

# DASHBOARD

## Frequently asked questions

(To be read in conjunction with the complete DRE DASHBOARD document)

### **What is DRE?**

The Delivering Race Equality (DRE) programme is an innovative five year action plan set up in 2005 by the Department of Health. Located within the Care Services Improvement Partnership (CSIP), it is designed to reduce inequalities in how people from black and minority ethnic communities access, experience and achieve outcomes from mental health services. The DRE programme includes people of Irish or Mediterranean origin and East European migrants as well as refugees and asylum seekers and works across all age groups. See [www.mentalhealthequalities.org.uk](http://www.mentalhealthequalities.org.uk) for further information.

### **What is the Dashboard?**

The DASHBOARD a tool which is designed to support the measurement of key priorities within race equality and mental health.

### **Why is the tool called the Dashboard?**

The Dashboard concept arose from the idea of a car dashboard –the dials on a Dashboard indicate how far you have travelled, speed of travel and potential risks (e.g. low fuel, high temperatures etc).

In the case of DRE, the Dashboard is designed as a framework which supports NHS organisations (the Department of Health, Strategic Health Authorities, Primary Care Trusts, Mental Health Trusts and provider organisations) to:

1. Track their progress on Race Equality in Mental Health at a local and regional level.
2. Contribute to national data around the 6 priority areas
3. Measure the pace of change and identify areas for improvement.

### **Are the 6 priorities a set of government targets?**

These are not formal PSA indicators. However, through the innovative approach described below, it is envisaged that the priorities set out in the Dashboard will be built into a range of existing frameworks through local, regional and national negotiations.

## How can I use the Dashboard?

Many of the indicators on the Dashboard highlight the basic data needed to measure progress on race equality. In many cases they highlight the importance of ethnic monitoring in a particular part of the service, in others they focus on the importance of equal access.

The example below describes some ways in which an indicator can be used:

### **For Example : 1.2 Early Intervention services indicator**

- A commissioner who is in the process of negotiating a new contract for an Early Intervention service includes a requirement to track all service users by ethnicity and to consistently record Duration of Untreated Psychosis (1.2 of Dashboard)
- The National EI service lead writes to all EI services to support consistent collation of data
- A primary care trust board formally agrees to use the Dashboard tool as part of all planning processes.
- The regional Race Equality Lead ensures that SHAs are aware of the indicator and sets up a regionally led approach to support increased access to early intervention.
- The local CDW is aware of the EI indicator and supports a local community group to develop a leaflet to highlight the importance of EI services.
- The central DRE team has systems in place to collate the data nationally and report on progress.

The ultimate outcome is that the above indicators become a consistent thread in a range of planning and performance measurement processes relating to Early Intervention. This will lead us in the expected direction of travel highlighted in the Dashboard – “an upward trend in the proportion of BME service users”.

## Other FAQ s that I need help with

How does this document link to the Count me in Census?

How was the document consulted on.

The DASHBOARD is a tool which can be used to support  
planning and monitoring of better outcomes  
measurement of a consistent set of priorities

The DASHBOARD concept arose from the idea of a car dashboard – which indicates how far you have travelled, speed of travel, potential dangers (low fuel, high temperatures etc).

In the case of DRE, the DASHBOARD will allow NHS organisations to track their progress on Race Equality in Mental Health, identify successes and highlight areas where there are gaps or risks.