Understanding the health needs of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities: Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Community Health Profile

Full reports and additional resources can be found on the _____

Gypsy, Roma and Traveller identities included in the top 20 ethnic group categories within the ,K \]h Y ƒ Yh\ b]WWUh Y [cfm

Roma

Gypsy or Irish Traveller

Irish

Other White

[BCC standard demographic data collection tool](#) recommends removal cZ,K \]h Y ƒ dfYZ] ˙h c ˙Yh\ b]WWUh Y [cf]Yg

Community feedback advises against i gY˙cZ,; F H ƒ UW f cbm a

Understanding of variety of language used to define identity and ethnicity

Variety of terms used to describe Gypsy, Roma and Traveller identities

Census data on encapsulates identities as part of broader ˌK \]ʰɣ ƒƳʰ\b]ẀƲUʰƳ[cfm

† Single quotation marks fˌŁˊ]bX]ẀUʰƳˊʰ\Y ˊƳI UẀʰ wording specified by the data sources

Gypsy, Roma and Traveller identities not captured in NHS

† Gypsy, Roma and Traveller populations diverse, and data only available for some subgroups

† Lack of Birmingham data

%ž' ' ˙f]K \]hˑY.˙Fca Uƒž*, * ˙f]K \]hˑY.˙
; m̍dgm̍cf˙ǂ]g\ ˙HfUj Y``Yfƌ"[1]

9gh̟]a UhˑYg˙gi [[Ygh̍h\YfУ˙UfY˙' $$ž$$$˙,; m̍dgm̍cf˙
HfUj Y``YfƒdYcd`Y˙]b˙h̟Y˙I ? ˙UbX˙,&$$ž$$$ƒFca U

81% and 87% Christian
fYgdYWh̟̍j Y`m̍f]K \]hˑY.˙Fca UƒUbX˙,K \]hˑY.˙; m̍dgm̍cf˙
ǂ]g\ ˙HfUj Y``Yfƌ"[1]

,C h̟Yfƒ9i fcdYUb˙`Ub[i U[Y˙cf˙
English.[1]

non-UK identity only was primary
]XYbh̟]h̟m̍ž˙cf˙,K \]hˑУ˙Fca Uƒf] %ɩ Ł˙UbX˙,K \]hˑY.˙; m̍dgm̍cf˙
ǂ]g\ ˙HfUj Y``Yfƒf]*&ɩ Ł"[1]

England & Wales	England & Wales
↓	↓
West Midlands	West Midlands
↓	↓
Birmingham	Birmingham

[Census mapping tool](): ethnic group data available to output area (OA)

,K \]H̵Y.̇; mɖgṁcf˙≢f]g\ ˙HfUj Y``Yf ƒ identity ranges from <0.1% to 0.54% of MSOAs

MSOA by population density:

1. Washwood Heath (0.54%)

2.

,K \]ℎY.˙Ｆca Uƒ]XYbℎ]ｍｉfUb[Yg˙Ｚｃa ˙
<0.1% to 0.94% of MSOAs

MSOA by population density:

1. Central (0.94%)

2. Ward End and Bromford West (0.76%)

3. Five Ways North (0.65%)

6ch\˙,K \]ℎY.˙; ｍｄｇｍｉcf˙≠]g\˙ＨfUj Y``Yfƒ
UbX˙,K \]ℎY.˙Ｆca Uƒdcdi ˙Uℎ]cbg˙`]_Y`ｍ
underestimated

Racist assaults among ,; mdg]Yg#HfUj Y``Yfgƒ [2]

before the COVID-19 pandemic and   during

Highest levels of any racist assaults of any ethnic group

of ,9b[`]g\ Romany Gypsies and Irish HfUj Y``Yfgƒ experienced harassment because of their background.[3]

Despite moderate awareness of the laws against discrimination (   ), few incidents of racially motivated discrimination (   ), physical attack (   ) or harassment (   ) were reported to police, often because victims thought they k ci `Xbƒñbe taken seriously or believed (   ) or because there would be no resulting action (   ).[3]

of adults expressed ,bYh bY[Uh]j Yƒ attitudes towards ,; mdg]Ygž Roma and/or HfUj Y``Yfgƒ.[4]

Prevalence of self-reported mental health conditions: [6]

   of ,K \]H̵Y Gypsies or Irish HfUj Y``Yfg*ƒ*

   of ,K \]H̵Y F ca U*ƒ*

   of ,K \]H̵Y British/Northern ∓]g*ƒ*

Feelings of isolation: [6]

   of ,K \]H̵Y Gypsies or Irish HfUj Y``Yfg*ƒ*

   of ,K \]H̵Y F ca U*ƒ*

   of ,K \]H̵Y British/Northern ∓]g*ƒ*

Significantly poorer health status and high rates of long-term illness and disability compared with general population.

*, ɪ ˙cZ̦,K ∖]Ħ˙; m̄dgm̊cf˙∓]g∖ ˙ĦfUj Y``Yfgƒ reported long-term health condition (58% White British).[6]

Health status may be related to accommodation type and quality.[10]

‡ Currently only one operational active travel site in Birmingham

Difficulty registering with GP due to lack of documentation

Previous experiences of stigma and discrimination

Low levels of literacy and language barriers

Poor cultural competency of staff

No routine data on screening, vaccination, sexual health, infectious diseases or oral health

A systematic review of global evidence (2003-2012) found ‚F ca U𝑓 had higher rates of influenza, acute bronchitis, intestinal infections, otitis media, pneumonia, and viral diseases.[7]

Outbreaks of hepatitis A and measles.[11,12]

Prevalence of current hepatitis B (Sheffield, 2007-2013):[13]

    9.4% of ‚G`cj U_ F ca U𝑓 patients
    3.0% of non-𝑓G`cj U_ F ca U𝑓 patients

Limited tools to identify population

Language and literacy

Barriers to accessing services

Experiences of discrimination

Mistrust of health professionals

† Ua cb[ˈ;ˌ mɔdg]YgˈUbXˈ HfUjΥ``Υfg𝑓

† Ua cb[ˈ‚Fca U𝑓 populations

Life Expectancy

† Higher mortality risk and excess mortality]bˈ‚Fca U𝑓dcdi`Uh]cbgˈ Wˈa dUfYXˈkˈ]hٍˈ‚bcb-Fca U𝑓[7]

Mortality

† Often not spoken about
† Highlighted need for specialist bereavement services and support [13,14]

Bereavement

Appropriate language used throughout	Encouraged to read full report/area of interest in report
Community area of importance not included	Feedback may be added to future versions of profile
Missing dataset or relevant report	Organisation details may be added
General comments and feedback	Feedback can be submitted to CommunitiesTeam@Birmingham.gov.uk

[1] ONS Custom Data Tool

[2] Ellingworth D, Becares L, Stastna M, Nazroo J. Chapter 4: Racism and racial discrimination. Racism and Ethnic Inequality in a Time of Crisis - Findings from the Evidence for Equality National Survey. Bristol: Bristol University Press; 2023

[3] European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2021). Roma and Travellers in six countries.

[4] Abrams D, Swift H, Houston D. Developing a national barometer of prejudice and discrimination in Britain. Manchester: Equality and Human Rights Commission; 2018.

[5] Department for Education (2023). Key stage 4 performance.

[6] NHS England (2022). GP Patient Survey

[7] Cook B, Wayne GF, Valentine A, Lessios A, Yeh E. Revisiting the evidence on health and health care disparities among the Roma: a systematic review 2003-2012. International Journal of Public Health. 2013;58(6):885-911.