



UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS MEDICAL SCHOOL
MIGRANT HEALTH PROGRAMS



Adapting health promotion and disease prevention services for Roma populations: opportunities within European initiatives

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Overview

- **General introduction of the health conditions of the Roma population in Europe**
- **The need for health promotion interventions for Roma communities**
- **University of Pécs endowers in building human resource capacity in this field**
- **The message of WHO Europe and University of Pécs joint European-level Expert Symposium on Healthy Ageing of Roma Communities**

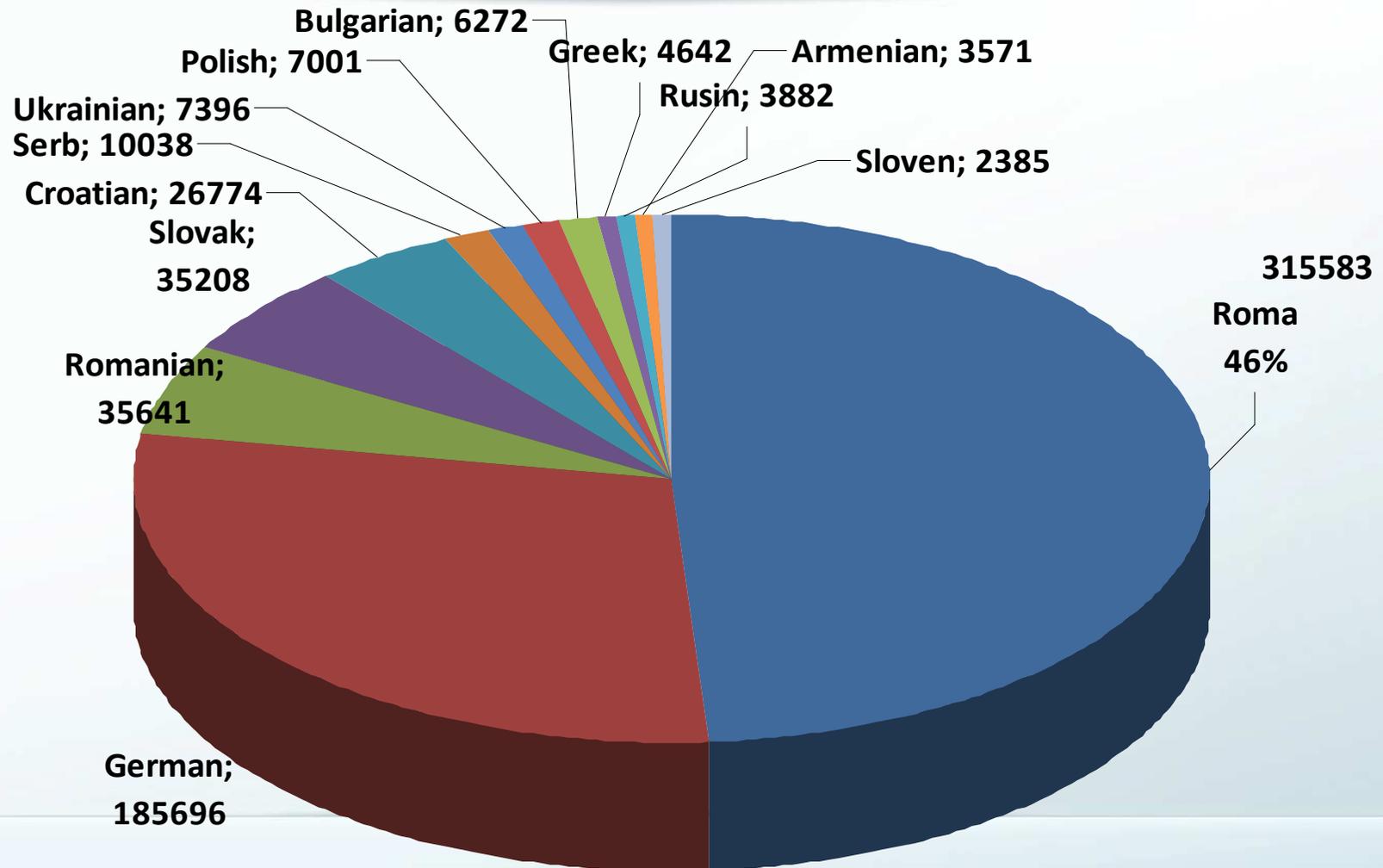


© Zoltan Balogh:
Children in a poor district in Budapest, Hungary, 2007
http://www.who.int/social_determinants/en/





Distribution of ethnic minorities in Hungary, 2011





Distribution of the Roma population in Europe

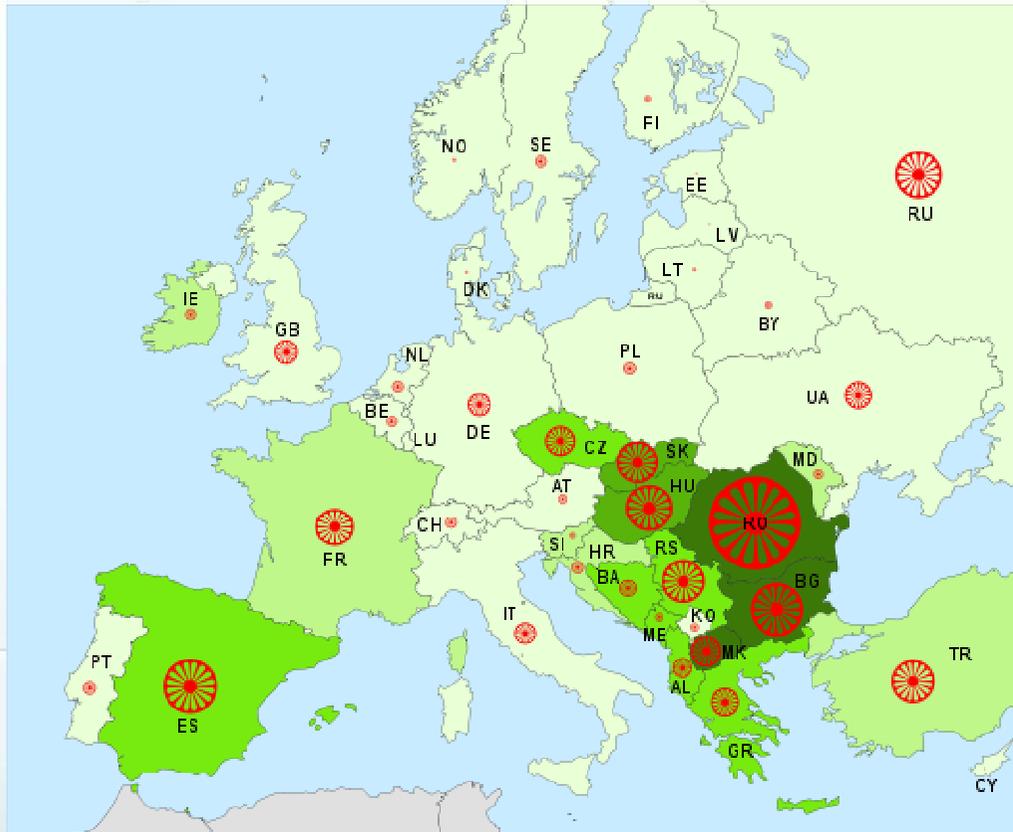
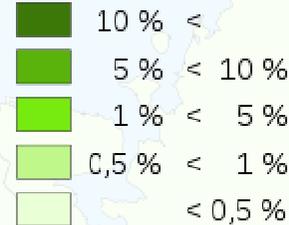
Les Roms en Europe en 2007

Estimation haute
Total : 9 175 000

Nombre de Roms par pays (en milliers)



Part des Roms dans la population des pays



AL	Albanie	100 000
AT	Autriche	25 000
BA	Bosnie-Herzégovine	80 000
BE	Belgique	35 000
BG	Bulgarie	800 000
BY	Biélorussie	15 000
CH	Suisse	35 000
CY	Chypre	1 500
CZ	Tchéquie	250 000
DE	Allemagne	140 000
DK	Danemark	4 000
EE	Estonie	1 500
ES	Espagne	800 000
FI	Finlande	12 000
FR	France	400 000
GB	Royaume-Uni	150 000
GR	Grèce	220 000
HR	Croatie	40 000
HU	Hongrie	600 000
IE	Irlande	35 000
IT	Italie	120 000
KO	Kosovo	20 000
LT	Lituanie	4 000
LU	Luxembourg	150
LV	Lettonie	8 000
MD	Moldavie	25 000
ME	Monténégro	20 000
MK	Macédoine	250 000
NL	Pays-Bas	35 000
NO	Norvège	4 000
PL	Pologne	45 000
PT	Portugal	50 000
RO	Roumanie	2 400 000
RS	Serbie	500 000
RU	Russie	600 000
SE	Suède	40 000
SI	Slovénie	10 000
SK	Slovaquie	450 000
TR	Turquie	500 000
UA	Ukraine	200 000

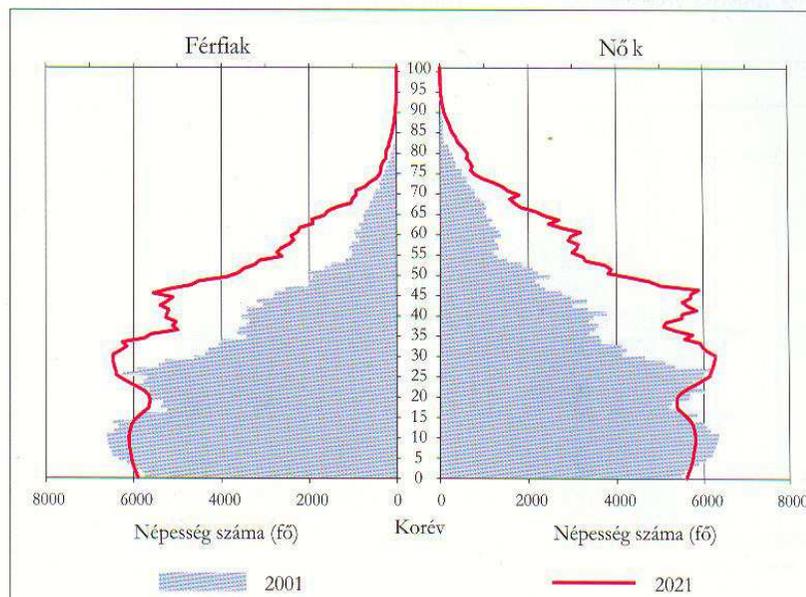
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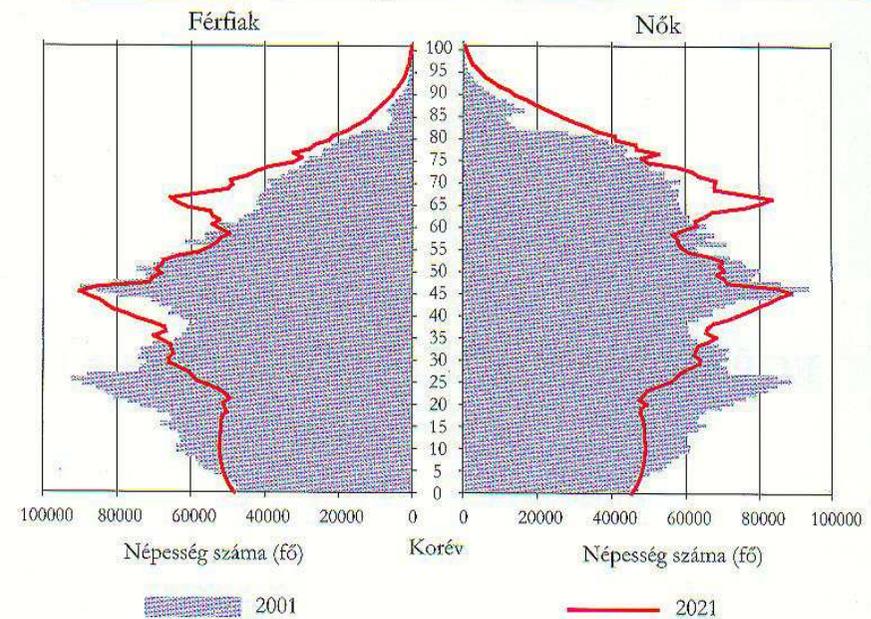
Changes of the age tree of the Roma and non Roma population in Hungary between 2001 - 2021

NEJ2004 – Szakértői Változat

A roma résznépesség korpiramisa, 2001, 2021



Magyarország népességének korpiramisa, 2001, 2021





Health determinants

Birth outcomes in the Roma and non-Roma infants.

	Non-Roma (n = 8938)	Roma (n = 1388)	p-value
Birth weight, g, mean (SD)	33442 (483)	2970 (522)	< 0.001
Gestational age, weeks, mean (SD)	39.6 (1.5)	38.7 (2.0)	< 0.001
Low birth weight (< 2500 g) (%)	3.6%	14.1%	< 0.001
Preterm birth (< 37 weeks) (%)	3.9%	9.9%	< 0.001
IUGR (< 10 th percentile)(%)	8.9%	22.2%	< 0.001

Bobak et al. BMC Public Health 2005 5:106 doi:10.1186/1471-2458-5-106



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com



Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice 62 (2003) 95–103

www.elsevier.com/locate/diabres

DIABETES RESEARCH
AND
CLINICAL PRACTICE

Higher prevalence of type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular diseases in gypsies than in non-gypsies in Slovakia

Barbora Vozarova de Courten^{a,b,*}, Maximilian de Courten^c,
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www.romahealthnet.org



ENGLISH



MAGYAR



ROMANI



BĂJÁS



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NEWS

Changing the Narrative on Roma in the Context of Healthcare - Seminar Announcement

The Open Society Foundation's Health Media Initiative (HMI) is pleased to invite you to apply to participate in a special seminar on **Changing the Narrative on Roma in the Context of Healthcare**, to be held from October 26 to 31 at Schloss Arenberg in Salzburg, Austria. The seminar will be given in **English**.

The seminar will draw upon recent research undertaken on the attitudes of healthcare professionals towards Roma, as well as on the health rights of Roma in central Europe.

The seminar will also draw upon expertise in the emerging field of Narrative Medicine, which looks at the way in which narratives shape patients' experience of ill health and of the health care system, and can either encourage or stand in the way of empathy and understanding between clinician and patient. Through participatory exercises, participants will look at ways in which language used and stories told by health care workers shape and influence the way that Roma people are treated within and experience the health care system. Participants will learn about what recent communication research tells us about how to go about changing attitudes. Seminar attendees will also discuss the concept of human rights in patient care, and the responsibility this places on both patients and healthcare providers. As a group, we will begin to plot a way forward towards transforming narratives about Roma in the context of healthcare.

The format of the seminar will include both plenary and interactive workshop sessions.

SEARCH

GO

DATABASE

Sociology

Demography

Human Rights

Health / Epidemiology

Lifestyle / Prevention

Methodological Aspects



ROMA COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT TRAINING

Workshop on Roma Community Health Assistant training

Beremend, 9-10, May 2014





Workshop on Roma Community Health Assistant training – CONCLUSIONS I.

1. The health promotion within Roma communities is an issue with **burning importance** not only for the health care system but for the Public Administration, education and civil sector as well;
2. Participants have agreed in the importance of developing the thematic, the methodology and the practice of a **new kind of training** that supports the mobilization of the local sources. The newly trained professionals will focus merrily on the community level utilization of the sources for the interest of the community as a whole.
(They will work according to a different philosophy than 'Roma health mediators')
3. It might be an advantage that trainees would have been already in advance **integrated into the target community**.



Workshop on Roma Community Health Assistant training – CONCLUSIONS II.

4. It has been underlined that the **local authorities** of the target communities will have the means and resources for employing formally the newly trained professionals.

→ This could be supported if the training will provide a formally acknowledged, mid level course diploma.

(According to the Hungarian OK system)

→ Although they thought the online distance learning system a new, challenging form of education, the living experience in working in Roma communities as a compulsory practicum would be essential.

(Possible already in the community they tend to work in.)

5. Participants have asked and encouraged the organizers of the WS to do their best in order to **raise fund for the possible soonest start of the program.**



STRUCTURE OF THE ROMA COMMUNITY HEALTH MENTOR TRAINING PROGRAM

Period of the training program

- Theoretical lectures: 180 Contact Hours
 - of those practicals: 54 Hours
- Field work: 120 Hours
- TOTAL: 300 ConHrs



Training Modules (each lasts for 1-week)

1. Roma culture and history, Romas in Europe and in Hungary
2. Determinants of health and disease
3. Theory and practice of health education and health promotion
4. Community development, behavioural aspects of leading a community
5. Methods and practice of psychosocial assistance, conflict-management
6. The structure and functioning of the health care system in Hungary, health insurance, rights and duties concerning health care in Hungary



Healthy Ageing of Roma Communities: Endowers – Realities – Perspectives 27-29, October, 2014, Pécs, Hungary





PÉCS DECLARATION ON HEALTHY AGEING OF ROMA COMMUNITIES



- ❖ combat all forms of discrimination in health systems (direct and indirect, individual and institutional);
- ❖ develop mainstream policies at the national and local community levels that take into account diversity and counter discrimination and exclusion;
- ❖ remove administrative, financial and geographical barriers impeding access to health services;
- ❖ empower the Roma community to participate in all policy developments and their implementation;
- ❖ improve health literacy and health promotion for Roma communities;
- ❖ ensure that the training of workers in health and social services equips them with the knowledge, attitudes and skills necessary for coping with the diversity of service users;
- ❖ facilitate the visibility of older Roma in policy-making and research, which is gender-sensitive and multidisciplinary; and
- ❖ support nongovernmental organizations and Roma task groups that strive for better living conditions and health for the older Roma population



Thank you for your attention!

