

Series 23 - Psychiatric Morbidity Survey

Description: The OPCS/ONS Surveys of Psychiatric Morbidity in Great Britain aim to provide up-to-date information about the prevalence of psychiatric problems among people in Great Britain, as well as their associated social disabilities and use of services. The series started in 1993, and so far consists of the following surveys:

- * OPCS Surveys of Psychiatric Morbidity: Private Household Survey, 1993 - this covered 10,000 adults aged 16 to 64 years living in private households
- * a supplementary sample of 350 people aged 16 to 64 years with psychosis, living in private households, which was conducted in 1993-1994 and then repeated in 2000
- * OPCS Surveys of Psychiatric Morbidity: Institutions Sample, 1994 - this covered 1,200 people aged 16 to 64 years living in institutions specifically catering for people with mental illness
- * OPCS Survey of Psychiatric Morbidity among Homeless People, 1994 - this covered 1,100 homeless people aged 16 to 64 years living in hostels for the homeless or other such institutions. The sample also included people sleeping 'rough'
- * ONS Survey of Psychiatric Morbidity among Prisoners in England and Wales, 1997
- * Mental Health of Children and Adolescents in Great Britain, 1999
- * Psychiatric Morbidity among Adults Living in Private Households, 2000 - this survey was a repeat of the 1993 private households survey
- * Mental Health of Young People Looked After by Local Authorities in Great Britain, 2001-2002
- * Mental Health of Children and Young People in Great Britain, 2004 - this was a repeat of the 1999 survey

See also

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/PublishedSurvey/ListOfSurveySince1990/Surveylistmentalhealth/index.htm>

- **Available years:** 1993-2004
- **Principal investigator:** Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Social Survey Division

#23:247 – Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 1993

Universe: Private households in GB.

Sample size: 10108.

Methods: Face-to-face interview; Self-completion (drugs and alcohol); Psychological measurements; semi-structured SCAN interviews if psychosis..

Sample: Multi-stage stratified random sample with weighting factors used.

Fieldwork: April 1993-September 1993.

Geography: Countries; Health Authority Regions/Districts.

Access: SN 3560.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: beverage-specific volume and frequency (12mth beverage-specific quantity-frequency).

Single occasion: binge-drinking (12mth frequency of single day drinking above three cut-offs (5-7, 8-11, and 12+ units)) and drunkenness (12mth staying drunk for several days at a time, 12mth whether found it hard to stop drinking before being drunk).

Other drinking

- Status (Lifetime, nowadays; reason for not drinking)
- Self-perceived drinking (Self-perceived level of drinking)
- Symptoms of addiction (physical symptoms (drinking on waking up, shaking, woken up sweating, drink in the morning, tolerance to alcohol, unable to think of anything else), self-control (kept on drinking despite trying to give, unable to cut down), drunkenness (drunk for several days at time, hard to stop when started) - all past 12mths)
- Trying to cut down (kept on drinking despite trying to give, unable to cut down)

Other alcohol variables

- Attitudes to alcohol (Reason for non-drinking)
- Experience of harm (12mth memory loss after drinking)
- Advice to cut down (whether anyone has asked respondent to cut down on their drinking, who asked respondent to cut down on their drinking, whether this threatened the relationship respondent had with person whom asked them to cut down their level of drinking, which relationship was threatened)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (High, sections on concentration and forgetfulness, depression, depressive ideas, worry,

anxiety, panic, phobias, compulsion, obsession, respondents scoring over a threshold score on the assessment for neurotic disorders were also asked questions about use of services and receipt of treatment.)

- Self-reported health (High, general health section, somatic symptoms, fatigue, sleep problems, long-standing illness, medication, health, use of social and voluntary care services, questions for proxy informant covered health)
- Smoking (High)
- Drugs (High)
- Diet (Low, as part of general health questions)
- Fitness (Medium, as part of social life section)
- Sexual behaviour (Low, as part of depressive ideas section)

Other variables

- Socialising (High, social life section, questions on family and friends)
- Leisure (Medium, as part of social life section)
- Personality (High, irritability section)
- Cognitive skills (High, practical activities section)
- Perpetrating crimes (High, with regards to drinking, recent life events section)
- Victim of crime (Low, recent life events section)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (Low)
- Income (Medium)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High, finances section)
- Employment (High, including spouse's employment)
- Education (Medium)
- Ethnicity and religion (Medium)

#23:248 – Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 1994

Universe: Homeless adults in GB + staff of day centres for homeless people.

Sample size: 1166.

Methods: Face-to-face interview; Self-completion for drugs/alcohol; Psychological measurements; semi-structured SCAN interviews if psychosis..

Sample: One-stage stratified or systematic random sample; Multi-stage stratified random sample; Four institutional samples of homeless people were drawn.

Fieldwork: July 1994-September 1994.

Geography: Countries.

Access: SN 3642.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: beverage-specific volume and frequency (12mth beverage-specific quantity-frequency).

Single occasion: binge-drinking (12mth frequency of single day drinking above three cut-offs (5-7, 8-11, and 12+ units)) and drunkenness (12mth staying drunk for several days at a time, 12mth whether found it hard to stop drinking before being drunk).

Other drinking

- Status (Lifetime, nowadays; reason for not drinking)
- Self-perceived drinking (Self-perceived level of drinking)
- Symptoms of addiction (physical symptoms (drinking on waking up, shaking, woken up sweating, drink in the morning, tolerance to alcohol, unable to think of anything else), self-control (kept on drinking despite trying to give, unable to cut down), drunkenness (drunk for several days at time, hard to stop when started) - all past 12mths)
- Trying to cut down (kept on drinking despite trying to give, unable to cut down)

Other alcohol variables

- Attitudes to alcohol (Reason for non-drinking)

- Experience of harm (12mth memory loss after drinking)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (High, sections on concentration and forgetfulness, depression, depressive ideas, worry, anxiety, panic, phobias, compulsion, obsession)
- Self-reported health (High, general health section, somatic symptoms, fatigue, sleep problems, long-standing illness, medication, health, use of social and voluntary care services, questions for proxy informant covered health)
- Smoking (High)
- Drugs (High)
- Diet (Low, as part of general health questions)
- Fitness (Medium, as part of social life section)
- Sexual behaviour (Low, as part of depressive ideas section)

Other variables

- Socialising (High, social life section, questions on family and friends)
- Leisure (Medium, as part of social life section)
- Personality (High, irritability section)
- Cognitive skills (High, practical activities section)
- Perpetrating crimes (Low, recent life events section)
- Victim of crime (Low, recent life events section)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (Low)
- Income (Medium)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High, finances section)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Medium)
- Ethnicity and religion (Medium)

Universe: Adults living in institutions catering specifically for people with mental illness in GB.

Sample size: 1191.

Methods: Face-to-face interview; Self-completion (drugs and alcohol); Psychological measurements; semi-structured SCAN interviews if psychosis..

Sample: Multi-stage stratified random sample with weighting factors used.

Fieldwork: April 1994-July 1994.

Geography: Health Authority Regions.

Access: SN 3585.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: beverage-specific volume and frequency (12mth beverage-specific quantity-frequency).

Single occasion: binge-drinking (12mth frequency of single day drinking above three cut-offs (5-7, 8-11, and 12+ units)) and drunkenness (12mth staying drunk for several days at a time, 12mth whether found it hard to stop drinking before being drunk).

Other drinking

- Status (Lifetime, nowadays; reason for not drinking)
- Self-perceived drinking (Self-perceived level of drinking)
- Symptoms of addiction (physical symptoms (drinking on waking up, shaking, woken up sweating, drink in the morning, tolerance to alcohol, unable to think of anything else), self-control (kept on drinking despite trying to give, unable to cut down), drunkenness (drunk for several days at time, hard to stop when started) - all past 12mths)
- Trying to cut down (kept on drinking despite trying to give, unable to cut down)

Other alcohol variables

- Attitudes to alcohol (Reason for non-drinking)
- Experience of harm (12mth memory loss after drinking)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (High, sections on concentration and forgetfulness, depression, depressive ideas, worry, anxiety, panic, phobias, compulsion, obsession)
- Self-reported health (High, general health section, somatic symptoms, fatigue, sleep problems, long-standing illness, medication, health, use of social and voluntary care services, questions for proxy informant covered health)
- Smoking (High)
- Drugs (High)
- Diet (Low, as part of general health questions)
- Fitness (Medium, as part of social life section)
- Sexual behaviour (Low, as part of depressive ideas section)

Other variables

- Socialising (High, social life section, questions on family and friends)
- Leisure (Medium, as part of social life section)
- Personality (High, irritability section)
- Cognitive skills (High, practical activities section)
- Perpetrating crimes (Low, recent life events section)
- Victim of crime (Low, recent life events section)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (Low)
- Income (Medium)
- Household type/composition (High, details on subject's partner's housing, subject's current arrangements, subject's future arrangements (contact

person interview))

- Finances/taxes/benefits (High, finances section)
- Employment (High)

- Education (Medium)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low, contact person interview)

#23:250 – Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 1997

Universe: Prisoners in all prisons in England and Wales.

Sample size: 3,142 prisoners interviewed first stage, 505 second stage.

Methods: Face-to-face interview; transcription of existing materials; data also obtained from medical records.

Sample: One-stage stratified or systematic random sample with weighting factors: initial interviews - sentwt, 2nd stage interviews - fusementwt..

Fieldwork: October 1997-December 1997.

Geography: .

Access: SN 4320.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: volume and frequency (12mth (before coming to prison) quantity-frequency).

Single occasion: binge-drinking (12mth frequency (before coming to prison) of drinking over 6 drinks on one occasion).

Other drinking

- Self-perceived drinking (Whether thinks that they drink excessively)
- Symptoms of addiction (12mth (pre-prison) frequency of self-control (being unable to stop, not fulfilling expectations, needing a drink first thing))

Other alcohol variables

- Attitudes to alcohol (Frequency of feeling guilt or remorse after drinking in 12 mths before coming to prison)
- Experience of harm (Frequency of being unable to remember the night before due to drinking in 12 mths before

coming to prison, whether respondent or someone else has been injured as a result of respondent's drinking)

- Drink driving (Whether respondent has driven a car drunk since they were 15)
- Advice to cut down (relative/friend/doctor has expressed concern about respondent's drinking or suggested respondent should cut down)
- Alcohol services (Whether respondent asked for alcohol rehabilitation and this was refused, whether since being in prison respondent has taken part in any education programmes relating to alcohol misuse)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (High, as part of service use in prison, service use before this prison term and lifetime experience of services sections, neurosis section (contains questions on depression, depressive ideas, panic etc), deliberate self-harm section, psychosis screening questionnaire, medical records data)
- Self-reported health (High, general health section contains questions on long-standing illness, oral medication, injections, previous medications,)
- Measured health (High, medical records data supplied)
- Smoking (High)
- Drugs (High)
- Diet (High, questions on appetite and weight as part of neurosis section, food allergies as part of illness section, attitude towards food served in prison)
- Fitness (High, in relation to general health and long-term illness, questions on fatigue and worries about physical health as part of neurosis section)
- Sexual behaviour (High, as part of

personality disorder section, key life events section (including time spent in prison), background details section)

Other variables

- Socialising (High, as part of personality disorder section, daily living section)
- Personality (High, personality disorder section, questions on compulsions, irritability etc contained in neurosis section)
- Cognitive skills (High, intellectual functioning section (QUICK test))

- Perpetrating crimes (High, information from LIDS section, prisoner details, employment section, as part of personality disorder section)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (Medium, life prior to prison term)
- Household type/composition (High, before prison)
- Employment (High, before prison)
- Education (High)
- Ethnicity and religion (Medium)

#23:251 – Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 1999

Universe: Households in GB (including the Scottish Highlands).

Sample size: 12529.

Methods: Face-to-face interview inc. self-completion for parents + children; Postal survey for nominated teachers.

Sample: Multi-stage stratified random sample with opt out procedure and weighting factor: WEIGHT5.

Fieldwork: January 1999-May 1999.

Geography: Government Office Regions.

Access: SN 4227.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: volume and frequency (Usual drinking frequency, date of last drink).

Single occasion: n/a.

Other drinking

- Status (Lifetime, date of last drink)

Other alcohol variables

- Family drinking behaviour (Whether parent has been drinking more alcohol as a result of coping with difficulties with child)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (High, sections on depression, panic attacks and agoraphobia, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), generalised anxiety, impact of child's difficulties upon parent (parent interview); sections on depression, panic attacks and agoraphobia, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), generalised anxiety (child interview))
- Self-reported health (High, general health, significant problems, use of services for significant problem(s), use of services (general) (parent interview regarding child); parents self-completion section (regarding parent); significant problem(s) (child interview); chronic fatigue syndrome (M.E.) (child self-completion))
- Smoking (High, for both young person and parent)
- Drugs (High)
- Diet (Low, within less common disorders section (parent interview))
- Sexual health (Low, whether child has begun menstruation (parent interview))

Other variables

- Socialising (High, social phobia section, impact of child's difficulties upon parent (parent interview), friendships section, social phobia section (child interview))

- Leisure (Low, impact of child's difficulties upon parent (parent interview))
- Personality (High, sections on strengths and difficulties questionnaire, separation anxiety, specific phobias, compulsions and obsessions, attention and activity, awkward and troublesome behaviour, strengths (parent interview regarding child), parents self-completion section (regarding parent), strengths and difficulties, separation anxiety, specific phobias, compulsions and obsessions, attention and activity, awkward and troublesome behaviour, strengths (child interview))

- Perpetrating crimes (High, awkward and troublesome behaviour section (parent interview, child interview, child self-completion))

Demographics

- Income (High parent interview)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High, state benefits section (parent interview))
- Employment (High, employment status of interviewed parent (parent interview))
- Education (High, education level of interviewed parent (parent interview))
- Ethnicity and religion (High)

#23:252 – Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2000

Universe: Private households in GB.

Sample size: 8580.

Methods: Face-to-face interview; Self-completion; (for personality disorder in first interview, alcohol and drug questions).

Sample: Multi-stage stratified random sample with weighting factors: first stage interview weights - Wt2 (grossed weight) and wtungrsd (ungrossed weight); second stage interview weight - wtrak (grossed weight).

Fieldwork: March 2000-September 2000.

Geography: Standard Regions; NHS Regional Offices.

Access: SN 4653.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: volume and frequency (Typical quantity-frequency; beverage-specific quantity in a typical period of heavy drinking in past 6mths).

Single occasion: binge-drinking (Frequency of consuming 6+ drinks on one occasion; quantity in a typical period of heavy drinking in past 6mths).

Other drinking

- Status (Lifetime, nowadays; reason for not drinking (subject interview); 12mth status (self-completion))
- Timing of drinking (Which month had a period of heavy drinking in past 6mths)
- Self-perceived drinking (any periods of heavy drinking in the last 6mths (volume consumed)
- Symptoms of addiction (self-control (not been able to stop, not fulfilling expectations, needing a drink first thing), any periods of heavy drinking in the last 6mths (volume consumed, cravings, anxiety, shaking, waking in a sweat, impulsive drinking), and predicted physical effects of heavy drinking after abstinence (sweating, shaking of hands and body, craving) - all self-completion)

Other alcohol variables

- Attitudes to alcohol (Frequency of feeling guilt or remorse after drinking in previous year (self-completion), reason for not drinking)
- Experience of harm (Frequency of being unable to remember the night before due to drinking in past year, whether respondent or someone else has been injured as a result of respondent's drinking, whether assault took place in a bar or pub and whether respondent was

drunk before the incident)

- Advice to cut down (relative/friend/doctor has expressed concern about respondent's drinking or suggested respondent should cut down)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (High, neurosis section (contains questions on depression, depressive ideas, deliberate self-harm etc), medication for mental illness, injection for mental problem, counselling or therapy, day activity services, community care)
- Self-reported health (High, general health and long-term illness, oral medication, medicines not taken, service use, GP consultations, in-patient stays, out-patient visits, day activity services, community care)
- Smoking (High)
- Drugs (High)
- Diet (High, questions on appetite and weight as part of neurosis section, food allergies as part of illness section)
- Fitness (High, in relation to general health and long-term illness, questions on fatigue and worries about physical health as part of neurosis section)
- Sexual behaviour (Medium, as part of personality disorder section)

Other variables

- Socialising (High, as part of activities of daily living and social support section, personality disorder section)
- Caring (Low, unpaid work)
- Personality (High, personality disorder section, questions on compulsions, irritability etc contained in neurosis section)
- Cognitive skills (High, intellectual functioning section, national adult reading test)
- Perpetrating crimes (High, as part of personality disorder section)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (High, as part of sociodemographic question section)
- Income (High, as part of sociodemographic question section)
- Household type/composition (High, as part of sociodemographic question section)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High, as part of sociodemographic question section)
- Employment (High, as part of sociodemographic question section)
- Education (High, as part of sociodemographic question section)
- Ethnicity and religion (Medium, as part of sociodemographic question section and personality disorder section)

#23:253 – Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2001-2003

Universe: Those in local authority care + their carers and teachers in GB.

Sample size: 1543.

Methods: Face-to-face interview; Postal survey; Self-completion.

Sample: Multi-stage stratified random sample weighted using a raking technique.

Fieldwork: 2001-2003.

Geography: Countries; data are not publicly available at local authority level.

Access: SN 5280.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: volume and frequency (Usual frequency, date of last drink).

Single occasion: n/a.

Other drinking

- Status (Lifetime, nowadays, today, yesterday; date of last drink (children and adolescents self-completion))
- Age of first drink

Other alcohol variables

- Family drinking behaviour (Whether parent has been drinking more alcohol as a result of coping with difficulties with child)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (High, panic attacks and agoraphobia, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), generalised anxiety, depression (carer interview); panic attacks and agoraphobia, PTSD, generalised anxiety, depression (children and adolescents interview))
- Self-reported health (High, adult interview (general health, medication) carer interview; children and adolescents interview (chronic fatigue))
- Smoking (High, for both children and adults)
- Drugs (High)
- Diet (Low, child interview)
- Fitness (Low)
- Sexual behaviour (Medium, sexual behaviour section (children and adolescents self-completion))
- Sexual health (Medium, HIV/AIDS awareness, use of contraception (children and adolescents self-completion))

Other variables

- Socialising (High, child interview)
- Leisure (Low)
- Personality (High, Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), compulsions and obsessions, awkward and troublesome behaviour (carer interview); help-seeking behaviour, SDQ, compulsions and obsessions, awkward and troublesome behaviour (children and adolescents interview); moods and feelings questionnaire, awkward and troublesome behaviour (children and adolescents self-completion))
- Cognitive skills (Medium, reading, mathematics and spelling ability (carer interview))
- Perpetrating crimes (High, children and adolescents self-completion, adult interview (attention and activity))

Demographics

- Material quality of life (Medium)
- Household type/composition (High, carer interview)
- Education (High, exclusion from school (children and adolescents); scholastic achievement and special needs (teacher postal questionnaire))
- Ethnicity and religion (High, carer interview)

#23:254 – Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2004

Universe: Children + their parents and teachers living in GB.

Sample size: 7977.

Methods: Face-to-face interview with children (inc. self-completion) + parents/carers; postal survey for teachers.

Sample: Multi-stage stratified random sample, selected from Child Benefit records. Weighting applied to correct for the unequal sampling probabilities of children, then respondents were weighted to represent the

age/sex/region structure of the total population of children and young people aged 5-15 in Great Britain, using ONS population figures for April-June 2004.

Fieldwork: March 2004-June 2004.

Geography: Government Office Regions (GORs).

Access: SN 5269.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: volume and frequency (Usual frequency, date of last drink).

Single occasion: n/a.

Other drinking

- Status (Lifetime, date of last drink (young person self-completion))
- Drinking location/source (Location for respondent's last drink)
- Drinking context (people (number and relationship) respondent was with at the time of their last drink, with whom respondent was with at the time of their last drink)
- Age of first drink
- Symptoms of addiction (Various q's on whether respondent has a problem with alcohol)

Other alcohol variables

- Experience of harm (Whether respondent gets into trouble because of drinking)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (High, sections on post-traumatic stress disorder, generalised anxiety, depression (young person interview); autism, depression, panic attacks, agoraphobia, post-traumatic stress disorder, psychological development (parent interview); generalised anxiety (adult interview))
- Self-reported health (High, parent interview)
- Smoking (High inc. whether was in a pub/pubs or night club/club the last time that they smoked)
- Drugs (High inc. whether was in a pub/pubs or night club/club the last time that they smoked cannabis)
- Diet (High, sections on dieting, weight and body shape (young person interview); dieting, weight and body shape (parent interview))

- Fitness (Low, as part of social life (clubs) section (young person interview))
- Sexual behaviour (Medium, questions on sexual abuse and forcing another into sexual activity (young person interview and self-completion))
- Sexual health (Low, contraception question contained in parent interview (concerning child) and young person interview)

Other variables

- Socialising (High, sections on social support, social life (neighbourhood), social life (care), social life (clubs) social interactions, friends, chatting, fear of social situations (parent interview))
- Leisure (High, hobbies section (parent interview))
- Personality (High, sections on strengths and difficulties, awkward and troublesome behaviour (young person interview) personality, awkward and troublesome behaviour (parent interview))
- Perpetrating crimes (High, young person self-completion)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (High, parent interview (with regards to parents))
- Household type/composition (High, parent interview)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High, parent interview (with regards to parents))
- Employment (High, parent interview (with regards to parents))
- Education (High, educational attainment section (young person interview))
- Ethnicity and religion (Medium)