



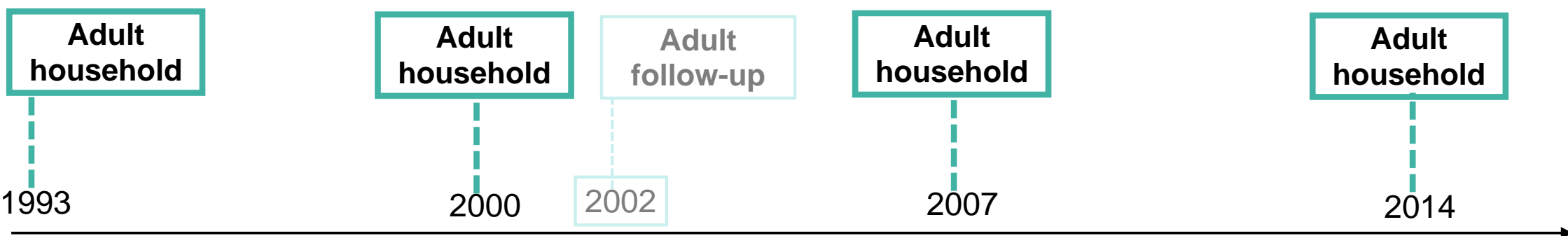
# Mental Health and Wellbeing in England

## Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2014

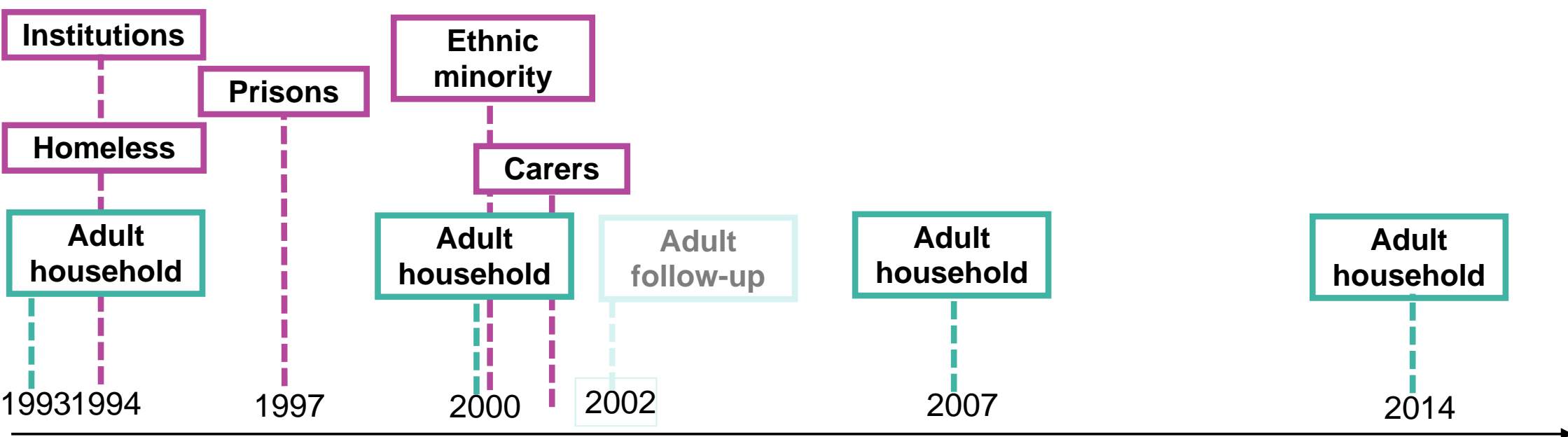
A survey carried out for NHS Digital by NatCen Social Research and the Department of Health Sciences, University of Leicester

**NatCen**  
Social Research

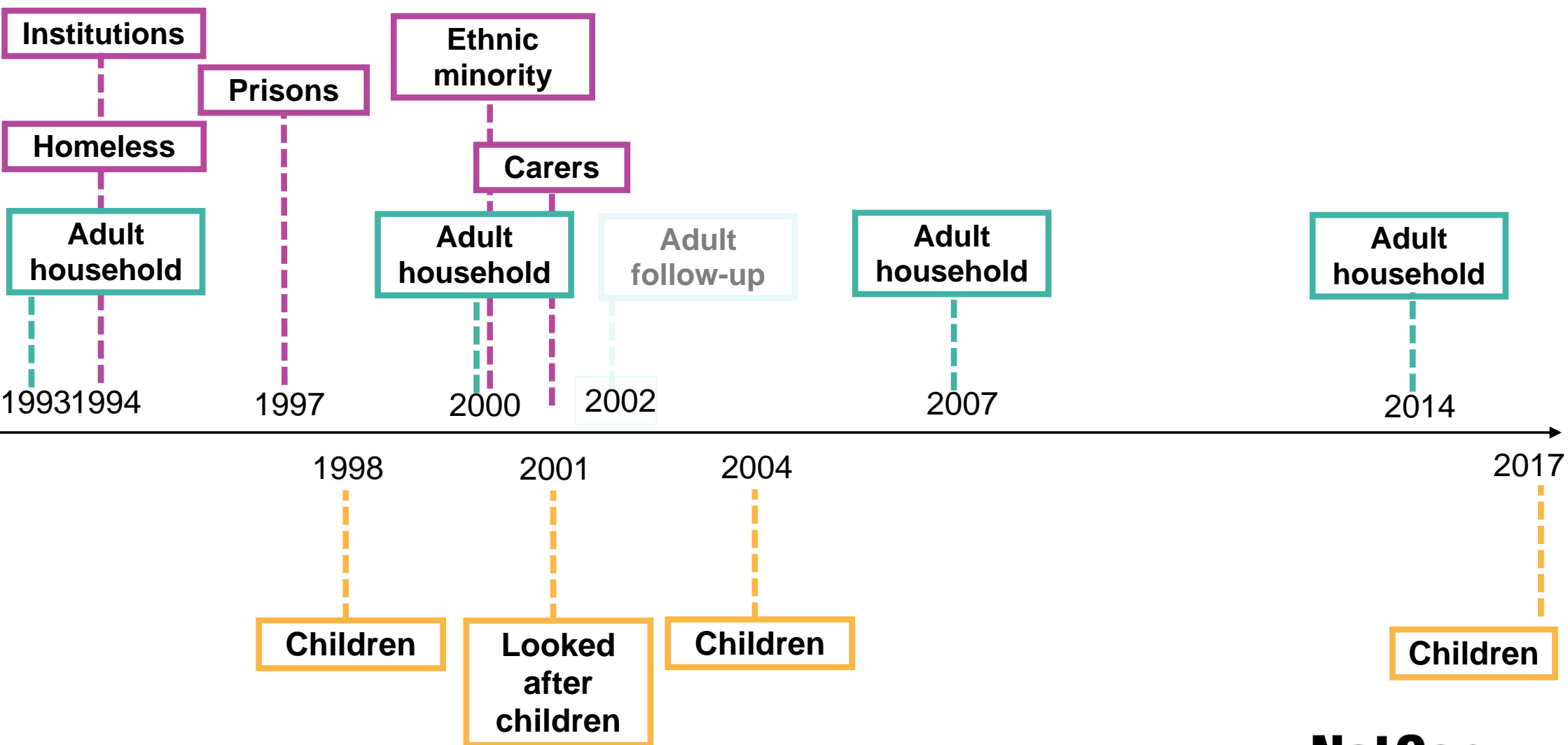
# Longest running mental health survey series using consistent methods



# Surveys of specific populations have not been repeated



# New child survey available 2018



# Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey

- Probability sample of private households
- Cross-sectional
- Britain (1993, 2000); England (2007, 2014)
- 7,500 adults 16+ (1993 to 64; 2000 to 74)
- Two-phase design
- **Department of Health funded**
- **NHS Digital commissioned**



# Aims

## Extent of mental illness

- Trends over time
- Inequalities in illness
- Risk/protective factors

## Proportion in treatment

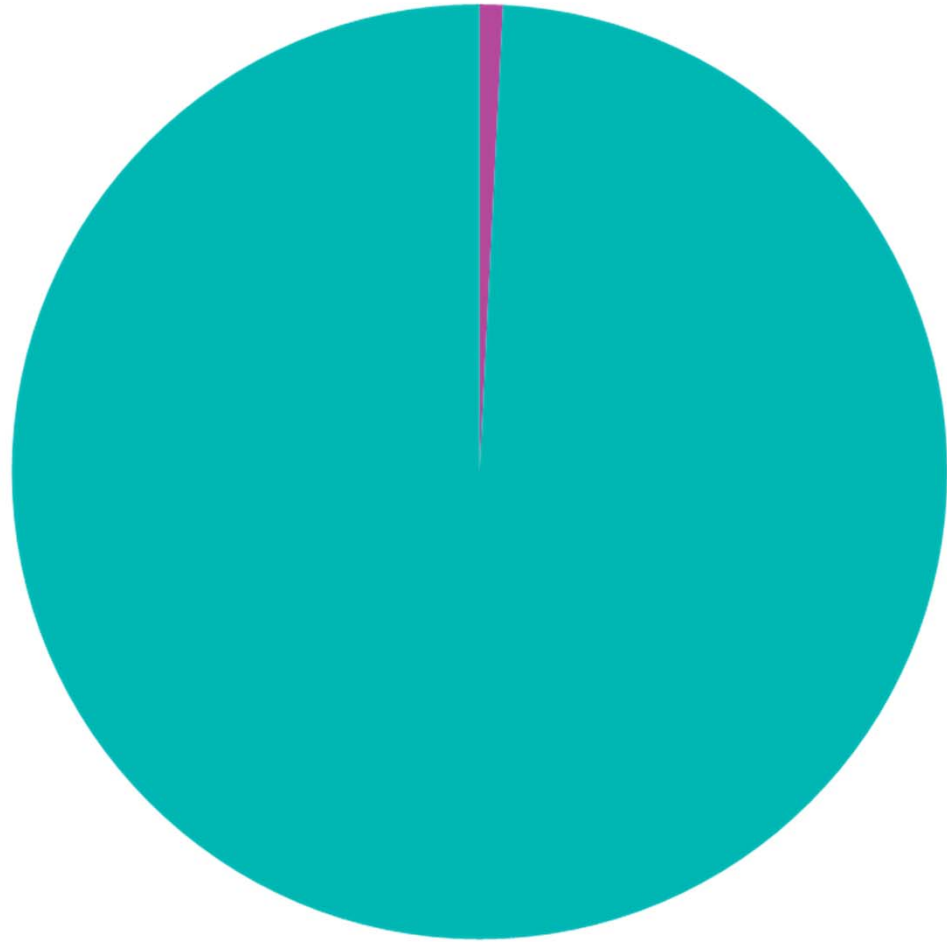
- Trends over time
- Inequalities in treatment

**1 in 6  
had a  
common  
mental  
disorder  
(CMD)**



Proportion of adults with a common mental disorder (CMD) as assessed by the revised Clinical Interview Schedule (CIS-R) in past before interview: 17.0%; with a CIS-R score of 12+ (15.7%).

**1 in 100  
had a  
psychotic  
disorder  
in past year**



Proportion of adults aged 16+ identified with psychotic disorder in the past year as assessed in the phase two interview using the SCAN about 0.5% using APMS 2007 and 2014 combined.



A teal circle with the word "Disorders" in white text.

## Disorders

- **Alcohol dependence:** AUDIT, SAD
- **Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder:** ASRS
- **Autism:** AQ, ADOS
- **Bipolar disorder:** MDQ
- **Common mental disorders (CMD):** CIS-R
- **Drug dependence:** DSM criteria
- **Personality disorder:** SCID-II, SAPAS
- **Posttraumatic stress disorder:** PCL-C
- **Psychotic disorder:** PSQ, SCAN
- **Suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, self-harm**



# Aims

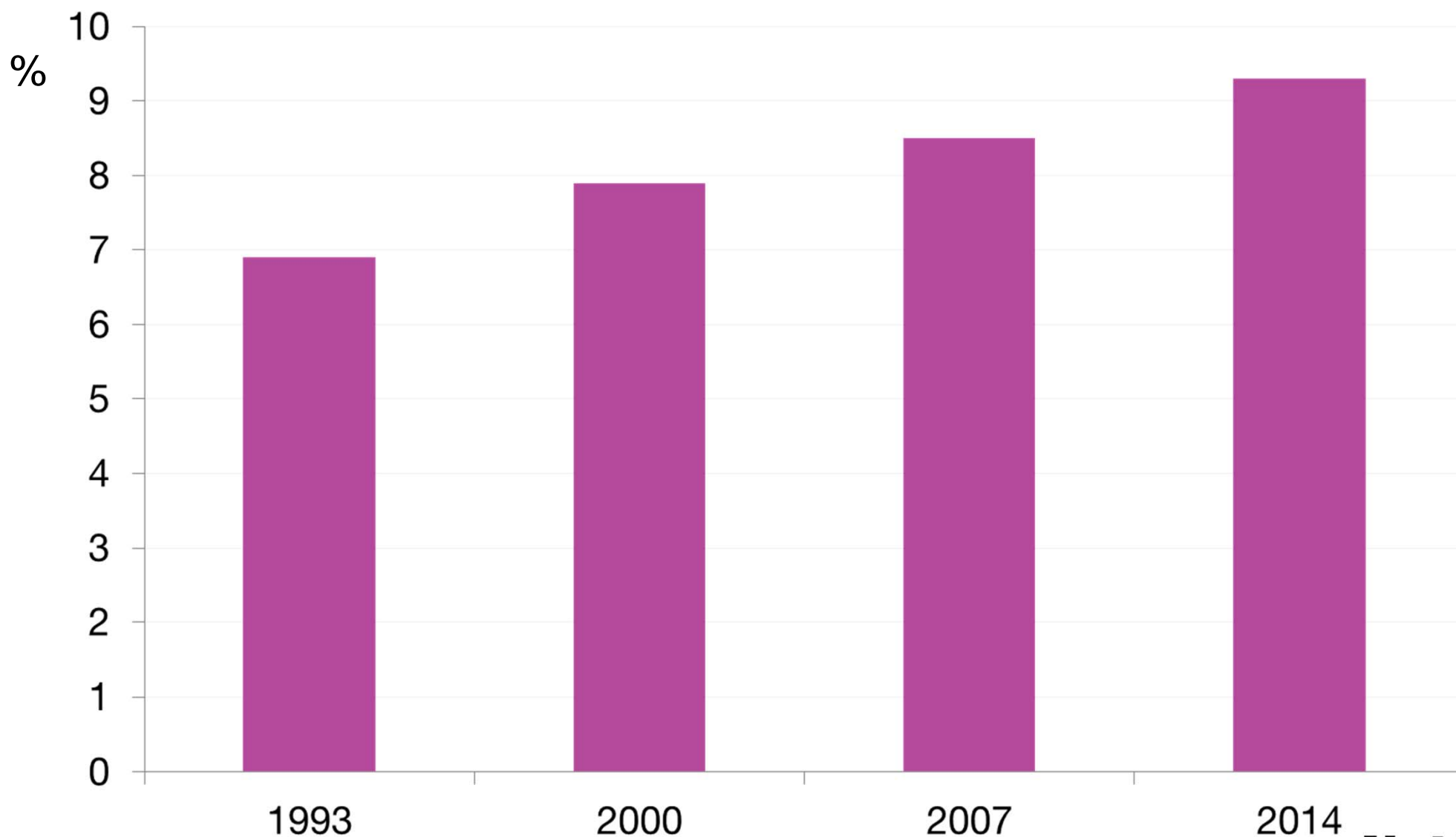
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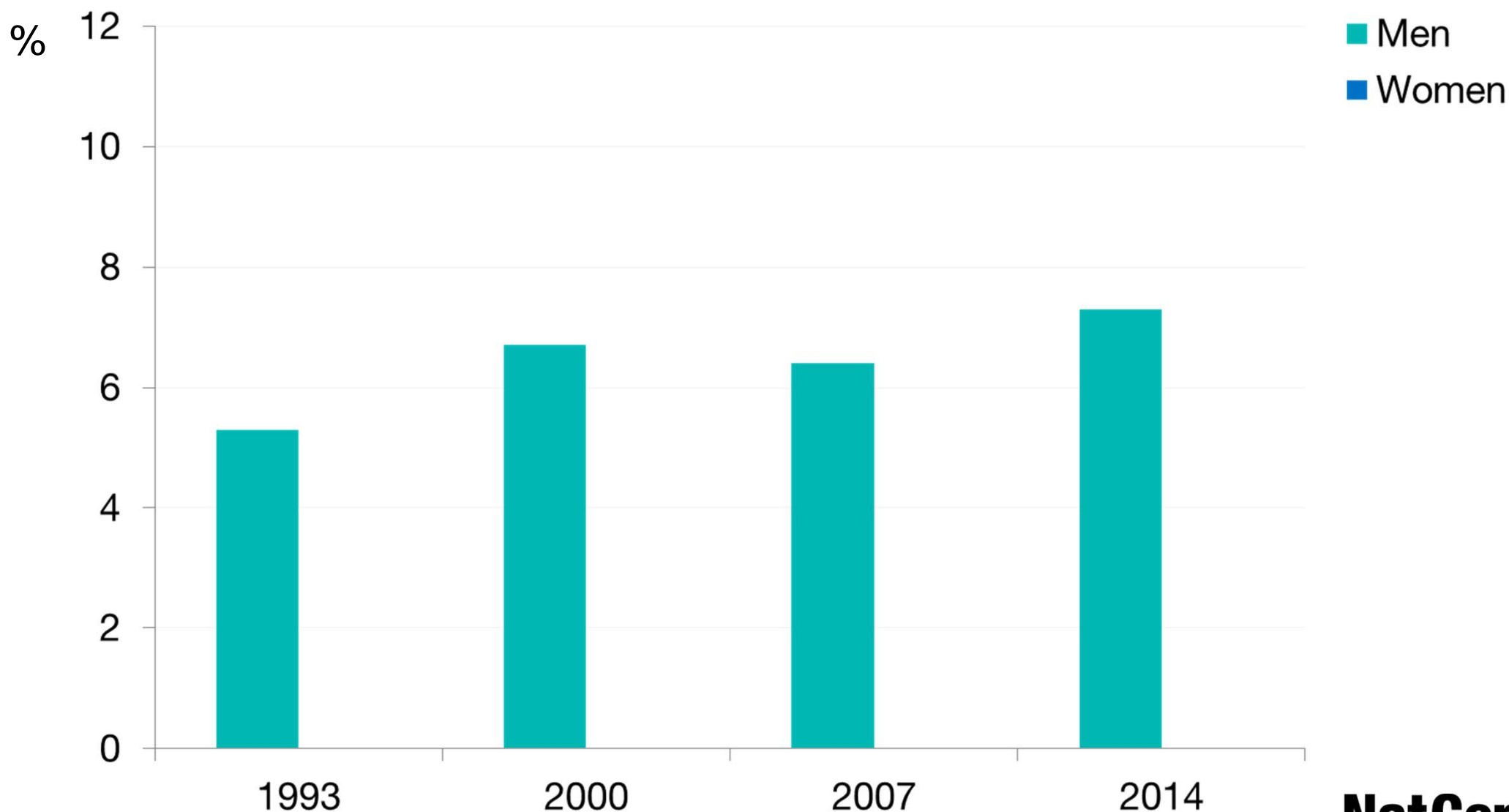
- Trends over time
- Inequalities in treatment

# Steady increase in rates of **severe CMD** symptoms



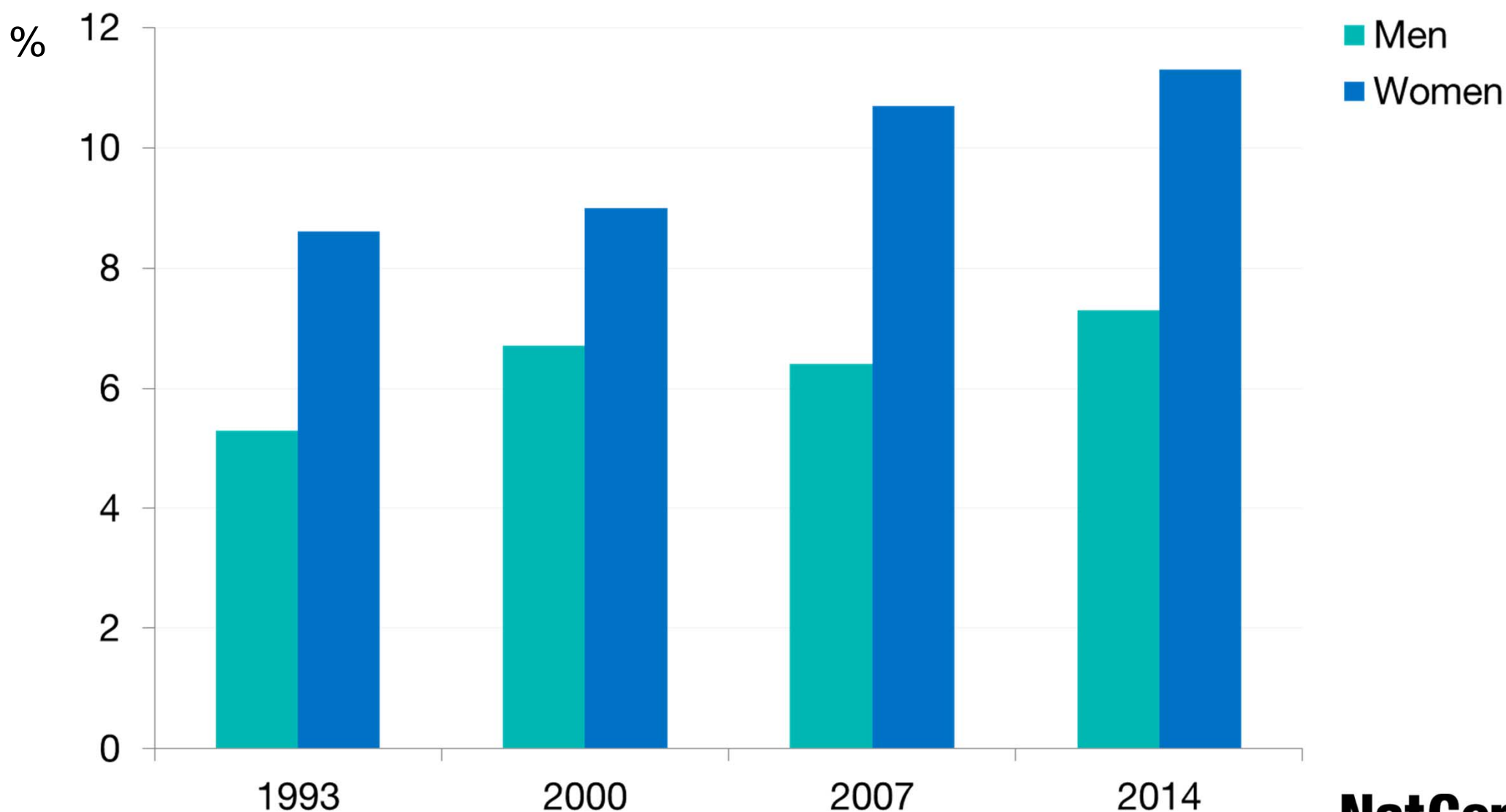
CIS-R score of 18+ in adults aged 16-64 living in England by survey year.

## Since 2000, severe CMD symptoms **stable** in men

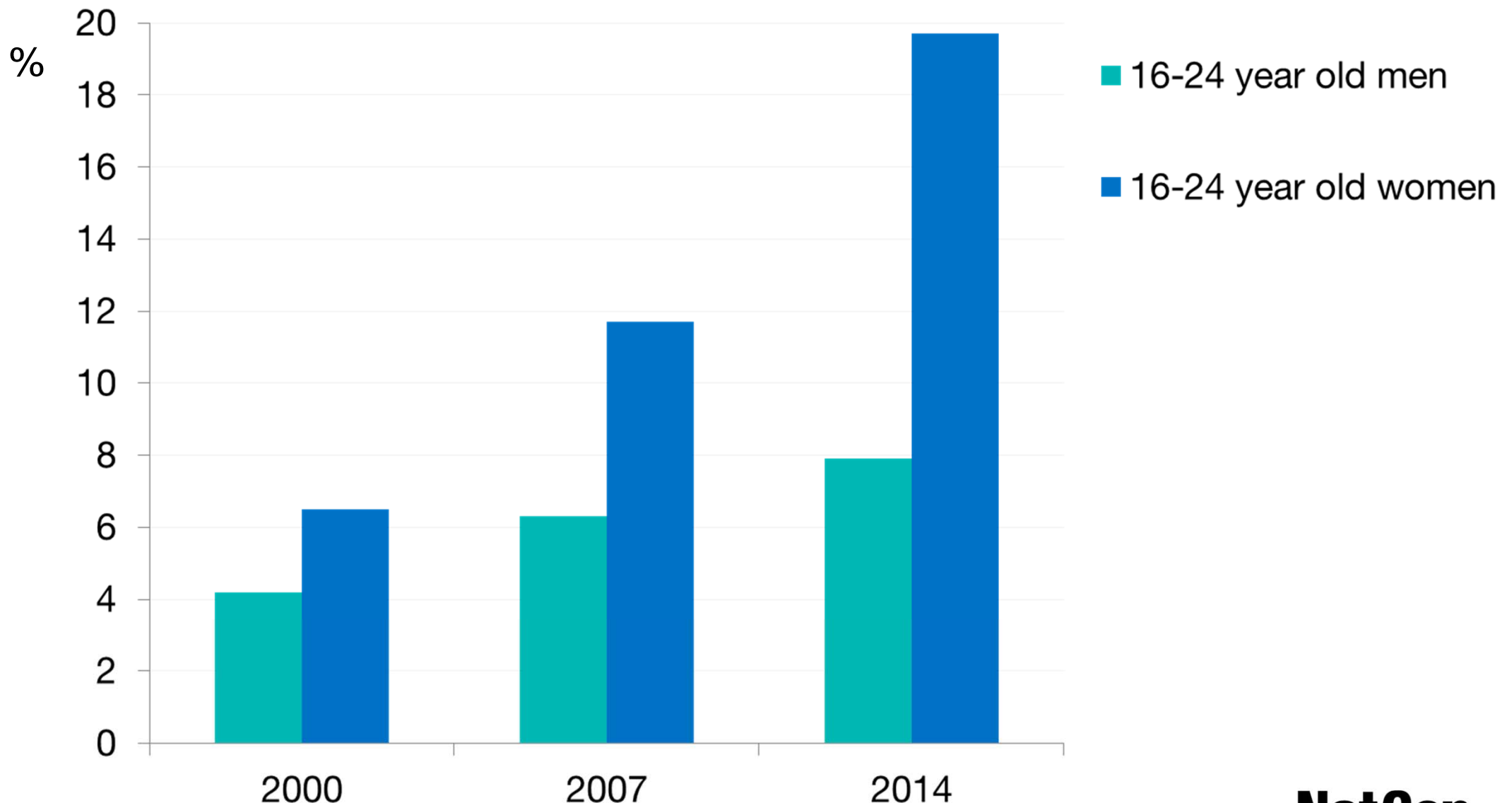


CIS-R score of 18+ in men aged 16-64 living in England, by survey year.

# Severe CMD symptoms steadily increased in women

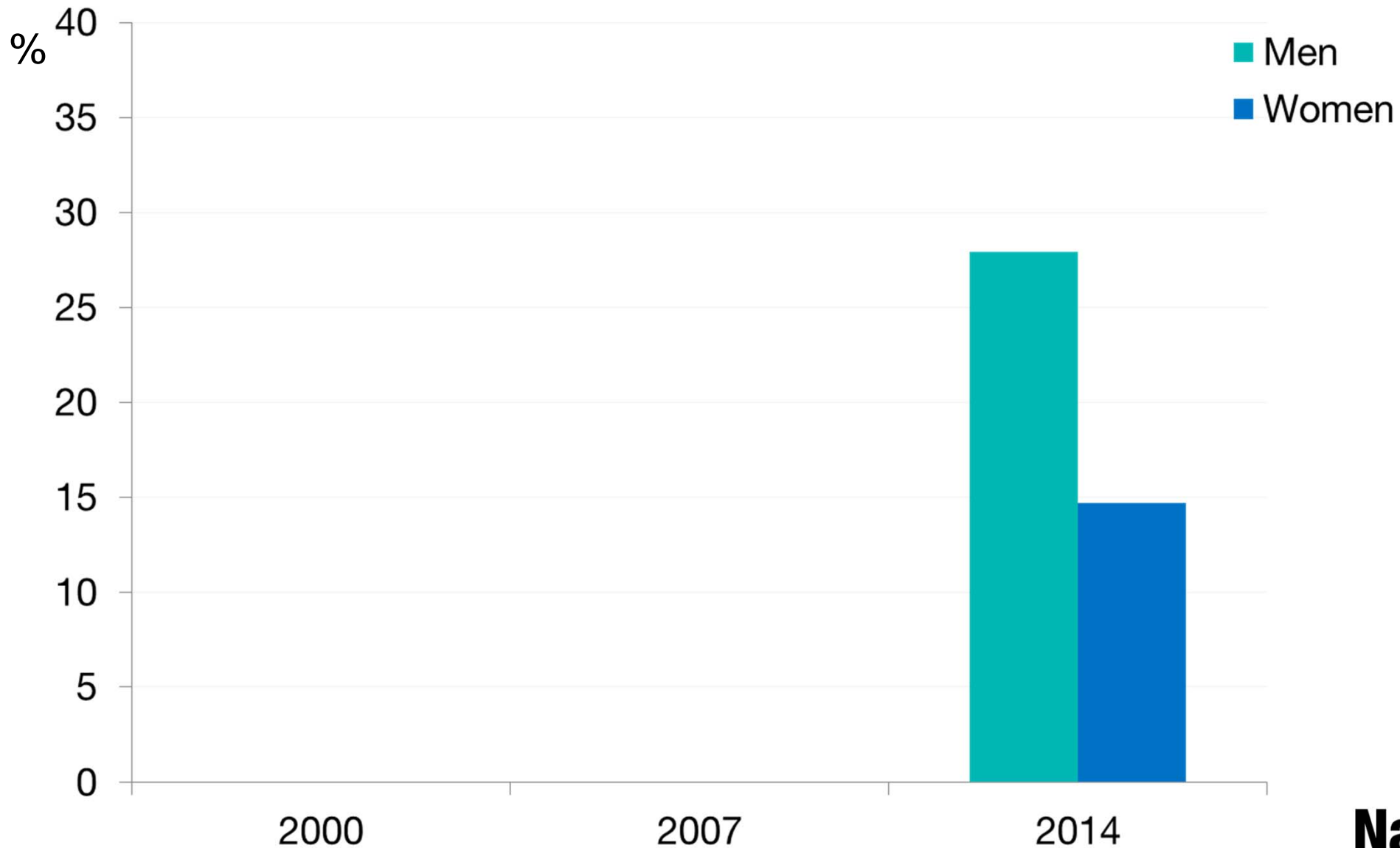


# Self-harm increased steeply, especially in young women

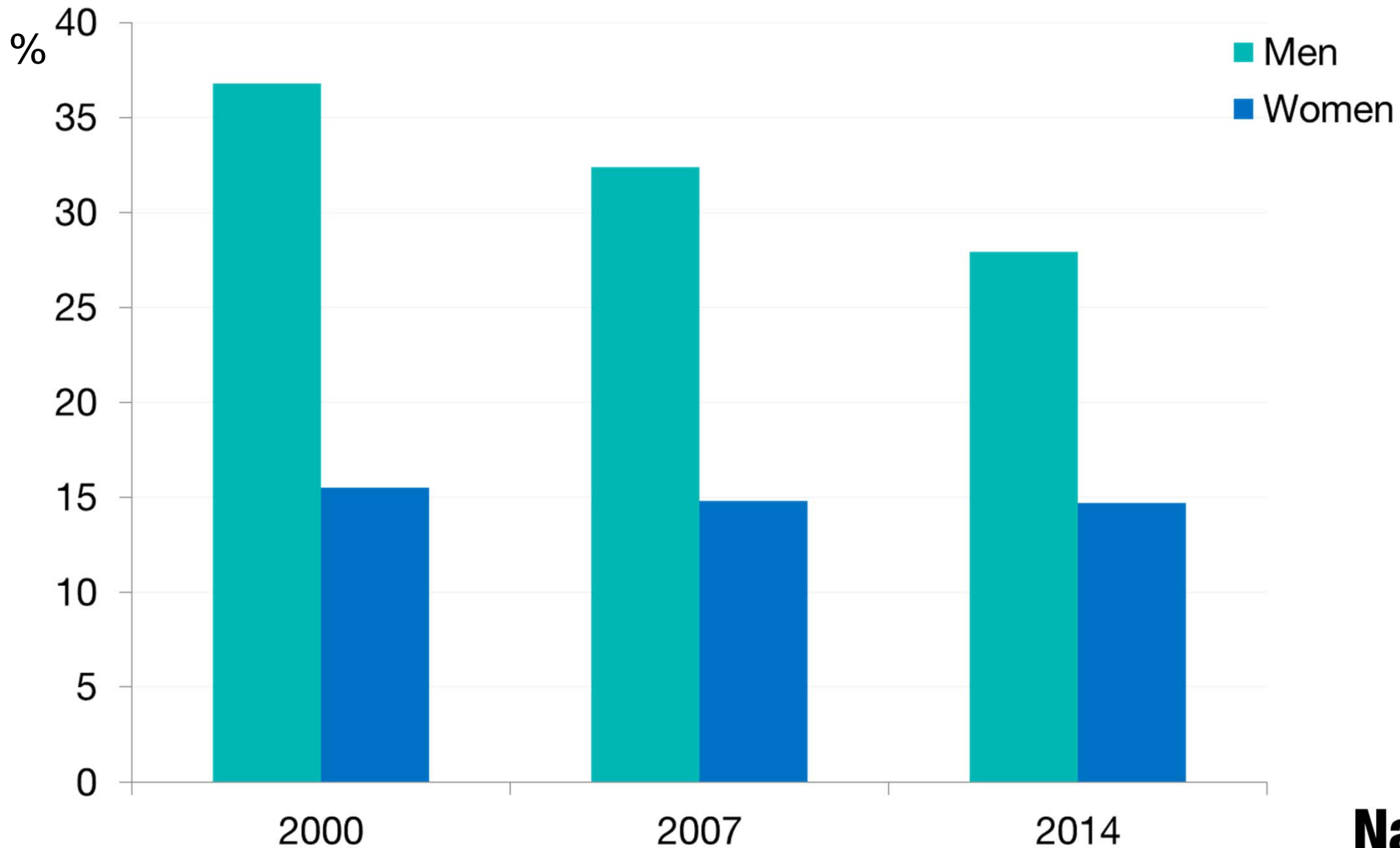


Face to face report of having ever self-harmed in 16 to 24 year olds, by survey year and sex.  
Proportion of women reporting having ever self-harmed in the self-completion: 25.7%.

# Hazardous or harmful levels of drinking more common in men

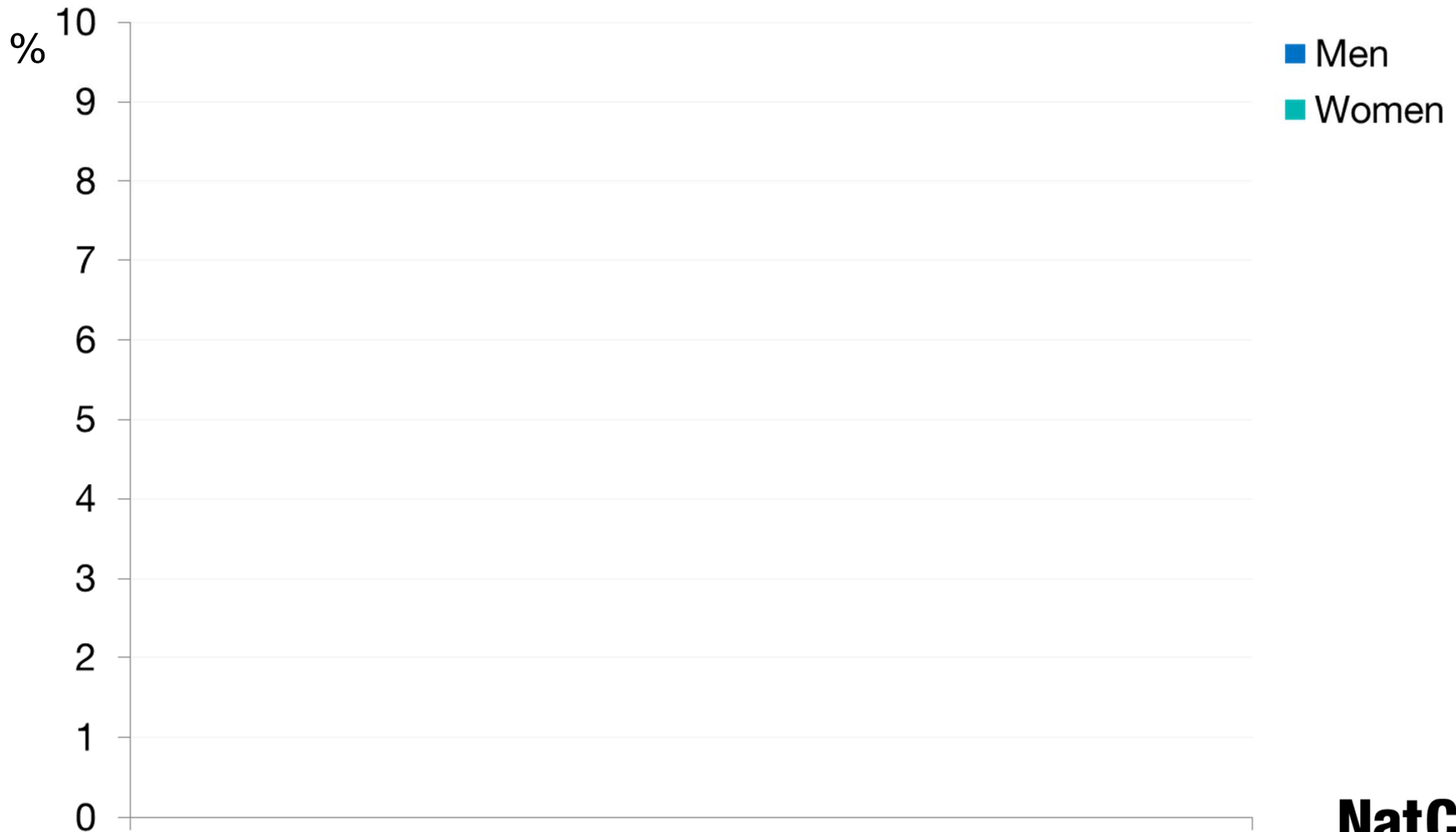


# Hazardous or harmful drinking declined in men, but not women



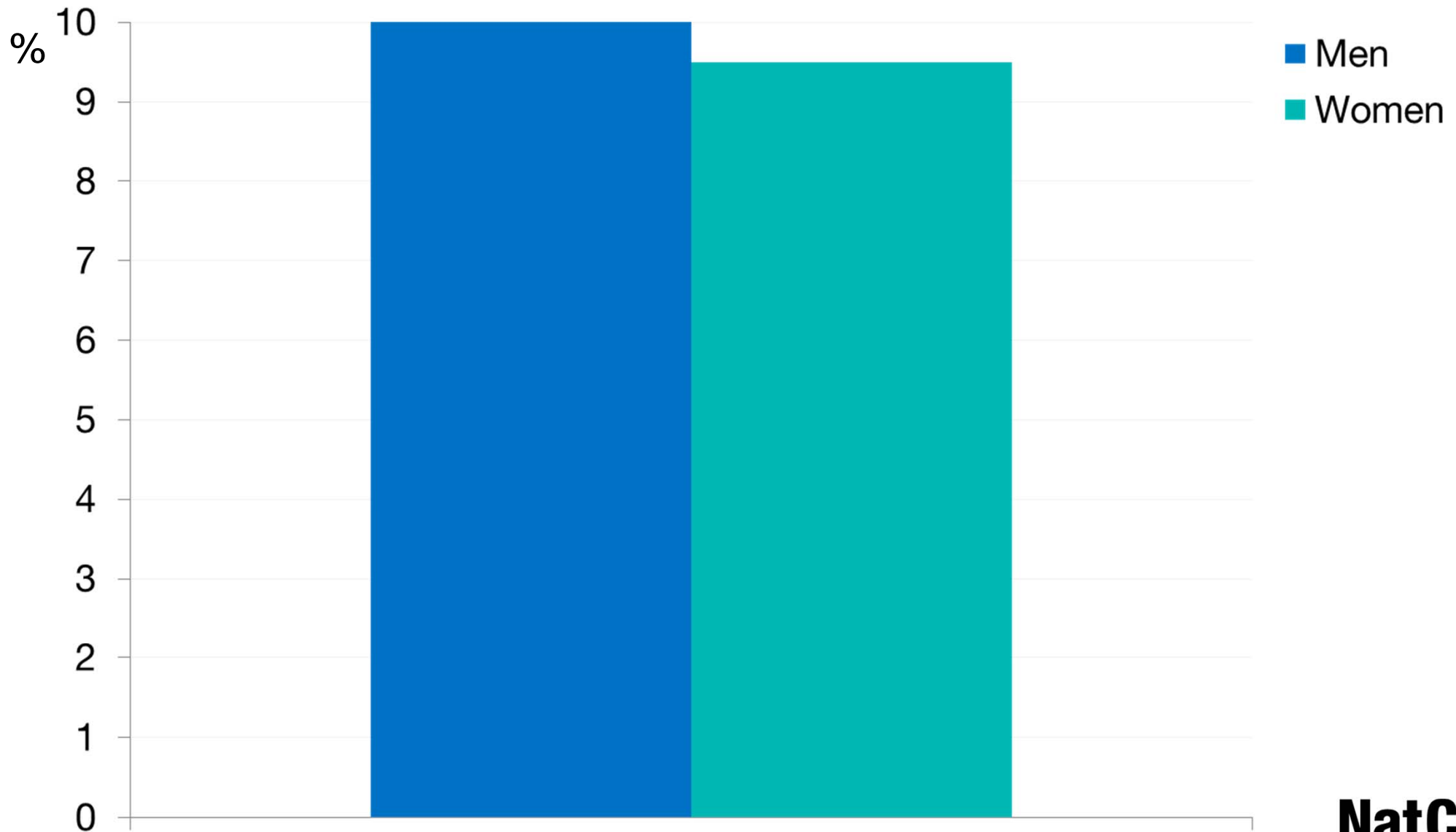


# Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) positive screens



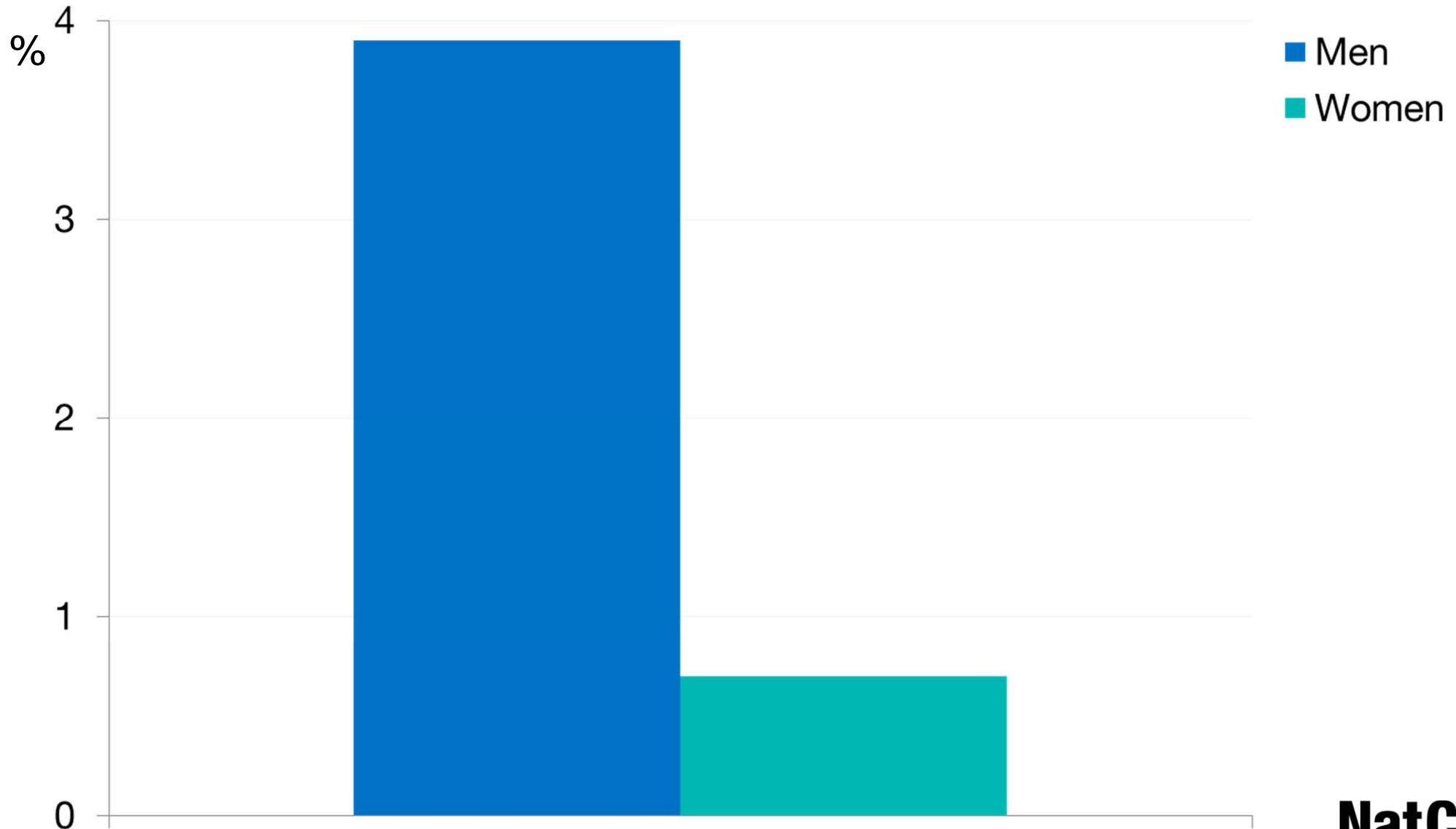
Score of 4+ out of 6 on the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS) among adults 16+. APMS 2014

# Men and women equally likely to screen positive for ADHD



Score of 4+ out of 6 on the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS) among adults 16+. APMS 2014

# Of those screening positive, men more likely to report being **diagnosed with ADHD**





# Aims

## Extent of mental illness

- Trends over time
- Inequalities in illness
- **Risk/protective factors**

## Proportion in treatment

- Trends over time
- Inequalities in treatment

# Two thirds of **Employment and Support Allowance** recipients have depression or an anxiety disorder



Proportion of adults aged 16-64 with CMD in past week, by ESA receipt.



# Aims

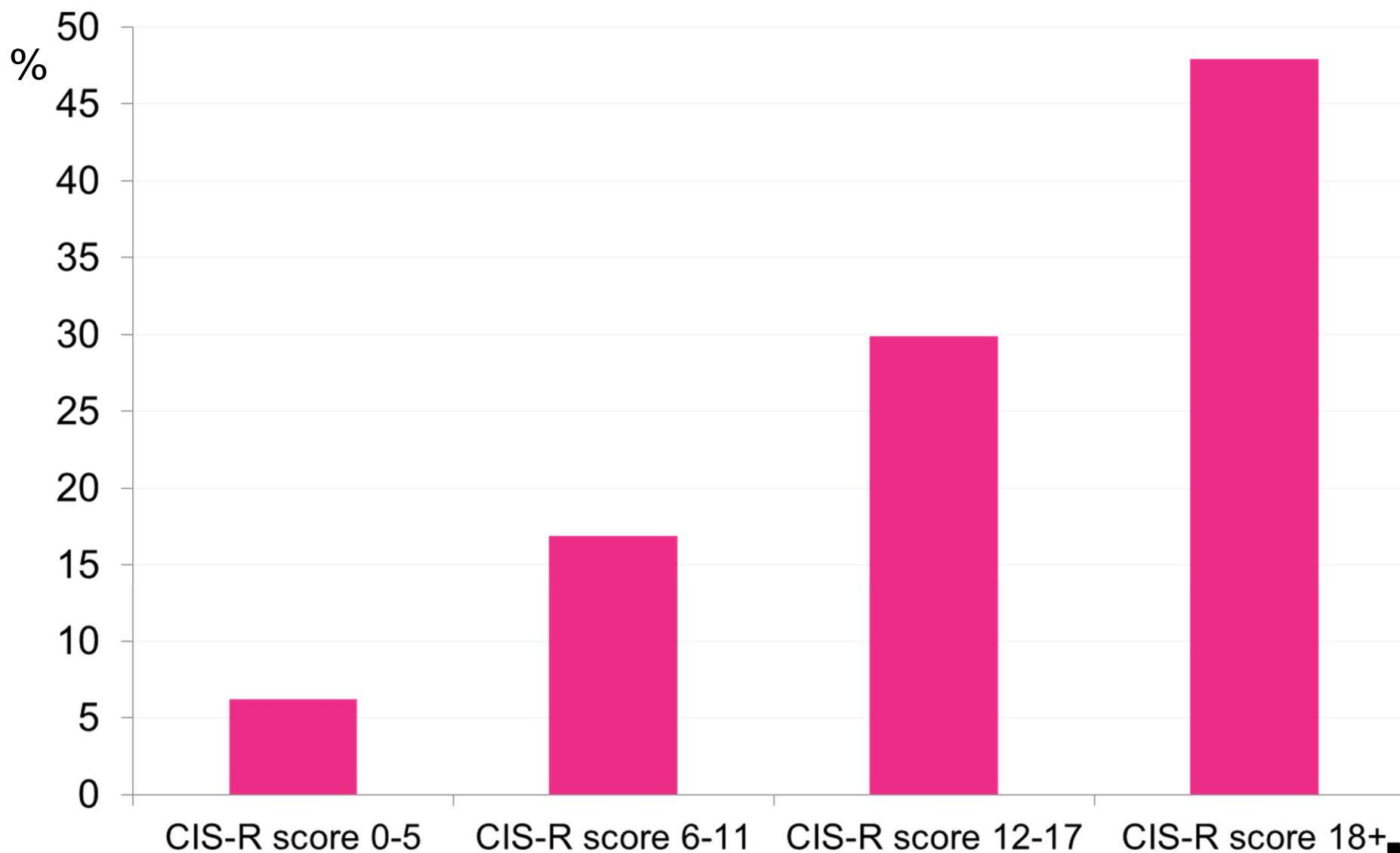
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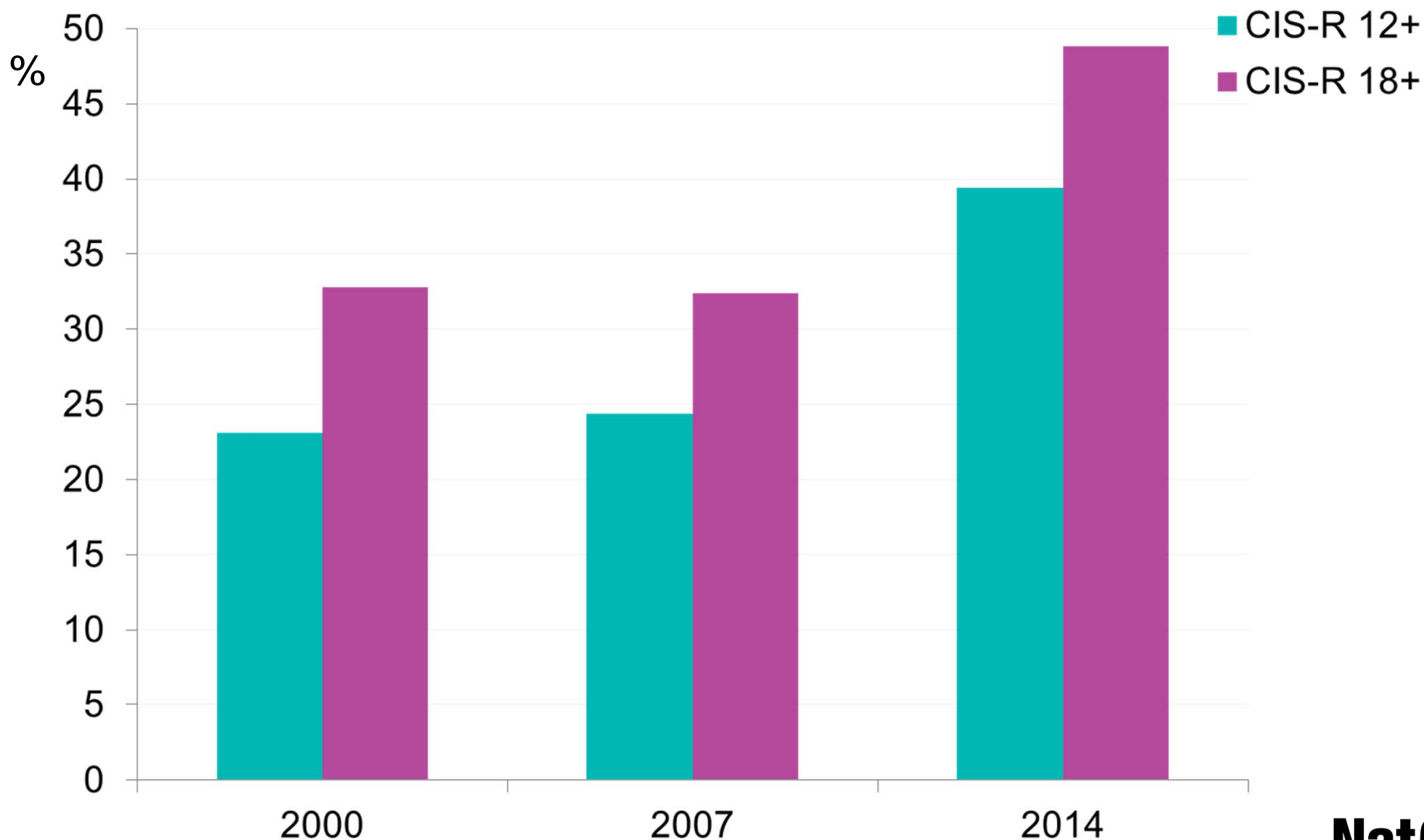
- Trends over time
- Inequalities in treatment

## Treatment use: highest in those with most severe symptoms



Current use of treatment (psychotropic medication or psychological therapy) by CIS-R score

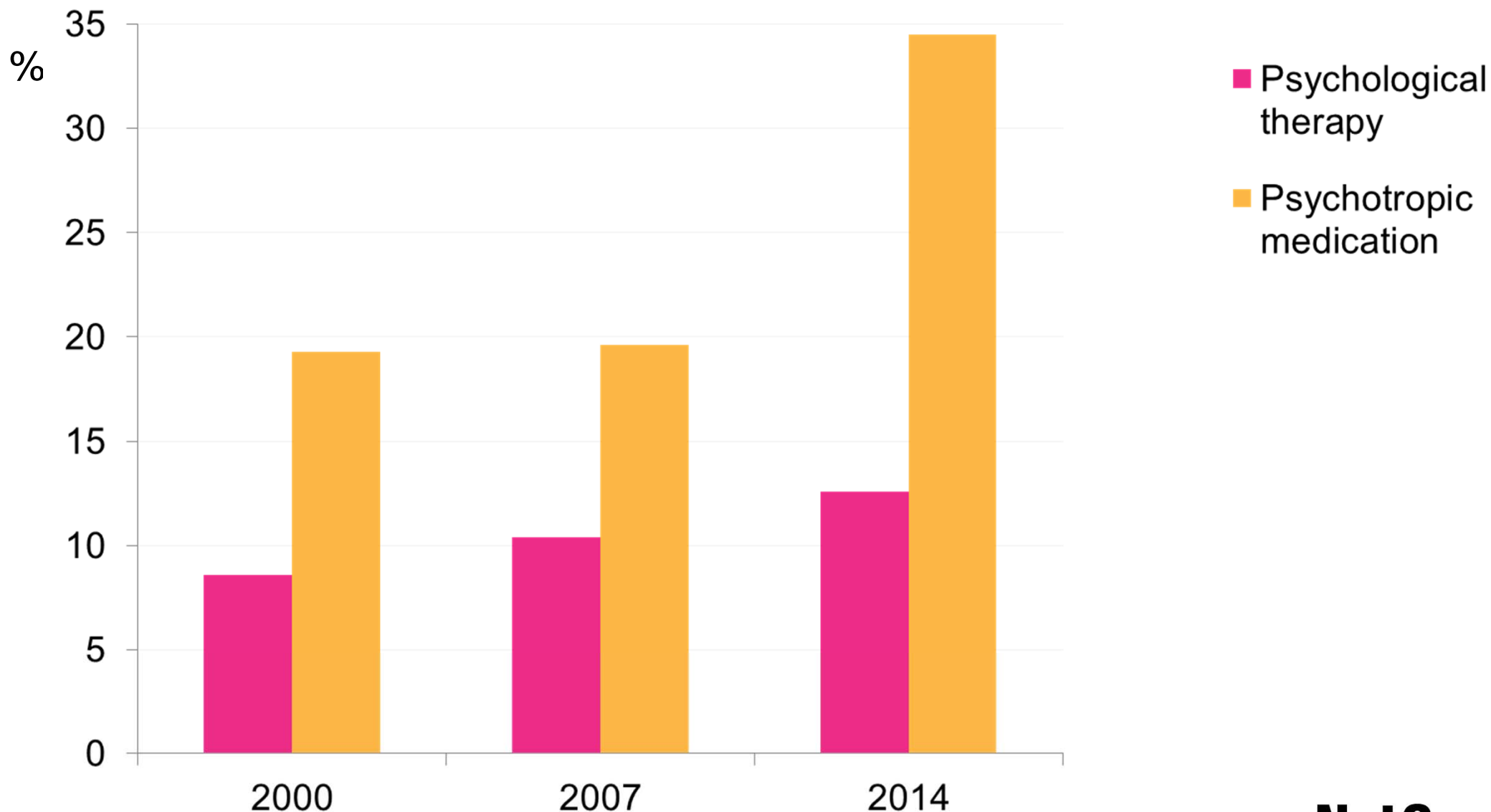
# Treatment use increased in people with CMD



Proportion of adults with CIS-R score of 12+ or 18+ receiving any treatment



# Medication increased most, but also psychological therapies



Proportion of adults with CIS-R score 12+ receiving any psychological therapy or psychotropic medication by survey year



# Aims

## Extent of mental illness

- Trends over time
- Inequalities in illness
- Risk/protective factors

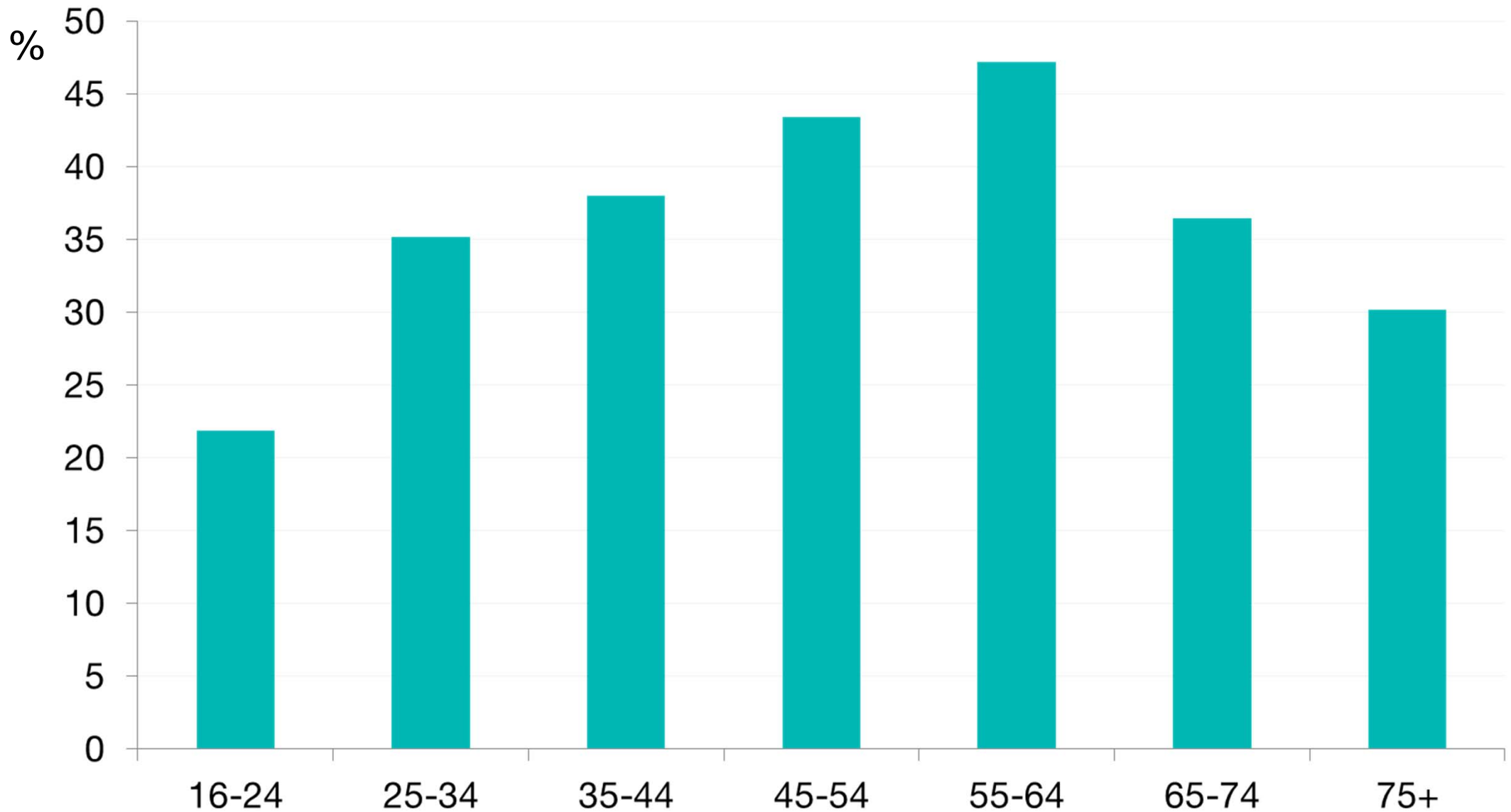
## Proportion in treatment

- Trends over time
- **Inequalities in treatment**

**Treatment use highest in**  
**White British**  
**Female**  
**Aged 35-54**

Regression analysis of factors predicting use of treatment, controlling for grouped CIS-R score and other factors.

# Young people with CMD least likely age-group to get treatment



Proportion of people with a CMD currently using psychotropic medication or psychological therapy by age

## Face to face 1

**Household**  
**ADL**  
**Caring**  
**Mental wellbeing**  
**General health**  
**Medication**  
**Service use**  
**CMD**  
**Self-harm**  
**Psychosis**  
**ADHD**  
**Work-related stress**  
**Smoking**

## Self-completion

**Drinking**  
**Drug use**  
**Personality disorder**  
**Social functioning**  
**Bipolar disorder**  
**Autism**  
**PTSD**  
**IPV, child neglect**  
**Self-harm**  
**Discrimination**  
**Sexual behaviour, identity**  
**Menopause**

## Face to face 2

**Intellectual functioning**  
**Cognitive function**  
**Key life events**  
**Social support**  
**Religion**  
**Local area**  
**Housing**  
**Debt, deprivation**  
**Socio-demographics**  
**Data-linkage permission**



## Mental Health and Wellbeing in England

### Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2014

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## Survey report

<http://content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB21748>

## Data and documentation

<https://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000044>

## Study website

<https://mentalhealthsurveys.org/>

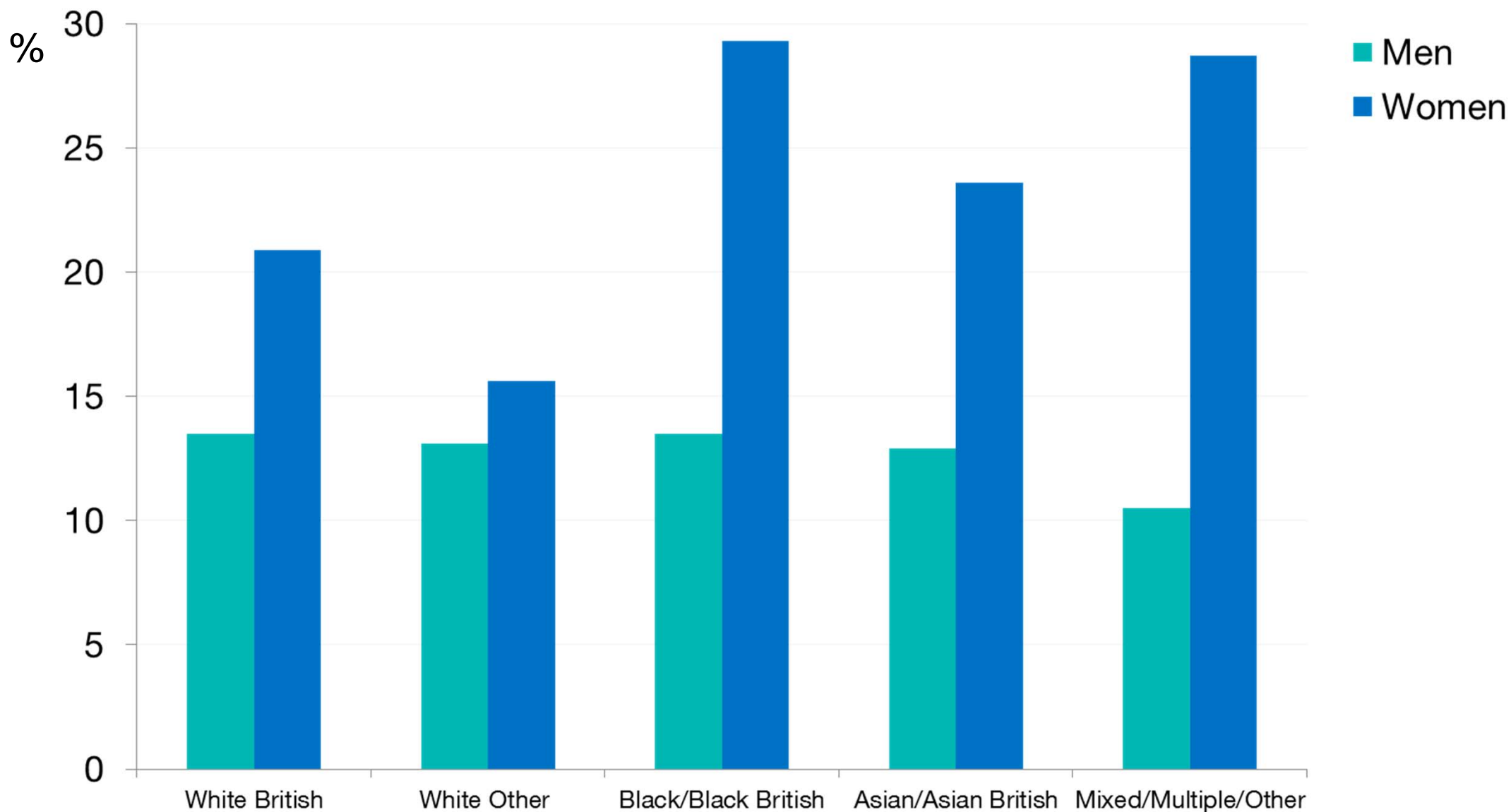
## Queries

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@McManusSally

**NatCen**  
Social Research

## CMD varies by ethnicity in women, but not men



Any CMD in past week, by age and sex