## Lurc

## St Andrew's Healthcare

Complex Mental Health \& Language Sept 2023

Research
Objective

## Research Objective

## St Andrew's

St Andrew's Healthcare is a mental health charity, and its purpose is to inspire hope for those living with complex mental health needs.

St Andrew's Healthcare is looking to a future with less stigma, more community support, more research and education, and to ensure that mental health policies are sustainable and lead to real change.

With this in mind, MMC Research \& Marketing was commissioned to conduct a quantitative study to assess how language is used and perceived by the general public in relation to complex mental health issues.

This report presents the findings of this research project.

## Executive <br> Summary

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36\% of respondents use the slang word 'nutter' in their everyday conversations. $28 \%$ use 'psycho' and $22 \%$ use 'lunatic'. Just 6\% use the word 'skitzo'

67\% feel Schizophrenia and 64\% feel Psychosis are not discussed enough in society. 13\% feel anxiety is talked about too much

When asked what words they might use to describe someone with Schizophrenia, respondents spontaneously used words such as unpredictable, confused, unstable, mental and troubled

78\% of respondents disagreed with the statement asking if mental illness is a sign of weakness. $22 \%$ agreed that people could snap out of a mental illness if they had a more positive attitude

42\% would feel frightened if they required treatment in a psychiatric hospital. $21 \%$ would feel embarrassed about this too, but $3 \%$ or less would feel embarrassed if it were someone close to them

32\% of respondents would feel uneasy (net score) around someone who has been in a psychiatric hospital or in prison for theft. Just 15\% would feel uneasy around someone who has a learning disability

Just $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ of respondents said they would be likely to stop and help if they witnessed someone having a psychotic episode. By comparison, $62 \%$ would be likely to do so if someone were having a panic attack

Methodology

## Methodology

5-minute online survey, conducted between Mon $11^{\text {th }}-$ Sun $17^{\text {th }}$ Sept 2023

Sample was provided via an online research panel which holds over 300,000 registered adult members

1,010 respondents completed the survey, with nationally representative quotas applied to age, gender, socio-economic grade and region. The results have been analysed statistically

## Analysis \& Reporting

Not all percentages will add up to 100\% because of decimal point rounding or multiple-choice questions

Findings based on small numbers (i.e. $<5 \%$ ) should be interpreted with caution

## Where respondents skipped a question, the base size will not equal the total number of surveys completed

Where 0\% is shown, answers were less than 1\%

Respondent Profile

## Demographics

Quotas were applied to age, gender and socio-economic grade to ensure the sample was nationally representative

*Gender - Prefer to self-describe: 0\%
Q1. Please select your gender.
Q2. Please select the age band which applies to you.
Q4. What is the occupation of the main income earner in your household?
Base size: All respondents $(1,010)$

## Location

Quotas were also applied to UK region to ensure the sample was nationally representative


## Mental Health Descriptions

$41 \%$ of respondents did not perceive any of the statements to be accurate descriptors for them. From this, we can infer that 59\% have had some exposure to mental health problems

I sometimes struggle with \begin{tabular}{c}
A close family member or <br>
my mental health <br>
friend has been diagnosed

$\quad$

I have personally been <br>
diagnosed with a mental <br>
health problem
\end{tabular}

## Mental Health Descriptions

AGEA
Those aged 18-34 years and 35-54 years were significantly more likely to select ‘I sometimes struggle with my mental health' (38\% 18-34 / 34\% 35-54 / 16\% 55+)

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Females were significantly more likely to select 'I sometimes struggle with my mental health' compared to males (23\% males / 34\% females)

Use of Slang Words

## Slang Word Use

Over a third of respondents use the word 'nutter' in their everyday conversations. $28 \%$ use 'psycho' and $22 \%$ use 'lunatic'. Just 6\% use the word 'skitzo'

| Gutted | 48\% |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Cuppa } \\ \text { Skint } \end{gathered}$ | 46\% | 36\% | 28\% | 26\% | 22\% |
| Nutter Banter | $36 \%$ $35 \%$ | Nutter | Psycho | Moron | Lunatic |
| Psycho | 28\% |  | Psycho | Moron | Lunatic |
| Moron Lunatic | 26\% |  |  |  |  |
| Skive | 20\% | 13\% | 12\% | 1\% | 9\% |
| Snog | 19\% |  |  | \% | 9\% |
| Plastered | 19\% $19 \%$ | Retard | Fruit loop | idget | Dwarf |
| Retard | 13\% |  |  |  |  |
| Fruit loop | 12\% |  |  |  |  |
| Dwarf | 9\% |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Uwarr } \\ \text { Nosh } \\ \text { Spaz } \end{gathered}$ | 9\% $8 \%$ | 8\% | 7\% | 6\% |  |
| Cripple | $7 \%$ $6 \%$ | Spaz | Cripple | Skitzo |  |

## Slang Word Use

Those aged 18-34 years were significantly more likely to use the word 'psycho' in their everyday language compared to other age groups (37\% 18-34 / 33\% 35-54 / 18\% 55+)

AGE Those aged 35-54 years were significantly more likely to use the following slang words:

- Nutter (30\% 18-34 / 42\% 35-54 / 35\% 55+)
- Fruit loop (12\% 18-34 / 19\% 35-54 / 7\% 55+)
- Skitzo (4\% 18-34 / 10\% 35-54 / 4\% 55+)

Males were significantly more likely to use the word 'moron' ( $31 \%$ males / $21 \%$ females)

Mental Health Discussions

## Discussing Mental Health

Over half of respondents felt that any of the mental health problems listed are not discussed enough in society. 67\% feel this way about Schizophrenia, specifically, and 64\% about Psychosis

|  | Not enough | About the right amount | Too much | I don't know |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schizophrenia | $67 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| Psychosis | $64 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $19 \%$ |
| Bipolar disorder | $59 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) | $57 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| Depression | $55 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| Eating disorders | $27 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| Anxiety | $51 \%$ |  | $8 \%$ |  |

## Discussing Mental Health

Females were significantly more likely to feel the following mental health problems aren't talked about enough in society in general

## Not enough scores

- Schizophrenia: 59\% males / 74\% females
- Psychosis: 54\% males / 74\% females
- Bipolar disorder: 49\% males / 69\% females
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD): $51 \%$ males / $64 \%$ females
- Eating disorders: $44 \%$ males / $61 \%$ females

Those aged 55+ years were significantly more likely to select ‘I don't know' in response to the following mental health problems and the degree to which they are discussed in society:

## I don't know scores

- Psychosis: 10\% 18-34 / 14\% 35-54 / 29\% 55+
- Schizophrenia: 9\% 18-34 / 11\% 35-54 / 20\% 55+
- Bipolar disorder: 7\% 18-34 / 13\% 35-54 / 20\% 55+

Mental Health Perceptions

## Descriptions of a person with Schizophrenia

When asked what words they might use to describe someone with Schizophrenia, respondents spontaneously used words such as unpredictable, confused, unstable, mental and troubled

## Mental Health Perceptions

$78 \%$ of respondents disagreed with the statement asking if mental illness is a sign of weakness. $22 \%$ agreed that people could snap out of a mental illness if they had a more positive attitude


Q9. On a scale of 1 to 5 , where 1 is strongly disagree and 5 is strongly agree, to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Base size: All respondents $(1,010)$

## Mental Health Perceptions

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Males were significantly more likely to agree with each of the statements about mental health

## Agree (net scores)

- Mental illness is a sign of weakness: $12 \%$ males / $5 \%$ females
- Some people who say they have a mental illness could snap out of it if they had a more positive attitude in their day-to-day life: $29 \%$ males / $15 \%$ females
- A person's physical health has more impact on their overall wellbeing than their mental health: $26 \%$ males / $16 \%$ females


## Self Harm Motivations

Opinions were divided as to whether the need for attention is a motivating factor for self-harming, with $37 \%$ agreeing and $31 \%$ disagreeing with the statement

Statement: A motivating factor for self-harming is the need for attention.
37\%

Agree (net score)
24\%

Neither
31\%

Disagree (net score)

## Self Harm Motivations

Those aged 18-34 years were significantly more likely to disagree (net score) that a motivating factor for self-harming is the need for attention (39\% 18-34 / 33\% 35-54 / 25\% 55+)

Males were significantly more likely to agree (net score) that a motivating factor for self-harming is the need for attention ( $45 \%$ males / 29\% females)

Those who did not feel any of the mental health descriptions applied to them (Q12) were significantly more likely to agree (net score) that a motivating factor for self-harming is the need for attention

## Agree (net scores)

- I sometimes struggle with my mental health: 27\%
- A close family member or friend has been diagnosed with a mental health problem: 29\%
- I have personally been diagnosed with a mental health problem: 31\%
- None of the above: 44\%


## Feelings towards <br> Treatment

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$42 \%$ would feel frightened if they required treatment in a psychiatric hospital. $21 \%$ would feel embarrassed about this too, but 3\% or less would feel embarrassed if it were someone close to them

|  | Myself | My <br> partner/spouse | My children | A close friend | A work <br> colleague |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Embarrassed | $21 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| Uncomfortable | $23 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $7 \%$ |
| Frightened | $42 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $5 \%$ |
| Upset | $32 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| Understanding | $12 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $41 \%$ | $30 \%$ |
| Supportive | $12 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $44 \%$ | $58 \%$ | $39 \%$ |
| Sympathetic | $10 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $29 \%$ |
| Open-minded | $15 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| Indifferent | $3 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $5 \%$ |
| None of these | $4 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $23 \%$ |

## Feelings towards Treatment

Those aged 18-34 years were significantly more likely to use the phrase 'openminded' to describe how they would feel if their partner/spouse required treatment in a psychiatric hospital (28\% 18-34 / 21\% 35-54 / 16\% 55+)

Males were significantly more likely to use the word 'uncomfortable' to describe how they would feel if their children ( $9 \%$ males / $3 \%$ females) or a work colleague ( $9 \%$ males / 4\% females) required treatment in a psychiatric hospital

Females were significantly more likely to use the word 'frightened' to describe how they would feel if they, themselves, ( $32 \%$ males / $51 \%$ females) or their partner/spouse ( $16 \%$ males / $25 \%$ females) required treatment in a psychiatric hospital

ABC1s (socio-economic grade) were significantly more likely to use the words 'supportive' (43\% ABC1 / 33\% C2DE) or 'understanding' (33\% ABC1 / 25\% C2DE) to describe how they would feel if a work colleague required treatment in a psychiatric hospital

## Levels of Unease

## Levels of Unease

$32 \%$ of respondents would feel uneasy (net score) around someone who has been in a psychiatric hospital or in prison for theft. Just 15\% would feel uneasy around someone who has a learning disability


## Levels of Unease

Those who did not feel any of the mental health descriptions applied to them (Q12) were significantly more likely to feel uneasy (net score) in the presence of someone who has been in a psychiatric (mental health) hospital for treatment for psychosis

## Uneasy (net scores)

- I sometimes struggle with my mental health: $31 \%$
- A close family member or friend has been diagnosed with a mental health problem: 27\%
- I have personally been diagnosed with a mental health problem: $24 \%$
- None of the above: $36 \%$


## Likelihood to <br> Stop and Help

## Likelihood to Stop and Help

Just $25 \%$ of respondents said they would be likely to stop and help if they witnessed someone having a psychotic episode. By comparison, $62 \%$ would be likely to do so if someone were having a panic attack


## Likelihood to Stop and Help

Females were significantly more likely to stop and help should they witness someone having a panic attack ( $56 \%$ males / $68 \%$ females)

Those who did not feel any of the mental health descriptions applied to them (Q12) were significantly less likely to stop and help should they witness someone having a panic attack

## Unlikely (net scores)

- I sometimes struggle with my mental health: $13 \%$
- A close family member or friend has been diagnosed with a mental health problem: 10\%
- I have personally been diagnosed with a mental health problem: $12 \%$
- None of the above: $18 \%$


## MMC

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