

Policies on inclusion of migrants in the health system

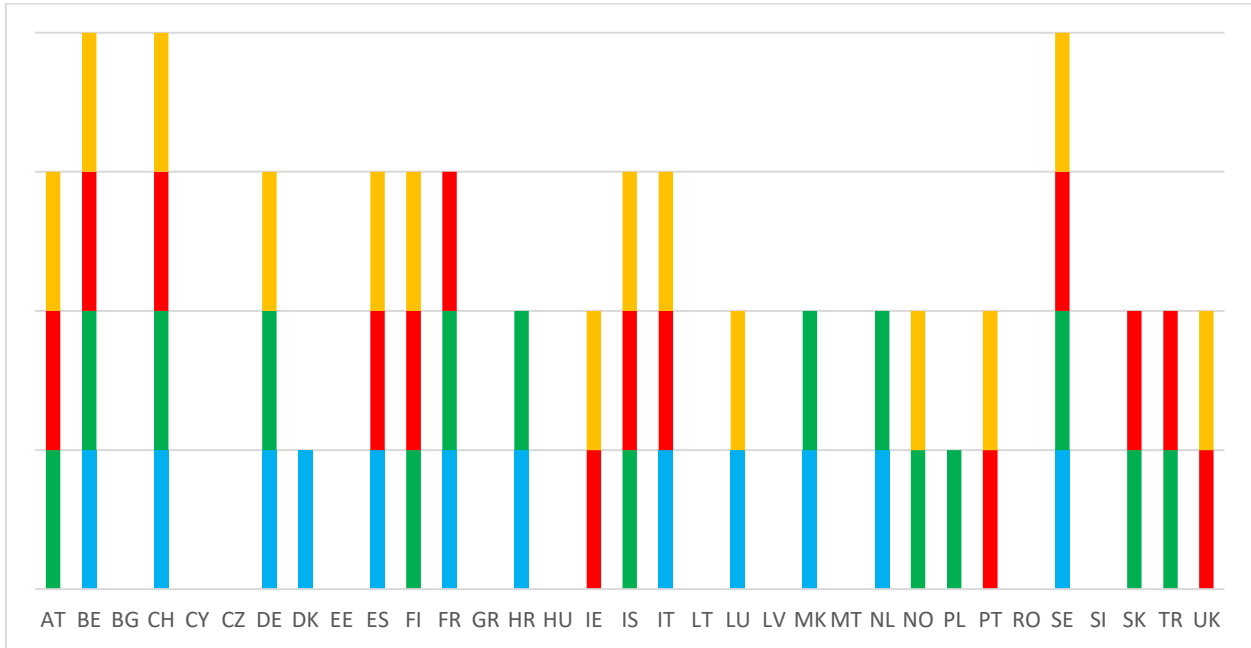
Migration Policy Group

A recent comparative analysis of policies fostering the inclusion of third-country nationals (TCNs) in the health system, conducted in the framework of the EU-funded project CrossMigration, shows that only 12 out of the 33 countries included in the study grant unconditional access to health care. Furthermore, in many cases (17/33), administrative burdens hamper TCNs' health-care access (e.g. administrative discretion or certain documents may be required).

Certain targeted measures are in place to foster TCNs' access to the health system. For example, some countries (14/33) promote health education for all categories of TCNs, including undocumented persons. Another measure implemented in 14 out of 33 countries is the availability of free of charge interpreters.

Finally, the comparative analysis underlines that in 11 countries none of the four conditions for inclusion of TCNs in the health system – providing unconditional inclusion, removing administrative barriers, providing health education and interpreters – are met.

Chart 1. Policies on inclusion in the health system



	Unconditional inclusion of legally residing migrants in the health system
	No administrative discretion and documentation required for legally-residing migrants to access the health system
	Health education and promotion available to legally residing migrants, asylum seekers and undocumented migrants
	Availability of interpreters (free of charge to patients)

Source: [CrossMigration/Migration Policy Group \(MPG\), 2019.](#)