards****HSE 96****P1527**

Activ

**CARD L**

- 1 Going to school or college full-time  
(including on vacation)
- 2 In paid employment or self-employment  
(or away temporarily)
- 3 Waiting to take up paid work already obtained
- 4 Looking for work
- 5 Intending to look for work but prevented by temporary sickness or injury
- 6 Permanently unable to work because of long-term sickness or disability
- 7 Retired
- 8 Looking after the family or home
- 9 Doing something else (**PLEASE SAY WHAT**)

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Self-completion booklets**

13-15 year olds

**Drinking**

5. Please read the following sentences carefully and tick the box next to the one that best describes you.

(✓)

I have never tasted an alcoholic drink . . . .  1I have tasted alcohol once or twice,  
but never had a whole drink . . . .  2I have had a proper alcoholic drink -  
a whole drink, not just a taste . . . .  3

{ GO TO END

→ GO TO Q6

6. How old were you the first time  
you ever had a proper alcoholic drink?

Write how old you were then . . . . 

7. How often do you usually have an  
alcoholic drink?

(tick one box)

(✓)

Less than once a year . . . .  08Once or twice a year . . . .  07Once every couple of months . . . .  06Once or twice a month . . . .  05

- Once or twice a week . . . .  04
- Three or four days a week . . . .  03
- Five or six days a week . . . .  02
- Almost every day . . . .  01

**4**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Self-completion booklets

Young Adults\*

\*The SF- 36 questions included in the Adult self-completion booklet (Questions 3-11) and in the Young Adu completion booklet (Questions 16-26) are reproduced with the permission of the Medical Outcomes Trust, copyright 1992.

14. Here is a list of alcoholic drinks. Please circle the number underneath the answer that best describes how often you usually drank each of them in the last 12 months. For the ones you drank, write in how much you usually drank on any one day. **EXCLUDE ANY NON-ALCOHOLIC OR LOW ALCOHOL DRINKS, EXCEPT SHANDY.**

How often have you had this type of drink in the past year?									How much did you usually drink on any one day? (write in number)			
	Almost every day	Five or six days a week	Three or four days a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Once every couple of months	Once or twice in last 12 months	Never in last 12 months	Glasses (count doubles as 2 singles)	Pints	Large cans or bottles	Small cans or bottles
Beer, lager, stout, cider	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shandy (exclude bottles or cans)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beer, lager, stout, cider	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spirits or liqueurs, such as gin, whisky, rum, brandy, vodka, or cocktails	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sherry or martini (including port, vermouth, cinzano, dubonnet)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wine (incl. babycham & champagne)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other kinds of alcoholic drink (WRITE IN NAME OF DRINK)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Self-completion booklets

Young Adults\*

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- 20. During the past 4 weeks, have you had any of the following problems with your work or other regular daily activities as a result of any emotional problems (such as feeling depressed or anxious)?**

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER ON EACH LINE)

Yes	No
-----	----

- a. Cut down on the amount of time you spent on work or other activities      1      2
- b. Accomplished less than you would like      1      2
- c. Didn't do work or other activities as carefully as usual      1      2

- 21. During the past 4 weeks, to what extent has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your normal social activities with family, friends, neighbours, or groups?**

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
1	2	3	4	5

- 22. How much bodily pain have you had during the past 4 weeks?**

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

None	Very mild	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Very severe
1	2	3	4	5	6

23. During the past 4 weeks, how much did pain interfere with your normal work (including both work outside the home and housework)?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
1	2	3	4	5

**8**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Self-completion booklets

Adults\*

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5. During the past 4 weeks, have you had any of the following problems with your work or other regular daily activities as a result of any emotional problems (such as feeling depressed or anxious)?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER ON EACH LINE)

Yes	No
-----	----

- a. Cut down on the amount of time you spent on work or other activities

1                    2

- b. Accomplished less than you would like

1                    2

- c. Didn't do work or other activities as carefully as usual

1                    2

6. During the past 4 weeks, to what extent has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your normal social activities with family, friends, neighbours, or groups?

Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
------------	----------	------------	-------------	-----------

1                    2                    3                    4                    5

7. How much bodily pain have you had during the past 4 weeks?

None	Very mild	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Very severe
------	-----------	------	----------	--------	-------------

1                    2                    3                    4                    5                    6

8. During the past 4 weeks, how much did pain interfere with your normal work (including both work outside the home and housework)?

Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
1	2	3	4	5

4

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

#### GETTING CONSENT TO STORE BLOOD

42. **ASK PARENT/"PARENT": FOR CONSENT TO STORE ANY REMAINING BLOOD FROM THE SAMPLE FOR FUTURE ANALYSIS.**

Storage consent given

1 **GO TO Q43**

Consent refused

2 **GO TO Q44**

#### STORAGE CONSENT GIVEN

- 43a) OBTAIN SIGNATURES OF CHILD AND PARENT/"PARENT" AT PART III OF BLOOD SAMPLE CONSENT FORM.

- b). CIRCLE CONSENT CODE **09** ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

**GO TO Q45**

#### STORAGE CONSENT REFUSED

44. CIRCLE CONSENT CODE **10** ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

**GO TO Q45**

#### TAKING BLOOD SAMPLE

- 45a) CHECK YOU HAVE ALL APPLICABLE SIGNATURES.

#### TAKE BLOOD SAMPLE

- b) **FILL 1 Plain (red) tube and 1 EDTA (mauve) tube (in this order).**

- c) **CODE TUBES FILLED (INCLUDE TUBES PARTIALLY FILLED)**

1 Plain red tube

Yes

1

No

2

1 EDTA mauve tube

Yes      1 } GO TO Q46  
No      2 }

ECW 25-01-96 I:\WORK\DOCS\IP1527\WURSCHV1.015

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND**

# **Fieldwork documents**

## **Nurse schedule**

Adults 16+

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

### *comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

#### GETTING CONSENT TO STORE BLOOD

43. ASK FOR CONSENT TO STORE ANY REMAINING BLOOD FROM THE SAMPLE FOR FUTURE ANALYSIS.

Storage consent given

1 GO TO Q44

Consent refused

2 GO TO Q45

#### STORAGE CONSENT GIVEN

- 44a) OBTAIN SIGNATURE AT PART III OF BLOOD SAMPLE CONSENT FORM.

IF RESPONDENT IS 16-17 ENSURE PARENT/"PARENT" ALSO SIGNS.

- b) CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 09  
ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

GO TO Q46

#### STORAGE CONSENT REFUSED

45. CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 10  
ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

GO TO Q46

#### TAKING BLOOD SAMPLE

- 46a) CHECK YOU HAVE ALL APPLICABLE SIGNATURES.

TAKE BLOOD SAMPLES:

- b) FILL 1 Plain (red) tube and 1 EDTA (mauve) tube (in this order).

- c) CODE IF TUBES FILLED (INCLUDE PARTIALLY FILLED TUBES)

1 Plain red

Yes

1  
2

GO TO Q47

EDTA mauve

No

Yes  
1  
2

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Consent sheets****LF6****LUNG FUNCTION TO GP CONSENT FORM  
(ADULT 16+)***I, (name) \_\_\_\_\_*

*consent to the SCPR/UCL Joint Health Surveys Unit informing my General Practitioner (GP) of my lung function results. I am aware that the results of my lung function measurement may be used by my GP to help monitor my health and that my GP may wish to include the results in any future report about me.*

*Signed \_\_\_\_\_**Date \_\_\_\_\_*

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Household questionnaire

### The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Household Questionnaire

DoB      What is (*Name's*) date of birth?  
Enter Day of month in numbers, Name of month in words (first three letters), Year in numbers e.g. 2 Jan  
72:  
Date

Age      Can I check, what was (*Name's*) age last birthday?: 2-15

Par1      Which of the people in this household are (*child's name's* parents or have legal parental responsibility for (*him/her*) on a permanent basis?  
ENTER PERSON CODE OF FIRST LISTED PARENT (01-10) (*Codeframe of adults in grid*)  
97: Not a household member/dead

#### If Nadults > 1 and Par1 ≠ 97

Par2      Which other person in this household is (*child's name's* parent or have legal parental responsibility for (*him/her*) on a permanent basis?  
ENTER PERSON CODE OF SECOND LISTED PARENT (02-10) (*Codeframe of adults in grid*)  
97: Not a household member/dead

#### If Par1 ≠ 97

NatPr1     SHOW CARD A  
From this card, please tell what is the relationship of (*child's name*) to (*Par1's name*). (Just tell me the number beside the answer that applies to (*Child's name*) and (*Par 1's name*):  
1      Own (natural) child,  
2      Adopted child,  
3      Foster child,  
4      Child of partner (NOT ADOPTED),  
5      Grandchild,  
6      Brother or sister,  
7      Other relationship

#### If Par2 = 02 - 10

NatPr2     SHOW CARD A  
From this card, please tell what is the relationship of (*Child's name*) to (*Par 2's name*). (Just tell me the number beside the answer that applies to (*Child's name*) and (*Par 2's name*):  
1      Own (natural) child,  
2      Adopted child,  
3      Foster child,  
4      Child of partner (NOT ADOPTED),  
5      Grandchild,  
6      Brother or sister,  
7      Other relationship

#### Household Composition Grid for all infants (aged under 2): NInfants > 0

Name      What is the name of Person 30 (eldest infant).....Person 34  
ENTER FORENAME

ReltoH     What is (*NAME's*) relationship to HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (*HoH's first name*)?:  
01      Wife,  
02      Partner of Head of Household - common-law wife (incl. fiancee, girlfriend),

- 03 Son or daughter (incl. step or adopted or non-related foster),
- 04 Son-in-law or daughter-in-law,
- 05 Parent,
- 06 Parent-in-law,
- 07 Brother or sister,
- 08 Grandchild,
- 09 Other relative by blood, marriage or adoption,
- 10 Non-relative

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/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Household questionnaire

### The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Household Questionnaire

Sex	INTERVIEWER: CODE ( <i>Name's</i> ) SEX. 1 Male 2 Female	
DoB	What is ( <i>Name's</i> ) date of birth? Enter Day of month in numbers, Name of month in words (first three letters), Year in numbers. E.g. 2 Jan 72: Date	
Age	Can I check, what was ( <i>Name's</i> ) age last birthday?: 00..01	
Par1	Which of the people in this household are ( <i>child's name</i> 's parents or have legal parental responsibility for ( <i>him/her</i> ) on a permanent basis? ENTER PERSON CODE OF FIRST LISTED PARENT (01-10) ( <i>Codeframe of adults in grid</i> ) 97: Not a household member/dead:	
<b>If NAdults &gt; 1 and Par1 ≠ 97</b>		
Par2	Which other person in this household is ( <i>child's name</i> 's parent or have legal parental responsibility for ( <i>him/her</i> ) on a permanent basis? ENTER PERSON CODE OF SECOND LISTED PARENT (02-10) ( <i>Codeframe of adults in grid</i> ) 97: Not a household member/dead:	
<b>If Par1 ≠ 97</b>		
NatPr1	SHOW CARD A From this card, please tell what is the relationship of ( <i>child's name</i> ) to ( <i>Par1's name</i> ). (Just tell me the number beside the answer that applies to ( <i>Child's name</i> ) and ( <i>Par 1's name</i> ): 1 Own (natural) child, 2 Adopted child, 3 Foster child, 4 Child of partner (NOT ADOPTED), 5 Grandchild, 6 Brother or sister, 7 Other relationship	
<b>If Par2 = 02 - 10</b>		
NatPr2	SHOW CARD A From this card, please tell what is the relationship of ( <i>Child's name</i> ) to ( <i>Par 2's name</i> ). (Just tell me the number beside the answer that applies to ( <i>Child's name</i> ) and ( <i>Par 2's name</i> ): 1 Own (natural) child, 2 Adopted child, 3 Foster child, 4 Child of partner (NOT ADOPTED), 5 Grandchild, 6 Brother or sister, 7 Other relationship	
All		
HHResp	INTERVIEWER CODE: WHO WAS THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ANSWERING THE GRIDS IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE? ENTER PERSON CODE  ENTER CODE 97 IF HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION (MAINLY) OBTAINED FROM A NON-	

HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AS ONLY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WAS INCAPABLE OF INTERVIEW  
BUT AGREED TO PROXY.  
IN NO OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD INFORMATION BE OBTAINED BY PROXY.

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

# **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND**

# **Fieldwork documents**

## **Individual questionnaire**

*The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

	3	WURST		1	WURST
	4				ENDIF
			IF		Skltc
	4		(MthDR = Yes)		IF (Skltc = Yes) THEN
	4		DayDr	1	Twltc
	3		RegDr	2	IF (Twltc = Yes) THEN
	2		ENDIF	2	SkAge
	2		ENDIF	2	Krees
	2		ENDDO	2	DrySk
	2		FOR all other tablets and	2	SleSk
			syrups codeb through MedTyPA	1	ENDIF

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## / APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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### *comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents Individual questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

WtChAd ENTER WEIGHT OF ADULT HOLDING CHILD.: 15.0..130.0  
*(Weight of child computed in variable WEIGHT)*

**If RespWts = Meas or Held**

FloorM [multicode]

SCALES PLACED ON?:

- 1 Uneven floor,
- 2 Carpet,
- 3 Neither

**If RespWts = Meas or Held**

RelWait INTERVIEWER CODE ONE ONLY.:

- 1 No problems experienced, reliable weight measurement obtained
- Problems experienced - measurement likely to be:
- 2 Reliable,
- 3 Unreliable

MBookWt INTERVIEWER: CHECK WEIGHT RECORDED ON MEASUREMENT RECORD CARD.

WEIGHT: (X)kg OR (X)stones (X)pounds.: IF WEIGHT LOOKS WRONG GO BACK TO  
"WEIGHT" AND REWEIGH.

**If RespWts = Ref**

ResNWt GIVE REASONS FOR REFUSAL.:

- 01 Doctor has measurement/will measure,
- 02 Respondent too anxious/nervous/shy/embarrassed,
- 03 Considered intrusive information,
- 04 Respondent too ill/frail/tired,
- 05 Child refused to be held by parent,
- 06 Parent refused to hold child,
- 07 Cannot see point/Weight already known,
- 08 Other,
- 09 Refused to say

**If RespWts = Attemp or NotAt**

NoWatM [multicode]

CODE REASON FOR NOT OBTAINING WEIGHT. CODE ALL THAT APPLY.:

- 00 Child away from home during fieldwork period,
- 01 Respondent is unsteady on feet,
- 02 Respondent cannot stand upright,
- 03 Respondent is chairbound,
- 04 Respondent weighs more than 130 kg,
- 05 Ill or in pain,
- 06 Scales not working,
- 07 Parent unable to hold child,
- 08 Other - specify

**If NoWatM = Other**

NoWatMO PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER REASON.: STRING[50]

*Backcoded into NoWatM*

**If RespWts = Ref or Attemp or NotAt**

**EWtCh** INTERVIEWER: ASK *(Name)* FOR AN ESTIMATED WEIGHT. WILL IT BE GIVEN IN KILOGRAMS OR IN STONES AND POUNDS? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW WEIGHT USE THE DONTKNOW KEY <[>., IF RESPONDENT ISN'T WILLING TO GIVE WEIGHT USE THE REFUSED KEY <>.:

- 1 Kilograms,
- 2 Stones and pounds

**If EwtCh = kg**

**EWtkg** PLEASE RECORD ESTIMATED WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.: 1.0..210.0

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**

**Show cards**

**HSE 96**

**P1527**

Intyp

**CARD E**

**INHALED MEDICATIONS USING  
Inhalers, Puffers, Nebulisers, Rotahalers, etc**

- 1      Ventolin
- 2      Intal
- 3      Tilade
- 4      Bricanyl
- 5      Serevent
- 6      Atrovent
- 7      Becotide
- 8      Pulmicort
- 9      Aerolin
- 10     Oxivent
- 11     Aerobec

1

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Show cards****HSE 96****P1527**

Drinkoft

**CARD K**

- 1      Almost every day
- 2      Five or six days a week
- 3      Three or four days a week
- 4      Once or twice a week
- 5      Once or twice a month
- 6      Once every couple of months
- 7      Once or twice a year
- 8      Not at all in the last 12 months

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Self-completion booklets**

Young Adults\*

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- 15. Thinking now about all kinds of drinks, how often have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind during the last 12 months?**

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

- Almost every day ..... 01  
Five or six days a week ..... 02  
Three or four days a week ..... 03  
Once or twice a week ..... 04  
Once or twice a month ..... 05  
Once every couple of months ..... 06  
Once or twice a year ..... 07  
Not at all in the last 12 months ..... 08

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Self-completion booklets

Young Adults\*

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18. The following questions are about activities you might do during a typical day. Does **your health now limit you** in these activities? If so, how much?

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER ON EACH LINE)

Yes, limited a lot	Yes, limited a little	No, not limited at all
--------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------

- a. **Vigorous activities**, such as running, lifting heavy objects, participating in strenuous sports      1      2      3
- b. **Moderate activities**, such as moving a table, pushing a vacuum cleaner, bowling or playing golf      1      2      3
- c. Lifting or carrying groceries      1      2      3
- d. Climbing **several flights** of stairs      1      2      3
- e. Climbing **one flight** of stairs      1      2      3
- f. Bending, kneeling or stooping      1      2      3
- g. Walking **more than a mile**      1      2      3
- h. Walking **half a mile**      1      2      3
- i. Walking **one hundred yards**      1      2      3
- j. Bathing or dressing yourself      1      2      3

19. During the past 4 weeks, have you had any of the following problems with your work or other regular daily activities **as a result of your physical health?**

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER ON EACH LINE)

	Yes	No
a. Cut down on the <b>amount of time</b> you spent on work or other activities?	1	2
b. Accomplished <b>less</b> than you would like	1	2
c. Were limited in the <b>kind</b> of work or other activities	1	2
d. Had <b>difficulty</b> performing the work or other activities (for example, it took extra effort)	1	2

7

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Self-completion booklets**

Adults\*

\*The SF-36 questions included in the Adult self-completion booklet (Questions 3-11) and in the Young Adult self-completion booklet (Questions 16-26) are reproduced with the permission of the Medical Outcomes Trust, copyright 1992.

- 9. These questions are about how you feel and how things have been with you **during the past 4 weeks**. For each question, please give the one answer that comes closest to the way you have been feeling.**

How much of the time during the **past 4 weeks**...

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER ON EACH LINE)

	All of the time	Most of the time	A good bit of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
a. Did you feel full of life?	1	2	3	4	5	6
b. Have you been a very nervous person?	1	2	3	4	5	6
c. Have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?	1	2	3	4	5	6
d. Have you felt calm and peaceful?	1	2	3	4	5	6
e. Did you have a lot of energy?	1	2	3	4	5	6
f. Have you felt down-hearted and low?	1	2	3	4	5	6
g. Did you feel worn out?	1	2	3	4	5	6
h. Have you been a happy person?	1	2	3	4	5	6
i. Did you feel tired?	1	2	3	4	5	6

- 10. During the past 4 weeks, how much of the time has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your social activities (like visiting friends, relatives, etc.)?**

All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
--------------------	---------------------	---------------------	-------------------------	---------------------

11. How TRUE or FALSE is each of the following statements for you?

	Definitely true	Mostly true	Don't know	Mostly false	Definitely false
a. I seem to get ill more easily than other people	1	2	3	4	5
b. I am as healthy as anybody I know	1	2	3	4	5
c. I expect my health to get worse	1	2	3	4	5
d. My health is excellent	1	2	3	4	5

5

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

#### GETTING CONSENT TO SEND RESULT TO GP

38a) **NURSE CHECK:**

Respondent registered with GP

1 GO TO b)

Respondent not registered with GP

2 GO TO Q40

#### IF REGISTERED WITH GP

b) **ASK PARENT/"PARENT":**

May we send the results of your child's blood sample analysis to (his/her) GP?

Yes	1 GO TO Q41
No	2 GO TO Q39

#### IF RESULTS CANNOT BE SENT TO GP

39. **ASK PARENT/"PARENT":**

Why do you not want your child's blood sample results sent to (his/her) GP?

**CODE ALL  
THAT APPLY**

Hardly/Never sees GP

1

GP recently took blood sample

2

Does not want to bother GP

3 GO TO Q40

Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) \_\_\_\_\_

4

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

40. CIRCLE CONSENT CODE **08** ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

GO TO Q42

#### RESULTS CAN BE SENT TO GP

41a) OBTAIN SIGNATURES OF CHILD AND PARENT/"PARENT" FOR PART II OF BLOOD SAMPLE CONSENT FORM.

b) CHECK GP NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO. ARE RECORDED ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

- c) CHECK NAME BY WHICH GP KNOWS RESPONDENT.
- d) CIRCLE CONSENT **CODE 07** ON  
FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET

**GO TO Q42**

ECW 25.01.96 I:\WORK\DOCS\IP1527\NURSCH\V1.0\5

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

##### ALL

5. At present, are you taking any **vitamin or mineral** supplements or anything else to supplement your diet or improve your health, other than those prescribed by your doctor?

Yes	1	<b>GO TO Q6</b>
No	2	

- 6a) In the last interview you were asked about smoking. We are also interested in whether people use any of the nicotine replacement products that are now available, such as nicotine chewing gum or patches.

First, in the last seven days have you used any nicotine chewing gum?

Yes	1	<b>ASK b)</b>
No	2	<b>GO TO Q7</b>

- b) What strength is the nicotine chewing gum you are using - is it 2mg or 4mg?

**IF BOTH - WHICH MOST RECENTLY?**

2mg 1

**IF CAN'T SAY - ASK TO SEE PACKET**

4mg 2

**CODE ONE ONLY**

Can't say (and no packet available) 8

- 7a) In the last seven days have you used nicotine patches that you stick on your skin?

Yes	1	<b>ASK b)</b>
No	2	<b>GO TO Q8</b>

- b) Can you tell me which brand and strength of nicotine patches you use?

**DO NOT PROMPT**

**IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE - WHICH MOST RECENTLY**

**IF NOT SURE - ASK TO SEE PACKET**

**CODE ONE ONLY**

Niconil:	11mg	01
	22mg	02

Nicorette:	5mg	03
	10mg	04
	15mg	05

**GO TO Q8**

Nicotinell TTS:	10 (7mg)	06
	20 (14mg)	07

30 (21mg)	08
Other (WRITE IN NAME & STRENGTH)	09
-----	
Can't say (and no packet available)	98

8. In the last seven days, have you used a nicotine nasal spray?

Yes	1	GO TO Q9
No	2	

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/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Nurse schedule**

Adults 16+

<b>OBTAINING CONSENT TO SEND RESULT TO GP</b>	
39a)	<b>NURSE CHECK:</b>
	Respondent registered with GP  Respondent <u>not</u> registered with GP
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <b>GO TO b)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <b>GO TO Q41</b>
<b>IF REGISTERED WITH GP</b>	
b)	May we send the results of your blood sample analysis to your GP?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>1   GO TO Q42</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>2   GO TO Q40</b>
<b>RESULTS CANNOT BE SENT TO GP</b>	
40.	Why do you <u>not</u> want your blood sample results sent to your GP?
<b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hardly/never sees GP <input type="checkbox"/> GP recently took blood sample <input type="checkbox"/> Does not want to bother GP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____       
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <b>GO TO Q41</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
41.	<b>CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 08 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.</b>
	<b>GO TO Q43</b>
<b>RESULTS CAN BE SENT TO GP</b>	
42a)	OBTAİN SIGNATURE FOR PART II OF BLOOD SAMPLE CONSENT FORM.  IF RESPONDENT IS 16-17, ENSURE PARENT/"PARENT" ALSO SIGNS.
b)	<b>CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 07 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.</b>

**GO TO Q43**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Consent sheets****LF(****LUNG FUNCTION TO GP CONSENT FORM**  
**(CHILD UNDER 16)**

I, (name) \_\_\_\_\_

am the parent/guardian of

(child's name) \_\_\_\_\_

and I consent to the SCPR/UCL Joint Health Surveys Unit informing his/her General Practitioner (GP) of his/her lung function results. I am aware that the results of his/her lung function measurement may be used by his/her GP to help monitor his/her health and that his/her GP may wish to include the results in any future report about him/her

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

### Fieldwork documents

#### Individual questionnaire

##### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

```
ENDIF  
Exxma  
IF (Exxma = Yes) THEN  
  I      ExeDr  
ENDIF  
IF (Age < 5) THEN  
  I      HayFam  
ENDIF
```

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

#### If RespHts = Attemp or NotAt

NoHitM [multicode]

CODE REASON FOR NOT OBTAINING HEIGHT. CODE ALL THAT APPLY.:

- 0 Child away from home during fieldwork,
- 1 Respondent is unsteady on feet,
- 2 Respondent cannot stand upright/too stooped,
- 3 Respondent is chairbound,
- 4 Child: subject would not stand still,
- 5 Ill or in pain,
- 6 Stadiometer faulty or not available,
- 7 Other - specify

#### If NoHitM = Other

NoHitMO PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER REASON.: STRING[50]

*Backcoded into NoHitM*

#### If RespHts = Ref or Attemp or NotAt

EHtCh INTERVIEWER: ASK (*Name*) FOR AN ESTIMATED HEIGHT. WILL IT BE GIVEN IN METRES OR IN FEET AND INCHES? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW HEIGHT USE THE DONTKNOW KEY <[>, IF RESPONDENT ISN'T WILLING TO GIVE HEIGHT USE THE REFUSED KEY <>.:

- 1 Metres,
- 2 Feet and inches

#### If EHtCh = m

EHtm PLEASE RECORD ESTIMATED HEIGHT IN METRES.: 0.01..2.44

#### If EhtCh = FtIn

EhtFt PLEASE RECORD ESTIMATED HEIGHT. ENTER FEET.: 0..7

#### If EhtCh = FtIn

EhtIn PLEASE RECORD ESTIMATED HEIGHT. ENTER INCHES.: 0..11

#### If Sex = 2 and age in [16...49] and PregAge < O50

PregNowB May I check, are you pregnant now?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### If PregNowB < Yes

RespWts MEASURE WEIGHT AND CODE. \$TextRespWtsA:

- 0 Held \$TextRespWtsB,
- 1 Meas Weight obtained \$TextRespWtsC,
- 2 Ref Weight refused,
- 3 Attemp Weight attempted, not obtained,
- 4 NotAt Weight not attempted

#### If Age > 5 \$TextRespWtsA=

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT WEIGHS MORE THAN 130KG (20 ½ STONES DO NOT WEIGH.

CODE AS WEIGHT NOT ATTEMPTED.

If Age in [2...5] \$TextRespWtsA= no text

If Age > 5 \$TextRespWtsB= DO NOT USE THIS CODE  
If Age in [2...5] \$TextRespWtsB= Weight obtained (child held by adult)  
If Age > 5 \$TextRespWtsC= no text  
If Age in [2...5] \$TextRespWtsC= /(subject on own)

**If RespWts = Meas**

Weight RECORD WEIGHT.: 0.0..130.0

**If RespWts = Held**

WtAdult ENTER WEIGHT OF ADULT ON HIS/HER OWN.: 15.0..130.0

## / APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Show cards**

**HSE 96**

**P1527**

MedTyp

**CARD F**

**TABLETS OR SYRUPS**

- 1 Ventolin
- 2 Volmax
- 3 Monovent
- 4 Bricanyl
- 5 Nuelin
- 6 Slo-phyllin
- 7 Theo-dur
- 8 Prednisolone
- 9 Deltacortril

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Show cards****HSE 96****P1527**

DrAid/AxAid

**CARD J**

- 1 Hospital
- 2 GP/Family Doctor
- 3 Nurse at GP surgery
- 4 Nurse at your place of work or school
- 5 Doctor at your place of work or school
- 6 Other doctor or nurse
- 7 Ambulance staff
- 8 Volunteer first aider
- 9 Chemist or pharmacist
- 10 Family, friends, colleagues, passers-by
- 11 Looked after self
- 12 Other person/s (**PLEASE SAY WHO**)

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Self-completion booklets**

Young Adults\*

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**GENERAL HEALTH****PLEASE ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

Answer every question by circling the number next to, or underneath your answer.

If you are unsure about how to answer a question, please give the best answer you can.

**16. In general, would you say your health is:**

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Excellent ..... 1

Very good ..... 2

Good ..... 3

Fair ..... 4

Poor ..... 5

**17. Compared to one year ago, how would you rate your health in general now?**

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

Much better now than one year ago ..... 1

Somewhat better now than one year ago ..... 2

About the same as one year ago ..... 3

Somewhat worse now than one year ago ..... 4

Much worse now than one year ago ..... 5

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Self-completion booklets

Adults\*

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#### GENERAL HEALTH TODAY

Now we would like to know how your health is today.

Please answer **ALL** the questions. By circling one number in each group below, please indicate which statements best describe your own health state **today**.

#### 12. Mobility

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

I have no problems in walking about ..... 1

I have some problems in walking about ..... 2

I am confined to bed ..... 3

#### 13. Self-Care

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

I have no problems with self-care ..... 1

I have some problems washing or dressing myself ..... 2

I am unable to wash or dress myself ..... 3

#### 14. Usual activities

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

I have no problems with performing my usual activities (eg. work, study, housework, family or leisure activities) ..... 1

I have some problems with performing my usual activities ..... 2

I am unable to perform my usual activities ..... 3

#### 15. Pain/Discomfort

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

I have no pain or discomfort ..... 1

I have moderate pain or discomfort ..... 2

I have extreme pain or discomfort ..... 3

**16. Anxiety/Depression**

(CIRCLE ONE NUMBER)

I am not anxious or depressed ..... 1

I am moderately anxious or depressed ..... 2

I am extremely anxious or depressed ..... 3

**Thank you for answering these questions.  
Please give the booklet back to the interviewer.**

**Fieldwork documents****Nurse schedule**

Children 2-15

**ALL WILLING TO GIVE BLOOD**

36. EXPLAIN NEED FOR WRITTEN CONSENT FROM PARENT/"PARENT"  
Before I can take any blood, I have to obtain  
the written consent of both parent and child.

**GETTING CONSENT TO GIVE BLOOD**

- 37a) FILL IN CHILD'S NAME AND YOUR NAME AT TOP OF FORM BS  
IN CONSENT BOOKLET.
- b) ASK CHILD AND PARENT/"PARENT" TO READ, SIGN AND  
DATE PART I OF BLOOD SAMPLE CONSENT FORM.
- c) CIRCLE CONSENT CODE **05** ON THE FRONT OF THE CONSENT BOOKLET.

**GO TO Q38**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

#### BLOOD PRESSURE

##### ALL

- 9a) **NURSE CHECK Q2b:**  
Respondent is pregnant

Yes	1	GO TO b)
No	2	GO TO Q10

##### PREGNANT WOMEN

- b) **NO MEASUREMENTS TO BE DONE**  
**NO BLOOD SAMPLE TO BE TAKEN**

CIRCLE CONSENT CODES 02, 04, 06, 08, 10, AND 12,  
ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET

GO TO Q51

##### ALL EXCEPT PREGNANT WOMEN

- 10a) (As I mentioned earlier) We would like to measure  
your blood pressure. The analysis of blood  
pressure readings will tell us a lot about the  
health of the population.

Yes	1	GO TO c)
No	2	GO TO Q12

- b) **NURSE CODE:** Respondent agrees to have blood  
pressure measured
- c) May I just check, have you eaten, smoked,  
drunk alcohol or done any vigorous exercise in  
the past 30 minutes?

##### CODE ALL THAT APPLY

Eaten	1
Smoked	2
Drunk alcohol	3 GO TO Q11

Done vigorous exercise	4
(None of these)	5

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

#### ALL WILLING TO GIVE BLOOD SAMPLE

36. EXPLAIN NEED FOR WRITTEN CONSENT: Before I can take any blood, I have to obtain written consent from you.

37a) **NURSE CHECK**

Respondent is aged 16-17

1 **CHECK b)**

Respondent is 18+

2 **GO TO Q38**

#### IF AGED 16-17

- b) **CHECK:** Is a parent or person with legal parental responsibility willing to give consent?

Yes 1 **GO TO Q38**  
No 2 **GO TO c)**

#### IF NOT WILLING TO GIVE CONSENT

- c) RECORD DETAILS OF WHY CONSENT REFUSED

**NO BLOOD TO BE  
TAKEN  
GO TO Q50**

#### GETTING CONSENT TO GIVE BLOOD

- 38a) FILL IN RESPONDENT'S NAME AND YOUR NAME AT TOP OF FORM BS IN CONSENT BOOKLET.

- b) ASK RESPONDENT TO READ, SIGN AND DATE PART I.

IF RESPONDENT IS 16-17, ENSURE PARENT/"PARENT" ALSO SIGNS.

- c) CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 05 ON THE FRONT OF THE CONSENT BOOKLET.

**GO TO Q39**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Fieldwork documents

### Consent sheets

B

#### BLOOD SAMPLE CONSENT FORM

I, (name) \_\_\_\_\_

- I. Consent to \_\_\_\_\_ (qualified nurse) taking a sample of my blood on behalf of the SCPR/UCL Joint Health Surveys Unit. This blood sample will not be used to test for viruses (eg HIV test). For respondents aged 16 and over the sample will be tested for IgE, house dust mite specific IgE and cotinine. For children under 16 it will be tested for IgE, house dust mite specific IgE, haemoglobin and ferritin.

*The purpose and procedure have been explained to me by the nurse and I have had an opportunity to discuss this with him/her. I have received a written explanation of these matters.*

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**IF UNDER 18: Countersigned by Parent or Person with legal parental responsibility**

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

- II. I consent to the SCPR/UCL Joint Health Surveys Unit informing my General Practitioner (GP) of the blood sample analysis results for IgE and house dust mite specific IgE (and haemoglobin and ferritin if under 16). I am aware that the results of my blood sample analysis may be used by my GP to help him/her monitor my health and that my GP may wish to include the results in any future report about me.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**IF UNDER 18: Countersigned by Parent or Person with legal parental responsibility**

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

- III. I consent to any remaining blood being stored for future analysis. The sample will not be used to test for viruses (eg HIV test).

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**IF UNDER 18: Countersigned by Parent or Person with legal parental responsibility**

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

#### Questions:

All

EverW I am now going to ask you some questions about your breathing. Have you ever had wheezing or whistling in the chest at any time, either now or in the past?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### If EverW = Yes

NoCol Have you ever had this wheezing or whistling when you did not have a cold?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

BrWhy Have you ever been at all breathless when the wheezing or whistling noise was present?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

TweWz Have you had wheezing or whistling in the chest in the last 12 months?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### If EverW=Yes and TweWz=Yes

Attak How many attacks of wheezing/whistling have you had in the last 12 months? IF DK, OBTAIN ESTIMATE. PROMPT IF REQUIRED::

- 1 1 to 3,
- 2 4 to 12 ,
- 3 More than 12 attacks

SleTw In the last 12 months, how often on average has your sleep been disturbed due to wheezing/whistling?

Have you ...READ OUT...:

- 1 ...never woken with wheezing,
- 2 woken less than 1 night per week,
- 3 woken one or more nights per week?

IF DK, OBTAIN ESTIMATE.

Speke In the last 12 months, has the wheezing/whistling ever been severe enough to limit your speech to only one or two words at a time between breaths?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

NaDLi In the last 12 months, how much did wheezing/whistling interfere with your normal daily activities ...

READ OUT...:

- 1 ...not at all,
- 2 a little,
- 3 quite a bit,
- 4 or a lot?

#### If TweWz = Yes and Age ≥ 16 and EverW = Yes

FtJob Can I check, in the last 12 months, have you had a full-time job?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

*The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

**Questions:**

All

Intro PREAMBLE: I would now like to measure height and weight. There is interest in how people's weight, given their height, is associated with their health.

MAKE OUT CREAM COLOURED MRC FOR EACH PERSON:

Name.....SerialNumber...Check letter...  
*(Name) (Serial Number)(checkletter)*

RespHts MEASURE HEIGHT AND CODE.:

- |   |        |                                 |
|---|--------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Meas   | Height measured,                |
| 2 | Ref    | Height refused,                 |
| 3 | Attemp | Height attempted, not obtained, |
| 4 | NotAt  | Height not attempted (RESPONSE) |

If RespHts = Meas

Height ENTER HEIGHT.: 001.0..244.0 (RESPONSE)

If RespHts = Meas

RelHite INTERVIEWER CODE ONE ONLY.:

- |  |        |   |
|--|--------|---|
| 1  | NoProb | No problems experienced, reliable height measurement obtained |
| Problems experienced - measurement likely to be: |        |   |
| 2  | Rel    | Reliable,   |
| 3  | UnRel  | Unreliable  |

If RelHite = UnRel

HiNRel WHAT CAUSED THE HEIGHT MEASUREMENT TO BE UNRELIABLE.:

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Hairstyle or wig,                    |
| 2 | Turban or other religious headgear,  |
| 3 | Respondent stooped,                  |
| 4 | Child respondent refused stretching, |
| 5 | Respondent would not stand still,    |
| 6 | Other, please specify                |
| 7 | <i>Difficulty standing</i>           |

If HiNRel = Other

OHiNRel PLEASE SPECIFY WHAT CAUSED UNRELIABLE HEIGHT MEASUREMENT.: STRING[50]  
*Backcoded into HiNRel*

If RespHts = Meas

MBookHt INTERVIEWER: CHECK HEIGHT RECORDED ON MEASUREMENT RECORD CARD.  
 HEIGHT: (X)cm OR (X)feet (X) inches.:

If RespHts = Ref

ResNHi GIVE REASONS FOR REFUSAL.:

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 01 | Doctor has measurement/will measure,            |
| 02 | Respondent too anxious/nervous/shy/embarrassed, |
| 03 | Considered intrusive information,               |
| 04 | Respondent too ill/frail/tired,                 |
| 05 | Cannot see point/Height already known,          |
| 06 | <i>Other</i>                                    |

vv      vvvv,  
07      Refused to say

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Show cards****HSE 96****P1527**

Dwyrn/Aswyr

**CARD G**

- 1 On a pavement or in a pedestrian area
- 2 On a road
- 3 In a home or garden (either your own or someone else's)
- 4 In a place used for sports, play or recreation (including sports facility at a school or college)
- 5 In some other part of a school or college
- 6 In an office, factory, shop, pub, restaurant or other public building
- 7 Other (PLEASE SAY WHERE)

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Show cards****HSE 96****P1527**

DrBdy/AxBdy

**CARD I**

- 1 Eyes
- 2 Face or teeth
- 3 Other parts of the head
- 4 Neck
- 5 Back
- 6 Shoulder, arm, wrist or hand
- 7 Hip, leg, ankle or foot
- 8 Chest, ribs or lungs
- 9 Abdomen or genitals
- 10 Other internal organs
- 11 Other (**PLEASE SAY WHAT**)

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15



#### THE HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

*On behalf of the Department of Health*



P1527

#### Health Survey for England: 1996

#### NURSE SCHEDULE

#### CHILDREN 2-15

Survey Month: _____				
(1-3) <input type="text"/>	(4-5) <input type="text"/>	(6) <input type="text"/>	(7-8) <input type="text"/> 2	(9-11) Spare
POINT	ADDRESS	HHLD	CKL	PERSON No (from NRF)
First name of child: _____				
(12-13) <input type="text"/> 1 6 Card				
(14-16) Spare				
Date of Birth of child: (Check with respondent)	(17-18) <input type="text"/> Day	(19-20)	(21-22) <input type="text"/> Year	
Month (in words)				
(23-26) <input type="text"/> (24 hr clock)				
Time interview began:	Spare 27-31			

Time interview began:

(24 hr clock)

Spare 27-31

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/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

		BLOOD SAMPLE	
ALL			
33.	<b>NURSE CHECK:</b>	Respondent is aged 11-15	1    GO TO Q34
		Respondent is aged 2-10	2    NO BLOOD TO BE TAKEN GO TO Q49
IF AGED 11-15			
34a)	<b>ASK PARENT/"PARENT":</b> May I just check, does your child have a clotting or bleeding disorder?	Yes	1    NO BLOOD TO BE TAKEN GO TO Q49
		No	2    ASK b)
IF NO AT a)			
b)	<b>ASK PARENT/"PARENT":</b> Are you willing for your child to have a blood sample taken?	Yes	1    GO TO c)
		No	2    GO TO Q35
IF YES AT b)			
c)	<b>ASK CHILD:</b> Are you willing to have a blood sample taken?	Yes	1    GO TO Q36
		No	2    GO TO Q35
BLOOD SAMPLE REFUSED			
35.	RECORD WHY BLOOD SAMPLE REFUSED		
<b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>			
		Previous difficulties with venepuncture	01
		Dislike/fear of needles	02
		Child recently had blood test/health check	03    NO BLOOD TO BE TAKEN GO TO Q49
		Refused because of current illness	04    GO TO Q49

**GO TO Q49**

Worried about HIV or AIDS

05

Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) \_\_\_\_\_

06

EOW 25/01/96 :\\WORK\\DOCS\\P1527\\NURSCHV1.015

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

11a) **RECORD DINAMAP SERIAL NUMBER: → DIN**

b) **SELECT CUFF**

RECORD CUFF SIZE CHOSEN

Child (12-19 cm)	1
Small adult (17-25 cm)	2
Adult (23-33 cm)	3 <b>GO TO c)</b>
Large adult (31-40 cm)	4
Extra large adult (38-50 cm)	5

c) **ENTER AMBIENT AIR TEMPERATURE**  •  °C

d) **TAKE THREE MEASUREMENTS FROM RIGHT ARM AND RECORD READINGS BELOW:**

First reading:

MAP (mmHg)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

PULSE (bpm)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

SYSTOLIC (mmHg)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

DIASTOLIC (mmHg)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Second reading:

MAP (mmHg)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

PULSE (bpm)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

SYSTOLIC (mmHg)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

DIASTOLIC (mmHg)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Third reading:

MAP (mmHg)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

PULSE (bpm)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

SYSTOLIC (mmHg)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

DIASTOLIC (mmHg)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

BLOOD SAMPLE			
ALL EXCEPT PREGNANT WOMEN			
34a) <b>NURSE CHECK:</b>	Respondent is aged 16-17	1 <b>GO TO b)</b>	2 <b>GO TO Q35</b>
	Respondent is 18+		
b) <b>NURSE CHECK:</b>	Respondent lives with parent or person with legal parental responsibility ("Parent") Does <u>NOT</u> live with parent or person with legal parental responsibility ("Parent")	1 <b>GO TO Q35</b>	2 <b>NO BLOOD TO BE TAKEN GO TO Q50</b>
35. <b>EXPLAIN PURPOSE AND PROCEDURE FOR TAKING BLOOD</b>			
a) May I just check, do you have a clotting or bleeding disorder?	Yes	1 <b>NO BLOOD TO BE TAKEN GO TO Q50</b>	No 2 <b>ASK b)</b>
<b>IF NO AT a)</b>			
b) Would you be willing to have a blood sample taken?	Yes	1 <b>GO TO Q36</b>	No 2 <b>GO TO c)</b>
<b>BLOOD SAMPLE REFUSED</b>			
c) <b>RECORD WHY BLOOD SAMPLE REFUSED</b>	Previous difficulties with venepuncture	01	
<b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>	Dislike/fear of needles	02	

Respondent recently had blood test/health check	03 NO BLOOD TO
Refused because of current illness	04 BE TAKEN
Worried about HIV or AIDS	05 GO TO Q50
Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____ _____ _____	06

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents Individual questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

##### **If FtJob=Yes**

- FtMnt Over the last 12 months, for how many months did you work full-time?: 1..12  
WoAbs In the last 12 months, how many days has your wheezing/whistling caused you to be absent from work?  
PROMPT AS NECESSARY.:  
1 none,  
2 less than five,  
3 5, less than 10,  
4 10, less than 15,  
5 15, less than 20,  
6 20, less than 30,  
7 30 or more

##### **If TweWz = Yes and Age in [5..15] and EverW = Yes**

- SchAb In the last 12 months, how many days has your wheezing/whistling caused you to be absent from school?  
PROMPT AS NECESSARY.:  
1 none,  
2 less than five,  
3 5, less than 10,  
4 10, less than 15,  
5 15, less than 20,  
6 20, less than 30,  
7 30 or more

##### **If EverW = Yes**

- FirAtW How old were you when you had your first attack of wheezing/whistling?: 0..120  
RecAtW When was your most recent attack of wheezing/whistling? PROMPT IF NECESSARY.:  
1 Less4W 'Less than 4 weeks ago',  
2 More4W 'More than 4 weeks but within the last 12 months',  
3 OneTo5 'One to five years ago',  
4 More5Y 'More than 5 years ago'

##### **All**

- ConDr Did a doctor ever tell you that you had asthma?  
EXCLUDE: HOMEOPATHS, ETC.:  
1 Yes  
2 No

##### **If ConDr = Yes and EverW = No /DK or EverW = Yes & Twewz = NO /DK**

- FirAtA How old were you when you had your first attack of asthma?: 0..120

- AsTwe When was your most recent attack of asthma? PROMPT IF NECESSARY.:  
1 Less4W 'Less than 4 weeks ago',  
2 More4W 'More than 4 weeks but within the last 12 months',  
3 OneTo5 'One to five years ago',  
4 More5Y 'More than 5 years ago'

##### **IF EverW=Yes or ConDr = yes and AsTwe IN [Less4W..OneTo5] or RecAtW IN [Less4W..OneTo5]**

Prep SHOW CARD C

Do you find that any of the things on this card bring on an attack of (asthma/wheezing or whistling)?:

1 Yes

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Appendix A

# HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

## Fieldwork documents

### Individual questionnaire

#### The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire

## MEASUREMENTS

### Route paragraph:

```
Intro                                         3      ELSEIF (RespWts IN [Attempt..NotAt])  
RespHts                                       THEN  
IF (RespHts = Meas) THEN                      3      NoWatM  
1      Height                                    4      IF (Other IN NoWatM) THEN  
1      RelHite                                   4      NoWatMO  
2      IF (RelHite = UnRel) THEN                 3      ENDIF  
2      HiNRel                                    2      EWtCh  
3      IF (HiNRel = Other) THEN                  2      IF (EWtCh = kg) THEN  
3      OHiNRel                                   3      EWtkg  
2      ENDIF                                     3      ELSEIF (EWtCh = StnPnd) THEN  
1      ENDIF                                     3      EWtSt  
1      MBookHt                                   3      EWtL  
ELSEIF (RespHts = Ref) THEN                   3      ENDIF  
1      ResNH1                                    2      ENDIF  
ELSEIF (RespHts IN [Attempt..NotAt]) THEN      1      ENDIF  
1      NoHitM                                    1      Final weight calculations  
2      IF (Other IN NoHitM) THEN                1      EMWeight  
2      NoHitMO                                   ENDIF  
1      ENDIF                                     IF (ONE CHILD IN HOUSEHOLD) THEN  
ENDIF                                         2      IF(SEX =2 AND NATURAL PARENT OF 1st  
IF (RespHts IN [Ref,Attempt,NotAt])THEN          CHILD IN HOUSEHOLD) THEN  
1      EHtCh                                     2      Birth[1]  
2      IF (EHtCh = m) THEN                      3      IF (Birth[1] = kg) THEN  
2      EHtm                                       3      Birthkg[1]  
2      ELSEIF (EHtCh = FtIn) THEN                3      ELSEIF (Birth[1] = PndOz) THEN  
2      EHtFt                                      3      BirthL[1]  
2      EHtIn                                      3      BirthO[1]  
1      ENDIF                                     2      ENDIF  
ENDIF                                         2      BirthWt[1]  
Final calculated height                         1      ENDIF  
EMHEIGHT                                       ENDIF  
IF (Sex) AND (OwnAgeE = DONTKNOW) OR           IF (SECOND CHILD IN HOUSEHOLD) THEN  
1      (OwnAgeE = REFUSAL)) THEN               2      IF (SEX=2 AND NATURAL PARENT OF  
1      PregAge                                    2nd CHILD IN HOUSEHOLD) THEN  
ENDIF                                         2      Birth [2]  
IF (Sex= 2) AND (Age IN [16..49]) AND (PregAge 3      IF (Birth[2] = kg) THEN  
↔ O50) THEN                                    3      Birthkg[2]  
1      PregNowB                                 3      ELSEIF (Birth[2] = PndOz) THEN  
ENDIF                                         3      BirthL[2]  
IF (PregNowB ↔ Yes)                           3      BirthO[2]  
1      RespWts                                  2      ENDIF  
2      IF (RespWts IN [Meas,Held]) THEN        2      BirthWt[2]  
3      IF (RespWts IN [Meas]) THEN              1      ENDIF  
3      Weight                                    ENDIF  
3      ELSEIF (RespWts = Held) THEN             3      WtAdult
```

```
-----  
3      WtChAd  
2      ENDIF  
2      FWeight  
2      FloorM  
2      RelWait  
2      MBookWt  
1      ENDIF  
2      IF (RespWts IN [Ref..NotAt]) THEN  
3          IF (RespWts IN [Ref]) THEN  
3              ResNwt
```

## / APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**  
**Show cards****HSE 96****P1527**

DrInj/Asth

**CARD H**

- 1 Broken bones
- 2 Dislocated joints
- 3 Losing consciousness
- 4 Straining or twisting a part of the body
- 5 Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body
- 6 Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body
- 7 Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body
- 8 Getting something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body
- 9 Burning or scalding
- 10 Poisoning
- 11 Other injury to internal parts of the body
- 12 Animal or insect bite or sting
- 13 Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Nurse schedule**

Children 2-15

**Children's Measurements**

- Children under 2 are never measured.
- Where there are three or more children aged 2-15 in the household, the interviewer will have selected two of them to be interviewed. Make sure that you complete schedules for these two children only.
- A child can be interviewed only with the permission of, and in the presence of, their parent or person who has (permanent) legal parental responsibility, "parent". (See NRF, Q5).
- No measurements should be carried out without the agreement of both parent and the child.
- A consent booklet must be completed for all children between ages 2 - 15 who are seen by the nurse.

The table below shows which measurements are appropriate for which children. Ticks ✓ indicate that a measurement should be carried out, a cross X indicates that the measurement is not required.

AGE	MEASUREMENT				
	Arm Circumference	Blood Pressure	Lung Function	Saliva	Blood
2 - 3	✓	X	X	X	X
4	✓	X	X	✓	X
5 - 6	✓	✓	X	✓	X
7 - 10	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
11 - 15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

SALIVARY SAMPLE			
	<b>ALL</b>		
30a)	<b>NURSE CHECK:</b>	Respondent is:	Aged 2-3 1 GO TO b) Aged 4-15 2 GO TO Q31
b)	NO SALIVA SAMPLE TO BE TAKEN.	GO TO Q33	
	<b>ALL AGED 4-15</b>		
31a)	(As I mentioned) we would like to take a saliva sample from you (your child).		
b)	<b>ASK CHILD TO DRIBBLE THROUGH STRAW INTO TUBE.</b>		
c)	<b>NURSE CHECK:</b>	Saliva sample obtained 1 GO TO Q33 Saliva sample <u>not</u> obtained 2 GO TO Q32	
	<b>SALIVA SAMPLE NOT OBTAINED</b>		
32.	RECORD WHY SALIVA SAMPLE NOT OBTAINED <b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>	Parent/"Parent" refused Child refused Child not able to produce any saliva Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____ _____	1 2 3 GO TO Q33 4

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

12a) **NURSE CHECK:**

Blood pressure measurement obtained:

Three valid readings

1 **GO TO Q13**

Two valid readings

2

One valid reading

3

Measurement not obtained:

Blood pressure measurement attempted but not obtained

4 **GO TO b)**

Blood pressure measurement not attempted

5

Blood pressure measurement refused

6

**BLOOD PRESSURE READING NOT OBTAINED OR 1/2 READINGS ONLY**

b) RECORD WHY READING NOT OBTAINED/NOT ATTEMPTED/REFUSED/  
ONE OR TWO READINGS OBTAINED

**CODE ALL**

**THAT APPLY**

Respondent was upset/anxious/nervous

1

'Error 844' reading

2 **GO TO c)**

Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) \_\_\_\_\_

3

**BLOOD PRESSURE READING NOT OBTAINED OR 1/2 READINGS ONLY**

c) **NURSE CHECK:**

One or two readings obtained

1 **GO TO Q13**

Blood pressure measurement not attempted,  
attempted not obtained, or refused

2 **GO TO d)**

d) CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 02 ON  
FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET

**GO TO Q18**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Nurse schedule**

Adults 16+

<b>OBTAINING CONSENT TO SEND RESULTS TO GP</b>			
29a)	<b>NURSE CHECK:</b>		
	No technically satisfactory blow	1    GO TO b)	
	At least one technically satisfactory blow :-	2    GO TO c)	
	Respondent registered with GP	3    GO TO Q31	
	Respondent <u>not</u> registered with GP		
b)	NO TECHNICALLY SATISFACTORY BLOW, CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 04 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET	GO TO Q34	
<b>IF REGISTERED WITH GP</b>			
c)	May we send your lung function test results to your GP?	Yes	1    GO TO Q32
		No	2    GO TO Q30
<b>RESULTS CANNOT BE SENT TO GP</b>			
30.	SPECIFY REASON FOR REFUSAL		
	<b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>		
	Hardly/never sees GP	1	
	GP knows respondent's lung function	2	
	Does not want to bother GP	3    GO TO Q31	
	Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____	4	
31.	CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 04 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.	GO TO Q33	
<b>RESULTS CAN BE SENT TO GP</b>			
32a)	COMPLETE "LUNG FUNCTION TO GP CONSENT FORM (ADULT 16+)" (FORM LF (A)). ASK RESPONDENT TO READ, SIGN AND DATE IT.		
b)	CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 03 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.		
<b>LUNG FUNCTION MEASURED</b>			

33. **OFFER LUNG FUNCTION RESULTS TO RESPONDENT.**

ENTER THEIR HIGHEST FVC AND HIGHEST FEV<sub>1</sub> AND HIGHEST PEAK FLOW READINGS ON **MEASUREMENT RECORD CARD**.

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

**The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire**

**If Precp = Yes**

Precp1 [multicode]

Which ones? PROBE 'Any other things?':

- 01 dust,
- 02 pets,
- 03 feathers,
- 04 being excited or upset,
- 05 cold air,
- 06 chest infections/cold/flu,
- 07 cigarette smoke (yours/others),
- 08 pollen,
- 09 grass,
- 10 traffic fumes,
- 11 certain food or drinks,
- 12 exercise,
- 13 aspirin,
- 14 other things,
- 15 perfume,
- 16 hay or straw,
- 17 farm animals ,incl. Horses
- 96 Not covered by existing code frame
- 97 No more answers

**If Precp1 = Other Codes B1 - B3**

PrecpO Which other things? IF MORE THAN THREE, TAKE THREE MOST COMMON:  
STRING[50]

**IF EverW=Yes or ConDr = yes and AsTwe IN [Less4W..OneTo5] or RecAtW IN [Less4W..OneTo5]**

TrtWze SHOW CARD D.

Have you received any treatment or advice for your (*asthma/wheezing or whistling*) from any of the people on this card?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**IF TrtWz = Yes**

TrtWh [multicode]

Which ones? PROBE: Any others? :

- 01 TrtGP 'A general practitioner(GP)',
- 02 TrtNrs 'Nurse at GP surgery/Health centre',
- 03 TrtDNrs 'Community, School or District Nurse',
- 04 TrtAE 'Hospital casualty/Accidentand Emergency department',
- 05 TrtOut 'Consultant/Specialist or other doctor at hospital outpatients',
- 06 TrtElse 'Consultant/Specialist or other doctor elsewhere',
- 07 TrtHom 'Homeopath',
- 08 TrtAcu 'Acupuncturist',
- 09 TrtAlt 'Other alternative medicine professional'

TrTim How many times were you treated \$TxtTrTim for your (*asthma/wheezing or whistling*) in the last 12 months?:

ARRAY [1..6] OF 0..52

\$TxtTrTim = (*by a General Practitioner*) TrTim00

(by a nurse at a GP surgery/Healthcentre) ***TrTim01***  
(by a community, school or district nurse) ***TrTim02***  
(at a hospital casualty or accident and emergency department) ***TrTim03***  
(by a Consultant/Specialist or other doctor at hospital outpatients) ***TrTim04***  
(by a Consultant/Specialist or other doctor elsewhere) ***TrTim05***

*6 variables TrTim00 - TrTim05*

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/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

#### If SComp3 = Partially or Not Completed

SComp6 [multicode]

INTERVIEWER: RECORD WHY BOOKLET NOT COMPLETED / PARTIALLY COMPLETED.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.: :

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 00 | Child away from home during fieldwork period,  |
| 01 | Eyesight problems,                             |
| 02 | Language problems,                             |
| 03 | Reading / writing difficulties,                |
| 04 | Comprehension problems,                        |
| 05 | Bored / fed up,                                |
| 06 | Questions too sensitive / invasion of privacy, |
| 07 | Booklet too long ,                             |
| 08 | Other (SPECIFY)                                |
| 09 | <i>Refused to complete</i>                     |
| 10 | <i>Anxious, shy, nervous, embarrassed</i>      |
| 11 | <i>Ill, frail, tired</i>                       |

#### If SComp6 = Other

SComp6b PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER REASON.: STRING[50]

*Backcoded into SComp6*

#### If Scomp3 = Fully or Partially Completed

SComp4 Was anyone else present in the room? : INCLUDING ANYONE INTERVIEWED AT THE SAME TIME AS RESPONDENT, PARENT ANSWERING ON BEHALF OF 8 - 12 YEAR OLD OR OTHERS IN THE ROOM (DO NOT INCLUDE INTERVIEWER)

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No  |

#### If Scomp4 = Yes

SComp5 [multicode]

INTERVIEWER: CODE WHO WAS PRESENT IN ROOM WHILE (*Name*) COMPLETED

SELF-COMPLETION....CODE ALL THAT APPLY...:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Spouse / partner   |
| 2 | Parent(s),   |
| 3 | Brother(s) / Sister(s)   |
| 4 | Own / Related child (ren) - include step - / foster - / partner's, |
| 5 | Other relative(s),   |
| 6 | Unrelated adult(s),  |
| 7 | Unrelated child(ren)   |

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

**ALL**

**1. NURSE CHECK:**

CHECK WHETHER ANY OF THE RESPONDENTS HAVE EATEN, DONE ANY VIGOROUS EXERCISE (SMOKED OR DRUNK ANY ALCOHOL) IN THE PREVIOUS 30 MINUTES.

REARRANGE ORDER OF RESPONDENTS AS NECESSARY. DO NOT ALTER ORDER OF MEASUREMENTS FOR ANY RESPONDENT.

**2. NURSE CHECK:**

WHICH PARENT (OR "PARENT") IS GIVING PERMISSION FOR MEASUREMENTS TO BE TAKEN AND ANSWERING QUESTIONS FOR THIS CHILD?

ENTER PERSON NUMBER OF PARENT FROM Q5 ON NRF:

--	--

ENTER FIRST NAME OF PARENT: \_\_\_\_\_

3. (*Are you/Is your child*) taking or using any medicines, pills, ointments, puffers or injections prescribed for (*you/him/her*) by a doctor?

Yes	1	GO TO Q4
No	2	GO TO Q5

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

OBTAINING CONSENT TO SEND RESULTS TO GP			
25a)	<b>NURSE CHECK:</b>	<p>No technically satisfactory blow At least one technically satisfactory blow: - Respondent registered with GP - Respondent <u>not</u> registered with GP</p>	
		1	<b>GO TO b)</b>
		2	<b>GO TO c)</b>
		3	<b>GO TO Q27</b>
b)	IF NO TECHNICALLY SATISFACTORY BLOW, CIRCLE CONSENT <b>CODE 04</b> ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET	<b>GO TO Q30</b>	
<b>IF REGISTERED WITH GP</b>			
c)	ASK PARENT/"PARENT": May we send your child's lung function test results to ( <i>his/her</i> ) GP?	<p>Yes      1    <b>GO TO Q28</b> No      2    <b>GO TO Q26</b></p>	
<b>RESULTS CANNOT BE SENT TO GP</b>			
26.	SPECIFY REASONS FOR REFUSALS <b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>	<p>Hardly/never sees GP GP knows respondent's lung function Does not want to bother GP Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____</p>	
		1	
		2	<b>GO TO Q27</b>
		3	
		4	
27.	CIRCLE CONSENT <b>CODE 04</b> ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.	<b>GO TO Q29</b>	
<b>RESULTS CAN BE SENT TO GP</b>			
28a)	COMPLETE "LUNG FUNCTION TO GP CONSENT FORM (CHILD UNDER 16)" (FORM LF (C)).  ASK PARENT/"PARENT" TO READ, SIGN AND DATE IT.		
b)	CIRCLE CONSENT <b>CODE 03</b> ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.		

**LUNG FUNCTION MEASURED**

29. OFFER LUNG FUNCTION RESULTS TO RESPONDENT/PARENT/"PARENT".

ENTER THEIR HIGHEST FVC, HIGHEST FEV,AND HIGHEST PEAK FLOW  
READINGS ON MEASUREMENT RECORD CARD.

EOW 25.01.96 I:\WORK\DOCS\P1527\NURSCH\V1.015

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

#### BLOOD PRESSURE OBTAINED

13. RECORD ANY PROBLEMS TAKING READINGS

**CODE ALL  
THAT APPLY**

No problems taking blood pressure

1

Reading taken on left arm because right arm not suitable

2

**GO TO Q14**

Respondent was upset/anxious/nervous

3

Other problems (GIVE FULL DETAILS) \_\_\_\_\_

4

#### OBTAINING CONSENT TO SEND RESULTS TO GP

- 14a) Are you registered with a GP?

Yes

1 ASK b)

No

2 **GO TO Q15**

#### REGISTERED WITH GP

- b) May we send your blood pressure readings to your GP?

Yes

1 **GO TO Q16**

No

2 **GO TO c)**

#### RESULTS CANNOT BE SENT TO GP

- c) SPECIFY REASON FOR REFUSAL

**CODE ALL**

Hardly/Never sees GP

1

**THAT APPLY**

GP knows respondent's BP level

2

Does not want to bother GP

3

Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) \_\_\_\_\_

4

**GO TO Q15**

15. CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 02 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET

**GO TO Q17**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

28a)	<b>NURSE CHECK:</b>	All 5 blows obtained	1 <b>GO TO e)</b>														
		Some blows, but less than 5, obtained	2 <b>GO TO b)</b>														
		All blows refused	3 <b>GO TO c)</b>														
		No blows attempted	4														
 <b>b) GIVE REASONS WHY LESS THAN 5 BLOWS OBTAINED</b> <b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>		  <table border="1"><tr><td>Refused to continue</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Breathless</td><td>2    <b>GO TO e)</b></td></tr><tr><td>Coughing fit</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____</td><td>4</td></tr></table>		Refused to continue	1	Breathless	2 <b>GO TO e)</b>	Coughing fit	3	Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____	4						
Refused to continue	1																
Breathless	2 <b>GO TO e)</b>																
Coughing fit	3																
Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____	4																
 <b>LUNG FUNCTION READING NOT OBTAINED</b> <b>c) GIVE REASONS WHY LUNG FUNCTION MEASUREMENTS WERE NOT ATTEMPTED/REFUSED.</b> <b>CODE ONE ONLY</b>																	
<table border="1"><tr><td>Equipment failure due to:</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Temperature of house too cold</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Temperature of house too hot</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Other equipment failure</td><td>4    <b>GO TO d)</b></td></tr><tr><td>Breathless</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Unwell</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Other reason why measurements not attempted/refused (Please specify) _____</td><td></td></tr></table>				Equipment failure due to:	1	Temperature of house too cold	2	Temperature of house too hot	3	Other equipment failure	4 <b>GO TO d)</b>	Breathless	5	Unwell	6	Other reason why measurements not attempted/refused (Please specify) _____	
Equipment failure due to:	1																
Temperature of house too cold	2																
Temperature of house too hot	3																
Other equipment failure	4 <b>GO TO d)</b>																
Breathless	5																
Unwell	6																
Other reason why measurements not attempted/refused (Please specify) _____																	
d) CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 04 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET		<table border="1"><tr><td><b>GO TO Q34</b></td></tr></table>		<b>GO TO Q34</b>													
<b>GO TO Q34</b>																	

**NURSE CHECK:**

- e) Was measurement taken standing or sitting?  
**IF ANY BLOW TAKEN SITTING, RING CODE 2**

Standing	1	GO TO Q29
Sitting	2	

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Individual questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

**IF EverW=Yes or ConDr = yes and ASTWE IN [Less4W..OneTo5]or RecAtW IN [Less4W..OneTo5]**

InPat In the last 12 months, have you spent a night in hospital because of (asthma/wheezing or whistling)?

INCLUDE: OVERNIGHT ON OBSERVATION.:

1 Yes

2 No

**If InPat = No or don't know**

EvePt Have you ever spent a night in hospital because of (asthma/wheezing or whistling)?

INCLUDE: OVERNIGHT ON OBSERVATION.:

1 Yes

2 No

**IF EverW=Yes or ConDr = yes and ASTWE IN [Less4W..OneTo5]or RecAtW IN [Less4W..OneTo5]**

TrtWard In the last 12 months, have you received treatment for your (asthma/wheezing or whistling) on a hospital ward without staying overnight?:

1 Yes

2 No

**If TrtWard = Yes**

TrTimW How many times were you treated on a hospital ward?:

0..52

**IF EverW=Yes or ConDr = yes and ASTWE IN [Less4W..OneTo5]or RecAtW IN [Less4W..OneTo5]**

RegAp Are you given regular appointments to be seen by a doctor for your (asthma/wheezing or whistling)?

IF ASKED: REGULAR = A FURTHER APPOINTMENT IS MADE AT EACH VISIT.:

1 Yes

2 No

**If RegAp = Yes**

PlApp1 Are you given regular appointments with a hospital doctor?

IF ASKED: REGULAR = A FURTHER APPOINTMENT IS MADE AT EACH VISIT.:

1 Yes

2 No

PlApp2 With your GP?

IF ASKED: REGULAR = A FURTHER APPOINTMENT IS MADE AT EACH VISIT.:

1 Yes

2 No

**IF EverW=Yes or ConDr = yes and ASTWE IN [Less4W..OneTo5]or RecAtW IN [Less4W..OneTo5]**

Inhal Over the last 12 months, have you used an inhaler, puffer or nebuliser prescribed by a doctor to treat your (asthma/wheezing or whistling)?:

1 Yes

2 No

**If Inhal = Yes**

InhalA SHOW CARD E.

In the last 12 months, have you used any of the inhaled medications on this card? Include those taken by inhaler, puffer, nebuliser or other inhaling device.:

1 Yes

2 No

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

*The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

**Questions:**

If Age  $\geq$  13

SCIntro PREPARE \$TextSCIntro SELF-COMPLETION BOOKLET BY ENTERING SERIAL NUMBERS. CHECK YOU HAVE CORRECT PERSON NUMBER.  
Name.....Point....Address.....Hhold...Checkletter...Person number  
(Name) (point)(address)(hhold)(checkletter)(personnumber)

If Age in [13...15] SSCIntro = WHITE

If Age in [16...17] SSCIntro = GREY

If Age in [18...19] and BookChe {from Smoking module} = Given, SSCIntro = GREY

If Age  $\geq$  20 SSCIntro = CREAM

If Age in [8...12]

SCIntCh Here is a little booklet which I would like to ask (Name) to complete for (him/her) self. It asks children if they have ever tried cigarettes or alcohol, and about cycling. May I explain it to (him/her)? IF ASKED, SHOW GREEN BOOKLET TO PARENT(S). IF AGREES, PREPARE GREEN BOOKLET.  
Name.....Point....Address.....Hhold...Checkletter...Person number  
(Name) (point)(address)(hhold)(checkletter)(personnumber)  
SEE CHILD. EXPLAIN HOW TO COMPLETE.

If Age  $\geq$  13

SComp2 I would now like you to answer some questions by completing this booklet on your own. The questions cover \$TextSComp2A. EXPLAIN HOW TO COMPLETE BOOKLET. \$TextSComp2B:

If Age  $\geq$  20 or in [18...19] and BookChC {from Smoking module} = Asked \$TextSComp2A = general health

If Age in [16...17] or in [18...19] and BookChC {Smoking module} = Given) \$TextSComp2A = smoking, drinking and general health

If Age [13...15] \$TextSComp2A = smoking and drinking

If Age  $\geq$  16 \$TextSComp2B = no text

If Age in [13...15] \$TextSComp2B = IF ASKED, SHOW BOOKLET TO PARENTS

If Age  $\geq$  8

SComp3 INTERVIEWER CHECK : WAS THE \$TextSComp3 BOOKLET COMPLETED?:

- 1 Fully Completed
- 2 Partially Completed
- 3 Not Completed

If Age in [8...12] \$TextSComp3 = GREEN

If Age in [13...15] \$TextSComp3 = WHITE

If Age in [16...17] \$TextSComp3 = GREY

If Age in [18...19] and BookChe {from Smoking module} = Given, SSCIntro = GREY

If Age  $\geq$  20 \$TextSComp3 = CREAM

If Scomp3 = Fully or partially completed

SC3Acc [multicode]

Was it completed without assistance?:

- |   |       |                             |
|---|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Ind   | Completed independently,    |
| 2 | AssCh | \$TextSC3AccA, - See below  |
| 3 | AssHH | \$TextSC3AccB, - See below  |
| * | ---   | A question from interviewer |

4	ASSIST	ASSISTANCE FROM INTERVIEWER,
5	IntAdm	Interviewer administered

If Age ≥ 16 \$TextSC3AccA = DO NOT USE THIS CODE

If Age ≥ 16 \$TextSC3AccB = Assistance from other household member

If Age < 16 \$TextSC3AccA = Assistance from other children

If Age < 16 \$TextSC3AccB = Assistance from adult(s) (not interviewer)

## / APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## **HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND**

## Fieldwork documents

## Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

- 4a) Could I take down the names of the medicines, including tablets, syrups, ointments, puffers or injections, prescribed for (you/your child) by a doctor?  
**ENTER DETAILS FOR EACH DRUG IN GRID BELOW.**

b) FOR EACH DRUG TAKEN: Have (you/your child) taken/used ... (name of drug) ... in the last 7 days? **RECORD BELOW**

**ASK IF YOU CAN SEE THE CONTAINERS FOR ALL  
PRESCRIBED MEDICINES CURRENTLY BEING TAKEN**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

## *comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

#### ALL AGED 7-15 EXCEPT IF YES AT 18b OR 18c

##### 24a) NURSE CHECK:

- All 5 blows obtained  
Some blows, but less than 5, obtained  
All blows refused  
No blows attempted

1	GO TO e)
2	GO TO b)
3	GO TO c)
4	

##### b) GIVE REASONS WHY LESS THAN 5 BLOWS OBTAINED

**CODE ALL THAT APPLY**

- Refused to continue  
Breathless  
Coughing fit

1  
2  
3  
4  
**GO TO e)**

Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) \_\_\_\_\_

#### LUNG FUNCTION READING NOT OBTAINED

##### c) GIVE REASONS WHY LUNG FUNCTION MEASUREMENTS WERE NOT ATTEMPTED/REFUSED.

**CODE ONE ONLY**

Equipment failure due to:

- Temperature of house too cold  
Temperature of house too hot  
Other equipment failure  
Breathless  
Unwell

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Other reason not attempted/refused (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

##### d) CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 04 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

**GO TO Q30**

##### NURSE CHECK:

e) Was measurement taken standing or sitting?

**IF ANY TAKEN SITTING, RING CODE 2**

Standing	1	<b>GO TO Q25</b>
Sitting	2	

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**/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /**

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*comments*

## Fieldwork documents

### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

**RESULTS CAN BE SENT TO GP**

- 16a) COMPLETE "BLOOD PRESSURE TO GP CONSENT FORM (ADULT 16+)" (FORM BP (A)).
- b) ASK RESPONDENT TO READ, SIGN AND DATE IT.
- c) CHECK GP NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO. ARE RECORDED ON CONSENT FORM.
- d) CHECK NAME BY WHICH GP KNOWS RESPONDENT.
- e) CIRCLE CONSENT **CODE 01** ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

**BLOOD PRESSURE OBTAINED**

17. OFFER BLOOD PRESSURE RESULTS TO RESPONDENT.

ENTER ON THEIR **MEASUREMENT RECORD CARD** (COMPLETE NEW RECORD CARD IF REQUIRED).

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Nurse schedule**

Adults 16+

- 27a) RECORD THE RESULTS OF FIVE BLOWS BY THE RESPONDENT IN THE BOXES BELOW.

RECORD EACH BLOW AS IT IS CARRIED OUT. CODE WHETHER TECHNIQUE WAS SATISFACTORY FOR EACH BLOW.

DOUBLE CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ENTERED THE DATA IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX.

	MEASURES			TECHNIQUE SATISFACTORY?		36
	FVC (LITRES)	FEV <sub>1</sub> (LITRES)	PF (LITRES PER MIN)	YES	NO	
1 <sup>st</sup> BLOW	[   ] . [   ] [   ]	[   ] . [   ] [   ]	[   ] [   ] [   ]	[   ] 1	[   ] 2	36
2 <sup>nd</sup> BLOW	[   ] . [   ] [   ]	[   ] . [   ] [   ]	[   ] [   ] [   ]	[   ] 1	[   ] 2	37
3 <sup>rd</sup> BLOW	[   ] . [   ] [   ]	[   ] . [   ] [   ]	[   ] [   ] [   ]	[   ] 1	[   ] 2	38 →CHECK b)
4 <sup>th</sup> BLOW	[   ] . [   ] [   ]	[   ] . [   ] [   ]	[   ] [   ] [   ]	[   ] 1	[   ] 2	39
5 <sup>th</sup> BLOW	[   ] . [   ] [   ]	[   ] . [   ] [   ]	[   ] [   ] [   ]	[   ] 1	[   ] 2	40
						41

- b) **NURSE CHECK: HAVE YOU CODED IF TECHNIQUE SATISFACTORY FOR EACH BLOW**

- c) **NURSE CHECK:**

At least one technically satisfactory blow

No technically satisfactory blow

1	<b>COMPLETE d)</b>
2	<b>GO TO Q29</b>

- d) ENTER HIGHEST VALUE OF FVC, FEV<sub>1</sub>, AND PF FROM ANY TECHNICALLY SATISFACTORY BLOW

FVC

[   ]	[   ]	[   ]
-------	-------	-------

FEV<sub>1</sub>

[   ]	[   ]	[   ]
-------	-------	-------

PF

[   ]	[   ]	[   ]
-------	-------	-------



/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire

#### If **InhalA** = Yes

InTyp [multicode]

SHOW CARD E.

In the last 12 months, which of the inhaled medications listed on this card have you used?

PROBE: 'Any others?' INTERVIEWER: IF IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE NAME(S) OF THE MEDICINE(S), PLEASE ASK THE RESPONDENT TO FETCH THEM. ENTER ALL CODES THAT APPLY.

USE <Ctrl + Home> TO SEE DRUGS AND CODES ENTER ALL CODES THAT APPLY.:

- 01 Ventolin,
- 02 Intal,
- 03 Tilade,
- 04 Bricanyl,
- 05 Serevent,
- 06 Atrovent,
- 07 Becotide,
- 08 Pulmicort,
- 09 Aerolin,
- 10 Oxivent,
- 11 Aerobec

#### If **Inhal** = Yes (maximum of 5 coded)

InTypA In the last 12 months, have you used any(*other*)inhaled medications not listed on this card?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### InTypA = Yes

InTypO Which (*other*) inhaled medications have you used?

RECORD FULL NAME OF INHALED MEDICATION. ASK TO SEE INHALER, PUFFER OR NEBULISER. PROBE FOR NAME OR TYPE OF ANY ANTIBIOTICS USED. IF MORE THAN ONE 'OTHER' MEDICATIONS, ENTER ONE HERE ONLY.:

- InTypAO0 - 03 ->*    1    Yes  
                                    2    No

*Enter code for medication recorded in InTypAO: Incode1 - 3*

#### MthDr, DayDr and RegDr asked for all drugs coded in InTyp and InTyp0

MthDr Have you taken \$Drug in the last month?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

\$Drug = Question loops through names of any drugs used

*MthDr00 - 13*

#### If MthDr = Yes

DayDr Have you taken \$Drug in the past 24 hours?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

\$Drug = Question loops through names of any drugs used

*DayDr00 - 13*

#### If MthDr = Yes

RegDr Do you take \$Drug on a daily basis?:

- 1 Yes

2 No

\$Drug = Question loops through names of any drugs used

RegDr00-13

**IF EverW=Yes or ConDr = yes and ASTWE IN [Less4W..OneTo5] or RecAtW IN [Less4W..OneTo5]**

Medic Over the last 12 months, have you taken any tablets or syrups prescribed by a doctor to treat your (asthma/wheezing or whistling)?:

1 Yes

2 No

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

*The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

### SELF-COMPLETION BOOKLETS

#### Route paragraph:

```

IF(Age >=8)THEN
2   IF(Age IN {8..12] THEN
2     SSCIntro=GREEN
2   ELSEIF (Age IN [13..15]) THEN
2     SSCIntro=WHITE
2   ELSEIF (Age IN [16..17]) THEN
2     SSCIntro=GREY
2   ELSEIF (Age >=18) THEN
3     IF (Give Smoking/Drinkingself-completion)THEN
3       SCIntro=GREY
3     ELSE
3       SCIntro=CREAM
2     ENDIF
ENDIF
IF (Age >= 13) THEN
1   SCIntro
ELSEIF (Age IN [8..12]) THEN
1   SCIntCh
ENDIF
IF (Age IN [13..120]) THEN
1   SComp2
ENDIF
IF (Age >= 8) THEN
1   SComp3
2   IF (SComp3 = Fully or partially completed) THEN
2     SC3Acc
1   ENDIF
2   IF (SComp3 = partially or not completed) THEN
2     SComp6
3     IF ((Other IN SComp6) AND (VerCode <> EMPTY)) OR
3       (((Refused IN SComp6) OR (Other IN SComp6)) AND
3         (VerCode = EMPTY)) THEN
3       SComp6O
2     ENDIF
1   ENDIF
2   IF (SComp3 = Fully or partially completed) THEN
3     SComp4
4     IF (SComp4 = Yes) THEN
4       SComp5
3     ENDIF
2   ENDIF
1   ENDIF
ENDIF

```

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

Q4a) PRESCRIBED MEDICINES (CONTINUED)			b) IF TAKEN IN LAST 7 DAYS		
RECORD BRAND NAME IN BLOCK CAPITALS	BNF CODE			Have (you/your child) taken/used ... (name of drug) ... in the last 7 days?	
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	YES	NO
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	2
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	2
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	2
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	2
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	2
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	2
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	2
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	2
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	2
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	2

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

22a) **NURSE CHECK:**

REMEMBER TO CALIBRATE THE SPIROMETER IF THIS PERSON IS THE FIRST TO BE INTERVIEWED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ON THIS VISIT.

b) RECORD SPIROMETER NO:

SP

c) RECORD AMBIENT AIR TEMPERATURE:

•  ° C

23a) RECORD THE RESULTS OF FIVE BLOWS BY THE RESPONDENT IN THE BOXES BELOW.

RECORD EACH BLOW AS IT IS CARRIED OUT. CODE WHETHER TECHNIQUE WAS SATISFACTORY FOR EACH BLOW.

DOUBLE CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ENTERED THE DATA IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX.

MEASURES			TECHNIQUE SATISFACTORY?		
	FVC (LITRES)	FEV <sub>1</sub> (LITRES)	PF (LITRES PER MIN)	YES	NO
1 <sup>st</sup> BLOW	<input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
2 <sup>nd</sup> BLOW	<input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
3 <sup>rd</sup> BLOW	<input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
4 <sup>th</sup> BLOW	<input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
5 <sup>th</sup> BLOW	<input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

b) **NURSE CHECK: HAVE YOU CODED IF TECHNIQUE IS SATISFACTORY FOR EACH BLOW.**

c) **NURSE CHECK:**

At least one technically satisfactory blow

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<b>COMPLETE d)</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	GO TO 025

- d) ENTER HIGHEST VALUE OF FVC, FEV, AND PF FROM ANY TECHNICALLY SATISFACTORY BLOW

FVC

<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
----------------------	---	--

FEV<sub>1</sub>

<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
----------------------	---	--

PF

<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
--	----------------------	----------------------

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/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Nurse schedule**

Adults 16+

**DEMI-SPAN**

- 18.
- NURSE CHECK:**
- Respondent is -

Aged 65+

1 **GO TO Q19**

Aged 16-64

2 **GO TO Q23****ALL AGED 65+**

- 19a) I would now like to measure the length of your arm. Like height it is an indicator of size.

**MEASURE DEMI-SPAN ON RIGHT ARM TO THE NEAREST MM.**1st (measurement) (cms) 

--	--	--	--	--

 • 

--

- b) Is the first measurement reliable?

Yes 1

No 2

c)

2nd (measurement) (cms)

--	--	--	--	--

 • 

--

- d) Is the second measurement reliable?

Yes 1

No 2

- e)
- NURSE CHECK:**

Both measurements obtained

1 **GO TO Q21**

Only one measurement obtained

2

Both measurements refused

3 **GO TO Q20**

Measurement not attempted

4

**DEMI-SPAN MEASUREMENT REFUSED/NOT ATTEMPTED**

20. GIVE REASON FOR REFUSAL/MEASUREMENT NOT ATTEMPTED

Cannot straighten arms

1

Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) \_\_\_\_\_

GO TO Q23

2

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

- 24a) (As I mentioned earlier) we would like to measure your lung function. If you wish, I will write the result of the test on your Measurement Record Card. I will not, however, be able to tell you what the results mean. This has to be calculated using your age, sex and height. If you would like us to, we will also send your results to your GP who is better placed to interpret them.

**IF ASKED:** there is a wide range that can be considered acceptable, a low result can simply be due to unfitness and does not necessarily indicate any disease. People's results vary from day to day, so a diagnosis cannot be made on the basis of measurements taken on a single occasion.

- b) **NURSE CODE:**

Respondent agrees to perform lung function test

Yes	1	GO TO Q25
No	2	GO TO Q28

- 25a) In the past three weeks have you had any respiratory infections such as influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis or a severe cold?

Yes      1  
No      2

- b) (Can I just check), have you used an inhaler, puffer or any medication for your breathing in the last 24 hours?

Yes	1	ASK c)
No	2	GO TO Q26

**IF YES AT b)**

- c) How many hours ago did you use it?

RECORD NO. OF HOURS

--	--

- 26a) **NURSE CHECK:** REMEMBER TO CALIBRATE THE SPIROMETER IF THIS PERSON IS THE FIRST TO BE INTERVIEWED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ON THIS OCCASION.

- b) RECORD SPIROMETER NO: SP

--	--	--

GO TO c)

c) RECORD AMBIENT AIR TEMPERATURE  •  °C

**GO TO Q27**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

#### If Medic = Yes

MedicA SHOW CARD F.

Over the last 12 months, have you taken any of the tablets or syrups listed on this card?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### If MedicA = Yes

MedTyp [multicode]

SHOW CARD F

In the last 12 months, which of the tablets or syrups on this card have you taken?

PROBE: 'Any others?'

INTERVIEWER: IF IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE NAME(S) OF THE MEDICINE(S), PLEASE ASK THE RESPONDENT TO FETCH THEM.

USE <Ctrl + Home> TO SEE DRUGS AND CODES:

- 01 Ventolin,
- 02 Volmax,
- 03 Monovent,
- 04 Bricanyl,
- 05 Nuelin,
- 06 Slo-Phyllin,
- 07 Theo-Dur,
- 08 Prednisolone,
- 09 Deltacortril

#### Max of five coded

MedTypA In the last 12 months, have you used any other tablets or syrups for your (asthma/wheezing or whistling)?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

*MedTypA0 - 4 ->*      *I*      *Yes*  
                                *2*      *No*

*Enter code for medication in MedTypO: MedCode I - 5*

#### If MedTypA = Yes

MedTypO Which (other) tablets or syrups have you used? RECORD FULL NAME OF OTHER MEDICINES. IF MORE THAN ONE 'OTHER', ENTER ONE HERE ONLY.:

STRING[50]

#### MthDr, DayDr, RegDr asked of all drugs coded in MedTyp and MedTypO

MthDr Have you taken \$Drug in the last month?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

\$Drug = Question loops through names of any drugs used

*MthDr16 - 29*

#### If MthDr = Yes

DayDr Have you taken \$Drug in the past 24 hours?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

\$Drug = Question loops through names of any drugs used

*DayDr16 - 29*

#### If MthDr = Yes

-----  
RegDr      Do you take \$Drug on a daily basis?:

- 1      Yes
- 2      No

\$Drug = Question loops through names of any drugs used

*RegDr16- 29*

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents Individual questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

##### If Age ≥ 16

OthQual Do you have any qualifications not listed on this card?:  
1 Yes  
2 No

##### If OthQual = Yes

QualB What qualifications are these? RECORD ALL OTHER QUALIFICATIONS.  
PROBE: 'Any others?': STRING[50]  
*Backcode other qualifications: BBackI - 3*

##### All

PoB In which country were you born?:  
1 England,  
2 Scotland,  
3 Wales,  
4 Northern Ireland,  
5 Republic of Ireland  
6 Elsewhere outside the UK

##### Ethnic

SHOW CARD N.  
To which of the groups on this card do you consider you belong?:  
01 White,  
02 Black - Caribbean,  
03 Black - African,  
04 Black - Other,  
05 Indian,  
06 Pakistani,  
07 Bangladeshi,  
08 Chinese,  
09 None of these

##### If Ethnic = BIOther or None

Ethnic1 How would you describe the racial or ethnic group to which you belong(s?): STRING[15]  
1 Sri Lankan  
2 Other Asian  
3 Mixed Race  
4 Other NEC

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*



Sitting	2	
Lying down	3	<b>GO TO g)</b>
Measured on right arm as left arm unsuitable	4	

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/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

LUNG FUNCTION			
<b>ALL</b>			
18a)	<b>NURSE CHECK:</b>	Respondent is -	
		Aged under 7	1 GO TO Q19
		Aged 7-15	2 GO TO b)
<b>IF AGED 7-15</b>			
b)	(Can I just check), ( <i>have you/has your child</i> ) had abdominal or chest surgery in the past 3 weeks?	Yes	1 GO TO Q19
		No	2 GO TO c)
c)	(Can I just check), ( <i>have you/has your child</i> ) been admitted to hospital for a <b>heart</b> complaint or stroke in the past 6 weeks?	Yes	1 GO TO Q19
		No	2 GO TO Q20
19.	NO LUNG FUNCTION TEST TO BE CARRIED OUT. CIRCLE CONSENT CODE <b>04</b> ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.	GO TO Q30	
<b>ALL AGED 7-15 EXCEPT IF YES AT 18b OR 18c - READ OUT:</b>			
20a)	(As I mentioned earlier) we would like to measure ( <i>your/your child's</i> ) lung function. If you wish, I will write the result of the test on ( <i>your/your child's</i> ) Measurement Record Card. I will not, however, be able to tell you what the results mean. This has to be calculated using ( <i>your/your child's</i> ) age, sex and height. If you would like us to, we will also send ( <i>your/your child's</i> ) results to ( <i>your/your child's</i> ) GP who is better placed to interpret them.		
b)	<b>IF ASKED:</b> There is a wide range that can be considered normal: a low result can simply be due to unfitness and does not necessarily indicate any disease. People's results vary from day to day, so no diagnosis can be made on the basis of measurements taken on a single occasion.		
<b>NURSE CHECK:</b>			
	Respondent agrees to perform lung function test	Yes	1 GO TO Q21
		No	2 GO TO Q24
21a)	In the last three weeks have you had any respiratory infections such as influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis or a severe cold?	Yes	1
		No	2

b) (Can I just check), (*have you/has your child*) used an inhaler, puffer or any medication for (*your/his/her*) breathing in the last 24 hours?

Yes	1	ASK c)
No	2	GO TO Q22

c) How many hours ago did (*you/your child*) use it?

RECORD No. OF HOURS 

--	--

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/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Adults 16+

21. **NURSE CHECK:**

Demi-span was measured with the respondent:

**CODE ALL  
THAT APPLY**

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Standing against the wall                                  | 1                  |
| Standing <u>not</u> against the wall                       | 2                  |
| Sitting  | 3 <b>GO TO Q22</b> |
| Lying down   | 4                  |
| Demi-span measured on left arm due to unsuitable right arm | 5                  |

22. WRITE RESULTS OF DEMI-SPAN MEASUREMENT  
ON RESPONDENT'S MEASUREMENT RECORD CARD.

**GO TO Q23**

**LUNG FUNCTION**

**ALL EXCEPT PREGNANT WOMEN**

23a) Can I check, have you had abdominal or chest surgery  
in the past three weeks?

- |     |                   |
|-----|-------------------|
| Yes | 1 <b>GO TO c)</b> |
| No  | 2 <b>ASK b)</b>   |

**IF NO AT a)**

b) Have you been admitted to hospital for a **heart**  
complaint or stroke in the past six weeks?

- |     |                    |
|-----|--------------------|
| Yes | 1 <b>GO TO c)</b>  |
| No  | 2 <b>GO TO Q24</b> |

- c) NO LUNG FUNCTION TEST TO BE CARRIED OUT.  
CIRCLE CONSENT CODE **04** ON FRONT OF CONSENT  
BOOKLET.

**GO TO Q34**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents Individual questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

**IF EverW=Yes or ConDr = yes and ASTWE IN [Less4W..OneTo5] or RecAtWIN [Less4W..OneTo5]  
and Age > 7**

Preds Do you usually keep a supply of prednisolone or steroid tablets in case your (asthma/wheezing or whistling) gets worse?:

- 1 Yes  
2 No

MaPla Have you been given written advice on what to do when your symptoms get worse?:

- 1 Yes  
2 No

PkFlo Do you have a peak flow meter?:

- 1 Yes  
2 No

All

Couff Do you usually cough first thing in the morning in winter?:

- 1 Yes  
2 No

**If Couff=No or Don't know**

CofDa Do you usually cough during the day or at night in the winter?:

USUALLY = AT LEAST 6 SINGLE COUGHS PER DAY.:

- 1 Yes  
2 No

**If Couff=Yes or CofDa=Yes**

FrCof Do you cough like this on most days for as much as three months each year?

3 MONTHS = 3 CONSECUTIVE MONTHS.:

- 1 Yes  
2 No

All

Flegm Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest, first thing in the morning in winter?:

- 1 Yes  
2 No

**If Flegm=No or Don't know**

FleDa Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest, during the day or at night in the winter?:

- 1 Yes  
2 No

**If Flegm=Yes or FleDa=Yes**

FreFl Do you bring up phlegm, like this on most days for as much as three months each year?:

- 1 Yes  
2 No

**If AGE = >= 13**

SoBUp Are you troubled by shortness of breath when hurrying on level ground or walking up a slight hill?:

- 1 Yes,  
2 No

6		
3	NevWk	'Never walks up hill or hurries',
4	NotWk	'Cannot walk'

**If SoBUp=Yes or Never walks or don't know**

SoBAg Do you get short of breath walking with other people of your own age on level ground?:

1	Yes,
2	No,
3	Never walks with people of own age on level ground

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

*The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

**Questions:**

**If Age ≥ 16**

EducEnd At what age did you finish your continuous full-time education at school or college?:

- 01 Not yet finished,
- 02 Never went to school,
- 03 14 or under,
- 04 15,
- 05 16,
- 06 17,
- 07 18,
- 08 19 or over

Qual SHOW CARD M.

Do you have any of the qualifications listed on this card?

Please look down the whole list before telling me.:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**If Qual = Yes**

QualA [multicode] *QualA1 - 10*

Which of the qualifications on this card do you have? Just tell me the number written beside each one.

RECORD ALL THAT APPLY. PROBE: 'Any others?':

- 01 Degree/degree level qualification (including higher degree),
- 02 Teaching qualification,
- 03 Nursing qualifications SRN, SCM, SEN, RGN, RM, RHV, Midwife,
- 04 HNC/HND, BEC/TEC Higher, BTEC Higher/SCOTECH Higher,
- 05 ONC/OND/BEC/TEC/BTEC not higher,
- 06 City and Guilds Full Technological Certificate
- 07 City and Guilds Advanced/Final Level,
- 08 City and Guilds Craft/Ordinary Level,
- 09 A-levels/Higher School Certificate,
- 10 AS level,
- 11 SLC/SCE/SUPE at Higher Grade or Certificate of Sixth Year Studies,
- 12 O-level passes taken in 1975 or earlier,
- 13 O-level passes taken after 1975 GRADES A-C,
- 14 O-level passes taken after 1975 GRADES D-E,
- 15 GCSE GRADES A-C,
- 16 GCSE GRADES D-G,
- 17 CSE GRADE 1/SCE BANDS A-C/Standard Grade LEVEL 1-3
- 18 CSE GRADES 2-5/SCE Ordinary BANDS D-E,
- 19 CSE Ungraded,
- 20 SLC Lower,
- 21 SUPE Lower or Ordinary,
- 22 School Certificate or Matric,
- 23 NVQ Level 5,
- 24 NVQ Level 4,
- 25 NVQ Level 3/Advanced level GNVQ,
- 26 NVQ Level 2/Intermediate level GNVQ,
- 27 NVQ Level 1/Foundation level GNVQ,

- 28 Recognised trade apprenticeship completed,*  
*29 Clerical or Commercial Qualification (e.g. typing/book-keeping/commerce),*  
*30 Qualifications outside UK,*  
*31 Other vocational qualifications not otherwise codable,*  
*32 NVQ level not specified,*  
*33 Nursery Nurse Examination Board qualification (NNEB),*  
*34 Qualification obtained during military service,*  
*35 Other academic qualification not otherwise codable,*  
*36 Other professional qualifications not otherwise codable.*

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Fieldwork documents

### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

- g) **NURSE CHECK:** **BOTH MEASUREMENTS OBTAINED - GO TO Q8**  
**ONLY ONE MEASUREMENT OBTAINED - GIVE REASON AT Q7**

**ARM CIRCUMFERENCE REFUSED/NOT ATTEMPTED/  
ONLY ONE MEASUREMENT OBTAINED**

7. **GIVE REASON FOR REFUSAL/MEASUREMENT NOT ATTEMPTED/  
ONLY ONE OBTAINED**

**GO TO Q8**

8. **OFFER TO WRITE RESULTS OF ARM CIRCUMFERENCE  
MEASUREMENT ON RESPONDENT'S **MEASUREMENT  
RECORD CARD**. COMPLETE NEW CARD IF REQUIRED.**

**GO TO Q9**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

<b>BLOOD PRESSURE OBTAINED</b>				
13.	RECORD ANY PROBLEMS TAKING READINGS <b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>	No problems taking blood pressure Reading taken on left arm because right arm not suitable Respondent was upset/anxious/nervous Other problems (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____	1 2 3 4	<b>GO TO Q14</b>
<b>OBTAINING CONSENT TO SEND RESULTS TO GP</b>				
14a)	ASK PARENT/"PARENT": Is your child registered with a GP?	Yes No	1 2	<b>GO TO b)</b> <b>GO TO Q15</b>
b)	ASK PARENT/"PARENT": May we send your child's blood pressure readings to (his/her) GP?	Yes No	1 2	<b>GO TO Q16</b> <b>GO TO c)</b>
<b>RESULTS CANNOT BE SENT TO GP</b>				
c)	SPECIFY REASONS FOR REFUSALS <b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>	Hardly/Never sees GP GP knows respondent's BP level Does not want to bother GP Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) _____	1 2 3 4	<b>GO TO Q15</b>
15.	CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 02 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET			<b>GO TO Q17</b>
<b>RESULTS CAN BE SENT TO GP</b>				
16a)	COMPLETE "BLOOD PRESSURE TO GP CONSENT FORM (CHILD UNDER 16)" (FORM BP (C)). ASK RESPONDENT'S PARENT/"PARENT" TO READ, SIGN AND DATE IT.			
b)	CHECK GP NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO. ARE RECORDED ON			

CONSENT FORM. CHECK NAME BY WHICH GP KNOWS RESPONDENT.

- c) CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 01 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET.

**BLOOD PRESSURE OBTAINED**

17. OFFER BLOOD PRESSURE RESULTS TO RESPONDENT/PARENT/"PARENT".

ENTER ON MEASUREMENT RECORD CARD

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/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Individual questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

SoLev Do you have to stop for breath when walking at your own pace on level ground?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**ALL**

SoWak In the past 12 months, have you been woken by an attack of shortness of breath?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**If Age IN 2..15**

Bronc Did you have a serious chest illness before the age of two years?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**All**

Nooze Have you ever had a problem with sneezing or a runny or blocked nose when you did not have a cold or the flu?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**If Nooze=Yes**

NoFlu In the last 12 months, have you had a problem with sneezing or a runny or blocked nose when you did not have a cold or the flu?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**IF NOFLU=Yes**

Eyelt In the last 12 months, has this problem been accompanied by itchy watery eyes?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**All**

HayFe (Can I just check) have you ever had hay fever?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**If HayFe=Yes**

HayDr Was this confirmed by a doctor?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**All**

Skltc Have you ever in the past had an itchy skin condition - by itchy we mean a condition which makes you want to scratch or rub the skin a lot?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**If SKLTC=Yes**

Twltc Have you had such an itchy skin condition in the last 12 months?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, CODE 0 INTERVIEWER: CODE EARLIEST AGE OF ANY CONDITION WHICH HAS OCCURRED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.: 0..120

Krees [multicode]

Has this skin condition ever affected any of these skin creases  
...READ OUT...:

- 1      the fronts of elbows?,
- 2      behind the knees?,
- 3      fronts of ankles?,
- 4      around the neck?,
- 5      around the eyes?,
- 6      or on the cheeks?,

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

*The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

### EDUCATION

#### Route paragraph:

```
IF (Age IN [16..120]) THEN
 1          EducEnd
 1          Qual
 2          IF (Qual = Yes) THEN
 2            QualA
 1          ENDIF
 1          OthQual
 2          IF (OthQual = Yes) THEN
 2            QualB
 1          ENDIF
 1          TopQualA
 1          TQualC
ENDIF
PoB
Ethnic
IF (Ethnic IN [Blther,None]) THEN
 1          Ethnic1
ENDIF
```

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

BLOOD PRESSURE			
<b>ALL</b>			
9a)	<b>NURSE CHECK:</b>	Respondent is:	
		Aged 2-4	1    GO TO b)
		Aged 5-15	2    GO TO Q10
b)	<b>NO BLOOD PRESSURE READING TO BE DONE. CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 02 ON FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET</b>	GO TO Q18	
<b>IF AGED 5-15 READ TO RESPONDENT/PARENT:</b>			
10a)	(As I mentioned earlier,) we would like to measure ( <i>your/your child's</i> ) blood pressure. If you wish, I will write the results on ( <i>your/his/her</i> ) Measurement Record Card. I will not, however, be able to tell you what the results mean. This has to be calculated using ( <i>your/his/her</i> ) age, sex and height. Also blood pressure can vary from day to day and throughout the day, so one high reading would not necessarily mean that ( <i>you/your child</i> ) ( <i>have/has</i> ) a high blood pressure. However if you would like us to, we will send your results to your GP who is better placed to interpret them. In the unlikely event that ( <i>you/your child</i> ) should be found to have a high blood pressure for ( <i>your/his/her</i> ) age and height, we shall advise ( <i>your/his/her</i> ) GP (with your permission) that ( <i>your/your child's</i> ) blood pressure should be measured again.		
<b>NURSE CHECK:</b>			
b)	Respondent agrees to have blood pressure measured	Yes	1    ASK c)
		No	2    GO TO Q12
c)	May I just check, ( <i>have you/has your child</i> ) eaten, or done any vigorous exercise, in the past 30 minutes? <b>(IF AGED 13-15)</b> ( <i>Have you/Has your child</i> ) smoked or drunk alcohol?	Eaten	1
<b>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</b>			
		Smoked	2
		Drunk alcohol	3    GO TO Q11
		Done vigorous exercise	4

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Nurse schedule**

Children 2-15

12a) **NURSE CHECK:**

Blood pressure measurement obtained:

Three valid readings

1 **GO TO Q13**

Two valid readings

2

One valid reading

3

Blood pressure measurement not obtained:Blood pressure measurement attempted but not obtained4 **GO TO b)**

Blood pressure measurement not attempted

5

Blood pressure measurement refused

6

**BLOOD PRESSURE READING NOT OBTAINED OR 1/2 READINGS ONLY**

- b) RECORD WHY READING REFUSED/NOT ATTEMPTED/  
NOT OBTAINED/ONE OR TWO READINGS OBTAINED

**CODE ALL  
THAT APPLY**

Respondent was upset/anxious/nervous

1

'Error 844' reading

2

Too shy

3

**GO TO c)**

Child would not sit still long enough

4

Other (GIVE FULL DETAILS) \_\_\_\_\_

5

**BLOOD PRESSURE READING NOT  
OBTAINED OR 1/2 READINGS ONLY**

- c) **NURSE CHECK:**

One or two readings obtained

1 **GO TO Q13**Blood pressure measurement not attempted,  
attempted but not obtained, or refused2 **GO TO d)**

- d) CIRCLE CONSENT CODE 02 ON  
FRONT OF CONSENT BOOKLET

**GO TO Q18**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

7 (no, none)

DrySK In the last 12 months, have you suffered from a generally dry skin?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SleSk In the last 12 months, how often on average has your sleep been disturbed due to itching or scratching?:

- 1 Never woken with itching/scratching,
- 2 Less than 1 night per week,
- 3 One or more nights per week

All

Exxma (Can I just check) Have you ever had eczema?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If Exxma=Yes

ExeDr Was this confirmed by a doctor?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If Age < 5

HayFam Does anyone in your immediate family suffer from eczema, hayfever or asthma? By immediate family I mean your parents and brothers and sisters.:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents**

**Individual questionnaire**

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Nurse schedule

Children 2-15

11a) **RECORD DINAMAP SERIAL NUMBER: DIN**

b) **SELECT CUFF**

RECORD CUFF SIZE CHOSEN

Child (12-19 cm)	1
Small adult (17-25 cm)	2
Adult (23-33 cm)	3 <b>GO TO c)</b>
Large adult (31-40cm)	4
Extra large adult (38-50 cm)	5

c) **ENTER AMBIENT AIR TEMPERATURE**

•  °C

d) **TAKE THREE MEASUREMENTS FROM RIGHT ARM  
AND RECORD READINGS BELOW:**

First reading:

MAP (mmHg)

SYSTOLIC (mmHg)

PULSE (bpm)

DIASTOLIC (mmHg)

Second reading:

MAP (mmHg)

SYSTOLIC (mmHg)

PULSE (bpm)

DIASTOLIC (mmHg)

Third reading:

MAP (mmHg)

SYSTOLIC (mmHg)

PULSE (bpm)

DIASTOLIC (mmHg)

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire

## ACCIDENTS

### Route paragraph:

```
PreAcc
DrAcc
IF (DrAcc = Yes) THEN
1      NDrAcc
ENDIF
IF (DrAcc = Yes) THEN
1      FOR a maximum of 10 accidents (i = 1 to 10)
        code month
2          IF (i <= NDrAcc) THEN
2              DrMth[i]
1          ENDIF
I          ENDDO
ENDIF
IF (DrAcc = Yes) THEN
1      DrWyr
2      IF (DrWyr IN [Other]) THEN
2          DrWyrO
1      ENDIF
1      DrFal
1      DrCar
1      DrBik
1      DrTul
1      DrSpt
2      IF (Age <= 12) AND (DrSpt = No) THEN
2          DrPly
I      ENDIF
I      DrInj
2      IF (Other IN DrInj) THEN
2          DrInjO
I      ENDIF
I      DrBdy
I      DrAid
I      DrOff
2      IF (DrOff = Yes) THEN
2          DrSOW
2          DrTOW
3          IF (DrTOW IN [Month]) THEN
3              DrMOW
2          ENDIF
I      ENDIF
I      DrNDA
2      IF (DrNDA = Yes) THEN
2          DrSNN
2          DrTNN
3          IF (DrTNN IN [Month]) THEN
AxI
IF (AxI = Yes) THEN
I      Most recent accident
I      NAxi
I      AxWkA
2      IF (NAxi - AxWkA >= 1) THEN
2          AxWkB
3          IF (NAxi - (AxWkA +
AxWkB) >= 1) THEN
3              AxWkC
4              IF
        (NAxi - (AxWkA +
AxWkB + AxWkC) >= 1)
        THEN
            AxWkD
        ENDIF
2          ENDIF
1      ENDIF
ENDIF
IF (AxI = Yes) THEN
1      AxWyr
2      IF (AxWyr IN [Other]) THEN
2          AxWyrO
1      ENDIF
1      AxFal
1      AxCar
1      AxBik
1      AxTul
1      AxSpt
2      IF (Age <= 12) AND (AxSpt = No) THEN
2          AxPly
1      ENDIF
1      AxInj
2      IF (Other IN AxInj) THEN
2          AxInjO
1      ENDIF
1      AxBdy
1      AxAid
1      AxOff
2      IF (AxOff = Yes) THEN
2          AxSOW
2          AxTOW
1      ENDIF
1      AxNDA
2      IF (AxNDA = Yes) THEN
2          AxSNN
2          AxTNN
3          IF (AxTNN IN [Month]) THEN
```

3	DrMNN	2	AxSNN
2	ENDIF	2	AxTNN
1	ENDIF	1	ENDIF
2	IF (Age IN [13..70]) THEN	2	IF (Age IN [13..70]) THEN
2	DrJob	2	AxJob
3	IF (DrJob = Yes) THEN	3	IF (AxJob = Yes) THEN
3	DrWrk	3	AxWrk
2	ENDIF	2	ENDIF
1	ENDIF	1	ENDIF
ENDIF		ENDIF	

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## / APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire

#### Questions:

If Age ≥ 16

Activ SHOW CARD L.

Which of these descriptions applies to what you were doing last week, that is in the seven days ending last Sunday?

CODE FIRST TO APPLY.:

- |    |         |  |
|----|---------|--|
| 01 | School  | Going to school or college full-time (including on vacation),  |
| 02 | Job     | In paid employment or self-employed (or away temporarily),   |
| 03 | Wait    | Waiting to take up paid work already obtained,   |
| 04 | Look    | Looking for work,  |
| 05 | Intend  | Intending to look for work but prevented by temporary sickness or injury (CHECK 28 DAYS OR LESS),                          |
| 06 | Perm    | Permanently unable to work because of long-term sickness or disability (USE ONLY FOR MEN AGED 16-64 AND WOMEN AGED 16-59), |
| 07 | Retire  | Retired (FOR WOMEN CHECK AGE STOPPED WORK AND USE THIS CODE ONLY IF STOPPED WHEN 50 OR OVER),                              |
| 08 | Famlook | Looking after the home and family,   |
| 09 | Other   | Doing something else (SPECIFY)   |

If Activ = Other

ActivO Other: please specify: STRING[40]

If Activ = School or Look or Intend or Perm or Retire or FamLook or Other

EverPd Have you ever been in paid employment or self-employed \$TextEverPd?:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No  |

If Activ in [School]

\$TextEverJob= apart from holiday jobs or part-time jobs while a student

If Activ = Wait

OthPaid Apart from the job you are waiting to take up, have you ever been in paid employment or self-employed?:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No  |

If (Activ = Job or Wait or Retire) or (EverPd = Yes)

JobTitle I'd like to ask you some details about \$TextJobTitle

What (is/was) the name or title of the job?: STRING[50]

If Active = Job \$TextJobTitle= the job you were doing last week

If OthPaid or EverJob = Yes \$TextJobTitle= about your most recent job

If Activ = Retire \$TextJobTitle= the main job you had

If Activ = Wait and OthPaid = No \$TextJobTitle= the job you are waiting to take up

FtPtime (Were/Are/Will) you (be) working full-time or part-time? (FULL-TIME = MORE THAN 30 HOURS APART-TIME = 30 HOURS OR LESS):

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1 | Full-time, |
| 2 | Part-time  |

WtWork What kind of work (did/do/will) you (be) do(ing) most of the time?: STRING[50]

IF NONE USED, WRITE IN 'NONE': STRING[50]

SkilNeed What skills or qualifications(*are/were*) needed for the job?: STRING[100]

Employee (*Were/Are/Will*) you (*be*) ...READ OUT...:

- |   |         |  |
|---|---------|--|
| 1 | Employ  | an employee,   |
| 2 | SelfEmp | or, self-employed? IF IN DOUBT, CHECK HOW THIS EMPLOYMENT IS<br>TREATED FOR TAX & NI PURPOSES. |

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

```
IF (Axi = Yes and Naxi > 1) THEN
 1      Next most recent accident
 1      AxiWyr
 2      IF (AxiWyr IN [Other]) THEN
 2          AxiWyrO
 1      ENDIF
 1      AxiFal
 1      AxiCar
 1      AxiBik
 1      AxiTul
 1      AxiSpt
 2      IF (Age <= 12) AND (AxiSpt = No) THEN
 2          AxiPly
 1      ENDIF
 1      Axilnj
 2      IF (Other IN Axilnj) THEN
 2          AxilnjO
 1      ENDIF
 1      AxiBdy
 1      AxiAid
 1      AxiOff
 2      IF (AxiOff=Yes) THEN
 2          AxiSOW
 2          AxiTOW
 1      ENDIF
 1      AxiNDA
 2      IF (AxiNDA = Yes) THEN
 2          AxiSNN
 2          AxiTNN
 1      ENDIF
 2      IF (Age IN [13..70]) THEN
 2          AxiJob
 3          IF (AxiJob = Yes) THEN
 3              AxiWrk
 2          ENDIF
 1      ENDIF
ENDIF
```

---

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

*The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

### EMPLOYMENT

#### Route paragraph:

```

IF (Age >= 16) THEN
  1      Activ
  2      IF (Activ = Other) THEN
  2          ActivO
  1      ENDIF
  2      IF (Activ IN [School,Look..Other])THEN
  2          EverPd
  1      ENDIF
  2      IF (Activ = Wait) THEN
  2          OthPaid
  1      ENDIF
  2      IF (Activ IN [Job..Wait])OR (EverPd = Yes) THEN
  2          JobTitle
  2          FtPtime
  1      ENDIF
  2      IF (Activ IN [Job..Wait])OR (EverPd = Yes) THEN
  2          WtWork
  2          MatUsed
  2          SkilNeed
  2          Employee
  3          IF (Employee = SelfEmp) THEN
  3              Dirctr
  2          ENDIF
  3          IF (Employee = Employ) OR (Dirctr = Yes) THEN
  3              EmpStat
  3              NEmployee
  3          ELSEIF (Employee = SelfEmp) AND (Dirctr = No) THEN
  3              SNEmployee
  2          ENDIF
  2          Coding of employment status and SOC/SEG and social class
  3          IF (Edit programme) THEN
  3              SOC
  3              SocCls
  3              SEG
  2          ENDIF
  3          IF (Employee = Employ) THEN
  3              Ind
  3          ELSEIF (Employee = SelfEmp) THEN
  3              SifWtMad
  2          ENDIF
  2          Coding of SIC
  3          IF (Edit = programme) THEN
  3              SIC
  2          ENDIF
  1      ENDIF
  2      IF /Activ IN /Wait Look IntentlyTHEN

```

```
2          CurUnEmp  
1      ENDIF  
ENDIF
```

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Individual questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

#### **Questions:**

**All**

PreAcc Now I would like to ask you about accidents that may have happened to you recently. By this I mean accidental events which resulted in injury or physical harm to you personally.:

DrAcc In the last 6 months, that is since (*date 6 months ago*), have you had any kind of accident which caused you to see a doctor or go to hospital?

INTERVIEWER: ALL TYPES OF ACCIDENT, INCLUDING CUTS, BURNS, ACCIDENTAL EXPOSURE TO DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES, ACCIDENTS OUTSIDE UK, RESULTING IN SEEING A DOCTOR OR GOING TO HOSPITAL. TELEPHONE CONSULTATIONS ONLY DO NOT COUNT.:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### **If DrAcc = Yes**

NDrAcc How many accidents did you have in the last six months where you saw a doctor or went to hospital?:  
1..15

DrMth (*Thinking of the accident that happened most recently in/In*) which month did (*that/the next most recent*) accident happen?:

ARRAY OF Months

*01 - 12 Jan to Dec coded as DrMth01-DrMth12*

#### **If DrAcc = Yes**

DrWyr SHOW CARD G.

Now can we talk about (*the/your/most recent*) accident you (*most recently*).

Where did the accident happen? CODE ONE ONLY.:

- 1 On a pavement or a pedestrian area,
- 2 On a road,
- 3 In a home or garden (either your own or someone else's),
- 4 In a place used for sports, play or recreation (including sports facility at a school or college),
- 5 In some other part of a school or college,
- 6 In an office, factory, shop, pub, restaurant or other public building,
- 7 Other (SPECIFY)
- 0 *Outdoor place of recreation or work not otherwise specified*

#### **If DrWyr = Other**

DrWyrO PLEASE SPECIFY.: STRING[50]

*Backcoded into DrWyr*

#### **If DrAcc = Yes**

DrFal Thinking about how the accident happened, (can I check,) did you fall, slip or trip?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

DrCar (Can I check,) was a moving motor vehicle involved in any way?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

DrBik (Can I check.) was a bicycle or some other type of moving non-motor vehicle involved?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If DrAcc = Yes

DrTul (Can I check.) was the injury you suffered caused by a tool, implement or piece of electrical or mechanical equipment? OTHER THAN A MOVING VEHICLE.:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents Individual questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

##### If FreqC in [AED...OneYr]

OthQC ASK OR CODE: How many (*type of measure*) of (name of drink) have you usually drunk on any one day? : 0..97

##### If Yes at Drink or Oee at DrinkAny

DrinkOft SHOW CARD K.

Thinking now about all kinds of drinks, how often have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind during the last 1 months?:

01	AED	Almost every day,
02	Five	Five or six days a week,
03	Three	Three or four days a week,
04	OneWk	Once or twice a week,
05	OneMth	Once or twice a month,
06	CupMth	Once every couple of months,
07	OneYr	Once or twice a year,
08	NotYr	Not at all in the last 12 months

DrAmount Compared to five years ago, would you say that on the whole you drink more, less or about the same nowadays?:

- 1 More nowadays,
- 2 About the same,
- 3 Less nowadays

##### If DrinkAny = Never

AlwaysTT Have you always been a non-drinker or did you stop drinking for some reason?:

- 1 Alwys Always a non-drinker,
- 2 Stopped Used to drink but stopped

##### If AlwaysTT = Stopped

WhyTT Did you stop drinking because of a particular health condition that you had at the time?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT SAYS PREGNANCY, CODE YES. :

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

---

*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire

DrSpt (Can I check,) when the accident happened, were you playing a sport or taking exercise?:  
1 Yes  
2 No

**If Age ≤ 12 and DrSpt = No**

DrPly (Can I check,) was (*Name*) playing in some other way when the accident happened?:  
1 Yes  
2 No

DrInj [multicode]

SHOW CARD H.

(Can I check,) which of the types of injury described on this card did you suffer? CODE ALL THAT APPLY.:

- 01 Broken bones,
- 02 Dislocated joints,
- 03 Losing consciousness,
- 04 Straining or twisting a part of the body,
- 05 Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body,
- 06 Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body
- 07 Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body,
- 08 Getting something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body,
- 09 Burning or scalding,
- 10 Poisoning,
- 11 Other injury to internal parts of the body,
- 12 Animal or insect bite or sting,
- 13 Other (SPECIFY))

**If DrInj = Other**

DrInjO PLEASE SPECIFY.: STRING[50]  
*Back1 - Back-code first answer at DrInjO*  
*Back2 - Back-code second answer at DrInjO*

**If DrAcc = Yes**

DrBdy [multicode]

SHOW CARD I.

(Can I check,) which parts of your body were affected by the injury you suffered in this accident (could you show me where)?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.:

- 01 Eyes,
- 02 Face or teeth,
- 03 Other part of head,
- 04 Neck,
- 05 Back,
- 06 Shoulder, arm, wrist or hand,
- 07 Hip, leg, ankle or foot,
- 08 Chest, ribs or lungs,
- 09 Abdomen or genitals,
- 10 Other internal organs

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

**The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire**

FreqB SHOW CARD K.  
 How often have you had a drink of (*name of drink recorded*) in the last 12 months?:

01	AED	Almost every day,
02	Five	Five or six days a week,
03	Three	Three or four days a week,
04	OneWk	Once or twice a week,
05	OneMth	Once or twice a month,
06	CupMth	Once every couple of months,
07	OneYr	Once or twice a year,
08	NotYr	Not at all in the last 12 months

If FreqB in [AED..OneYr]

OthQMB How much (*name of drink recorded*) have you usually drunk on any one day?  
 INTERVIEWER: CODE MEASURES THAT YOU ARE GOING TO USE.:  
 1 Half pints,  
 2 Singles,  
 3 Glasses,  
 4 Other

If OthQMB = Other

OthQOA WHAT OTHER MEASURE?: STRING[12]

If FreqB in [AED..OneYr]

OthQB ASK OR CODE: How many (*type of measure*) of (*name of drink*) have you usually drunk on any one day? : 0..97

If Yes at Drink or Occ at DrinkAny and AlcotB = Yes

AlcotC Have you drunk any other types of alcoholic drink in the last 12 months?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If AlcotC = Yes

OthDrnkC What other type of alcoholic drink have you drunk in the last 12 months?

CODE FIRST MENTIONED ONLY.: STRING[30]

*Note all drinks recorded under OthDrnk back coded into Shandy - Wine*

FreqC SHOW CARD K.

How often have you had a drink of (*name of drink recorded*) in the last 12 months?:

01	AED	Almost every day,
02	Five	Five or six days a week,
03	Three	Three or four days a week,
04	OneWk	Once or twice a week,
05	OneMth	Once or twice a month,
06	CupMth	Once every couple of months,
07	OneYr	Once or twice a year,
08	NotYr	Not at all in the last 12 months

If FreqC in [AED..OneYr]

OthQMC How much (*name of drink recorded*) have you usually drunk on any one day?

INTERVIEWER: CODE MEASURES THAT YOU ARE GOING TO USE. :

- 1 Half pints,
- 2 Singles,
- 3 Glasses,
- 4 Other

If OthQMC = Other

OthQOC WHAT OTHER MEASURE?: STRING[12]

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire

DrAid [multicode]

SHOW CARD J.

(Can I check,) from which of the people on this card did you get help or advice about the injury you suffered?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY:-

- 01 Hospital,
- 02 GP/Family Doctor,
- 03 Nurse at GP surgery,
- 04 Nurse at your place of work or school,
- 05 Doctor at your place of work or school,
- 06 Other doctor or nurse,
- 07 Ambulance staff
- 08 Volunteer first aider,
- 09 Chemist or pharmacist,
- 10 Family, friends, colleagues, passers-by,
- 11 Looked after self,
- 12 Other person(s)

If DrAcc = Yes

DrOff As a result of the accident did you have to take any time off work, school or college?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If DrOff = Yes

DrSOW Are you still off work, school or college?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If DrOff = Yes

DrTOW Counting the day of the accident, how much time (*did/have*) you (*have to take/so far taken*) off work, school or college (*up to and including yesterday*)? ...READ OUT...

(*Is/Was*) it:-:

- 1 Hours ...less than one day,
- 2 Oneday ...one day but less than one week,
- 3 OneWk ...between one week and one month,
- 4 Month ...or one month or more?

If DrTOW = Month

DrMOW How many months?: 1..6

If DrAcc = Yes

DrNDA As a result of the accident did you have to give up or change any of (*his/her*) normal daily activities?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If DrNDA = Yes

DrSNN Are you back to normal now?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If DrNDA = Yes

DrTNN Counting the day of the accident, for how long (*did/have*) you (*have/so far had*) to give up or change any of your normal daily activities (*up to and including yesterday*)?

...READOUT... (*Is/Was*)it:-:

- |   |        |                                    |
|---|--------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Hours  | ...less than one day,              |
| 2 | Oneday | ...one day but less than one week, |
| 3 | OneWk  | ...between one week and one month, |
| 4 | Month  | ...or one month or more?           |

**If DrTNN = Month**

DrMNN How many months?: 1..6

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire

#### If Yes at Drink or Occ at DrinkAny

Wine SHOW CARD K.

How often have you had a drink of wine, including Babycham and champagne, during the last 12 months?:

- |    |        |                                  |
|----|--------|----------------------------------|
| 01 | AED    | Almost every day,                |
| 02 | Five   | Five or six days a week,         |
| 03 | Three  | Three or four days a week,       |
| 04 | OneWk  | Once or twice a week,            |
| 05 | OneMth | Once or twice a month,           |
| 06 | CupMth | Once every couple of months,     |
| 07 | OneYr  | Once or twice a year,            |
| 08 | NotYr  | Not at all in the last 12 months |

#### If Wine in [AED...OneYr]

WineQ How much wine, including Babycham and champagne, have you usually drunk on any one day?

CODE THE NUMBER OF GLASSES 1 BOTTLE = 6 GLASSES, 1 LITRE = 8 GLASSES: 1.97

#### If Yes at Drink or Occ at DrinkAny

AlcotA Have you drunk any other types of alcoholic drink in the last 12 months?:

- 1 Yes  
2 No

#### If AlcotA = Yes

OthDrnkA What other type of alcoholic drink have you drunk in the last 12 months?

CODE FIRST MENTIONED ONLY.: STRING[30]

*Note all drinks recorded under OthDrnk backcoded into Shandy - Wine*

FreqA SHOW CARD K.

How often have you had a drink of (*name of drink recorded*) in the last 12 months?:

- |    |        |                                  |
|----|--------|----------------------------------|
| 01 | AED    | Almost every day,                |
| 02 | Five   | Five or six days a week,         |
| 03 | Three  | Three or four days a week,       |
| 04 | OneWk  | Once or twice a week,            |
| 05 | OneMth | Once or twice a month,           |
| 06 | CupMth | Once every couple of months,     |
| 07 | OneYr  | Once or twice a year,            |
| 08 | NotYr  | Not at all in the last 12 months |

#### If FreqA in [AED...OneYr]

OthQMA How much (*name of drink recorded*) have you usually drunk on any one day?

INTERVIEWER: CODE MEASURES THAT YOU ARE GOING TO USE.:

- 1 Half pints,  
2 Singles,  
3 Glasses,  
4 Other

#### If OthQMA = Other

OthQOA WHAT OTHER MEASURE?: STRING[12]

#### If FreqA in [AED...OneYr]

OthQOA ASK OR CODE- How many (*tens of measure*) of (*name of drink*) have you usually drunk on any one day? : 0..97

If Yes at Drink or Occ at DrinkAny and AlcotA = Yes

AlcotB Have you drunk any other types of alcoholic drink in the last 12 months?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If AlcotB = Yes

OthDrnkB What other type of alcoholic drink have you drunk in the last 12 months?

CODE FIRST MENTIONED ONLY.: STRING[30]

*Note all drinks recorded under OthDrnk back coded into Shandy - Wine*

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

**The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire**

**If DrAcc = Yes and Age = 13-70**

DrJob At the time of the accident, did you have a paid job?:  
 1 Yes  
 2 No

**If DrJob = Yes**

DrWrk (Can I check,) did the accident happen while you were at work?:  
 1 Yes  
 2 No

**All**

Axi That was about accidents which caused you to see a doctor or go to hospital. Thinking just about the last four weeks, have you had any (*other*) accidents which caused you to suffer pain or discomfort for 24 hours or more but about which you did not see a doctor or go to a hospital?:  
 1 Yes  
 2 No

**If Axi = Yes**

NAxi How many accidents of that kind have you had within the last 4 weeks?: 01..28

AxWkA (*How many of these accidents happened/Did that accident happen*) in the last week including yesterday?:  
 0..7{0=No}

**If AxWkB < NAxi**

AxWkB (*How many of these accidents happened/Did that accident happen*) between one week and two weeks ago?: 0..7{0=No}

**If AxWkA + AxWkB < NAxi**

AxWkC (*How many of these accidents happened/Did that accident happen*) between two weeks and three weeks ago?: 0..7{0=No}

**If AxWkA + AxWkB + AxWkC < NAxi**

AxWkD (*How many of these accidents happened/Did that accident happen*) between three weeks and four weeks ago?: {0=No}

**If Axi = Yes**

AxWyr Now can you tell me about your accident (*that happened most recently*) which caused you to suffer pain or discomfort for 24 hours or more but about which you did not see a doctor or go to hospital.

**SHOW CARD G**

Where did the accident happen?:

- 1 On a pavement or a pedestrian area,
- 2 On a road,
- 3 In a home or garden (either your own or someone else's),
- 4 In a place used for sports, play or recreation (including sports facility at a school or college)
- 5 In some other part of a school or college,
- 6 In an office, factory, shop, pub, restaurant or other public building,
- 7 Other (SPECIFY)
- 8 *Outdoor place of recreation or work not otherwise specified*

**If AxWyr = Other**

AxWyrO PLEASE SPECIFY.: STRING[50]

*Backcoded into AxWyr*

**If AxI = Yes**

AxFal Thinking about how the accident happened, (can I check,) did you fall, slip or trip?:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No  |

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

BeerQ ASK OR CODE: How many (*half pints/small cans/large cans/bottles*) of beer, lager, stout or cider have you usually drunk on any one day? 1..97

*BeerQ0 - Number of Half pints*

*BeerQ1 - Number of Small cans*

*BeerQ2 - Number of Large cans*

*BeerQ3 - Number of Bottles*

If BeerM = Bottles (*Bottles coded as pint equivalent in variable CodeEq. Will be translated to 1/2 pints for analysis*)

Bottle ASK OR CODE: What make of beer, lager, stout or cider do you usually drink from bottles?:

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT OR RESPONDENT DRINKS

DIFFERENT TYPES OF BEER, LAGER, STOUT OR CIDER PROBE What make have you drunk most frequently or most recently STRING[25]

*CodeEq - Pint equivalent of bottles*

If Yes at Drink or Occ at DrinkAny

Spirits SHOW CARD K.

How often have you had a drink of spirits or liqueurs, such as gin, whisky, brandy, rum, vodka, advocaat or cocktails during the last 12 months?:

01	AED	Almost every day,
02	Five	Five or six days a week,
03	Three	Three or four days a week,
04	OneWk	Once or twice a week,
05	OneMth	Once or twice a month,
06	CupMth	Once every couple of months,
07	OneYr	Once or twice a year,
08	NotYr	Not at all in the last 12 months

If Spirits in [AED...OneYr]

SpiritsQ How much spirits or liqueurs (such as gin, whisky, brandy, rum, vodka, advocaat or cocktails) have you usually drunk on any one day?

CODE THE NUMBER OF SINGLES - COUNT DOUBLES AS TWO SINGLES.: 1..97

If Yes at Drink or Occ at DrinkAny

Sherry SHOW CARD K.

How often have you had a drink of sherry or martini including port, vermouth, Cinzano and Dubonnet, during the last 12 months?:

01	AED	Almost every day,
02	Five	Five or six days a week,
03	Three	Three or four days a week,
04	OneWk	Once or twice a week,
05	OneMth	Once or twice a month,
06	CupMth	Once every couple of months,
07	OneYr	Once or twice a year,
08	NotYr	Not at all in the last 12 months

If Sherry in [AED...OneYr]

SherryQ How much sherry or martini, including port, vermouth, Cinzano and Dubonnet have you usually drunk on any one day?

CODE THE NUMBER OF GLASSES.: 1..97

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

AxCar (Can I check,) was a moving motor vehicle involved in any way? :

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

AxBik (Can I check,) was a bicycle or other type of moving non-motor vehicle involved? :

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

AxTul (Can I check,) was the injury you suffered caused by a tool, implement or piece of electrical or mechanical equipment? OTHER THAN A MOVING VEHICLE.:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

AxSpt (Can I check,) when the accident happened, were you playing a sport or taking exercise? :

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### If AxI = Yes and Age ≤ 12 and AxSpt = No

AxPly (Can I check,) was (Name) playing in some other way when the accident happened? :

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### If AxI = Yes

AxInj [multicode]

SHOW CARD H.

(Can I check,) which of the types of injury described on this card did you suffer?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.:

- 01 Broken bones,
- 02 Dislocated joints,
- 03 Losing consciousness,
- 04 Straining or twisting a part of the body,
- 05 Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body,
- 06 Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body
- 07 Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body,
- 08 Getting something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body,
- 09 Burning or scalding,
- 10 Poisoning,
- 11 Other injury to internal parts of the body,
- 12 Animal or insect bite or sting,
- 13 Other (SPECIFY)

#### If AxInj = Other

AxInjO PLEASE SPECIFY.: STRING[50]

*Backcoded into AxInj*

#### If AxI = Yes

AxBdy [multicode]

SHOW CARD I.

(Can I check,) which parts of your body were affected by the injury you suffered in this accident (could you show me where)?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.:

- 01 Face

- |    |                               |
|----|-------------------------------|
| .. |                               |
| 02 | Face or teeth,                |
| 03 | Other parts of head,          |
| 04 | Neck,                         |
| 05 | Back,                         |
| 06 | Shoulder, arm, wrist or hand, |
| 07 | Hip, leg, ankle or foot,      |
| 08 | Chest, ribs or lungs,         |
| 09 | Abdomen or genitals,          |
| 10 | Other internal organs         |

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents Individual questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

#### Questions:

##### If Age>= 20 or BookChc{from Smoking module} = Asked

Drink I am now going to ask you a few questions about what you drink - that is if you drink.  
Do you ever drink alcohol nowadays, including drinks you brew or make at home?:

- 1 Yes  
2 No

##### If no at Drink

DrinkAny Could I just check, does that mean you never have an alcoholic drink nowadays, or do you have an alcoholic drink very occasionally, perhaps for medicinal purposes or on special occasions like Christmas and New Year?:

- 1 Occ Very Occasionally,  
2 Never Never

##### If yes at Drink or Occ at DrinkAny

Intro I'd like to ask you whether you have drunk different types of alcoholic drink in the last 12 months. I do not need to know about non-alcoholic or low alcohol drinks.: (EMPTY)

Shandy SHOW CARD K.

How often have you had a drink of shandy, excluding bottles or cans, during the last 12 months? Use this card to tell me.:

- 01 AED Almost every day,  
02 Five Five or six days a week,  
03 Three Three or four days a week,  
04 OneWk Once or twice a week,  
05 OneMth Once or twice a month,  
06 CupMth Once every couple of months,  
07 OneYr Once or twice a year,  
08 NotYr Not at all in the last 12 months

##### If Shandy in [AED...OneYr]

ShandyQ How much shandy, excluding bottles or cans, have you usually drunk on any one day?  
ENTER AMOUNT DRUNK IN HALF PINTS.: 1..97

##### If Yes at Drink or Occ at DrinkAny

Beer SHOW CARD K.

How often have you had a drink of beer, lager, stout or cider, during the last 12 months?:

- 01 AED Almost every day,  
02 Five Five or six days a week,  
03 Three Three or four days a week,  
04 OneWk Once or twice a week,  
05 OneMth Once or twice a month,  
06 CupMth Once every couple of months,  
07 OneYr Once or twice a year,  
08 NotYr Not at all in the last 12 months

##### If Beer in [AED...OneYr]

BeerM [multicode]

How much beer, lager, stout or cider have you usually drunk on any one day?

INTERVIEWER - GIVE ME A SIGHT THAT YOU ARE GOING TO USE .

**INTERVIEWER: CODE MEASURES THAT YOU ARE GOING TO USE.:**

- 1      Half pints,
- 2      Small cans,
- 3      Large cans,
- 4      Bottles

**/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /**

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents Individual questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

##### AxAid [multicode]

SHOW CARD J.

(Can I check,) from which of the people on this card did you get help or advice about the injury you suffered?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY:-

- 01 Hospital,
- 02 GP/Family Doctor,
- 03 Nurse at GP surgery,
- 04 Nurse at (his/her) place of work or school,
- 05 Doctor at (his/her) place of work or school,
- 06 Other doctor or nurse,
- 07 Ambulance staff
- 08 Volunteer first aider,
- 09 Chemist or pharmacist,
- 10 Family, friends, colleagues, passers-by,
- 11 Looked after self,
- 12 Other person/s)

##### If AxJ = Yes

AxOff As a result of the accident did you have to take any time off work, school or college?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

##### If AxOff = Yes

AxSOW (*Are/Is*) you still off work, school or college?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

##### If AxOff = Yes

AxTOW Counting the day of the accident, how much time (*did/have*) you (*have to take/so far taken*) off work, school or college (*up to and including yesterday?*) ...READ OUT... (*Is/Was*) it:-

- 1 Hours ...less than one day,
- 2 Oneday ...one or two days,
- 3 OneWk ...three days but less than a week,
- 4 Month ...one week but less than one month?

##### If AxJ = Yes

AxNDA As a result of the accident did you have to give up or change any of your normal daily activities?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

##### If AxNDA = Yes

AxSNN Are you back to normal now?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

##### If AxNDA = Yes

AxTNN Counting the day of the accident, for how long (*did/have*) you (*have/so far had*) to give up or change any of your normal daily activities (*up to and including yesterday?*)

...READ OUT... (*Is/Was*) it:-

- 1 Hours ...less than one day

1	Oneday	...one or two days,
3	OneWk	...three days but less than a week,
4	Month	...one week but less than one month?

**If Ax1 = Yes and Age = 13-70**

AxJob      At the time of the accident, did you have a paid job?:  
1      Yes  
2      No

— — —

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

#### Individual questionnaire

##### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

```
3      IF (FreqC IN [AED..OneYr]) THEN          IF (BookChc = Asked or Age ≥ 20) THEN
3          OthQMC                                2      IF (Drink = Yes OR DrinkAny = Occ) THEN
4          IF (OthQMC = HalfP) THEN                2          DrinkOft
4              COMPUTE Txt12:= 'half'               2          DrAmount
4                  pints'
4          ELSEIF (OthQMC = Single) THEN          1      ENDIF
4              COMPUTE Txt12:='singles'
4          ELSEIF (OthQMC = Glass) THEN           2      IF (DrinkAny = Never) THEN
4              COMPUTE Txt12:='glasses'
4          ELSEIF (OthQMC = Other) THEN           3          AlwaysTT
4              OthQOC                               3          IF (AlwaysTT = Stopped) THEN
3          ENDIF                                 3              WhyTT
3          OthQC                                 2          ENDIF
2      ENDIF
1      ENDIF
ENDIF
```

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

#### If AxJob = Yes

AxWrk (Can I check,) did the accident happen while you were at work?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### If Naxi > 1

AxiWyr Now can you tell me about your next most recent accident (which caused you to suffer pain or discomfort for 24 hours or more but about which you did not see a doctor or go to hospital).  
SHOW CARD G.

Where did the accident happen?:

- 1 On a pavement or a pedestrian area,
- 2 On a road,
- 3 In a home or garden (either your own or someone else's),
- 4 In a place used for sports, play or recreation (including sports facility at a school or college)
- 5 In some other part of a school or college,
- 6 In an office, factory, shop, pub, restaurant or other public building,
- 7 Other (SPECIFY)
- 8 *Outdoor place of recreation or work not otherwise specified*

#### If AxiWyr = Other

AxiWyrO PLEASE SPECIFY.: STRING[50]

#### If Naxi > 1

AxiFal Thinking about how the accident happened, (can I check,) did you fall, slip or trip?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

AxiCar (Can I check,) was a moving motor vehicle involved in any way? :

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

AxiBik (Can I check,) was a bicycle or other type of moving non-motor vehicle involved? :

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

AxiTul (Can I check,) was the injury you suffered caused by a tool, implement or piece of electrical or mechanical equipment?

OTHER THAN A MOVING VEHICLE.:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

AxiSpt (Can I check,) when the accident happened, were you playing a sport or taking exercise?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### If Age ≤ 12 and AxiSpt = No

AxiPly (Can I check,) was (Name) playing in some other way when the accident happened? :

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire

## DRINKING

### Route paragraph:

```
IF (Age ≥ 20 or BookChc = Asked) THEN
  1   Drink
  2   IF (Drink = No) THEN
  2     DrinkAny
  1   ENDIF
  2   IF (Drink = Yes) OR (DrinkAny = Occ) THEN
  2     Intro
  1   ENDIF
ENDIF
IF ((Drink = Yes OR DrinkAny = Occ) AND
  1   (BookChc = Asked or Age ≥ 20)) THEN
  1   Shandy
  2   IF (Shandy IN [AED..OneYr]) THEN
  2     ShandyQ
  1   ENDIF
ENDIF
IF ((Drink = Yes OR DrinkAny = Occ) AND
  1   (BookChc = Asked or Age ≥ 20)) THEN
  1   Beer
  2   IF (Beer IN [AED..OneYr]) THEN
  2     BeerM
  3     IF (HPints IN BeerM) THEN
  3       BeerQ[1]
  2     ENDIF
  3     IF (SmCans IN BeerM) THEN
  3       BeerQ[2]
  2     ENDIF
  3     IF (LgCans IN BeerM) THEN
  3       BeerQ[3]
  2     ENDIF
  3     IF (Bottles IN BeerM) THEN
  3       BeerQ[4]
  3       Bottle
  3       If edit code quantity of bottled beer
  4         IF (Edit programme) THEN
  4           CodeEq
  3       ENDIF
  2     ENDIF
  1   ENDIF
ENDIF
IF ((Drink = Yes OR DrinkAny = Occ) AND
  1   (BookChc = Asked or Age ≥ 20)) THEN
  1   Spirits
  2   IF (Spirits IN [AED..OneYr]) THEN
  2     SpiritsQ
  1   ENDIF
  1   Wine
  2   IF (Wine IN [AED..OneYr]) THEN
  2     WineQ
  2   ENDIF
ENDIF
IF ((Drink = Yes OR DrinkAny = Occ) AND
  1   (BookChc = Asked or Age ≥ 20)) THEN
  1   AlcotA
  2   IF (AlcotA = Yes) THEN
  2     OthDrnkA
  2     FreqA
  3     IF (FreqA IN [AED..OneYr]) THEN
  3       OthQMA
  4     IF (OthQMA = HalfP) THEN
  4       COMPUTE Txt12:= 'half pints'
  4     ELSEIF (OthQMA = Single) THEN
  4       COMPUTE Txt12:= 'singles'
  4     ELSEIF (OthQMA = Glass) THEN
  4       COMPUTE Txt12:= 'glasses'
  4     ELSEIF (OthQMA = Other) THEN
  4       OthQOA
  3     ENDIF
  3     OthQA
  2   ENDIF
  1   ENDIF
ENDIF
IF ((Drink = Yes OR DrinkAny = Occ) AND
  1   (BookChc = Asked or Age ≥ 20)) THEN
  1   AlcotB
  2   IF (AlcotB = Yes) THEN
  2     OthDrnkB
  2     FreqB
  3     IF (FreqB IN [AED..OneYr]) THEN
  3       OthQMB
  4     IF (OthQMB = HalfP) THEN
  4       COMPUTE Txt12:= 'half pints'
  4     ELSEIF (OthQMB = Single) THEN
  4       COMPUTE Txt12:= 'singles'
  4     ELSEIF (OthQMB = Glass) THEN
  4       COMPUTE Txt12:= 'glasses'
  4     ELSEIF (OthQMB = Other) THEN
  4       OthQOB
  3     ENDIF
  2   ENDIF
  1   ENDIF
ENDIF
```

```
ENDIF
IF ((Drink = Yes OR DrinkAny = Occ) AND
1      (BookChc = Asked or Age ≥ 20)) THEN
1      Sherry
2      IF (Sherry IN [AED..OneYr]) THEN
2          SherryQ
1      ENDIF
ENDIF
IF ((Drink = Yes OR DrinkAny = Occ) AND
1      (BookChc = Asked or Age ≥ 20)) THEN
3          OthQB
2      ENDIF
1      ENDIF
ENDIF
IF ((Drink = Yes OR DrinkAny = Occ) AND
1      (BookChc = Asked or Age ≥ 20)) THEN
1          AlcotC
2      IF (AlcotC = Yes) THEN
2          OthDrnkC
2          FreqC
```

## / APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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### *comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

**The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire**

AxiInj [multicode]

SHOW CARD H.

(Can I check,) which of the types of injury described on this card did you suffer?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.:

- 01 Broken bones,
- 02 Dislocated joints,
- 03 Losing consciousness,
- 04 Straining or twisting a part of the body,
- 05 Cutting, piercing or grazing a part of the body,
- 06 Bruising, pinching or crushing a part of the body
- 07 Swelling or tenderness in some part of the body,
- 08 Getting something stuck in the eye, throat, ear or other part of the body,
- 09 Burning or scalding,
- 10 Poisoning,
- 11 Other injury to internal parts of the body,
- 12 Animal or insect bite or sting,
- 13 Other (SPECIFY)

If AxiInj = Other

AxiInjO [multicode]

PLEASE SPECIFY.: STRING[50]

*Backcoded into AxiInj*

If Naxi > 1

AxiBdy [multicode]

SHOW CARD I.

(Can I check,) which parts of your body were affected by the injury you suffered in this accident (could you show me where)?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.:

- 01 Eyes,
- 02 Face or teeth,
- 03 Other parts of head,
- 04 Neck,
- 05 Back,
- 06 Shoulder, arm, wrist or hand,
- 07 Hip, leg, ankle or foot,
- 08 Chest, ribs or lungs,
- 09 Abdomen or genitals,
- 10 Other internal organs)

AxiAid [multicode]

SHOW CARD J.

(Can I check,) from which of the people on this card did you get help or advice about the injury you suffered? CODE ALL THAT APPLY.:

- 01 Hospital,
- 02 GP/Family Doctor,
- 03 Nurse at GP surgery,
- 04 Nurse at your place of work or school,
- 05 Doctor at your place of work or school,
- 06 Other doctor or nurse,
- 07 Ambulance staff

- 08      Volunteer first aider,  
09      Chemist or pharmacist,  
10      Family, friends, colleagues, passers-by,  
11      Looked after self,  
12      Other person(s)

**If Naxi > 1**

AxiOff    As a result of the accident did you have to take any time off work, school or college?:

- 1      Yes  
2      No
- 

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

**The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire**

**If SmokeNow = Yes or SmokeReg = Reg or Occ**

DrSmokA *(Has/Did) a medical person, for example a doctor or nurse ever (advised/ advise) you to stop smoking altogether because of your health?:*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**If DrSmoke = Yes**

DrSmokB *How long ago was that?:*

- 1 Within the last twelve months,
- 2 Over twelve months ago

**If SmokEver = Yes**

CigarNow *Do you smoke cigars at all nowadays?:*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**If CigarNow = Yes**

CigarReg *Do you smoke cigars regularly, that is at least one cigar a month, or do you smoke them only occasionally?:*

- 1 Smoke at least one cigar a month,
- 2 Smoke them only occasionally

**If Sex = 1 and SmokEver = Yes**

PipeNowA *Do you smoke a pipe at all nowadays?:*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**If Age >= 13**

ExpSm *Now, in most weeks, how many hours a week are you exposed to other people's tobacco smoke? : 0..97*

**If Age in [2...12]**

ChExpSm *Is Name looked after for more than two hours per week by anyone who smokes while looking after (him/her)? :*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**If Age >= 20 or BookChc = Asked**

FathSm *Did your father ever smoke regularly when you were a child?:*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

MothSm *Did your mother ever smoke regularly when you were a child?:*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

#### If Axloff = Yes

AxiSOW Are you still off work, school or college?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### If Axloff = Yes

AxiTOW Counting the day of the accident, how much time (*did/have*) you (*have to take/so far taken*) off work, school or college (*up to and including yesterday?*) ...READ OUT... (*Is/Was*) it:-:

- 1 Hours ...less than one day,
- 2 Oneday ...one or two days,
- 3 OneWk ...three days but less than a week,
- 4 Month ...one week but less than one month?

#### If Naxi > 1

AxiNDA As a result of the accident did you have to give up or change any of your normal daily activities?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### If AxinDA = Yes

AxiSNN Are you back to normal now?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### If AxinDA = Yes

AxiTNN Counting the day of the accident, for how long (*did/have*) you (*have/so far had*) to give up or change any of your normal daily activities (*up to and including yesterday?*) ...READ OUT... (*Is/Was*) it:-:

- 1 Hours ...less than one day,
- 2 Oneday ...one or two days,
- 3 OneWk ...three days but less than a week,
- 4 Month ...one week but less than one month?

#### If Naxi > 1 and Age = 13-70

AxiJob At the time of the accident, did you have a paid job?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### If Axijob = Yes

AxiWrk (Can I check,) did the accident happen while you were at work?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

#### **If EndSmoke < EMPTY and EndSmoke < 2**

Nicot Did you use any nicotine products, such as nicotine patches, chewing gum, lozenges or other similar products at a to help you give up?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT HAS GIVEN UP MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT MOST RECENT OCCASION.:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### **If SmokeNow = Yes or SmokeReg = Reg**

StartSmk How old were you when you started to smoke cigarettes regularly?

INTERVIEWER: IF 'Never smoked regularly', CODE 97.: 1..97

#### **If Sex = 2 and Age in [18...49] and EndSmoke < EMPTY and EndSmoke < 2 and PregAge < O50**

IsPreg Can I check, are you pregnant now?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### **If IsPreg = Yes**

SmokePrg Have you smoked at all since you've known you've been pregnant?

IF YES, PROBE: 'All the time or just some of the time?':

- 1 YesAll Yes, all the time,
- 2 YesSome Yes, some of the time,
- 3 No No, not at all

#### **If SmokePreg = YesSome or No**

StopPreg Did you stop smoking specifically because of your pregnancy, or for some other reason?:

- 1 Because of pregnancy,
- 2 For some other reason

#### **If Sex = 2 and Age in [18...49] and ((IsPreg = No, DK or Ref) or SmokeNow = Yes)**

PregRec Can I check, have you been pregnant in the last twelve months?:

- 1 Preg Currently pregnant,
- 2 WasPWas pregnant in last twelve months but not now,
- 3 NotP Not pregnant in last twelve months

#### **If PregRec = WasP**

PregSmok Did you smoke at all during pregnancy?

(I.E. DURING TIME WHEN KNEW SHE WAS PREGNANT)

IF YES, PROBE: 'All the time or just some of the time?':

- 1 YesAll Yes, all the time,
- 2 YesSome Yes, some of the time,
- 3 No No, not at all

#### **If PregSmok = YesSome or No**

PregStop Did you stop smoking specifically because of your pregnancy, or for some other reason?:

- 1 Because of pregnancy,
- 2 For some other reason

#### **If SmokeNow = Yes or SmokeReg = Reg or Occ**

SmokeTry \$TextSmoke to give up smoking because of a particular health condition you had at the time?:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**\$TextSmoke**

If SmokeNow = Yes Have you ever tried  
If SmokEver = Yes and SmokeNow = No Did you ever try  
If IsPreg = Yes or PregRec = Rec and SmokeNow = yes  
    Apart from any attempts during this pregnancy have you ever tried  
If PregRec = WasP and SmokeNow = No  
    Apart from any attempts during that pregnancy did you ever try

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

# Fieldwork documents

## Individual questionnaire

### The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire

## SMOKING

### Route paragraph:

```
IF (Age IN [18..19]) THEN      5           IF (SmokeReg IN [Reg,Occ])  
1   BookChc                      THEN  
ENDIF                          EndSmoke  
IF (Age >= 20) OR (BookChc = Asked) THEN    6           IF (EndSmoke = 0) THEN  
1   SmokEver                     6           LongEnd  
2   IF (SmokEver = Yes) THEN      5           ENDIF  
2       SmokeNow                  6           IF (EndSmoke <>  
3       IF (SmokeNow = Yes) THEN  5           EMPTY) AND (EndSmoke  
3           DlySmoke                 6           < 2) THEN  
4           IF (DlySmoke = 97) THEN  4           Nicot  
4               DlyEst                  5           ENDIF  
5               IF (DlyEst = g) THEN  4           ENDIF  
5                   Dlyg                    3           ENDIF  
5               ELSEIF (DlyEst = oz) THEN 2           IF (SmokeNow = Yes) OR (SmokeReg =  
5                   Dlyoz                  3           Reg) THEN  
4               ENDIF                         StartSmk  
4       Calculated number of cigarettes smoked daily 3           ENDIF  
     (those using roll-ups)          2           IF (Sex = 2) AND (OwnAgeE =  
4               RolDly                  3           DONTKNOW) OR (OwnAgeE =  
     (Data imputed into DlySmoke)    3           REFUSAL) THEN  
3               ENDIF                         PregAge  
3       WkndSmok                     3           ENDIF  
4       IF (WkndSmok = 97) THEN      2           IF (Sex = 2) AND (Age IN [18..49]) AND  
4           WkndEst                  3           (PregAge < O50) THEN  
5           IF (WkndEst = g) THEN      4           IF (EndSmoke <> EMPTY) AND  
5               Wkndg                  4           (EndSmoke < 2) THEN  
5               ELSEIF (WkndEst = oz) THEN 5           IsPreg  
5                   Wkndoz                 4           IF (IsPreg = Yes) THEN  
4               ENDIF                         SmokePrg  
4       Calculated number of cigarettes smoked daily 5           IF (SmokePrg IN  
     (those using roll-ups)          6           [YesSome,No]) THEN  
4               RolWknd                  5           StopPreg  
     (Data imputed into WkndSmok)    6           ENDIF  
3               ENDIF                         ENDIF  
3       ELSE                          ENDIF  
3       SmokeCig                     3           IF (IsPreg = No) OR (IsPreg =  
4       IF (SmokeCig = Yes) THEN      4           DONTKNOW) OR (IsPreg =  
4           SmokeReg                  5           REFUSAL) OR (SmokeNow = Yes)  
5           IF (SmokeReg IN [Reg]) THEN 5           THEN  
5               NumSmok                  4           PregRec  
6               IF (NumSmok = 97) THEN  4           IF (PregRec = WasP) THEN  
6                   NumEst                  5           PregSmok  
7                   IF (NumEst = g)      5           IF (PregSmok IN  
7                   THEN                      [YesSome,No]) THEN  
7                       Numg                  6           PrepStop  
7                   ELSEIF NumEst = 6           ENDIF
```

```

      oz) THEN          5           ENDIF
7       Numoz          4           ENDIF
6       ENDIF          3           ENDIF
6   Calculate number of cigarettes smoked daily    2           ENDIF
      (those using roll-ups)                      3           IF (SmokeNow = Yes or SmokReg IN
6       RolNum          3           [Reg,Occ]) THEN
(Data imputed into NumSmok)                  3           SmokeTry
5       ENDIF          3           DrSmoke
5       SmokYrs         4           IF (DrSmoke = Yes) THEN
4       ENDIF          4           DrSmoke1

```

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents

### Individual questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

**If WkndEst = g**

Wkndg PLEASE RECORD ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO AT WEEKENDS IN GRAMS.: 1..67

**If WkndEst = oz**

Wkndoz PLEASE RECORD ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO AT WEEKENDS IN OUNCES.  
FOR FRACTIONS OF OUNCES RECORD: 0.01..2.40

1/4 oz as .25

1/3 oz as .33

1/2 oz as .5

2/3 oz as .66

3/4 oz as .75:

**If SmokeNow = No**

SmokeCig Have you ever smoked cigarettes?:

1 Yes

2 No

**If SmokeCig = Yes**

SmokeReg Did you smoke cigarettes regularly, that is at least one cigarette a day, or did you smoke them only occasionally?:

1 Reg Smoked cigarettes regularly, at least 1 per day,

2 Occ Smoked them only occasionally,

3 Nev SPONTANEOUS: Never really smoked cigarettes, just tried them once or twice

**If SmokeReg = Reg**

NumSmok About how many cigarettes did you smoke in a day?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT SMOKES ROLL UPS AND CANNOT GIVE CIGARETTE NUMBER  
CODE 97. IF RANGE GIVEN AND CAN'T ESTIMATE, ENTER MID POINT.: 0..97

**If NumSmok = 97**

NumEst INTERVIEWER: ASK (*Name*) FOR AN ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO. WILL IT BE GIVEN  
IN GRAMS OR OUNCES?

g grams,

oz ounces

**If NumEst = g**

Numg PLEASE RECORD ESTIMATED DAILY CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO IN GRAMS.: 1..67

**If NumEst = oz**

Numoz PLEASE RECORD ESTIMATED DAILY CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO IN OUNCES.: 0.01..2.40  
FOR FRACTIONS OF OUNCES RECORD: 0.01..2.40

1/4 oz as .25

1/3 oz as .33

1/2 oz as .5

2/3 oz as .66

3/4 oz as .75:

**If SmokeReg = Reg**

SmokYrs And for approximately how many years did you smoke regularly?

INTERVIEWER: IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, CODE 0.: 0..97

**If SmokeReg = Reg or Occ**

EndSmoke How long ago did you stop smoking cigarettes?

INTERVIEWER: IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR AGO, CODE 0.: 0..97

**If EndSmoke = 0**

LongEnd How many months ago was that?:

- 1 Less than six months ago,
- 2 Six months, but less than one year

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

**Fieldwork documents****Individual questionnaire***The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

```
3      ENDIF
2      ENDIF
2      CigarNow
3      IF (CigarNow = Yes) THEN
3          CigarReg
2      ENDIF
3      IF (Sex = 1) THEN
3          PipeNowA
2      ENDIF
1      ENDIF

                                              ENDIF
IF (Age >= 13) THEN
    1      ExpSm
ELSEIF (Age IN [2..12]) THEN
    1      ChExpSm
ENDIF
IF (Age >= 20) OR (BookChc = Asked) THEN
    1      FathSm
    1      MothSm
ENDIF
```

/ APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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*comments*

## Appendix A

## HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND

### Fieldwork documents Individual questionnaire

#### *The Health Survey for England - 1996 - Individual Questionnaire*

##### **Questions:**

###### **If Age in [18...19]**

BookChc INTERVIEWER CHECK: (*Name*) IS AGED (*age of respondent*). RESPONDENT TO BE...: ARRAY [1..4] OF  
1 Asked Asked Smoking/Drinkingquestions,  
2 Given Given BOOKLET FOR YOUNG ADULTS

###### **If Age >= 20 or BookChc = Asked**

SmokEver May I just check, have you ever smoked a cigarette, a cigar or a pipe?:  
1 Yes  
2 No

###### **If SmokeNow = Yes**

SmokeNow Do you smoke cigarettes at all nowadays?:  
1 Yes  
2 No

###### **If SmokeNow = Yes**

DlySmoke About how many cigarettes a day do you usually smoke on weekdays? IF LESS THAN ONE A DAY, ENTER 0.  
INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT SMOKES ROLL UPS<sup>1</sup> AND CANNOT GIVE CIGARETTE NUMBER  
CODE 97. IF RANGE GIVEN AND CAN'T ESTIMATE, ENTER MID POINT.: 0..97

###### **If DlySmoke = 97**

DlyEst INTERVIEWER: ASK (*Name*) FOR AN ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO ON WEEKDAYS.  
WILL IT BE GIVEN IN GRAMS OR IN OUNCES?  
g Grams,  
oz Ounces,

###### **If DlyEst = g**

PLEASE RECORD ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO ON WEEKDAYS IN GRAMS.: 1..67

###### **If DlyEst = oz**

PLEASE RECORD ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO ON WEEKDAYS IN OUNCES.  
FOR FRACTIONS OF OUNCES RECORD: 0.01..2.40

1/4 oz as .25

1/3 oz as .33

1/2 oz as .5

2/3 oz as .66

3/4 oz as .75:

###### **If Smokenow = Yes**

WkndSmok And about how many cigarettes a day do you usually smoke at weekends?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT SMOKES ROLL UPS AND CANNOT GIVE CIGARETTE NUMBER  
CODE 97. IF RANGE GIVEN AND CAN'T ESTIMATE, ENTER MID POINT.: 0..97

###### **If WkndSmok = 97**

WkndEst INTERVIEWER: ASK (*Name*) FOR AN ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO AT WEEKENDS.  
WILL IT BE GIVEN IN GRAMS OR IN OUNCES?

g Grams,

oz Ounces,

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<sup>1</sup> For analysis purposes ounces or grams of tobacco are converted to number of cigarettes and stored in the variables Dlyg/Dlyoz= Dlysmoke, Wkndg/Wkndoz= Wkndsmok

## / APPENDIX A / PREVIOUS / NEXT /

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### *comments*

