

# Social integration centres, social integration clubs, vocational activity establishments, occupational therapy workshops in 2019.

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**↑ 23**  
increase in the number of social and professional reintegration units compared to 2018

In 2019, 1289 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. 23 more than in 2018.

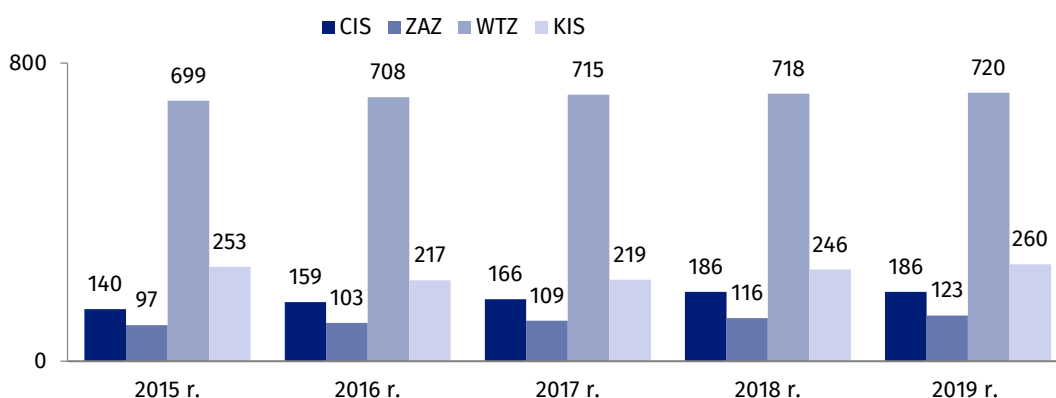
During 2019, almost 44.3 thousand people at risk of social exclusion benefited from social and professional reintegration services provided by CIS, ZAZ and WTZ, i.e. 0.6% less than in the previous year.

## Active social and professional reintegration units

There were 1289 social and professional reintegration units active in total in 2019. This number has increased by 23 units, or 1.8%, compared to 2018. As was the case in previous years, in 2019 these were mainly facilities aimed at activating people with disabilities – 720 occupational therapy workshops (WTZ) and 123 vocational activity establishments (ZAZ). Among units providing services also for people from other groups at risk of social exclusion, 186 social integration centres (CIS) and 260 social integration clubs (KIS) were active.

Compared to 2018, the number of social and professional reintegration units increased by 1.8%.

Graph 1. Number of active social and professional reintegration units in 2015–2019



Between 2015 and 2019, the total number of CIS, ZAZ, WTZ and KIS establishments increased by 100 units, i.e. by 8.4%. During this period, the number of individual active reintegration units increased as follows: social integration centres by 32.9%, vocational activity establishments by 26.8%, occupational therapy workshops by 3.0%, and social integration clubs by 2.8%.

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 nearly two thirds (65.7%) of the total number of CIS, KIS, ZAZ and WTZ establishments.

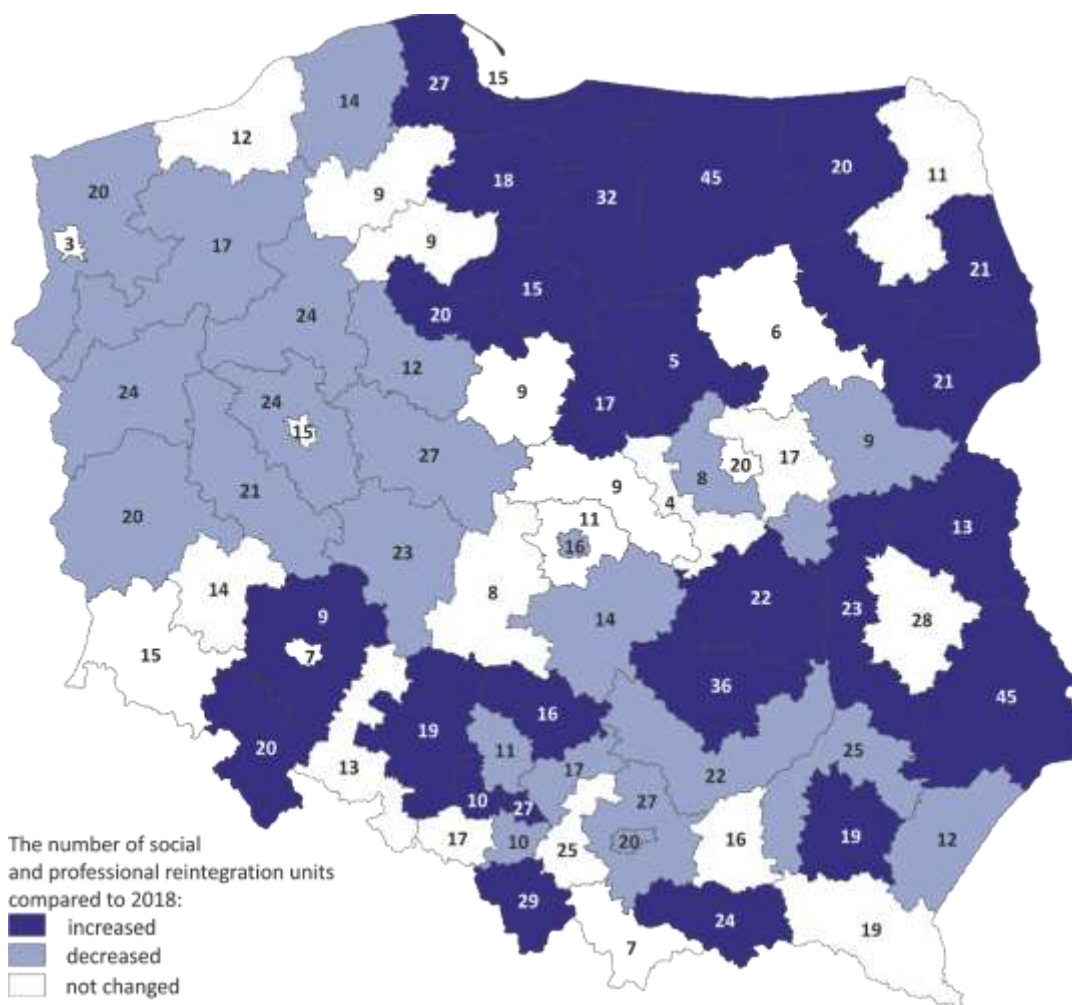
Compared to 2018, there were no significant changes in the number of social and professional reintegration units in voivodships. Most CIS, KIS, ZAZ and WTZ establishments

were located in the following voivodships: Śląskie (10.6% of total number establishments), Wielkopolskie (10.4%), Małopolskie (9.2%), Lubelskie (8.5%) and Mazowieckie (8.4%).

When relating the number of social and professional reintegration units to the population, there were 3.4 such units per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2019. This indicator had the highest value in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodship – 6.8 units per 100 thousand inhabitants. Similarly to last year, the Mazowieckie voivodship achieved the lowest value of this indicator – 2.0 establishments per 100 thousand inhabitants.

Similarly to 2018, the largest number of units providing social and professional integration services in the country were the Chełmsko-Zamojski and Olsztyński subregions (45 each), followed by the Kielecki subregion (36). In comparison to 2018, the number of institutions increased in 26 out of 73 subregions (usually by one unit) and decreased in 23 subregions (mostly by 1, whereas in the Piski subregion 4 such institutions were closed down).

**Map 1. Social and professional reintegration units by subregion in 2019.**



There were 44.3 thousand beneficiaries of integration services provided in 2019 by CIS, ZAZ and WTZ. Since 2018, the number of customers for the services provided by these establishments has decreased by 0.6%, i.e. by nearly 0.3 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 (62.5%), 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 (12.4%).

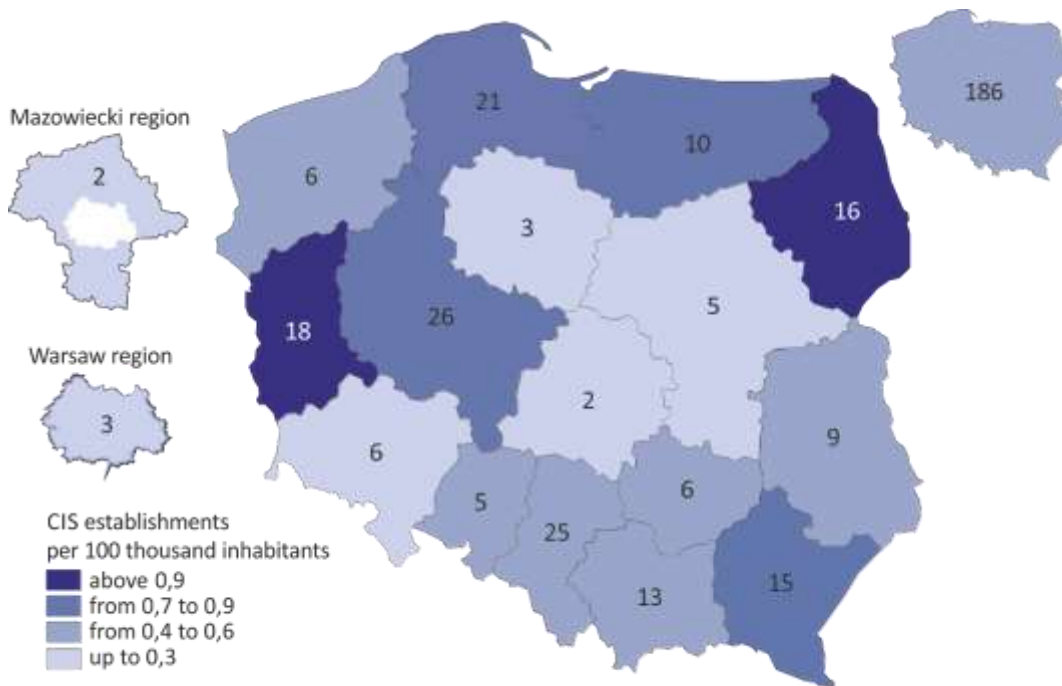
Between 2018 and 2019, the number of recipients of social and professional integration services provided by CIS, WTZ and ZAZ decreased by 0.3 thousand people.

### Social integration centres

There were 186 social integration centres active in Poland at the end of 2019. This number has not changed compared to 2018, however, there was a doubling of the number of establishments in the Podlaskie voivodship (from 8 to 16), and a decrease of 2 in 4 voivodships (Lubuskie, Podkarpackie, Pomorskie and Zachodniopomorskie). Both in 2019 and 2018, two thirds of social integration centres were run by non-profit organizations (124 units). In 2019, local government units, mainly gminas, operated 54 social integration centres, and there were 8 active CIS establishments operating within social cooperatives.

The largest number of CIS establishments had their seats in Wielkopolskie (14.0%), Śląskie (13.4%) and Pomorskie (11.3%) voivodships. The highest saturation with CIS establishments in relation to the population living in a given voivodship was recorded in the Lubuskie voivodship, where there were 1.8 units of this type per 100 thousand inhabitants, while the average in the country was 0.5 units.

**Map 2. Social integration centres by voivodship and region in 2019.**



In 2019, there were 186 active CIS establishments that provided social and professional integration services to 11.1 thousand participants.

In 2019, 11.1 thousand people from groups at risk of social exclusion participated in CIS classes<sup>1</sup>. Compared to 2018, the number of participants decreased by 8.0% (in 2018 it was 12.1 thousand people). On average, there were 60 participants per CIS.

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 41.7% of all recipients of services provided by CIS. The share of this group has decreased by 3.6 p.p. compared to 2018. CIS support was also provided to persons dependent on alcohol or psychoactive substances (15.3%) and persons with disabilities (12.7%). On the other hand, persons for whom the main reason for exclusion was homelessness (5.3%) or mental illness (2.3%) had a small share among CIS beneficiaries.

### Social integration clubs

At the end of 2019, there were 260 social integration clubs operating in Poland. The number of active KIS establishments has increased by 14 units compared to 2018. In 2019, there were 0.7 units of this kind per 100 thousand inhabitants.

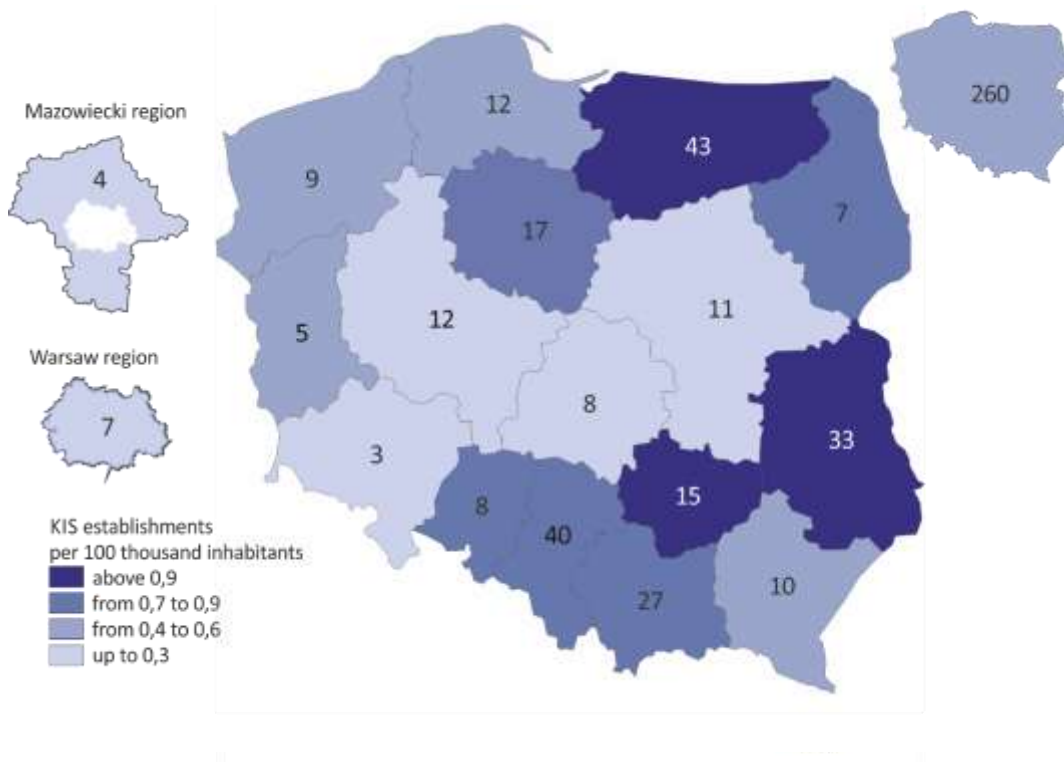
Social integration clubs, as the only type among the social and professional reintegration units, were predominantly (66.9%) operated by local government units or their subordinate organisational units, such as e.g. social assistance centres or residential care homes. Other social integration clubs were operated by non-profit organizations (31.2%) and social cooperatives (1.9%).

The largest number of KIS establishments were located in the following voivodships: Warmińsko-Mazurskie (16.5%), Śląskie (15.4%) and Lubelskie (12.7%).

There were 260 active KIS establishments in 2019. Two thirds of them were operated by local government units.

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

**Map 3. Social integration clubs by voivodship and region in 2019.**

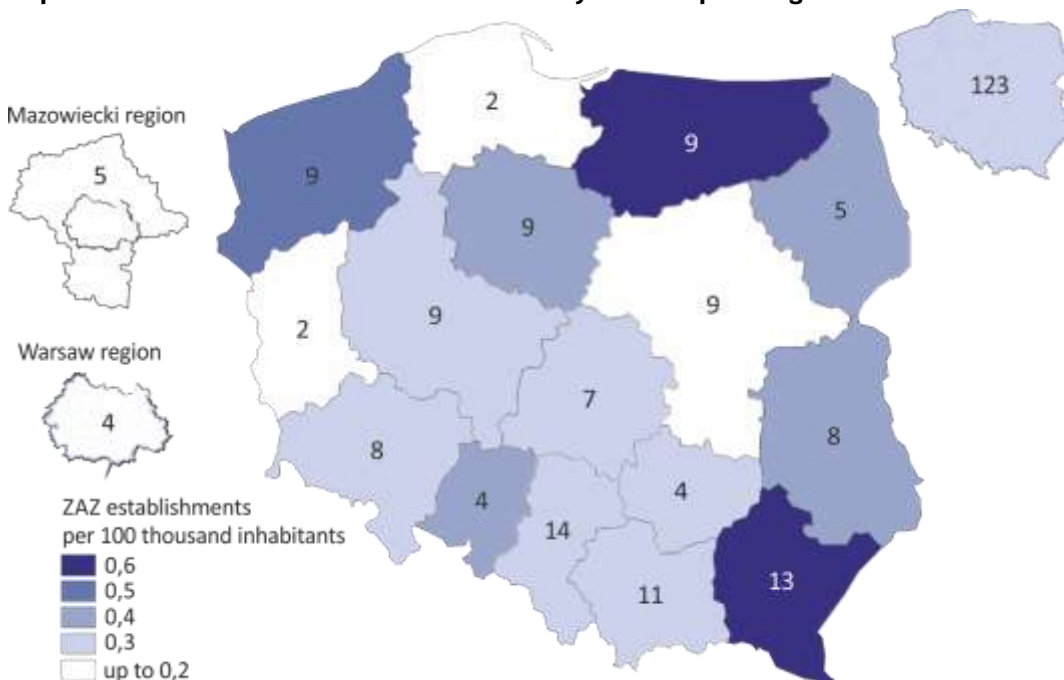


### Vocational activity establishments

At the end of 2019, there were 123 vocational activity establishments in Poland. The number of ZAZ establishments increased by 7 units compared to 2018 (the same increase also occurred between 2017 and 2018).

In 2019, the majority of units (64.2%) were operated by non-profit. In the case of 34.1% of ZAZ establishments, the governing body was the local government units (gminas or powiats), and 1.6% of the establishments were operated by social cooperatives. The structure of the bodies that operate vocational activity establishments has not changed significantly since 2018, however, all newly created establishments were operated by non-profit organizations.

**Map 4. Professional rehabilitation establishments by voivodship and region in 2019.**



In 2019, there were 123 actively operating ZAZ establishments, which employed a total of 5.5 thousand people with severe or moderate degree of disability.

The largest number of ZAZ establishments were located in Śląskie (11.4%) and Podkarpackie (10.6%), followed by Małopolskie (8.9%) voivodship. In most voivodships, the number of active vocational activity establishments has not changed compared to 2018. The number of establishments increased by 2 entities in the Opolskie and Dolnośląskie voivodships, while in the Małopolskie, Mazowieckie and Podkarpackie voivodships the number of ZAZ establishments increased by 1. None of the units existing in 2018 in the country have lost their status as ZAZ.

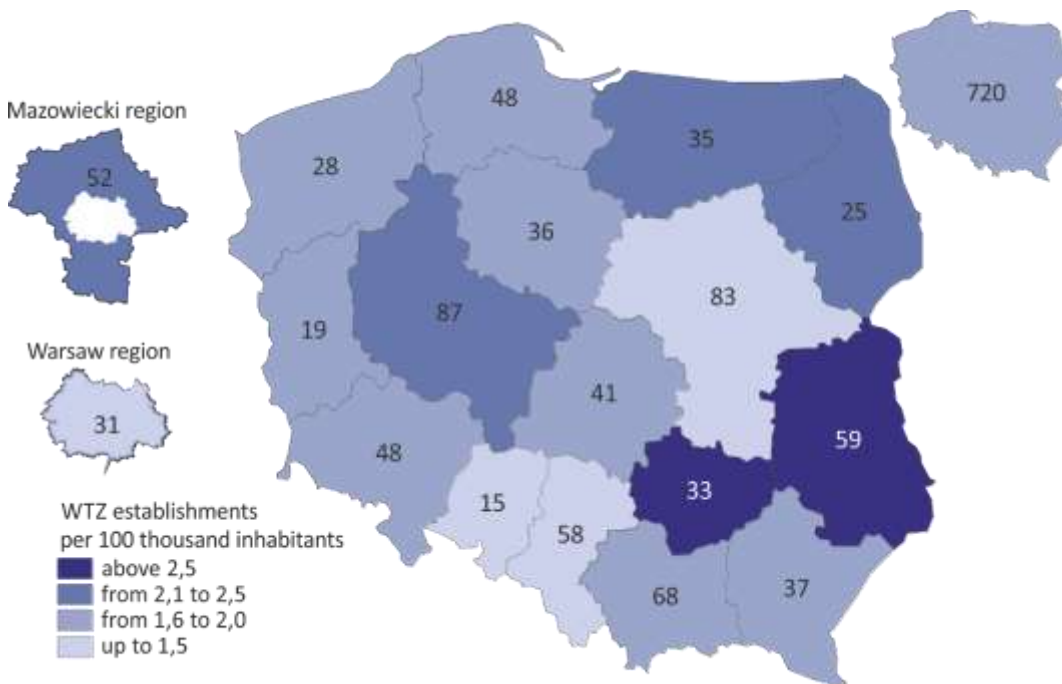
At the end of 2019, nearly 7.2 thousand people were employed in all the vocational activity establishments. Compared to 2018, total employment in ZAZ establishments increased by 8.5%.

The reintegration activities of ZAZ are legally<sup>2</sup> 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 2019, the number of reintegrated employees at ZAZ establishments was 5.5 thousand, of which persons with a severe degree of disability accounted for 59.0%. The number of people with a severe or moderate degree of disability in the total number of employees was 75.8%, having increased by 0.3 p.p. compared with the previous year. In 2019, one ZAZ employed, on average, 45 workers with disabilities for reintegration purposes.

### Occupational therapy workshops

At the end of 2019, there were 720 occupational therapy workshops active, i.e. 2 more than in the previous year. Compared to other types of social and professional reintegration units, WTZ establishments were most often operated by non-profit organizations – they organised 78.2% of workshops in the country. Another 17.9% of the WTZ establishments operated within local government units and institutions subordinate to them, and 3.9% were run by other entities.

**Map 5. Occupational therapy workshops by voivodship and region in 2019.**



There were 720 WTZ establishments active in 2019, and their services were used by 27.7 thousand people with a recognised disability.

In 2019, the largest number of occupational therapy workshops were located in the Wielkopolskie (12.1%) and Mazowieckie (11.5%) voivodships.

<sup>2</sup> Act of 27 August 1997 on Professional and Social Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons (consolidated text: Journal of Laws 2020, item 426).



In 2019, 27.7 thousand people with recognised disabilities benefited from classes in occupational therapy workshops, i.e. 0.2 thousand more than a year before. On average, there were 38 such persons participating in workshops in one WTZ (the same as in the previous year).

When comparing the average number of participants, the highest rate was recorded in the following voivodships: Podkarpackie (49 people), followed by Śląskie (48) and Świętokrzyskie (47). 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 2019:

- from voivodes concerning CIS, KIS and ZAZ establishments (as regards registers and establishment records);
- from the MRiPS Central Statistical Application (as regards CIS operations);
- from the PFRON District Self-Government Data Processing System (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.

In case of quoting Statistics Poland data, please provide information: "Source of data: Statistics Poland", and in case of publishing calculations made on data published by Statistics Poland, please include the following disclaimer: "Own study based on figures from Statistics Poland".

Prepared by:  
**Social Surveys Department of Statistics  
Poland**

**Director Piotr Łysoń**

Tel: 22 449 40 27

**Statistical Office in Kraków**

**Director Agnieszka Szlubowska**

Tel: 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](mailto:rzecznik@stat.gov.pl)**

#### **Press Office**

Tel: 22 608 34 91, 22 608 38 04

**e-mail: [obslugaprasowa@stat.gov.pl](mailto:obslugaprasowa@stat.gov.pl)**



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