



Faculty of Health Sciences



Health for all:

Migration and health

EPH Conference, Vienna 12 November 2016

Allan Krasnik
Dept. of Public Health
University of Copenhagen

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Dias 1



Migrant and ethnic minority health: population groups of concern

**Ethnic minorities
incl. descendants**

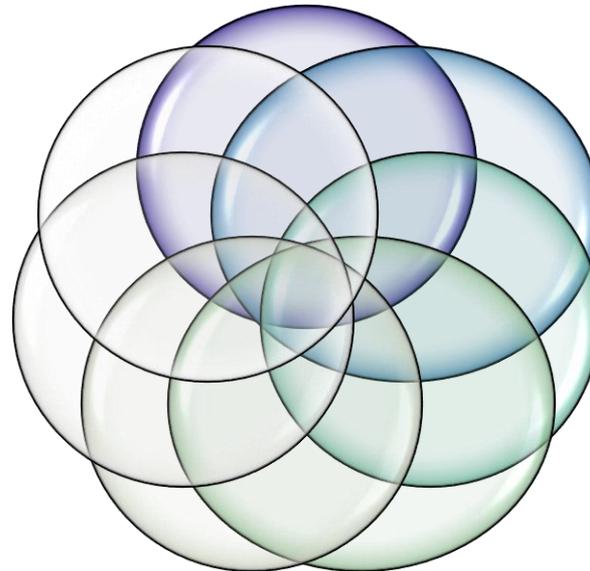
**Indigenous
populations**

**Children,
adolescents,
adults and the
elderly**

Refugees

**Labour and
student
immigrants**

**Undocumented
immigrants**



Family reunifications



Vienna, 12 November 2016



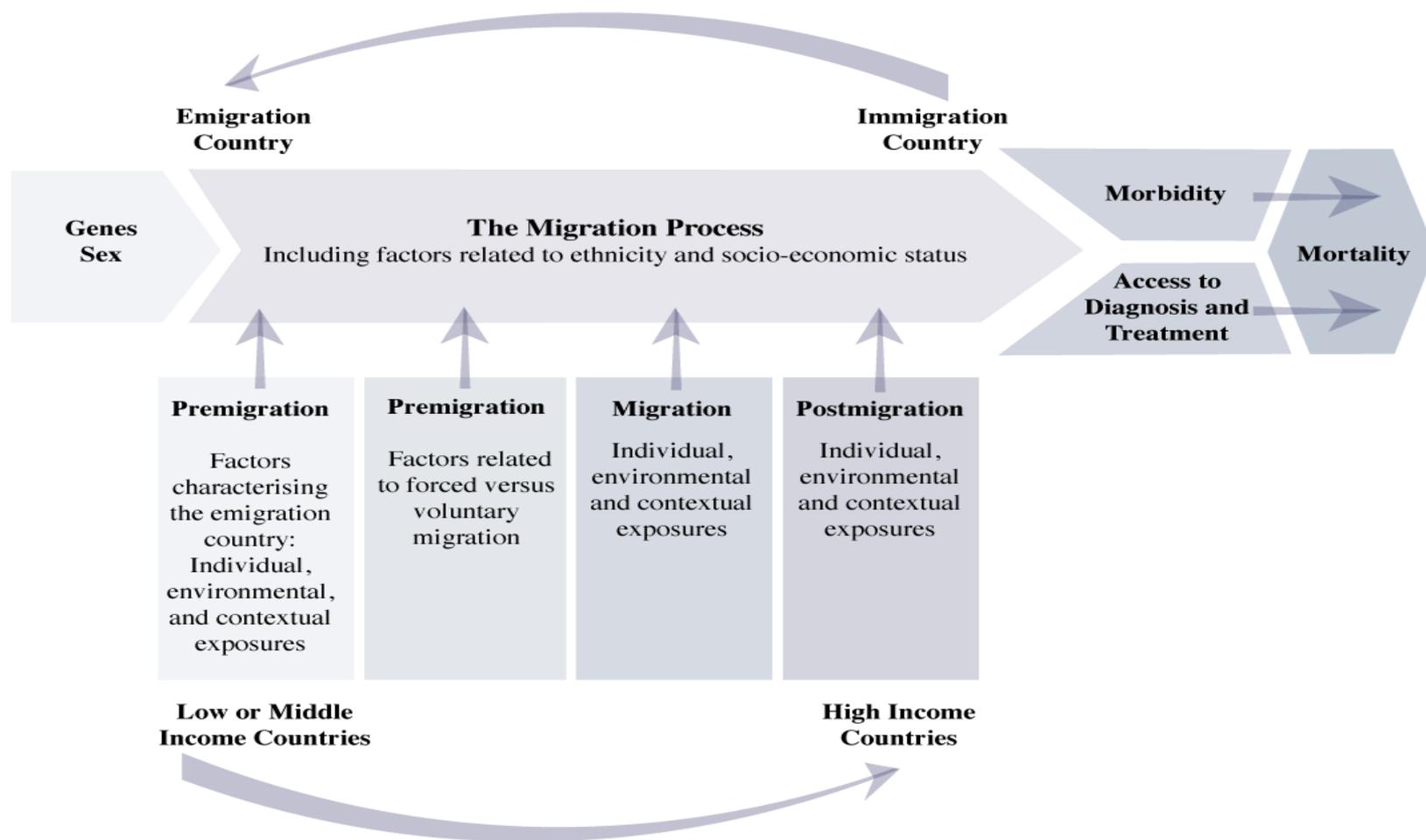
Migration and Health

- Conditions in country of origin
- Factors leading to migration
- Process of migration
- Postmigration factors

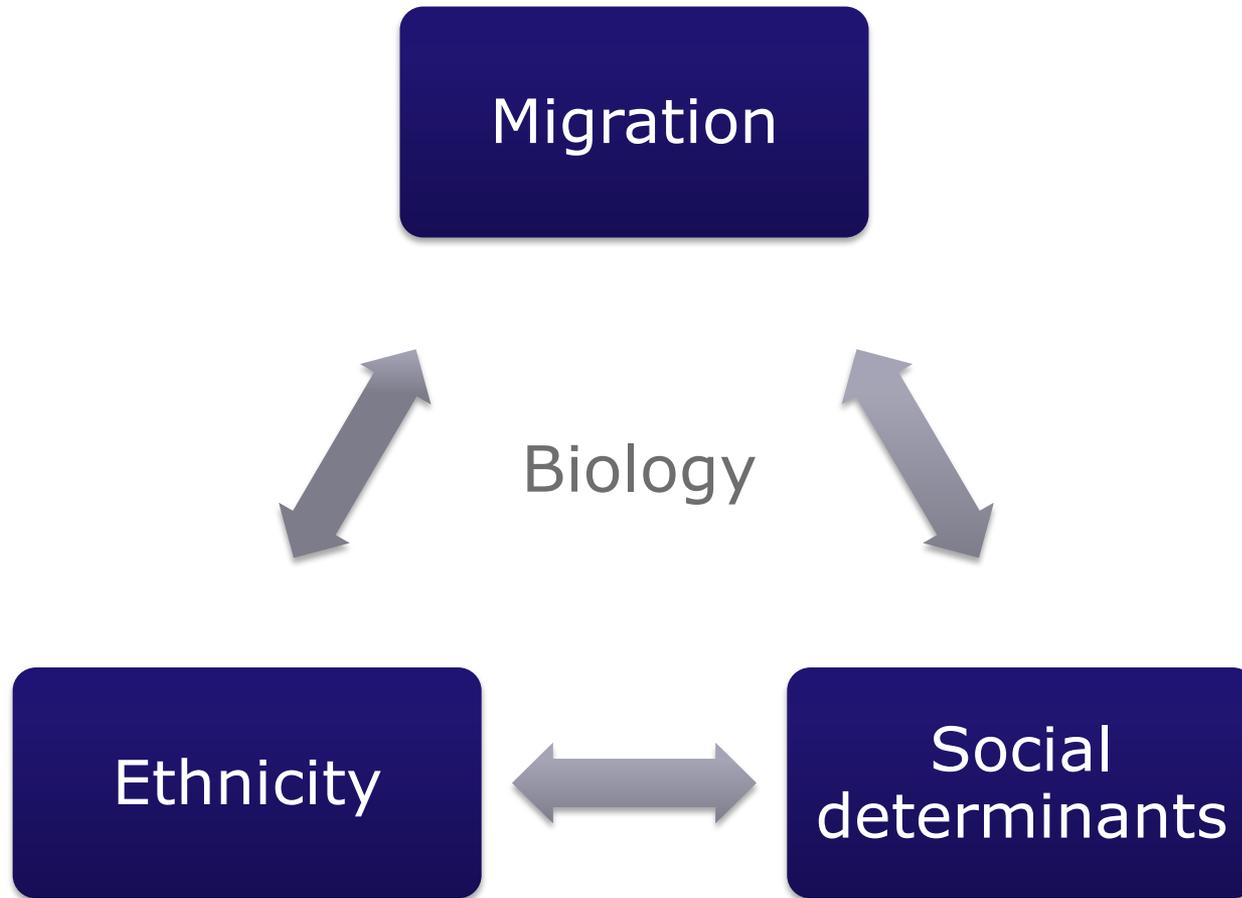


The life-course perspective

Figure 1. An analytical model of exposures and health outcomes among migrants related to international migration processes based on a life course approach. The model is adapted by the author from Spallek et al. 2011.



Factors affecting migrant and ethnic minority health



Health reception

Very different policies and practice

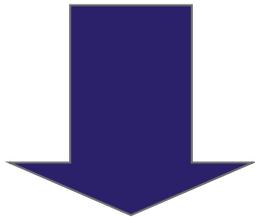
- Across countries
- Across groups of migrants depending on:
 - Formal status
 - Location
 - Numbers



Migrants' entitlements and access to healthcare

Formal factors (legal conditions; financial barriers)

Informal factors (patient- and system related)



Delay in diagnosis and treatment – low quality service



Increased morbidity and mortality

MIPEX 2016: Measures to achieve change

Action plans on migrant health have been developed in 22 countries though **rarely involving measures to implement them or involve migrant health stakeholders**



Up-stream **and** down-stream focus





**UNITED NATIONS SUMMIT FOR
REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS**
19 September 2016 • UN Headquarters



Main messages

- Migration is **an essential and unavoidable dimension** of human history – benefitting mankind.
- The present so-called **migration crisis** in Europe is mainly a political crisis – created by politicians and media
- The focus is mainly on lack of social integration and employment – but forgetting the well-known **links between “social” and “health”**.
- **Better migrant health policies** are motivated by:
 - human rights and equity goals,
 - issues of integration,
 - the economic argument,
- Migrant health provides fruitful **lessons for public health in general**.
- **No public health without migrants – no migrants without public health**





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