Session 10
Policy Area 3: Ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups
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United Nations Technical Workshop on International Migration and Temporary Mobility Statistics
Warsaw, 16-19 July 2024
Outline

• National priorities in the framework of SDG

• Polish indicators linked with PA3 monitoring – for total population

• Limitations of data sources in reference to migrants and temporary populations

• Plans for better coverage of indicators for these groups of population
National priorities in the framework of SDG

• In Poland, national priorities have existed since 2018
• The topic of migration was not included
• In 2023 they were revised under the influence of events related to the post-COVID-19 pandemic situation, Russian aggression against Ukraine, energy crisis, inflation, etc.
• The issue of migration did appear in the national priorities set applicable from 2023
• One priority on development of responsible migration policy was included within Goal 8 - Decent work and economic growth
• One monitoring indicator - 8.6.a Net international migration for permanent residence (total and by sex)
**Policy Area 3: Ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator PA3</th>
<th>Linked with Polish SDG indicators (sdg.gov.pl)</th>
<th>Data sources / remarks</th>
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</table>
| 3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors / systems | 1.3.1.a Share of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits in total number of unemployed persons  
1.3.1.b Share of post-working age persons receiving retirement in total post-working age population | Registered unemployment survey – based on administrative data source  
Registers of retirees and population balances |
| 3.2 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services | 1.4.1 Percentage of households with an access to basic sanitation and water supply | Polish EU-SILC                                                                         |
| 3.3 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water | 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water | National Census of Population and Housing, reports on residential buildings and dwellings in non-residential buildings completed and reports on losses of dwelling stock, actually residing population, as of December 31 in a given year |
## Policy Area 3: Ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Proportion of the population with access to electricity</td>
<td>7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity</td>
<td>In 2012 the indicator reached the level of 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</td>
<td>11.1.1 Share of total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor (proxy)</td>
<td>Polish EU-SILC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</td>
<td>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals aged 16-74 using the Internet in the last 3 months (not 6.2.1 – mistake in TF1 paper)</td>
<td>Polish ICT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Limitations of data sources in reference to migrants and temporary populations

• Relatively low level of migrants and temporary (non-resident) migrant population until the outbreak of the war in Ukraine

• Last National Census of Population and Housing conducted in 2021

• Sudden inflow of refugees from Ukraine in 2022
  ✓ many were living in collective households
  ✓ no exact address of residence
  ✓ concentration in some regions of Poland

• Lack of comprehensive register of all migrants and temporary populations (with addresses were they live/could live)
Limitations of data sources in reference to migrants and temporary populations

• Problems with drawing a representative sample and elaboration of appropriate weighting

• EU SILC, ICT – voluntary surveys covering resident population aged 16+ (EU SILC) / 16-74 (ICT) living in selected dwellings (private households)

• Language issues

• Some characteristics needed are unavailable in registers or in data collected within surveys

• Changes of borders – some foreign born people (according to present borders) are in fact Polish
Limitations of data sources in reference to migrants and temporary populations – example EU SILC

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>country of birth other than Poland</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other than Polish citizenship</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of people examined</td>
<td>36 857</td>
<td>35 230</td>
<td>31 392</td>
<td>28 843</td>
<td>36 438</td>
<td>28 761</td>
<td>25 847</td>
<td>24 378</td>
<td>25 303</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistics Poland
Plans for better coverage of different indicators for these groups of population

• Development of solutions to ensure that the population of foreigners (residents and non-residents) is included in Polish official statistics across different domains

• Elaboration of the sampling frame for foreigners surveys and entities in which they are employed or are their owners based on all available information

• Exploitation of different data sources for better coverage of foreigners and temporary (non-resident) migration - starting from census data, administrative registers, other statistical surveys but including also new and innovative sources coming from the private sector, such as mobile phone data

• The use of recent project with WHO on the health of refugees and experience of other institutions and organizations – both national and international

• Preparing experimental studies and ultimately implementing them in regular production of official statistics
Thank you for your attention