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Name of the indicator	1.3.1 Scope of use of social assistance
Sustainable Development Goal	Goal 1. No poverty
Target	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Definition	Scope of use of social assistance means the number of persons in households receiving welfare benefits related to total population.
Unit	percent [%]
Available dimensions	total
Methodological explanations	Beneficiaries of environmental social assistance (also called as persons in households receiving welfare benefits) means all members of the household (and homeless people), which have received any assistance through municipal social welfare center, according to the Law on Social Assistance dated 12 March 2004 (uniform text Journal of Laws 2016 item 930). The assistance is granted when one of the conditions specified in the Law arises. In the case of monetary benefits dependent on income - the problem must occur simultaneously with low income (the income threshold limit). The collectivity includes both, the beneficiaries, i.e. the persons for whmo the benefit decision has been issued and all the people living in their common household. In the Law mentioned above, the problems in articles 7, points 2-15, have been grouped as follows: · lack of work (unemployment), · medical problems - disability, long-term or serious illness, · family problems - need for maternity protection, helplessness in matters of parental care and running a household, especially in single-parent families or families with many children, orphanhood, domestic violence, · social problems - homelessness, alcoholism or drug abuse, difficulties in adapting to life after release from prison, lack of skills in adapting to life of young people leaving the 24-hours care and education centres · other - a fortuitous event or crisis situation, difficulties in the integration of persons who have received the refugee status, need to protect victims of human trafficking. Indicator includes social assistance monetary benefits from the municipality, there are mainly included: permanent benefits, temporary and appropriated benefits. Social assistance non-monetary benefits are the forms of assistance such as: providing shelter, meals, clothes, attendance services, social work, specialist guidance (especially legal counseling, psychological and pedagogical guidance).
Source of data	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy / Statistics Poland
Data availability	Annual data; since 2010
Notes	Proxy indicator, available within the Polish public statistics. The original indicator, adopted by the UN for monitoring target 1.3 of the 2030 Agenda is the indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems.