

The Social and Economic Circumstances of Adults with Mental Disorders

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Notes to tables

1 Tables showing percentages

The row or column percentages may add to 99% or 101% because of rounding.

The varying positions of the percentage signs and bases in the tables denote the presentation of different types of information. Where there is a percentage sign at the head of a column and the base at the foot, the whole distribution is presented and the individual percentages add to between 99% and 101%. Where there is no percentage sign in the table and a note above the figures, the figures refer to the proportion of people who had the attribute being discussed, and the complementary proportion, to add to 100%, is not shown in the table.

The following conventions have been used within tables:

- no cases
- 0 values less than 0.5%
- .. data not available

2 Statistical significance

Unless otherwise stated, differences mentioned in the text have been found to be statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Standard errors that reflect the complex sampling design and weighting procedures used in the survey have been calculated and used in tests of statistical significance.

3 Small bases

Very small bases have been avoided wherever possible because of the relatively high sampling errors that attach to small numbers. In general, percentage distributions are shown if the base is 30 or more. Where the base is lower, actual numbers are shown in square brackets.

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Summary of key findings

1 Background and focus of the report

- This report is one of several topic reports looking at data from the survey carried out by ONS on the psychiatric morbidity of adults aged 16 to 74 living in private households in Great Britain. This report focuses mainly on the economic and social functioning of adults with mental disorders.
- This survey was commissioned by the Department of Health, the Scottish Executive Health Department and the National Assembly for Wales.
- The survey covered in this report was carried out in 2000 and is a repeat of the 1993 survey of adults living in private households. However, in 2000 there was a slight increase in the age range, so that it covered people aged 16 up to 74 years compared with 16 to 64 years in the 1993 survey.
- There was also an expansion of some of the topics covered, most notably, in the realm of economic and social functioning. For example, there were new sections on days off work due to sickness, the extent of debt, and satisfaction and stability of accommodation. The 2000 survey also included an assessment of Personality Disorder.
- The report is divided into five substantive chapters:
 - the economic circumstances of people with mental disorders;
 - their accommodation and living arrangements;
 - disability associated with mental health problems measured by difficulties with activities of daily living;
 - stressful life events and social networks, in particular; and
 - changes in the characteristics of people with neurotic disorders between 1993 and 2000.
- The content of the 2000 survey governed the range of psychiatric disorders covered in this report: (a) neurotic symptoms and disorders, (b) psychotic disorder, (c) alcohol use and dependence, and (d) drug dependence. Personality Disorder was also included in the 2000 survey but will be the subject of a separate report.

2 Education, employment and financial characteristics

- Compared with all other groups, those with a psychotic disorder were more likely to have left school before reaching sixteen years old and with no qualifications. The alcohol and drug dependent groups included the highest proportion of students, i.e. those who had not yet finished their full time education.

- Across the whole sample, about a third (33%) were unemployed or economically inactive whereas among those rated as having psychosis, the rate was more than double (72%).
- The proportion of the sample in the manual social classes among the non-disorder group was 39% in contrast to 44% of those with a current neurotic disorder, 52% and 54% of those with alcohol and drug dependence and rising to 61% of those with a psychotic disorder.
- The mean number of days off work in the past 12 months for a health problem was 19 for those with a neurotic disorder compared with a total sample average of 7 days.
- About 60% of the sample assessed as having a psychotic disorder were in a household with an income less than £300 a week compared with 37% of those with a current neurotic disorder and 28% of the sample with no mental disorder.
- Overall, 12% of the total sample of respondents said they had incurred some sort of debt in the past year. However, among the group with any of the four mental disorders covered in the survey, 24% had been behind with their payments.
- The bills that tended to be unpaid or paid late covered a wide spectrum but at least 5% had problems with paying their council tax, telephone bill, rent, gas bill, water rates and credit card payments.
- In terms of cutting down on the use of the telephone, gas, electricity and water, the rate of 6% for those with no disorder was doubled for the alcohol dependent group (12%), and at least tripled for those with drug dependence or neurotic disorders (18% and 21%) and rose to 33% among those with a psychotic disorder.
- Ten per cent of the no disorder group had borrowed money in the past 12 months. Among the group with any disorder just over a quarter had borrowed money and among the drug dependent group the proportion was 50%. The two primary sources of funds were from family and friends.

3 Family, household and housing characteristics

- Those with a disorder were more likely to be single, divorced or separated and less likely to be married. The groups rated as being alcohol and drug dependent had the highest proportions of single people: 58% and 77% respectively compared with 30% of the whole sample. Those with a psychotic disorder had the highest percentages of divorced and separated people: 26% and 7% respectively compared with the sample average of 8% and 3%.
- Among the sample assessed as currently having a neurotic disorder, 9% were lone parents compared with 4% in the no-disorder group. In the group with a probable psychotic disorder, 43% were living in a one-person family unit, almost three times the proportion of those with no mental disorder, 15%.
- Those with a mental disorder were far more likely than those with no disorder to be living in rented accommodation (38% compared with 24%). Among those with a psychotic disorder about half were living in accommodation rented from a housing association or local authority. The drug dependent group included the highest proportion in privately rented housing: 30%.

- Those with a disorder were slightly more negative than the no-disorder group in their assessment of the standard of their accommodation: 11% and 5% respectively said they were fairly or very dissatisfied. Similarly, the sample with any of the four types of mental disorder were twice as likely as those without a mental disorder to describe the state of repair of their home as poor: 9% compared with 4%.
- The most frequent complaint was lack of space – mentioned by 20% of all survey respondents, but by about 30% of those with a neurotic disorder, alcohol and drug dependence.
- Overall, 6% had doubts about the security of their present accommodation. This overall figure included 12% of those with neurosis, psychosis and alcohol dependence and 15% of the drug dependent group who were concerned about their security. The five main reasons respondents gave for their feelings of insecurity were: financial problems (20%), lease or contract was running out (18%) illness (14%), domestic problems (8%) and problems with landlord or agent (7%).

4 Activities of daily living (ADL)

- The seven areas of activity limitation considered in this survey were:
 - Personal care such as dressing, bathing, washing or using the toilet.
 - Using transport to get out and about.
 - Medical care such as taking medicines or pills, having injections or changes of dressing.
 - Household activities such as preparing meals, shopping, laundry and housework.
 - Practical activities such as gardening, decorating, or doing household repairs.
 - Dealing with paperwork such as writing letters, sending cards, or filling in forms.
 - Managing money such as budgeting for food or paying bills.
- Twenty-one per cent of the whole sample had difficulty with at least one ADL, comprising 16% of the no disorder group and 37% of those with any of the four specified mental disorders (neurosis, psychosis, alcohol and drug dependence).
- Among the groups with each type of disorder, there were marked variations in the proportions having difficulty with at least one ADL, ranging from 28% and 34% of the alcohol and drug dependent group to 45% of those with a current neurotic disorder and rising to 60% of those with a psychotic disorder.
- Among the whole sample, difficulties with practical activities had the highest prevalence at 12%, followed by dealing with paperwork (8%), household activities (6%) and using transport and managing money, both at 5%. Difficulties with personal care and medical care had rates of 4% and 1% respectively across the whole sample.
- Those with neurosis or psychosis were far more likely than the no-disorder group to have problems with every activity. Comparing the three groups, no disorder, neurosis and psychosis, the rates of difficulty with practical activities were: 9%, 26% and 30%; dealing with paperwork: 6%, 18% and 38%; household activities: 4%, 18% and 26%; and using transport: 3%, 16% and 20%.
- Those with alcohol and drug dependence were only markedly different from the no disorder group on one ADL: managing money. Here the rate among the group without a mental disorder was 2% compared with 16% and 26% among those with alcohol and drug dependence respectively.

5 Social context

- Over the course of their lives, just over half of survey respondents (53%) had experienced the death of a close relative and just over two-thirds (70%) the death of a close friend or other relative. About a quarter of the sample also reported separation or divorce (27%), serious illness, being a victim of assault or injury (26%) and serious illness, assault or injury to someone close (24%).
- Three of these six specified life events were twice as likely to have been experienced by those with a mental disorder compared with those with no mental disorder: separation or divorce (44% compared with 23%), serious injury, illness or assault (40% compared with 22%), and having a serious problem with a close friend or relative (27% compared with 13%).
- The prevalence of each lifetime experience was nearly always highest among the group with psychosis: 75% reported death of close friend or other relative; 72% mentioned the death of a close relative, 64% had a serious illness or injury, 55% were separated or divorced, and 33% had a serious problem with a close friend or relative.
- During their lifetime, 30% of respondents had been made redundant, 23% had been searching for work for a month or more, 22% had something of value lost or stolen, 11% had a major financial crisis and 9% had been in trouble involving a court appearance.
- Two of these five events showed significant differences in their frequency of reporting between those with and without a mental disorder: major financial crisis (22% compared with 9%) and being in trouble with the police necessitating a court appearance (14% compared with 7%). A quarter of those with psychosis had had a major financial crisis; a third of the drug dependent group and a quarter of the alcohol dependent group had been in trouble with the police involving a court appearance.
- Overall, 18% of survey respondents reported having been bullied, 7% experienced violence in the home and 5% had run away from home. Those with mental disorders were far more likely to have experienced any of the victimisation events than the no disorder group. For example, 3% of the group with no disorder said they had run away from home. The equivalent percentages among the currently neurotic group and those with alcohol dependence was 12%; the rate was 24% among those with drug dependence, and 34% among those with psychosis. (Figure 5.3)
- The lifetime prevalence of each victimisation experience was nearly always highest among the group with psychosis: 47% said they had been bullied, 37% had been subject to violence in the home, 34% had run away from home, 31% cited sexual abuse, 28% had been homeless, and 11% had experienced violence at work.
- Although being expelled from school had a prevalence rate of 1% among the no disorder group the percentages among the alcohol and drug dependent groups were 6% and 12% respectively.
- Only 2% of all survey respondents had been in local authority care or in a borstal or young offenders unit whereas among the group with psychosis 17% had been in local authority care and 4% in borstal.

- Overall, 8% of survey respondents were assessed as having a severe lack of perceived social support. Among the group with none of the four mental disorders covered in the survey the rate was 6% but among the groups with neurosis, alcohol and drug dependence, it was double that of the non-disorder group, 12–13%, and rose to 30% among the group with a psychotic disorder.
- Those with a mental disorder were about twice as likely to have a small primary support group, i.e. less than four people – 9% compared with 4%. However, the group with a psychotic disorder stood out from the rest with 32% of them having a primary support group of three or fewer people.

6 Comparison of the economic and social characteristics of people with mental disorders, 1993 and 2000

- Changes in the educational profile between the groups with neurotic disorders in 1993 and 2000 were: an increase of 4% of those with degrees (from 10 to 14%); an increase of 4% of those with A levels (from 11% to 15%) and a decrease of 5% of those with no qualifications (from 34% to 29%).
- Among the groups with neurotic disorders there was an increase in the proportion economically inactive, i.e. unemployed and not seeking work, which rose from 31% to 35% but there was also an increase in those working full time from 38% to 43%, still markedly less than the 55% employment rate of the non-disordered group. The big drop was in the unemployment rate from 14% in 1993 to 4% in 2000.
- In terms of social class the main movement between 1993 and 2000 was in the proportion of all respondents in Social Class III Manual (IIIM) – a fall of 10% and in Social Class III Non-Manual (IIINM) – a rise of 9%. This change was reflected in the groups with neurotic disorders: a decrease of 11% in IIIM and an increase of 8% in IIINM.
- The main change in the legal marital status of survey respondents between 1993 and 2000 was a decrease in the proportions who were married or cohabiting and a corresponding increase of being single (which includes cohabiting couples). Among those with neurotic disorders the proportions married fell by 12% with the single status group increasing by 7% and the divorce rate up by 4%.
- In the first survey, 33% of those with a neurotic disorder mentioned at least one ADL difficulty but this proportion rose to 41% in 2000. These increases were evident across all activities, the largest increases were found for practical activities (up 6%), managing money (up 5%) and dealing with paperwork (up 4%).
- There was a slight improvement between the social support profile of all survey respondents between 1993 and 2000 both among those with a neurotic disorder and those with no psychiatric disorder: a 6% increase among those who said they did not lack social support.
- Similarly, in terms of the size of the primary support group, there was a slight decrease, about 2% among both groups in terms of those who said they had 3 or less close family members or friends.

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Background and focus of the report

1.1 Background to the report

This report is one of several topic reports looking at data from the survey carried out by ONS on the psychiatric morbidity of adults aged 16 to 74 years living in private households in Great Britain. This survey was commissioned by the Department of Health, the Scottish Executive Health Department and the National Assembly for Wales. This report focuses mainly on the economic and social functioning of adults with mental disorders.

The survey covered in this report was carried out in 2000 and is a repeat of the 1993 survey of adults living in private households. However, the 2000 survey included a number of developments. There was a slight increase in the age range, so that it covered people aged 16 up to 74 years compared with 16 to 64 years in the 1993 survey, and measures of Personality Disorder and intellectual functioning were included. (Singleton *et al* 2001)

Most notably, there was an expansion of the topics covered in the realm of economic and social functioning. For example, there were new sections on days off work due to sickness, the extent of debt, and satisfaction and stability of accommodation.

Although the main report did cover some social and economic functioning characteristics of people as characteristics of the sample, the full range of topics included in the survey are covered here. To put the results presented here in a wider context, the main prevalence tables from the main report (Singleton *et al* 2001) are reproduced here in Appendix A.

There is a vast amount of research which has looked at the social and economic functioning of people with mental disorders over the past 20 years. A review of this body of work has recently been put together in a series of three reports under the overall title: *Social Inequalities and the Distribution of the Common Mental Disorders* (Fryers *et al*, 2002, Melzer *et al*, 2002, Shah, 2002)

1.2 Coverage of the report

The report is divided into four substantive chapters. Chapter 2 focuses on the economic circumstances of people with mental disorders and covers:

- Educational attainment and age left full time education.
- Economic activity and social class.
- Income and receipt of benefits.
- Debt.

Chapter 3 is concerned with accommodation and living arrangements, a topic not covered in the 1993 national survey. The topics included here are:

- Marital status and family composition.
- Tenure.
- Accommodation stability (number of moves in past 2 years).
- Satisfaction with accommodation.
- Condition of accommodation.
- Perceived security of tenure.

In Chapter 4, the topic of interest is disability associated with mental health problems. In this context, disability is measured by difficulties with activities of daily living.

The final part of the report, Chapter 5, covers stressful life events social networks, in particular:

- Size of primary support group.
- Perceived level of social support.
- Contact with friends.

1.3 Range of mental disorders

The content of the 2000 survey governed the range of psychiatric disorders covered in this report: (a) neurotic symptoms and disorders, (b) psychotic disorder, (c) alcohol use and dependence, and (d) drug dependence. A brief summary of how these

disorders were assessed is given below. A fuller explanation can be found in the main report (Singleton *et al*, 2001). Although Personality Disorder and cognitive decline were covered in the original survey, a separate report focussing on each of these topics will be produced and they are not covered here.

Neurotic symptoms and disorders

Neurotic symptoms and disorders in the week preceding interviews were assessed in the 2000 ONS survey using the revised version of the Clinical Interview Schedule, CIS-R (Lewis and Pelosi 1990, Lewis *et al* 1992). Data are presented on the prevalence of non-fatal suicidal behaviour by 14 neurotic symptoms, the distribution of total CIS-R scores, which give an indication of severity of symptoms, six neurotic disorders and the number of neurotic disorders.

The CIS-R comprises 14 sections, each covering a particular area of neurotic symptoms as follows:

- Somatic symptoms.
- Fatigue.
- Concentration and forgetfulness.
- Sleep problems.
- Irritability.
- Worry about physical health.
- Depression.
- Depressive ideas.
- Worry.
- Anxiety.
- Phobias.
- Panic.
- Compulsions.
- Obsessions.

Each section begins with a number of mandatory filter questions. They establish the existence of a particular neurotic symptom in the past month. A positive response leads to a more detailed assessment of the symptom in the past week: frequency, duration, severity, and time since onset. Answers to these questions determine the informant's score on each section. Possible scores range from 0 to 4 on each section (except the section on depressive ideas, which has a maximum score of 5).

Specific neurotic disorders were assessed by looking at the answers to various sections of the CIS-R and applying algorithms based on the ICD-10 diagnostic criteria for research (World Health Organisation 1992).

Six diagnostic categories can be obtained from the CIS-R:

- Generalised Anxiety Disorder.
- Depressive episode.
- Phobias.
- Obsessive Compulsive Disorder.
- Panic disorder.
- Mixed anxiety and depressive disorder.

Because an individual may appear in more than one category of neurotic disorder, it is possible to assign to each respondent a score indicating how many of the diagnostic algorithms correspond to the report and the pattern of their symptoms.

Psychotic disorder

Making assessments of psychotic rather than neurotic disorders is more problematic for lay interviewers. Neurotic symptoms were assessed by fully structured questions. These rely on the understanding of the questions by the respondent and on their insight and willingness to acknowledge these kinds of mental health problems. A structured questionnaire is too restrictive for assessing psychotic symptoms which, by definition, may involve some element of departure from reality and psychological insight.

Thus, the person with a neurotic symptom typically is aware that they should not have some disagreeable feelings and thoughts but has difficulty in overcoming them.

In contrast, among people with psychosis, the unusual thoughts and experiences described seem real to the sufferer who may even act inappropriately because of this. An accurate assessment requires a process of questioning and clinical judgement by an interviewer. The approach used involved a semi-structured interview by a clinically experienced interviewer who decided

which symptoms were present. Each symptom was defined in a glossary of definitions and was rated according to defined thresholds of severity.

A two-stage approach was therefore adopted to assess the presence of psychotic disorder. The criteria from the initial lay interview which were considered indicative of possible psychotic disorder were:

- Self-report, at questions about long-standing illness or reasons for consulting a GP, of symptoms suggestive of psychotic disorder, eg mood swings, or having been given a diagnosis of psychotic disorder, such as schizophrenia or manic depression.
- Taking anti-psychotic medication.
- A history of admission to a mental hospital or ward.
- A positive response to question 5a of the psychosis screening questionnaire which asks about hearing voices.

A positive response on any one of these criteria led to selection for a second stage interview using the Schedule for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry, (SCAN) (Wing *et al*, 1990, World Health Organisation, 1999). A sample of people who screened negative were also interviewed at the second stage, either because they sifted positive for personality disorder or because they were selected from the group who screened negative for both types of disorder.

Therefore, in the current survey, an assessment of probable psychosis was given to those who screened positive for psychosis and were either assessed as having a psychotic disorder at the SCAN interview or, if no SCAN interview had been conducted, who reported two or more of the above criteria at the initial interview. People who screened negative for psychosis were designated unlikely to have psychotic disorder.

Alcohol problems and dependence

The principal instrument used to assess alcohol problems was the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, (AUDIT) (Babor *et al*, 1992).

This measure was developed from a six-country WHO collaborative project and has been shown to be a good indicator of hazardous drinking (Saunders *et al*, 1993). It defines hazardous alcohol use as an established pattern of drinking which brings the risk of physical and psychological harm. Taking the year before interview as a reference period, the AUDIT consists of 10 questions covering the following topics:

- Hazardous alcohol consumption
 - frequency of drinking;
 - typical quantity; and
 - frequency of heavy drinking.
- Dependence symptoms
 - impaired control over drinking;
 - increased salience of drinking; and
 - morning drinking.
- Harmful alcohol consumption
 - feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking;
 - blackouts;
 - alcohol-related injury; and
 - other concerns about drinking.

Answers to all questions are scored from 0 to 4 and then summed to provide a total score ranging from 0 to 40. A total score of 8 is indicative of hazardous alcohol use.

The prevalence of alcohol dependence was assessed using the Severity of Alcohol Dependence questionnaire, (SAD-Q). (Stockwell *et al*, 1983). The SAD-Q was asked of all respondents who had an AUDIT score of 10 or more. It consists of 20 questions, covering a range of symptoms of dependence, and possible scores range from 0 to 3 on each question. Adding up the scores from all questions gives a total SAD score of between 0 and 60 indicating different levels of alcohol dependence. A total SAD score of 3 or less indicates no dependence, while a score of four or above suggests some alcohol dependence. Mild dependence is indicated by a score of between 4 and 19, moderate dependence by a score of 20 to 34, and severe dependence by a SAD score of 35 to 60. The reference period for alcohol dependence was the 6 months prior to interview.

Drug dependence

A number of questions designed to measure drug use were contained in the questionnaire. Information was first collected on all the types of drugs respondents had ever used, and then about drugs used in the previous year. Further information about drug use in the year, and month, preceding interview was collected about six drugs: cannabis, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, ecstasy, tranquillisers and opiates. Included in the questions about drug use in the past year and month were five questions to measure drug dependence. The topics covered by these questions are

- Frequency of drug use: used drug every day for two weeks or more.
- Stated dependence: felt they needed it or were dependent on it.
- Inability to cut down: tried to cut down but could not.
- Need for larger amounts: needed more to get an effect.
- Withdrawal symptoms: feeling sick because stopped or cut down.

A positive response to any of the five questions was used to indicate drug dependence. Because people could be dependent on more than one drug, they were further grouped into those who were:

- dependent on cannabis only;
- dependent on another drug (including those also dependent on cannabis); and
- not drug dependent.

1.4 Sampling and interviewing procedures

The survey was carried out between March and September 2000. A two-stage approach to the assessment of mental disorders was used. The first stage interviews were carried out by ONS interviewers and included structured assessment and screening instruments for measuring mental disorders, as well as covering a range of other topics, such as service use, risk factors for disorder and background socio-demographic factors. A subsample of people were then selected to take part in a second stage interview to assess psychosis and personality disorder, the assessment of which

requires a more detailed interview than was possible at the first stage and some clinical judgement. These interviews were carried out by specially trained psychologists employed by the University of Leicester.

The small users postcode address file (PAF) was used as the sampling frame for the survey because of its good coverage of private households in Great Britain. In the PAF, the postcode sectors were stratified on the basis of socio-economic group within NHS Region. A postal sector contains on average 2,550 delivery points.

Initially, 438 postal sectors (the primary sampling units) were selected with a probability proportional to size (number of delivery points). This included 370 sectors in England, 22 in Wales and 46 in Scotland. Within each of these sectors, 36 delivery points were selected (with the exception of one sector which was accidentally sampled twice), yielding a sample of 15,804 delivery points.

Interviewers visited the 15,804 addresses to identify private households with at least one person aged 16 to 74 years. The Kish grid method was used to select systematically one person in each household, (Kish, 1965). More details of sampling procedures can be found in the Technical Report.

Overall, 10% of sampled addresses were ineligible because they contained no private households. Of the remaining addresses, 11% contained no-one within the eligible age range, which left an eligible sample of 12,792 addresses.

Just under 70% of those approached agreed to take part in an interview and despite the length of the interview, 95% completed the full interview, i.e. 8,450 respondents.

1.5 Access to survey data

Anonymised data from the survey will be lodged with the Data Archive, University of Essex, within 3 months of the publication of this report.

Independent researchers who wish to carry out their own analyses should apply to the Archive for access. For further information about archived data, please contact:

ESRC Data Archive
 University of Essex
 Wivenhoe Park
 Colchester
 Essex CO4 3SQ
 Tel: (UK) 01206 872323
 FAX: (UK) 01206 872003
 Email: archive@essex.ac.uk.

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2

Education, employment and financial characteristics

2.1 Introduction

This chapter is divided into three sections: education, employment and financial circumstances. As social class was measured by the informant's own occupation, this topic is included in the section on employment. Throughout the chapter, we examine the distribution of all these characteristics among the samples with different types of mental disorder and compare them with the no disorder group.

2.2 Educational attainment

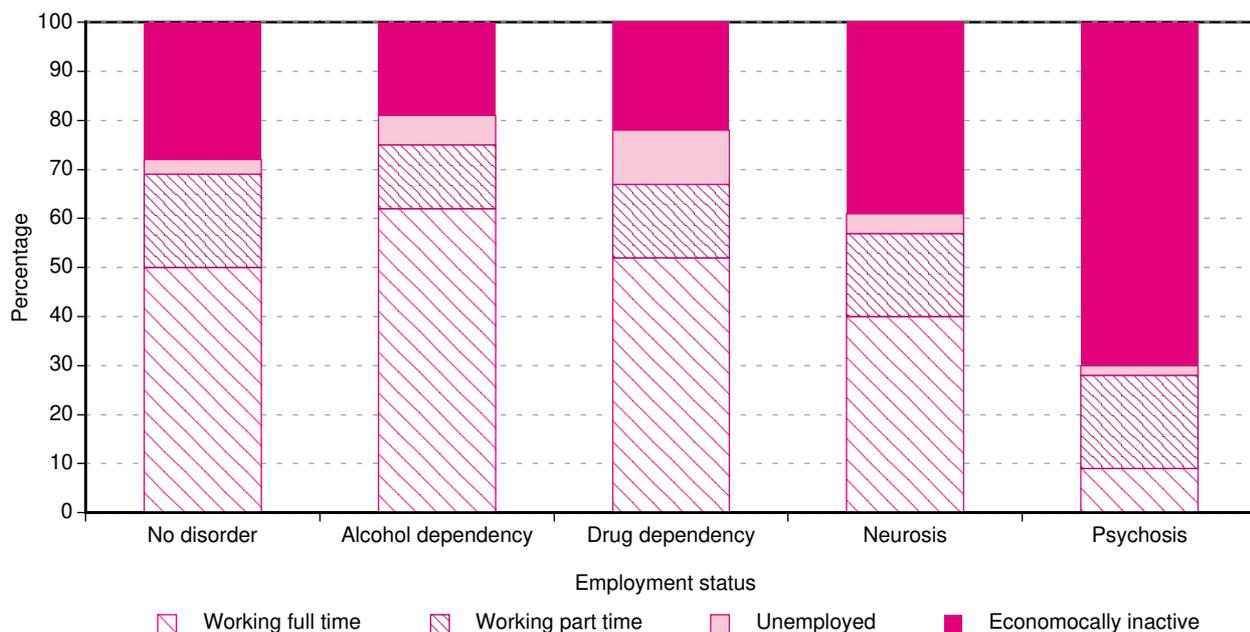
Two measures of educational status were included in the survey: age left full time education and highest qualifications attained. Compared with all other groups, those with a psychotic disorder were more likely to have left school before reaching sixteen years old and with no qualifications. The alcohol and drug dependent groups included the highest proportion of students, i.e. those who had not yet finished their full time education. (Table 2.1)

2.3 Employment

All the studies reviewed by Fryers *et al* (2002) indicate that being unemployed and economically inactive (i.e. unemployed and not seeking work) is associated with an increased risk of mental health problems. Table 2.2 shows that this is particularly evident for those with a high probability of having a psychotic disorder. Across the whole sample, about a third (33%) were unemployed or economically inactive whereas among those rated as having psychosis, the rate was more than double (72%). (Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1)

Overall, the social class distributions of those with a mental disorder compared with those with none of the four mental disorders were shifted more to the manual classes (III Manual, IV and V) compared with (I, II and III Non-manual). If the informant was unemployed or economically inactive at the time of interview but had previously worked, social class was based on the most recent previous occupation. The proportion of the sample

Figure 2.1 Employment status by type of mental disorder



in the manual social classes among the non-disorder group was 39% in contrast to 44% of those with a current neurotic disorder, 52% and 54% of those with alcohol and drug dependence and rising to 61% of those with a psychotic disorder. (Table 2.2)

Among all those in employment, the alcohol and drug-dependent groups had the highest proportions (17% and 13% respectively) of those working in craft and related occupations skilled construction, skilled engineering, metal-working, textile, vehicle, garment, agricultural trades etc. (Table 2.2)

Nevertheless, alcohol and drug dependence did not seem to have a great effect on time off work. Respondents in both of these groups were close to the total sample average of 7 days in the past year. The mean number of days off work in the past 12 months for a health problem was 19 for those with a neurotic disorder. There is not a reliable comparable statistic for those with a psychotic disorder as so few were currently employed: 13 out of 60. Nevertheless, for the few that were in employment, there is strong indication that their health problems do cause them to take a great deal of time off work. (Table 2.3)

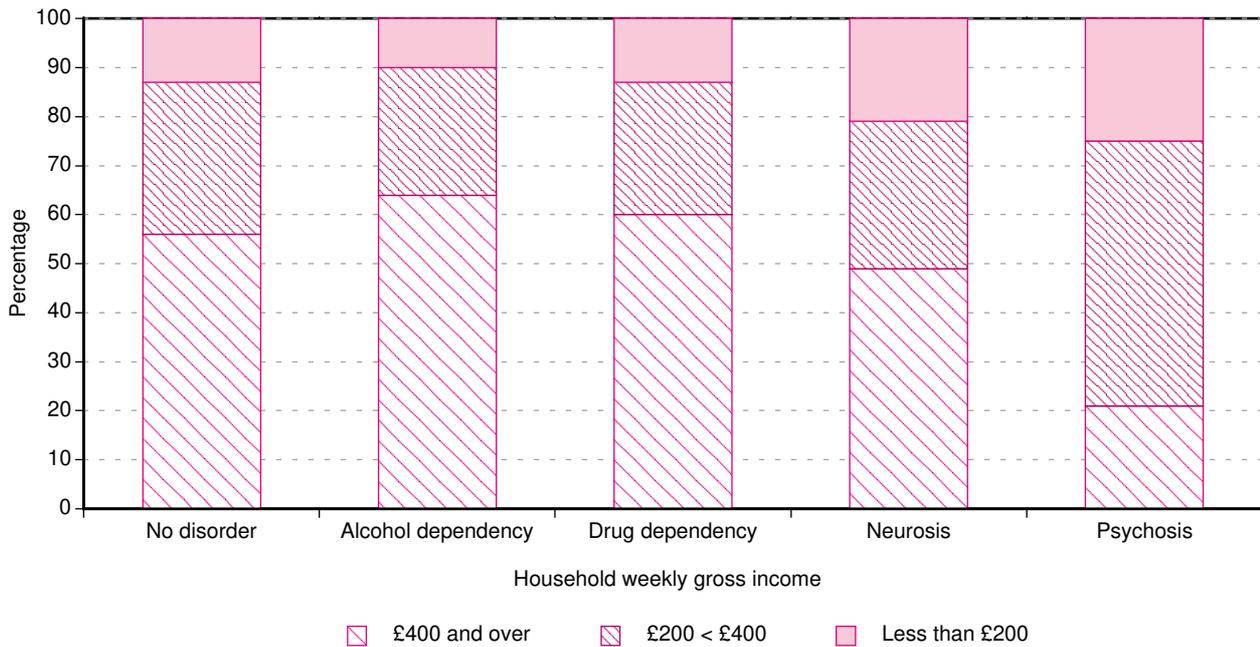
There are many factors which influence working status; some are extraneous to the individual, such as employment opportunities in the area where one lives. Others relate to personal circumstances: age, sex, ethnicity, family composition and physical health. Logistic regression analysis was carried out to examine the independent association of mental disorders with not working controlling for these other personal characteristics. Each of the six neurotic mental disorders assessed in the survey, psychosis, alcohol and drug dependence were entered in the model as well as the five personal characteristics described above. As expected, there was increased odds of not working for women compared with men (OR=1.92), for lone parents compared with couples with no children (OR=2.46), and for those with a physical complaint compared with those who reported no physical health problem (OR=1.99). No doubt, these odds ratios are influenced by the fact that the group, not working, includes the unemployed and those not actively seeking work because they want to, or have to, look after families or are permanently disabled.

Having controlled for these personal factors, the odds of respondents with a psychotic disorder not working were nearly four times that of the rest of the sample (OR= 3.88). The equivalent significant odds ratios for the other mental disorders were: moderate or severe alcohol dependence (2.08), depressive episode (2.07), phobia (1.97), dependent on drugs other than cannabis (1.83) and Generalised Anxiety Disorder (1.79). Depression and phobias were equally as likely as a physical complaint (OR = 1.99) to be correlated with not working. (Table 2.4)

2.4 Financial circumstances

The most marked differences in income distribution across the sample occurs between the group with a psychotic disorder and all other groups. The measure used in the top half of Table 2.5 is gross weekly household income. About 60% of the sample assessed as having a psychotic disorder were in a household with an income less than £300 a week compared with 37% of those with a current neurotic disorder and 28% of the sample with no mental disorder. The corresponding proportions with an income less than £200 a week were 25%, 21% and 13%. This may be explained by the findings in the bottom half of the same table which show that about two-thirds of the group with psychosis were receiving a State Benefit (either Income Support or Incapacity Benefit) compared with just less than a third of those with a neurotic disorder and just 10% of those with none of the four mental disorders. (Table 2.5 and Figure 2.2)

Logistic regression analysis shows however that when the psychiatric and socio-demographic variables were entered into a model to predict the likelihood of earning less than £200 a week, the biggest odds ratios were for lone parent and child compared to couples with no children (OR=4.57) or being in a Black or South Asian ethnic group compared to the White group (ORs=2.38 and 2.42). Even though psychosis, alcohol and drug dependence did not emerge as significant, independent factors, five of the six neurotic disorders were associated with having greater odds of earning less than £200 a week: panic disorder (OR=2.25), depression (OR=2.13), phobia (OR=1.87), Generalised Anxiety Disorder (OR=1.71) and mixed anxiety and depressive disorder (OR=1.47). (Table 2.6)

Figure 2.2 Household weekly gross income by type of mental disorder

One of the new set of questions included in the 2000 survey, i.e. not included in 1993 was on the subject of debt. The four elements covered were:

- Whether in debt and type of debt.
- Whether any utilities (telephone, gas, electricity, water) had been disconnected.
- Whether efforts had been made to cut down on the use of utilities.
- Whether money had been borrowed and if so from whom.

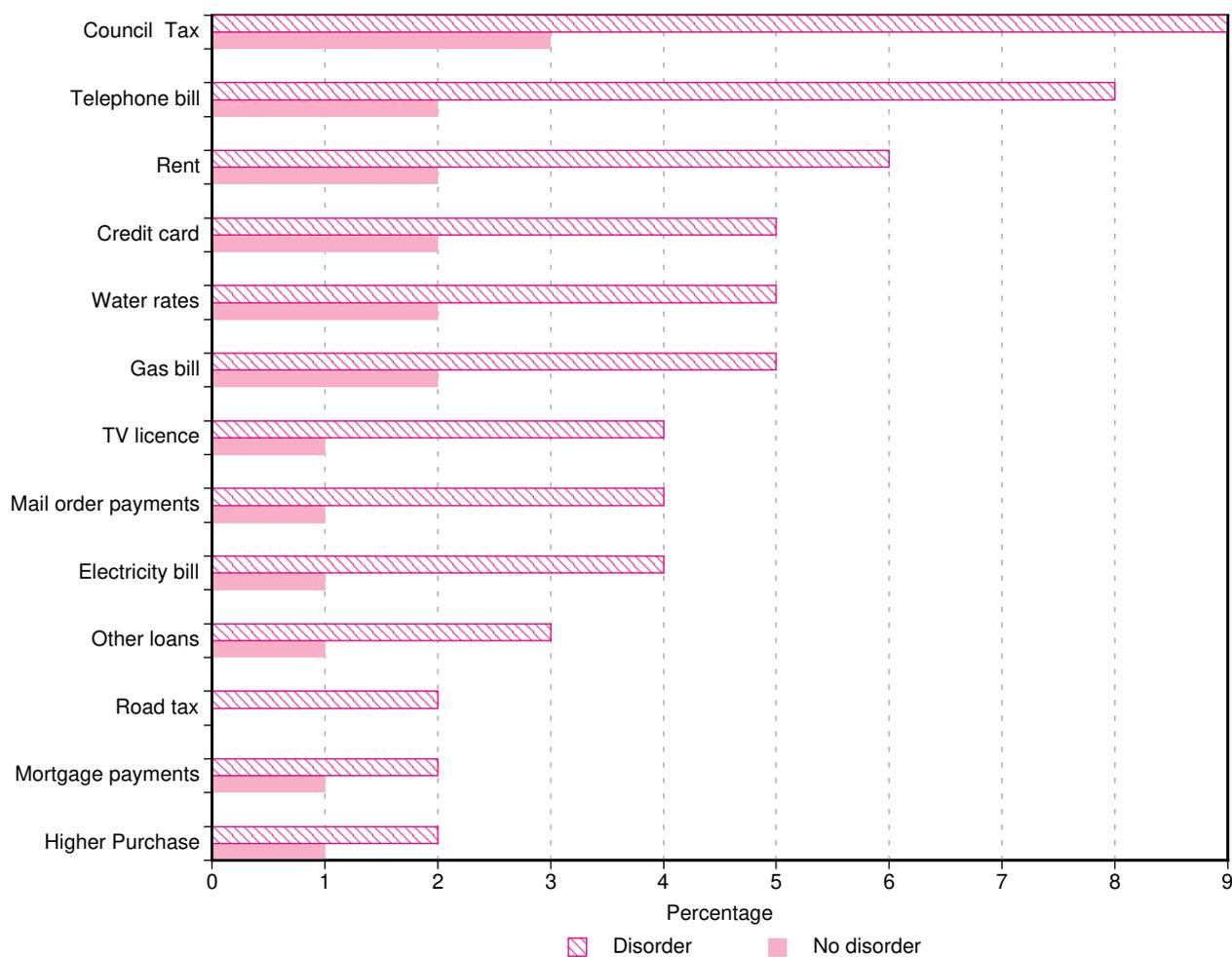
Overall, 12% of the total sample of respondents said they had incurred some sort of debt in the past year. However, among the group with any of the four mental disorders covered in the survey, 24% had been behind with their payments. The bills that tended to be unpaid or paid late covered a wide spectrum but at least 5% had problems with paying their council tax, telephone bill, rent, gas bill, water rates and credit card payments.

Taking account of the debt problem, it is not surprising that those with a mental disorder were at least three times as likely to have had their telephone, gas, electricity or water disconnected compared with the no disorder group: 10%

compared with 3%. The rate among those dependent on drugs was nearly 20%. In all cases, the vast majority had had their telephone disconnected, only 2% or less had had any of the other three utilities cut off. (*Table 2.7 and Figure 2.3*)

In terms of cutting down on the use of the telephone, gas, electricity and water, the rate of 6% for those with no disorder was doubled for the alcohol dependent group (12%), and at least tripled for those with drug dependence or neurotic disorders (18% and 21%) and rose to 33% among those with a psychotic disorder. The data also indicate that many of the people who did cut down did so on several utilities, eg, gas and electricity and water.

How did the people in debt find the money to pay off their debts, or even if not in debt did they borrow money to pay for their day to day needs? Ten percent of the no disorder group had borrowed money in the past 12 months. Among the group with any disorder just over a quarter had borrowed money and among the drug dependent group the proportion was 50%. The two primary sources of funds were from family and friends. (*Table 2.7*)

Figure 2.3 Type of debt by whether or not had mental disorder

Logistic regression was used to show the factors which were independently associated with being in debt. The odds of being in debt as opposed to not were significantly higher for lone parents and Black respondents and lower for women and those in older age groups. All those with mental disorders (except phobia) had increased odds of being in debt compared with the no disorder group: dependent on cannabis only (OR=2.87), dependent on other drugs (2.84) moderate or severe alcohol dependence (2.61) panic disorder (2.44) GAD (2.20), depressive episode (1.93) mixed anxiety and depression (1.88), OCD (1.76) and psychosis (1.50). (Table 2.8)

References

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Table 2.1 Educational characteristics

by type of mental disorder

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age left full-time education							
14 and under	6	3	3	3	5	7	7
15	26	39	17	11	23	20	20
16	29	32	34	37	31	29	29
17	10	8	10	9	10	10	10
18	10	5	11	12	10	10	10
19 and over	15	10	16	16	15	18	17
Not yet finished	4	3	10	13	6	6	6
Never went to school	0	-	0	1	0	0	0
Highest educational qualifications obtained							
A level or above	34	16	39	41	36	37	36
GCSE level	35	44	39	42	37	36	36
No qualifications	31	40	22	17	28	27	27
<i>Base</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8580</i>

Table 2.2 Employment characteristics

by type of mental disorder

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employment status							
Working full time	40	9	62	52	47	50	49
Working part time	17	19	13	15	16	19	18
Unemployed	4	2	6	11	5	2	3
Economically inactive	39	70	19	22	32	29	30
Social class based on occupation of respondent							
I	3	1	5	3	4	6	5
II	28	18	24	22	26	30	29
III Non-manual	26	21	17	22	22	25	25
III Manual	19	21	32	27	24	18	19
IV	18	21	15	19	18	16	16
V	7	19	5	8	7	5	6
Armed forces	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
Occupational grouping of respondent							
Managers and administration	11	8	12	10	11	12	12
Professional occupations	6	1	6	4	6	8	7
Associate profession and technical	7	3	8	7	7	8	7
Clerical, secretarial	11	-	10	8	10	11	11
Craft and related	5	4	17	13	9	7	8
Personal, protective	7	3	5	7	7	8	7
Sales occupations	7	5	5	8	6	6	6
Plant/machine operators	3	-	10	8	6	7	6
Other occupations	4	6	6	7	4	5	5
Not employed	40	70	21	27	34	29	30
<i>Base</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8580</i>

Table 2.3 Employment disruption

by type of mental disorder

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Health caused you to take time off work							
Yes	48	[8]	37	37	43	26	30
No	52	[5]	63	63	57	74	70
Mean number of days off work in past year	19	67	8	7	14	5	7
<i>Base (=All respondents currently employed or employed in last year)</i>	856	13	437	193	1257	4380	5637

Table 2.4 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of not working (compared with working)

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	————	Male	1.00	————
Yes	2.07***	1.49 - 2.87	Female	1.92***	1.71 - 2.15
OCD			Age#		
No	1.00	————	16–24	1.00	————
Yes	1.15	0.71 - 1.87	25–44	0.50***	0.40 - 0.60
			45–64	1.07	0.87 - 1.32
GAD			Ethnicity		
No	1.00	————	White	1.00	————
Yes	1.79***	1.39 - 2.30	Black	1.44*	1.06 - 2.10
			South Asian	1.85***	1.34 - 2.53
Phobia			Other	1.42	0.99 - 2.05
No	1.00	————	Family type		
Yes	1.97**	1.33 - 2.92	Couple no children	1.00	————
Panic Disorder			Couple and children	0.92	0.79 - 1.06
No	1.00	————	Lone parent and child	2.46***	1.94 - 3.11
Yes	1.62	0.92 - 2.86	One person	1.57***	1.31 - 1.87
Mixed anxiety/depression			Adult with parents	0.84	0.58 - 1.23
No	1.00	————	Adult with one parent	1.29*	1.02 - 1.64
Yes	1.25*	1.02 - 1.64	Physical complaint		
Probable Psychosis			No	1.00	————
No	1.00	————	Yes	1.99***	1.78 - 2.24
Yes	3.88***	1.86 - 8.13			
Alcohol dependence					
None	1.00	————			
Mild	0.91	0.72 - 1.14			
Moderate/severe	2.08*	1.00 - 4.30			
Drug dependence					
No dependence	1.00	————			
Cannabis only	1.32	0.95 - 1.84			
Drugs other than cannabis	1.83*	1.16 - 2.89			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05"

Analysis limited to those aged 16–64

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05"

Table 2.5 Amount and source of income

by type of mental disorder

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Household grouped weekly gross income							
Under £100	3	4	1	2	2	2	2
£100 but under £200	18	21	10	11	15	11	12
£200 but under £300	16	36	10	6	14	15	14
£300 but under £400	14	19	16	21	15	16	15
£400 but under £500	11	12	13	15	11	12	12
£500 and over	39	9	51	44	43	46	45
<i>Percentage receiving each type of benefit</i>							
Benefits received							
Income Support	13	30	7	7	11	4	5
Incapacity Benefit	12	44	6	5	10	2	4
Family credit	3	-	3	1	3	2	2
Jobseekers Allowance	2	-	3	6	3	1	2
Statutory sick pay	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
Industrial Injury Benefit	1	-	0	0	1	1	1
Any of the above benefits	29	64	18	18	25	10	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8580</i>

Table 2.6 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of gross household income less than £200 per week (compared with £200 and over per week)

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	————	Male	1.00	————
Yes	2.13**	1.35 - 3.37	Female	1.04	0.87 - 1.25
OCD			Age#		
No	1.00	————	16–24	1.00	————
Yes	0.81	0.36 - 1.81	25–44	0.68*	0.48 - 0.97
GAD			45–64	1.53*	1.05 - 2.20
No	1.00	————	Ethnicity		
Yes	1.71**	1.18 - 2.48	White	1.00	————
Phobia			Black	2.38***	1.47 - 3.83
No	1.00	————	South Asian	2.42***	1.56 - 3.76
Yes	1.87*	1.06 - 3.30	Other	1.83*	1.05 - 3.17
Panic Disorder			Family type		
No	1.00	————	Couple no children	1.00	————
Yes	2.25*	1.01 - 5.01	Couple and children	0.80*	0.64 - 0.98
Mixed anxiety/depression			Lone parent and child	4.57***	3.12 - 6.70
No	1.00	————	One person	1.31	0.83 - 2.07
Yes	1.47**	1.11 - 1.94	Adult with parents	0.85	0.46 - 1.57
Probable Psychosis			Adult with one parent	1.21	0.82 - 1.80
No	1.00	————	Physical complaint		
Yes	1.26	0.40 - 3.87	No	1.00	————
Alcohol dependence			Yes	1.35**	1.12 - 1.62
None	1.00	————			
Mild	0.72	0.48 - 1.09			
Moderate/severe	2.02	0.65 - 6.22			
Drug dependence					
No dependence	1.00	————			
Cannabis only	1.23	0.72 - 2.10			
Drugs other than cannabis	1.34	0.60 - 2.99			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Analysis limited to those aged 16–64

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 2.7 Financial hardship

by type of mental disorder

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Type of debt							
Council Tax	9	12	9	12	9	3	4
Telephone bill	8	9	9	18	8	2	4
Rent	6	10	7	10	6	2	3
Gas bill	6	4	6	8	5	2	2
Water rates	6	10	3	8	5	2	2
Credit card payments	5	2	5	8	5	2	2
Electricity bill	5	2	5	9	4	1	2
Mail order catalogue payments	4	7	4	6	4	1	1
TV licence	4	5	4	9	4	1	1
Other loans	4	5	2	4	3	1	1
Goods on Hire Purchase	2	3	2	4	2	1	1
Mortgage repayments	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Road Tax	2	1	2	3	2	0	1
DSS Social Fund	1	-	1	2	1	0	0
Child Support or Maintenance	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
Any type of debt	24	33	25	38	24	9	12
Utilities disconnected							
Telephone	9	10	9	17	8	2	4
Electricity	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
Gas	2	2	2	1	2	1	1
Water	1	2	1	-	1	0	0
Any utility disconnected	11	14	10	19	10	3	5
Utilities cut down on							
Telephone	12	17	6	9	10	3	5
Electricity	13	17	7	12	10	3	5
Gas	12	18	6	11	10	3	5
Water	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
Any utility cut down on	21	33	12	18	18	6	9
Where borrowed money							
Family	22	18	26	41	23	8	11
Friends	10	17	17	28	11	2	4
Money lender	4	7	3	4	3	1	2
Pawnbroker	2	-	2	4	2	0	1
Any source	27	34	32	50	28	10	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8580</i>

Table 2.8 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of being in debt (compared with not in debt)

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	————	Male	1.00	————
Yes	1.93***	1.35 - 2.78	Female	0.77**	0.66 - 0.89
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	————	16–24	1.00	————
Yes	1.76*	1.06 - 2.92	25–44	0.48***	0.38 - 0.60
GAD			45–64	0.18***	0.14 - 0.24
No	1.00	————	65–74	0.08***	0.05 - 0.14
Yes	2.20***	1.64 - 2.93	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	————
No	1.00	————	Black	2.61***	1.84 - 3.71
Yes	1.48	0.95 - 2.31	South Asian	1.21	0.80 - 1.81
Panic Disorder			Other	1.77**	1.18 - 2.65
No	1.00	————	Family type		
Yes	2.44**	1.29 - 4.61	Couple no children	1.00	————
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and children	1.56***	1.27 - 1.92
No	1.00	————	Lone parent and child	4.03***	3.01 - 5.39
Yes	1.88***	1.51 - 2.33	Lone parent only	2.10***	1.67 - 2.64
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	0.34***	0.20 - 0.58
No	1.00	————	Adult with one parent	0.48***	0.34 - 0.67
Yes	1.50	0.71 - 3.14	Physical complaint		
Alcohol dependence			No	1.00	————
None	1.00	————	Yes	1.25**	1.08 - 1.46
Mild	1.53***	1.21 - 1.93	Drug dependence		
Moderate/severe	2.61*	1.23 - 5.55	No dependence	1.00	————
Drug dependence			Cannabis only	2.87***	2.09 - 3.96
No dependence	1.00	————	Drugs other than cannabis	2.84***	1.80 - 4.48
Cannabis only	2.87***	2.09 - 3.96			
Drugs other than cannabis	2.84***	1.80 - 4.48			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

3

Family, household and housing characteristics

3.1 Introduction

Although this chapter begins with a brief look at the family and household characteristics of the survey respondents, it is mainly concerned with the respondents' housing characteristics: what sort of place they live in, satisfaction with where they live and problems with their accommodation. As in the previous chapter, the analysis focuses on the distribution of these characteristics by presence and type of mental disorder.

3.2 Family and household characteristics

The distribution of three family and household characteristics: marital status, family unit type and household size, by mental disorder is presented in Table 3.1. Those with a disorder were more likely to be single, divorced or separated and less likely to be married. The groups rated as being alcohol and drug dependent had the highest proportions of single people: 58% and 77% respectively compared with 30% of the whole sample. This is what would be expected as these two groups are predominantly in the younger age groups. Those with a psychotic disorder had the highest percentages of divorced and separated people: 26% and 7% respectively compared with the sample average of 8% and 3%. (Table 3.1)

Each informant's family unit was classified into one of six family unit types. 'Couple no children' included married or cohabiting couples without children. 'Couple with child' comprised a married or cohabiting couple living with at least one child from their current or a previous relationship. 'Lone parent' describes a man or woman living with at least one child. The child need not be under eighteen and could be an adult who had never married and has no children. 'One person' does not necessarily imply that the respondent lives alone. It includes those who live alone, but it also includes adults living with a sibling, or grandparents living with their children and their family, as well as those living with unrelated people in shared households. The category 'adult living with parents' would contain the same members as a 'couple with child',

except in this case it is the adult son or daughter who is the respondent. Similarly, 'adult living with one parent' covers a similar type of family unit, except that only one parent is present.

Among the sample assessed as currently having a neurotic disorder, 9% were lone parents compared with 4% in the no-disorder group. In the group with a probable psychotic disorder, 43% were living in a one-person family unit, almost three times the proportion of those with no mental disorder, 15%. About a quarter of the alcohol group and around a third of the drug dependent group were living with one or both parents, compared with 12% of the sample without a mental disorder. (Table 3.1)

Overall 12% of survey respondents lived by themselves, 35% were in a household of two persons, and 53% lived in a household of three or more people. People with a psychotic disorder were far more likely to live alone, 38%.

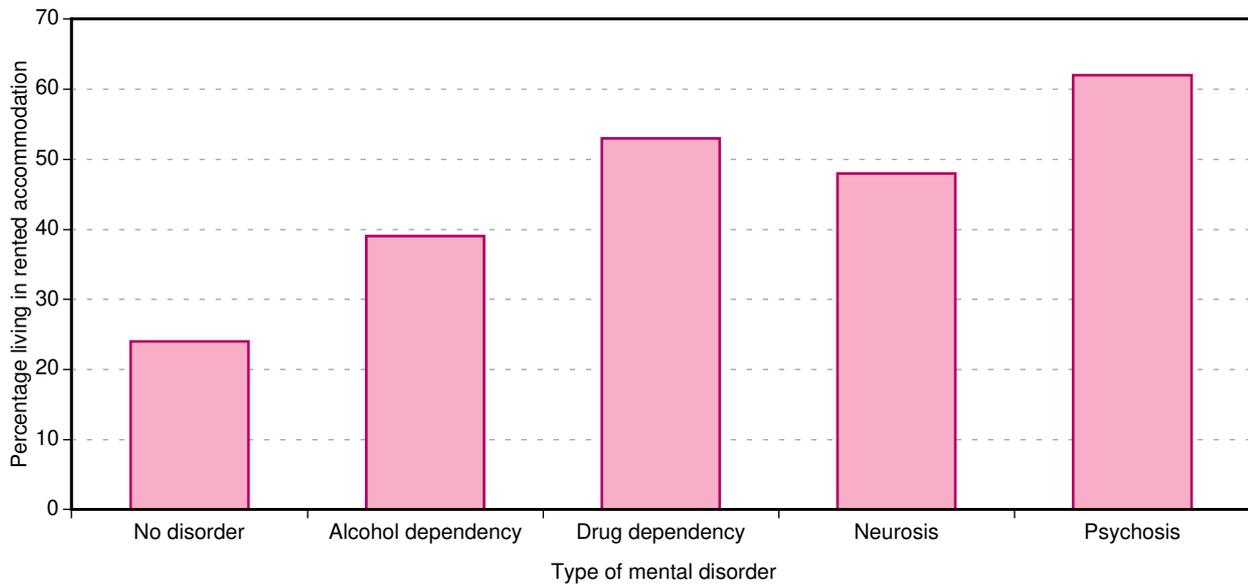
3.3 Housing characteristics

Tenure

Across the sampled population, a quarter owned their accommodation outright, a half were owner-occupiers with a mortgage and the remaining quarter were in rented accommodation. Those with a mental disorder were far more likely than those with no disorder to be living in rented accommodation (38% compared with 24%). Among those with a psychotic disorder about half were living in accommodation rented from a Housing Association or Local Authority. The drug dependent group included the highest proportion in privately rented housing: 30%. (Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1)

About a quarter of those with a neurotic or psychotic disorder had been living in their present accommodation for two years or less. The proportion rose to a third for the groups with alcohol or drug dependence. All the four disorder groups who had been in their accommodation for two years or less had an average of 2 moves in that time. (Table 3.2).

Figure 3.1 Proportion of respondents living in rented accommodation by type of mental disorder



Attitudes towards accommodation

Those with a disorder were slightly more negative than the no-disorder group in their assessment of the standard of their accommodation: 11% and 5% respectively said they were fairly or very dissatisfied. Similarly, the sample with any of the four types of mental disorder were twice as likely as those without a mental disorder to describe the state of repair of their home as poor: 9% compared with 4%. However, when asked about specific accommodation problems, both groups were more forthcoming – about a half of the group with a disorder and a third of the group with none of four mental disorders covered in the survey mentioned at least one type of problem. The most frequent complaint was lack of space – mentioned by 20% of all survey respondents, but by about 30% of those with a neurotic disorder, alcohol and drug dependence. The next two frequently mentioned problems, with a rate of 7% overall, were rotten window frames and floors, and damp walls, floors or foundations. These accommodation problems were twice as likely to be reported by those with a mental disorder than the rest of the sample. Although the remaining accommodation problems, (no place to sit outside, inadequate heating and lighting, mould, leaky roof) were mentioned by 5% or less of all respondents, they were considerably more likely to be mentioned by those with any of the four mental disorders. Eight per cent of the sample assessed as having a mental disorder felt that their

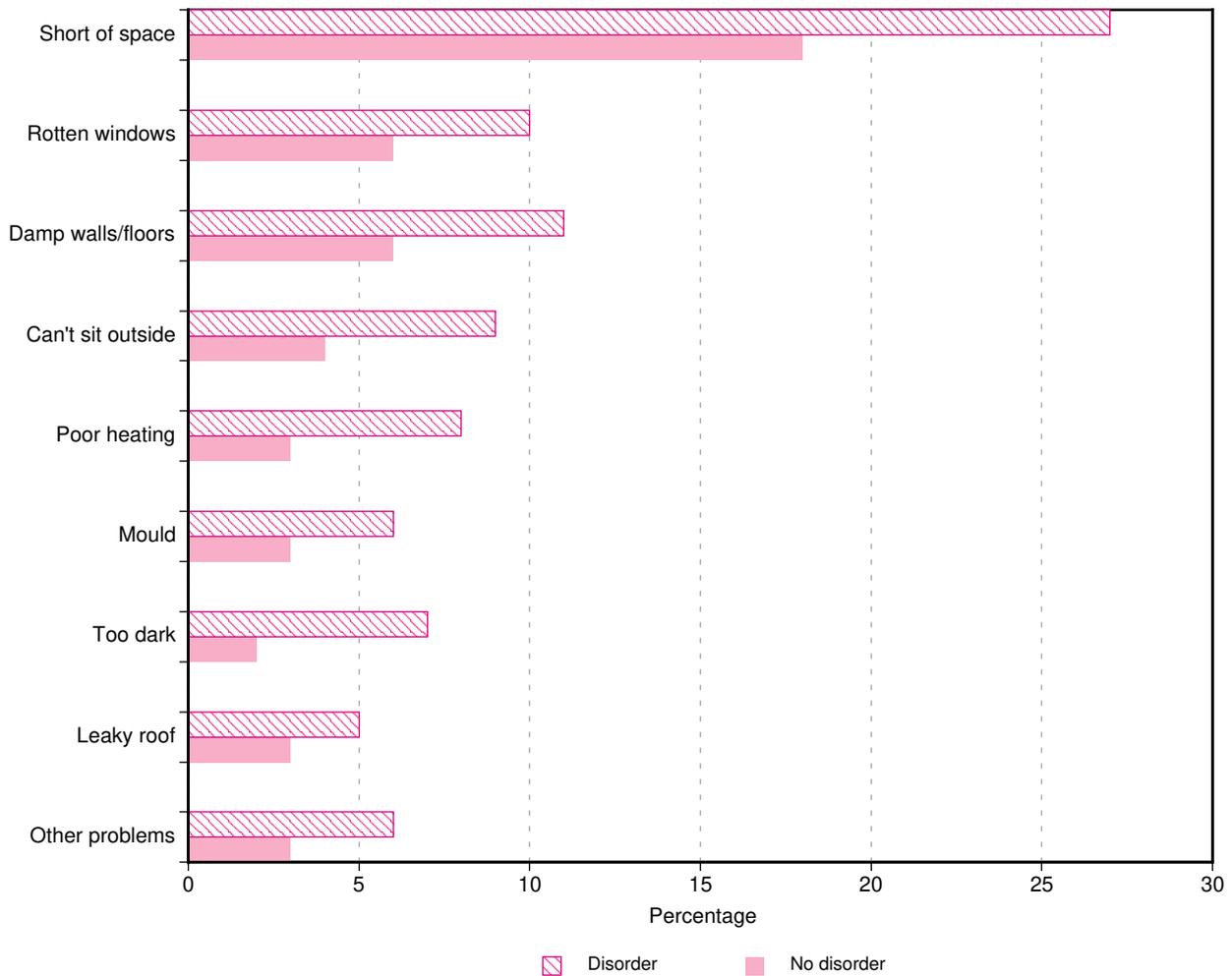
health was made worse by their accommodation compared with 2% of the no disorder group (Table 3.3 and Figure 3.2)

People with mental disorders may express greater dissatisfaction or problems with their accommodation than those with no disorder because their standard of housing is worse. Table 3.2 has shown that they are more likely to live in rented accommodation which may be in poorer condition than accommodation owned by respondents. Larger families may complain more of lack of space and young people may be more tolerant of poor housing. Hence, logistic regression analysis was carried out to examine the independent association of mental disorders with three attitudes to accommodation: general dissatisfaction, any accommodation problem such as lack of space or damp, and accommodation making health worse, taking account of family and household characteristics.

In all three logistic regression analyses, the family and household characteristics entered in the model, showed consistent associations in the expected direction.

The odds of having negative attitudes towards ones accommodation:

- Decreased with age.
- Was higher among Black than White survey respondents.

Figure 3.2 Accommodation problems by whether or not had mental disorder

- Was lower among young adults living with parent(s) compared with a married couple.
- Was markedly higher among those living in rented rather than owner occupier housing.
- Was lower among those who had lived in their accommodation for 2 years or less.

However, the mental disorders which were significantly associated with negative attitudes varied according to the attitude being measured. Looking first at dissatisfaction with accommodation, with the group that did not have the disorder as the reference group, there were increased odds for moderate or severe alcohol dependence (OR=3.23), GAD (OR=2.38), dependence on cannabis (OR=1.88) and mixed anxiety and depressive disorder (OR=1.56). (Table 3.4)

The mental disorders associated with increased odds ratios for any accommodation problem were phobia (OR=2.15), panic disorder (OR=1.77) and

mixed anxiety and depressive disorder (1.56). (Table 3.5)

The four mental disorders significantly associated with the feeling that accommodation made health worse were panic disorder (OR=4.09), depressive episode (OR=3.62), mixed anxiety and depressive disorder (OR=3.30) and Generalised Anxiety Disorder (OR=1.82) (Table 3.6)

Security of accommodation

All survey respondents were asked whether they could stay in their accommodation as long as they like or whether they may have to move before they would like. Overall, 6% had doubts about the security of their present accommodation. This overall figure included 12% of those with neurosis, psychosis and alcohol dependence who were concerned about the security and 15% of the drug dependent group. The five main reasons respondents gave for their feelings of insecurity

were: financial problems (20%), lease or contract was running out (18%) illness (14%), domestic problems (8%) and problems with landlord or agent (7%). There was minimal variation in these percentages among those with and without mental disorders. *(Table 3.7)*

Overall, 113 of the 8,545 respondents in the survey reported lack of security with their accommodation owing to financial problems. When asked to specify the type of financial problem, 38% said other debts or responsibilities, 30% gave unemployment as a reason, 14% mentioned increases in mortgage payments and 10% increases in rent. The even smaller number of the total sample, 35, who gave problems with landlord as one of the reasons why they may have to leave their accommodation were also asked to describe the type of problem. Between a quarter and a third mentioned conflict about repairs, unpleasant or difficult landlord, or the landlord wanted to evict the tenant or sell the property. *(Table 3.7)*

The final set of questions in the housing section of the questionnaire were concerned with whether or not there was a disabled person living in the household who required specially adapted accommodation and whether or not the accommodation was suitable for that person. Among the group without any of the four specified disorders, 3% said their household contained a disabled person who needed special adaptations to the home. This proportion rose to 8–9% of those with a neurotic or psychotic disorder. However, it is not known whether they were referring to themselves or some other person in the household. Overall, three quarters of respondents who said their accommodation needed adaptations were content that the accommodation was suitable. *(Table 3.8)*

Table 3.1 Family and household characteristics

by type of mental disorder

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Marital status							
Married	50	28	27	14	42	60	56
Separated	4	7	3	2	4	2	3
Single	29	36	58	77	39	27	30
Divorced	12	26	10	7	11	7	8
Widowed	4	3	1	1	3	4	4
Family unit type							
Couple, no children	28	22	20	17	25	33	31
Couple and child(ren)	34	17	25	17	31	36	35
Lone parent and child(ren)	9	7	4	4	7	4	5
One person only	20	43	24	28	21	15	16
Adult with parents	1	5	7	10	4	3	3
Adult with one parent	8	6	19	25	12	9	10
Household size							
1	15	38	16	12	15	11	12
2	32	30	26	23	30	36	35
3	22	23	25	26	23	21	21
4 and over	30	9	34	39	32	32	32
<i>Base</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8580</i>

Table 3.2 Tenure and change of accommodation

by type of mental disorder

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tenure							
Owned outright	15	10	12	7	15	27	24
Owned with mortgage	47	28	49	39	47	50	49
Rented from HA or LA	26	49	22	23	24	15	17
Rented from other source	12	13	17	30	14	9	10
Length of time in present accommodation							
More than 2 years	75	75	68	64	73	82	80
2 years or less	25	25	32	36	27	18	20
<i>Base (= all respondents)</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8580</i>
Mean number of times moved accommodation in past 2 years							
	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.7
<i>Base (= respondents who had been in their present accommodation for less than 2 years)</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>1200</i>	<i>1734</i>

Table 3.3 Attitudes towards present accommodation**by type of mental disorder**

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Satisfaction with accommodation							
Very satisfied	50	46	55	45	52	65	62
Fairly satisfied	33	41	29	32	32	27	28
Neither satisfied/dissatisfied	5	2	6	7	5	3	4
Fairly dissatisfied	6	-	6	8	6	3	4
Very dissatisfied	5	11	4	9	5	2	3
State of repair of home							
Good	64	52	66	62	66	76	74
Adequate	26	29	25	24	25	20	21
Poor	9	19	9	14	9	4	5
<i>Percentage having each type of accommodation problem</i>							
Accommodation problems							
Shortage of space	28	23	28	31	27	18	20
Rotten window frames/floors	10	12	12	11	10	6	7
Damp wall, floor, foundations	11	20	13	17	11	6	7
No place to sit outside	8	14	10	16	9	4	5
Lack adequate heating	8	12	8	12	8	3	4
Mould	6	10	6	10	6	3	4
Too dark, not enough light	7	12	7	11	7	2	4
Leaky roof	4	6	7	7	5	3	3
Other problems	6	4	7	8	6	3	4
Any of the above problems	49	49	51	54	48	33	37
Health made worse by accommodation							
Yes	10	14	6	10	8	2	4
No	90	86	94	90	92	98	96
<i>Base</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8580</i>

Table 3.4 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of dissatisfaction with accommodation

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	—	Male	1.00	—
Yes	1.26	0.80 - 2.00	Female	1.03	0.85 - 1.26
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	—	16–24	1.00	—
Yes	0.54	0.24 - 1.18	25–44	0.55***	0.41 - 0.74
GAD			45–64	0.21***	0.21 - 0.44
No	1.00	—	65–74	0.16***	0.16 - 0.43
Yes	2.38 ***	1.67 - 3.38	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	—
No	1.00	—	Black	2.12***	1.40 - 3.20
Yes	1.94 *	1.15 - 3.26	South Asian	0.87	0.50 - 1.52
Panic Disorder			Other	1.06	0.61 - 1.86
No	1.00	—	Family unit type		
Yes	1.72	0.78 - 3.80	Couple, no children	1.00	—
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and child(ren)	1.13	0.87 - 1.46
No	1.00	—	Lone parent and child(ren)	1.10	0.75 - 1.62
Yes	1.56**	1.18 - 2.05	One person only	1.02	1.02 - 1.36
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	0.16***	0.06 - 0.41
No	1.00	—	Adult with one parent	0.62*	0.41 - 0.93
Yes	0.68	0.24 - 1.92	Tenure		
Alcohol dependence			Owned outright	1.00	—
None	1.00	—	Owned with mortgage	1.01	—
Mild	1.02	0.74 - 1.42	Rented from HA or LA	3.84***	—
Moderate/severe	3.23**	1.38 - 7.55	Rented from other source	3.46***	—
Drug dependence			Length of time in present accommodation		
No dependence	1.00	—	More than 2 years	1.00	—
Cannabis only	1.88**	1.25 - 2.84	2 years or less	0.65**	0.51 - 0.83
Drugs other than cannabis	1.51	0.84 - 2.70			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 3.5 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of accommodation problems

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	—	Male	1.00	—
Yes	1.07	0.78 - 1.47	Female	1.01	0.92 - 1.11
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	—	16–24	1.00	—
Yes	1.06	0.67 - 1.68	25–44	0.95	0.79 - 1.14
GAD			45–64	0.46***	0.37 - 0.56
No	1.00	—	65–74	0.29***	0.22 - 0.38
Yes	1.15	0.91 - 1.46	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	—
No	1.00	—	Black	1.80***	1.32 - 2.46
Yes	2.15***	1.46 - 3.16	South Asian	0.98	0.73 - 1.31
Panic Disorder			Other	1.08	0.78 - 1.50
No	1.00	—	Family unit type		
Yes	1.77*	1.02 - 3.08	Couple, no children	1.00	—
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and child(ren)	1.20**	1.06 - 1.36
No	1.00	—	Lone parent and child(ren)	1.05	0.83 - 1.32
Yes	1.56***	1.33 - 1.84	One person only	1.18*	1.02 - 1.38
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	0.49***	0.35 - 0.68
No	1.00	—	Adult with one parent	0.46***	0.37 - 0.58
Yes	0.73	0.38 - 1.42	Tenure		
Alcohol dependence			Owned outright	1.00	—
None	1.00	—	Owned with mortgage	1.13	0.98 - 1.30
Mild	1.43***	1.19 - 1.73	Rented from HA or LA	2.79***	2.38 - 3.28
Moderate/severe	1.56	0.77 - 3.19	Rented from other source	2.28***	1.86 - 2.80
Drug dependence			Length of time in present accommodation		
No dependence	1.00	—	More than 2 years	1.00	—
Cannabis only	1.40*	1.04 - 1.90	2 years or less	0.77***	0.68 - 0.88
Drugs other than cannabis	1.26	0.82 - 1.96			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 3.6 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of feeling present accommodation makes health worse

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	—	Male	1.00	—
Yes	3.62***	2.25 - 5.81	Female	1.44**	1.10 - 1.88
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	—	16–24	1.00	—
Yes	1.38	0.67 - 2.84	25–44	0.94	0.63 - 1.39
GAD			45–64	0.53*	0.33 - 0.87
No	1.00	—	65–74	0.57	0.31 - 1.04
Yes	1.82*	1.14 - 2.90	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	—
No	1.00	—	Black	2.05**	1.21 - 3.50
Yes	1.63	0.87 - 3.03	South Asian	1.48	0.78 - 2.81
Panic Disorder			Other	1.35	0.69 - 2.67
No	1.00	—	Family unit type		
Yes	4.09***	1.87 - 8.95	Couple, no children	1.00	—
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and child(ren)	0.70	0.49 - 1.00
No	1.00	—	Lone parent and child(ren)	0.71	0.44 - 1.16
Yes	3.30***	2.42 - 4.50	One person only	0.83	0.58 - 1.19
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	0.36	0.12 - 1.09
No	1.00	—	Adult with one parent	0.77	0.45 - 1.31
Yes	0.94	0.34 - 2.58	Tenure		
Alcohol dependence			Owned outright	1.00	—
None	1.00	—	Owned with mortgage	0.66	0.40 - 1.06
Mild	0.94	0.60 - 1.48	Rented from HA or LA	5.31***	3.45 - 8.16
Moderate/severe	1.29	0.43 - 3.89	Rented from other source	3.15***	1.88 - 5.29
Drug dependence			Length of time in present accommodation		
No dependence	1.00	—	More than 2 years	1.00	—
Cannabis only	1.68	0.98 - 2.90	2 years or less	0.90	0.65 - 1.23
Drugs other than cannabis	1.80	0.89 - 3.66			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

**Table 3.7 Security of accommodation
by type of mental disorder**

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Security of accommodation							
Will be able to stay as long as one likes	88	88	89	85	89	95	94
Might have to leave before one wants to	12	12	11	15	11	5	6
<i>Base (= all respondents)</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8580</i>
Reasons why one might have to leave before one wants to							
	<i>Percentage of respondents who gave each reason</i>						
Financial problems	26	[1]	24	29	24	17	20
Lease/contract is running out	9	-	21	27	15	20	18
Illness	18	[2]	8	1	15	14	14
Domestic problems	13	-	3	6	10	6	8
Problems with landlord agent	6	[2]	5	11	7	7	7
Problem with neighbours	7	[2]	4	1	6	4	5
Other reasons	38	[1]	44	42	40	42	41
<i>Base (= those with insecure accommodation)</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>540</i>
Type of financial problem							
	<i>Percentage of respondents who mentioned each problem</i>						
Other debts or responsibilities	51	[1]	[5]	[4]	44	32	38
Unemployment	35	-	[5]	[3]	32	27	30
Increase in mortgage payment	22	-	[1]	[1]	18	10	14
Increase in rent	13	-	[2]	[1]	10	10	10
Problems with Housing Benefit	12	-	-	[1]	10	4	7
Working fewer hours/less overtime	14	-	[2]	[1]	11	2	7
other reasons	11	-	[2]	[1]	21	28	24
<i>Base (= those who gave financial reasons why might have to leave accommodation)</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>113</i>

Table 3.8 Adaptations to accommodation owing to disabled person in household**by type of mental disorder**

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Is there a disabled person in household that makes it necessary to have specially adapted accommodation?							
Yes	8	9	2	3	6	3	4
No	92	91	98	97	94	97	96
<i>Base (=all respondents)</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8580</i>
Is the accommodation suitable for the disabled person?							
Yes	69	[5]	[4]	[4]	65	74	71
No	31	-	[7]	[3]	35	26	29
<i>Base (all who felt it necessary to have adapted accommodation)</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>368</i>

4

Activities of daily living

4.1 Introduction

All adults interviewed in the survey were asked about any difficulty they had with particular activities of daily living (ADL). The selection of activities was influenced by the topics covered in the MRC Needs for Care Assessment (Brewin and Wing, 1989) and the OPCS Surveys of Disability (Martin, White and Meltzer, 1989). The seven areas of functioning chosen for this survey were the same as those included in the previous, 1993, ONS survey (Meltzer, Gill, Petticrew and Hinds, 1995):

- **Personal care** such as dressing, bathing, washing or using the toilet.
- **Using transport** to get out and about
- **Medical care** such as taking medicines or pills, having injections or changes of dressing.
- **Household activities** such as preparing meals, shopping, laundry and housework.
- **Practical activities** such as gardening, decorating, or doing household repairs.
- **Dealing with paperwork** such as writing letters, sending cards, or filling in forms.
- **Managing money** such as budgeting for food or paying bills.

If respondents said they had any difficulty with any activity, they were asked whether they needed help and who provided it.

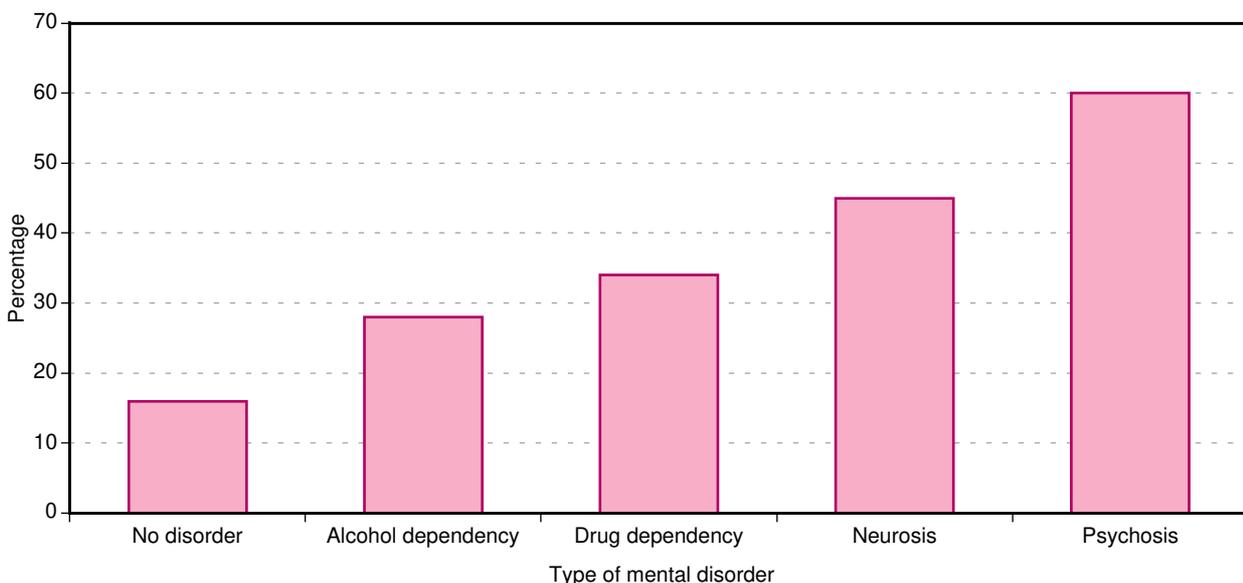
4.2 Number and type of ADL difficulties

Number of ADL difficulties

Across the whole sample the proportion of 16- to 74-year-olds who had difficulty with at least one ADL was 21%, made up of 16% of the no disorder group and 37% of those with any of the four specified mental disorders (neurosis, psychosis, alcohol and drug dependence). However, among the groups with each type of disorder, there were marked variations in the proportions having difficulty with at least one ADL, ranging from 28% and 34% of the alcohol and drug dependent group, to 45% of those with a current neurotic disorder and rising to 60% of those with a psychotic disorder. (Figure 4.1)

One way of summarising the distribution of number of ADL difficulties in each group is to examine the mean values. The mean number of

Figure 4.1 Proportion of respondents with any ADL difficulty by type of mental disorder



ADL difficulties for the group without any of the four disorders was 0.3. The mean values for the alcohol and drug dependent groups were 0.5 and 0.6. Among the group with a current neurotic disorder, it was 1.1 and the highest value was shown for those with a psychotic disorder at 1.6. (Table 4.1)

Type of ADL difficulties

Among the whole sample, difficulties with practical activities had the highest prevalence at 12%, followed by dealing with paperwork (8%), household activities (6%) and using transport and managing money, both at 5%. Difficulties with personal care and medical care had rates of 4% and 1% respectively across the whole sample.

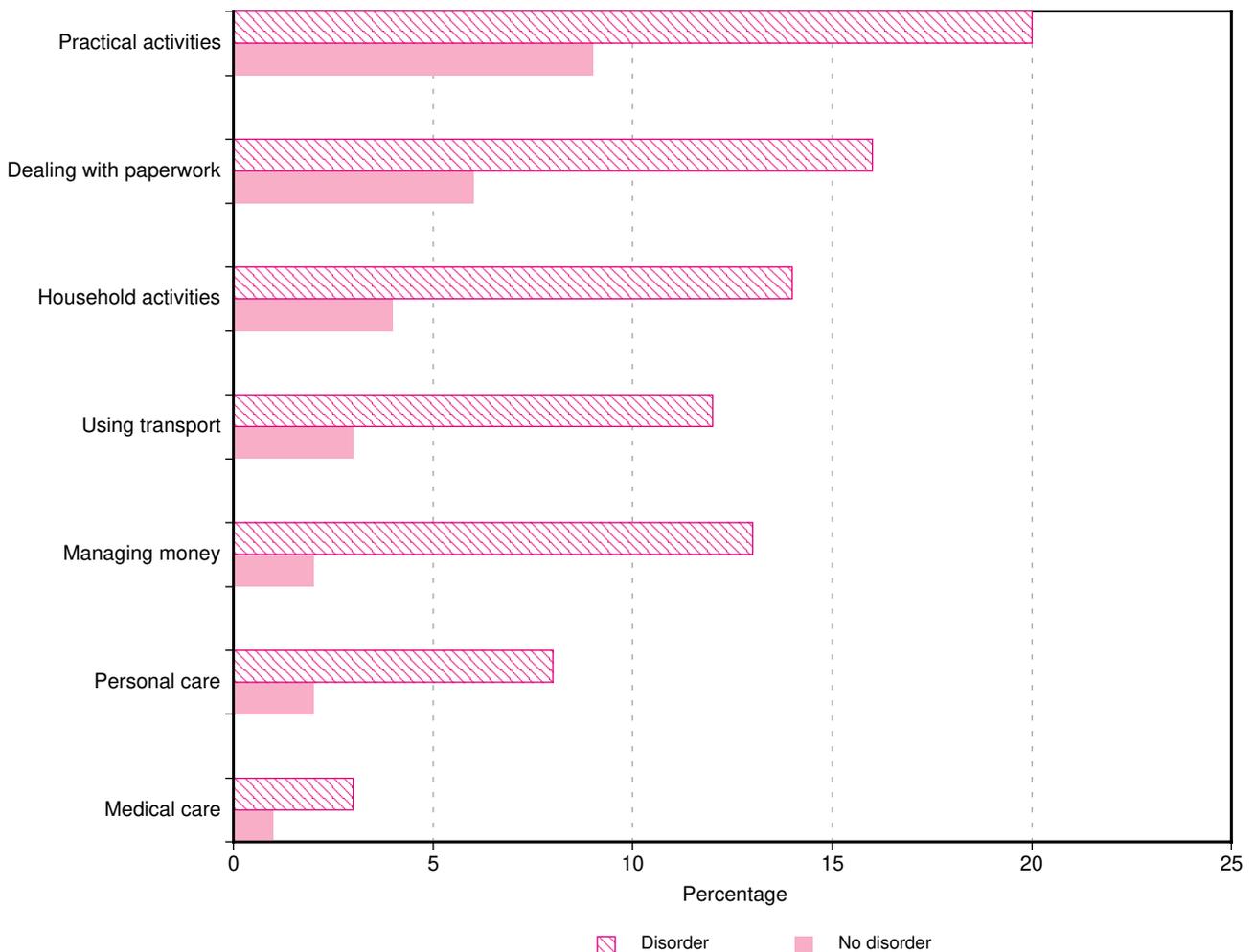
The pattern of difficulties with the seven activities of daily living was different for those with a neurotic or psychotic disorder compared with the alcohol and drug dependent groups. Those with

neurosis or psychosis were far more likely than the no-disorder group to have problems with every activity. Comparing the three groups, no disorder, neurosis and psychosis, the rates of difficulty with practical activities were 9%, 26% and 30%, dealing with paperwork: 6%, 18% and 38%, household activities: 4%, 18% and 26%, and using transport: 3%, 16% and 20%. Those with alcohol and drug dependence were only markedly different from the no disorder group on one ADL: managing money. Here the rate among the group without a mental disorder was 2% compared with 16% and 26% among those with alcohol and drug dependence respectively. (Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2)

4.3 Help required and source of help received

Tables 4.3 to 4.9 focus on those who had difficulty with each of the seven ADL covered in the survey looking at whether respondents felt they needed help and who provided the assistance. Since the

Figure 4.2 Difficulties with ADL by whether or not had mental disorder



base numbers for calculating percentages are relatively small, comments will be restricted to those with a current neurotic disorder.

At least 4 out of 5 adults who currently had a neurotic disorder and had difficulties with practical activities, dealing with paperwork and household activities said they needed help with these activities, and nearly all, at least 94%, got help. In most cases, help came from close family members (spouse, son/daughter, brother/sister, parent) and in about 20% of cases help came from friends. (Tables 4.3, 4.4, 4.5)

About two-thirds of the group with a neurotic disorder reported needing help with using transport, personal care and medical care and for at least 94% of those in need, it was provided. For all three activities, family members were the most cited sources of help. Nevertheless, friends made a significant contribution in the use of transport - 31% mentioned help from friends. (Tables 4.6, 4.8, 4.9)

Help in managing money had a slightly different profile from the other six activities. First, only a half of those with a neurotic disorder said they needed help. Second, although families were the main source of help, parents made a marked contribution with 22% helping those who needed it. (Table 4.7)

4.4 Association between mental disorders and particular ADL

In order to examine the independent association of mental disorders with particular activities of daily living, logistic regression was used. The independent variables, the ADL, were dichotomised into whether or not people had difficulty with each task. In terms of the explanatory variables it is appreciated that physical illness is of great importance. Other factors entered into the model were four sociodemographic characteristics – sex, age, ethnicity and family type. Sex was chosen because certain activities of daily living are traditionally carried out more by one sex than the other. Similarly, family type can have an effect because certain tasks can be delegated to other family members. Age is an important factor as it is highly correlated with physical disability. Finally, ethnicity was chosen as there may be different cultural traditions in the performance of certain activities of daily living. Each of these four

sociodemographic variables and physical illness entered in the model showed significant odds ratios for some activities of daily living. However, our interest is in the independent association between having a mental disorder and the performance of activities of daily living, i.e. controlling for sex, age, physical illness etc.

There are eight logistic regression tables. The first, Table 4.10, shows the psychiatric risk factors associated with difficulties with any activity of daily living. The subsequent seven tables concentrate on the relationship between mental disorders and each ADL.

The increase in the odds of having difficulty with any ADL for the groups with mental disorders compared with the non-case reference group is striking: depressive episode (OR=3.64), phobia (OR=3.21), mixed anxiety and depressive disorder (OR=3.05), dependence on drugs other than cannabis (2.74), GAD (OR=2.57), OCD (OR=2.17), panic disorder (1.94). The odds ratio for psychosis was also high, 2.09 but just failed to reach statistical significance. (Table 4.10)

Three of the six neurotic disorders showed significant increases in odds ratios associated with difficulties for all seven activities of daily living: depressive disorder, generalised anxiety disorder and mixed depressive and anxiety disorder. In contrast OCD only showed significant increases in odds ratios for difficulties with personal care and managing money. Psychosis also showed just two significant odds ratios – difficulties with medical care and dealing with paperwork. Alcohol and drug dependence only emerged as significant psychiatric risk factor correlates for difficulties in managing money. (Tables 4.11 to 4.17)

References

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- Martin J, White A and Meltzer H (1989) *The OPCS Surveys of disability in Great Britain, Report 4, Disabled Adults: Services, Transport and Employment*, HMSO: London.
- Meltzer H, Gill B, Pethcrew M and HInds K (1995) *OPCS Surveys of Psychiatry Morbidity in Great Britain Report 3, Economic Activity and Social Functioning of adults with psychiatric disorders*. HMSO: London.

Table 4.1 Number of ADL difficulties

by type of mental disorder

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
Number of ADL difficulties	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0	56	40	72	66	63	84	79
1	18	28	18	22	17	10	11
2	8	10	5	7	6	3	4
3	8	7	3	3	6	2	2
4	5	1	1	1	4	1	2
5	6	15	1	1	4	1	2
Any ADL difficulty	45	60	28	34	37	16	21
Mean number of ADL difficulties	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4
<i>Base (= all respondents)</i>	1509	60	567	258	2012	6533	8545

Table 4.2 Type of ADL difficulties

by type of mental disorder

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Practical Activities	26	30	8	6	20	9	12
Dealing with paperwork	18	38	11	11	16	6	8
Household activities	18	26	5	5	14	4	6
Using transport	16	20	4	4	12	3	5
Managing Money	14	22	16	26	13	2	5
Personal Care	10	12	3	1	8	2	4
Medical care	4	10	2	3	3	1	1
Any type of difficulty	45	60	28	34	37	16	21
<i>Base</i>	1509	60	567	258	2012	6533	8545

Table 4.3 Help required for practical activities**by type of mental disorder**

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
Whether help is needed	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	87	[76]	84	[79]	86	84	85
No	13	[24]	16	[21]	14	16	15
<i>Base (= respondents who had difficulties with practical activities)</i>	447	20	62	20	479	741	1220
	<i>Percentage reporting each source of help</i>						
Source of help received							
Spouse/cohabitee	49	[4]	35	[5]	48	51	49
Son/daughter	32	[2]	28	[1]	33	33	33
Brother/sister	12	[3]	17	-	12	10	11
Parent	7	[1]	11	[1]	8	6	7
Grandchild	1	-	-	-	1	3	2
Grandparent	1	-	-	-	1	0	1
Other relative	5	-	9	-	6	4	5
Boyfriend/girlfriend	3	[1]	10	[1]	4	1	2
Friend	20	[3]	32	[5]	21	14	17
Paid domestic help	4	[1]	10	[2]	6	9	8
Landlord/landlady	1	-	3	-	1	1	1
Home care worker or home help	0	-	1	-	-	2	1
CPN/Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Paid nurse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social worker	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Occupational Therapist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Bank manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other person	10	[3]	10	[5]	10	12	11
No-one	6	[3]	10	[2]	6	6	3
<i>Base (= respondents who need help with practical activities)</i>	391	15	54	17	416	623	1039

Table 4.4 Help required for dealing with paperwork**by type of mental disorder**

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
Whether help is needed	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	82	[89]	75	80	84	86	84
No	18	[11]	25	20	16	14	16
<i>Base (= respondents who had difficulties with paperwork)</i>	304	24	79	33	359	409	768
	<i>Percentage reporting each source of help</i>						
Source of help received							
Spouse/cohabitee	54	[5]	44	[11]	52	63	58
Son/daughter	21	[4]	10	[2]	19	19	19
Brother/sister	9	-	11	[2]	9	8	8
Parent	9	-	21	[7]	12	13	12
Grandchild	1	-	-	[1]	1	0	1
Grandparent	1	-	1	[2]	1	1	1
Other relative	4	-	3	[2]	3	4	4
Boyfriend/girlfriend	4	[1]	7	[5]	4	2	3
Friend	13	[6]	21	[5]	16	9	12
Paid domestic help	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Landlord/landlady							
Home care worker or home help	0	[1]	-	-	0	1	1
CPN/Nurse	1	[3]	-	[1]	1	-	1
Paid nurse	-	-	1	-	0	-	0
Social worker	2	[4]	5	[2]	2	1	1
Occupational Therapist							
Voluntary worker	2	-	2	-	2	0	1
Bank manager	1	-	1	-	1	0	0
Solicitor	1	[1]	1	-	1	0	1
Other person	5	[1]	7	[2]	6	5	5
No-one	2	-	-	[1]	2	1	1
<i>Base (= respondents who need help with paperwork)</i>	256	20	59	26	294	347	641

Table 4.5 Help required for household activities

by type of mental disorder

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
Whether help is needed	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	82	[84]	79	[83]	81	82	82
No	18	[16]	21	[17]	19	18	18
<i>Base (= respondents who had difficulties with household activities)</i>	314	18	38	17	327	285	612
	<i>Percentage reporting each source of help</i>						
Source of help received							
Spouse/cohabitee	60	[4]	[11]	[7]	59	63	61
Son/daughter	34	[3]	[6]	[2]	35	27	31
Brother/sister	8	-	[2]	[3]	8	8	8
Parent	9	[1]	[2]	[2]	9	9	9
Grandchild	1	-	-	-	1	4	2
Grandparent	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Other relative	3	-	[1]	-	3	2	2
Boyfriend/girlfriend	4	[2]	[3]	[1]	4	1	2
Friend	17	[5]	[6]	[3]	17	8	12
Paid domestic help	2	-	-	-	2	5	4
Landlord/landlady	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Home care worker or home help	4	[2]	[4]	[2]	4	6	5
CPN/Nurse							
Paid nurse	-	-	[1]	-	0	-	0
Social worker	1	[1]	[1]	-	1	-	0
Occupational Therapist	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Voluntary worker	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Bank manager							
Solicitor	1	-	-	[1]	1	-	0
Other person	2	-	[1]	-	2	1	1
No-one	4	[1]	[1]	[1]	3	2	3
<i>Base (= respondents who need help with household activities)</i>	247	14	29	13	259	236	495

Table 4.6 Help required for using transport**by type of mental disorder**

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
Whether help is needed	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	68	[84]	[74]	[55]	67	65	66
No	32	[16]	[26]	[45]	33	35	34
<i>Base (= respondents who had difficulties with transport)</i>	275	14	29	14	284	261	545
	<i>Percentage reporting each source of help</i>						
Source of help received							
Spouse/cohabitee	56	[3]	[7]	[4]	56	63	59
Son/daughter	38	[1]	[5]	[5]	37	38	38
Brother/sister	18	[1]	[3]	[4]	18	8	13
Parent	7	[1]	-	[2]	7	7	7
Grandchild	3	[1]	-	[1]	3	5	4
Grandparent	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Other relative	6	-	[3]	[2]	6	6	6
Boyfriend/girlfriend	2	[1]	[2]	[2]	3	1	2
Friend	31	[5]	[9]	[4]	31	24	28
Paid domestic help	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Landlord/landlady	1	-	[1]	-	1	-	1
Home care worker or home help	1	-	[2]	-	1	2	2
CPN/Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Paid nurse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social worker	2	[1]	[1]	-	2	-	1
Occupational Therapist							
Voluntary worker	1	[1]	[2]	-	1	3	2
Bank manager							
Solicitor	1	[1]	-	-	1	-	0
Other person	5	[3]	[2]	[2]	5	10	8
No-one	6	[1]	[1]	-	6	2	4
<i>Base (= respondents who need help with transport)</i>	186	11	22	8	191	160	351

Table 4.7 Help required for managing money**by type of mental disorder**

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
Whether help is needed	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	56	[69]	38	40	51	57	53
No	44	[31]	62	60	49	43	47
<i>Base (= respondents who had difficulties with managing money)</i>	195	13	76	54	240	158	398
	<i>Percentage reporting each source of help</i>						
Source of help received							
Spouse/cohabitee	56	[3]	52	[7]	56	60	58
Son/daughter	9	[1]	1	[1]	8	7	8
Brother/sister	7	-	-	[3]	6	1	4
Parent	22	[1]	26	[7]	22	17	20
Grandchild							
Grandparent	2	-	2	[1]	1	-	1
Other relative	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Boyfriend/girlfriend	6	[1]	7	[5]	6	2	5
Friend	3	[2]	2	[1]	3	2	2
Paid domestic help							
Landlord/landlady							
Home care worker or home help	1	[1]	-	-	1	2	1
CPN/Nurse	1	[1]	-	-	0	-	0
Paid nurse							
Social worker							
Occupational Therapist	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Voluntary worker	1	-	-	-	1	-	0
Bank manager	1	-	-	-	1	4	2
Solicitor	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Other person	2	-	6	-	2	6	3
No-one	9	[1]	14	[2]	10	5	8
<i>Base (= respondents who need help with managing money)</i>	104	10	31	21	119	79	198

Table 4.8 Help required for personal care

by type of mental disorder

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
Whether help is needed	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	71	[68]	[60]	[45]	71	66	68
No	29	[32]	[40]	[55]	29	34	32
<i>Base (= respondents who had difficulties with personal care)</i>	176	8	17	5	183	176	359
<i>Percentage reporting each source of help</i>							
Source of help received							
Spouse/cohabitee	75	[2]	[4]	[2]	74	75	74
Son/daughter	20	[1]	[3]	-	24	17	20
Brother/sister	5	-	-	-	5	6	5
Parent	2	-	-	-	2	9	5
Grandchild	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Grandparent							
Other relative	3	-	-	-	2	1	2
Boyfriend/girlfriend	3	-	-	-	2	-	1
Friend	8	[2]	-	-	7	1	4
Paid domestic help	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Landlord/landlady	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Home care worker or home help	2	-	[1]	-	2	9	6
CPN/Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Paid nurse	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Social worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupational Therapist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other person	4	-	-	-	4	1	2
No-one	5	-	-	-	5	3	4
<i>Base (= respondents who need help with personal care)</i>	117	5	7	2	120	104	224

Table 4.9 Help required for medical care**by type of mental disorder**

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
Whether help is needed	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	65	[73]	[15]	[28]	71	56	61
No	35	[27]	[85]	[72]	29	44	39
<i>Base (= respondents who had difficulties with medical care)</i>	48	5	7	6	51	39	90

Percentage reporting each source of help

Source of help received							
Spouse/cohabitee	80	[2]	[1]	[1]	79	[15]	77
Son/daughter	18	[1]	-	-	18	[4]	17
Brother/sister	4	-	-	-	4	-	3
Parent	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Grandchild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grandparent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other relative	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Boyfriend/girlfriend	-	[1]	[1]	[1]	2	-	1
Friend	10	[1]	[1]	[1]	11	-	7
Paid domestic help							
Landlord/landlady							
Home care worker or home help	1	-	-	-	1	[1]	2
CPN/Nurse	8	-	-	-	8	[4]	11
Paid nurse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupational Therapist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary worker	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Bank manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other person	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
No-one	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Base (= respondents who need help with medical care)</i>	35	4	2	2	36	22	58

Table 4.10 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of any ADL difficulty

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	_____	Male	1.00	_____
Yes	3.64***	2.61 - 5.08	Female	1.08	0.96 - 1.22
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	_____	16–24	1.00	_____
Yes	2.17**	1.31 - 3.58	25–44	1.16	0.90 - 1.50
GAD			45–64	1.94***	1.49 - 2.53
No	1.00	_____	65–74	4.31***	3.23 - 5.76
Yes	2.57***	1.99 - 3.31	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	_____
No	1.00	_____	Black	1.24	0.83 - 1.86
Yes	3.21***	2.13 - 4.82	South Asian	1.10	0.73 - 1.66
Panic Disorder			Other	1.27	0.83 - 1.93
No	1.00	_____	Family type		
Yes	1.94*	1.10 - 3.41	Couple no children	1.00	_____
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and children	0.99	0.84 - 1.15
No	1.00	_____	Lone parent and child	1.47**	1.12 - 1.92
Yes	3.05***	2.56 - 3.63	Lone parent only	1.30**	1.10 - 1.54
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	1.58 *	1.02 - 2.43
No	1.00	_____	Adult with one parent	1.32	0.99 - 1.76
Yes	2.09	0.99 - 4.39	Physical complaint		
Alcohol dependence			No	1.00	_____
None	1.00	_____	Yes	3.48***	3.07 - 3.94
Mild	1.60***	1.28 - 2.00			
Moderate/severe	1.85	0.82 - 4.15			
Drug dependence					
No dependence	1.00	_____			
Cannabis only	2.18***	1.55 - 3.06			
Drugs other than cannabis	2.74***	1.70 - 4.41			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 4.11 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of difficulty with practical activities

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	—	Male	1.00	—
Yes	3.91***	2.68 - 5.72	Female	1.67***	1.42 - 1.95
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	—	16–24	1.00	—
Yes	1.39	0.77 - 2.50	25–44	4.14***	2.45 - 7.02
GAD			45–64	9.09***	5.32 - 15.52
No	1.00	—	65–74	20.24***	11.66 - 35.12
Yes	2.40***	1.78 - 3.24	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	—
No	1.00	—	Black	0.84	0.45 - 1.57
Yes	2.08**	1.31 - 3.30	South Asian	1.70	0.98 - 2.96
Panic Disorder			Other	1.20	0.66 - 2.17
No	1.00	—	Family type		
Yes	1.50	0.76 - 2.97	Couple no children	1.00	—
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and children	0.97	0.79 - 1.18
No	1.00	—	Lone parent and child	1.28	0.91 - 1.80
Yes	2.95***	2.38 - 3.67	Lone parent only	1.49	1.22 - 1.84
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	1.05	0.36 - 3.06
No	1.00	—	Adult with one parent	1.39	0.86 - 2.26
Yes	1.10	0.48 - 2.48	Physical complaint		
Alcohol dependence			No	1.00	—
None	1.00	—	Yes	9.20***	7.49 - 11.30
Mild	0.86	0.60 - 1.26			
Moderate/severe	2.13	0.84 - 5.44			
Drug dependence					
No dependence	1.00	—			
Cannabis only	0.59	0.28 - 1.24			
Drugs other than cannabis	1.01	0.42 - 2.43			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 4.12 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of difficulty with dealing with paperwork

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	_____	Male	1.00	_____
Yes	3.54***	2.48 - 5.07	Female	0.68***	0.57 - 0.80
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	_____	16-24	1.00	_____
Yes	1.03	0.56 - 1.88	25-44	0.89	0.61 - 1.26
GAD			45-64	1.54*	1.07 - 2.23
No	1.00	_____	65-74	2.51	1.68 - 3.75
Yes	2.07***	1.52 - 2.82	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	_____
No	1.00	_____	Black	1.98**	1.26 - 3.10
Yes	2.12***	1.34 - 3.34	South Asian	0.56	0.28 - 1.15
Panic Disorder			Other	1.02	0.56 - 1.84
No	1.00	_____	Family type		
Yes	2.80***	1.50 - 5.25	Couple no children	1.00	_____
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and children	1.11	0.90 - 1.38
No	1.00	_____	Lone parent and child	1.60**	1.12 - 2.29
Yes	2.49***	1.97 - 3.14	Lone parent only	1.24	0.99 - 1.56
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	1.26	0.69 - 2.33
No	1.00	_____	Adult with one parent	0.86	0.56 - 1.30
Yes	2.72**	1.32 - 5.60	Physical complaint		
Alcohol dependence			No	1.00	_____
None	1.00	_____	Yes	1.90***	1.60 - 2.25
Mild	1.24	0.91 - 1.68	Drug dependence		
Moderate/severe	2.00	0.84 - 4.79	No dependence	1.00	_____
Drug dependence			Cannabis only	1.76*	1.12 - 2.70
No dependence	1.00	_____	Drugs other than cannabis	0.57	0.24 - 1.34

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 4.13 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of difficulty with household activities

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	_____	Male	1.00	_____
Yes	5.72***	3.83 - 8.56	Female	1.46***	1.19 - 1.79
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	_____	16–24	1.00	_____
Yes	1.23	0.64 - 2.39	25–44	2.65***	1.46 - 4.80
			45–64	5.64***	3.07 - 10.35
GAD			65–74	8.75***	4.65 - 16.47
No	1.00	_____	Ethnicity		
Yes	3.01***	2.14 - 4.23	White	1.00	_____
Phobia			Black	0.89	0.40 - 1.99
No	1.00	_____	South Asian	0.59	0.22 - 1.58
Yes	3.73***	2.32 - 6.14	Other	1.08	0.50 - 2.34
Panic Disorder			Family type		
No	1.00	_____	Couple no children	1.00	_____
Yes	2.38*	1.14 - 4.97	Couple and children	0.89	0.68 - 1.16
			Lone parent and child	1.04	0.66 - 1.62
Mixed anxiety/depression			Lone parent only	1.28	0.98 - 1.67
No	1.00	_____	Adult with parents	1.85	0.61 - 5.61
Yes	3.85***	2.98 - 4.97	Adult with one parent	1.88*	1.08 - 3.30
Probable Psychosis			Physical complaint		
No	1.00	_____	No	1.00	_____
Yes	1.04	0.41 - 2.61	Yes	11.67***	8.44 - 16.16
Alcohol dependence					
None	1.00	_____			
Mild	0.95	0.60 - 1.51			
Moderate/severe	0.89	0.28 - 2.83			
Drug dependence					
No dependence	1.00	_____			
Cannabis only	1.26	0.62 - 2.54			
Drugs other than cannabis	0.80	0.26 - 2.44			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 4.14 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of difficulty with using transport

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	—	Male	1.00	—
Yes	3.24***	2.08 - 5.07	Female	1.28*	1.03 - 1.59
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	—	16–24	1.00	—
Yes	1.10	0.55 - 2.20	25–44	4.64***	2.06 - 10.42
GAD			45–64	10.33***	4.55 - 23.46
No	1.00	—	65–74	19.17***	8.29 - 44.34
Yes	2.91***	2.03 - 4.17	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	—
No	1.00	—	Black	1.25	0.58 - 2.71
Yes	5.72***	3.50 - 9.38	South Asian	1.62	0.75 - 3.50
Panic Disorder			Other	0.78	0.31 - 1.95
No	1.00	—	Family type		
Yes	2.47*	1.11 - 5.50	Couple no children	1.00	—
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and children	0.80	0.60 - 1.06
No	1.00	—	Lone parent and child	1.08	0.68 - 1.72
Yes	4.42***	3.38 - 5.78	Lone parent only	1.39*	1.06 - 1.82
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	0.81	0.15 - 4.39
No	1.00	—	Adult with one parent	1.69	0.88 - 3.24
Yes	0.84	0.32 - 2.24	Physical complaint		
Alcohol dependence			No	1.00	—
None	1.00	—	Yes	11.08***	7.78 - 15.78
Mild	0.69	0.40 - 1.20			
Moderate/severe	0.87	0.27 - 2.74			
Drug dependence					
No dependence	1.00	—			
Cannabis only	0.78	0.31 - 1.98			
Drugs other than cannabis	1.41	0.50 - 4.04			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 4.15 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of difficulty with managing money

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	—	Male	1.00	—
Yes	3.34***	2.18 - 5.12	Female	0.77**	0.66 - 0.89
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	—	16–24	1.00	—
Yes	2.32**	1.29 - 4.16	25–44	0.93	0.64 - 1.34
GAD			45–64	0.76	0.49 - 1.16
No	1.00	—	65–74	0.74**	0.58 - 0.93
Yes	3.26***	2.27 - 4.67	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	—
No	1.00	—	Black	1.61	0.88 - 2.94
Yes	1.78*	1.05 - 3.03	South Asian	1.26	0.66 - 2.40
Panic Disorder			Other	1.33	0.69 - 2.58
No	1.00	—	Family type		
Yes	4.74***	2.39 - 9.39	Couple no children	1.00	—
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and children	0.87	0.64 - 1.17
No	1.00	—	Lone parent and child	1.32	0.83 - 2.12
Yes	3.56***	2.68 - 4.74	Lone parent only	0.94	0.68 - 1.32
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	1.12	0.59 - 2.15
No	1.00	—	Adult with one parent	1.32	0.86 - 2.04
Yes	1.53	0.63 - 3.69	Physical complaint		
Alcohol dependence			No	1.00	—
None	1.00	—	Yes	1.22	0.97 - 1.54
Mild	2.47***	1.84 - 3.32			
Moderate/severe	1.50	0.61 - 3.68			
Drug dependence					
No dependence	1.00	—			
Cannabis only	4.48***	3.07 - 6.52			
Drugs other than cannabis	4.94***	2.98 - 8.24			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 4.16 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of difficulty with personal care

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	—	Male	1.00	—
Yes	2.68***	1.61 - 4.48	Female	0.95	0.74 - 1.22
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	—	16–24	1.00	—
Yes	2.44*	1.20 - 4.96	25–44	5.12***	1.41 - 18.59
GAD			45–64	11.83***	3.24 - 43.13
No	1.00	—	65–74	18.23***	4.92 - 67.56
Yes	2.26***	1.49 - 3.44	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	—
No	1.00	—	Black	0.90	0.34 - 2.43
Yes	2.81***	1.54 - 5.13	South Asian	1.57	0.63 - 3.90
Panic Disorder			Other	0.70	0.23 - 2.15
No	1.00	—	Family type		
Yes	3.55**	1.59 - 7.94	Couple no children	1.00	—
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and children	0.93	0.68 - 1.28
No	1.00	—	Lone parent and child	1.14	0.67 - 1.94
Yes	3.59***	2.64 - 4.89	Lone parent only	0.90	0.65 - 1.26
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents
No	1.00	—	Adult with one parent	1.00	0.40 - 2.48
Yes	1.00	0.33 - 3.04	Physical complaint		
Alcohol dependence			No	1.00	—
None	1.00	—	Yes	29.99***	15.58 - 57.73
Mild	0.78	0.42 - 1.46			
Moderate/severe	1.66	0.43 - 6.33			
Drug dependence					
No dependence	1.00	—			
Cannabis only	0.24	0.04 - 1.39			
Drugs other than cannabis	0.72	0.16 - 3.35			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 4.17 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of difficulty with medical care

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	—	Male	1.00	—
Yes	2.34**	1.05 - 5.24	Female	0.87	0.56 - 1.36
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	—	16–24	1.00	—
Yes	2.46	0.89 - 6.79	25–44	0.47	0.19 - 1.15
GAD			45–64	0.49	0.19 - 1.23
No	1.00	—	65–74	0.85	0.32 - 2.29
Yes	3.07***	1.57 - 6.00	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	—
No	1.00	—	Black	0.52	0.06 - 4.24
Yes	1.69	0.64 - 4.49	South Asian	2.72	0.96 - 7.74
Panic Disorder			Other	0.72	0.11 - 4.59
No	1.00	—	Family type		
Yes	5.58***	2.01 - 15.48	Couple no children	1.00	—
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and children	0.74	0.43 - 1.28
No	1.00	—	Lone parent and child	0.59	0.22 - 1.62
Yes	3.05***	1.76 - 5.28	Lone parent only	0.37**	0.18 - 0.76
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	1.01	0.27 - 3.74
No	1.00	—	Adult with one parent	0.32	0.10 - 1.02
Yes	3.38*	1.02 - 11.22	Physical complaint		
Alcohol dependence			No	1.00	—
None	1.00	—	Yes	7.17***	3.87 - 13.28
Mild	0.98	0.44 - 2.20			
Moderate/severe	0.69	0.09 - 5.18			
Drug dependence					
No dependence	1.00	—			
Cannabis only	3.05*	1.23 - 7.53			
Drugs other than cannabis	1.91	0.40 - 9.26			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

5

Social context

5.1 Introduction

This chapter is concerned with the social context of survey respondents and whether or not they had one of the four studied mental disorders: neurosis, psychosis, alcohol and drug dependence. The term, social context, is used to cover the experience of stressful events, perceived social support, the size of the primary support group, and number of friends seen in the previous week.

5.2 Stressful life events

Assessment and choice of events

All respondents were shown three sets of cards which listed a range of stressful life events (18 in total) and were asked to say which, if any, they had suffered at any time of their life. They covered relationship problems, illness and bereavement; employment and financial crises; and victimisation experiences, i.e. events which might have an adverse effect on a person's mental health. They were used in the ONS survey of psychiatric morbidity among prisoners (Singleton *et al*, 1998). However, the lists did not include all common stressful events, excluding for example, moving house and having a baby. Previous research has shown that events such as these are unlikely to significantly increase risk for psychiatric disorders. (Brugha *et al*, 1985). In addition, when looking at the number of events experienced, it should be remembered that the events may not carry equal weight in terms of their psychological impact, and that some events are likely to be found in combination with others; for example running away from home and homelessness. If an event was reported in the lifetime of the individual, a further question established whether this was within the past 6 months.

Number of stressful events

Ninety-five per cent of respondents reported at least one of the eighteen stressful events in their lifetime. However, looking at the mean number of lifetime events shows considerable differences

between groups with and without mental disorders. Across the whole sample, the mean number was 3.5. However the lowest figure was 3.2 among the group with none of the four specified mental disorders, and rose to twice this number, 6.5 for those assessed as having a psychotic disorder. The mean number of lifetime events was 5.0 among the drug dependent group. A similar pattern was found for stressful life events experienced in the past six months with a mean of 0.3 overall compared with 0.5 to 0.7 among the four groups with mental disorders. (Table 5.1)

Type of stressful events

Relationship problems, illness or bereavement

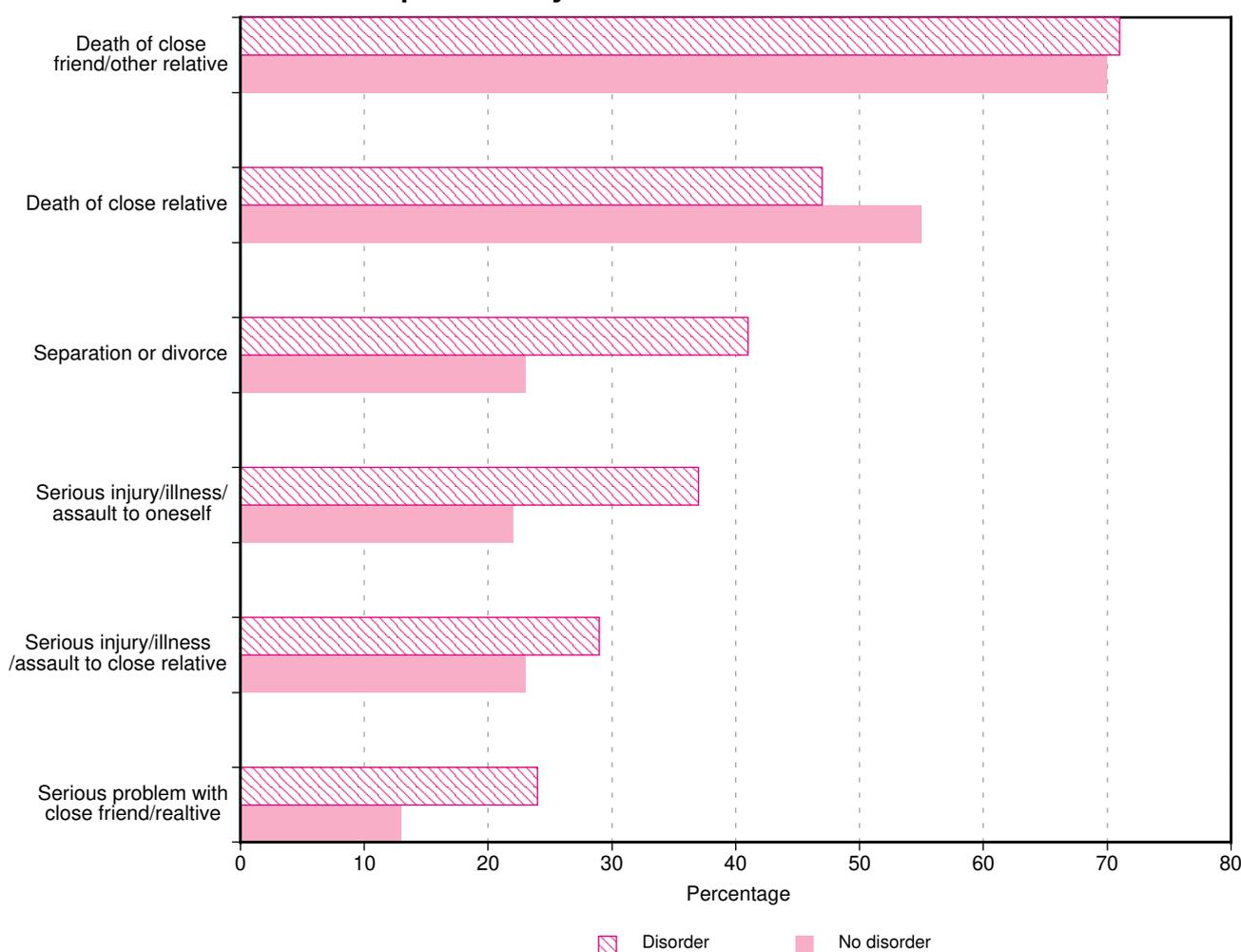
To what extent did survey respondents experience relationship problems, illness or bereavement in their lifetime and in the past six months? The specific events enquired about were: separation or divorce; serious illness, injury or assault; serious problem with a close friend or relative; serious illness; injury or assault to a close friend or relative; and death of a close relative.

Over the course of their lives just over half of survey respondents (53%) had experienced the death of a close relative and just over two-thirds (70%) the death of a close friend or other relative. This is not surprising considering the age distribution of the survey was 16 to 74 years. About a quarter of the sample also reported separation or divorce (27%), serious illness, being a victim of assault or injury (26%), and serious illness, assault or injury to someone close (24%).

Three of the six specified life events were twice as likely to be experienced by those with a mental disorder compared with those with no mental disorder: separation or divorce (44% compared with 23%), serious injury, illness or assault (40% compared with 22%), and having a serious problem with a close friend or relative (27% compared with 13%). (Table 5.1)

The prevalence of each lifetime experience was nearly always highest among the group with psychosis: 75% reported death of close friend or

Figure 5.1 Lifetime experience of illness, bereavement or relationship problems by whether or not had a mental disorder



other relative; 72% mentioned the death of a close relative, 64% had a serious illness or injury, 55% were separated or divorced, and 33% had a serious problem with a close friend or relative.

Even within the past six months, all events were much more frequent in the groups with mental disorders. Particularly high at 12% was the prevalence of death of a close friend or other relative within the past six months among the drug-dependent group. (Table 5.2)

Employment and financial crises

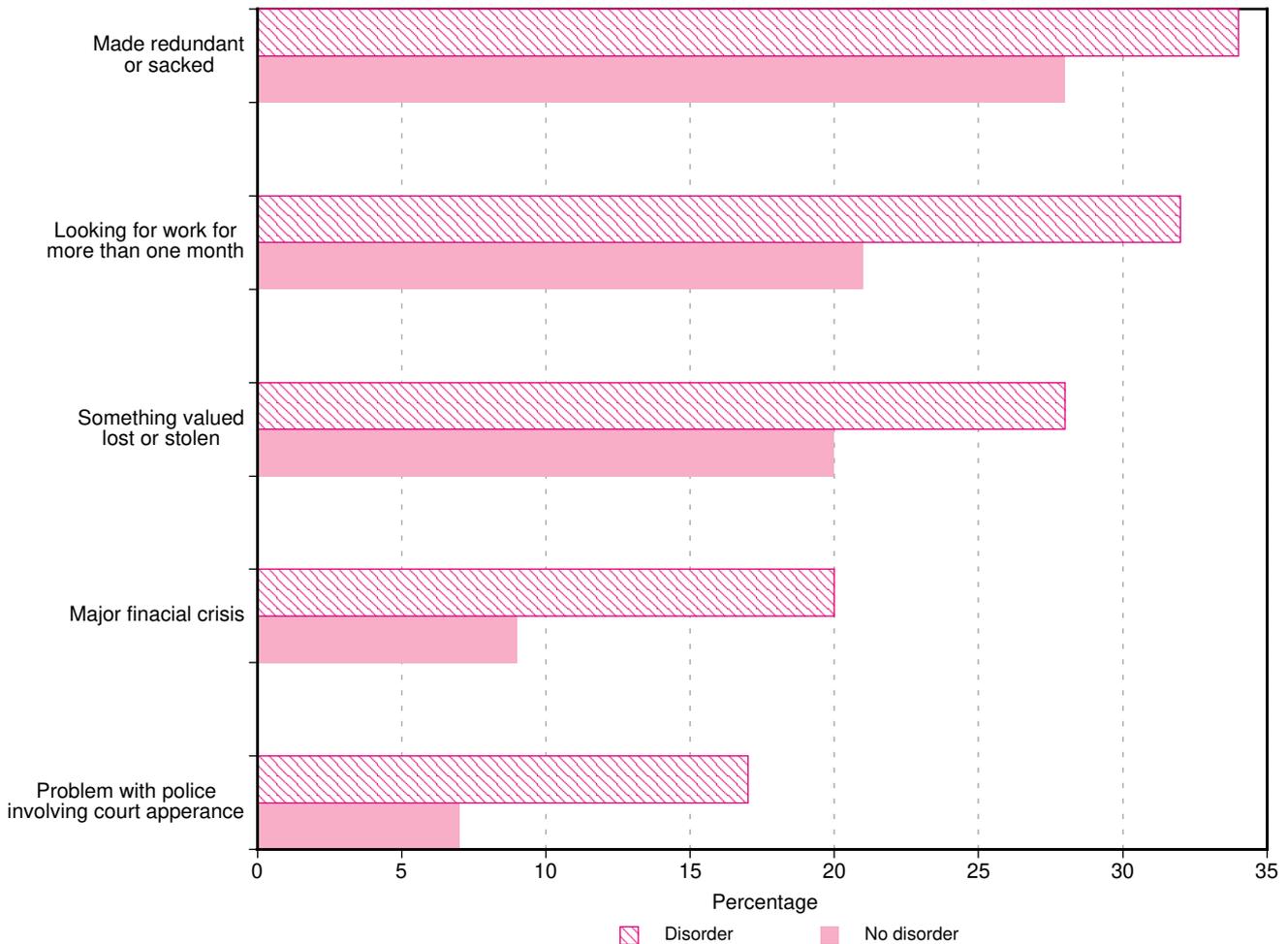
Five events were subsumed under the heading employment and financial crises: problems with the police involving a court appearance, major financial crisis, having looked for work for one month and over, something valued being lost or stolen, and being made redundant or sacked.

During their lifetime 30% of respondents had been made redundant, 23% had been searching for work

for a month or more, 22% had something of value lost or stolen, 11% had a major financial crisis and 9% had been in trouble involving a court appearance. Two of these five events showed significant differences in their frequency of reporting between those with and without a mental disorder: major financial crisis (22% compared with 9%) and being in trouble with the police necessitating a court appearance (14% compared with 7%). A quarter of those with psychosis had had a major financial crisis; a third of the drug dependent group and a quarter of the alcohol dependent group had been in trouble with the police involving a court appearance. (Figure 5.2)

The profile of survey respondents with mental disorders in terms of their employment and financial crises in the past six months show that the highest prevalence rates of looking for work for a month or more and something valued lost or stolen was found among the group with drug dependence (12% and 11% respectively). (Table 5.3)

Figure 5.2 Lifetime experience of employment or financial crisis by whether or not had mental disorder



Victimisation experiences

Stressful events that respondents were shown on the third card included running away from home, sexual abuse, violence in the home, ever having been homeless, violence at work and being bullied. Only three of these events achieved a prevalence rate of 5% or greater: 18% of survey respondents reported having been bullied, 7% experienced violence in the home and 5% had run away from home. Those with mental disorders were far more likely to have experienced any of the victimisation events than the no disorder group. For example, 3% of the group with no disorder said they had run away from home. The equivalent per centages among the currently neurotic group and those with alcohol dependence was 12%; the rate was 24% among those with drug dependence, and 34% among those with psychosis. (Figure 5.3)

The prevalence of each lifetime, victimisation experience was nearly always highest among the

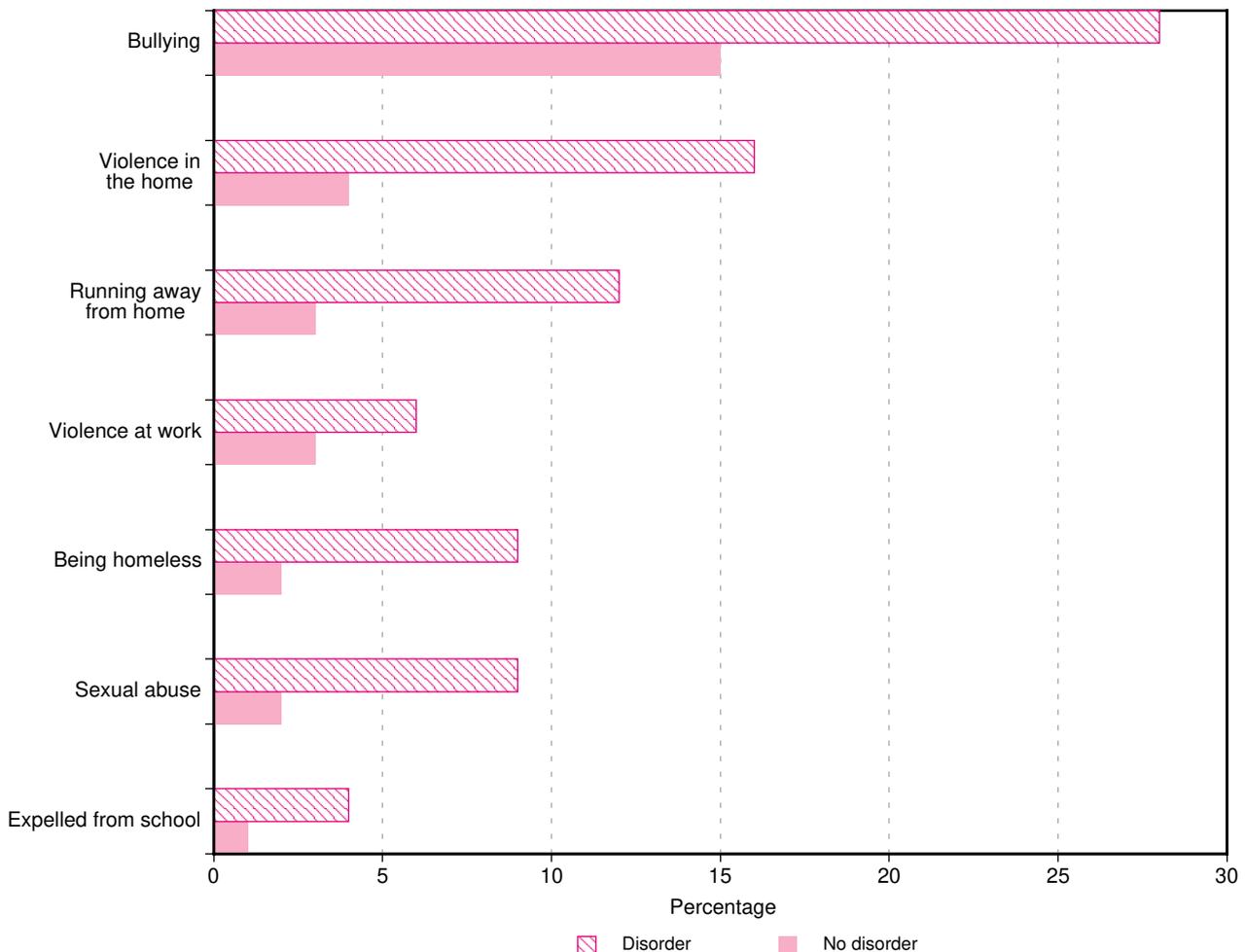
group with psychosis: 47% said they had been bullied, 37% had been subject to violence in the home, 34% had run away from home, 31% cited sexual abuse, 28% had been homeless, and 11% had experienced violence at work.

Although being expelled from school had a prevalence rate of 1% among the no disorder group the percentages among the alcohol and drug dependent groups were 6% and 12% respectively. (Table 5.4)

Institutional care

In addition to asking about the eighteen life events, two additional questions were asked relating to institutional care in childhood: spent time in local authority care, or in a borstal or young offenders unit. Only 2% of all survey respondents had been in either of these institutions whereas among the group with psychosis 17% had been in local authority care and 4% in borstal. (Table 5.5)

Figure 5.3 Lifetime victimisation experience by whether or not had a mental disorder



Help sought to cope with stressful life events

All respondents who had experienced each stressful life event in the past six months were asked a series of questions about help sought after experiencing the event:

- Was there anyone among family or friends who understood what it was like?
- If Yes, were you able to talk about it openly to get support and understanding?
- Did you get professional help?
- If Yes, what sort of help?
- If No, did you try to get professional help?
- If No, why did you not try to get professional help?

The responses to all these questions are shown for 14 events in Tables 5.6 to 5.8. The four victimisation events omitted from Table 5.8 are excluded because the number of cases is too small. To illustrate the responses to these questions two examples are presented for each of the three main type of event.

Example 1: Death of a close relative

Two hundred and eighty four respondents mentioned the death of a close relative in the past six months. 95% of this group said they got help and understanding from their family and friends and nearly all, 96% of these, said they were able to talk about it with family and friends. Ten per cent of all respondents said they received professional help to cope with their bereavement. For the vast majority, this professional help comprised talking things over. 94% of those who did not get professional help did not want any help. (Table 5.6)

Example 2: Divorce or separation

In the six months prior to interview, 198 survey respondents said they divorced or separated. 78% of them said they felt that friends or family understood what they were going through and most, 96% were able to talk things over with them. Seventeen per cent of all respondents who had divorced or separated in the past six months had sought

professional help, two-thirds wanted to talk things over and a third wanted practical advice. Only ten per cent of those who did not get professional help said they would have liked it. (Table 5.6)

Example 3: Made redundant

One hundred and seventy respondents had been sacked or made redundant in the past six months. About three-quarters, 73%, said that family and friends had understood and the majority of them, 96% were supportive. Overall, 9% got professional help, mostly practical help. Most of those who did not get practical help did not want it. (Table 5.7)

Example 4: Major financial crisis

About one and a half of all survey respondents, 120 overall, said they had a major financial crisis in the past 6 months. Only two-thirds said that family and friends appreciated their situation, but those that did were supportive. Fifteen per cent overall sought professional help, 71% of them wanted practical help and 29% just needed to talk things over. Of the 100 respondents who had a financial crisis and did not get professional help, 13% did try to get help. (Table 5.8)

Example 5: Violence at work

Fifty-six respondents reported violence at work in the six months prior to interview. A relatively high proportion, 40%, felt that family and friends did not understand what was happening to them. Twenty per cent received help and an additional 6% of the remainder sought help. (Table 5.8)

Example 6: Violence in the home

Fifty respondents mentioned violence at home as one of the stressful life events that they had suffered over the past six months. A majority, 62% felt that family and friends did not understand what it was like. Only a quarter received professional help. Of those who did not seek or get help, only two-thirds said they did not need it, 15% did not know where to go to get help.

Logistic regression was applied to the data to look at the psychiatric risk factor correlates with experiencing at least one stressful life event in the past six months. The non-psychiatric factors entered into the analysis were sex, age, ethnicity, family type and physical complaint. Controlling for these factors, the odds of having a stressful life event in the past six months increased for those

with depressive episode (OR=2.12), mixed anxiety and depression (OR=1.87), panic disorder (OR=1.76) and GAD (OR=1.42). Those dependent on drugs other than cannabis were also 84% more likely to have experienced a stressful event in the past 6 months compared with the non dependent group. (Table 5.9)

5.3 Social support and social isolation

Perceived social support

Assessment of perceived social support

Perceived social support was assessed from respondents' answers to seven questions which were originally used in the 1987 Health and Lifestyle survey, and were also included in the 1992 Health Survey for England (Breeze *et al*, 1994) and the ONS (OPCS) surveys of psychiatric morbidity among adults in private households and in institutions catering for people with mental disorder. (Meltzer *et al*, 1995; Meltzer *et al*, 1996) The seven questions take the form of statements that individuals could say were not true, partly true or certainly true for them:

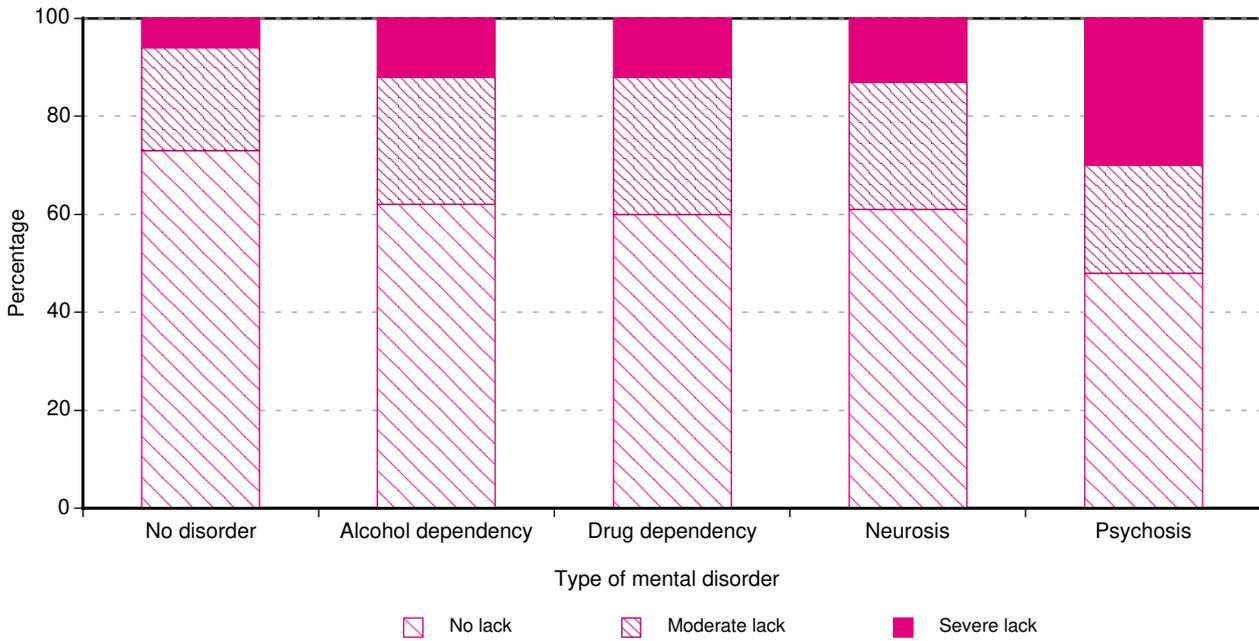
There are people I know among my family and friends:

- who do things to make me happy;
- who make me feel loved;
- who can be relied on no matter what happens;
- who would see that I am taken care of if I needed to be;
- who accept me just as I am;
- who make me feel an important part of their lives; and
- who give me support and encouragement.

Scores of 1–3 were obtained for each question and overall scores ranged from 7 to 21. The maximum score of 21 indicated no lack of perceived social support; scores of 18 to 20 indicated a moderate lack, and scores of 17 and below showed that individuals perceived a severe lack of social support.

Overall, 8% of survey respondents were assessed as having a severe lack of social support. Among the group with none of the four mental disorders covered in the survey the rate was 6%. The prevalence of severe lack of social support among

Figure 5.4 Perceived social support by type of mental disorder



the groups with neurosis, alcohol and drug dependence was double that of the non-disorder group, 12–13%, and rose to 30% among the group with a psychotic disorder. (Table 5.10 and Figure 5.4)

Primary support group

Calculating the size of a person's primary support group

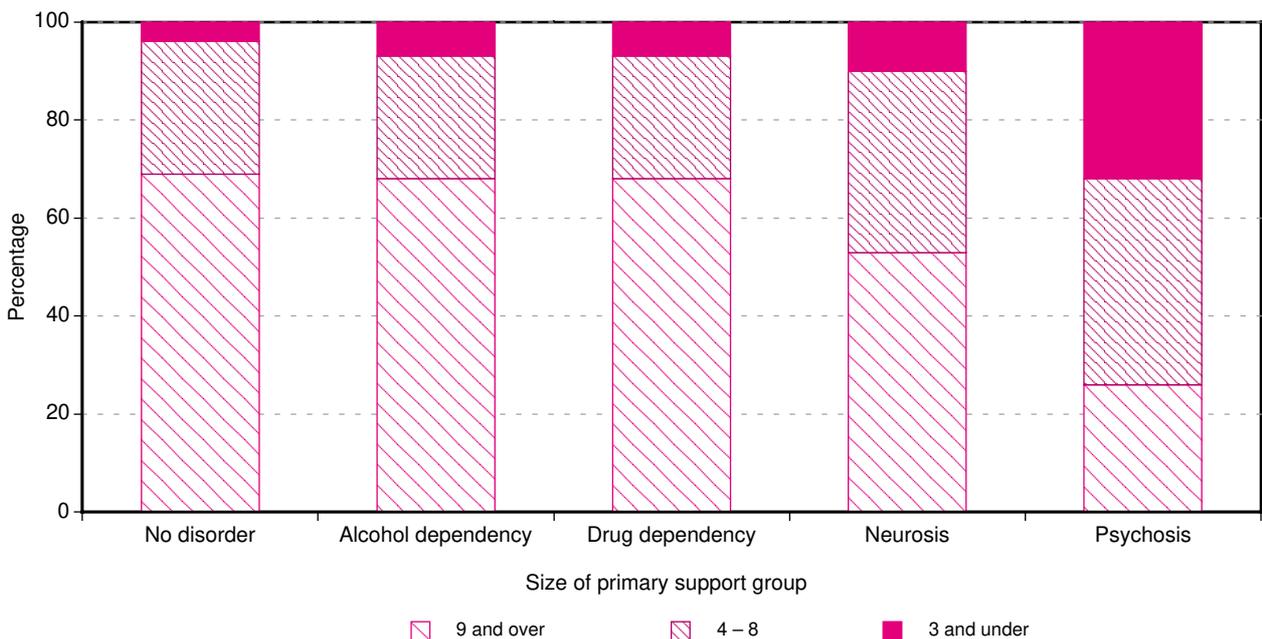
Another group of questions assessed the extent of respondents' social networks. These were also adapted from questions used in the other ONS (OPCS) surveys of psychiatric morbidity and

focused on the numbers of people (aged 16 and over) that respondents felt close to. Here again the frame of reference was broadened to include everyone the individual was acquainted with, rather than just friends and relatives.

Information was collected about three groups of people:

- adults living inside the household that respondents felt close to;
- relatives, aged 16 or over, living outside the household that respondents felt close to; and

Figure 5.5 Size of primary support group by type of mental disorder



- friends or acquaintances living outside the household that would be described as close or good friends.

Close friends and relatives form an individual's 'primary support group'. Previous research has suggested that adults with a primary support group of 3 people or fewer are at greatest risk of psychiatric morbidity (Brugha *et al*, 1987; Brugha *et al*, 1993)

Those with a mental disorder were about twice as likely to have a small primary support group, i.e. less than four people – 9% compared with 4%. However, the group with a psychotic disorder stood out from the rest with 32% of them having a primary support group of three or fewer people. (Table 5.10 and Figure 5.5)

Social isolation

Respondents were asked how many friends they had seen the past week and from their responses three size bands were constructed: none, one or two and three or more friends. Again, it was the group with psychosis who had a different profile from all others: 10% had seen no friends in the past week, compared with a total sample rate of 4%, and 45% had only seen one or two friends compared with an overall rate of 18%. (Table 5.10)

Tables 5.11 to 5.13 show the results of the logistic regression analysis to look at the psychiatric correlates of having a severe lack of social support, a small primary support group and having seen no friends in the past week. Controlling for sex, age, ethnicity, family type and physical complaints, there were increased odds of a lack of social support and social isolation among many of the groups with mental disorders.

Looking at a severe lack of social support compared with the reference group of no lack or a moderate lack, increased odds of having a severe lack were found for those with moderate or severe alcohol dependence (OR=2.68), phobia (OR=2.19), mixed anxiety and depressive disorder (OR=1.89) and GAD (OR=1.78). (Table 5.11)

The logistic regression analysis applied to having a small primary support group also indicated increased odds for four mental disorders, three of the them were the same as for severe lack of social

support: GAD (OR=2.41), phobia (OR=2.38) and mixed anxiety and depressive disorder (OR=1.47). However, the greatest increase in odds were found for psychosis (OR=3.40). (Table 5.12)

The adjusted odds ratio of having seen no friends in the past week compared with seeing at least one friend were significantly increased for those with moderate or severe alcohol dependence (OR=3.03), phobia (OR=2.18) and mixed anxiety and depressive disorder (OR=1.42). (Table 5.13)

The presence of phobia as a significant correlate of all three measures of poor social functioning may be explained by some having a social phobia.

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Table 5.1 Number of stressful life events in lifetime and past six months**by type of mental disorder**

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
Number of stressful life events in lifetime	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0	2	3	4	2	3	6	5
1	6	2	12	11	8	15	14
2	14	8	16	12	14	20	19
3	16	5	13	12	16	20	19
4	15	8	13	11	15	16	16
5	12	12	12	12	12	10	10
6	8	8	8	10	9	6	6
7	8	11	6	9	7	4	4
8	7	12	6	6	6	2	3
9	4	14	2	2	4	1	2
10	4	5	2	4	3	1	1
11–17	4	12	6	9	4	0	1
Any lifetime stressful event	98	97	96	98	97	94	95
Mean number of lifetime stressful events	4.8	6.5	4.4	5.0	4.6	3.2	3.5
<i>Base (= all respondents)</i>	1509	60	567	258	2012	6533	8545
Number stressful life events in past 6 months	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0	61	60	64	56	62	78	74
1	27	31	24	25	26	18	20
2	8	8	7	10	8	3	4
3	2	1	3	6	2	1	1
4 and over	2	1	1	3	2	0	1
Any stressful event in past 6 months	39	40	36	44	38	23	26
Mean number of stressful events in past 6 month	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3
<i>Base (= all respondents)</i>	1509	60	567	258	2012	6533	8545

Table 5.2 Illness, bereavement and relationship problems in lifetime and past six months**by type of mental disorder**

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
Lifetime							
<i>Percentage experiencing each type of event</i>							
Death of close friend/other relative	72	75	66	70	71	70	70
Death of close relative	54	72	35	22	47	55	53
Separation or divorce	44	55	40	42	41	23	27
Serious injury/illness/assault to you	40	64	35	30	37	22	26
Serious injury/illness/assault to close relative	32	28	26	25	29	23	24
Serious problem with close friend/relative	27	33	20	31	24	13	15
<i>Base</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8545</i>
Part six months							
<i>Percentage experiencing each type of event</i>							
Death of close friend/other relative	9	9	7	12	9	8	8
Death of close relative	5	2	2	1	4	3	3
Separation or divorce	4	3	3	5	4	2	2
Serious injury/illness/assault to you	5	6	1	3	4	1	2
Serious injury/illness/assault to close relative	5	4	4	3	4	2	3
Serious problem with close friend/relative	7	9	5	7	6	2	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8545</i>

Table 5.3 Employment and financial crises in lifetime and in past six months**by type of mental disorder**

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
Lifetime							
<i>Percentage experiencing each type of event</i>							
Made redundant or sacked	33	42	39	40	34	28	30
Looking for work for more than one month	30	41	36	48	32	21	23
Something valued lost or stolen	27	46	32	38	28	20	22
Major financial crisis	22	24	18	22	20	9	11
Problem with police involving court appearance	14	19	25	35	17	7	9
<i>Base</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8545</i>
Part six months							
<i>Percentage experiencing each type of event</i>							
Made redundant or sacked	3	-	6	8	4	2	2
Looking for work for more than one month	5	3	8	12	5	3	3
Something valued lost or stolen	4	6	6	11	5	2	3
Major financial crisis	4	-	3	4	3	1	1
Problem with police involving court appearance	2	3	3	5	2	0	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8545</i>

Table 5.4 Victimisation experiences in lifetime and in past six months**by type of mental disorder**

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
Lifetime							
<i>Percentage experiencing each type of event</i>							
Bullying	31	47	23	29	28	15	18
Violence in the home	20	37	12	20	16	4	7
Running away from home	13	34	12	24	12	3	5
Violence at work	6	11	9	9	6	3	4
Being homeless	9	28	10	15	9	2	4
Sexual abuse	12	31	4	6	9	2	3
Being expelled from school	4	1	6	12	4	1	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2,012</i>	<i>6,533</i>	<i>8,545</i>
Part six months							
<i>Percentage experiencing each type of event</i>							
Bullying	2	-	1	0	2	0	0
Violence in the home	2	3	1	3	2	0	1
Running away from home	0	3	-	-	0	-	0
Violence at work	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
Being homeless	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Sexual abuse	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Being expelled from school	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2,012</i>	<i>6,533</i>	<i>8,545</i>

Table 5.5 Institutional care in childhood**by type of mental disorder**

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
<i>Percentage attending each type of institution</i>							
Spent time in a children's institution such as children's home, borstal or young offenders unit before 16	5	20	6	4	5	2	2
Taken into local authority care up to the age of 16	5	17	4	4	4	2	2
Home Office Approved School or borstal	1	4	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2,012</i>	<i>6,533</i>	<i>8,545</i>

Table 5.6 Help sought for illness, bereavement and relationship problems in past six months

	Serious injury to oneself	Serious injury to a close relative	Death of close relative	Death of a close family friend	Divorce or separation	Serious problem with close friend/relative
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Was there anyone among family and friends who understood what it was like?						
Yes	79	91	96	92	78	84
No	21	9	4	8	22	16
<i>Base (=Those who experienced each event)</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>731</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>268</i>
Were you able to talk about it openly and get support and understanding?						
Yes	98	95	95	97	96	95
No	2	5	5	3	4	5
<i>Base (=Respondents who said family/friends understood)</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>673</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>219</i>
Did you get any professional help for it?						
Yes	56	15	10	3	17	14
No	44	85	90	97	83	86
<i>Base (=Those who experienced each event)</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>734</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>269</i>
Did you try to get professional help?						
Yes	9	3	-	0	3	4
No	91	97	100	100	97	96
<i>Base (= Respondents with no professional help)</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>229</i>
What sort of professional help?						
Practical things	47	26	10	19	11	43
Talk things over	27	48	70	80	67	42
Practical things and talk things over	26	26	20	1	22	15
<i>Base (= Respondents tried professional help)</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>52</i>
Why not tried to get professional help						
Did not know where to go	3	1	4	1	5	2
Did not need help	92	97	94	98	90	92
Other answer	5	2	2	1	5	6
<i>Base (= Respondent not tried professional help)</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>707</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>222</i>

Table 5.7 Help sought for employment and financial crises in past six months

	Made redundant or sacked	No success in looking for work for 1 month	Major financial crisis	Problem with police with court appearance	Something valued being stolen
	%	%	%	%	%
Was there anyone among family and friends who understood what it was like?					
Yes	73	77	67	56	80
No	27	23	33	44	20
<i>Base (=Those who experienced each event)</i>	170	248	120	69	216
Were you able to talk about it openly and get support and understanding?					
Yes	96	96	93	92	95
No	4	4	7	8	5
<i>Base (=Respondents who said family/friends understood)</i>	121	191	81	44	174
Did you get any professional help for it?					
Yes	9	18	15	26	6
No	91	82	85	74	94
<i>Base (=Those who experienced each event)</i>	171	250	120	69	216
Did you try to get professional help?					
Yes	3	5	13	1	3
No	97	95	87	99	97
<i>Base (= Respondents with no professional help)</i>	150	204	100	45	200
What sort of professional help?					
Practical things	62	52	54	[10]	[16]
Talk things over	18	27	29	[11]	[6]
Practical things and talk things over	20	22	17	[8]	-
<i>Base (= Respondents tried professional help)</i>	34	74	42	29	22
Why not tried to get professional help					
Did not know where to go	4	8	7	7	0
Did not need help	93	90	84	82	98
Other answer	3	2	9	11	2
<i>Base (= Respondent not tried professional help)</i>	143	193	86	44	195

Table 5.8 Help sought for victimisation experiences in past six months

	Bullying	Violence at work	Violence in the home
	%	%	%
Was there anyone among family and friends who understood what it was like?			
Yes	70	60	38
No	30	40	62
<i>Base (=Those who experienced each event)</i>	43	56	50
Were you able to talk about it openly and get support and understanding?			
Yes	67	96	[21]
No	33	4	[3]
<i>Base (=Respondents who said family/friends understood)</i>	31	34	24
Did you get any professional help for it?			
Yes	27	20	24
No	73	80	76
<i>Base (=Those who experienced each event)</i>	43	58	50
Did you try to get professional help?			
Yes	2	6	4
No	98	94	96
<i>Base (= Respondents with no professional help)</i>	32	45	38
What sort of professional help?			
Practical things	[3]	[1]	[2]
Talk things over	[11]	[9]	[13]
Practical things and talk things over	[3]	[6]	[6]
<i>Base (= Respondents tried professional help)</i>	17	16	21
Why not tried to get professional help			
Did not know where to go	16	6	15
Did not need help	75	92	66
Other answer	9	2	19
<i>Base (= Respondent not tried professional help)</i>	31	42	36

Table 5.9 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of at least one stressful life event in past six months

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	—	Male	1.00	—
Yes	2.12***	1.56 - 2.86	Female	0.91	0.82 - 1.01
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	—	16–24	1.00	—
Yes	1.45	0.92 - 2.27	25–44	0.74***	0.61 - 0.88
GAD			45–64	0.69***	0.56 - 0.84
No	1.00	—	65–74	0.62***	0.49 - 0.79
Yes	1.42**	1.12 - 1.80	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	—
No	1.00	—	Black	1.01	0.80 - 1.52
Yes	1.40	0.97 - 2.02	South Asian	0.80	0.598 - 1.11
Panic Disorder			Other	1.43*	1.03 - 1.98
No	1.00	—	Family type		
Yes	1.76*	1.03 - 3.00	Couple no children	1.00	—
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and children	0.96	0.84 - 1.09
No	1.00	—	Lone parent and child	1.52***	1.21 - 1.92
Yes	1.87***	1.59 - 2.20	Lone parent only	1.25**	1.07 - 1.46
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	1.32	0.97 - 1.81
No	1.00	—	Adult with one parent	1.31*	1.06 - 1.62
Yes	1.05	0.55 - 2.02	Physical complaint		
Alcohol dependence			No	1.00	—
None	1.00	—	Yes	1.20***	1.08 - 1.33
Mild	1.17	0.97 - 1.42	Drug dependence		
Moderate/severe	1.29	0.64 - 2.59	No dependence	1.00	—
Drug dependence			Cannabis only	1.40	1.05 - 1.88
No dependence	1.00	—	Drugs other than cannabis	1.84**	1.22 - 2.77

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 5.10 Social functioning characteristics

by type of mental disorder

	Current neurotic disorder	Probable psychotic disorder	Alcohol dependent	Drug dependent (any drug)	Any of the four types of mental disorder	None of the four types of mental disorder	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Perceived social support							
Severe lack	13	30	12	12	12	6	8
Moderate lack	26	22	26	28	26	21	22
No lack	61	49	61	60	62	73	70
Primary Support Group							
Three and under	10	32	7	7	9	4	5
4–8	37	42	28	28	33	27	29
9 and over	53	26	65	65	58	69	66
Number of friends seen in past week							
None	6	10	5	4	5	4	4
One or two	27	45	22	20	25	18	20
Three and over	67	45	73	77	70	78	76
<i>Base</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>6533</i>	<i>8545</i>

Table 5.11 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of severe lack of social support

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	—	Male	1.00	—
Yes	1.45	0.94 - 2.25	Female	0.47**	0.39 - 0.56
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	—	16–24	1.00	—
Yes	0.71	0.35 - 1.40	25–44	1.03	0.76 - 1.41
GAD			45–64	1.17	0.83 - 1.63
No	1.00	—	65–74	1.08	0.72 - 1.62
Yes	1.78***	1.27 - 2.50	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	—
No	1.00	—	Black	1.67*	1.08 - 2.59
Yes	2.19***	1.35 - 3.53	South Asian	2.59***	1.76 - 3.80
Panic Disorder			Other	1.19	0.70 - 2.04
No	1.00	—	Family type		
Yes	0.62	0.21 - 1.82	Couple no children	1.00	—
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and children	1.58***	1.24 - 2.00
No	1.00	—	Lone parent and child	3.24***	2.25 - 4.67
Yes	1.89***	1.47 - 2.43	Lone parent only	3.08***	2.41 - 3.94
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	2.32***	1.39 - 3.86
No	1.00	—	Adult with one parent	1.45	0.99 - 2.16
Yes	2.14	1.00 - 4.58	Physical complaint		
Alcohol dependence			No	1.00	—
None	1.00	—	Yes	1.14	0.96 - 1.36
Mild	1.12	0.84 - 1.49			
Moderate/severe	2.68**	1.25 - 5.74			
Drug dependence					
No dependence	1.00	—			
Cannabis only	1.11	0.70 - 1.75			
Drugs other than cannabis	0.91	0.47 - 1.77			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 5.12 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of small primary support group

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	—	Male	1.00	—
Yes	1.48	0.93 - 2.35	Female	0.64***	0.52 - 0.79
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	—	16–24	1.00	—
Yes	1.47	0.78 - 2.77	25–44	1.07	0.73 - 1.57
GAD			45–64	1.01	0.67 - 1.53
No	1.00	—	65–74	0.90	0.54 - 1.51
Yes	2.41***	1.70 - 3.43	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	—
No	1.00	—	Black	0.86	0.44 - 1.67
Yes	2.38***	1.45 - 3.92	South Asian	1.74*	1.04 - 2.91
Panic Disorder			Other	1.10	0.57 - 2.15
No	1.00	—	Family type		
Yes	1.13	0.42 - 3.02	Couple no children	1.00	—
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and children	1.55***	1.16 - 1.06
No	1.00	—	Lone parent and child	3.04***	2.02 - 4.58
Yes	1.47 *	1.07 - 2.03	Lone parent only	2.22***	1.64 - 3.01
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	0.32	0.10 - 1.03
No	1.00	—	Adult with one parent	1.39	0.87 - 2.21
Yes	3.40***	1.62 - 7.15	Physical complaint		
Alcohol dependence			No	1.00	—
None	1.00	—	Yes	1.17	0.95 - 1.44
Mild	1.04	0.72 - 1.51			
Moderate/severe	1.74	0.68 - 4.45			
Drug dependence					
No dependence	1.00	—			
Cannabis only	1.01	0.56 - 1.80			
Drugs other than cannabis	0.86	0.36 - 2.03			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 5.13 Psychiatric risk factor correlates of having seen no friends in past week

Psychiatric variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	Other Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% C.I.
Depressive episode			Sex		
No	1.00	—	Male	1.00	—
Yes	1.22	0.66 - 2.26	Female	0.56***	0.45 - 0.70
OCD			Age		
No	1.00	—	16–24	1.00	—
Yes	1.50	0.67 - 3.36	25–44	1.30	0.80 - 2.12
GAD			45–64	1.17	0.70 - 1.96
No	1.00	—	65–74	1.19	0.66 - 2.14
Yes	1.11	0.66 - 1.79	Ethnicity		
Phobia			White	1.00	—
No	1.00	—	Black	1.47	0.80 - 2.72
Yes	2.18*	1.10 - 4.29	South Asian	1.99	1.17 - 3.41
Panic Disorder			Other	0.96	0.44 - 2.07
No	1.00	—	Family type		
Yes	2.24	0.91 - 5.50	Couple no children	1.00	—
Mixed anxiety/depression			Couple and children	0.99	0.76 - 1.28
No	1.00	—	Lone parent and child	0.62	0.34 - 1.14
Yes	1.42*	1.01 - 2.00	Lone parent only	0.66	0.46 - 0.93
Probable Psychosis			Adult with parents	0.81	0.38 - 1.70
No	1.00	—	Adult with one parent	0.36**	0.20 - 0.68
Yes	1.18	0.37 - 3.77	Physical complaint		
Alcohol dependence			No	1.00	—
None	1.00	—	Yes	1.05	0.84 - 1.32
Mild	0.88	0.57 - 1.37			
Moderate/severe	3.03*	1.15 - 8.03			
Drug dependence					
No dependence	1.00	—			
Cannabis only	0.80	0.37 - 1.74			
Drugs other than cannabis	0.94	0.36 - 2.49			

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

6

Comparison of the economic and social characteristics of adults with neurotic disorders, 1993 and 2000

6.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at differences in the profiles of people with neurotic disorders (sometimes called common mental disorders) and those without these disorders between 1993 and 2000. The 2000 psychiatric morbidity survey was a repeat of the survey carried out in 1993.

Both surveys were conducted among adults living in private households in Great Britain and used a similar sampling approach and covered a similar range of disorders. However, there were some changes in survey methods and coverage between the two. In 2000, the upper age limit for respondents was extended from 64 to 74. Therefore, to permit comparison, only data relating to those adults aged 16 to 64 in the 2000 survey are considered in this chapter. In the 2000 survey, computer assisted interviewing replaced the paper and pencil questionnaires used in 1993. Hence, mode effects and other possible effects arising from developments in survey methodology between 1993 and 2000 may have had an influence on results.

Although data were collected for other disorders in both surveys, functional psychoses, and drug and alcohol dependence, this chapter only considers those with neurotic disorders because there were significant differences in the way the other disorders were assessed between 1993 and 2000 and the numbers of people with these disorders are too small for robust comparisons to be made. Personality disorder was covered in the 2000 survey but not in the original 1993 survey.

Assessing changes in the circumstances of people with disorder between 1993 and 2000 needs to take account of general changes in the characteristics of interest in society as a whole. For example, if there has been an increase in the proportion of women in employment over the period then any increase among people with neurotic disorders needs to take this into account. The changes in profiles of those without neurotic disorders are therefore also presented in order to provide an indication of the

significance of any marked changes among those with neurotic disorders in the two surveys.

6.2 Educational, employment and social class characteristics

Among those with no psychiatric disorder there was an improvement in their overall educational level between 1993 and 2000, measured by the highest educational qualification obtained. The proportions with a degree rose from 11% to 16% and the same increase (from 11% to 16%) was shown for those having A levels as their highest qualification. Conversely, there was a decrease of 5% of those with no qualifications and a reduction of 5% of those with teaching, HND and nursing qualifications as their highest qualification.

The magnitude and direction of the changes between the groups with neurotic disorders in 1993 and 2000 was very similar to the non-disorder group: an increase of 4% of those with degrees (from 10 to 14%); an increase in 4% of those with A levels (from 11% to 15%) and a decrease of 5% of those with no qualifications (from 34% to 29%). (Table 6.1)

The employment situation of the respondents to the two surveys also improved from 1993 to 2000. Among the control group, i.e. those without a neurotic disorder, the proportion working full time rose from 54% to 57%, part time work increased by 3% from 17% to 20%, those unemployed and seeking work fell from 8% to 3% and the proportion not seeking work stayed relatively constant at about 22%. These differences follow the trend shown in the Labour Force Survey. (<http://statbase/downloads/theme-labour/LMS-FR-HS/Table01.xls>)

The biggest change in employment status for the group with neurotic disorder was in the unemployment rate which fell from 14% in 1993 to 4% in 2000. In contrast, there was an increase in the proportion economically inactive, i.e. unemployed and not seeking work, which rose

from 31% to 35% but there was also an increase in those working full time from 38% to 43%, still markedly less than the 57% employment rate of the non-disordered group. (Table 6.2)

In terms of social class the main movement between 1993 and 2000 was in the proportion of all respondents in Social Class III Manual (IIIM) – a fall of 10% and in Social Class III Non-Manual (IIINM) – a rise of 9%. This change was reflected in the groups with neurotic disorders: a decrease of 11% in IIIM and an increase of 8% in IIINM. (Table 6.3)

6.3 Family and household characteristics

The main change in the legal marital status of survey respondents between 1993 and 2000 was a decrease the proportions who were married – a reduction of 13% – with a corresponding increase of being single (up by 9%) and divorced (up by 3%). This change, which probably reflects the increase in the proportion of people who are cohabiting without marrying and of separations, was also evident in the groups with neurotic disorders where the proportions married fell by 12% with the single status group increasing by 7% and the divorce rate up by 4%. (Table 6.4)

The family unit typology used in both surveys (see Glossary) showed similar changes in those with a neurotic disorder and those with no disorder. Overall, survey respondents who lived with both parents fell by 8% and those who lived with one parent rose by 8%. (Table 6.5)

There was very little difference in the tenure profile of respondents between 1993 and 2000 among those with a neurotic disorder and among those with no disorder. (Table 6.6)

6.4 Activity of Daily Living (ADL) profile

In 1993, 12% of survey respondents with no neurotic disorder reported a difficulty with one or more of seven activities of daily living and there was hardly any change in 2000. In the first survey, 33% of those with a neurotic disorder mentioned at least one ADL difficulty but this proportion rose to 41% in 2000. (Table 6.7)

Table 6.8 shows that these increases were evident across all activities, the largest increases were found for practical activities (up 6%), managing money (up 5%) and dealing with paperwork (up 4%). (Table 6.8)

6.5 Social support and social networks

There was a slight improvement between the social support profile of all survey respondents between 1993 and 2000 both among those with a neurotic disorder and those with no disorder: a 6% increase among those who did not perceive a lack social support. (Table 6.9)

Similarly, in terms of the size of the primary support group, there was a slight decrease in terms of those who said they had 3 or less close family members or friends, about 2% among both groups. (Table 6.10)

Table 6.1 Highest educational qualifications by type of mental disorder, 1993 and 2000

Respondents aged 16–64

	Current neurotic disorder			No neurotic disorder			Total survey sample		
	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Degree	10	14	4	12	16	4	11	16	5
Teaching, HND, nursing	9	7	-2	12	7	-5	12	7	-5
A levels	11	15	4	11	16	5	11	16	5
GCSE or equivalent	36	35	-1	38	38	0	38	38	0
No qualifications	34	29	-5	27	22	-5	28	23	-5
Base	1701	1364		8055	5883		9756	7247	

Table 6.2 Employment status**by type of mental disorder, 1993 and 2000***Respondents aged 16–64*

	Current neurotic disorder			No neurotic disorder			Total survey sample		
	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Working full time	38	43	5	54	57	3	51	55	4
Working part time	17	18	1	17	20	3	17	20	3
Unemployed	14	4	-10	8	3	-5	9	3	-6
Economically inactive	31	35	4	21	20	-1	23	22	-1
<i>Base</i>	<i>1713</i>	<i>1364</i>		<i>8117</i>	<i>5884</i>		<i>9830</i>	<i>7248</i>	

Table 6.3 Social class**by type of mental disorder, 1993 and 2000***Respondents aged 16–64*

	Current neurotic disorder			No neurotic disorder			Total survey sample		
	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I	4	4	0	7	6	-1	7	5	-2
II	24	28	4	27	30	3	27	29	2
III Non manual	18	26	8	15	24	9	16	25	9
III Manual	29	18	-11	29	19	-10	29	19	-10
IV	18	17	-1	15	16	1	16	16	0
V	6	7	1	5	5	0	5	5	1
Armed forces	1	0	-1	1	0	-1	1	0	-1
<i>Base</i>	<i>1682</i>	<i>1323</i>		<i>7985</i>	<i>5690</i>		<i>9667</i>	<i>7013</i>	

Table 6.4 Legal marital status**by type of mental disorder, 1993 and 2000***Respondents aged 16–64*

	Current neurotic disorder			No neurotic disorder			Total survey sample		
	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Married	53	49	-4	61	55	-6	60	54	-6
Separated	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
Single	32	31	-1	31	33	2	31	33	2
Divorced	8	12	4	5	8	3	5	8	3
Widowed	4	3	-1	2	2	0	2	2	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>1707</i>	<i>1376</i>		<i>8076</i>	<i>5917</i>		<i>9783</i>	<i>7293</i>	

Table 6.5 Family unit type

by type of mental disorder, 1993 and 2000

Respondents aged 16–64

	Current neurotic disorder			No neurotic disorder			Total survey sample		
	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Couple, no child	22	25	3	27	27	0	26	27	1
Couple and child(ren)	39	36	-3	40	39	-1	40	38	-2
Lone parent and child(ren)	10	10	0	5	5	0	6	6	0
One person only	18	19	1	13	14	1	14	15	1
Adult with parents	8	1	-7	12	4	-8	11	3	-8
Adult with one parent	3	8	5	3	12	9	3	11	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>1713</i>	<i>1376</i>		<i>8117</i>	<i>5917</i>		<i>9830</i>	<i>7293</i>	

Table 6.6 Tenure of accommodation

by type of mental disorder, 1993 and 2000

Respondents aged 16–64

	Current neurotic disorder			No neurotic disorder			Total survey sample		
	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Owned outright	13	12	-1	17	19	2	16	18	2
Owned with mortgage	48	50	2	58	55	-3	56	54	-2
Rented from LA or HA	28	25	-3	16	15	-1	18	17	-1
Rented from other source	11	13	2	9	10	1	9	11	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>1713</i>	<i>1360</i>		<i>8117</i>	<i>5871</i>		<i>9830</i>	<i>7231</i>	

Table 6.7 Number of ADL difficulties

by type of mental disorder, 1993 and 2000

Respondents aged 16–64

	Current neurotic disorder			No neurotic disorder			Total survey sample		
	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0	67	59	-8	88	87	-1	84	82	-2
1	14	17	3	8	9	1	9	10	1
2	7	7	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
3	5	7	2	1	1	0	2	2	0
4	3	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
5 or more	3	5	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>1713</i>	<i>1376</i>		<i>8117</i>	<i>5917</i>		<i>9830</i>	<i>7293</i>	

Table 6.8 Type of ADL difficulties**by type of mental disorder, 1993 and 2000***Respondents aged 16–64*

	Current neurotic disorder			No neurotic disorder			Total survey sample		
	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference
	<i>Percentage having difficulty with each activity</i>								
Difficulty with...									
... personal care	7	9	2	1	2	1	2	3	1
... using transport	11	14	3	2	2	0	4	4	0
... medical care	2	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
... household activities	13	16	3	2	3	1	4	5	1
... practical activities	18	24	6	5	6	1	7	9	2
... dealing with paperwork	13	17	4	5	6	1	6	8	2
... managing money	10	15	5	3	3	0	4	5	1
Base	1712	1376		8104	5917		9816	7293	

Table 6.9 Perceived social support**by type of mental disorder, 1993 and 2000***Respondents aged 16–64*

	Current neurotic disorder			No neurotic disorder			Total survey sample		
	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Severe lack	17	14	-3	8	7	-1	10	8	-2
Moderate lack	28	26	-2	26	21	-5	26	22	-4
No lack	55	61	6	66	72	6	64	70	6
Base	1686	1362		8022	5874		9708	7236	

Table 6.10 Size of primary support group**by type of mental disorder, 1993 and 2000***Respondents aged 16–64*

	Current neurotic disorder			No neurotic disorder			Total survey sample		
	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference	1993	2000	Difference
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0–3	13	11	-2	6	4	-2	7	5	-2
4–8	40	37	-3	31	28	-3	32	29	-3
9 and over	47	52	5	64	68	4	61	66	5
Base	1713	1364		8117	5874		9830	7238	

Appendix A

Tables A1–A12

Table A1	Prevalence of mental disorders by sex	Sex		
		Men	Women	All
		<i>Percentage with each psychiatric characteristic</i>		
CIS-R Score in 4 groups				
	0– 5	73	62	68
	6–11	14	19	17
	12–17	6	10	8
	18 and over	6	9	7
Neurotic Disorders				
	Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder	7	11	9
	Generalised anxiety disorder	4	5	4
	Depressive episode	2	3	3
	Any phobia	1	2	2
	Obsessive compulsive disorder	1	1	1
	Panic disorder	1	1	1
Number of Neurotic Disorders				
	0	87	81	84
	1	11	17	14
	2	2	2	2
	3 and over	1	1	1
Probable Psychosis				
	No psychosis	99	100	100
	Probable psychosis	1	1	1
Alcohol dependence				
	No hazardous alcohol use	62	84	73
	Hazardous use, no dependence	26	13	19
	Alcohol dependence	12	3	7
Drug dependence with cannabis				
	No dependence	95	98	96
	Dependent on cannabis only	4	1	2
	Dependent on other drug with or without cannabis	2	1	1
	<i>Base</i>	3852	4728	8580

Table A2 Prevalence of mental disorders

by age

	Age												
	16–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	All
	<i>Percentage with each psychiatric characteristic</i>												
CIS–R Score in 4 groups													
0–5	68	67	64	66	66	64	66	64	70	72	78	78	68
6–11	19	17	19	18	17	18	17	18	16	14	13	14	17
12–17	6	9	10	8	8	9	9	10	7	6	5	6	8
18 and over	7	6	8	8	9	9	8	9	7	7	4	3	7
Neurotic Disorders													
Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder	8	9	11	9	9	11	9	9	7	8	6	6	9
Generalised anxiety disorder	1	2	4	4	5	6	7	7	5	4	3	2	4
Depressive episode	2	2	2	2	4	3	4	3	3	2	1	1	3
Any phobia	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
Obsessive compulsive disorder	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1
Panic disorder	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Number of Neurotic Disorders													
0	87	84	82	83	83	81	80	80	84	85	90	91	84
1	13	15	16	15	13	17	16	17	12	12	10	9	14
2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2
3 and over	–	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	1
Probable Psychosis													
No psychosis	100	100	100	99	99	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
Probable psychosis	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Alcohol dependence													
No hazardous alcohol use	61	55	62	72	72	75	76	79	80	86	85	90	74
Hazardous use, no dependence	25	29	24	21	18	18	20	17	16	12	13	8	19
Alcohol dependence	14	15	14	7	10	7	4	4	4	2	2	1	7
Drug dependence with cannabis													
No dependence	90	86	91	96	98	99	98	99	100	100	100	100	96
Dependent on cannabis only	5	10	6	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	–	–	2
Dependent on other drug with or without cannabis	4	4	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	–	1
Base	334	460	730	953	1006	842	723	822	703	739	668	600	8580

Table A3 Prevalence of mental disorders
by ethnicity

	Ethnicity				
	White	Black	South Asian	Other	All
<i>Percentage with each psychiatric characteristic</i>					
CIS-R Score in 4 groups					
0–5	68	70	68	58	68
6–11	17	17	13	23	17
12–17	8	5	10	9	8
18 and over	7	9	10	10	7
Neurotic Disorders					
Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder	9	7	10	14	9
Generalised anxiety disorder	4	4	4	4	4
Depressive episode	2	3	4	4	3
Any phobia	2	2	2	1	2
Obsessive compulsive disorder	1	2	4	-	1
Panic disorder	1	1	-	2	1
Number of Neurotic Disorders					
0	84	85	81	80	84
1	14	12	16	18	14
2	2	1	3	3	2
3 and over	1	2	1	-	1
Probable Psychosis					
No psychosis	100	98	100	100	100
Probable psychosis	1	2	-	-	1
Alcohol dependence					
No hazardous alcohol use	73	82	92	80	74
Hazardous use, no dependence	20	12	5	12	19
Alcohol dependence	8	6	2	8	7
Drug dependence with cannabis					
No dependence	96	97	98	94	96
Dependent on cannabis only	2	2	1	4	2
Dependent on other drug with or without cannabis	1	1	1	2	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>8031</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>8514</i>

Table A4 Prevalence of mental disorders

by marital status

	Legal marital status of respondent					Total
	Married	Seperated	Single	Divorced	Widowed	
<i>Percentage with each psychiatric characteristic</i>						
CIS-R Score in 4 groups						
0–5	70	56	68	58	69	68
6–11	17	20	17	18	14	17
12–17	7	12	9	10	8	8
18 and over	6	13	7	14	9	7
Neurotic Disorders						
Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder	8	13	9	10	9	9
Generalised anxiety disorder	4	9	3	10	4	4
Depressive episode	2	5	3	6	4	3
Any phobia	1	5	2	3	2	2
Obsessive compulsive disorder	1	2	1	2	3	1
Panic disorder	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Neurotic Disorders						
0	85	74	84	75	82	84
1	13	19	14	20	15	14
2	1	4	1	4	2	2
3 and over	1	2	1	1	1	1
Probable Psychosis						
No psychosis	100	98	100	99	100	100
Probable psychosis	0	2	0	1	1	1
Alcohol dependence						
No hazardous alcohol use	80	78	60	71	87	74
Hazardous use, no dependence	16	13	26	19	11	19
Alcohol dependence	4	9	14	10	3	7
Drug dependence with cannabis						
No dependence	99	97	90	97	100	96
Dependent on cannabis only	1	2	6	3	0	3
Dependent on other drug with or without cannabis	0	1	3	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>4383</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>2279</i>	<i>982</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>8580</i>

Table A5 Prevalence of mental disorders							
by family unit type							
	Family unit type						
	Couple, no child	Couple and child(ren)	Lone parent and child(ren)	One person only	Adult with parents	Adult with one parent	Total
	<i>Percentage with each psychiatric characteristic</i>						
CIS-R Score in 4 groups							
0–5	71	67	54	64	79	72	68
6–11	16	18	17	17	14	16	17
12–17	7	8	13	9	4	7	8
18 and over	7	7	16	10	3	6	7
Neurotic Disorders							
Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder	8	9	14	9	3	8	9
Generalised anxiety disorder	4	4	10	6	1	2	4
Depressive episode	2	2	6	4	1	1	3
Any phobia	1	1	4	3	2	2	2
Obsessive compulsive disorder	1	1	2	3	2	0	1
Panic disorder	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Number of Neurotic Disorders							
0	85	84	71	80	93	87	84
1	13	14	24	16	6	12	14
2	1	1	4	3	0	0	2
3 and over	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
Probable Psychosis							
No psychosis	100	100	99	99	99	100	100
Probable psychosis	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Alcohol dependence							
No hazardous alcohol use	78	77	82	67	54	60	74
Hazardous use, no dependence	18	18	12	22	28	26	19
Alcohol dependence	5	5	6	11	18	14	7
Drug dependence with cannabis							
No dependence	98	98	97	94	88	91	96
Dependent on cannabis only	1	1	2	4	7	7	3
Dependent on other drug with or without cannabis	1	0	1	3	5	3	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>2673</i>	<i>2419</i>	<i>664</i>	<i>2186</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>8580</i>

Table A6 Prevalence of mental disorders
by age left full time education

	Age left full time education							All
	<14	15	16	17	18	19	Not yet finished	
<i>Percentage with each psychiatric characteristic</i>								
CIS-R Score in 4 groups								
0–5	72	64	67	69	67	70	71	68
6–11	14	17	17	17	18	17	17	17
12–17	6	9	7	8	8	8	8	8
18 and over	8	10	8	6	7	5	4	7
Neurotic Disorders								
Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder	8	9	9	9	9	9	7	9
Generalised anxiety disorder	5	7	4	4	3	4	1	4
Depressive episode	2	4	3	3	2	2	1	3
Any phobia	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Obsessive compulsive disorder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Panic disorder	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Number of Neurotic Disorders								
0	85	79	84	84	84	85	89	84
1	13	17	14	14	15	13	11	14
2	1	3	1	2	0	2	0	2
3 and over	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Probable Psychosis								
No psychosis	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100
Probable psychosis	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol dependence								
No hazardous alcohol use	87	77	71	72	73	73	64	74
Hazardous use, no dependence	10	17	20	21	19	20	24	19
Alcohol dependence	3	6	9	7	8	7	12	7
Drug dependence with cannabis								
No dependence	98	98	95	97	96	97	92	96
Dependent on cannabis only	1	1	3	2	3	3	5	3
Dependent on other drug with or without cannabis	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>732</i>	<i>1896</i>	<i>2484</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>825</i>	<i>1448</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>8580</i>

Table A7 Prevalence of mental disorders
by educational qualifications

	Highest educational qualifications obtained			
	A level or above or above	GCSE level	No qualifications	All
<i>Percentage with each psychiatric characteristic</i>				
CIS-R Score in 4 groups				
0–5	69	68	66	68
6–11	17	17	17	17
12–17	8	8	8	8
18 and over	6	7	9	7
Neurotic Disorders				
Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder	9	9	8	9
Generalised anxiety disorder	4	4	6	4
Depressive episode	2	3	4	3
Any phobia	2	1	3	2
Obsessive compulsive disorder	1	1	1	1
Panic disorder	1	1	1	1
Number of Neurotic Disorders				
0	85	84	81	84
1	14	14	15	14
2	1	1	2	2
3 and over	0	1	1	1
Probable Psychosis				
No psychosis	100	99	99	100
Probable psychosis	0	1	1	1
Alcohol dependence				
No hazardous alcohol use	71	73	78	74
Hazardous use, no dependence	21	20	16	19
Alcohol dependence	8	8	6	7
Drug dependence with cannabis				
No dependence	96	96	98	96
Dependent on cannabis only	3	3	1	3
Dependent on other drug with or without cannabis	1	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>2982</i>	<i>2968</i>	<i>2565</i>	<i>8515</i>

	Employment Status				
	Full Time	Part Time	Unemployed	Economically Inactive	All
<i>Percentage with each psychiatric characteristic</i>					
CIS-R Score in 4 groups					
0–5	75	74	67	67	73
6–11	14	17	19	14	15
12–17	6	4	5	7	6
18 and over	4	5	9	12	6
Neurotic Disorders					
Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder	8	8	10	10	9
Generalised anxiety disorder	3	4	5	7	4
Depressive episode	2	2	4	5	3
Any phobia	1	2	2	3	2
Obsessive compulsive disorder	1	1	2	2	1
Panic disorder	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Neurotic Disorders					
0	86	90	86	79	87
1	13	9	9	15	11
2	1	1	4	4	2
3 and over	0	0	1	2	1
Probable Psychosis					
No psychosis	100	100	100	99	100
Probable psychosis	0	1	0	1	1
Alcohol dependence					
No hazardous alcohol use	66	79	64	84	74
Hazardous use, no dependence	25	15	21	11	19
Alcohol dependence	9	5	15	5	7
Drug dependence with cannabis					
No dependence	96	97	86	97	96
Dependent on cannabis only	3	2	9	2	3
Dependent on other drug with or without cannabis	1	1	4	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>3817</i>	<i>1453</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>2986</i>	<i>8516</i>

Table A9 Prevalence of mental disorders
by Social Class

	Social Class						Total
	I	II	IIINM	IIIM	IV	V	
<i>Percentage with each psychiatric characteristic</i>							
CIS-R Score in 4 groups							
0–5	78	68	65	70	66	63	68
6–11	13	18	18	15	18	18	17
12–17	7	8	9	8	8	9	8
18 and over	2	7	8	7	9	11	7
Neurotic Disorders							
Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder	8	9	10	8	8	11	9
Generalised anxiety disorder	3	5	3	5	6	5	5
Depressive episode	1	2	2	3	3	5	3
Any phobia	1	2	1	1	3	3	2
Obsessive compulsive disorder	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Panic disorder	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Neurotic Disorders							
0	89	84	83	84	82	79	83
1	10	14	16	14	15	18	14
2	0	1	1	2	2	3	2
3 and over	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Probable Psychosis							
No psychosis	100	100	100	100	99	98	100
Probable psychosis	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
Alcohol dependence							
No hazardous alcohol use	71	74	80	65	73	74	74
Hazardous use, no dependence	22	20	15	22	20	19	19
Alcohol dependence	7	6	5	13	7	7	7
Drug dependence with cannabis							
No dependence	98	97	97	95	96	95	96
Dependent on cannabis only	1	2	2	4	3	2	3
Dependent on other drug with or without cannabis	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>2431</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>1498</i>	<i>1359</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>8224</i>

Table A10 Prevalence of mental disorders

by grouped weekly household income

	Weekly Income						Total
	Under 100	£100–200	£200–300	£300–400	£400–500	£500 and over	
<i>Percentage with each psychiatric characteristic</i>							
CIS-R Score in 4 groups							
0–5	57	59	68	67	69	71	68
6–11	25	19	15	21	18	16	17
12–17	7	10	8	7	7	8	8
18 and over	11	13	9	5	6	5	7
Neurotic Disorders							
Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder	9	11	9	7	8	8	9
Generalised anxiety disorder	7	7	6	4	3	3	4
Depressive episode	3	5	3	2	2	2	3
Any phobia	3	4	2	1	2	1	2
Obsessive compulsive disorder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Panic disorder	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Number of Neurotic Disorders							
0	79	76	82	86	86	86	84
1	20	19	15	13	13	13	14
2	1	4	2	1	1	1	2
3 and over	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Probable Psychosis							
No psychosis	99	99	99	100	100	100	100
Probable psychosis	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Alcohol dependence							
No hazardous alcohol use	88	82	81	74	72	70	74
Hazardous use, no dependence	9	12	14	19	20	22	19
Alcohol dependence	3	6	5	7	8	8	7
Drug dependence with cannabis							
No dependence	96	97	99	95	96	97	96
Dependent on cannabis only	4	2	1	2	3	3	3
Dependent on other drug with or without cannabis	0	1	0	3	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>667</i>	<i>789</i>	<i>805</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>2146</i>	<i>8580</i>

Table A11 Prevalence of mental disorders					
by tenure					
	Tenure of accomodation				Total
	Owned outright	Owned with mortgage	Rented from LA or HA	Rented from other source	
<i>Percentage with each psychiatric characteristic</i>					
CIS-R Score in 4 groups					
0–5	76	69	57	62	68
6–11	15	17	20	19	17
12–17	5	8	10	10	8
18 and over	4	7	14	9	7
Neurotic Disorders					
Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder	6	9	12	10	9
Generalised anxiety disorder	3	4	7	4	4
Depressive episode	1	2	5	4	3
Any phobia	1	1	4	3	2
Obsessive compulsive disorder	0	1	2	3	1
Panic disorder	0	1	1	1	1
Number of Neurotic Disorders					
0	90	84	75	80	84
1	10	14	20	17	14
2	1	1	3	2	2
3 and over	0	0	2	1	1
Probable Psychosis					
No psychosis	100	100	99	99	100
Probable psychosis	0	0	2	1	1
Alcohol dependence					
No hazardous alcohol use	81	72	76	61	74
Hazardous use, no dependence	16	21	15	26	19
Alcohol dependence	4	7	9	13	7
Drug dependence with cannabis					
No dependence	99	97	95	89	96
Dependent on cannabis only	1	2	3	7	3
Dependent on other drug with or without cannabis	0	1	2	4	1
Base	2196	3853	1650	777	8476

Table A12 Prevalence of mental disorders

by NHS Regional Office

	NHS Regional Office										All
	Northern and Yorkshire	Trent	West Midlands	North West	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Scotland	Wales	
<i>Percentage with each psychiatric characteristic</i>											
CIS-R Score in 4 groups											
0–5	66	70	69	64	68	67	68	69	72	67	68
6–11	19	17	18	17	16	16	19	15	15	15	17
12–17	8	6	8	11	8	8	8	8	6	8	8
18 and over	8	7	5	9	8	9	5	7	6	10	7
Neurotic Disorders											
Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder	9	8	9	11	10	8	8	9	7	10	9
Generalised anxiety disorder	5	4	4	6	4	5	4	4	4	5	4
Depressive episode	3	2	2	3	3	4	2	1	2	4	3
Any phobia	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
Obsessive compulsive disorder	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Panic disorder	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Neurotic Disorders											
0	83	86	85	80	83	82	86	83	86	81	84
1	14	13	13	17	15	15	13	15	12	16	14
2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
3 and over	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Probable Psychosis											
No psychosis	99	99	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
Probable psychosis	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Alcohol dependence											
No hazardous alcohol use	69	74	73	68	80	75	77	76	72	70	74
Hazardous use, no dependence	23	20	20	23	15	17	16	19	19	21	19
Alcohol dependence	8	6	7	9	6	8	8	5	8	9	7
Drug dependence with cannabis											
No dependence	97	98	98	95	97	95	96	97	94	98	96
Dependent on cannabis only	2	1	1	3	2	4	3	2	4	2	2
Dependent on other drug with or without cannabis	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	1
Base	963	751	739	991	829	881	1302	791	921	412	8580

Select the HAND tool. Position it over the Glossary below and when an Arrow appears on the hand click the mouse button once to enlarge the text. Continue clicking the arrowed hand tool to advance throughout the list. Alternatively, use the Glossary bookmarks to link directly to a definition or term.

Glossary of survey definitions and terms

Adults

In this survey adults were defined as persons aged 16 and over and less than 75.

Alcohol dependence

Alcohol problems was measured using two different instruments. First the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) was used to assess hazardous drinking (see below). Those who scored 10 or above on the AUDIT were also asked the Severity of Alcohol Dependence Questionnaire (SAD-Q). People who scored 4 and over on the SAD-Q were considered to be dependent on alcohol.

Drug dependence

In the year prior to interview drug dependence was measured by asking all those who had used drugs in the past year a series of five questions. These covered: daily use of the drug for two weeks or more; feelings of dependence; inability to cut down; need for increasing quantities; withdrawal symptoms. For a person to be considered cannabis dependent, positive responses to at least two of these questions were required. For the other drugs (heroin, methadone, amphetamines, crack and cocaine powder) one positive response was taken to indicate a measure of dependence.

Drugs used in psychoses

Drugs used in psychoses and related conditions include antipsychotic drugs, including depot injections. These are also known as 'neuroleptics'. In the short term they are used to quieten disturbed patients whatever the underlying psychopathology. See depot injections. Also included in this group are antimanic drugs which are used in mania to control acute attacks and prevent their recurrence.

Economic activity

Economically active persons are those over the minimum school-leaving age who were working or unemployed in the week before the week of interview. These persons constitute the labour force.

Working persons

This category includes persons aged 16 and over who, in the week before the week of interview, worked for wages, salary or other forms of cash payment such as commission or tips, for any number of hours. It covers persons absent from work in the reference week because of holiday, sickness, strike or temporary lay-off, provided they had a job to return to with the same employer. It also includes persons attending an educational establishment during the specified week if they were paid by their employer while attending it, people who worked in Government training schemes and unpaid family workers.

Persons are excluded if they have worked in a voluntary capacity for expenses only, or only for payment in kind, unless they worked for a business, firm or professional practice owned by a relative.

Full-time students are classified as 'working', 'unemployed' or 'inactive' according to their own reports of what they were doing during the reference week.

Unemployed persons

This survey used the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment. This classifies anyone as unemployed if he or she was out of work in the four weeks before interview and looking for work, or would have but for temporary sickness or injury, and was available to start work in the two weeks after the interview. Otherwise, anyone out of work is classified as economically inactive.

The treatment of all categories on this survey is in line with that used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Educational level

Educational level was based on the highest educational qualification obtained and was grouped as follows:

Degree or higher degree
 NVQ Level 5
 Teaching qualification
 HNC/HND
 BRC/TEC Higher
 BTEC/SCOTVEC Higher
 City and Guilds
 Full Technological Certificate
 Nursing Qualifications (SRN, SCM, RGN, RM, RHV, Midwife)
 NVQ Level 4
 GCE A levels and AS levels
 SCE Higher
 ONC/OND/BTEC/TEC/BTEC not higher
 City and Guilds Advanced/Final Level
 GNVQ (Advanced Level)
 NVQ Level 3
 GCE O level passes (Grade A–C if after 1975)
 GCSE (Grades A–C)
 CSE Grade 1
 SCE Ordinary (Bands A–C)
 Standard Grade (Level 1–3)
 School Certificate or Matric
 City and Guilds Craft/Ordinary Level
 GNVQ (Intermediate level)
 NVQ Level 2
 CSE Grades 2–5
 GCE O level Grades D and E after 1975
 GCSE (Grades D,E,F,G)
 SCE Ordinary (Bands D and E)
 Standard Grade (Level 4,5)
 Clerical or Commercial qualifications
 Apprenticeships
 NVQ Level 1 and GNVQ (Foundation Level)
 CSE ungraded
 No formal qualifications

Ethnicity

Household members were classified into nine groups by the person selected for interview. For analysis purpose these nine groups were subsumed under 4 headings: White, Black, South Asian and Other.

White	White
Black – Caribbean	} Black
Black – African	
Black – Other	
Indian	} South Asian
Pakistani	
Bangladeshi	
Chinese	} Other
Other	

Family Unit

In order to classify the relationships of the subject to other members of the households, the household members were divided into family units.

Subjects were assigned to a family unit depending on whether they were or had ever been married, and whether they (or their partners) had any children living with them.

A 'child' was defined for family unit purposes as an adult who lives with one or two parents, provided he or she has never been married and has no child of his or her own in the household.

For example, a household containing three women, a grandmother, a mother and a child would contain two family units with the mother and child being in one unit, and the grandmother being in another. Hence family units can consist of:

- A married or cohabiting couple or a lone parent with their children.
- Other married or cohabiting couples.
- An adult who has previously been married. If the adult is now living with parents, the parents are treated as being in a separate family unit.
- An adult who does not live with either a spouse, partner, child or parent. This can include adults who live with siblings or with other unrelated people, eg flatmates.

Family unit type

Each informant's family unit was classified into one of six family unit types:

- 'Couple no children' included a married cohabiting couple without children.
- 'Couple with child' comprised a married or cohabiting couple with at least one child from their liaison or any previous relationship.
- 'Lone parent' describes both men and women (who may be single, widowed, divorced or separated) living with at least one child. The subject in this case could be a divorced man looking after his 12-year-old son or a 55-year-old widow looking after a 35-year-old daughter who had never married and had no children of her own.
- 'One person' describes the family unit type and does not necessarily mean living alone. It includes people living alone but includes one person living with a sister, or the grandmother who is living with her daughter and her family. It also includes adults living with unrelated people in shared houses, eg flatmates.
- 'Adult living with parents' describes a family unit which has the same members as 'couple with child' but in this case it is the adult son or daughter who is the subject. It includes a 20 year old unmarried student living at home with married or cohabiting parents, and a 62 year old single woman caring for her elderly parents.
- 'Adult living with lone parent' covers the same situations as above except there is one and not two parents in the household.

Hazardous alcohol use

Hazardous alcohol use is a pattern of drinking carrying with it a high risk of damage to health in the future. The prevalence of alcohol problems in the previous year was assessed using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) at the initial interview. An AUDIT score of eight or above indicates likely hazardous alcohol use.

Household

The standard definition used in most surveys carried out by ONS Social Survey Division, and comparable with the 1991 Census definition of a household, was used in this survey. A household is defined as single person or group of people who have the accommodation as their only or main residence and who either share one meal a day or share the living accommodation (see E McCrossan (1991) *A Handbook for interviewers*, HMSO: London)

Marital Status

Informants were categorised to their own perception of marital status. Married and cohabiting took priority over other categories. Cohabiting included anyone living together with their partner as a couple.

Neurotic disorders, depression or anxiety disorders

These are characterised by a variety of symptoms such as fatigue and sleep problems, forgetfulness and concentration difficulties, irritability, worry, panic, hopelessness, and obsessions and compulsions, which are present to such a degree that they cause problems with daily activities and distress. The prevalence of neurotic symptoms in the week prior to interview was assessed using the revised version of the Clinical Interview Schedule (CIS-R). A score of 12 and over indicates the presence of significant neurotic symptoms while a score of 18 and over indicates symptoms of a level likely to require treatment.

Psychiatric Morbidity

The expression psychiatric morbidity refers to the degree or extent of the prevalence of mental health problems within a defined area.

Psychoses

These are disorders that produce disturbances in thinking and perception that are severe enough to distort the person's perception of the world and the relationship of events within it. Psychoses are normally divided into two groups: organic psychoses, such as dementia and Alzheimer's disease, and functional psychoses, which mainly cover schizophrenia and manic depression.

Region

When the survey was carried out there were 8 NHS Regional Office Areas in England. These were the basis for stratified sampling and have been retained for purposes of analysis. Scotland and Wales were treated as two distinct areas.

Social Class

Based on the Registrars general's 1991 *Standard Occupational Classification*, Volume 3 OPCS, (HMSO: London), social class was ascribed on the basis of the informants own occupation. If the informant was unemployed or economically inactive at the time of interview but had previously worked, social class was based on the most recent previous occupation.

The classification used in the tables are as follows:

Descriptive Definition	Social Class
Professional	I
Intermediate occupations	II
Skilled occupations – non-manual	III NM
Skilled occupation – manual	III M
Partly-skilled	IV
Unskilled occupations	V
Armed Forces	

Social class was not determined where the subject had never worked, or if the subject was a full-time student or where occupation was inadequately described.

Tenure

Four tenure categories were created:

- 'Owned outright' means bought without a mortgage or loan or with a mortgage or loan which has been paid off.
- 'Owned with mortgage' includes co-ownership and shared ownership schemes.
- 'Rent from LA/HA' means rented from local authorities, New Town corporations or commissions or Scottish Homes, and housing associations which include co-operatives and property owned by charitable trusts.
- 'Rent from other source' includes rent from organisations (property company, employer or other organisation) and from individuals (relative, friend, employer or other individual).