



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

Roma	Gypsy or Irish Traveller
Irish	Other White

[BCC standard demographic data collection tool](#) recommends removal

Community feedback advises against

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
UK population

† Single quotation marks used in the 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 \]hY. 'F ca Ufžž*, * 'f)K \]hY.
; mɔgmɪcf' ɸ]g\ 'HfUj Y''Yfɸ"[1]

9gh]a UhYg'gi [[Yghih\YfY 'UfY ' '\$žžžž';; mɔgmɪcf'
HfUj Y''YfɸdYcd`Y']b`h\Y'I ? 'UbX',&žžžžžžžžfF ca U

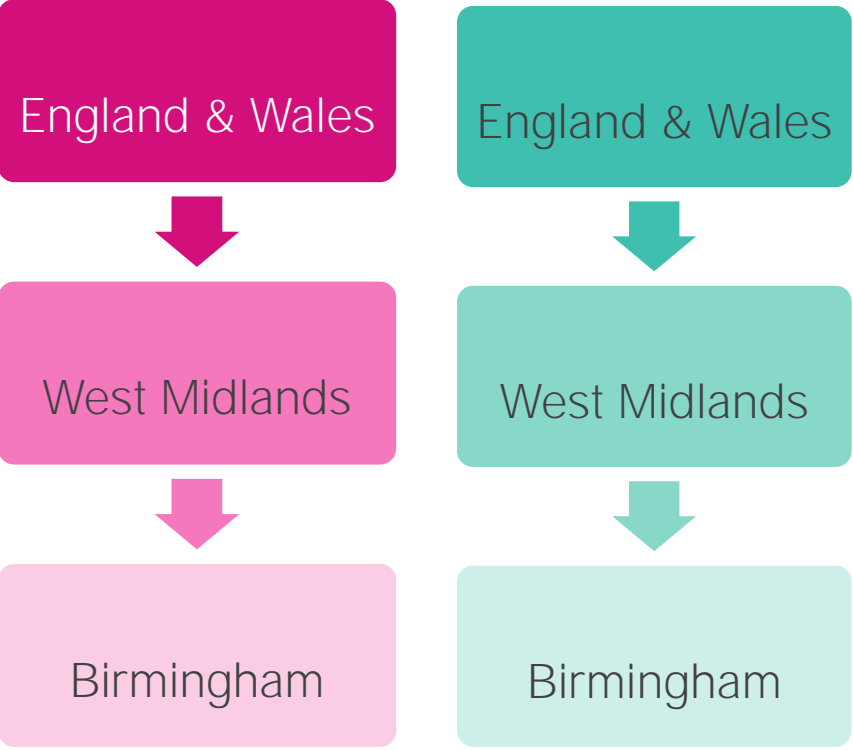
81% and 87% Christian

fYgdYW]j Y`mif)K \]hY. 'F ca UfUbX';K \]hY.; mɔgmɪcf'
ɸ]g\ 'HfUj Y''Yfɸ"[1]

,C h\Yfɸ9i fcdYUb`Ub[i U[Y'cf'

English.[1]

non-UK identity only was primary
]XYbh]hmžcf',K \]hY 'F ca Uff) %a ɸ'UbX',K \]hY'; mɔgmɪcf'
ɸ]g\ 'HfUj Y''Yfɸff* & ɸ"[1]



*All demographic data relates to the Birmingham population only. National data may differ.



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

identity ranges from <0.1% to 0.54% of MSOAs

MSOA by population density:

1. Washwood Heath (0.54%)
- 2.

,K \]hY. 'F ca Uf]XYbh]mifUb[Yg'Zfca
<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. ; mǎgmicf' ₣]g\ 'HfUj Y``Yff
UbX',K \]hY. 'F ca Ufdcdi `Uh]cbg``]LY`mi
underestimated



Racist assaults among ; mǫg]Yg#HfUj Y`Yfgf. [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`Yfgf 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 `Xbfnbe taken seriously or believed () or because there would be no resulting action ().[3]

of adults expressed ,bYh bY[Uh] Yf attitudes towards ; mǫg]Ygž Roma and/or HfUj Y`Yfgf.[4]



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

- of ,K \]hY Gypsies or Irish HfUj Y``Yfgf
- of ,K \]hY F ca Uf
- of ,K \]hY British/Northern £]g\ f

Feelings of isolation: [6]

- of ,K \]hY Gypsies or Irish HfUj Y``Yfgf
- of ,K \]hY F ca Uf
- of ,K \]hY British/Northern £]g\ f





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


*, 1 'cZ,K \]hY'; mǫgmicf' #]g\ 'HfUj Y``Yfgf 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 that Gypsy Travellers 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 Gypsy Traveller patients

3.0% of non-Gypsy Traveller patients

Limited tools to identify population

Language and literacy

Barriers to accessing services

Experiences of discrimination

Mistrust of health professionals



†
Ua cb[;; mɔg]Yg'UbX'
HfUj Y`Yfgf

†
Ua cb[;,Fca Uf
populations

Life
Expectancy



† Higher mortality risk
and excess mortality
]b',Fca Ufdcdi `Uh]cbg'
Wca dUfYX'k]h\ ;,bcb-
Fca Uf^[7]

Mortality



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

Bereavement





Appropriate language used throughout



Community area of importance not included



Missing dataset or relevant report



General comments and feedback

Encouraged to read full report/area of interest in report

Feedback may be added to future versions of profile

Organisation details may be added

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.

