

## Acknowledgements

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## Health of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller populations in the UK

- Low life expectancy - Leeds difference of 28 years
- Higher maternal and child mortality
- All Ireland Study found infant mortality four times higher than in general population
- Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children have the poorest health of any group in the UK
- Low uptake of immunisations
- Poor dental health, low registration and high level of unmet need


## The study



The Department of Health Sciences


Enhancing Gypsy, Roma and Traveller peoples' trust: using maternity and early years' health services and dental health services as exemplars of mainstream service provision



## The participants

Online consultation
$\mathrm{n}=196$ (third sector, policy and health care practitioners)
Case studies
44 mothers (or other family members)
54 health care practitioners
13 third sector organisation workers

## Involving Gypsy, Roma and

Traveller people in the research

... BETWEEN 'RESEARCHERS' \& 'RESEARCHED!

> Mixed satisfaction; varied expectations?

Engagement with dentists; some difficulties; high level of treatment

Influence of past experiences of services (own, other's) affects engagement

Complex needs and poor health outcomes


Exercising autonomy: additional/alternative care

Good experiences linked to good relationships with certain practitioners

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Examples of } \\
& \text { misdiagnosis } \\
& \text { by healthcare } \\
& \text { practitioners }
\end{aligned}
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Not meeting expectations of care

Not being listened
to, dismissed

| Short- <br> termism | Broader <br> issues |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |

## Transience

Navigating services

## Registering/ regular care

Community consultations without result

Services not integrated; slow, complex referrals

Balancing HP and service user priorities

Concerns: monitoring, confidentiality, passing on information

## BARRIERS TO

 ACCESSING AND ENGAGING WITH HEALTH SERVICESConcerns:
discrimination, hostility

## Emphasis on written word

## Language/interpreters

Communication, explanation, support

Approach to appointments (late, missed)

Without trust, particularly with a community that are very skeptical about outsiders then the service you provide isn't going to be taken up to its
fullest

Travellers, we're very private. It takes a lot to confide in each other. With health professionals, we should be able to relax and confide in them to the point where they won't take it anywhere else.

I think it's very hard to register with a dentist. If you miss one appointment then you're thrown out. I missed an appointment, they fired me out.

The health visitor says how comes I'm in a house? How comes I'm not on a site? I was going to say to her it's none of her business, but I thought I won't. I'm going to be nice to you because you're new to me.

A health bus was used as a reason by local GPs why they didn't need to register people at their surgery, and the reason a lot of our members are registered at a practice which is seven miles from the site.

## Strategies to enhance trust and engagement

- Advocacy
- Collaboration
- Flexible services
- Tailored/dedicated services
- Specialist roles
- Community support and outreach
- Holistic care
- Education and training of health practitioners


## Principles for enhancing engagement and trust

- Community participation in service design
- Proportionate universalism: actions must be universal, but with a scale and intensity that is proportionate to the level of disadvantage
- Negotiating trust should be explicit e.g. time to develop trust
- Engagement approaches e.g. dedicated services as a strategy to develop trust and a bridge to mainstream services
- Sustained investment to allow time to build trust and avoid disillusionment
- Collaboration between health service and third sector organisations


## Final recommendations

1. Sustain investment in projects and initiatives to allow relationships and trust to develop and continue;
2. Increase collaborative working with those that already have trusted relationships with GRT communities e.g. individuals from third sector organisations, individual health or other sector professionals;
3. Develop minimum standards of courtesy for all health service personnel including first points of contact e.g. receptionists, helpline staff;
4. Simplify GP and dentist registration e.g. allow c/o addresses, flexible requirements for proof of address; and develop less punitive approaches to dealing with non-attendance or arriving late for appointments;

## Final recommendations

5. Introduce literacy help cards throughout NHS (cards that can be presented to front line staff or receptionists to ask for discreet help with form-filling etc.) and provide alternatives to written information;
6. Enhance GRT people's health literacy: e.g. awareness of health service-user rights, tips on how to communicate with healthcare professionals and confidence to ask questions
7. Use engagement with routine maternity and child health services to deliver wider health messages, especially relating to child oral health
8. Provide flexible services e.g. flexible times/'drop-in' services/multiple access routes, one-stop shop

## THANK YOU

Final report available at
https://discovery.dundee.ac.uk/en/publications/enhancing-gypsy-roma-and-traveller-peoples-trust-using-maternity-

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