

Foster care, day-support centres and stationary social welfare facilities in Mazowieckie Voivodship in 2022

27 July 2023

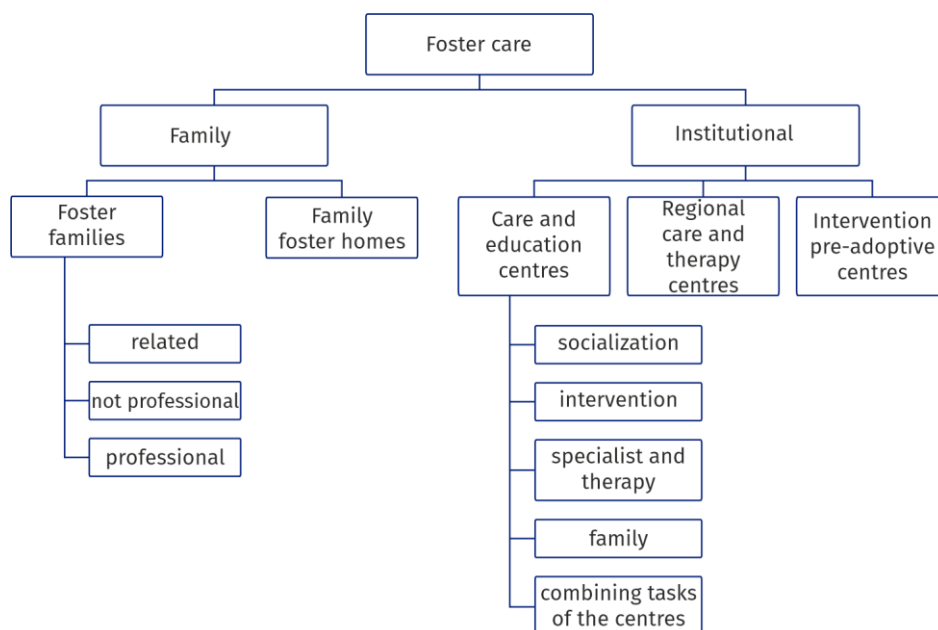
↑ 1.1%

Increase in the number of children in family foster care compared to 2021

In Mazowieckie Voivodship, both the number of foster families and foster homes increased compared to the previous year. There were fewer institutional foster care facilities, as well as day-support centres. The number of stationary social welfare facilities increased.

Bringing up children and youth deprived of full or partial support from the natural family is provided by the family and institutional foster care system.

Forms of foster care



Family foster care

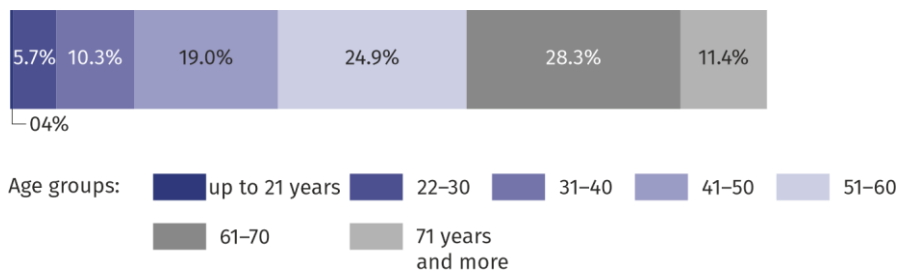
In Mazowieckie Voivodship at the end of 2022, care for children was provided by 4014 foster families (by 1 more than in 2021) and 75 foster homes (by 3 more compared to 2021). They accounted for 11.3% of total facilities of family foster care in Poland. Among foster families, related families constituted 65.3%, non-professional families – 30.6%, and professional families – 4.1%. Foster family care was made up of 1960 marriages and 2129 single persons. Most often the function of family foster care was taken by persons aged 51–70 (2175 persons, i.e. 53.2%), and the least frequently by persons up to 21 years of age (17 persons, i.e. 0.4%).

More than 53% of persons performing the role of a family foster care were in the 51–70 age group

Table 1. Family foster care
As of 31 December

Specification		Grand total	Of which in rural areas	Children in families	
				total	of which girls
Family foster care	2021	4085	1378	6018	2939
	2022	4089	1323	6083	2889
Foster families		4014	1298	5532	2620
related		2621	754	3389	1695
not-professional		1230	444	1583	668
professional		121	80	433	195
professional specialised		13	6	24	12
professional that performs the function of a family emergency house		29	14	103	50
Foster homes		75	25	551	269

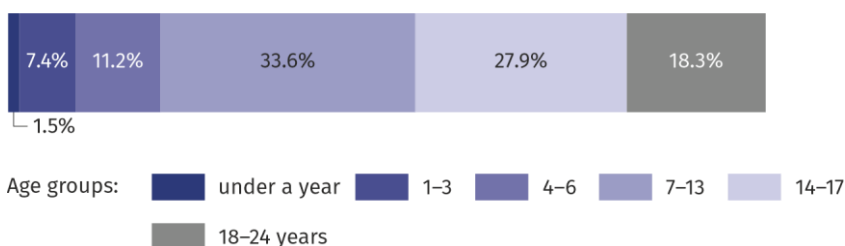
Chart 1. Persons providing family foster care by age groups in 2022
As of 31 December



There were 6083 children in family foster care on the last day of the year (of which 81.7% were persons up to 18 years of age). Their number increased, both compared to the previous year by 1.1%. The most numerous group made up persons aged 7–13 and 14–17 (respectively 33.6% and 27.9%). Of all the persons in care, 623 had a disability certificate and 371 were orphans. For the first time in their lives, 1118 children were placed in family foster care.

Among children using family care forms, 623 had a disability certificate

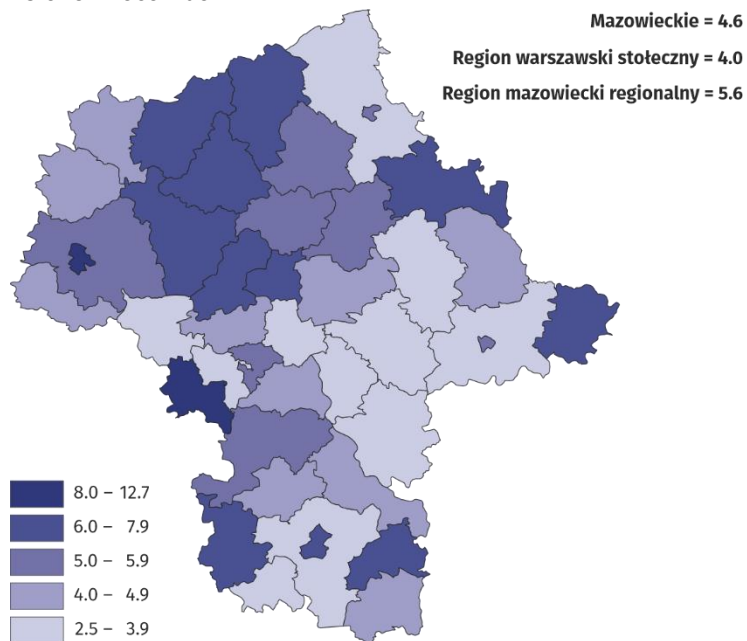
Chart 2. Structure of children in family foster care by age groups in 2022
As of 31 December



Taking into account the number of children under the age of 18 staying in family foster care per 1,000 children of the same age, the highest rate was recorded in żyrardowski (12.7) and the lowest in szydlowiecki powiat (2.5).

Map 1. Children under the age of 18 staying in family foster care per 1,000 children of the same age in 2022

As of 31 December



During 2022, 779 children under the age of 18 left a family foster care, i.e. by 17.9% more than a year earlier, and 1/3 of the residents changed the form of family foster care. Most of them (29.2%) returned to the natural family. Among those leaving family foster care, there were 503 adults, i.e. 12.3% more than in 2021. Of these, 343 became self-dependent, of which 280 set up their own household, and 19 returned to a natural family or relatives.

Institutional foster care

In Mazowieckie Voivodship at the end of 2022, there were 137 facilities of institutional foster care, including 136 care and education centres (by 1 fewer than in 2021) and 1 pre-adoptive intervention centre.

Institutional foster care facilities accounted for 10.5% of all facilities of this type in Poland.

Among total care and educational centres, socialisation centers (69.1%) and family institutions (19.1%) prevailed.

The total number of places in institutional foster care amounted to 1653, including 1633 in care and educational centres. Compared to the previous year, both the number of institutional foster care facilities and the number of places decreased by 0.7% each.

More than 75% of all places in care and education centres were places in socialisation centres

Table 2. Institutional foster care by type of facility

As of 31 December

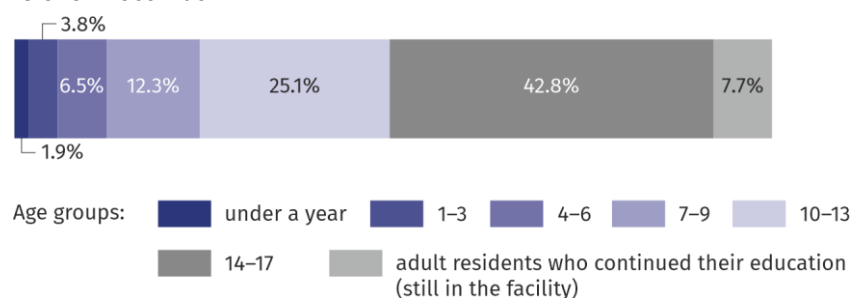
Specification		Facilities	Places	Residents ^a	
				total	of which orphans and half-orphans
Institutional foster care	2021	138	1664	1672	361
	2022	137	1653	1725	350
Care and education centres		136	1633	1699	349
socialisation		94	1230	1285	260
intervention		7	98	103	20
specialist and therapy		2	27	31	3
family		26	172	159	33
other ^b		7	106	121	33
pre-adoptive intervention centres		1	20	26	1

a Including students staying in boarding schools, dormitories, etc. b Combining the tasks of intervention, socialisation and specialist and therapy centres.

On the last day of the year, 1725 residents stayed in institutional foster care facilities, and 1699 in care and educational centres. Among the care and educational centres, the greatest number of residents – 75.6% stayed in socialisation centres, and the least – 1.8% in specialist and therapeutic centres. As in previous years, more boys (890) than girls (835) were placed in institutional foster care facilities.

Chart 3. Structure of residents of care and education centres by age groups in 2022

As of 31 December

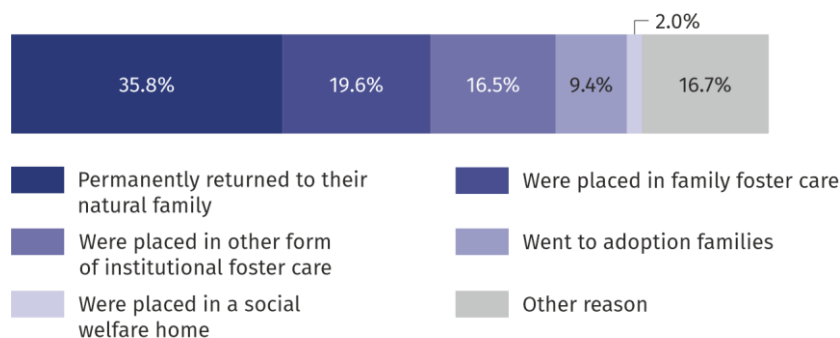


The most numerous group (738 residents) made up persons aged 14–17, and the least numerous (32) were children under 1 year of age. In care and education centres there were also 132 adult residents continuing education.

Among residents of institutional foster care facilities – 79.7% of residents had both parents. Only 3.0% of children were orphans, and 17.3% half-orphans. Disabled persons accounted for 12.3% of all residents, and 13.7% were chronically ill, whose illness lasted six months and longer.

The most numerous group of residents were children aged 14–17

Chart 4. Structure of residents up to 18 years of age by reasons for leaving care and education centres in 2022



In 2022 – 491 residents up to the age of 18 left care and education centres for various reasons. Most of them (35.8%) returned to their natural families.

Among 213 adult residents who left the facilities in 2022, 122 set up their own household, and 72 returned to the natural family.

Institutional foster care facilities were supported in their activities by the work of 119 volunteers, 109 of whom worked in care and educational centres.

Day-support centres

In Mazowieckie Voivodship at the end of 2022, the day care was provided by 247 day-support centres (by 12 fewer than in 2021) operating in the form of general care centre, specialised centre, street work or in a combination of the forms. They accounted for 8.2% of total day-support centres in the country.

These centres had 7043 places at their disposal, of which majority (66.3%) were in general care centres. During 2022, 9452 residents were provided with support from day-support centres, of which 5682 (60.1% of total residents) from general care centres.

Over 66% of total places in day-support centres were places in general care centres

Table 3. Day-support centres by type of facility
As of 31 December

Specification		Facilities	Places	Residents	
				total	of which persons with disabilities
Total	2021	259	7410	6714	343
	2022	247	7043	6392	301
General care		163	4673	4047	132
Specialised		35	890	711	69
Street work		6	113	106	3
Combining tasks of the centres		43	1367	1528	97

Persons working with children were supported by 306 volunteers in general care centres, 138 – in specialised centres, 138 – in a combination of the forms and 6 – in street work.

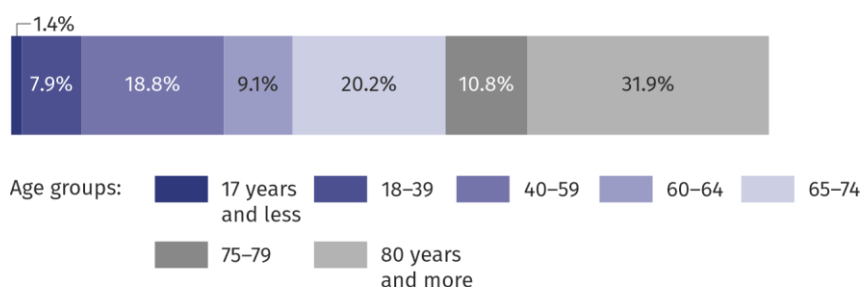
Stationary social welfare facilities

In Mazowieckie Voivodship at the end of 2022, there were 310 stationary social welfare facilities (by 2 more than at the end of 2021) and 3 branches. Out of the total number of facilities 45.2% were establishments providing 24-hour care for disabled persons, chronic patients, or elderly persons within the scope of economic activity or their statutory activity, 34.2% – social welfare homes, 13.5% – shelters or homes for homeless persons, 2.9% – houses for mothers, 1.3% – family-based assistance houses, and 2.9% – other not classified to the above categories. Stationary social welfare facilities (including branches) had 18998 places at their disposal (an increase by 550, i.e. by 3.0% compared to 2021). As in the previous years, social welfare homes had the largest number of places (9979, i.e. 52.5% of the total).

During 2022, there were 25051 residents in stationary social welfare facilities

Chart 5. Structure of residents of stationary social welfare facilities by age groups in 2022

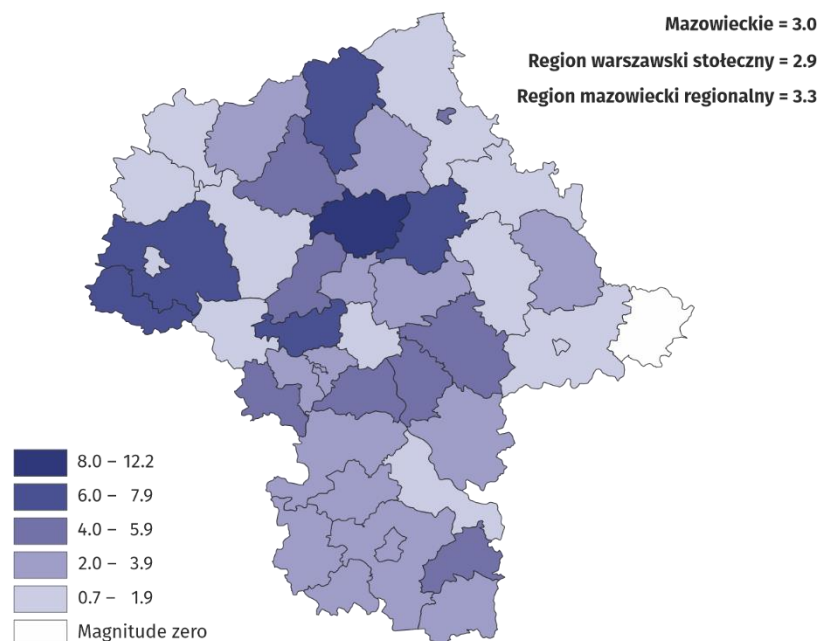
As of 31 December



As of the end of the year, there were 16778 residents in all facilities (by 3.3% more than a year earlier), of these 55.1% constituted women. In terms of structure by age, the most numerous group were at least 60-year-old persons – 71.9%, and the least numerous was a group of young persons (up to 18 years of age), constituting 1.4% of the total residents. Among the residents of stationary social welfare facilities, most of them stayed in facilities for the elderly (6845 persons), then in facilities for the chronically mentally ill (3011 persons), and the least in facilities for physically disabled persons (180 persons).

Map 2. Residents of stationary social welfare facilities per 1,000 population in 2022

As of 31 December



Among the powiats of Mazowieckie Voivodship, most residents lived in facilities located in m.st. Warszawa and piaseczyński powiat, and the least – in ostrowski, żuromiński and sierpecki powiat. Taking into account the number of residents of stationary social welfare facilities per 1,000 population, this indicator was the highest in pułtuski powiat (12.2), and the lowest in ostrowski (0.7) and ostrołęcki powiats (0.8). It is worth noting that there were no stationary social welfare institutions in łosicki powiat.

There were 1283 persons waiting to be placed in stationary social welfare facilities. Majority of them expected to be placed in social welfare homes – 81.8% of the total. Most residents, i.e. 73.3% at least partially participated in financing their stay, by covering the cost from their own income. Among them, only 11.6% covered the full costs. For 19.2% of residents, the stay was paid for entirely by family members, and for 6.1% by the gmina or the state budget.

During 2022, there were 25051 persons in stationary social welfare facilities. Every sixteenth resident of these centres fell ill with COVID-19. Out of 1321 persons diagnosed with coronavirus, as many as 55.5% are residents of social welfare homes.

When quoting the data from the Statistics Poland, please do include information: “Data source Statistics Poland”, while in case of publishing the calculations done with the use of the data published by Statistics Poland, please do include information: “Own elaboration based on the Statistics Poland data”.

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Related information

[Social assistance, child and family services in 2021](#)

Data available in databases

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

Terms used in official statistics

[Social assistance house](#)

[House for mothers with children under age and pregnant women](#)

[Intervention centre](#)

[Family centre](#)

[Socialisation centre](#)

[Specialist therapy centre](#)

[Centres combining tasks of the centres](#)

[Day support centre](#)

[Foster family](#)

[Family based assistance house](#)

