

Municipal infrastructure in 2019

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The increase in the length of the sewage network

In 2019, the length of the sewage system in Poland increased by over 4.4 thousand km (by 2.8 %), and the number of sewage connections to residential buildings by 104.1 thousand units (by 3.1 %).

The sewage network

In 2019, the sewage network in Poland reached the length of 165.1 thousand km, and the number of connections to residential buildings was 3.5 million. Compared to the previous year, the length of the newly built or reconstructed sewage network increased by approx. 4.4 thousand km, i.e. by 2.8 %, with a simultaneous increase in the number of connections of over 104 thousand units, i.e. of 3.1 %.

Compared to 2018, the length of the sewage network increased by 2.8 %

Table 1. Infrastructure of the sewage system in 2018–2019

Specification	2018	2017 = 100	2019	2018 = 100
Sewage network in thousand km	160.7	102.5	165.1	102.8
Sewage network in km per 100 km ²	51.4	102.6	52.8	102.7
Connections to residential buildings in thousand pcs	3,367.3	101.8	3,471.4	103.1
Wastewater from households discharged by sewage system (during the year) in hm ³	969.5	101.6	979.5	101.0

In rural areas, 59.3 % of the sewage network and 45.9 % of all sewage connections to residential buildings was located. Compared to the previous year, the length of the sewage network in rural areas increased by 3.1 thousand km (by 3.3 %) and the number of connections by over 64 thousand units (by 4.2 %). In the same period, 1.3 thousand km of the sewage network (an increase of 2 %) and nearly 40 thousand units of connections (an increase of 2.2 %) were installed in urban areas.

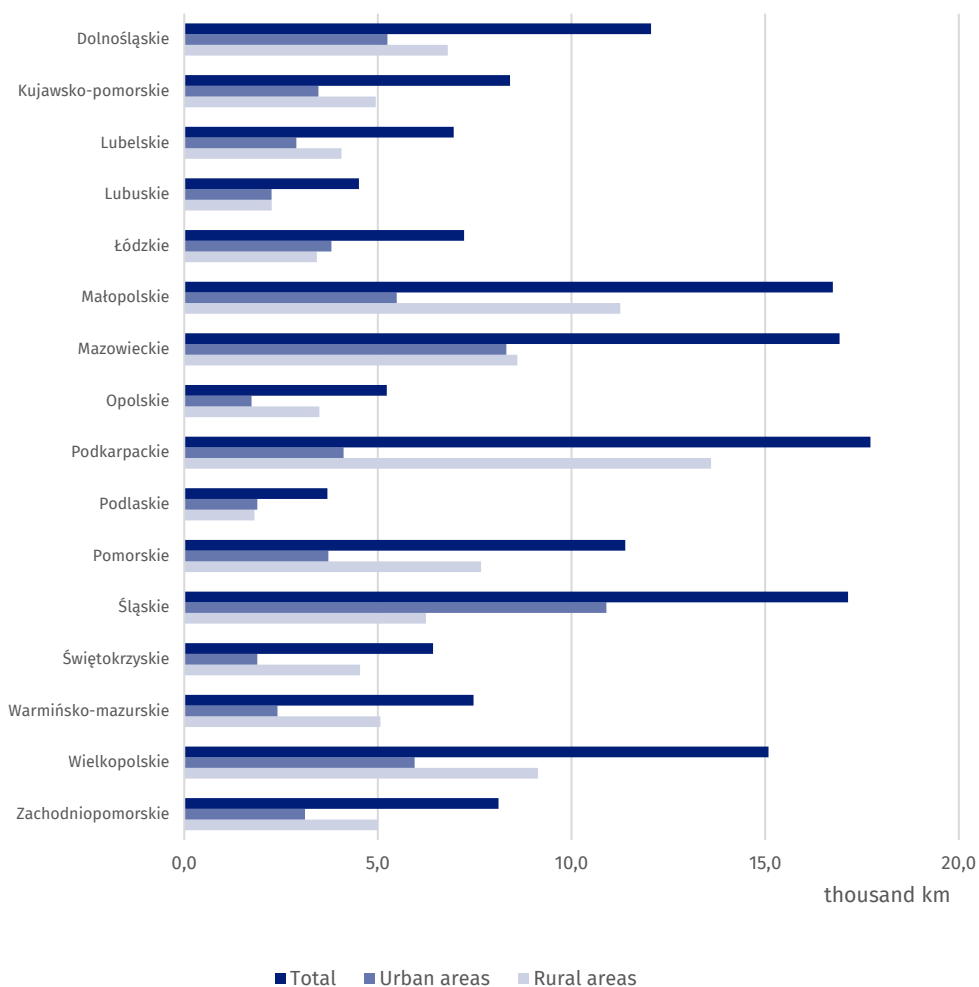
59.3 % of sewage network was located in rural areas

Compared to 2018, the voivodship breakdown data show the most significant increase in the sewage network in the following voivodships: Lubelskie – of 4.8 %, Podkarpackie – of 4.1 % and Pomorskie – of 4.1 %, while the smallest in Zachodniopomorskie – of 1.3 % and Wielkopolskie – of 1.7 %.

The highest density of the sewage network in 2019 was in Śląskie Voivodship – 139.0 km per 100 km² and Małopolskie Voivodship – 110.3 km per 100 km², while the lowest in Podlaskie Voivodship – 18.3 km per 100 km² and Lubelskie Voivodship – 27.7 km per 100 km².

At the end of 2019, the percentage of residential buildings connected to the sewage system was 51.2 % and compared to 2018 was higher by 0,6 percentage points. In urban areas, 74.7 % of residential buildings were connected to the sewage system, while in rural areas – 37.2 %.

Chart 1. The length of sewage network in 2019 in urban and rural areas by voivodships



The amount of wastewater discharged from households by means of the sewage system in 2019 was 979.5 hm³ (in urban areas – 852.4 hm³ and in rural areas – 127.1 hm³) and increased in relation to 2018 by 10 hm³ (by 6.9 hm³ and 3.1 hm³, respectively).

The amount of wastewater discharged from households is increasing

The water supply network

In 2019, the length of the water supply distribution network was 310.9 thousand km and the number of connections – nearly 5.8 million. In relation to the previous year, the length of the newly built or reconstructed water supply network increased by about 3.2 thousand km (by 1.0 %) and an increase in the number of connections to residential buildings of 108.7 thousand (of 1.9 %) was observed.

Compared to 2018, the length of water supply network increased by 1.0 %

Table 2. Infrastructure of the water supply system in 2018–2019

Specification	2018	2017 = 100	2019	2018 = 100
Water supply distribution network in thousand km (as of 31 December)	307.7	101.2	310.9	101.0
Water supply distribution network in km per 100 km ²	98.4	101.2	99.4	101.0
Connections to residential buildings in thousand pcs	5,682.4	100.6	5,791.1	101.9
Water consumption in households in hm ³	1,280.8	104.7	1,292.2	100.9
Average water consumption per capita in m ³	33.3	104.7	33.7	101.2

About 77.1 % of the length of the water supply distribution network and 61.9 % 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 2.1 thousand km (by 0.9 %) and amounted to 240 thousand km, while the number of connections – by 71 thousand (by 2.0%). On the other hand, in urban areas, there was an increase of more than 1.1 thousand km of network (of 1.6 %) and it's length reached 71 thousand km, whereas the number of connections – of 37,7 thousand (of 1.7 %).

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 – an increase of 460.8 km, Małopolskie – of 430.9 km, Pomorskie – of 293.6 km, while the lowest was in Opolskie – of 31.5 km, and a decrease in Zachodniopomorskie – of 50.9 km.

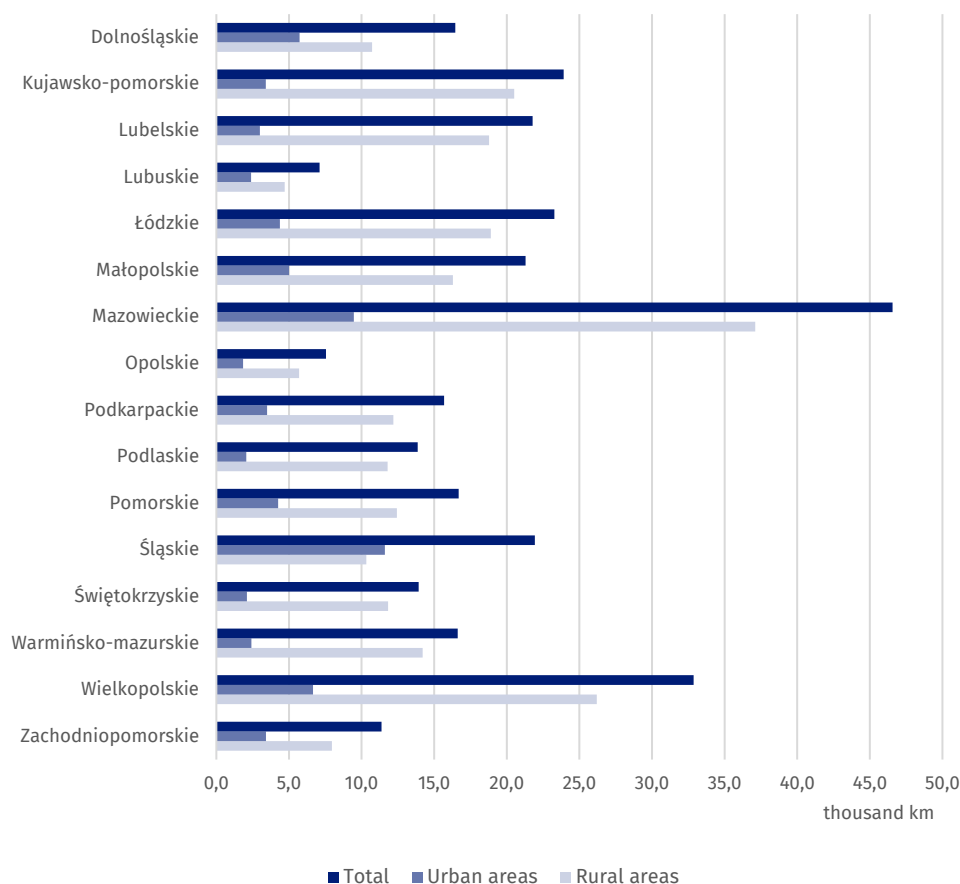
Along with the development of water supply infrastructure, there is a systematic increase in the network density in the country. In 2019, it was 99.4 km per 100 km² and compared to 2018 increased by 1.0 km per 100 km². The highest density of water supply network is still in Śląskie Voivodship – 177.8 km per 100 km² (an increase in relation to the previous year of 2.1 km per 100 km²) and Małopolskie Voivodship – 140.2 km per 100 km² (of 2.8 km per 100 km²) while the lowest in Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship – 49.7 km per 100 km² (a decrease of 0.2 km per 100 km²) and Lubuskie Voivodship – 50.8 km per 100 km² (an increase of 0.6 km per 100 km²).

At the end of 2019, the percentage of residential buildings connected to the water supply system remained at the level of 84.6 %. In urban areas a decline by 0.6 percentage points and in rural areas an increase of 0.5 percentage points were recorded.

In Poland, in 2019 the increased consumption of water per capita was observed

In 2019, the consumption of water by households was 1,292.2 hm³ and compared to the previous year increased by 11.5 hm³ (by 0.9 %) while the average consumption of water by households per capita was 33.7 m³ and compared to 2018 increased by 0.4 m³. In rural areas, the consumption of water per capita increased by 0.6 m³ and in rural areas – by 0.1 m³.

Chart 2. The length of water supply network in urban and rural areas in 2019 by voivodships



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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](#)