

Monitoring and evidence based commissioning

Friends, Families and Travellers

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A Cycle of Exclusion

Poor ethnic monitoring leads to a lack of data on Gypsy Traveller health inequalities

There is inadequate evidence for interventions to improve access to health services or health outcomes for Gypsy Traveller communities due to a lack of ethnic monitoring

A focus on geographical health inequalities draws attention away from inequalities between different ethnic groups

Gypsy Traveller health needs are not prioritised due to a lack of local data

Health Inequality Duty

- The health inequality duty is a general duty and commissioners are responsible for identifying health inequalities locally taking a 'whole population' approach.
- The Health and Social Care Act 2012 conveys a legal duty on CCGs to reduce inequalities in ability to access health services and outcomes achieved
- "Publishing guidance or policies, or making decisions without demonstrating how you have paid due regard to the Duty leaves the organisation open to legal challenge."
- NHS Guidance for NHS commissioners on equality and health inequalities legal duties

2011 Census and the NHS Data Dictionary



- 'Gypsy/Traveller' was included in the 2011 Census for the first time
- The NHS Data dictionary has not yet been updated to include 'Gypsy Traveller'
- This lack of inclusion significantly impedes the ability of CCGs to identify inequalities in access to services and health outcome

Ethnic Monitoring and Trust



- Improving ethnic monitoring takes more than including categories on forms
- An environment in which Gypsies and Travellers have the confidence to declare their ethnicity without fear of prejudice or discrimination must be fostered
- Investment in building cultural competency relationships of trust between professionals and Gypsy Traveller communities is crucial

Inclusive JSNAs

As a minimum a good JSNA should:

- Provide an accurate picture of the demographics of vulnerable groups
- Include health and social needs
- Describe how existing services meet needs and where there are any gaps in provision
- Use a range of qualitative and quantitative data





Improving access to health care for Gypsies and Travellers, homeless people and sex workers

An evidence-based commissioning guide for Clinical Commissioning Groups and Health & Wellbeing Boards



RCGP Clinical Innovation and Research Centre (CIRC)

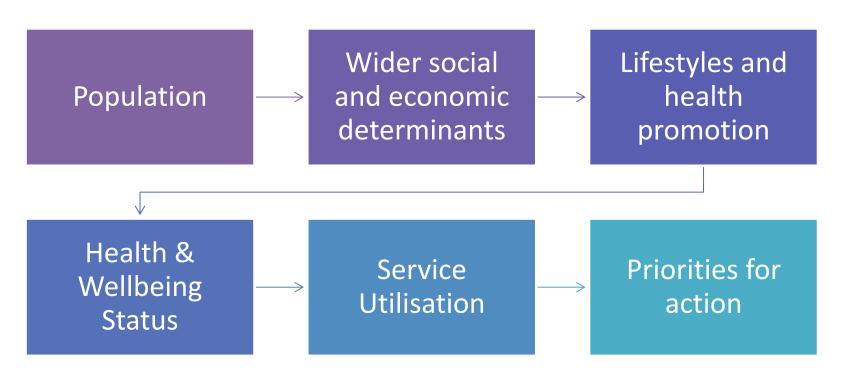
Paramjit Gill, Una MacLeod, Helen Lester and Adrian Hegenbarth

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JSNAs should include information on Gypsy Traveller communities with reference to –



Gypsy Traveller People are experts in their own health

- Use peer interviews, focus groups and Gypsy Traveller forums to gather community insight.
- Engage with grassroots Gypsy Traveller organisations. The National Federation for Gypsy Traveller Liaison Groups has a list of members organised by region <u>available here</u>.
- Engage with local organisations that work with Gypsy Traveller people. FFT have a <u>services directory</u> of Traveller support services.



A cycle of Inclusion

Robust and inclusive JSNAs are conducted with Gypsy Traveller communities. Key barriers to accessing health services and gaps in provision are identified.

Outcomes of projects targeted at Gypsy Traveller communities are evaluated to inform future needs assessments and commissioning.

Commissioners recognise the inequalities in access and health outcomes local Gypsy Traveller communities face

Services such as community outreach or health trainer programmes are commissioned to link Gypsy Traveller communities into primary care and signpost to support services

CCG funded community engagement influencing commissioning

Following a survey into the use of urgent care services the recommendations were made and actioned –

- 3 GP surgeries and the walk-in centre were given Gypsy Traveller cultural awareness training
- Information regarding duties to register patients with no fixed abode and lack of utilities bill was provided to GP surgeries
- A help card was produced and distributed to support access to GP surgeries –







- I need help filling in forms
- I need help reading and understanding
- I would like a GP who is the same gender as me
- I would like to speak to someone confidentially

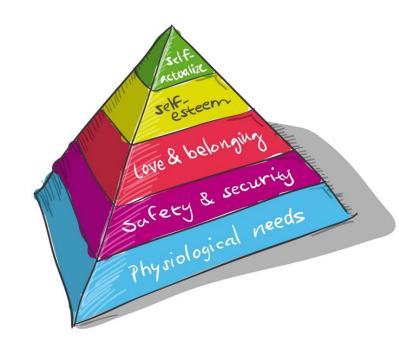
The Challenges

- Austerity impacts directly upon the most vulnerable people in our society.
- How can we minimise the damage and make a difference to the lives of people hardest hit by austerity.
- How can small organisations remain intact in order to do the work that is needed more than ever.



The Way Forward

- The challenges facing marginalised people and communities are often not that different:
 - Recognition of trauma (whether it is experienced by individuals or communities).
 - Protection and Safety for victims of trauma.
 - Access to coordinated health and social care.
 - Support with health literacy.



How can we achieve this?

- Put your money where your mouth is –
 Funding. If we really want to reduce inequalities.
- Collaboration and Partnership Working
- Unite We need a charter for Inclusion –
 Marginalised groups need to work together.



Any Questions?