



Terms used in official statistics



Social Assistance Benefits

Definition:

Social assistance in the form of monetary benefits and non-monetary benefits.

1. Monetary benefits: for example: permanent benefit, temporary benefit, appropriated benefit, special appropriated benefit, benefit and loan to reach financial self-dependence, assistance to reach self-dependence and continue education, benefit in cash for the maintenance and coverage of expenses connected with the learning of the Polish language (applies to refugees),

2. Non-monetary benefits: social work, credit ticket, social insurance contributions, health insurance contributions, benefit in kind e.g. assistance to reach financial self-dependence, funeral allowance, special guidance, crisis intervention, assistance in form of providing shelters, meals, clothes, attendance service provided at homes, support centers and family-based assistance houses, special attendance service provided at homes and support centers, residence and services in a social assistance house, assistance in gaining adequate housing conditions including social dwelling, in gaining employment and for running one's own household.

Source:

- Act of 12 March 2004 on Social Assistance
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Low-level terms:

- [Crisis intervention](#)
- [Income criterion for people applying for social assistance](#)
- [Assistance to reach financial self-dependence](#)
- [Specialised guidance](#)
- [Social work](#)
- [Care services](#)
- [Earmarked allowance](#)
- [Temporary allowance](#)
- [Permanent allowance](#)

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