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NEWS RELEASE

Social integration centres, social integration clubs, vocational activity establishments, occupational therapy workshops in 2025

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⇧6.6%

increase year-on-year in the recipients number of services provided by CIS, ZAZ and WTZ

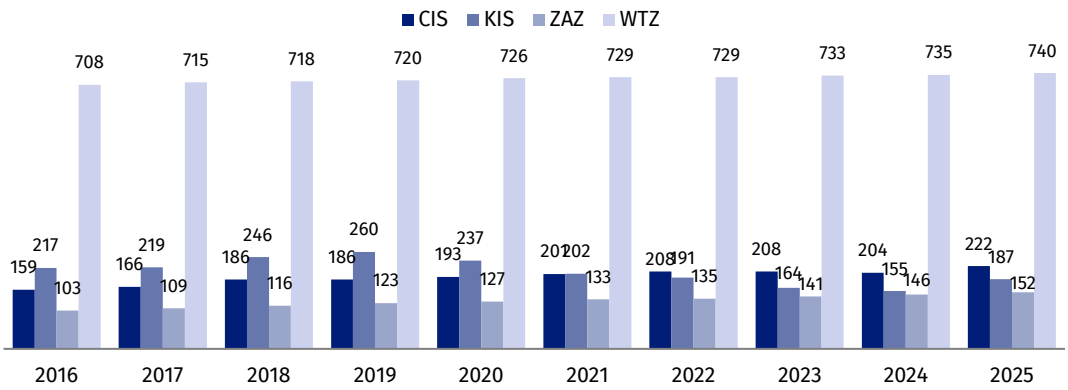
In 2025, 1301 social and professional reintegration units: social integration centres (CIS), social integration clubs (KIS), vocational activity establishments (ZAZ), occupational therapy workshops (WTZ) were active, i.e. 61 more than in 2024. Compared to 2016, the number of these units increased by 114.

During 2025, 54.2 thousand people at risk of social exclusion benefited from social and professional reintegration services provided by CIS, ZAZ and WTZ, i.e. 6.6% more than in 2024. In 2016-2025 there was an increase in this area by 32,0%.

Active social and professional reintegration units

There were 1301 social and professional reintegration units active in 2025. This number has increased by 61 units compared to 2024 (by 4,9%). As was the case in previous years, in 2025 these were mainly facilities aimed at activating people with disabilities – 740 occupational therapy workshops (WTZ) and 152 vocational activity establishments (ZAZ). Among units providing services also for people from other groups at risk of social exclusion, 222 social integration centres (CIS) and 187 social integration clubs (KIS) were active.

Graph 1. Number of active social and professional reintegration units in 2016–2025



Between 2016 and 2025, the total number of CIS, ZAZ, WTZ and KIS establishments increased by 114 units, i.e. by 9.6%. During this period, the number of individual active reintegration units changed as follows: vocational activity establishments increased by almost a half (47.6%), social integration centers increased by 39.6%, occupational therapy workshops increased by 4.5%, and social integration clubs decreased by 13.8%. The number of ZAZ and WTZ was increasing throughout the analyzed period year-on-year. CIS establishments were also more numerous year-on-year, with an exception of 2024. The number of KIS rose

Compared to 2016, the number of socio-professional reintegration units increased by 9.6%.

between 2016 and 2019 and then decreased between 2020 and 2024. In 2025 was observed a repeated increase of number of social integration centres (187 units).

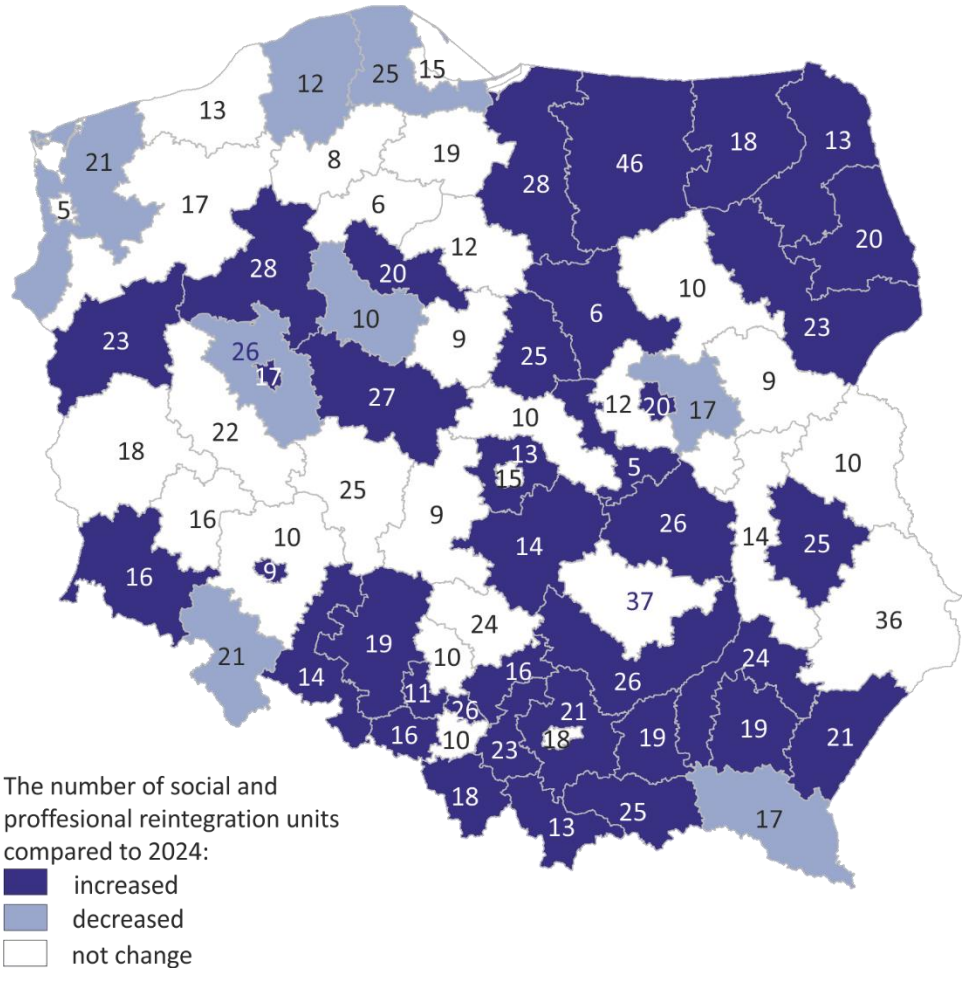
As in previous years, social and professional reintegration units were most often organized by non-governmental organizations, i.e. associations, foundations and faith-based charities – they coordinated 69.0% of the total number of CIS, KIS, ZAZ and WTZ establishments (898 active units).

Most CIS, KIS, ZAZ and WTZ establishments were located in the following voivodeships: Wielkopolskie (145 units, i.e. 11.1% of total number establishments), Śląskie (131 units, i.e. 10.1%), Mazowieckie (130 units, i.e. 10.0%) and Małopolskie (119 units, i.e. 9.1%).

When relating the number of social and professional reintegration units to the population, there were 3.5 such units per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2025. As was the case in previous year, this indicator had the highest value in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodeship – 6.9 units per 100 thousand inhabitants. The Mazowieckie voivodeship, similarly to previous year, achieved the lowest value of this indicator – 2.4 establishments per 100 thousand inhabitants.

Similarly to 2024, the largest number of units providing social and professional integration services in the country were the Olsztyński (46 with the highest increase of 9 units), Kielecki (37) and Chełmsko-Zamojski subregion (36). In comparison to 2024, the number of institutions has increased in 37 subregions. The highest growth level, apart from Olsztyński, was recorded in Łomżyński (by 6 units), Przemyski and Suwalski (by 4 units each), Katowicki and Elbląski (by 3 units each). The number of institutions has not changed in 28 out of 73 subregions, and decreased only in 8 subregions. The highest decrease by 3 units was observed in Wałbrzyski subregion.

Map 1. Social and professional reintegration units by subregion in 2025



There were 54.2 thousand beneficiaries of integration services provided in 2025 by CIS, ZAZ and WTZ. Since 2024, the number of recipients for the services provided by these establishments has increased by 6.6%, i.e. by 3.4 thousand people. Taking into account

Between 2025 and 2024, the number of recipients of social and professional integration services provided by CIS, ZAZ and WTZ increased by 3.4 thousand people.

the type of unit where social and professional integration was carried out, the largest group of beneficiaries were, as was the case for the number of units, the participants of the WTZ (55.0%), followed by the participants of CIS classes (29.9%), and the smallest group were people with disability status employed by the ZAZ (15.1%).

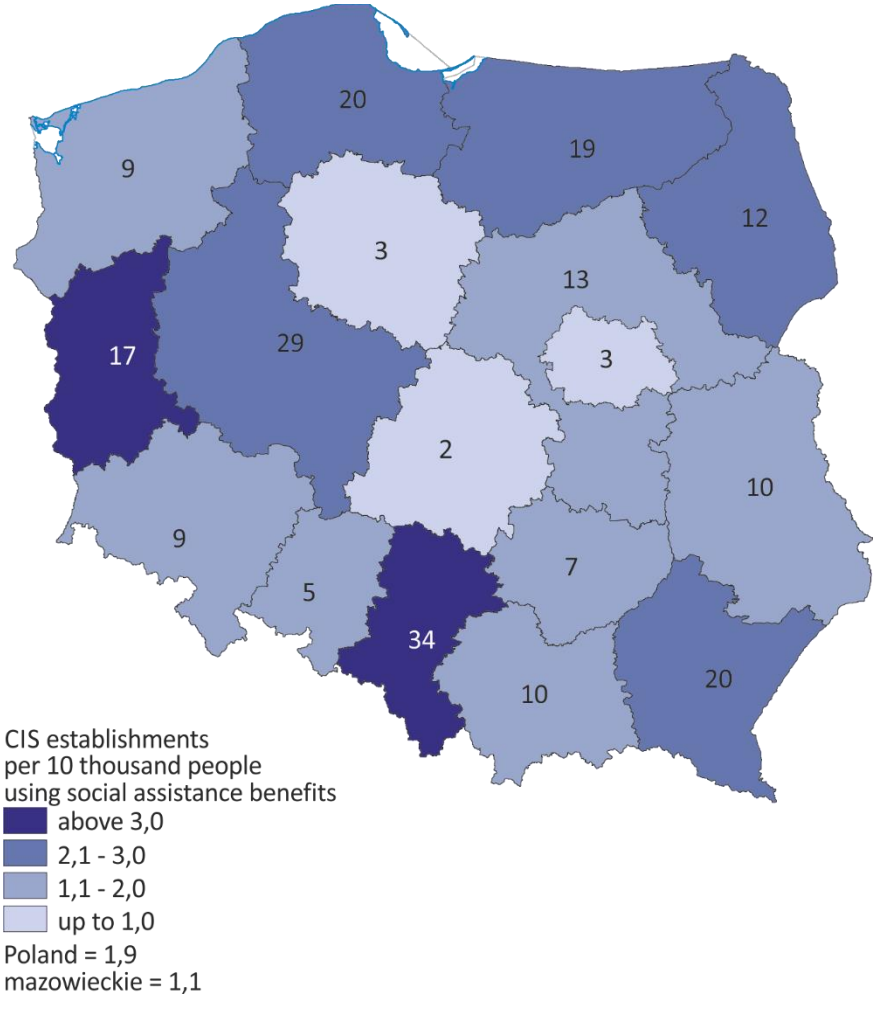
Social integration centres

In 2025, there were 222 active CIS that provided social and professional integration services to 16.2 thousand participants.

There were 222 social integration centres active in Poland in 2025, 18 units more than in 2024 (which means the growth of 8.8%). In 2025, almost two thirds of social integration centres were run by non-governmental organizations (146 units, 65.7%). Local government units, mainly gminas, operated 61 (27.5%) social integration centres, and there were 13 (5.9%) active CIS establishments operating within social cooperatives. Two social integration centres were run by a companies.

Similarly to previous year, most CIS establishments had their seats in the following voivodeships: Śląskie (34 units, i.e. 15.3%), Wielkopolskie (30 units, i.e. 13.1%) as well as Pomorskie and Podkarpackie (20 units, i.e. 9.0% each). The highest saturation with CIS facilities in relation to the number of social assistance beneficiaries[1] was - similarly to 2024 - recorded in the Lubuskie voivodeship, where per 10,000 beneficiaries there were 4.8 units of this kind, while the national average was significantly less - 1.9 units.

Map 2. Social integration centres by voivodeship and region in 2025



In 2025, 16.2 thousand people from groups at risk of social exclusion participated in CIS classes[2]. Compared to 2024 the number of participants increased by 15.8% (in 2024 it was 14.0 thousand people). In 2025, on average, there were 73 participants per CIS, whereas in 2024 there were 69.

[1] In 2025, the actual number of people receiving social assistance benefits was 1 177.1 thousand. The actual number of people receiving social assistance benefits refers to those counted only once, regardless of the number and type of benefits granted by decisions.
[2] The number and structure of CIS participants calculated only for those CIS establishments that have submitted a report on their operations.

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 32.3% of all recipients of services provided by CIS. The share of this group has decreased by 0.3 p.p. compared to 2024. CIS support was also provided to persons dependent on alcohol or psychoactive substances (15.3%) and persons with disabilities (10.1%). On the other hand, persons for whom the main reason for exclusion was homelessness (4.7%) or mental illness (2.6%) had a small share among CIS beneficiaries.

The total cost of running social integration centres in 2025 amounted to 435.6 million PLN. The average cost of activity per 1 unit was 2.0 million PLN.

Social integration clubs

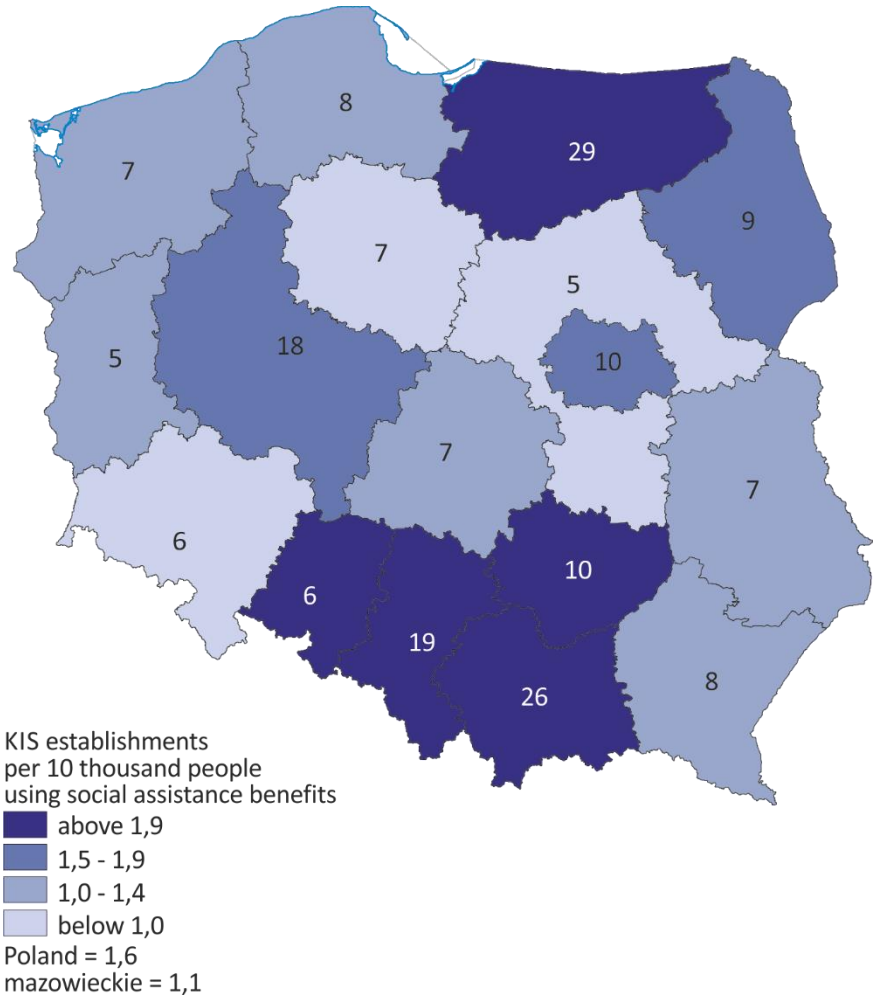
In 2025, there were 187 social integration clubs operating in Poland. The number of active KIS establishments increased by 32 units (20.6%) compared to 2024. This growth was a reversal of declining trend from 2019-2024.

There were 187 active KIS establishments in 2025. Two thirds of them were operated by local government units.

Social integration clubs, as the only type among the social and professional reintegration units, were predominantly (125 units, i.e. 66.9%) operated by local government units or their subordinate organizational units, such as e.g. social assistance centres. Other social integration clubs were operated by non-governmental organizations (56 units, i.e. 29.9%) and social cooperatives (6 units, i.e. 3.2%).

In 2025, there were 1.6 units of this kind per 10 thousand of social assistance beneficiaries. The highest value of this indicator was in Warmińsko-Mazurskie (4.0 units).

Map 3. Social integration clubs by voivodeship and region in 2025



The largest number of KIS establishments were located in the following voivodeships: Warmińsko-Mazurskie (29 units, i.e. 15.5%), Małopolskie (26 units, i.e. 13.9%) and Śląskie (19 units, i.e. 10.2%). Compared to 2024, the number of KIS increased strongest in Warmińsko-Mazurskie (10 clubs), Podlaskie (8 clubs) and Małopolskie (7 clubs). The decline was observed only in Podkarpackie and Świętokrzyskie (1 unit less than in 2024).

In 2025, 8.8 thousand people started classes in KIS and 6.0 thousand people completed them (on average 32 people per club).

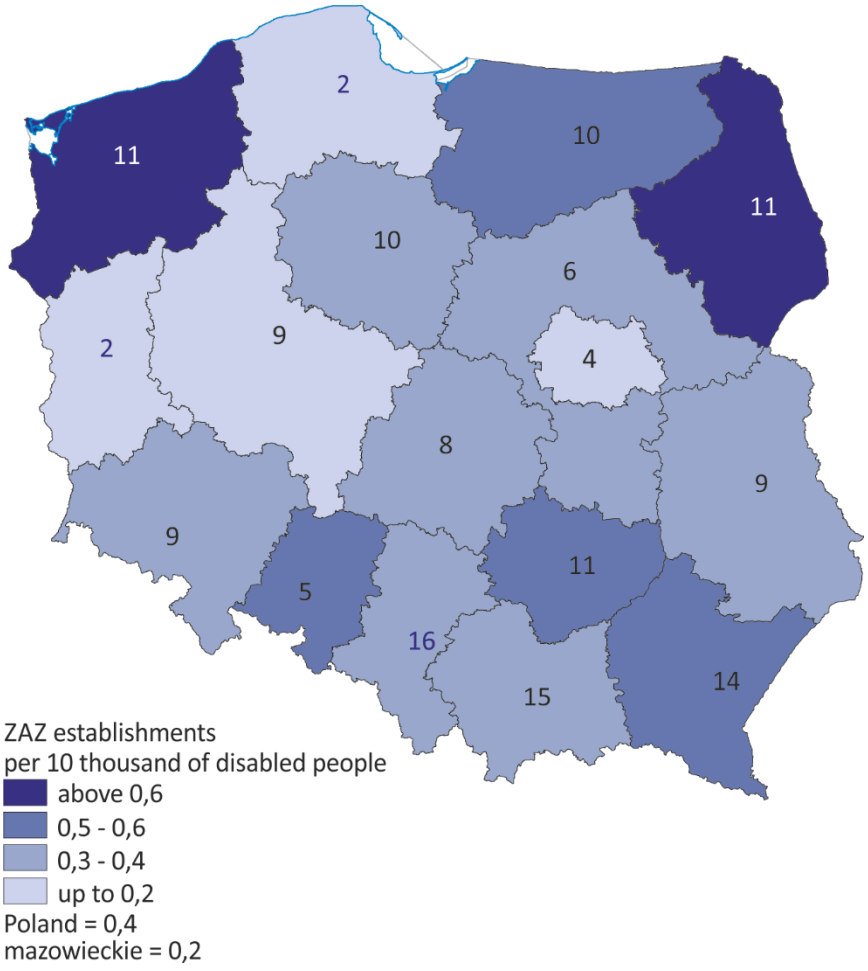
Vocational activity establishments

At the end of 2025, there were 152 vocational activity establishments in Poland. The number of ZAZ establishments increased by 6 units compared to 2024.

In 2025, there were 152 active ZAZ establishments, which employed a total of 8.2 thousand people with disabilities.

Most of ZAZ were run by non-governmental organizations (94 units, i.e. 61.8%). Another part (52 units, i.e. 34.3%) was operated by local government units or their subordinate organizational units, such as e.g. social assistance centres. The remaining ZAZ establishments were created by social cooperatives (4 units, i.e. 2.6%) or companies (2 units, i.e. 1.3%).

Map 4. Vocational activity establishments by voivodeship and region in 2025



The largest number of ZAZ establishments was located in voivodeships: Śląskie (16 units, i.e. 10.5%), Małopolskie (15 units, i.e. 9.9%) and Podkarpackie (14 units, i.e. 9.2%). The number of establishments increased in 5 voivodeships: Podkarpackie voivodeship – by 2 entities and in Zachodnio-Pomorskie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Podlaskie, Świętokrzyskie – by 1 unit. The highest saturation with ZAZ facilities was recorded in Podlaskie and Zachodniopomorskie

voivodeships – 0.9 and 0.7 units per 10 thousand of people with disabilities[3] respectively. At the same time the average for the country was 0.4.

At the end of 2025, more than 10.6 thousand people were employed in all the vocational activity establishments. Compared to 2024, total employment in ZAZ establishments increased by 8.7% which is much higher than the increase of the number of units (4.1%). That means that the average employment level per unit increased by 4.4% (from 67 to 69 people).

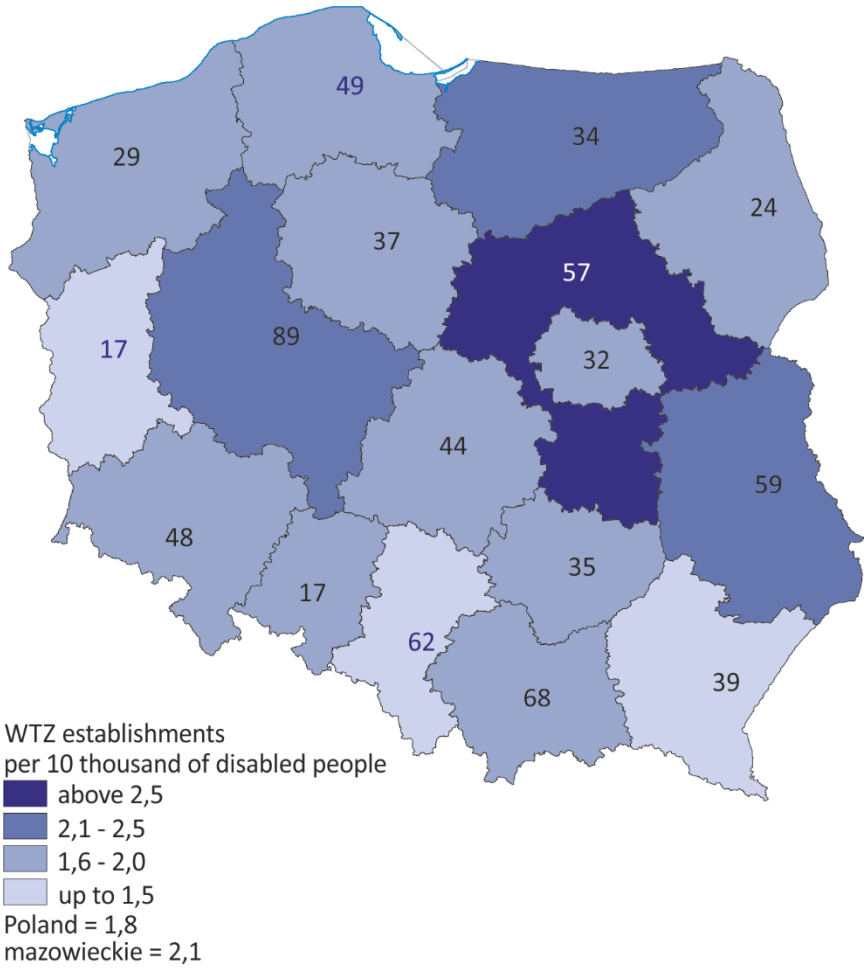
The reintegration activities of ZAZ are legally[4] directed mainly to people with either severe degree of disability or moderate degree of disability, who have been diagnosed with autism, intellectual disability or mental illness. At the end of 2025, the number of reintegrated employees at ZAZ establishments was 8.2 thousand, i.e. approx. 0.6 thousand (8.7%) more than in 2024). The number of people with a severe or moderate degree of disability in the total number of employees amounted to 76.6%. In 2025, one ZAZ employed on average 54 workers with disabilities for reintegration purposes. That was higher compared to the average of 52 in 2024.

Occupational therapy workshops

At the end of 2025, there were 740 active occupational therapy workshops. Compared to 2024 the number of WTZ increased by 5 units. There were 1.8 units of this kind per 10 thousand people with disabilities. WTZ establishments were most often operated by non-governmental organizations (602 units, i.e. 81.3%). Another 124 (16.8%) of the WTZ establishments operated within local government units and institutions subordinate to them, and 14 (1.9%) were run by social cooperatives and other entities.

There were 740 WTZ establishments active in 2025, and their services were used by 29.8 thousand people with a disabilities.

Map 5. Occupational therapy workshops by voivodeship and region in 2025



[3] On 31 December 2025, there were 4,1 million people in Poland who held a valid disability certificate or a certificate on the degree of disability issued by a disability assessment panel or an equivalent certificate.
[4] Act of 27 August 1997 on Professional and Social Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons.

In 2025, the largest number of occupational therapy workshops were located in the Wielkopolskie and Mazowieckie (89 units each, i.e. 12.0%) voivodeships. Compared to 2024, slight changes were recorded within individual voivodeships. In Mazowieckie, Łódzkie, Świętokrzyskie and Podkarpackie the number of WTZ establishments increased by 1 unit in each voivodeship. In Śląskie it increased by 2. At the same time in Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodeship the number of WTZ establishments decreased by 1. The highest saturation with WTZ facilities was recorded in Lubelskie voivodeship – 2.5 units per 10 thousand of people with disabilities and in Wielkopolskie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodeships – 2,2 units. At the same time the average for the country was 1.8.

In 2025, 29.8 thousand people with certified disabilities benefited from classes in occupational therapy workshops, i.e. approximately 0.5 thousand more than a year before. On average, there were 40 people participating in workshops in one WTZ (similarly to the previous year).

When comparing the average number of participants, the highest rate was recorded in the following voivodeships: Podkarpackie and Śląskie (51 participants in each), Świętokrzyskie (50 participants). The lowest values were recorded in Pomorskie and Opolskie voivodeships (33 and 31 participants accordingly).

The total cost of occupational therapy workshops in 2025 amounted to PLN approximately 1.2 billion. The vast majority of expenses were covered by funds from PFRON (88.5%). The average cost of maintaining WTZ was PLN 1.6 million annually.

Methodological explanations

Presented data includes only:

- active WTZ and ZAZ as of December 31, 2025;
- CIS and KIS which reported the participants of the classes in 2025.

The release was prepared based on data from administrative sources obtained under the Public Statistics Statistical Research Programme for 2025:

- from information systems of voivodeship offices concerning CIS, KIS and ZAZ establishments (as regards registers and establishment records);
- from information systems of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy (MRPiPS) (as regards CIS and KIS operations);
- from information systems of the State Fund for the Rehabilitation of Disabled People (PFRON) (as regards the operations of WTZ and ZAZ establishments).

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