

# MENTAL HEALTH INEQUALITIES IN NUMBERS



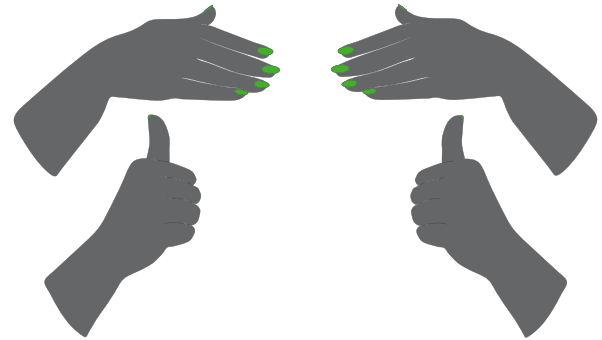
Children from the **poorest 20%** of households are **four times** as likely to have **serious mental health difficulties** by the age of 11 as those from the wealthiest 20% (Morrison Gutman et al, 2015)



Men and women from **African-Caribbean communities in the UK** have **higher rates of post-traumatic stress disorder** and **suicide risk** and are more likely to be **diagnosed with schizophrenia** (Khan et al, 2017)



**Deaf people** are **twice as likely** to experience **mental health difficulties** (All Wales Deaf Mental Health and Well-Being evidence to the Commission)



**Children and young people** with a **learning disability** are **three times** more likely than average to have a **mental health problem** (Lavis et al, 2019)



**Women** are **ten times as likely** as men to have experienced extensive **physical and sexual abuse** during their lives: of those who have, **36%** have **attempted suicide**, **22%** have **self-harmed** and **21%** have **been homeless** (Scott and McManus, 2016)



**70%** of **children** with **autism** (Simonoff et al, 2008) and **80%** of **adults** with **autism** (Lever and Geurts, 2016) have at least one **mental health condition** (Autistica evidence to the Commission)



People who identify as **LGBT+** have **higher rates** of common **mental health problems** and **lower wellbeing** than heterosexual people, and the gap is **greater for older adults** (over 55 years) and those **under 35** than during middle age (Semlyen et al, 2016)

