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COLLECTIVE SITES SURVEY

in the Lubelskie,
Mazowieckie and
Podkarpackie
voivodeships



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INTRODUCTION

Commissioned by IOM, the To Proste Foundation (Mapuj Pomoc) carried out a survey of collective accommodation centres in the Lubelskie, Mazowieckie, and Podkarpackie Voivodeships between July and September 2026.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the survey was to map privately operated collective accommodation centers, including those previously funded by the voivodeship and those currently operating on a commercial basis, with or without partial government support. The survey aimed to verify the number of such centers accommodating residents on a commercial basis, as well as to collect basic demographic information on their residents.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Between 13 July and 2 September 2026, a survey was conducted of collective accommodation centres for refugees from Ukraine in the Lubelskie, Mazowieckie, and Podkarpackie Voivodeships. The survey covered 154 centres: 66 in Lubelskie Voivodeship, 72 in Mazowieckie Voivodeship, and 16 in Podkarpackie Voivodeship.

According to the Mapuj Pomoc database, in August 2025 these centres were listed as active (operational). In most cases, they operated on the basis of agreements concluded with the voivode or a local government authority.

The survey was conducted primarily by telephone and, in some cases, by email. Where it was not possible to contact a centre directly, enquiries were directed to the relevant crisis management departments, county authorities, and city offices. Missing information was also supplemented with the support of non-governmental organisations.

The information collected was compiled in an Excel spreadsheet and used to update the database on the mapujpomoc.pl website. The key findings and conclusions are presented in this report.

DEFINITIONS

Operational status of collective accommodation centres

During the survey, the centres were classified according to their operational status into three categories: “active”, “inactive”, and “private”:

- **active** – official collective accommodation centre, with a signed agreement with the voivode or a local government authority, with or without commercial residents from Ukraine;

- **inactive** – closed, no Ukrainian residents;
- **private** – no signed agreement with the voivode or a local government authority; privately operated with commercial residents from Ukraine.

Commercial accommodation and residents

The survey highlighted the need to establish a clear definition of “commercial accommodation” and “commercial residents”. For the purposes of the study, **accommodation on a commercial basis** was defined as a situation in which **Ukrainian refugees stay at a site and are not entitled to free accommodation in a collective accommodation centre**.

It should be noted, however, that this group includes both people who fully cover the cost of their accommodation and those who only contribute towards the cost, pay certain bills, or do not pay anything at all, with their stay being funded by the owner or operator of the facility.

From this perspective, these people cannot always be considered commercial residents, as in many cases the owner derives no profit from their presence and may even cover the costs of their stay.

It is therefore useful to distinguish between genuinely **commercial residents**, who fully or partially finance their own accommodation, and those in an intermediate situation: people who are not entitled to free accommodation under the applicable legislation, but whose accommodation costs are fully or partially covered by the owner or operator of the facility.

For this reason, it may be more appropriate to refer to people who are not covered by the statutory provision for free accommodation but stay in current or former collective accommodation centres as **residents outside the state-funded accommodation scheme**, rather than as commercial residents.

Nevertheless, for the purposes of this study, the term “**commercial**” is used to **refer to all residents staying in centres outside the state-funded accommodation scheme, regardless of whether they pay for their accommodation**. Accordingly, “so-called commercial” is used in some parts of this report to reflect the broader meaning adopted for the purposes of the study.

SUMMARY OF COLLECTED DATA – THREE VOIVODESHIPS: LUBELSKIE, MAZOWIECKIE, AND PODKARPACKIE

● Number and status of collective sites

The study covered 154 collective accommodation centres: 66 in the Lubelskie Voivodeship, 72 in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship, and 16 in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship. These numbers include sites listed in the Mapuj Pomoc database as active (operational) and, in most cases, having signed agreements with the voivode or a local government authority, as of August 2025. The study revealed a significant decline in the number of active collective accommodation sites over the past year in all three voivodeships. In total, only **28 out of 154 sites (18%) continue to operate as official collective accommodation centres** for refugees from Ukraine, while 126 sites (82%) no longer have formal agreements with public authorities and either closed or operate on a private basis.

● Contact rate and availability of information

The overall **contact rate was high**, with more than 90% of the centres successfully reached. Several centres could not be contacted, either because no contact information was available or because there was no response to phone calls or emails.

The availability of information was also high. More than 82% of the centres provided complete responses, supplying all the requested information, while a further 11% provided partial responses.

During the study **the following information was collected**:

- whether the site operates as an official collective accommodation centre, i.e. under an agreement with public authorities;
- whether the site accommodates people on a so-called commercial basis (i.e. people who are not eligible for free accommodation, and who either cover the full cost of their stay, contribute towards the cost, or are accommodated at the expense of the property owners);
- the number of people staying at the site on a so-called commercial basis;
- the number of women and men among them;
- the number of children, adults and elderly people among them;
- whether commercial residents include people with chronic health conditions;
- whether they include people with disabilities;
- whether they include Roma people.

Data limitations

It should be noted that the information was obtained from centre operators by telephone and is therefore self-reported. The information could not be independently verified, and its accuracy is therefore difficult to assess. It is also important to bear in mind that the situation in the centres is dynamic and subject to change. The data collected reflect the situation as

reported at the time of contact, and circumstances may have changed since then, meaning that some of the information may no longer be up to date.

- **Commercial operation**

Of the 154 centres included in the study, **64 (42%)** reported operating **on a commercial basis** (i.e. accommodating commercial residents), while 74 (48%) reported that they did not. No information was available for the remaining 16 centres (10%).

Of the 64 centres reporting that they accommodate so-called commercial residents, 23 (36%) are active, while 41 (64%) are private. Within this group of 64 centres, 6 active and 10 private centres accommodate residents who do not pay for their stay and therefore cannot be considered fully commercial residents.

- **Commercial residents**

A total of **968 people** were reported to be staying in collective sites on a commercial basis in the three voivodeships. The majority, 579 individuals (60%), were accommodated in privately operated centers, while 389 (40%) were staying in active sites.

There is a clear **predominance of women** among the adult commercial residents (78%). **Children** account for more than half of commercial residents (52%), followed by adults (36%) and elderly people (12%).

These figures should be considered minimum estimates, as some centres did not provide the number of residents. The actual number of people staying in these sites is therefore likely to be higher.

As the situation regarding collective accommodation centres varies between the three voivodeships, it is more useful to discuss the detailed findings separately for each region, as presented below.

LUBELSKIE VOIVODESHIP

DATA SUMMARY

No.	INDICATOR		TOTAL	ACTIVE	PRIVATE	INACTIVE
1.	Number of collective sites	Number of collective sites	66	15	17	34
2.	Number of collective sites contacted	Number of collective centers successfully contacted	62	15	16	31
		Number of collective centers not reached	4	0	1	3
3.	Overall response / Willingness to share data	Data successfully obtained	60	13	15	32
		Data partially obtained	4	2	2	0
		Data not obtained	2	0	0	2
4.	Does a collective site operate on a commercial basis?	Yes or probably yes	30	13	17	0
		No or probably no	34	2	0	32
		Data unavailable	2	0	0	2
5.	Number of residents staying on a commercial basis	Number of residents staying on a commercial basis	367	163	204	0
6.	Gender of residents staying on a	Number of women	142	59	83	0

	commercial basis	Number of men	39	11	28	0
7.	Age of residents staying on a commercial basis	Number of minors	186	113	73	0
		Number of adults	159	52	107	0
		Number of elderly people	10	0	10	0
8.	People with chronic illnesses	Number of people with chronic illnesses	?	0	?	0
9.	People with disabilities	Number of people with disabilities	52	0	52	0
10.	Roma people	Number of Roma people	73	30	43	0

KEY CONCLUSIONS

- The number of active collective accommodation sites in the Lubelskie voivodeship has declined substantially, with only 15 of the 66 sites identified in 2025 still operating under a formal agreement with a public authority in September 2026.
- Despite the decline in active sites, **commercially accommodated residents remain present at both active and private sites**, with 367 individuals identified in total. More than half (56%) were staying in privately operated sites.
- Commercial accommodation is particularly prevalent among active centres, where 87% accommodate, or are likely to accommodate, so-called commercial residents. However, privately operated centres account for a slightly higher absolute number of centres accommodating commercial residents.
- The available demographic data indicate a **predominance of children among commercial residents**, who account for 52% of residents with available age data. Adults represent 45%, while elderly people constitute only 3%.

- The gender profile shows a marked **predominance of women among adult commercial residents**, who account for 78% of those for whom gender data were available.
- **People with disabilities and people with chronic health conditions** are also present among commercial residents, although available data suggest that these groups are concentrated in private sites.
- **Roma people are represented among commercial residents in both active and private sites.**
- The available figures should generally be considered **minimum estimates**, as some centres did not provide occupancy or demographic data, and some reported the presence of vulnerable groups without specifying their numbers. The actual scale of commercial accommodation is therefore likely to be higher.
- The very high response and data-availability rates (97% of sites provided complete or partial information) provide a **strong basis for assessing the current situation**, despite the identified data gaps.

DATA OVERVIEW

1. Number and status of sites

- A total of **66 sites** were identified, including:
 - 15 (23%) active
 - 34 (51%) inactive
 - 17 (26%) private

A total of 66 collective accommodation sites in the Lubelskie voivodeship were selected for the study. These sites were listed in the Mapuj Pomoc database as active as of August 2025. The study revealed that one year later, in September 2026, only 15 sites (23%) remained active and had a formal agreement with the voivode or a local government unit. The remaining 51 sites (77%) no longer had a formal agreement with a public authority. Of these, 34 were inactive (closed), while 17 were privately operated. This indicates a significant decline in the number of collective accommodation sites operating under formal agreements with public authorities in the Lubelskie Voivodeship over the past year.

2. Contact rate

- **62 sites (94%)** were successfully contacted:
 - 15 active
 - 31 inactive
 - 16 private
- **4 sites (6%)** could not be reached:

- 3 inactive
- 1 private

The overall contact rate was very high. All active sites were successfully reached. Only a small number of inactive and private centres did not respond to phone calls, while one centre had no available contact information (phone number or email address).

3. Availability of information

- **60 sites (91%)** – complete information obtained:
 - 13 active
 - 32 inactive
 - 15 private
- **4 sites (6%)** – partial information obtained:
 - 2 active
 - 2 private
- **2 sites (3%)** – no information obtained:
 - 2 inactive

Overall, complete or partial information was obtained for 64 out of 66 centres (97%), indicating a very high level of data availability. Complete information was obtained from 60 centres (91%), while a further 4 centres (6%) provided partial information. No information was obtained from 2 inactive centres (3%).

4. Commercial operation

- **30 sites (45%)** accommodate, or are likely to accommodate, so-called commercial residents:
 - 13 active
 - 17 private
- **34 sites (52%)** do not accommodate commercial residents:
 - 2 active
 - 32 inactive
- **2 sites (3%)** – data unavailable
 - 2 inactive

The data show that 45% of all identified sites (30 out of 66) accommodate, or are likely to accommodate, so-called commercial residents. This proportion is substantially higher among active sites, where 87% (13 out of 15) accommodate such residents. By comparison, 33% of sites that no longer operate as official collective accommodation centres (17 out of 51), accommodate, or are likely to accommodate, commercial residents.

At the same time, the absolute number of private sites accommodating commercial residents is slightly higher than the number of active sites (17 compared with 13).

Among the 30 sites classified as accommodating so-called commercial residents, 2 active and 7 private centres accommodate residents who do not pay for their stay. These residents therefore cannot be considered fully commercial residents.

Overall, 34 sites (52%) do not accommodate commercial residents, including 2 active sites and 32 inactive sites. Information was unavailable for 2 additional inactive centres (3%).

The data indicates that so-called commercial accommodation is particularly prevalent among active centres in proportional terms, while private centres account for a slightly larger number of such sites in absolute terms.

5. Commercial residents

- Total: 367 individuals
 - 163 in active sites (44%)
 - 204 in private sites (56%)

A total of 367 people were reported to be staying in collective sites on a commercial basis. The majority, 204 individuals (56%), were accommodated in privately operated centers, while 163 (44%) were staying in active sites. These figures should be considered minimum estimates, as some centres did not provide the number of residents. The actual number of people staying in these sites is therefore likely to be higher.

6. Gender profile of commercial residents

- **Women: 142 (78%)**
- **Men: 39 (22%)**

There is a clear predominance of women among the residents for whom gender data were available: 142 women (78%) compared with 39 men (22%).

It is important to note that gender data were collected only for adult residents and therefore do not include children. The figures should also be considered minimum estimates, as some centres did not provide the number of residents or did not provide demographic information. Consequently, the actual number of commercial residents by gender is likely to be higher.

7. Age distribution of commercial residents

- **Minors: 186 (52%)**
- **Adults: 159 (45%)**
- **Elderly: 10 (3%)**

Age data were available for 355 residents, while no age information was provided for the remaining 12 residents.

Minors constitute the largest age group among the commercial residents, with 186 individuals identified in total. Of these, 113 (61%) are staying in active sites, while 73 (39%) are accommodated in private sites.

Adults account for 159 individuals, with a different distribution across the two types of sites. While 52 adults (33%) are staying in active sites, the majority — 107 (67%) — are accommodated in private sites.

All 10 elderly people identified are staying in private sites, with no elderly residents reported in active sites.

Overall, the data indicate a clear difference in the age structure of commercial residents: active sites predominantly accommodate minors, while adults and elderly people are more strongly represented in private sites.

The figures should be treated as minimum estimates as some sites did not provide age-related data. In addition, some centres did not provide the total number of residents, and therefore the actual number of people in each age group is likely to be higher.

8. Commercial residents with chronic illnesses

Three private sites reported that people with chronic conditions were staying there on a so-called commercial basis. However, the centres did not provide the exact number of residents concerned. The foundation operating these sites covers the cost of their stay. No cases of commercial residents with chronic health conditions were reported in active centres.

9. Commercial residents with disabilities

A total of 52 people with disabilities were identified as staying on a so-called commercial basis in 8 private sites. These residents included both adults and children. No people with disabilities were reported among the commercial residents of active centres.

10. Roma residents staying on a commercial basis

A total of 73 Roma people were reported as so-called commercial residents: 30 in two active sites and 43 in two private sites.

MAZOWIECKIE VOIVODESHIP

DATA SUMMARY

No.	INDICATOR		TOTAL	ACTIVE	PRIVATE	INACTIVE
1.	Number of collective sites	Number of collective sites	72	12	14	46
2.	Number of collective sites contacted	Number of collective centers successfully contacted	64	12	14	38
		Number of collective centers not reached	8	0	0	8
3.	Overall response / Willingness to share data	Data successfully obtained	49	10	7	32
		Data partially obtained	12	2	7	3
		Data not obtained	11	0	0	11
4.	Does a collective site operate on a commercial basis?	Yes or probably yes	23	9	14	0
		No or probably no	35	3	0	32
		Data unavailable	14	0	0	14
5.	Number of residents staying on a commercial basis	Number of residents staying on a commercial basis	396	212	184	0
6.	Gender of residents staying on a	Number of women	113	83	30	0

	commercial basis	Number of men	23	12	11	0
7.	Age of residents staying on a commercial basis	Number of minors	146	113	33	0
		Number of adults	67	38	29	0
		Number of elderly people	69	57	12	0
8.	Number of people with chronic illnesses	Number of people with chronic illnesses	>6	>3	3	0
9.	Number of people with disabilities	Number of people with disabilities	>12	>12	unknown number in one centre	0
10.	Number of Roma people	Number of Roma people	53 people in one centre; unknown number in another centre	53 people in one centre; unknown number in another centre	0	0

KEY CONCLUSIONS

- The number of active collective accommodation sites has declined significantly, with only **12 of the 72 sites (17%)** identified in 2025 still operating under a formal agreement with a public authority in September 2026.
- Contact coverage was relatively high. Most sites were successfully reached, and information was obtained from the majority, but a noticeable share provided only partial information or no information.
- **Commercial accommodation is particularly prevalent among active centres:** 75% of active centres accommodate, or are likely to accommodate, so-called commercial residents. At the same time, privately operated centres account for a larger number of centres accommodating commercial residents in absolute terms.
- A total of **396 people** were identified as staying on a commercial basis, with a slightly larger share accommodated in active (54%) than in private sites (46%). The actual

number is likely to be higher due to incomplete data from some sites.

- The available demographic data show a **clear predominance of women among adult commercial residents**, accounting for 83% of those for whom gender information was available.
- **Minors constitute the largest age group** of commercial residents, with 146 individuals. Most minors (77%) are accommodated in active sites. Elderly people are also strongly concentrated in active sites (83%), while adults are more evenly distributed between active and private sites.
- The data confirm the presence of **people with chronic illnesses and disabilities** as so-called commercial residents, although the available figures are incomplete. At least 6 people with chronic illnesses and at least 12 people with disabilities were identified, with the actual numbers likely to be higher.
- **Roma residents** staying on a so-called commercial basis were identified exclusively in active centres: 53 people were reported at one active centre, while another confirmed the presence of Roma residents but did not provide the number.
- Overall, the data indicate that **active sites accommodate a substantial and diverse population of so-called commercial residents**, including children, elderly people, people with disabilities and chronic illnesses, and Roma residents. The available figures should be treated as minimum estimates due to gaps in demographic and occupancy data.

DATA OVERVIEW

1. Number and status of sites

- A total of **72 sites** were identified, including:
 - 12 (17%) active
 - 46 (64%) inactive
 - 14 (19%) private

A total of 72 collective accommodation sites from the Mazowieckie Voivodeship that were listed in the August 2025 database as still operating under a formal agreement with a public authority were selected for the study. A year later, in September 2026, only 12 sites (17%) remained active and had a formal agreement with the voivode or a local government unit. The remaining 60 sites (83%) no longer had a formal agreement with a public authority. Of these, 46 were inactive (closed), while 14 were privately operated. This indicates a significant decline in the number of active collective sites in the Mazowieckie voivodeship over the past year.

2. Contact rate

- **64 sites (89%)** were successfully contacted:
 - 12 active
 - 38 inactive
 - 14 private
- **8 sites (11%)** could not be reached:
 - 8 inactive

The overall contact rate was high. The 8 inactive centres that could not be reached either had no available contact information or did not respond to phone calls.

3. Availability of information

- **49 sites (68%)** – complete information obtained:
 - 10 active
 - 32 inactive
 - 7 private
- **12 sites (17%)** – partial information obtained:
 - 2 active
 - 3 inactive
 - 7 private
- **11 sites (15%)** – no information obtained:
 - 11 inactive

Overall, complete or partial information was obtained for 61 out of 72 centres (85%), indicating a high level of data availability. Complete information was obtained from 49 centres (68%), while a further 12 centres (17%) provided partial information. No information was obtained from 11 inactive centres (15%).

4. Commercial operation

- **23 sites (32%)** accommodate, or are likely to accommodate, so-called commercial residents:
 - 9 active
 - 14 private
- **35 sites (49%)** do not accommodate commercial residents:
 - 3 active
 - 32 inactive
- **14 sites (19%)** – data unavailable
 - 14 inactive

The data show that almost one-third (32%) of all identified sites (23 out of 72) accommodate, or are likely to accommodate, so-called commercial residents.

This proportion is substantially higher among active centres, where 75% (9 out of 12) accommodate such residents. By comparison, 23% of sites that no longer operate as official

collective accommodation centres (14 out of 60), accommodate, or are likely to accommodate, commercial residents.

At the same time, the absolute number of privately operated centres is higher than the number of active centres (14 compared with 9).

Among the 23 sites classified as accommodating so-called commercial residents, 3 active sites accommodate residents who do not pay for their stay and therefore cannot be considered fully commercial residents. No such cases were reported in private sites.

Overall, almost half (49%) of the centres (35) do not accommodate commercial residents, while information was unavailable for 19% (14 centres).

5. Commercial residents

- **Total: 396 individuals**
 - 212 in active sites (54%)
 - 184 in private sites (46%)

A total of 396 people were reported to be staying in collective sites on a so-called commercial basis. The majority, 212 individuals (54%), were staying in active sites, while 184 (46%) were staying in privately operated sites.

These figures should be considered minimum estimates, as some centres did not provide information on the number of residents. The actual number of people staying in these centres is therefore likely to be higher.

6. Gender profile of commercial residents

- **Women: 113 (83%)**
- **Men: 23 (17%)**

There is a clear predominance of women among the adult residents for whom gender data were available: 113 women (83%) compared with 23 men (17%).

It is important to note that gender data were collected only for adult residents and therefore do not include children. The figures should also be considered minimum estimates, as some sites did not provide information on the number of residents or did not provide demographic information. Consequently, the actual number of residents by gender is likely to be higher.

7. Age distribution of commercial residents

- **Minors: 146 (52%)**
- **Adults: 67 (24%)**
- **Elderly: 69 (24%)**

Age data were available for 282 of the 396 residents. For the remaining 114 residents (29%), no numerical breakdown by age was provided. In some cases, centres confirmed the presence of residents in particular age groups but did not provide the number of people.

Among the residents for whom age data were available, minors constitute the largest age group, with 146 individuals (52%) identified in total. The majority (113, or 77%) are accommodated in active centres, while 33 (23%) are staying in private centres.

Elderly people show the strongest concentration in active sites, with 57 out of 69 individuals (83%). In comparison, 12 elderly people (17%) are accommodated in privately operated sites.

Adults are more evenly distributed between the two types of centres. Of the 67 adults identified, 38 (57%) are staying in active centres and 29 (43%) in privately operated sites. Overall, private centres have a relatively higher proportion of adults compared with active centres.

The figures should be treated as minimum estimates, as some centres did not provide age-related data. In addition, some centres did not provide information on the number of commercial residents, meaning that the actual number of people in each age group is likely to be higher.

8. Commercial residents with chronic illnesses

Five sites reported that people with chronic illnesses were staying there on a so-called commercial basis. Four of these sites provided the number of residents, reporting at least six people in total: three in active sites and three in private sites. One active site confirmed the presence of people with chronic illnesses but did not provide the number of residents. The actual number is therefore likely to be higher.

9. Commercial residents with disabilities

Four sites reported that people with disabilities were staying there on a so-called commercial basis: three active sites and one private site. Two of the active sites reported at least 12 people with disabilities in total, while the third active site and the private site confirmed the presence of people with disabilities but did not provide specific numbers. The actual number of people with disabilities staying on a so-called commercial basis is therefore likely to be higher.

It is worth noting that in all three active sites, these residents do not pay for their stay, as the costs are covered by the site operators. Nevertheless, they were reported as so-called commercial residents, as they are not entitled to free accommodation under the applicable regulations.

10. Roma residents staying on a commercial basis

53 Roma people were identified as so-called commercial residents in one active site, while another active site reported the presence of an unspecified number of Roma residents. No Roma residents were reported in private sites.

PODKARPACKIE VOIVODESHIP

DATA SUMMARY

No.	INDICATOR		TOTAL	ACTIVE	PRIVATE	INACTIVE
1.	Number of collective sites	Number of collective sites	16	1	10	5
2.	Number of collective sites contacted	Number of collective centers successfully contacted	16	1	10	5
		Number of collective centers not reached	0	0	0	0
3.	Overall response / Willingness to share data	Data successfully obtained	14	1	8	5
		Data partially obtained	2	0	2	0
		Data not obtained	0	0	0	0
4.	Does a collective site operate on a commercial basis?	Yes or probably yes	11	1	10	0
		No or probably no	5	0	0	5
		Data unavailable	0	0	0	0
5.	Number of residents staying on a commercial basis	Number of residents staying on a commercial basis	205	14	191	0
6.	Gender of residents staying on a	Number of women	52	7	45	0

	commercial basis	Number of men	21	2	19	0
7.	Age of residents staying on a commercial basis	Number of minors	72	5	67	0
		Number of adults	52	3	49	0
		Number of elderly people	21	6	15	0
8.	Number of people with chronic illnesses	Number of people with chronic illnesses	>12	6	>6	0
9.	Number of people with disabilities	Number of people with disabilities	>7	0	>7	0
10.	Number of Roma people	Number of Roma people	0	0	0	0

KEY CONCLUSIONS

- The number of active collective accommodation sites has declined substantially over the past year, from 16 sites in August 2025 to **only one site** still operating under a formal agreement with a public authority in September 2026.
- Data availability was very high: complete information was obtained from most sites, while the remaining sites provided partial information.
- Commercial accommodation plays a particularly important role in the region, with more than two-thirds of the sites accommodating so-called commercial residents. This includes privately operated sites as well as the only site that remains active.
- A total of **205 individuals** were identified as staying on a so-called commercial basis. The vast majority (191 people) are accommodated in privately operated sites, while 14 people are staying in the sole active site.

- The demographic data show a **clear predominance of women among adult residents**, who account for 71% of those with known gender.
- **Minors constitute the largest identified age group**, accounting for 50% of residents with available age data.
- **People with chronic illnesses and disabilities are present among so-called commercial residents.** At least 12 people with chronic illnesses and at least 7 people with disabilities were identified, although the actual numbers are likely to be higher due to incomplete reporting.
- **No Roma residents were reported as staying on a commercial basis.** However, one private site indicated that Roma people stay there occasionally, without providing a specific number.
- Overall, **private and commercially operated sites now constitute the dominant part of the accommodation landscape**, while the remaining active site serves the most vulnerable population.

DATA OVERVIEW

1. Number and status of sites

- A total of **16 sites** were identified, including:
 - 1 (6%) active
 - 5 (31%) inactive
 - 10 (63%) private

A total of 16 collective accommodation sites in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship were selected for the study. These sites were listed in August 2025 as still operating and, in most cases, under a formal agreement with a public authority. One year later only one site remained active and operated under a formal agreement with a public authority, while the other 15 sites (94%) were either inactive or privately operated. This indicates a substantial decline in the number of active collective accommodation sites in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship over the past year.

2. Contact rate

- **16 sites (100%)** were successfully contacted:
 - 1 active
 - 5 inactive
 - 10 private

The contact rate was 100%, covering both the only active centre, 5 inactive, and 10 privately operated centres.

3. Availability of information

- **14 sites (88%)** – complete information obtained:
 - 1 active
 - 5 inactive
 - 8 private
- **2 sites (12%)** – partial information obtained:
 - 2 private

Complete information was obtained from 14 sites (88%), including the only active site, 5 inactive sites, and 8 privately operated sites. A further two private sites (12%) provided partial information. Overall, at least partial information was obtained from all 16 sites (100%), indicating a very high level of data availability across all identified centres.

4. Commercial operation

- **11 sites (69%)** accommodate so-called commercial residents:
 - 1 active
 - 10 private
- **5 sites (31%)** do not accommodate commercial residents:
 - 5 inactive

The majority of the centres (11 out of 16, or 69%) accommodate so-called commercial residents. This includes the only active centre and 10 privately operated centres.

Among the 11 sites accommodating so-called commercial residents, one active and three private centres accommodate residents who do not pay for their stay and therefore cannot be considered fully commercial residents.

The remaining five centres (31%) do not accommodate commercial residents and are all inactive (closed).

Overall, commercial accommodation is prevalent among the identified centres and includes the only centre that remains active.

5. Number of residents staying on a commercial basis

- Total: 205 individuals
 - 14 in active sites (7%)
 - 191 in private sites (93%)

A total of 205 individuals were identified as staying in collective accommodation sites on a so-called commercial basis. The vast majority, 191 individuals (93%), were accommodated in privately operated sites, while only 14 (7%) were staying in the sole active site. This indicates that the overwhelming majority of commercial residents are currently staying in centres without a formal agreement with a public authority.

6. Gender profile of commercial residents

- **Women: 52 (71%)**
- **Men: 21 (29%)**

Women constitute the majority of commercial residents for whom gender data were available, accounting for 52 individuals (71%), compared with 21 men (29%).

It is important to note that gender data were collected only for adult residents and do not include children. The figures should also be considered minimum estimates, as some centres did not provide demographic information. Consequently, the actual number of commercial residents by gender is likely to be higher.

7. Age distribution of commercial residents

- **Minors: 72 (50%)**
- **Adults: 52 (36%)**
- **Elderly: 21 (14%)**

Age data were available for 145 of the 205 commercial residents, while no age information was provided for the remaining 60 residents (29%).

Among the residents for whom age data were available, minors constitute the largest age group, with 72 individuals (50%) identified in total. The vast majority, 67 (93%), are staying in privately operated centres, while 5 (7%) are staying in the active centre.

Adults account for 52 individuals (36%), of whom 49 (94%) are staying in privately operated centres and only 3 (6%) in the active centre.

Elderly people account for 21 individuals (14%). Although they are also predominantly staying in privately operated centres (15, or 71%), a relatively larger share of elderly people (6, or 29%) are staying in the active centre compared with minors and adults.

The figures should be treated as minimum estimates, as some centres did not provide age-related data. In addition, some centres did not provide information on the number of residents, meaning that the actual number of people in each age group is likely to be higher.

8. Commercial residents with chronic illnesses

Five sites reported that people with chronic illnesses were staying at their facilities as so-called commercial residents. Three sites provided numbers, reporting at least 12 people with chronic illnesses in total, including six people in the only active site and at least six in private sites. Two additional sites confirmed the presence of people with chronic illnesses but did not provide specific numbers. The actual number is therefore likely to be higher.

It is worth noting that the active site reported that these residents generally do not pay, or pay only a small amount, towards their accommodation, with the remaining costs covered by the site operator. The site therefore requested that these residents not be described as

“commercial” residents, as this term does not accurately reflect their financial arrangements.

9. Commercial residents with disabilities

Seven privately operated sites reported that people with disabilities were staying at their facilities as so-called commercial residents. Five of these sites provided numbers, reporting seven such residents in total, while two sites confirmed the presence of people with disabilities but did not provide specific numbers. The actual number of people with disabilities staying at these sites is therefore likely to be higher. No such residents were reported in the only active site.

10. Roma residents staying on a commercial basis

No Roma residents were identified as commercial residents. One privately operated centre reported that Roma people stay there from time to time, but did not provide a specific number.

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