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## Phenomena Determining Social Security Level

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**Abstract:**

**Purpose:** This paper aims to prove, that increasing the expenses from the state budget for widely understood social help proportionally limits the areas of poverty.

**Design/Methodology/Approach:** Use of descriptive methods and statistical data interpretation.

**Findings:** The article presents chosen elements connected with the influence of redistributive function of the state budget on social security, on both the state budget level and on local solutions level. It has been established that the tools used by the state and development of the state social functions did not eliminate problems connected with minimizing threat to social security, even though these threads have been limited. Huge differences in income levels and vast poverty areas, which undoubtedly are the source of threat to social security are still visible. These conclusions have been made with the use of descriptive methods and statistical data interpretation.

**Practical implications:** Verification performed on the basis of a social welfare center operations analysis is the confirmation to the conclusions. Positive tendencies of changes in the social welfare center within helping people in need, do not concern all areas, so they are one-dimensional.

**Originality/value:** Directions of improvements were indicated. They may significantly contribute to enhancement of permanent actions on the site of the state.

**Keywords:** Budget, redistribution, poverty, social help, public security, social security.

**JEL codes:** D30, H55, H61, I31.

**Paper type:** A research paper.

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## **1. Introduction**

Until recently, category ‘public security’ has not functioned in the field of sciences dealing with the state security issues. However, nowadays, public security is distinguished as one of four domain of security, just next to defensive, protective and economic. It is an element of internal security, related with probability of undesirable social phenomena (problems) occurrence, as well as survival risk limitation and quality of life in economic and cultural sphere.

Within the departments of government administration and according to approved structure of the state activity in Poland, it is possible to distinguish the following sectors of the state security: military, economic, cultural and public security including social safety (Gierszewski, 2018).

There is no doubt, that economic situation of people and families, as well as income and benefits such as retirement pension and pension level, and the range of social help performed by the state have vast impact on the level of social security. Poverty is one of basic aspects threatening social security. It has always been one of the biggest social, economic and political problems. Unequivocal and permanent definition of this issue is impossible. It has different forms and that is why it is differently defined.

In this situation it should be assumed that the state is especially interested in limiting dangers connected with excessive income discrepancies, and consequently in families’ levels of life, but, first of all, in decreasing and finally eliminating the phenomena of poverty.

The authors of this article make a hypothesis, that increasing the expenses from the state budget for widely understood social help proportionally limits the areas of poverty. Descriptive methods, presentation and interpretation of numeric material characterizing described phenomena has been performed in order to verify the hypothesis.

In the first part of the article, chosen elements of market mechanism were presented, with special attention paid to the fact that it is not a perfect mechanism in relation to, not only economic, but also social problems solutions, connected with income discrepancies and people’s life levels.

The second part of the research is dedicated to presentation of issues connected with income differentiation and socially acute problem of poverty, in both communitywide and local perspective. The empirical material presented by the City Social Welfare Center in Kalisz was the base for showing struggles with threats caused by poverty and people’s difficult life situations in local perspective.

The article constitutes an attempt to get involved in the discussion about one of the

areas of the state security, which is social security, as an element of public safety.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Market Economy – The Source of Differentiation in Remuneration**

Socialist economy (centrally planned, command and distribution), according to some politicians communist economy, performed after World War II caused, that significant part of the society lived on similar economic level. Relatively low level of life, minor differences in remuneration level, maintaining artificial, however, full employment, resulted in low social diversification (Thalassinos *et al.*, 2022).

The turn of the 1980s and 1990s led to the change, basically in all areas of the state functioning. Treating the market as the basic regulator of economy, releasing prices, a rapid increase of unemployment level, privatization of the significant part of productive assets, gave rise to transformations which also concerned economic situation of Polish families.

Over thirty years of building new economic system increased the differences in the level of life. Groups of rich, very rich and affluent people were created. However, on the other hand, the market led to disclosure and creation of groups including poor and poverty-stricken people (Kisiała and Račka, 2021).

Differentiated level of incomes is the result of free market. Entities in possession of searched workplaces, as well as wealthy people have high revenues. Those, who cannot or do not want to find work, as well as those who are unable to work, are often deprived of livelihoods. The state makes attempts to decrease income discrepancies which are the result of market operations, by means of taxes and transfer payments (Bogusław Czarny *et al.*, 2000).

Being aware of threats within the area of public safety, including social security, the state makes attempts to change the proportions of incomes resulting from market mechanism, in order to correct inequalities in the level of life of particular social groups and people. It can take the form of intervention in the phase of primary distribution of national income, for example through determining minimum pay or income transfers in the form of taxes and social insurance contributions.

Redistributive function of the state budget does not rise doubts. However, traditional way in which it is realized led to serious inconsistencies between the rule of social justice and economic effectiveness requirements. Relatively rapid growth of public expenses in the state income is most often criticized.

At the same time, attention is paid to negative results of increasing fiscal burdens and expenses for household and companies' social insurance, through, among others, negative attitude towards work, or decrease of capacities to fund investments.

The increase of the state's custodial activities is often connected with weakening of social solidarity, with popularization of egoism and indifference towards economically threatened people who need help. The weakness of income redistribution, due to its relative low efficiency is also emphasized. Even though, the state makes transfers, sometimes on the mass scale, it occurs in practice that the poorest ones are not always the beneficiaries (Milewski, 1997).

All goods and services are voluntarily exchanged for money at the market price in the ideal market economy. However, in the real world no economy wholly adjusts to idealized world, working without the barriers created by the invisible hand of the market. Each market economy rather suffers from imperfections, leading, among others, to extreme poverty or extreme wealth.

Due to this reason, government in every country interferes in the economy to some extent. As a response to the drawbacks of market mechanism, the state takes responsibility for many tasks. Supporting justice by means of taxes and expenses programs in order to redistribute incomes for special groups of people is one of such responsibilities (Samuelson and Nordhaus, 2008).

## **2.2. Economic and Social Dilemmas Connected with Budget Redistribution**

Performing public policy in the sphere of correcting incomes earned by members of society is one of the state activity areas. Budget is a tool indispensable to realize such policy. Fiscal and redistributive functions are included in all budget functions. Fiscal function is to collect incomes, mainly through taxes.

Redistributive function is to liquidate excessive incomes discrepancies and to create social security for the poorest ones. However, there is no definition of 'excessive incomes discrepancies', and creation of social security conditions did not eliminate social group which still live below the poverty line.

Declaration connected with elimination of excessive discrepancies in incomes seems to be too far-reaching because the state does not have sufficient tools to develop any relations between average and maximal remuneration, minimal and average remuneration or between minimal and maximal remuneration. The only tool, which can be effectively used by the state is the minimal pay and remunerations of board members and presidents of the State Treasury Companies. Private sector is free from the state interference, except for minimal pay.

Issues connected with redistributive function of the state are theoretically and practically controversial. This function influences not only the improvement of financial security of entities at the expense of others, but also determines the course of economic processes. It is even a venture to say, that specifying the part of incomes earned in economy which should be the subject of budget redistribution, is impossible (Ziółkowska, 2002; Hakim and Thalassinos, 2021).

At this point, budget redistribution should be discussed only in reference to a specific social-economic situation, in particular place and time. It seems almost impossible to establish a border between the redistribution need resulting from social premises, and redistribution causing negative economic effects.

Notwithstanding these potentially negative economic effects, there are reasons for expanding the range of budget redistribution. One of them is the increase of the state's traditional functions costs, such as administration, national defense, justice and internal security (Fedorowicz, 1970).

It is obvious that income redistribution is necessary, even though it always takes place at somebody's cost and for somebody's benefit. An important issue of just distribution of funding public and social tasks also appears. In such situation, there is always a need to make a basic choice: if, in the process of income distribution and redistribution, priority should be given to effectiveness of management or justice (equality).

The first criterion favors economic activity, better use of resources, created motivation to work and income increase. These actions, however, may cause excessive differentiation of incomes, which is one of the negative effects of market mechanism. These inequities are the basis for tax intervention, and even though, they are justified from the point of view of justice (equality), they hamper economic activity and stay in contradiction with economic effectiveness (Owsiak, 2006).

Theoretical considerations and practical experiences within the range of searching proper relation between the level of budget redistribution and economic increase, give right to state that there is no optimal redistribution rate (Ziółkowska, 2002).

Finally, in parliament democracies, decisions concerning the budget redistribution range are made by parliamentary majority. If the search for budget redistribution size ends up in decisions concerning secondary division of the state income, as well as its range and structure, allowing for economy functioning in an undisturbed way, and allowing the state to perform its public and social redistributive operations, there will always be unsolved issues which cannot be fully and rationally justified and proved. These issues take the form of the following questions:

1. Due to which reasons some people – sometimes a significant number of people – earn low incomes? Is it the result of, for example, lower skills, living in less developed parts of the country, conducting business activity in unfavorable climatic conditions (reasons beyond the control of people), or if it is a consequence of unwillingness to work and, take risk and make effort (reasons under control of people)?
2. What is the real scale of benefits and losses created within the course of redistribution? If it is possible to determine possible losses, treated as a part of incomes taken over by public authorities in a form of taxes, then benefits

achieved by citizens are difficult to determine, and establishing lost benefits is impossible (Owsiak, 2006).

The rules of creating social security benefits may be approached in different ways. However, each solution has difficult to eliminate drawbacks. Notwithstanding the used or possible to use solutions, it is worth emphasizing that in final redistributive cost, the assessment of various systems of benefits for people who are not at the disposal of sufficient financial resources to support basic materials and cultural needs, is not based on differently understood criteria of social justice. It is based on criteria of social assistance effectiveness, expressed in pursue to limit general costs of social assurance and stimulate its beneficiaries to maximize their own remuneration<sup>4</sup>.

Solving economic and social dilemmas connected with budget redistribution should be considered in the context of social security and in view of problems which may be revealed in conditions of increased risk of losing this kind of security.

### 3. Methodology

Notwithstanding the existing market and ownership limitations, the state performs social policy, taking into consideration citizens' safety in many areas, first of all, trying to increase the level of minimal pay, and probably at least this way influence betterment of life standard of people with the lowest remunerations, and decrease differences in incomes.

Absolute amounts of earned incomes are obviously very important, however, not only their absolute value decides about their purchasing power. Purchasing power of money is also a derivative of prices level. Moreover, it seems that relations between minimal, average and maximal incomes are equally important. The effects of the state activities within this range and shaped relations have been presented in Table 1.

*Table 1. Relations between minimal, average and maximal remunerations in the State Treasury Companies*

No.	Specification	2015	2019	2022	Indicator 2019/2015 [%]	Indicator 2022/2015 [%]
1.	Minimal remuneration in PLN	1,750	2,250	3,100	128.6	177.1
2.	Average remuneration in PLN	3,900	4,918	6,346	126.1	162.7
3.	Remuneration of the President of Orlen in PLN, the biggest State Treasury Company	259,167	206,833	210,000	79.8	81.0

4.	The share of minimal remuneration in the average remuneration in %	44.87	45.75	48.85	102.0	109.0
5.	The share of minimal remuneration in the remuneration of the President of the State Treasury Company in %	0.68	1.09	1.48	160.3	217.6
6.	The share of average remuneration in the remuneration of the President of the State Treasury Company in %	1.50	2.34	3.02	156.0	201.3

*Source: Own study on the basis of statistical data from Central Statistical Office for years 2015, 2019, 2022.*

The presented numerical material shows that relations between minimal and average remuneration were not subjected to substantial changes. However, relative difference between minimal and average remuneration and remuneration earned by the best paid President of the State Treasury Company has been decreased.

There is a question: does it mean that the moment in which excessive differences in incomes have been eliminated, if in 2015 the President of the State Treasury Company earned 148 times as much as a person earning a minimal pay, and in 2022 he earned 68 more?

Moreover, the whole private sector remains unchanged. The state can only shape minimal remuneration without any influence on maximal income. For example, in June 2024, the information appeared that the President of PCC Rokita, Wiesław Klimkowski was the record holder in 2022. His remuneration for the year 2022 was PLN 43,3 million annually, which means PLN 3,600 monthly, so it was 1161 times higher than the minimal pay.

The presented numerical material directly shows that budget redistribution performed by the state within budget policy in years 2015-2022 did not eliminate vast differences in the level of incomes. Relations between the minimal and average pay did not change and the betterment of relations between minimal remuneration and the maximal remuneration of the President of the State Treasury Company does not entitle to say that it is a proper relation.

The second area, which is of special interest on the site of the state is liquidation of poverty. Notwithstanding the way it is defined, it is obvious that poverty and its size is an element influencing the level of public safety, and especially social security.

Definition of poverty in the wide context, describing it as a complex public phenomenon includes three dimensions: economic, resulting from uneven redistribution of resources; social connected with insufficient access to basic conveniences indispensable for better existence; and political, defined as a minor share or lack of share in decisive processes. Due to social dimension of this phenomena, poverty is connected with marginalization, alienation, exclusion, exploit, injustice<sup>5</sup>.

Years 2015-2022 were the time when significant development of social functions of the state, financial help for families with children, pensioners and the retired, for handicapped people was to decrease poverty and related phenomena, as elements threatening security. The state expenses in this period are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2.** *The State budget expenses for social assistance (in millions PLN)*

No.	Specification	2015	2019	2022	Indicator 2019/2015 [%]	Indicator 2022/2015 [%]
1.	Expenses of the state budget in general, including:	331,743.4	414,134.7	517,398.9	124.8	156.0
2.	Social assistance	14,685.1	4,641.0	7,430.1	x	x
3.	Other tasks within the field of social policy	3,883.7	5,505.2	4,830.1	x	x
4.	Educational care	519.4	388.5	379.0	x	x
5.	Family	-	48,827.9	63,083.9	x	x
6.	Together 2-5	19,088.2	59,362.6	75,723.1	311.0	396.7
7.	The share of expenses for social assistance (line 6) in budget expenses in general	5.75	14.33	14.64	249.2	254.6

**Source:** *Own study on the basis of statistical data from Central Statistical Office for years 2015, 2019 and 2022.*

The presented in Table 2 numerical material directly suggests that within the budget redistribution performed by the State, changes were made to increase the share of expenses to support families and for social assistance, and consequently for liquidation of poverty. The share of expenses for social assistance increased 2.5 times, and in absolute values the increase indicator for social assistance was 396.7%.

The state provided almost 15% of its budget in 2022 for social assistance in

<sup>5</sup>Małgorzata Radziukiewicz, *Zasięg ubóstwa w Polsce*, Polskie Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne, Warszawa 2006, s. 12-14.

comparison to the year 2015, when 5.75% was provided. It can be assumed that the state did it as a part of in-depth understanding of its function in liquidating the threat of social security.

#### 4. Research Results and Discussion

##### 4.1 Statistical Changes in Poverty Level

According to the methodology used by the Central Statistical Office, three categories of poverty are distinguished in Poland. It is extreme, statutory and relative poverty. Extreme poverty (absolute minimum of existence) is the value of the basket of goods indispensable to sustain human life functions and his psychophysical abilities. It includes only these needs, which cannot be postponed, and consumption on lower level leads to biological deterioration or life threat. The basket of goods on the level of minimal existence includes accommodation needs and food products. The total cost of purchasing or using these goods determines the value of the basket, which is the extreme poverty threshold.

Relative poverty has changeable value and is determined in relation to average level of life in a certain country, usually measured with the use of the level of average remuneration (expenses). On the contrary to extreme poverty, in relative perspective, emphasis is not put on the absolute level of income, but on the level of inequities, so distance between the level of life of particular groups of people resulting from the level of incomes.

Statutory poverty is referred to as incomes threshold which, according to the act of law on social assistance, entitles to apply for social benefit. Central Statistical Office presents periodical information concerning material situation of families in Poland. Numerical data presented in this article concerns years 2015, 2019 and 2022, so the period in which the state significantly developed its social functions. The indicators determined by the Central Statistical Office presents as follows:

**Table 3.** Indicators of the relative poverty range in households (in %)

No.	Specification	2015	2019	2022
1.	IN GENERAL including households	15.5	13.0	11.8
2.	Workers	14.4	12.0	11.5
3.	Farmers	28.9	25.8	19.2
4.	Self-employed	8.9	7.6	9.5
5.	Retired	11.4	11.3	9.3
6.	Pensioners	23.2	19.0	15.1

*Source:* Own study on the basis of statistical data from Central Statistical Office for the years 2015, 2019, 2022.

Comparing the results from the analyzed years, it can be concluded that the level of

relative poverty decreased by about 24%, and that the most visible betterment took place in the group of pensioners. However, the level of this negative phenomena is still high in this group, similarly as in case of farmers. Attention should be paid to the fact that poverty did not decrease by at least 50% within any of these groups. In the group of self-employed people it increased in comparison to year 2015 and 2019.

**Table 4.** Indicators of ‘statutory’ poverty in households (in %)

No.	Specification	2015	2019	2022
1.	IN GENERAL including households	12.2	9.0	7.1
2.	Workers	11.7	8.4	6.1
3.	Farmers	25.2	20.5	12.1
4.	Self-employed	7.0	5.8	6.8
5.	Retired	7.3	5.8	4.5
6.	Pensioners	15.9	11.0	6.5

**Source:** Own study on the basis of statistical data from Central Statistical Office for the years 2015, 2019, 2022.

Similarly as in case of relative poverty, the indicators of ‘statutory’ poverty significantly improved, especially in groups of farmers and pensioners, even though the level of poverty among farmers still stays the highest. The increase of poverty level among self-employed people was visible within the relative poverty. This phenomena is probably connected with pandemics, when economic activity was, in many cases, significantly limited.

The most acute kind of poverty is extreme poverty. It is also the biggest threat to social security. Its level in the analyzed years is presented in Table 5.

**Table 5.** Indicators of the extreme poverty range in households (in %)

No.	Specification	2015	2019	2022
1.	IN GENERAL including households	6.5	4.2	4.7
2.	Workers	5.6	3.6	4.5
3.	Farmers	14.7	9.8	8.5
4.	Self-employed	3.1	2.4	2.9
5.	Retired	5.0	3.5	4.0
6.	Pensioners	10.7	6.3	5.8

**Source:** Own study on the basis of statistical data from Central Statistical Office for the years 2015, 2019, 2022.

Numerical material presented in Table 5 indicates that the level of extreme poverty decreases, at the same time, causing the reduction of threats for social security. This decrease is still relatively lower (slower) than the increase of the state expenses for widely understood social assistance, together with expenses for betterment of families’ life.

Concluding, it can be stated that improvement of families’ material situation through

wide-ranging social programs, caused that tendencies concerning changes in the level of poverty are positive and limit its size. However, they were not one-dimensional in all groups and due to this fact they are not of permanent character. Moreover, it occurred that the increase of the state social expenses for social assistance (together with expenses for families) did not bring directly proportional effects within poverty areas limitation.

#### 4.2 Changes in the Level of Expenses for Social Assistance in Local Dimension

In order to verify the conclusion concerning poverty and the range of social assistance in the macro scale, a presentation in micro scale has been made. It has been assumed that social assistance is directed by the City Welfare Centre in Kalisz to people who fulfill at least one criterion of 'statutory' poverty. The main reasons of taking advantage of social assistance are presented in Table 6.

**Table 6.** Reasons of taking advantage of social benefits

No.	Specification	2015 Number of people	2019 Number of people	2022 Number of people	Indicator 2019/2015 [%]	Indicator 2022/2015 [%]
1.	Homelessness	132	119	108	90.2	81.8
2.	Orphanhood	0	0	0		x
3.	Maternity protection necessity	450	560	413	124.4	91.8
4.	Unemployment	4,803	2,151	1,782	44.8	37.1
5.	Disability	2,228	2,239	1,600	100.5	71.8
6.	Long-term or serious illness	1,856	2,597	1,732	139.9	93.3
7.	Helplessness in care and education	2,318	2,092	1,596	90.3	68.9
8.	Violence in family	104				x
9.	Alcoholism	461	352	301	76.4	65.3
10.	Drug addiction		61	40		z
11.	Difficulties after leaving a penal institution	113	63	45	55.8	39.8
12.	Crisis situation	13	1	99	7.7	761.5
13.	Random incident	54	41	15	75.9	27.8
14.	Natural or ecological disaster		0	0	x	x

**Source:** Own study on the basis of statistical data from Central Statistical Office for the years 2015, 2019, 2022.

It seems that effectiveness in limiting poverty, and at the same time, limiting threats to social security may be presented through the level of benefits and help in kind, in years 2015, 2019, 2022. Numerical data within this range are presented in Table 7.

**Table 7.** Benefits and help in kind in PLN

No.	Specification	2015 The amount of benefits	2019 The amount of benefits	2022 The amount of benefits	Indicator 2019/2015 [%]	Indicator 2022/2015 [%]
1.	Permanent benefits	3,632,734	4,475,019	4,617,802	123.2	127.1
2.	Periodical benefits	3,945,657	2,512,630	2,543,650	63.7	64.5
3.	Designated benefits and benefits in kind connected with fortuitous events	53,400	56,300	20,000	105.4	37.5
4.	Designated benefits and benefits in kind	2,842,209	2,963,734	1,762,300	104.3	62.0
5.	Special designated benefits	104,818	348,012	40,952	332.0	39.1
6.	Designated benefits for providing extra food	63,973	319,695	214,694	499.73	335.6
7.	Providing extra meals for elderly, diseased and disabled people	446,519	330,205	397,383	74.0	89.0
8.	Providing extra meals for children	1,115,580	953,175	997,957	85.4	89.5
9.	Providing extra meals for children upon a principal's application	58,095	45,190	151,266	77.8	260.4
10.	Funding funerals	80,499	52,522	65,728	65.3	81.7
11.	Healthcare contributions for people who are granted permanent benefits	294,122	361,902	377,725	123.0	128.4
<b>12.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,637,607</b>	<b>12,418,384</b>	<b>11,189,457</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>88.5</b>

*Source:* Own study on the basis of statistical data from Central Statistical Office for the years 2015, 2019, 2022.

The numerical data presented in Table 7 allow to state that even though a great

financial effort was made on the site of the state budget, and social programs were launched, the expenses of the City Welfare Centre in Kalisz on benefits and benefits in kind were shaped in 2019 at 98.27% of expenses from the year 2015.

In year 2022 it was 88.5% in relation to 2015. These decreasing amounts of expenses in the period when the state budget increased its expenses on social assistance, may suggest that significant part of budget central resources was transferred to the society, apart from local welfare institutions (Kisiała *et al.*, 2022).

On the basis of presented in this part of article numerical material, it is possible to conclude that from 2015 to 2022, the changes in granted allowances and benefits in kind were not one-dimensional. The number of people who were granted benefits due to all reasons mentioned in Table 6, decreased. First of all, attention should be paid to the fact that there was a significant decrease of the number of unemployed who took advantage of social benefits.

Within the range of paid financial benefits and benefits in kind, it is worth emphasizing that considerably increased amounts of money, in relation to the year 2015, was spent on payment of permanent, periodical benefits, as well as designated benefits.

The increase of permanent benefits number is worrying since it means that there are more people and families in the state of extreme poverty. If this phenomena is accompanied by the increase of designated benefits for providing extra meals also in schools, on a principal's application, it is possible to say that social security is threatened in a special and permanent way.

## **5. Conclusions**

Market economy, which rules were introduced after 1999, caused new challenges for the state, in relation to ensuring social security to its citizens. Years 2015-2022 brought a lot of changes in Polish authorities policy, and what follows, numerous changes in the economic situation of Polish families – both the ones, which earn money from work, as well as those which base their existence on budget transfers, even in a form of pensions and retirement pensions.

However, it occurs that the state budget redistributive function, such as elimination of excessive differences in incomes and creating social safety conditions for the poorest groups, which is also treated as poverty liquidation, seems to be not fully achieved.

Thus, it can be doubted, if the state with market economy, with the prevalence of private productive factors, has sufficient tools allowing for excessive incomes discrepancies elimination. It seems that, determining the minimal pay and progressive income tax for natural persons does not influence the proportions of

remunerations effectively enough.

The statistical indicators of the poverty level show that limiting the size of this negative phenomena did not have one-direction, permanent tendency in all social groups, in the discussed period of time. Decrease in poverty areas is not proportionate to the increase of the state expenses for widely understood social assistance is a fact. In such situation, it should be stated that the hypothesis made and presented in the introduction occurred to be untrue.

The analysis of the City Welfare Centre in Kalisz expenses allows to state that changes of demands for social bonuses in the local dimension are not unidirectional. It would seem that the state new policy and substantial development of its social functions, and consequently social expenses from the central budget, will limit the demand for social assistance resources in local dimension.

However, it occurred that, not in every area of social help performed on local level, the demand for social assistance resources decreased, and the total sum of expenses for this goal was subjected to only minimal change.

To sum up, it can be stated that notwithstanding great effort of the state, which increased budget expenses for widely understood social help (together with expenses for families), increased minimal pay, involved local welfare centers in solving problems of people living in very tough conditions and people with specific needs – problems threatening social security still exist and require permanent actions on the site of the state.

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