

COVID-19 VACCINE UPTAKE AMONG PEOPLE WITH MENTAL AND NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS IN WALES

Olivier Y. Rouquette, Sze Chim Lee, Marcos DelPozo-Banos, David Osborn, Rob Stewart, Ann John

LOWER VACCINE UPTAKE

One year after rollout, vaccination coverage was:

70% FOR PEOPLE WITH
CONDUCT DISORDER



73% FOR PEOPLE
WITH DRUG USE



70% FOR PEOPLE
WITH ADHD



**compared to 87% in the general population.*

This pattern persisted even after early prioritisation.

Key takeaways:

- People with mental and neurodevelopmental disorders had lower COVID-19 vaccine uptake
- Differences in uptake persisted even after early prioritisation
- Additional support may be needed to improve vaccine access for these groups



SCAN FOR FULL PAPER

This infographic summarises research by the National Centre for Suicide Prevention and Self-Harm Research, in collaboration with NCMH, ADR, and DATAMIND, Swansea University.

2.2 million people in Wales (aged 16+) were included in this study (2020–2023)

Link to paper:
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1876034125003636>

COVID-19 VACCINE UPTAKE AMONG PEOPLE WITH A HISTORY OF SELF-HARM IN WALES

Olivier Y. Rouquette, Sze Chim Lee, Marcos DelPozo-Banos, David Osborn, Rob Stewart, Ann John

VACCINE UPTAKE ONE YEAR AFTER ROLLOUT

History of self-harm

79%

General population

87%

VACCINE UPTAKE GAP



People with a history of self-harm were less likely to be vaccinated

People who self-harm are a vulnerable group and would benefit from targeted approaches for vaccination

Key takeaways:

- People with a history of self-harm were less likely to receive a COVID-19 vaccine than the general population
- Differences in uptake appeared early and persisted throughout the rollout



2.2 million people living in Wales (aged 16+) were included in this study (2020–2023).

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SCAN FOR FULL PAPER

NIFEROEDD A FANTEISIODD AR FRECHLYNNAU COVID-19 YMHLITH POBL Â HANES O HUNAN- NIWEIDIO YNG NGHYMURU

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NIFER A FANTEISIODD AR FRECHLYNNAU BLWYDDYN AR ÔL EU CYFLWYNO

Hanes o hunan-niweidio

79%

Y boblogaeth gyffredinol

87%

BWLCH MEWN NIFEROEDD A FANTEISIODD AR FRECHLYNNAU



**Roedd pobl â hanes o hunan-niweidio yn llai tebygol o gael
eu brechu**

**Mae pobl sy'n hunan-niweidio yn grŵp agored i niwed a
byddent yn elwa o ddulliau wedi'u targedu ar gyfer brechu**

Casgliadau allweddol:

- Roedd pobl â hanes o hunan-niweidio yn llai tebygol o dderbyn brechlyn COVID-19 na'r boblogaeth gyffredinol
- Ymddangosodd gwahaniaethau o ran y nifer a fanteisiodd yn gynnar ban bara drwy gydol y cyflwyniad



SGANIWCH I GAEL Y
PAPUR LLAWN

Cafodd 2.2 miliwn o bobl sy'n byw yng Nghymru (16 oed a hŷn) eu cynnwys yn yr astudiaeth hon (2020-2023)

Mae'r ffeithlun yn crynhoi gwaith ymchwil gan Ganolfan Genedlaethol Cymru ar gyfer Ymchwil i Atal Hunanladdiad a Hunan-niweidio, ar y cyd â'r Ganolfan Genedlaethol ar gyfer Iechyd Meddwl, YDG Cymru a DATAMIND, Prifysgol Abertawe

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1876034125003636>