

Social integration centres, social integration clubs, vocational activity establishments, occupational therapy workshops in 2021.

30 November 2022

↑ 5.0%

increase year-on-year in the recipients number of services provided by CIS, ZAZ and WTZ

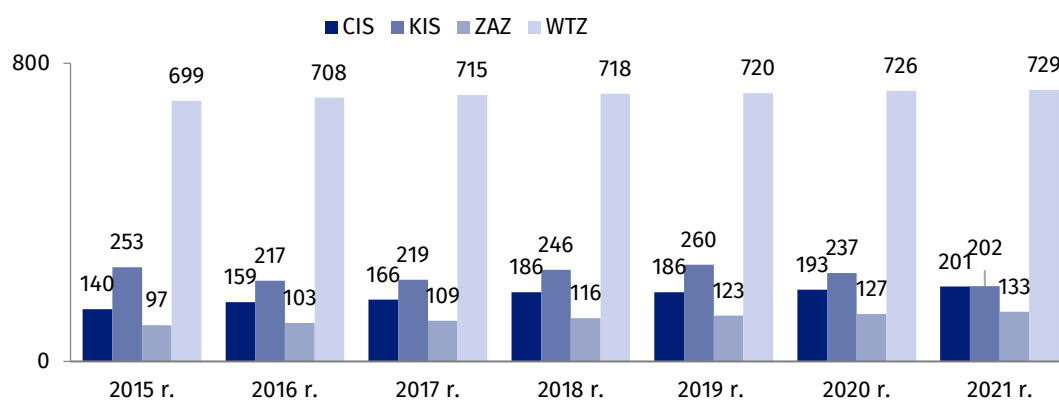
In 2021, 1265 social and professional reintegration units: social integration centres (CIS), social integration clubs (KIS), vocational activity establishments (ZAZ), occupational therapy workshops (WTZ) were active, i.e. 18 less than in 2020. Compared to 2015, the number of these units increased by 76.

During 2021, almost 46.3 thousand people at risk of social exclusion benefited from social and professional reintegration services provided by CIS, ZAZ and WTZ, i.e. 5.0% more than in the previous year. In 2015-2020 there was an increase in this area by 14.7%.

Active social and professional reintegration units

There were 1265 social and professional reintegration units active in total in 2021. This number has decreased by 18 units (1.4%) compared to 2020. As was the case in previous years, in 2021 these were mainly facilities aimed at activating people with disabilities – 729 occupational therapy workshops (WTZ) and 133 vocational activity establishments (ZAZ). Among units providing services also for people from other groups at risk of social exclusion, 201 social integration centres (CIS) and 202 social integration clubs (KIS) were active.

Graph 1. Number of active social and professional reintegration units in 2015–2021



Between 2015 and 2020, the total number of CIS, ZAZ, WTZ and KIS establishments increased by 76 units, i.e. by 6.4%. During this period, the number of individual active reintegration units changed as follows: social integration centres increased by 43.6%, vocational activity establishments increased by 37.1%, occupational therapy workshops increased by 4.3%, and social integration clubs decreased by 20.2%. The number of CIS, ZAZ and WTZ was increasing throughout the analyzed period year-on-year, while the number of KIS fluctuated, reaching the highest value in 2019 (260 units) and the lowest in 2021 (202 units).

As in previous years, social and professional reintegration units were most often organised by non-profit sector entities, i.e. associations, foundations and faith-based charities – they created more than two thirds (67.2%) of the total number of CIS, KIS, ZAZ and WTZ establishments.

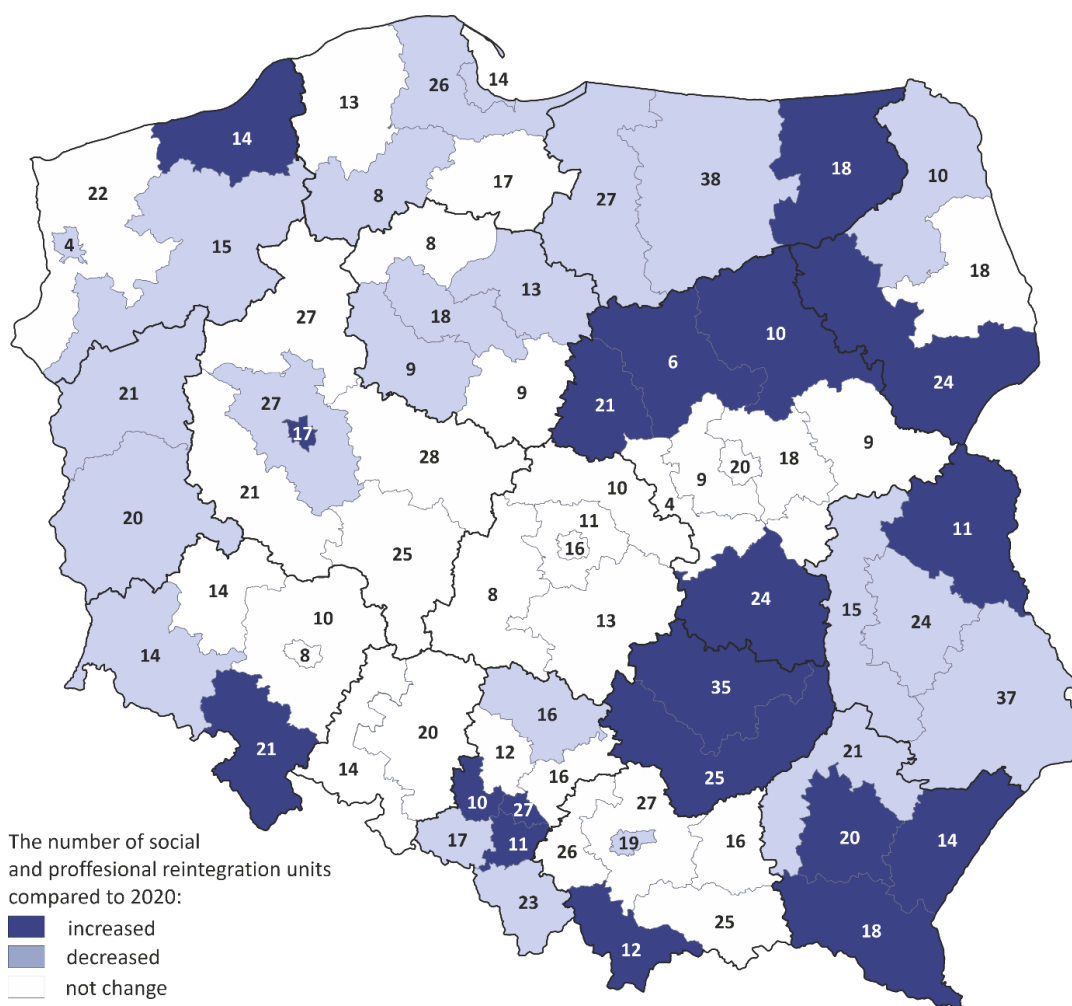
Compared to 2015, the number of socio-professional reintegration units increased by 6.4%.

Most CIS, KIS, ZAZ and WTZ establishments were located in the following voivodeships: Wielkopolskie (11.5% of total number establishments), Śląskie (10.4%), Małopolskie (9.8%) and Mazowieckie (9.6%). Since 2 years, the number of reintegration units in the Wielkopolskie voivodeship has not changed, as well as the Wielkopolskie voivodeship had the largest number of units in the country.

When relating the number of social and professional reintegration units to the population, there were 3.3 such units per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2021. As was the case in previous year, this indicator had the highest value in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodship – 5.9 units per 100 thousand inhabitants. However, the Mazowieckie voivodship, similarly to previous year, achieved the lowest value of this indicator – 2.2 establishments per 100 thousand inhabitants.

Similarly to 2020, the largest number of units providing social and professional integration services in the country were the Olsztyński (38) and Chełmsko-Zamojski (37) subregions, followed by the Kielecki subregion (35). In comparison to 2020, the number of institutions has not changed in 29 out of 73 subregions, increased in 19 subregions (usually by one unit, whereas in the Nowotarski subregion were formed 4 units, and in the Ostrołęcki subregion were formed 3 units) and decreased in 25 subregions (mostly by 1, whereas in the Szczecinecko-Pyrzycki subregion 6 such institutions were closed down and in the Olsztyński subregion 5 such institutions were closed down).

Map 1. Social and professional reintegration units by subregion in 2021.



There were 46.3 thousand beneficiaries of integration services provided in 2021 by CIS, ZAZ and WTZ. Since 2020, the number of customers for the services provided by these establishments has increased by 5.0%, i.e. by 2.2 thousand people. Taking into account the type of unit where social and professional integration was carried out, the largest group of beneficiaries were the participants of the WTZ (61.4%), followed by the participants of CIS classes (25.1%), and the smallest group were persons with severe or moderate disability status employed by the ZAZ (13.5%).

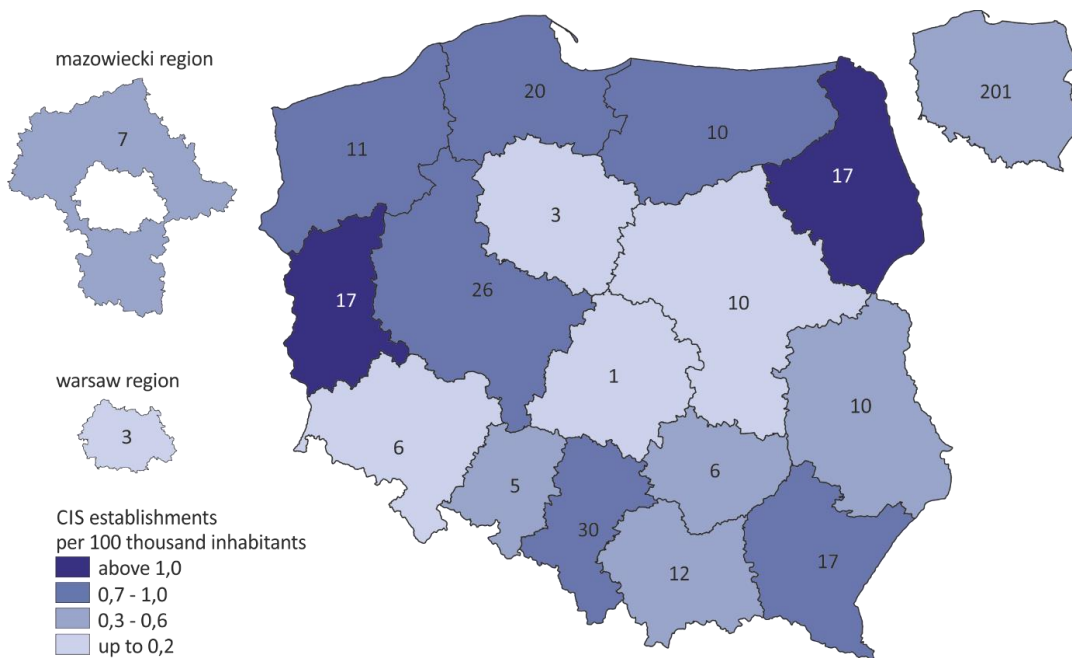
Between 2020 and 2021, the number of recipients of social and professional integration services provided by CIS, WTZ and ZAZ increased by 2.2 thousand people.

Social integration centres

There were 201 social integration centres active in Poland at the end of 2021. Compared to 2020, this number increased by 8, whereas the largest increase in the number of establishments were in the Śląskie (from 26 to 30) and Mazowieckie (from 6 to 10) voivodships. In 4 voivodships their number increased by 1 (Małopolskie, Podlaskie, Pomorskie and Zachodniopomorskie). In 2021, more than two thirds of social integration centres were run by non-profit organizations (135 units). Local government units, mainly gminas, operated 58 social integration centres, and there were 7 active CIS establishments operating within social cooperatives. One social integration center was run by a company.

Similarly to previous year, most CIS establishments had their seats in the following voivodships: Śląskie (14.9%), Wielkopolskie (12.9%) and Pomorskie (10.0%). The highest saturation with CIS facilities in relation to the number of inhabitants living in a given voivodship was - similarly to 2020 - recorded in the Lubuskie voivodship, where per 100,000 inhabitants there were 1.7 units of this kind, while the national average was 0.5 units.

Map 2. Social integration centres by voivodship and region in 2021.



In 2021, there were 201 active CIS establishments that provided social and professional integration services to 11.6 thousand participants.

In 2021, 11.6 thousand people from groups at risk of social exclusion participated in CIS classes¹. Compared to 2020, the number of participants increased by 12.1% (in 2020 it was 10.4 thousand people). In 2021, on average, there were 58 participants per CIS, whereas in 2020 there were 54.

According to the CIS statements, the most frequent participants in classes related to social and professional integration were the long-term unemployed persons – they constituted 37.5% of all recipients of services provided by CIS. The share of this group has decreased by 3.1 p.p. compared to 2020. CIS support was also provided to persons dependent on alcohol or psychoactive substances (15.5%) and persons with disabilities (12.6%). On the other hand, persons for whom the main reason for exclusion was homelessness (6.3%) or mental illness (2.3%) had a small share among CIS beneficiaries.

Citizens of Ukraine staying in Poland as a result of a full-scale war conducted in the territory of their country could participate in activities organized by the CIS. Over the period from February 24 to October 2, 2022², between 80 and 524 Ukrainian citizens (an average of 325

¹ The number and structure of CIS participants calculated only for those CIS establishments that have submitted a report on their operations.

² The data come from an additional survey carried out in 10 measurements by Ministry of Family and Social Policy (MRiPS) in connection with the CIS's involvement in helping Ukrainian citizens. The total number of CIS participants who are citizens of Ukraine cannot be given, since 1 person could be shown in several measurements.

people) participated in the reintegration into the CIS. The share of Ukrainian citizens in the analyzed period ranged from 1.8% to 9.3% of all CIS participants (on average 6.3%).

Social integration clubs

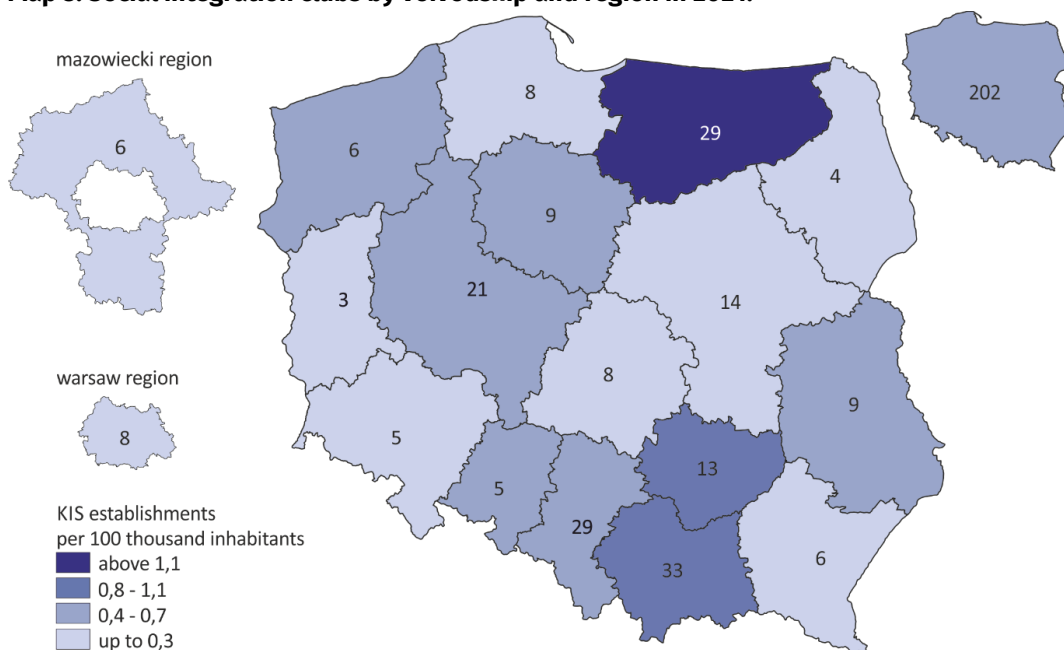
At the end of 2021, there were 202 social integration clubs operating in Poland. The number of active KIS establishments decreased by 35 units (14.8%) compared to 2020. In 2021, there were 0.5 units of this kind per 100 thousand inhabitants.

Social integration clubs, as the only type among the social and professional reintegration units, were predominantly (70.8%) operated by local government units or their subordinate organisational units, such as e.g. social assistance centres. Other social integration clubs were operated by non-profit organizations (28.7%) and social cooperatives (0.5%).

The largest number of KIS establishments were located in the following voivodships: Małopolskie (16.0%), Warmińsko-Mazurskie and Śląskie (both 14.0%). Compared to 2020, there were relatively large changes in four voivodships in terms of the number of operating KIS. Between 2020 and 2021, the number of KIS in the Lubelskie Voivodeship decreased by 9, and in the Śląskie as well as in Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeships both by 7, while in the Małopolskie Voivodeship it increased by 4 units.

There were 202 active KIS establishments in 2021. More than two thirds of them were operated by local government units.

Map 3. Social integration clubs by voivodship and region in 2021.



In 2021, KIS showed 9.2 thousand people who started classes and 6.7 thousand people who completed them.

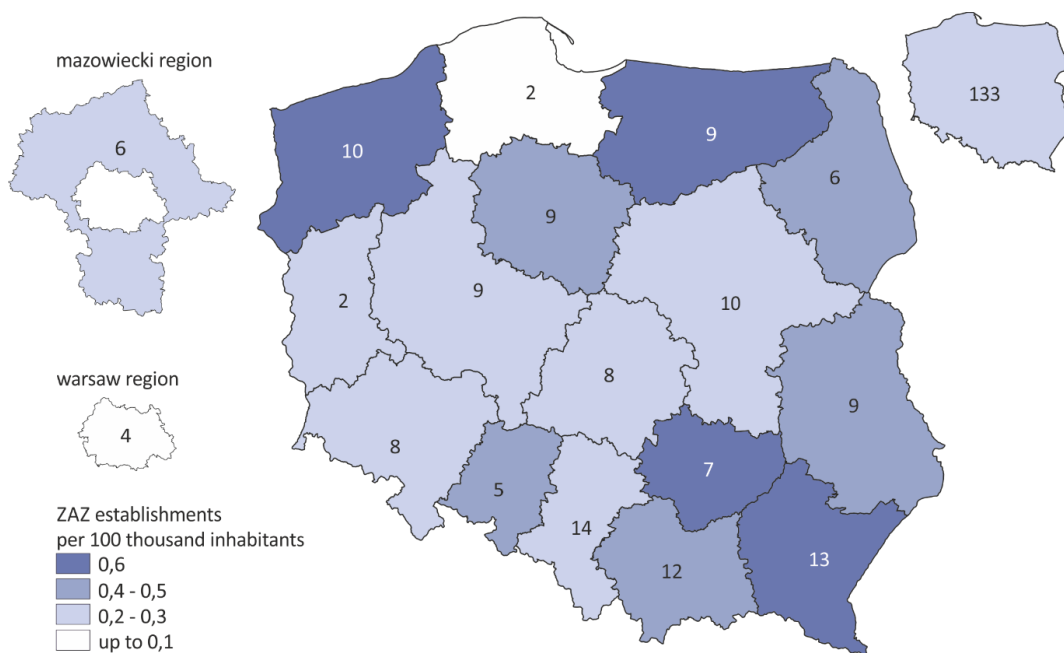
Citizens of Ukraine staying in Poland as a result of a full-scale war conducted in the territory of their country could participate in activities organized by the KIS. Over the period from May 30 to October 2, 2022³, from 245 to 437 Ukrainian citizens (on average 332 people) participated in the reintegration into the KIS. The share of Ukrainian citizens in the discussed period ranged from 6.1% to 9.9% of all participants (on average 8.1%).

Vocational activity establishments

At the end of 2021, there were 133 vocational activity establishments in Poland. There were 0.4 units of this kind per 100 thousand inhabitants. The number of ZAZ establishments increased by 6 units compared to 2020.

³ The data come from an additional survey carried out in 6 measurements by MRiPS in connection with the involvement of KIS's in helping Ukrainian citizens. The total number of KIS participants who are citizens of Ukraine cannot be given, because 1 person could be shown in several measurements.

Map 4. Professional rehabilitation establishments by voivodship and region in 2021.



In 2021, there were 133 actively operating ZAZ establishments, which employed a total of 6.2 thousand people with severe or moderate degree of disability.

The largest number of ZAZ establishments were located in Śląskie (10.5%) and Podkarpackie (9.8%), followed by Małopolskie (9.0%) voivodship. The number of establishments increased by 1 entities in the Lubelskie, Małopolskie, Mazowieckie, Podlaskie, Świętokrzyskie and Zachodniopomorskie voivodships. None of the units existing in 2020 in the country have lost their status as ZAZ.

At the end of 2021, nearly 8.2 thousand people were employed in all the vocational activity establishments. Compared to 2020, total employment in ZAZ establishments increased by 10.4%.

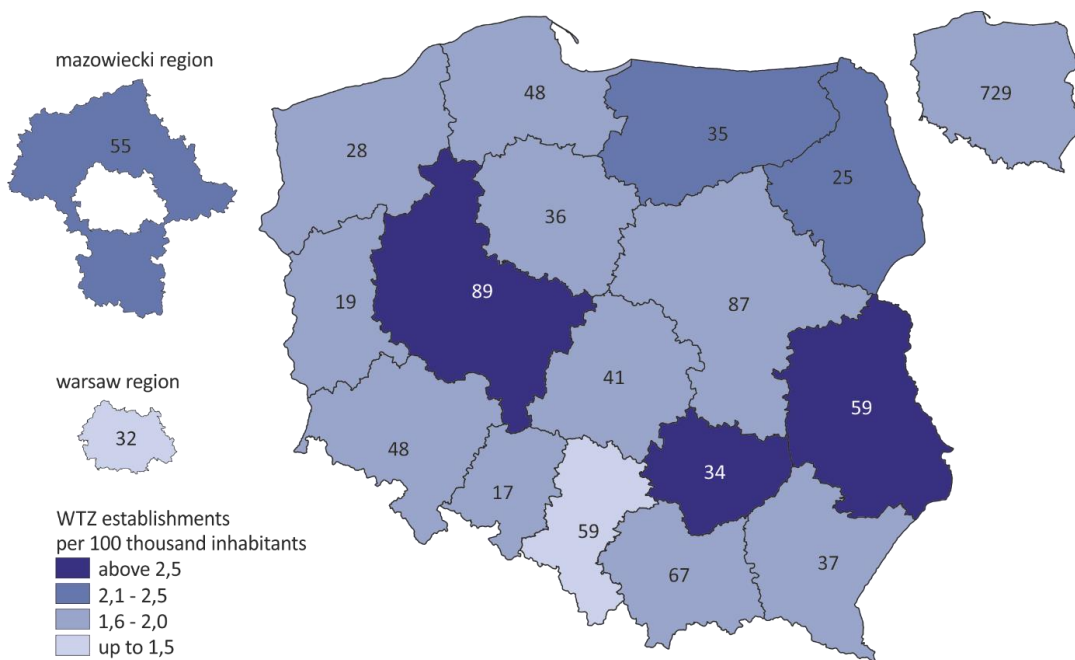
The reintegration activities of ZAZ are legally⁴ directed to people with severe or moderate degree of disability, who have been diagnosed with autism, intellectual disability or mental illness. At the end of 2021, the number of reintegrated employees at ZAZ establishments was 6.2 thousand. The number of people with a severe or moderate degree of disability in the total number of employees amounted to 76.1%. In 2021, one ZAZ employed, on average, 47 workers with disabilities for reintegration purposes.

Occupational therapy workshops

At the end of 2021, there were 729 occupational therapy workshops active, i.e. 3 more than in the previous year. In 2021, there were 1.9 units of this kind per 100 thousand inhabitants. Compared to other types of social and professional reintegration units, WTZ establishments were most often operated by non-profit organizations (78.6%). Another 17.8% of the WTZ establishments operated within local government units and institutions subordinate to them, and 3.6% were run by other entities.

⁴ Act of 27 August 1997 on Professional and Social Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons (consolidated text: Journal of Laws 2020, item 426).

Map 5. Occupational therapy workshops by voivodship and region in 2021.



There were 729 WTZ establishments active in 2021, and their services were used by 28.4 thousand people with a recognised disability.

In 2021, the largest number of occupational therapy workshops were located in the Wielkopolskie (12.2%) and Mazowieckie (11.9%) voivodships. Compared to 2020, no major changes were recorded within individual voivodeships. During this period, the number of WTZ establishments in the Mazowieckie voivodship increased by 3, and in the Świętokrzyskie and Opolskie voivodships by 1. In the Małopolskie voivodship it decreased by 2.

In 2021, 28.4 thousand people with recognised disabilities benefited from classes in occupational therapy workshops, i.e. 0.3 thousand more than a year before. On average, there were 39 such persons participating in workshops in one WTZ (similar to the previous year).

When comparing the average number of participants, the highest rate was recorded in the following voivodships: Podkarpackie, Śląskie and Świętokrzyskie (in first two voivodships it was on average 49 people, whereas in the last voivodship it was 48 people). The smallest values were recorded in Opolskie (30 people) and Pomorskie (32) voivodship.

Methodological information

The release was prepared based on data from administrative sources obtained under the Public Statistics Statistical Research Programme for 2021:

- from information systems of voivodship offices concerning CIS, KIS and ZAZ establishments (as regards registers and establishment records);
- from information systems of the Ministry of Family and Social Policy (MRiPS) (as regards CIS and KIS operations);
- from information systems of the State Fund for the Rehabilitation of Disabled People (PFRON) (as regards the number of WTZ establishments and their operations).

Data from different sources were collated and verified by public statistics staff, and inconsistencies and shortcomings identified were clarified and then corrected.

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Prepared by:

Social Surveys Department

Director: Piotr Łysoń, Ph.D.

Tel: +48 22 449 40 27

Statistical Office in Kraków

Director Agnieszka Szlubowska

Tel: +48 12 420 40 50

Issued by:

**The Spokesperson for the President
of Statistics Poland**

Karolina Banaszek

Tel: 695 255 011

e-mail: rzecznik@stat.gov.pl

Press Office

Tel: +48 22 608 38 04

e-mail: obslugaprasowa@stat.gov.pl



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