

Municipal Infrastructure in 2020

28.06.2021


2.9 %

The increase in the length of the sewage network

In 2020, the length of the sewage system in Poland increased by over 4.7 thousand km (by 2.9 %), and the number of sewage connections to residential buildings by 108.8 thousand pcs (by 3.1 %).

The sewage network

In 2020, the sewage network in Poland reached the length of 169.8 thousand km, and the number of connections to residential buildings – 3.6 million pcs. Compared to the previous year, the length of the newly built or reconstructed sewage network increased by approx. 4.7 thousand km, i.e. by 2.9 %, with a simultaneous increase in the number of connections of over 109 thousand pcs, i.e. of 3.1 %.

Compared to 2019, the length of the sewage network increased by 2.9 %

Table 1. Infrastructure of the sewage system in 2019–2020

Specification	2019	2018 = 100	2020	2019 = 100
Sewage network in thousand km (as of 31 December)	165.1	102.8	169.8	102.9
Sewage network in km per 100 km ²	52.8	102.7	54.3	102.8
Connections to residential buildings in thousand pcs (as of 31 December)	3,471.4	103.1	3,580.2	103.1
Wastewater from households discharged by sewage system (during the year) in hm ³	979.5	101.0	1,002.6	102.4

In rural areas was located 59.7 % of the sewage network and 46.4 % of all sewage connections to residential buildings. Compared to the previous year, the length of the sewage network in rural areas increased by 3.4 thousand km (by 3.5 %) and the number of connections by nearly 70 thousand pcs (by 4.4 %). In the same period, 1.3 thousand km of the sewage network (an increase of 2 %) and over 39 thousand pcs of connections (an increase of 2.1 %) were installed in urban areas.

59.7 % of total sewage network was located in rural areas

Compared to 2019, data broken down by voivodships show the most significant increase in the length of the sewage network in voivodships: Dolnośląskie – of 4.9 %, Pomorskie – of 4.2 % and Małopolskie – of 3.7 %, while the smallest in Zachodniopomorskie – of 1 % and Śląskie – of 1.1 %.

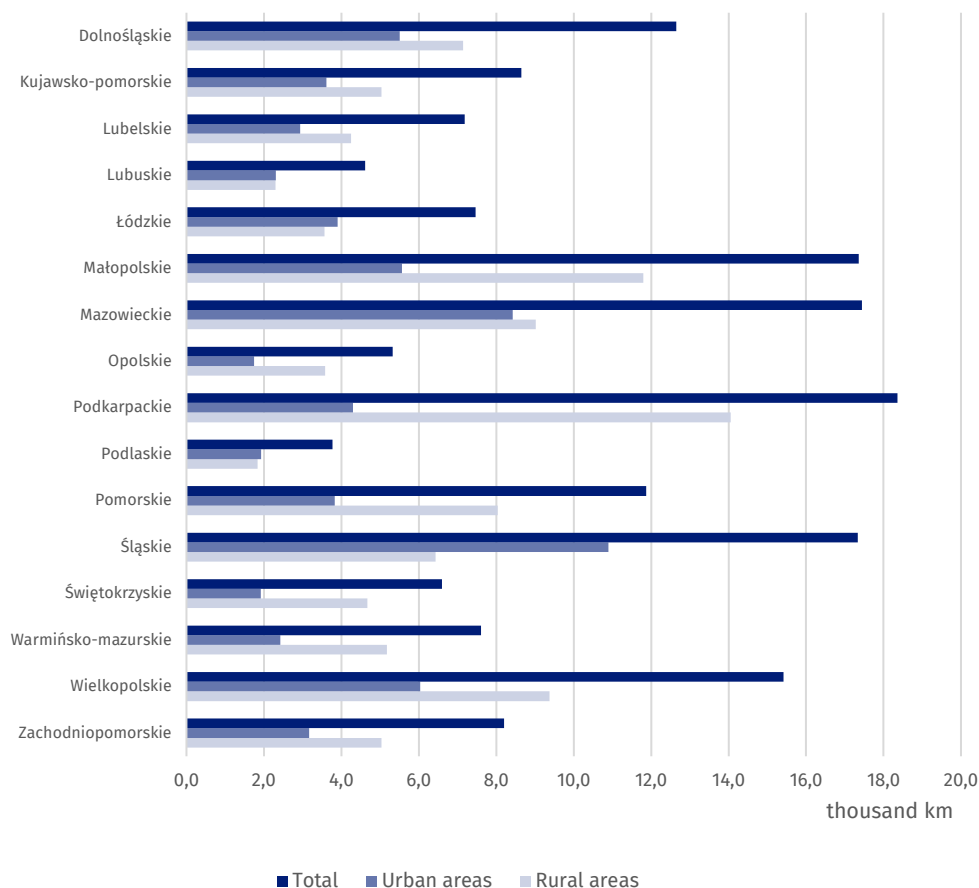
The highest density of the sewage network in 2020 was in Śląskie Voivodship – 140.6 km per 100 km² and Małopolskie Voivodship – 114.3 km per 100 km², while the lowest in Podlaskie Voivodship – 18.7 km per 100 km² and Lubelskie Voivodship – 26.8 km per 100 km².

As of the end of 2020, the percentage of residential buildings connected to the sewage system was 51.8 % and compared to 2019 was higher by 0,6 percentage point. In urban areas, 75.3 % of residential buildings were connected to the sewage system, while in rural areas – 37.7 %.

The amount of wastewater discharged from households by means of the sewage system in 2020 was 1,002.6 hm³ (in urban areas – 869.6 hm³, and in rural areas – 133.0 hm³) and increased in relation to 2019 by 23.1 hm³ (by 17.2 hm³, and 5.8 hm³, respectively).

The amount of wastewater discharged from households is increasing

Chart 1. The length of sewage network in 2020 in urban and rural areas by voivodships



On-site systems for discharging of wastewater

In Poland, as of the end of 2020, there were 2,427.8 thousand pcs operational on-site systems for discharging of wastewater, of which 87.8 % (2,132.3 thousand pcs) were septic tanks and 12.2 % (295.4 thousand pcs) – household wastewater treatment systems. In 2020, about 40.9 dam³ of liquid waste (domestic wastewater) was collected, of which 8.9 dam³ (21.7 % of total amount) in urban areas, and 32.0 dam³ (78.3 %) in rural areas.

87.8 % of the total number of on-site systems for discharging of wastewater were septic tanks, whereas 12.2 % – household wastewater treatment systems

The water supply network

In 2020, the length of the water supply distribution network was 313.4 thousand km and the number of connections – nearly 5.9 million pcs. In relation to the previous year, the length of the newly built or reconstructed water supply network increased by about 2.5 thousand km (by 0.8 %) and an increase in the number of connections to residential buildings of 113.7 thousand pcs (of 2 %) was observed.

Compared to 2019, the length of water supply network increased by 0.8 %

Table 2. Infrastructure of the water supply system in 2019–2020

Specification	2019	2018 = 100	2020	2019 = 100
Water supply distribution network in thousand km (as of 31 December)	310.9	101.0	313.4	100.8
Water supply distribution network in km per 100 km ²	99.4	101.0	100.2	100.8
Connections to residential buildings in thousand pcs (as of 31 December)	5,791.1	101.9	5,904.9	102.0
Water consumption in households in hm ³	1,292.2	100.9	1,299.9	100.6
Average water consumption per capita (during the year) in m ³	33.7	101.2	33.9	100.6

About 77 % of the length of the water supply distribution network and 62 % 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 1.8 thousand km (by 0.7 %) and amounted to 241.4 thousand km, while the number of connections – by 73.3 thousand (by 2.0 %). On the other hand, in urban areas, there was an increase of more than 0.7 thousand km of network (of 1 %) and it's length reached 72 thousand km, whereas the number of connections increased by 40,5 thousand pcs (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: Małopolskie – an increase of 368.3 km, Mazowieckie – of 293.1 km, Wielkopolskie – of 244.3 km, while the lowest was in Opolskie – of 29.5 km, and in Dolnośląskie – of 37.4 km.

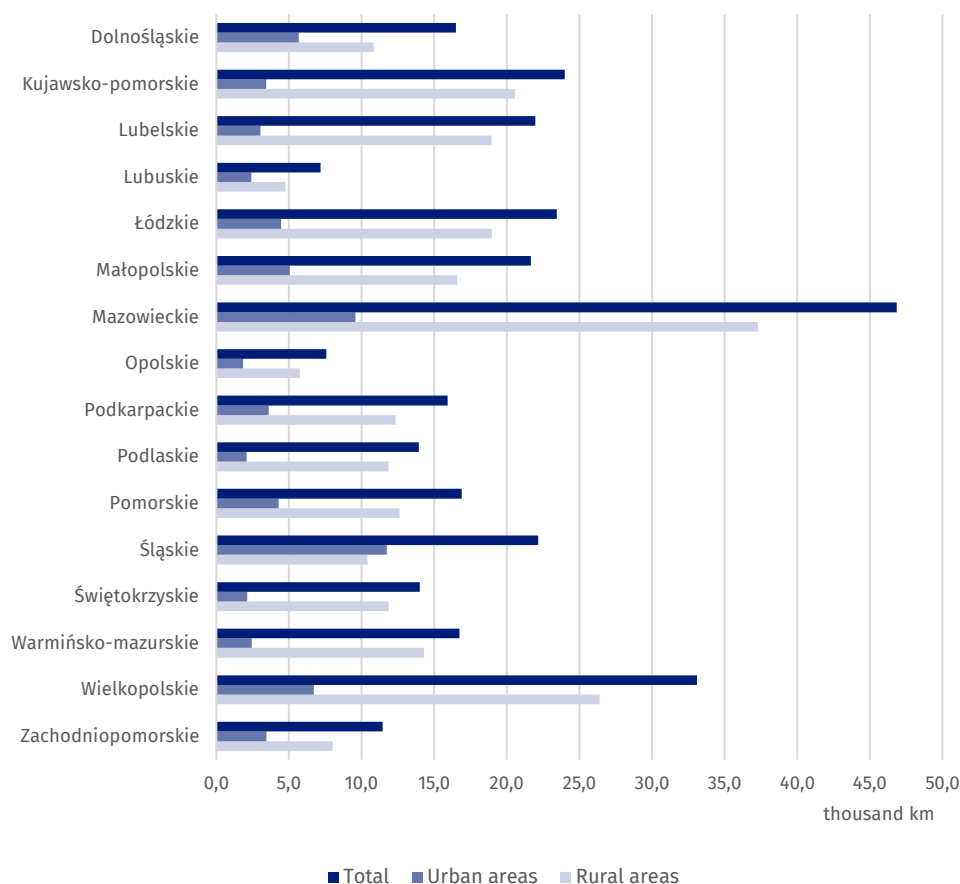
Along with the development of water supply infrastructure, there is a systematic increase in the network density in the country. In 2020, it was 100.2 km per 100 km² and compared to 2019 increased by 0.8 km per 100 km². The highest density of water supply network remains in Śląskie Voivodship – 179.7 km per 100 km² (an increase in relation to the previous year of 1.9 km per 100 km²) and Małopolskie Voivodship – 142.7 km per 100 km² (an increase of 2.5 km per 100 km²) while the lowest in Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship – 50 km per 100 km² (an increase of 0.3 km per 100 km²) and Lubuskie Voivodship – 51.3 km per 100 km² (an increase of 0.5 km per 100 km²).

As of the end of 2020, the percentage of residential buildings connected to the water supply system decreased compared to the previous year and amounted to 84.4 %. In urban areas an increase of 0.1 percentage point, and in rural areas a decline of 0.8 percentage point were recorded.

In Poland, in 2020 the increased consumption of water per capita was observed

In 2020, the consumption of water by households was 1,299.9 hm³ and compared to the previous year increased by 7.7 hm³ (by 0.6 %) while the average consumption of water by households per capita was 33.9 m³ and compared to 2019 increased by 0.2 m³. In rural areas, the consumption of water per capita increased by 0.1 m³, and in urban areas – by 0.3 m³.

Chart 2. The length of water supply network in urban and rural areas in 2020 by voivodships



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Terms used in official statistics

[Sewage system](#)

[Active sewage network](#)

[Building equipped with sewage network](#)

[Septic tank](#)

[Liquid waste](#)

[Water supply distribution network](#)

[Water supply system](#)

[Building fitted with water supply network](#)