

Annexe 3. Methodology of VCSE consultations

Name of VCSE organisation	Type of consultation	Setting	Number of participants	Participant demographics	Data collection and analysis	Other important information
Hep C Trust (HCT)	4 workshops were undertaken with HCT staff and volunteers. Most participants had lived experience of at least one inclusion health group. Participants were not asked to specify which inclusion health group.	Workshops we held in Middlesborough, Birmingham, London and Bournemouth in August and September 2023.	Total=25 People with lived experience=22	68% of participants were male, 32% were female. 68.0% were paid HCT staff (17), 28.0% were volunteers (7), 4.0% were HCT community nurse (1). 88.0% (22) reported lived experience of at least one identity or experience or priority population.	Workshops were facilitated by 2 HCT research staff and researcher from Glasgow Caledonian University. All workshops were recorded, and notes were taken. All written and audio content was analysed. Important findings were validated by HCT lived experience staff who had not attended workshops.	
SJOG Hospitaller Services	5 focus groups were held, two with people who have experiences (PWLE) of modern-day slavery and three with project workers (PWP). 4 one-to-one interviews with PWLE were also conducted	PWP focus groups took place in London and Birmingham, held online and in person. PWLE focus groups were conducted between Feb-March 2024. 4 in-depth interviews were also conducted.	Total=25 people with lived experience=12 project workers=13	52% of participants were male, 48% female. 52% were PWP, 48% were PWLE. All participants were aged between 18 to 65. The most common age was between 25 and 45 years (56%).	Recordings of focus groups were transcribed, anonymised, analysed, and contrasted with literature. All interview transcripts were coded using thematic analysis to extract themes and categories.	Interviews used principles of Trauma informed code-of-conduct, and the Fulfilling Lives Trauma-Informed Social Research Guide.
EP: IC	6 focus groups and 24 one-to-one interviews took place with people in prison.	For focus groups and interviews with people in prison, 6 prisons were visited in various regions. They included	People with experience of being in prison (57). Healthcare staff (18).	People in prison were aged between 21-69 years. Most participants were white ethnicity (59%). 41% stated they were living with a	Interview questions provided by UCLH were asked. Notes were written up and amalgamated into one spreadsheet, from	

	An online qualitative survey was circulated to heads of healthcare in over 40 prisons.	Categories B and C, female only and foreign national.		disability. 63% were male, 37% were female. Healthcare staff had a range of job roles.	which themes were generated.	
Friends, Families and Travellers (FFT)	A survey, one-to-one interviews and 4 focus groups.	Engagement was conducted flexibly; either face-to-face or over the telephone by frontline workers to address participation barriers relating to digital exclusion, low literacy and language barriers.	Survey respondents (145) focus groups (42).	Survey respondent ages ranged from 18 to 64 years. Focus group respondent ages range 18 to 68 years. The cohorts came from various accommodation settings.	No details provided.	FFT established a working group of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller community members from their staff team to contribute insights and experiences, and collaborate in developing content for questionnaires and focus groups.
Gypsy Life	Interviews were conducted by peer researchers.	No details provided.	Interviews (289).	57% were female, 43% were male. Participant age ranged from 18-68 years old. 29% were homeless, 26% were living on an unofficial site, 15% living in a house, 13% living with friend/ family, 9% living on official site, 8% prefer not to say.	No details provided.	
National Ugly Mugs	Survey and workshops with sex workers and staff with lived experience. Staff with lived experience recruited for and participated in this research.	In October 2023, a survey was conducted alongside online workshops.	Survey (60). Number of workshop participants not specified.	Demographic information of participants was not collected beyond them being active sex workers. Workshops included racialised workers, trans workers, masc workers, disabled workers, and other workers from LGBTQIA+ communities.	Workshops were divided into three sections: one general workshop open to all sex workers, one workshop for male or masc sex workers, and four one-to-one interviews with racialised sex workers. Contributions from sex workers were provided	Report also included written contributions from current healthcare workers and National Ugly Mugs (NUM) casework team. A documentary review of recent published and unpublished

					in their own words before being analysed for common themes.	community-based research projects at NUM was conducted.
Spectra	Staff interviews and 2 community participation groups.	Community participation groups held in October 2023. This included one online session and one in person session.	27 for peer-led focus groups	Granular summary of demographics in appendix 3 of the published report (see Annexe 1 for link)	<p>Semi-structured staff interviews were recorded, transcribed and written up alongside insights from community participation groups.</p> <p>Community participation groups included one online session for access and convenience, and one in person session. All facilitators of the sessions were sex workers with experience and training in social research.</p>	In both community participation groups, all participants were paid £50 for 2 hours. Questions for the community participation groups were designed with a trauma informed approach. For the in-person session there was a counsellor with sex work experience in attendance.
Groundswell	Workshops and a site visit to UCLH to see a model of good practice in mobile healthcare delivery.	No details provided.	51	Groundswell frontline health staff and volunteers, national #HealthNow Peer Network, and people with personal experience of homelessness.	3 of the 4 workshops were designed and facilitated by members of the steering group. The steering group co-designed illustrations, co-developed the recommendations, and provided feedback on the report. Notes from workshops were recorded on Miro boards for the online workshops and flipchart paper for the face-to-face workshop. Notes were reviewed for accuracy at the end of each session.	Steering group consisting of members of a peer network was established to co-design the project.
Doctors of the World (DOTW)	The approach of this report was a summary of existing evidence which included analysis of historical	Historical dataset, from 2011 to 2018.	Data from 14,040 with 11,381 service users. A sample of free-text notes from consultations held	<p>51.2% were male, 48.8% were female.</p> <p>64.3% people were undocumented, 13.9%</p>	Information was provided in a slightly different format from other reports. DOTW analysed historical data and highlighted results from 8	

	service data from 2011 to 2018 in collaboration with the University of Birmingham, findings from a co-production workshop on TB, data and intelligence from outreach and STI screening services, findings from co-produced research on primary care, asylum accommodation and the needs of sex workers.		between 2015 and 2018 was also reviewed (368 cases). Each consultation specified participant number, but total was not recorded.	were people seeking asylum, 21.8% had another type of permission to reside in the UK.	mini-projects and 2 best practice examples. Each mini project had a different method of data collection and analysis, which is not described here.	
Expert Focus	3 online sessions were held on Zoom and lasted up to 2 hours, facilitated by Expert Focus consultants.	Three groups of people with lived experience of homelessness from Bristol, Oxford, Reading, London, and Essex Areas.	Not specified.	Participants were not asked to self-identify for any pre-determined demographic groups, but 'a good mix of people (age range, gender, and ethnicity), was reached.'	A transcription software was used to capture 70% of the Zoom dialogue. Identifiable data was removed from the transcription. Data was then analysed, and appropriate text lifted from the transmission to formulate evidence for the reports. Quotes and discussions were summarised.	There was limited data available about the methodology outlined in this report. This consultation was awarded half of the available funding compared to other consultations.