

Municipal infrastructure in 2018



102.5

The increase of the length of the sewage network

In Poland, in 2018 the length of the sewage network increased by more than 3.9 thousand km (by 2.5%) and the number of sewage connections to residential buildings increased by 60.1 thousand (by 1.8%).

28.06.2019

In Poland, the length of the sewage network and the number of connections to residential buildings is continually increasing

The sewage network

In 2018, the length of the sewage network in Poland reached the length of 160.7 thousand km, while the number of connections to residential buildings – 3.4 million. In relation to the previous year, the length of the newly built or reconstructed sewage network increased by about 3.9 thousand km, i.e. by 2.5%, with the increase in the number of connections by more than 60 thousand, i.e. by 1.8%.

Compared to 2017, the length of the sewage network increased by 2.5%

Table 1. Infrastructure of the sewage system in 2017-2018

Specification	2017	2016 = 100	2018	2017 = 100
Sewage network in thousand km	156.8	101.8	160.7	102.5
Sewage network in km per 100 km ²	50.1	101.6	51.4	102.6
Connections to residential buildings in thousand pcs	3,307.2	102.5	3,367.3	101.8
Wastewater from households discharged by sewage system (during the year) in hm ³	954.4	101.7	969.5	101.6

In rural areas, there were 59.0% of the sewage network and 45.4% of all sewage connections to residential buildings. Compared to the previous year, the length of the network in rural areas increased by 2.8 thousand km (by 3%) and the number of connections by nearly 31 thousand (by 2.1%). In the same period, in urban areas, 1.1 thousand km of the sewage network were constructed (increase by 1.7%) and more than 29 thousand connections were installed (increase by 1.6%).

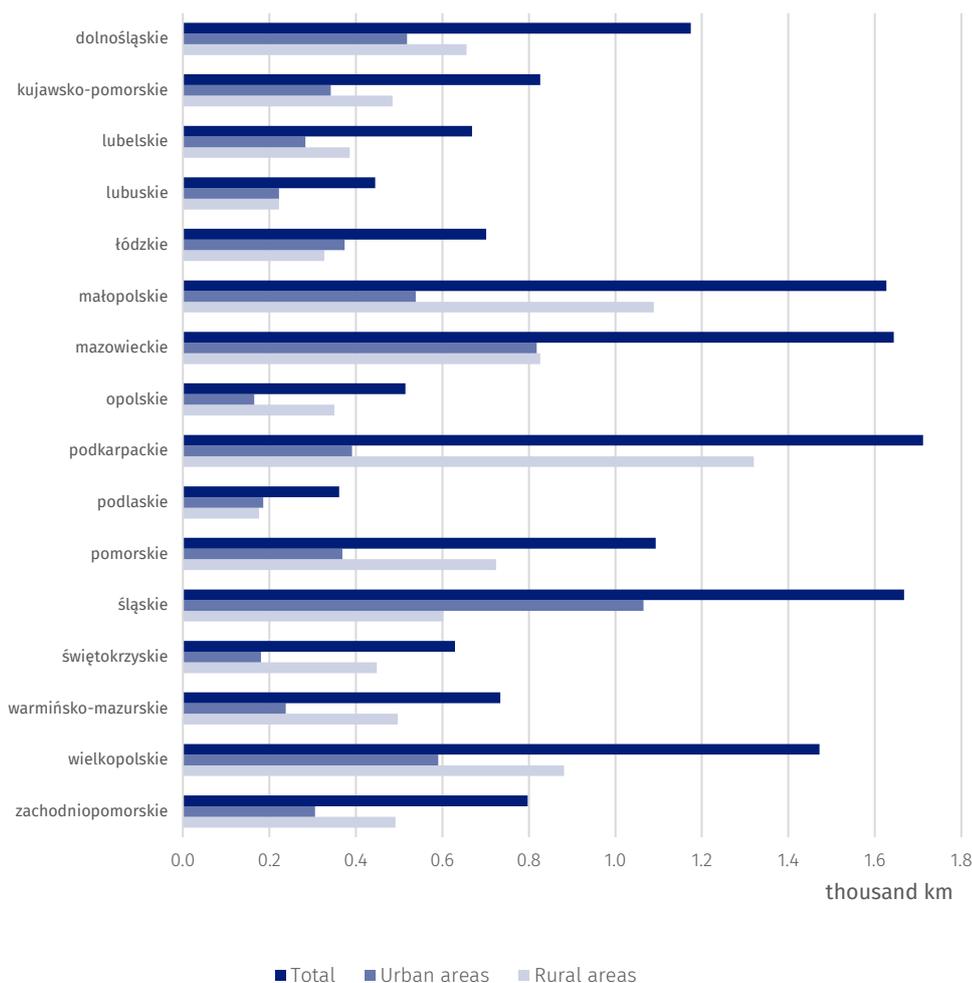
59.0% of sewage network was located in rural areas

By voivodships, the most significant increase in the length of the sewage network, when compared to 2017, was recorded in the following voivodships: Lubelskie – by 3.8%, Mazowieckie – by 3.6% and Wielkopolskie – by 3.2%, while the lowest was in the Zachodniopomorskie – by 0.1% and Lubuskie – by 0.7%.

The highest density of the sewage network in 2018 was in the Śląskie Voivodship – 135 km per 100 km² and Małopolskie Voivodship – 107 km per 100 km², while the lowest in the Podlaskie Voivodship – 18 km per 100 km² and Lubelskie Voivodship – 27 km per 100 km².

At the end of 2018, the percentage of residential buildings connected to the sewage system was 50.6% and compared to 2017 it was higher by 1.1 percentage points. In urban areas, 74.6% of residential buildings were connected to the sewage network, while in rural areas – 36.2%.

Chart 1. The length of sewage network in 2018 in urban and rural areas by voivodships



The amount of wastewater discharged from households by means of the sewage system in 2018 was 969.5 hm³ (in urban areas – 845.5 hm³ and in rural areas – 124 hm³) and increased in relation to 2017 by 15 hm³ (respectively, by 14.6 hm³ and 0.4 hm³).

The amount of wastewater discharged from households is increasing

The water supply network

In 2018, the length of the water supply distribution network was 307.7 thousand km and the number of connections – nearly 5.7 million. In relation to the previous year, the length of the newly built or reconstructed water supply network increased by about 3.8 thousand km (by 1.2%) and the increase in the number of connections to residential buildings by 35.1 thousand (by 0.6%) was observed.

Compared to 2017, the length of the water supply network increased by 1.2%

Table 2. Infrastructure of water supply system in 2017-2018

Specification	2017	2016 = 100	2018	2017 = 100
Distribution water supply network in thousand km (as of December 31st)	303.9	101.0	307.7	101.2
Distribution water supply network in km per 100 km ²	97.2	100.9	98.4	101.2
Connections to residential buildings in thousand pcs	5,647.3	101.3	5,682.4	100.6
Water consumption in households in hm ³	1,223.6	98.8	1,280.8	104.7
Average water consumption per capita in m ³	31.8	98.8	33.3	104.7

About 77.2% of the length of the water supply distribution network and 61.8% of connections to residential buildings were located in rural areas. Compared to the previous year, the length of the water supply network in rural areas increased by 2.5 thousand km (by 1.1%) and was 238 thousand km, while the number of connections – by 35.5 thousand (by 1%). On the other hand, in urban areas, more than 1.2 thousand km of the new network were built (increase by 1.8%).

About 77% of the length of the water supply network is located in rural areas

By voivodships, the most significant increase in the length of the water supply distribution network was observed in the following voivodships: Mazowieckie – increase by 952.7 km, Małopolskie – by 432.3 km, Podkarpackie – by 365.8 km, while the lowest was in Lubuskie – by 32.3 km, Opolskie – 44.9 km and Łódzkie – by 49.6 km.

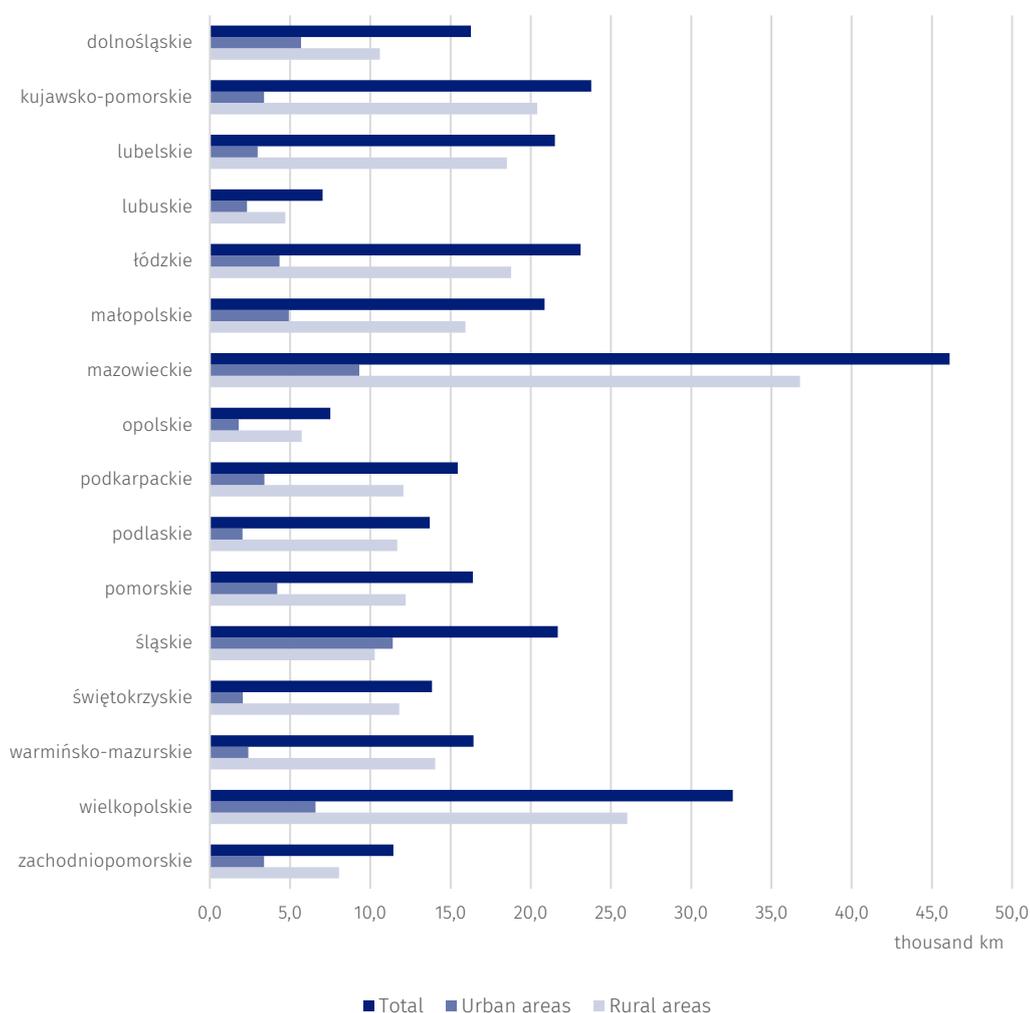
Along with the development of water supply infrastructure, there is a systematic increase in the network density in the country. In 2018, it was 98.4 km per 100 km² and when compared to 2017 it increased by 1.2 km per 100 km². The highest density of the water supply network is still in the Śląskie Voivodship – 175.7 km per 100 km² (increase in relation to the previous year by 1 km per 100 km²) and Małopolskie Voivodship – 137.4 km per 100 km² (by 2.8 km per 100 km²) while the lowest in the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship – 49.9 km per 100 km² (by 0.3 km per 100 km²) and Lubuskie Voivodship – 50.2 km per 100 km² (by 0.2 km per 100 km²).

At the end of 2018, the percentage of residential buildings connected to the water supply system was 84.6% and compared to 2017 it was higher by 0.5 percentage points. The increase in the percentage of such buildings was recorded both in urban areas (by 0.2%) and in rural areas (by 0.7%).

In Poland, in 2018 the increased consumption of water per capita was observed

In 2018, the consumption of water by households was 1,280.8 hm³ and compared to the previous year increased by 57.2 hm³ (by 4.7%) while the average consumption of water by households per capita was 33.3 m³ and compared to 2017 increased by 1.5 m³. In rural areas, the consumption of water *per capita* increased by 2.1 m³ and in rural areas – by 1.1 m³.

Chart 2. The length of water supply network in urban and rural areas in 2018 by voivodships



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[Municipal infrastructure in 2017](#)

Data available in databases

[Local Data Base](#)

[Knowledge Databases \(DBW\) Municipal and Dwelling Infrastructure](#)

Terms used in official statistics

[Sewage system](#)

[Active sewage network](#)

[Building equipped with sewage network](#)

[Water supply distribution network](#)

[Water supply system](#)

[Building fitted with water supply network](#)