

Prevalence and correlates of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms in Korean college students

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Background: Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) persists into adulthood in a high proportion of cases, causing social difficulties and affective problems. We evaluated the prevalence of symptoms of ADHD and the correlates thereof in Korean college students.

Methods: A total of 2,172 college students, stratified to reflect geographical differences, were asked to complete self-report questionnaires on ADHD symptoms, depression, and related factors.

Results: ADHD symptoms were found in 7.6% of college students. Univariate analysis revealed that younger students had higher rates of ADHD symptoms than did older students. We found significant associations between ADHD symptoms and problematic alcohol use, depression, and lifetime suicidal behavior. Multivariate analysis revealed that ADHD symptoms in adults were significantly associated with depression (odds ratio [OR] =4.69; 95% confidence interval [CI] 3.23–6.80; $P<0.001$) and overweight or obesity (OR =1.50; 95% CI 1.02–2.22; $P=0.040$), after controlling for sex and age.

Conclusion: These results have implications in terms of the mental health interventions required to assess problems such as depression, alcohol use, obesity, and suicidality in young adults with ADHD symptoms.

Keywords: depression, adult ADHD, alcohol problem, obesity

Introduction

Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is characterized by inattentiveness, hyperactivity, impulsivity, or a combination of these features.¹ ADHD is the most common behavioral disorder in school-aged children (the incidence ranges from 3% to 7%)¹ and is frequently accompanied by serious complications such as conduct disorder and depression.² Previous studies have found that 30%–70% of individuals diagnosed with ADHD in childhood retain full or residual symptoms as adults.^{3,4} ADHD symptoms in adults are serious risk factors for comorbid psychiatric disorders such as substance use, conduct disorder, and affective disorders, and are significantly correlated with poor socioeconomic outcomes and functional impairment.^{5–8} These poor functional outcomes underscore the importance of the identification and treatment of adults with ADHD. In addition, the diagnosis of ADHD in adults is complicated by several issues (age of symptom onset, symptoms pervasiveness persistence).

Despite the growing literature on adult ADHD, relatively little is known about the prevalence of ADHD symptoms among adults and the correlates thereof in the general Asian population. Given the lack of epidemiological data specific to college students, we conducted a cross-sectional study to investigate the prevalence and correlates of ADHD symptoms among Korean college students. Our study focused on the

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associations of ADHD symptoms with depression, suicidal behaviors, and alcohol use problems.

Materials and methods

Participants

To ensure that geographical differences within the Korean population were accurately reflected, our study sample was selected using stratified cluster sampling based on the regional distributions of college students aged 18 years or older, and we selected 12 universities for inclusion based on 2005 Korean population census conducted by community registry offices. From an initially selected 2,790 college students, a total of 2,210 (79.2%) participated in the study. We excluded 38 subjects because their responses were incomplete; thus, 2,172 subjects were included in the final analysis. The study was approved by our institutional review board. The subjects were fully informed of the study objectives and methods, and informed consent was obtained from all subjects prior to participation in the study.

A total of 25 research assistants including psychiatric nurses, social workers, and medical students were recruited from across the country. All research assistants were familiar with psychiatric epidemiological surveys. They participated in a 50-minute session to administer the ADHD surveys and fully understood the goals of the study. They screened participants for eligibility, explained the purpose of the study to the subjects, and obtained informed consent. And they were available to answer questions of clarification.

Assessment

We used a self-report questionnaire to obtain sociodemographic and health-related characteristics including age, sex, academic year, family structure, parental education level, subjective socioeconomic status (SES), school records, family history of psychiatric disorders, previous psychiatric history including childhood ADHD, smoking status, and sleep disturbance. Body mass index (BMI), defined as weight (kg)/square of height (m²), was calculated based on self-reported weight and height, and subjects with BMIs ≥ 25 were classified as overweight or obese.⁹ We used the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT) to assess the severity of alcohol use problems. AUDIT consists of ten questions on alcohol consumption, drinking behavior, adverse reactions, and alcohol-related problems during the last year. We defined problematic alcohol use as an AUDIT score ≥ 12 .¹⁰

The Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale-Version 1.1 (ASRS-v1.1) Screener is used to screen adults with ADHD. ASRS-v1.1 Screener is a subgroup of the symptoms checklist

of the 18-question World Health Organization ASRS, which evaluates the frequency of all 18 *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Text Revision*, 4th edition, Criterion A symptoms of ADHD.¹¹ Each item explores how often a particular symptom of ADHD has occurred over the past 6 months, rated on a 5-point scale, with the response options never (0), rarely (1), sometimes (2), often (3), and very often (4). In our study, the presence of ADHD symptoms in adults was represented by scores of 14 and above.^{11,12}

We used the Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression Scale (CES-D) to measure depressive symptoms. The CES-D consists of 20 items rated on a 4-point scale from 0 (rarely or none of the time) to 3 (most or all of the time).¹³ A score ≥ 21 indicates depression according to a previous validation study in the general Korean population.¹⁴ Lifetime suicidal behavior was assessed using the question, "Have you ever thought seriously about committing suicide or planned a suicide attempt or attempted suicide?"

Data analysis

Pearson's chi-square test and independent *t*-tests were used to evaluate the relationships between independent and dependent variables. A correlation analysis was performed to evaluate univariate associations between independent variables and ADHD symptoms in adults. Factors potentially associated with ADHD symptoms in adults identified via univariate analysis were next entered simultaneously into a logistic regression model to assess independence. Odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were derived via logistic regression analyses. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 18 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used to conduct all statistical tests. *P*-values < 0.05 (two-tailed tests) were deemed statistically significant.

Results

Of the 2,172 subjects, 1,125 (51.8%) were male and 1,047 (48.2%) female; 87.6% were between the ages of 18 and 24 years, and the majority (71.1%) were of middle SES. A total of 57 (2.6%) subjects had previous psychiatric histories, and 109 (5.0%) family histories of psychiatric disorders.

We found that 7.6% of subjects had ADHD symptoms. Moreover, such symptoms were highest among subjects 18–20 years of age, and who had below-average grades. A previous psychiatric history ($P=0.017$), overweight or obesity ($P<0.001$), and problematic alcohol use ($P=0.006$) were significantly related to adult ADHD symptoms. Sex, family structure, self-reported SES, and parental factors were not associated with ADHD symptoms (Table 1).

Table 1 Comparisons of characteristics among subjects with and without ADHD symptoms in Korean college students

	Non-ADHD symptoms group (n=2,008)	ADHD symptoms group (n=164)	P
Age, years			<0.001
≤20	1,121 (56.9%)	115 (72.3%)	
21–24	592 (30.1%)	37 (23.3%)	
≥25	257 (13.0%)	7 (4.4%)	
Sex			0.632
Male	1,043 (51.9%)	82 (50.0%)	
Female	965 (48.1%)	82 (50.0%)	
Family structure			0.366
Living with family	1,311 (65.5%)	114 (69.9%)	
Living alone	677 (33.8%)	47 (28.8%)	
Others	15 (0.7%)	2 (1.2%)	
Parental marital status			0.312
Married	1,713 (85.7%)	135 (83.9%)	
Divorced/separated	195 (9.8%)	21 (13.0%)	
Widowed	90 (4.5%)	5 (3.1%)	
Paternal education			0.620
> 12 y	953 (50.4%)	74 (48.4%)	
≤ 12 y	936 (49.6%)	79 (51.6%)	
Maternal education			0.622
> 12 y	620 (32.7%)	52 (34.7%)	
≤ 12 y	1,276 (67.3%)	98 (65.3%)	
Self-reported SES			0.155
High	245 (12.3%)	18 (11.0%)	
Middle	1,435 (72.0%)	110 (67.5%)	
Low	313 (15.7%)	35 (21.5%)	
School records			<0.001
Above average	526 (26.5%)	47 (29.2%)	
Average	1,188 (59.8%)	74 (46.0%)	
Below average	272 (13.7%)	40 (24.8%)	
Previous psychiatric history	48 (2.4%)	9 (5.5%)	0.017
Family history of psychiatric disorders	101 (5.0%)	8 (4.9%)	0.941
Health related conditions			
Overweight or obesity	377 (18.8%)	49 (30.2%)	<0.001
Sleep disturbances	1,139 (57.1%)	94 (58.4%)	0.750
Current smoking	401 (20.0%)	34 (20.7%)	0.779
Problematic alcohol use	320 (16.0%)	40 (24.4%)	0.006

Notes: The Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale-Version 1.1 Screener cutoff point to identify the presence of ADHD symptoms was a score ≥ 14 ; Values are presented as number (%); Statistical significance is designated by bold type.

Abbreviations: ADHD, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder; SES, socioeconomic status.

A total of 288 (13.3%) college students had positive CES-D scores, suggesting the presence of depression. Univariate analysis revealed a significant association between depression and ADHD symptoms ($P < 0.001$). The lifetime prevalence of suicidal behavior (suicidal ideation, plan, and attempt) was significantly related to adult ADHD symptoms ($P = 0.046$; Table 2).

Table 3 shows multivariate associations between the independent factors and ADHD symptoms. After adjustment for age and sex, adult ADHD symptoms were significantly associated with depression (OR = 4.69; 95% CI 3.23–6.80; $P < 0.001$) and being overweight or obese (OR = 1.50; 95% CI 1.02–2.22; $P = 0.040$).

Discussion

We found ADHD symptoms in 7.6% of the Korean college students of our sample. Younger participants (18–20 years of age) had higher prevalence of ADHD symptoms than did older students, and sex was not a risk factor for ADHD symptoms. The prevalence of ADHD symptoms in our sample was higher than the range (1.0%–5.2%) previously reported for adults aged ≥ 18 years.^{5,15–19} A recent meta-analysis found that the pooled prevalence of adult ADHD was 2.5% and that the proportion of participants with ADHD decreased with age in the general population.²⁰ Recently, Park et al²¹ reported that the prevalence of ADHD symptoms was 1.1% in Korean adults 18–59 years of age, and that ADHD symptoms

Table 2 Comparisons of depression and lifetime suicide behaviors among subjects with and without ADHD symptoms in Korean college students

	Non-ADHD symptom group (n=2,008)	ADHD symptoms group (n=164)	P
Depression			<0.001
Yes	221 (11.6%)	67 (42.1%)	
No	1,681 (88.4%)	92 (57.9%)	
Lifetime suicidal behaviors			0.046
Yes	361 (18.3%)	40 (24.7%)	
No	1,609 (81.7%)	122 (75.3%)	

Notes: The Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale-Version 1.1 Screener cutoff point to identify the presence of ADHD symptoms was a score ≥ 14 ; Values are presented as number (%); Statistical significance is designated by bold type.

Abbreviation: ADHD, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder.

were most prevalent in young adulthood. The cited authors suggested that the lower prevalence of ADHD symptoms in Korean adults compared to Western countries reflected ethnic/cultural differences. Comparatively few data on the prevalence of ADHD symptoms among college students is available. Previous studies estimated that 3%–7% of college students met the criteria for ADHD;^{22–24} this is a higher percentage than in the general adult population. However, our results cannot be compared directly to those of previous studies because of differences in the instruments and diagnostic criteria used to assess ADHD. Such methodological differences may explain the discrepancies between our study and those of previous investigators.

Adult ADHD is associated with several psychiatric comorbidities such as depression, anxiety disorder, alcohol and/or substance abuse, bipolar disorder, and a variety of behavioral disorders.¹⁶ Our finding of a significant association between ADHD symptoms and depression in college students is consistent with previous reports.¹⁶ Depression in individuals with ADHD may reflect various adjustment difficulties

attributable to the cumulative effects of ADHD-related impairments and negative environmental circumstances.^{25,26} However, genetic factors may contribute to the increased risk of depression among individuals with ADHD. Family studies have shown that ADHD and depression share genetic risk factors.²⁷ Our finding of an association between suicidal behavior and ADHD symptoms is consistent with previous reports in adolescents with ADHD.^{28,29} ADHD symptoms increase the risk of suicide by intensifying the severity of comorbid conditions such as depression. Furthermore, impulsivity and aggression, common ADHD traits, are recognized as predisposing factors for suicide.²⁸ We found that problematic alcohol use was significantly associated with adult ADHD symptoms in college students. The findings of previous studies suggest that patients with substance use disorders and comorbid ADHD tended to engage in substance abuse at a younger age and experimented more freely than did those without ADHD.^{30,31} Moreover, comorbid ADHD and a variety of psychiatric disorders (depression, bipolar disorder, anxiety disorder, and personality disorder) may

Table 3 Factors associated with ADHD symptoms in Korean college students

Variables	Non-ADHD versus ADHD symptoms group	
	OR (95% CI)	P
School records (ref: above average)		
Average	0.71 (0.47–1.07)	0.100
Below average	1.51 (0.93–2.43)	0.094
Depression (ref: no)		
Yes	4.69 (3.23–6.80)	<0.001
Previous psychiatric history (ref: no)		
Yes	1.42 (0.63–3.20)	0.392
Problematic alcohol use (ref: no)		
Yes	1.33 (0.88–2.03)	0.182
Overweight or obesity (ref: no)		
Yes	1.50 (1.02–2.22)	0.040

Notes: The Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale-Version 1.1 Screener cutoff point to identify the presence of ADHD symptoms was a score ≥ 14 ; The odds ratio (OR) were calculated using binary logistic regression analysis and adjusted for sex and age; Statistical significance is designated by bold type.

Abbreviations: ADHD, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder; CI, confidence interval; ref, reference.

increase the risk of developing an addiction.³² Our finding that ADHD symptoms in adults were associated with being overweight or obese is consistent with previous reports.^{32,33} Previous studies have shown that ADHD increased the risk of overweight or obesity.^{33,34} Behavioral disinhibition is a symptom of ADHD that affects executive function, motivation, and self-regulation of affect. The inability to control impulses may have implications in terms of weight regulation, which requires significant behavioral inhibition, and trigger reactive binge eating in response to negative emotions and environmental cues.³³

Our study had several limitations. We used self-reported data to assess ADHD symptoms, and had no information on ADHD from childhood, whereas structured clinical interviews would have provided more accurate data on participant symptoms. Furthermore, depression and problematic alcohol use were assessed using self-reported data. Self-reporting measures may be associated with underreporting or underestimation of symptoms. And, we did not evaluate highly comorbid conditions with ADHD such as bipolar disorder, anxiety disorder, and personality disorder. Finally, the cross-sectional nature of the study does not allow us to draw conclusions on causal relationships between ADHD symptoms and related factors such as depression, problematic alcohol use, and obesity. Prospective research is needed to further the understanding of ADHD symptoms and comorbid conditions in college students.

Conclusion

This is the first epidemiological study to estimate the prevalence of ADHD symptoms among Korean college students. Our findings suggest that identifying individuals at high risk for ADHD who may benefit from comprehensive clinical assessment is important; treatment may mitigate a variety of negative outcomes prevalent in college students and other young adults, such as depression, suicidality, substance use disorder, and obesity.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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