



Health Care in

NOWHERELAND

*improving services for
undocumented migrants in the EU*

Policy Matrix - Rationale

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Nr.	General indicator	Specification of indicator	Rationale
1	Countries	EU 27 + CH	The NowHereland project compares health policies for undocumented migrants (UDM) in 27 EU member states and Switzerland. Source of data for Switzerland is a partner project run by the ICMPD.
2	Migration numbers and context	Total population	Total number of population in the respective country
		Foreign population - total number - % of foreigners as share of total population - % of non-EU nationals as share of total population	This indicator overviews the proportions of foreigners from EU and non-EU origin in the respective countries. In principle only non-EU nationals can lose their residence permit.
		Net migration / net migration rate	This indicator shows how migration contributes to the overall level of population change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Net migration shows the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants given in total numbers. - The net migration rate is measured per 1000 inhabitants.
		Main types of immigration	Main characteristic of immigration to a country (e.g. work migration, family reunion). Diverse immigrant populations impact national migration policy. Main sources used are OECD/SOPEMI 2007 and EMN 2009. For countries where no comparable data is available, different sources for approximation are applied (these sources are named in the reference guides).
		Rejected asylum applications	National statistics on rejected asylum applications serves as indicator for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - asylum policy within overall national migration policy - a population which is exposed to vulnerability and uncertainty The number of asylum grants is not listed to avoid misleading interpretations regarding the total number of applications.
3	Healthcare financing system	Tax/fiscal State driven insurance Private insurance	This indicator shows the principle framework of healthcare financing. It breaks down the total health expenditures by main contribution mechanisms. European healthcare systems are basically mixed (tax and insurance).

4	UDM numbers	Estimates - Minimum/maximum - % of population - % of foreign population	There is no reliable data on numbers of undocumented migrants, only estimates. This indicator shows the most recent estimates in the countries of interest (Source is the HWWI Database on Irregular Migration).
5	Entitlements for UDM concerning social determinants of health	Housing Compulsory education Work Social assistance	Social factors like housing, education, work and social assistance are important determinants of health. This indicator shows which national entitlements explicitly address undocumented migrants. With regard to compulsory education, a distinction was drawn between countries that explicitly permit school enrolment for children of undocumented migrants (although in some cases, e.g. Austria, they are not literally addressed) and countries where there is no impediment to the enrolment of children who are undocumented (Source: European Commission. Directorate-General for Education and Culture 2004).
6	Entitlements to healthcare for UDM	for services for specific groups	This indicator enumerates undocumented migrants healthcare entitlements for (explicitly named entitlements and implicit entitlements, e.g. through the Austrian Federal Hospitals Act every hospital is committed to provide first aid in case of emergencies in any case and despite the financial aspects) for specific services and groups. It gives information on the regulatory conditions as a framework for practice.
7	Related laws and regulation	Article and paragraph	This column lists laws and regulations that are directly related to healthcare for undocumented migrants. Most of the given information was taken from secondary sources (research reports etc.). The original law sources were not checked.

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