

Parliamentary Inquiry into Rural Health & Care

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Background

- The Parliamentary Inquiry is a collaboration between the APPG on Rural Health & Social Care and the National Centre for Rural Health & Care
- The first session took place in October 2018
- So far, 4 sessions haven taken place



Parliament & Rural Health

- Ministers recognise that rural populations do have specific rural health and care needs
- DHSC have committed to engaging with the APPG / National Centre
- Need to move past this Urban vs Rural narrative and instead work towards a placed-based narrative
- Members of both Houses who are willing to engage on the issue



Session Themes

 Session 1: What are the needs of rural communities and how are they different from their urban counterparts

Session 2: How are rural health and social care needs currently met?

Session 3: What is not working in rural communities and why?

Session 4: Workforce challenges and opportunities



Session Themes

Session 5: Education and training challenges and opportunities

 Session 6: Structural challenges of fitting current delivery models into a rural setting with different needs and challenges

Session 7: Technology opportunities and challenges

Session 8: Integration opportunities and threats





Session 1: What are the needs of rural communities and how are they different from their urban counterparts

- Defining Rural What is it?
 - Multiple definitions
 - "unavoidable smallness due to remoteness"
 - Differences between urban and rural
- Lack of infrastructure
 - Training 75% doctors and nurses start work where they have trained usually cities/large towns
 - Care Homes closing down
- Costs
 - 80% of healthcare delivery costs are fixed. How are these factored/not factored into current funding formulae



Session 2: How are rural health and social care needs currently met?

Rural Pathways

- 'Hub & Spoke' model not all services are in the same place
- Rural areas tend to always be at the end of the pathway

Transport

Time constraints – it takes longer to carry out home visits because further distances to travel

Funding

There are extra costs to providing rural health and care services

Public Health

 Higher prevalence of smoking, obesity, sexual health issues in rural areas. This links to poor health outcomes

Access

• There are rural villages where it is impossible to get an ambulance. How can local/community services be reconfigured to deal with the care needs of these rural populations?



Session 3: What is not working in rural communities and why?

- Specialisation > Centralisation
 - Leads to staff shortages and the withdrawal of services
 - Need 'Rural Generalists' e.g. Australia but UK not big/rural enough to imitate

Data

- We still don't have data being stored at a meaningful level. This impacts outcomes and the provision of services
- Still not measuring rural outcomes/impact

Risk

 We need to be changing how we view risk in medical settings. We need a "grown up" conversation about how we manage risk in terms of issues such as end of life care. Looking realistically at what technology can provide will make a difference when effectively applied



Session 4: Workforce challenges and opportunities

• Equity of the workforce

 Need to invest in the adult social care workforce. Nurses need to be trained in both acute and social care nursing

Staffing levels

- Currently no minimum staffing levels in England. There are in Scotland and Wales
- Barriers to professional registration

Recruitment & Retention

- Massive issue with r&r. Number of issues including GP pensions. Rural areas losing GP practices
- Opportunity for NHS to look at offering medical roles that work in rural areas
- Training bursaries students in rural areas having to travel further/spend more

Community Engagement

- Engagement with VCS/Third Sector is crucial and full of opportunities in rural areas
- Millom a fantastic example of a community recruiting a GP to suit their needs