

# Stationary social welfare facilities in Opolskie Voivodship in 2021

04 July 2022 r.

 **10,7%**

increase in the number of residents in stationary social welfare facilities in relation to 2020

**In Opolskie Voivodship at the end of 2021, there were 76 stationary social welfare facilities, in which there were 4.7 thousand places. 4.3 thousand residents stayed in them. Compared to 2020, both the number of facilities and places in these facilities increased, as well as a rise in the number of residents was recorded.**

At the end of 2021, 76 stationary social welfare facilities operated in Opolskie Voivodship, which accounted for 3.8% of all such establishments in the country. Their number increased in comparison to both 2020 and 2012, i.e. by 22.6% and by 55.1%, respectively.

**Table 1. Stationary social welfare facilities**  
as of 31 December

SPECIFICATION	2012	2020	2021		
	in absolute numbers			2012=100	2020=100
Stationary social welfare facilities (without branches)	49	62	76	155.1	122.6
Places	3791	4283	4706	124.1	109.9
Residents	3713	3926	4346	117.0	110.7

Out of all stationary social welfare facilities operating at the end of 2021 in Opolskie Voivodship, the largest number was that of social assistance houses (30 facilities), followed by facilities ensuring 24-hour care to disabled, chronically ill or aged persons within the scope of economic or statutory activity (27). There were also 10 shelters for homeless persons, 3 houses for mothers with under-age children and pregnant women, 3 night shelters and 3 other facilities.

Most facilities were located in Strzelecki Powiat and in the city of Opole (11 each). In Kędzierzyńsko-Kozielski Powiat and Nyski Powiat there were 9 facilities in each. In the remaining powiats, the number of facilities ranged between 2 and 7.

At the end of December 2021, more than 89 % of stationary social welfare facilities had buildings adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities. The most common amenities in buildings were elevators, bathrooms adapted for the disabled, ramps, driveways and platforms facilitating the entrance to the building. More than a half of the facilities had rooms/rooms with bathrooms adapted for the disabled. Only 9 establishments, mainly shelters for homeless persons, did not have any facilities for the disabled.

At the end of 2021, social assistance houses accounted for 39.5% of all stationary social welfare facilities

Stationary social welfare facilities operating in Opolskie Voivodship at the end of 2021 had 4.7 thousand places for residents. Their number increased both, annually (by 9.9%) and compared to 2012 (by 24.1%). Out of all available places in stationary social welfare facilities, 65.4% were in social assistance houses, 19.1% in facilities ensuring 24-hour care for disabled, chronically ill or elderly persons within the scope of economic or statutory activity, and 10.5% in shelters for homeless persons. Houses for mothers with under-age children and pregnant women, night shelters and other stationary social welfare facilities jointly had 5.0% of all places.

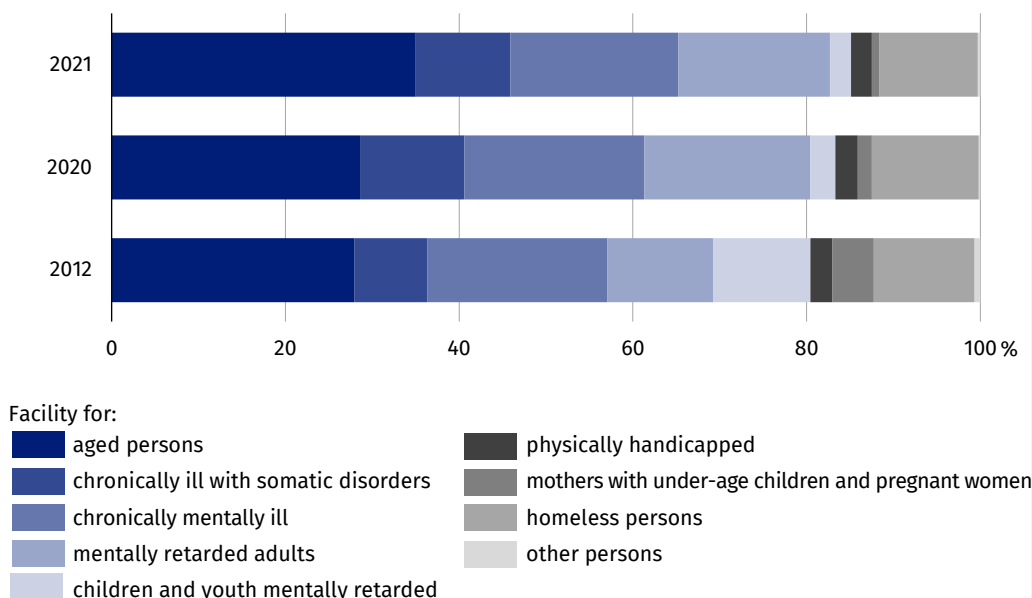
Over 65% of all places in stationary social welfare facilities are places in social assistance houses

The largest number of places was in facilities located in Głubczycki Powiat, then in Strzelecki Powiat and in the city of Opole, while the smallest in Krapkowicki Powiat. Per 10 thousand population, the biggest number of places in stationary social welfare facilities was in Głubczycki Powiat (209.7), and the smallest in Krapkowicki Powiat (11.5). The indicator for Opolskie Voivodship was 48.5 compared to 33.4 for the country. In terms of the amount of this indicator, Opolskie Voivodship was ranked 1st in the country.

At the end of 2021, in stationary social welfare facilities there were a total of 4.3 thousand residents (of which 52.8% were men) and their number increased both compared to 2020 and 2012, i.e. by 10.7% and by 17.0%, respectively. From among all occupants, 68.5% were residents of social assistance houses. Out of all persons staying in stationary social welfare facilities, 19.0% were in establishments ensuring 24-hour care to disabled, chronically ill or elderly people, within the scope of economic or statutory activity, and 9.0% in shelters for homeless persons.

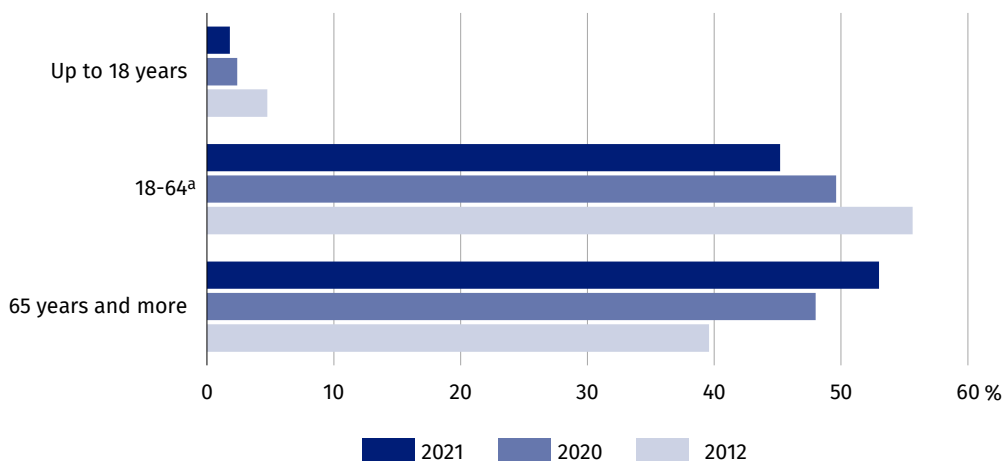
Most residents of stationary social welfare facilities (35.0%) lived in facilities for the elderly, and then in facilities for persons chronically mentally ill (19.3%). The smallest number of residents lived in houses for mothers with under-age children and for pregnant women (0.9%).

**Chart 1. Structure of residents of stationary social welfare facilities by groups of residents as of 31 December**



At the end of 2021, the largest group of residents in the voivodship was that of people over 65 years of age, i.e. more than a half of all residents. Every fourth resident was aged 40–59. The least numerous group were residents aged 17 and less (1.8%).

**Chart 2. Structure of residents of stationary social welfare facilities by age groups**  
as of 31 December

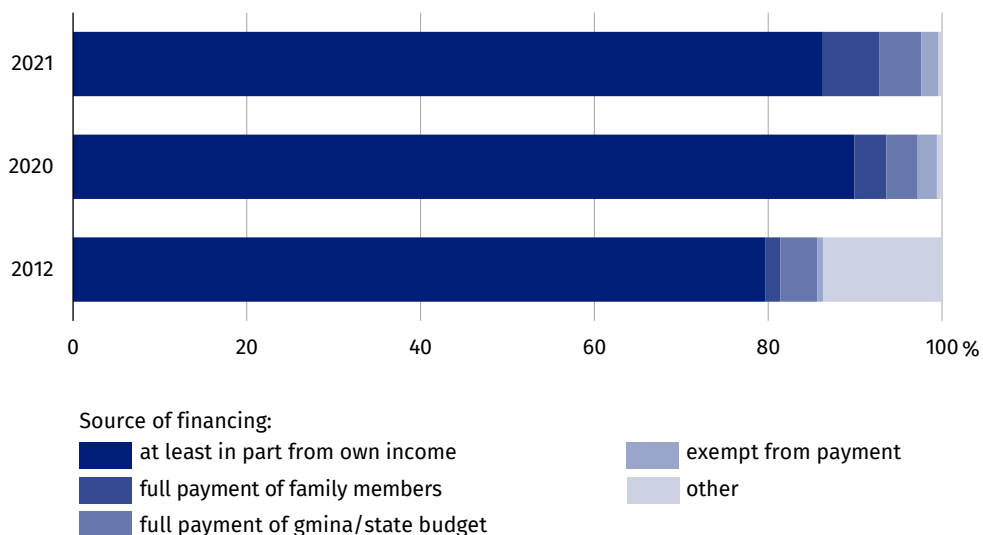


<sup>a</sup> In 2012, in the age group 19–64 years.

Data on the registration of pending persons show that at the end of 2021 in Opolskie Voivodship 300 persons were expected to be placed in stationary social welfare facilities, while in the previous year – 455, and in 2012 – 263 persons.

The vast majority of residents of stationary social welfare facilities, at least partially, participated in financing their stay in the establishment. The percentage of residents who paid at least a part of the fee for their stay from their own income (e.g. own retirement pension, other pension, permanent benefit), in the discussed years, increased from 79.7% in 2012 to 86.2% at the end of 2021. Out of the total population, 2.0% of residents were exempt from paying, which in relation to 2020 means a decrease of 0.2 percentage points, while compared to 2012, an increase of 1.4 percentage points.

**Chart 3. Structure of residents of stationary social welfare facilities by source of financing of stay**  
As of 31 December



In 2021, there were 5.8 thousand persons in stationary social welfare facilities. Every thirteenth resident (0.4 thousand) fell ill with COVID-19. The largest percentage of people who fell ill concerned facilities ensuring 24-hour care for disabled, chronically ill or aged persons, within the scope of economic or statutory activity, where 16.9% of all residents fell ill.

In shelters for the homeless, 8.1% fell ill, in houses for mothers with under-age children and pregnant women 6.7%, and in social assistance houses 4.7%. In night shelters and in other stationary social welfare facilities, the percentage of residents diagnosed with COVID-19 was less than 3.5%.


At the end of 2021, there were 2377 persons working in stationary social welfare facilities, for whom it was the main workplace. The staff of employees included among others: 127 nurses, 61 physiotherapists and 4 doctors. 47 volunteers provided selfless assistance in caring for the elderly and the disabled.


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### **Related information**

[Social assistance, child and family services in 2020](#)

### **Data available in databases**

[Local Data Bank – Health care, social welfare and benefits to the family](#)

### **Terms used in official statistics**

[Living conditions of the population, social assistance](#)