

Stationary social welfare facilities in 2020

25.05.2021

119.3 thousand

The number of places in stationary social welfare facilities in 2020

As of 31 December 2020, in Poland there were **1 851 stationary social welfare facilities and 48 branches**. There were **119.3 thousand places in total in all facilities**. **105.2 thousand residents stayed in stationary social welfare facilities, including 49.9 thousand women**.

Facilities

At the end of 2020 social assistance houses constituted majority of all stationary social welfare facilities (47.1%), followed by establishments ensuring 24-hour care for disabled persons, chronic patients, or elderly persons within the scope of economic activity or their statutory activity (22.0%) and hostels for homeless persons (16.1%). Family-based assistance houses, community self-help centres (with round-the-clock available places), houses for mothers with children under age and pregnant women, night shelters and other centres jointly accounted for 14.8% of all facilities.

Social assistance houses constituted over 47% of all stationary social welfare facilities

Table 1. Stationary social welfare facilities by type^a in 2020

As of 31 December

SPECIFICATION	Centres	Places	Residents
Stationary social welfare facilities	1 851	119 344	105 195
Social assistance houses	871	82 660	77 060
Family-based assistance houses	31	249	214
Centres run within the scope of economic or statutory activity ^b	408	15 654	12 834
Community self-help centres ^c	7	144	137
Houses for mothers with children under age and pregnant women	59	1 399	850
Night shelters	93	3 027	2 101
Hostels for homeless persons	298	14 499	11 309
Others	84	1 712	690

a Centres excluding branches. Places and residents including branches. b Establishments ensuring 24-hour care for disabled persons, chronic patients, or elderly persons within the scope of economic activity or their statutory activity. c Including round-the-clock places.

Nearly 85% of the facilities adjusted their equipment to meet the needs of disabled persons. Bathrooms for the disabled persons, slipways, ascents, platforms easing the entrance and lifts were most often listed conveniences. Over 15% of facilities, predominantly night shelters and hostels for homeless persons, did not have any conveniences for disabled persons.

Places

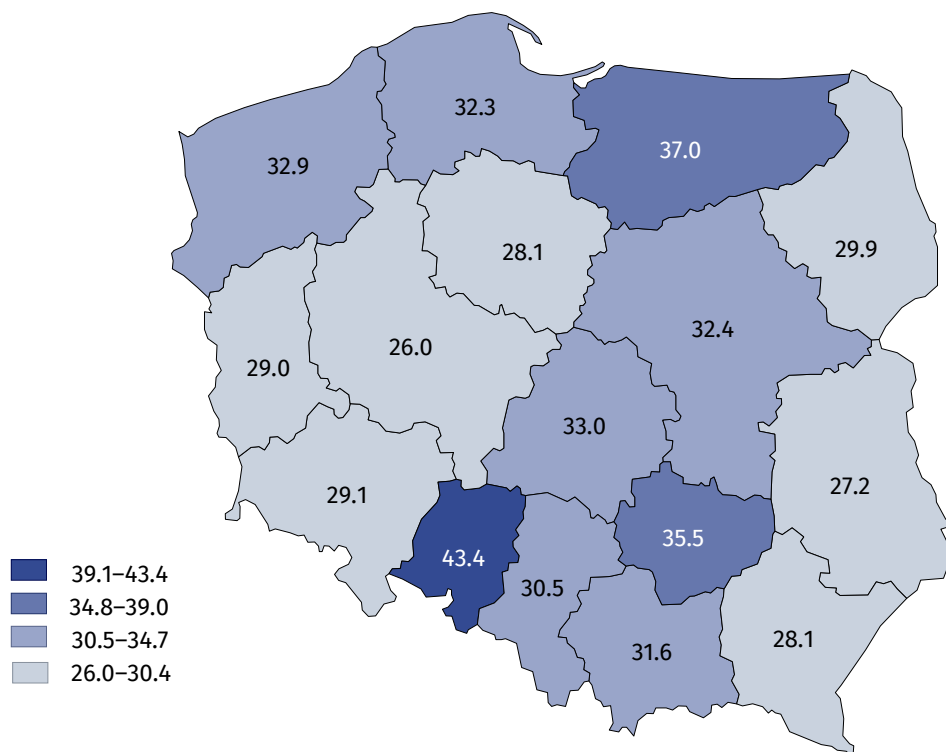
At the end of 2020, the places in social assistance houses accounted for 69.3% of all places in stationary social welfare facilities, 13.1% for establishments ensuring 24-hour care for disabled persons, chronic patients, or elderly persons within the scope of economic activity or their statutory activity and 12.1% for hostels for homeless persons. Family-based assistance houses, community self-help centres (with round-the-clock available places), houses for mothers with children under age and pregnant women, night shelters and others accounted jointly for 5.5% of all places in stationary social welfare facilities.

About 69% of all places in stationary social welfare facilities is located in social assistance houses

The biggest number of places in stationary social welfare facilities is in Mazowieckie Voivodship and the smallest one in Opolskie Voivodship. The biggest number of places in stationary social welfare facilities per 10 thousand persons is in Opolskie Voivodship (43.8) and the smallest one in Wielkopolskie Voivodship (26.7). The indicator for Poland amounted to 31.2.

Map 1. Places in stationary social welfare facilities per 10 thousand persons in 2020

As of 31 December



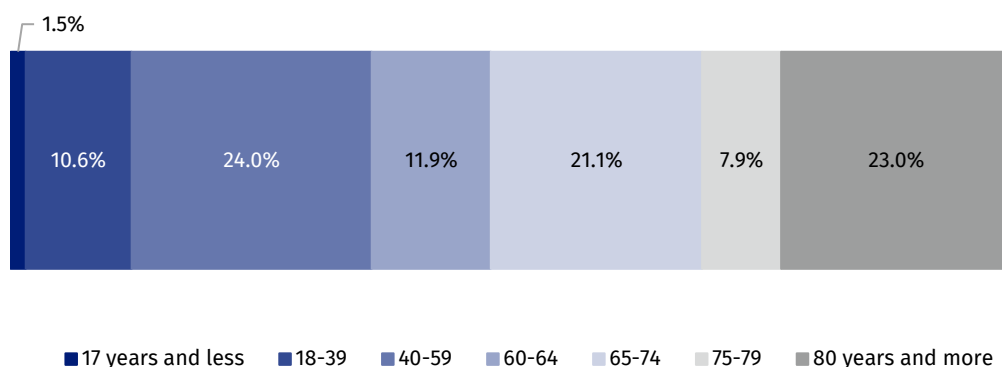
Residents

As of 31 December, in stationary social welfare facilities, there were 105.2 thousand residents, (less by 6.5% than in the previous year). Men constituted the majority of residents – 55.3 thousand. 73.3% of residents stayed in social assistance houses. 12.2% of all residents stayed in establishments ensuring 24-hour care for disabled persons, chronic patients, or elderly persons within the scope of economic activity or their statutory activity and 10.8% residents were in hostels for homeless persons. The residents in community self-help centres (with round-the-clock available places) accounted only for 0.1% of all residents.

The aged persons over 60 years old were the majority of residents in stationary social welfare facilities (67.2 thousand), while residents at age of 17 and less constituted the smallest age group (1.6 thousand).

Chart 1. Structure of residents in stationary social welfare facilities by age in 2020

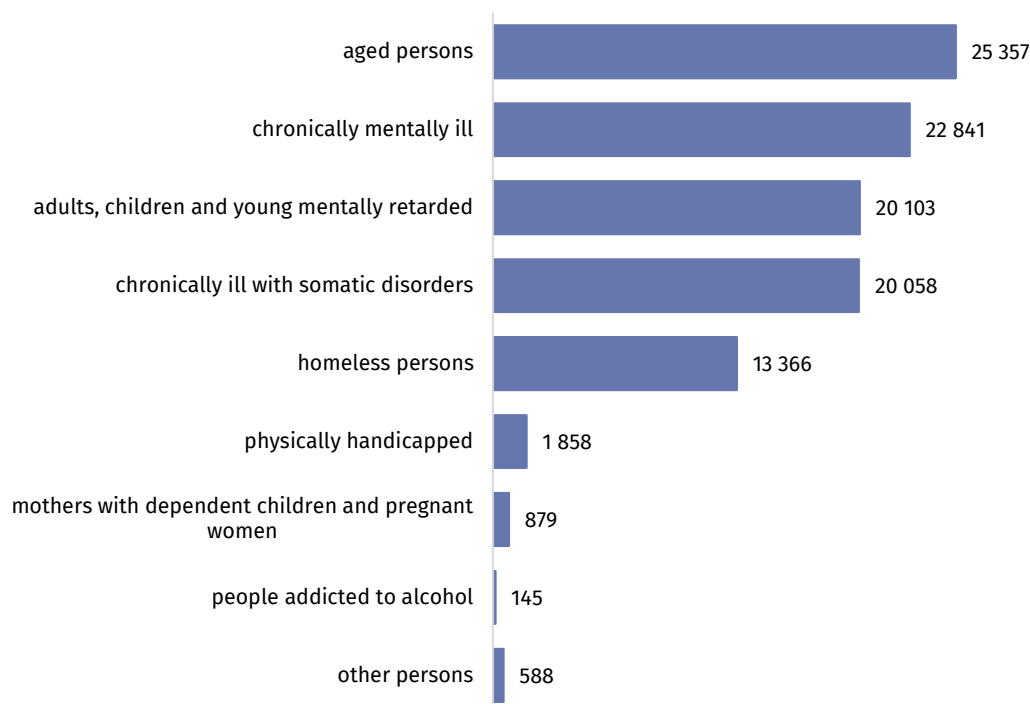
As of 31 December



The most of residents (24.1% of total number of residents) stayed in facilities for aged persons, a little less in centres for chronically mentally ill (21.7%), and in centres for chronically ill with somatic disorders and in centres for mentally retarded (19.1% each). The smallest share referred to persons addicted to alcohol (0.1%).

Chart 2. Residents in stationary social welfare facilities by groups in 2020

As of 31 December



Over 24% of all residents in stationary social welfare facilities stayed in the centres for aged people

Throughout 2020, 149.1 thousand persons stayed in stationary social welfare facilities, including 80.7 thousand men. Every fourth resident of those facilities (37.1 thousand) was infected with COVID-19. The highest share of infected persons was related to social assistance houses, where 33.9% of all residents were infected. 22.3% was infected in establishments ensuring 24-hour care for disabled persons, chronic patients, or elderly persons within the scope of economic activity or their statutory activity, 13.2% in community self-help centres (including round-the-clock places), 10.9% in family assistance houses and 4.1% in hostels for homeless persons. For night shelters, houses for mothers with children under age and pregnant women and for other facilities, the share of persons diagnosed with COVID-19 accounted for less than 2%.

Table 2. Stationary social welfare facilities by voivodships^a in 2020

As of 31 December

VOIVODSHIPS	Centres	Places	Residents
POLAND	1 851	118 877	112 460
Dolnośląskie	119	8 447	8 125
Kujawsko-pomorskie	92	5 828	5 417
Lubelskie	85	5 729	5 383
Lubuskie	47	2 933	2 854
Łódzkie	111	8 109	7 845
Małopolskie	163	10 785	10 280
Mazowieckie	281	17 593	16 547
Opolskie	61	4 262	4 032
Podkarpackie	84	5 975	5 550
Podlaskie	57	3 518	3 278
Pomorskie	118	7 580	7 005
Śląskie	229	13 792	12 991
Świętokrzyskie	70	4 380	4 185
Warmińsko-mazurskie	90	5 258	5 022
Wielkopolskie	149	9 102	8 646
Zachodniopomorskie	78	5 586	5 300

^a Centres excluding branches. Places and residents including branches.

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".

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Related information

[Social assistance, child and family services in 2019](#)

Data available in databases

[Database Local Data Bank – health care and social welfare](#)

Terms used in official statistics

[Community self-help centre](#)

[Establishment ensuring 24-hour care for disabled persons, chronic patients, or elderly persons within the scope of economic activity or their statutory activity](#)

[Family-based assistance house](#)

[Hostel for homeless persons](#)

[House for mothers with children under age and pregnant women](#)

[Night shelter](#)

[Social assistance house](#)