

Social integration centres, social integration clubs, vocational activity establishments, occupational therapy workshops in 2020.

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decrease in the number of social and professional reintegration units compared to 2019

In 2020, 1283 social and professional reintegration units: social integration centres (CIS), social integration clubs (KIS), vocational activity establishments (ZAZ), occupational therapy workshops (WTZ) were active, i.e. 6 less than in 2019. Compared to 2015, the number of these units increased by 94.

During 2020, almost 44.1 thousand people at risk of social exclusion benefited from social and professional reintegration services provided by CIS, ZAZ and WTZ, i.e.

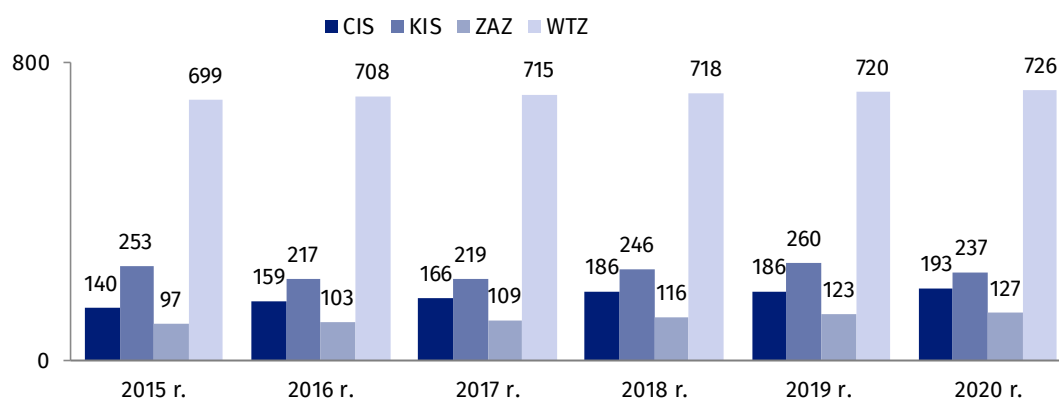
0.5% less than in the previous year. In 2015, these services were used by 40.3 thousand such people, which means that in 2015-2020 there was an increase in this area by 8.5%.

Active social and professional reintegration units

There were 1283 social and professional reintegration units active in total in 2020. This number has decreased by 6 units, or 0.5%, compared to 2019. As was the case in previous years, in 2020 these were mainly facilities aimed at activating people with disabilities – 726 occupational therapy workshops (WTZ) and 127 vocational activity establishments (ZAZ). Among units providing services also for people from other groups at risk of social exclusion, 193 social integration centres (CIS) and 237 social integration clubs (KIS) were active.

Compared to 2015, the number of socio-professional reintegration units increased by 7.9%.

Graph 1. Number of active social and professional reintegration units in 2015–2020



Between 2015 and 2020, the total number of CIS, ZAZ, WTZ and KIS establishments increased by 94 units, i.e. by 7.9%. During this period, the number of individual active reintegration units changed as follows: social integration centres increased by 37.9%, vocational activity establishments increased by 30.9%, occupational therapy workshops increased by 3.9%, and social integration clubs decreased by 6.3%. The number of CIS, ZAZ and WTZ was increasing throughout the analyzed period year-on-year, while the number of KIS fluctuated, reaching the highest value in 2019 (260 units) and the lowest in 2016 (217 units).

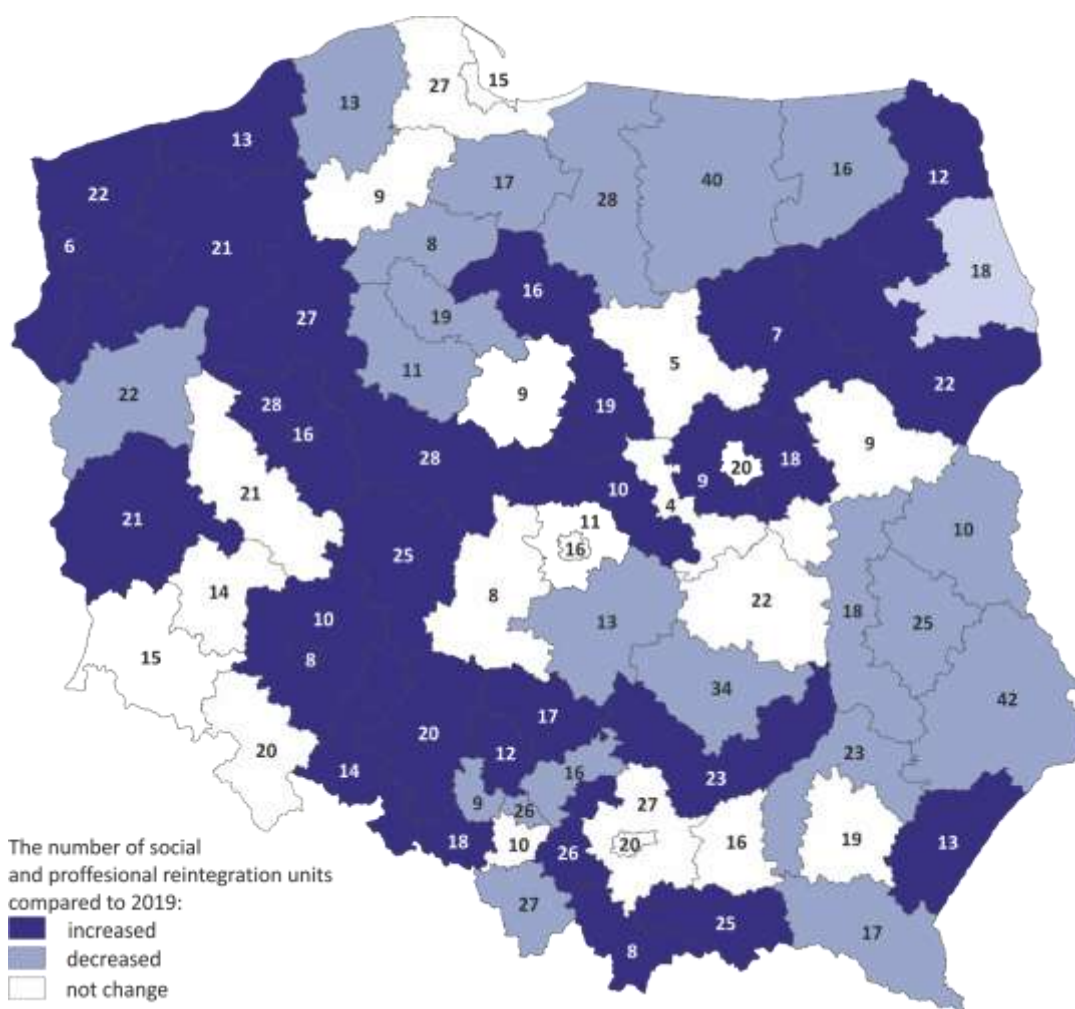
As in previous years, social and professional reintegration units were most often organised by non-profit sector entities, i.e. associations, foundations and faith-based charities – they created nearly two thirds (66.6%) of the total number of CIS, KIS, ZAZ and WTZ establishments.

Most CIS, KIS, ZAZ and WTZ establishments were located in the following voivodeships: Wielkopolskie (11.3% of total number establishments), Śląskie (10.5%), Małopolskie (9.5%), Mazowieckie (8.8%) and Lubelskie (7,4%). Between 2019 and 2020, due to the increase in the number of reintegration units in the Wielkopolskie voivodeship by 8.2%, the voivodeship with the largest number of units from Śląskie to Wielkopolskie changed.

When relating the number of social and professional reintegration units to the population, there were 3.4 such units per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2020 and compared to 2019, this value has not changed. This indicator had the highest value in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodship – 5.9 units per 100 thousand inhabitants. Similarly to last year, the Mazowieckie voivodship achieved the lowest value of this indicator – 2.1 establishments per 100 thousand inhabitants.

Similarly to 2019, the largest number of units providing social and professional integration services in the country were the Chełmsko-Zamojski (42) and Olsztyński subregions (40), followed by the Kielecki subregion (34). In comparison to 2019, the number of institutions increased in 30 out of 73 subregions (usually by one unit) and decreased in 22 subregions (mostly by 1, whereas in the Puławski and Olsztyński subregions each 5 such institutions were closed down).

Map 1. Social and professional reintegration units by subregion in 2020.



There were 44.1 thousand beneficiaries of integration services provided in 2019 by CIS, ZAZ and WTZ. Since 2019, the number of customers for the services provided by these establishments has decreased by 0.5%, i.e. by 0.2 thousand people. Taking into account the type of unit where social and professional integration was carried out, the largest group of beneficiaries were the participants of the WTZ (63.7%), followed by the participants of CIS classes (23.5%), and the smallest group were persons with severe or moderate disability status employed by the ZAZ (12.8%).

Social integration centres

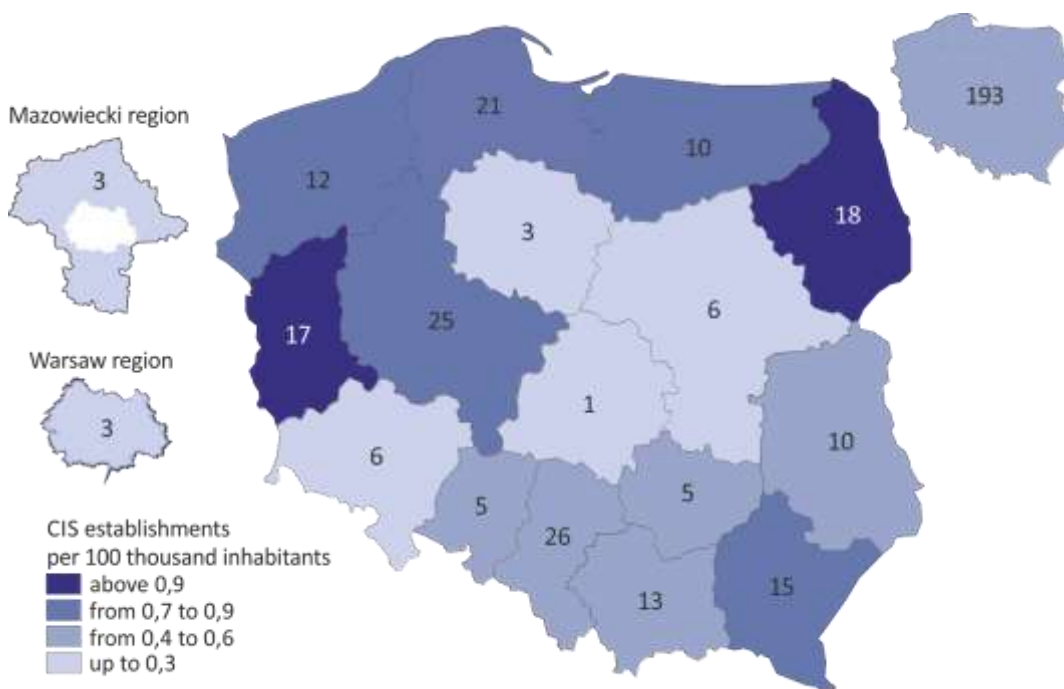
There were 193 social integration centres active in Poland at the end of 2020. Compared to 2019, this number increased by 7, with a doubling of the number of establishments in the

Between 2019 and 2020, the number of recipients of social and professional integration services provided by CIS, WTZ and ZAZ decreased by 0.2 thousand people.

Zachodniopomorskie voivodship (from 6 to 12), and in 4 voivodships their number decreased by 1 (Lubuskie, Łódzkie, Wielkopolskie and Świętokrzyskie). Both in 2020 and 2019, two thirds of social integration centres were run by non-profit organizations (128 units). In 2020, local government units, mainly gminas, operated 56 social integration centres, and there were 8 active CIS establishments operating within social cooperatives. One social integration center was run by a company.

Most CIS establishments had their seats in the following voivodships: Śląskie (13.5%), Wielkopolskie (13.0%) and Pomorskie (10.9%). Between 2019 and 2020, the number of CIS establishments in the Śląskie voivodship increased from 25 to 26, while in the Wielkopolskie voivodship it decreased from 26 to 25, which translated into a change in the voivodship where the most CIS establishments were located. The highest saturation with CIS facilities in relation to the number of inhabitants living in a given voivodship was recorded in the Lubuskie voivodship, where per 100,000 inhabitants there were 1.7 units of this kind, while the national average was 0.5 units.

Map 2. Social integration centres by voivodship and region in 2020.



In 2020, there were 193 active CIS establishments that provided social and professional integration services to 10.4 thousand participants.

In 2020, 10.4 thousand people from groups at risk of social exclusion participated in CIS classes¹. Compared to 2019, the number of participants decreased by 6.6% (in 2019 it was 11.1 thousand people). In 2020, as many as 2/3 of active CIS had fewer participants than in the previous year. On average, there were 54 participants per CIS.

According to the CIS statements, the most frequent participants in classes related to social and professional integration were the long-term unemployed persons – they constituted 40.6% of all recipients of services provided by CIS. The share of this group has decreased by 1.1 p.p. compared to 2019. CIS support was also provided to persons dependent on alcohol or psychoactive substances (14.1%) and persons with disabilities (12.3%). On the other hand, persons for whom the main reason for exclusion was homelessness (5.6%) or mental illness (2.5%) had a small share among CIS beneficiaries.

Social integration clubs

At the end of 2020, there were 237 social integration clubs operating in Poland. The number of active KIS establishments decreased by 23 units compared to 2019. In 2020, there were 0.6 units of this kind per 100 thousand inhabitants.

Social integration clubs, as the only type among the social and professional reintegration units, were predominantly (66.7%) operated by local government units or their subordinate

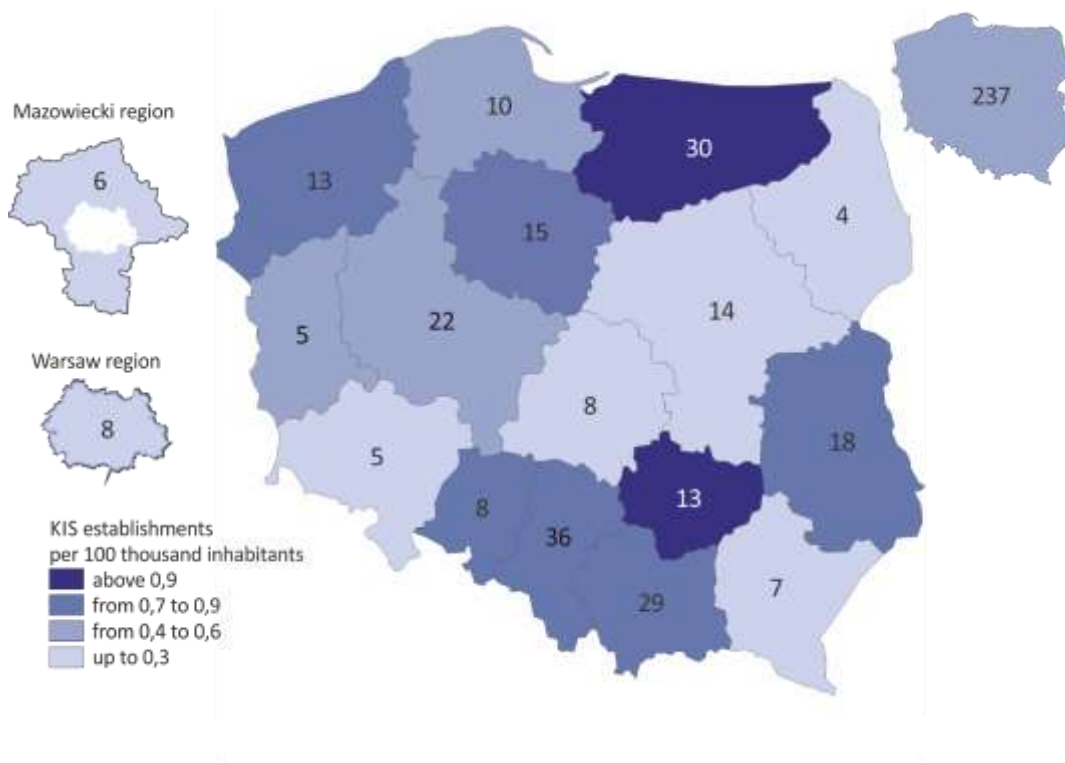
There were 237 active KIS establishments in 2020. Two thirds of them were operated by local government units.

¹ The number and structure of CIS participants calculated only for those CIS establishments that have submitted a report on their operations.

organisational units, such as e.g. social assistance centres or residential care homes. Other social integration clubs were operated by non-profit organizations (32,1%) and social cooperatives (1.3%).

The largest number of KIS establishments were located in the following voivodships: Śląskie (15.2%), Warmińsko-Mazurskie (12.7%), and Małopolskie (12.2%). Compared to 2019, there were relatively large changes in three voivodeships in terms of the number of operating KIS. Between 2019 and 2020, the number of KIS in the Lubelskie Voivodeship decreased by 15, and in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship by 13, while in the Wielkopolskie Voivodeship it increased by 10 units.

Map 3. Social integration clubs by voivodship and region in 2020.

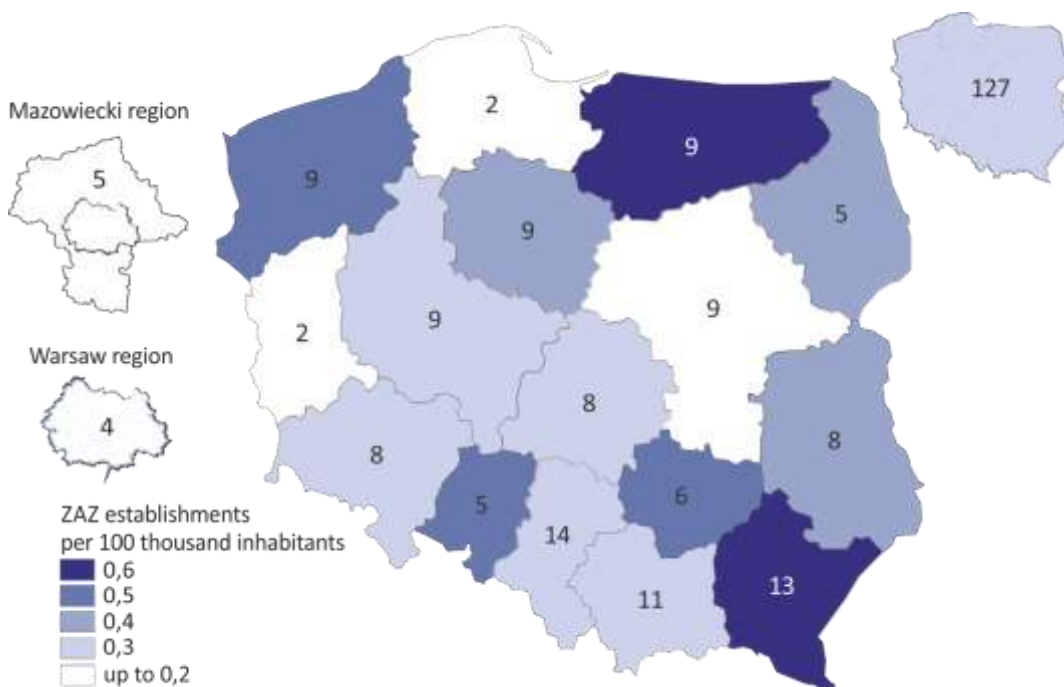


Vocational activity establishments

At the end of 2020, there were 127 vocational activity establishments in Poland. The number of ZAZ establishments increased by 4 units compared to 2019.

In 2020, the majority of units (64.6%) were operated by non-profit. In the case of 33.1% of ZAZ establishments, the governing body was the local government units (gminas or powiats), two of the establishments were operated by social cooperatives and one ZAZ was run by a company. The structure of the bodies that operate vocational activity establishments has not changed significantly since 2019.

Map 4. Professional rehabilitation establishments by voivodship and region in 2020.



In 2020, there were 127 actively operating ZAZ establishments, which employed a total of 5.6 thousand people with severe or moderate degree of disability.

The largest number of ZAZ establishments were located in Śląskie (11.0%) and Podkarpackie (10.2%), followed by Małopolskie (8.7%) voivodship. In most voivodships, the number of active vocational activity establishments has not changed compared to 2019. The number of establishments increased by 2 entities in the Świętokrzyskie voivodship, while in the Łódzkie and Opolskie voivodships the number of ZAZ establishments increased by 1. None of the units existing in 2019 in the country have lost their status as ZAZ.

At the end of 2020, nearly 7.4 thousand people were employed in all the vocational activity establishments. Compared to 2019, total employment in ZAZ establishments increased by 2.7%.

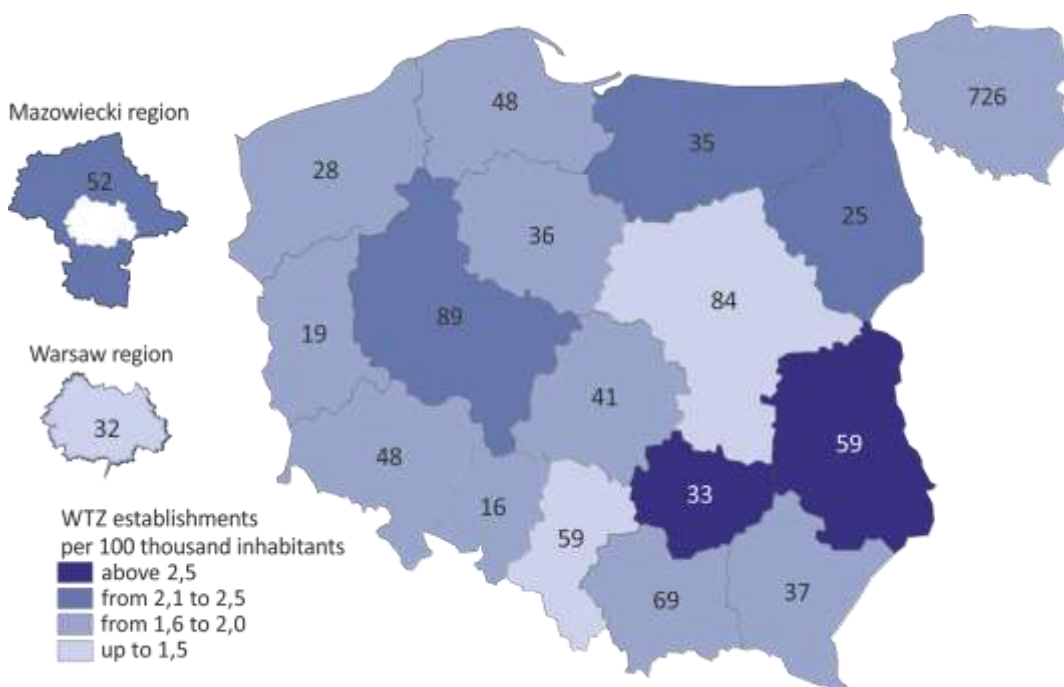
The reintegration activities of ZAZ are legally² directed to people with severe or moderate degree of disability, who have been diagnosed with autism, intellectual disability or mental illness. At the end of 2020, the number of reintegrated employees at ZAZ establishments was 5.6 thousand, of which persons with a severe degree of disability accounted for 58.6%. The number of people with a severe or moderate degree of disability in the total number of employees did not change compared to the previous year and amounted to 75.8%. In 2020, one ZAZ employed, on average, 44 workers with disabilities for reintegration purposes.

Occupational therapy workshops

At the end of 2020, there were 726 occupational therapy workshops active, i.e. 6 more than in the previous year. Compared to other types of social and professional reintegration units, WTZ establishments were most often operated by non-profit organizations – they organised 78.4% of workshops in the country. Another 17.8% of the WTZ establishments operated within local government units and institutions subordinate to them, and 3.9% were run by other entities.

² Act of 27 August 1997 on Professional and Social Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons (consolidated text: Journal of Laws 2020, item 426).

Map 5. Occupational therapy workshops by voivodship and region in 2020.



There were 726 WTZ establishments active in 2020, and their services were used by 28.1 thousand people with a recognised disability.

In 2020, the largest number of occupational therapy workshops were located in the Wielkopolskie (12.3%) and Mazowieckie (11.6%) voivodships. Compared to 2019, no major changes were recorded within individual voivodeships. During this period, the number of WTZ establishments in the Wielkopolskie voivodship increased by 2, and in the following voivodeships: Mazowieckie, Małopolskie, Opolskie and Śląskie by 1.

In 2020, 28.1 thousand people with recognised disabilities benefited from classes in occupational therapy workshops, i.e. 0.4 thousand more than a year before. On average, there were 39 such persons participating in workshops in one WTZ (one person more than in the previous year).

When comparing the average number of participants, the highest rate was recorded in the following voivodeships: Podkarpackie, Śląskie and Świętokrzyskie (in all of these voivodeships it was on average 49 people). The smallest values were recorded in Opolskie (27 people) and Pomorskie (32) voivodship.

Methodological information

The release was prepared based on data from administrative sources obtained under the Public Statistics Statistical Research Programme for 2020:

- from voivodes concerning CIS, KIS and ZAZ establishments (as regards registers and establishment records);
- from the MRiPS Central Statistical Application (as regards CIS operations);
- from the PFRON District Self-Government Data Processing System (as regards the number of WTZ establishments and their operations).

Data from different sources were collated and verified by public statistics staff, and inconsistencies and shortcomings identified were clarified and then corrected.

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