

Foster care, day-support centres and stationary social welfare facilities in Mazowieckie Voivodship in 2020

30 July 2021

↑ 0.5%

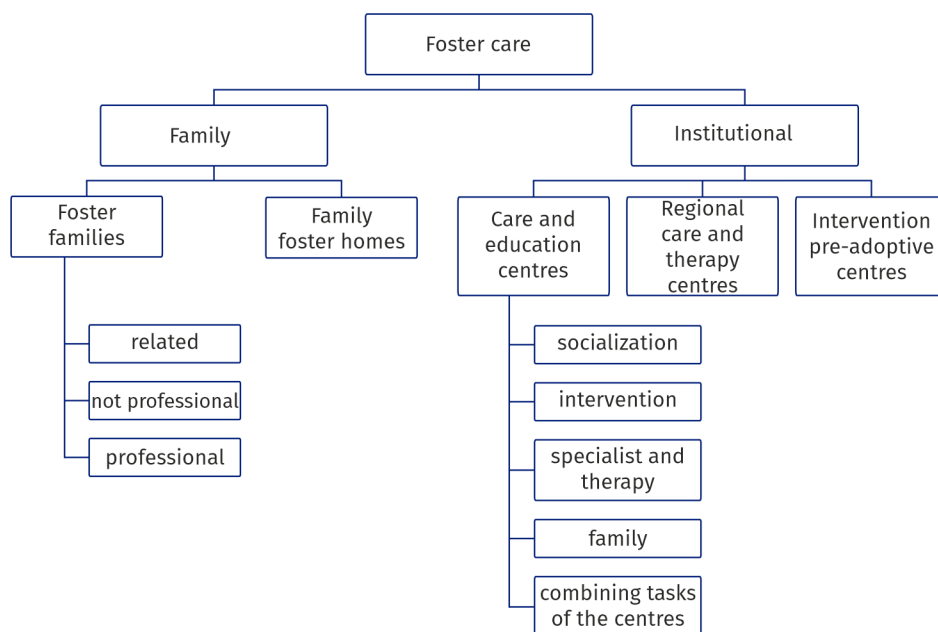
Increase in the number of children in family foster care compared to 2019

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

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.

System rodzinnej i instytucjonalnej pieczy zastępczej zapewnia wychowanie dzieci i młodzieży pozbawionej całkowitego lub częściowego wsparcia ze strony rodziny naturalnej.

Forms of foster care



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

Family foster care

In Mazowieckie Voivodship at the end of 2020, care for children was provided by 4037 foster families (by 0.2% less than in 2019) and 63 foster homes (by 6.8% more compared to 2019). They accounted for 11.2% of total facilities of family foster care in Poland. Among foster families, related families constituted 66.2%, non-professional families – 29.8%, and professional families – 4.0%. Foster family care was made up of 2056 marriages and 2044 single persons. Most often the function of family foster care was taken by persons aged 51–70 (2152 persons, i.e. 52.5%), and the least frequently by persons up to 21 years of age (19 persons, i.e. 0.5%).

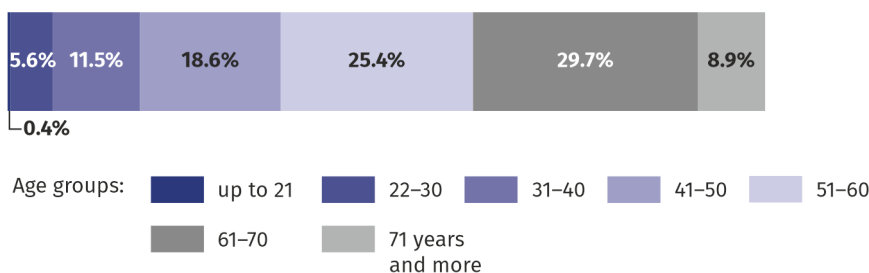
Table 1. Family foster care

As of 31 December

SPECIFICATION		Total	Of which in rural areas	Children in families	
				total	of which females
Family foster care	2019	4106	1304	5882	2873
	2020	4100	1343	5909	2961
Foster families		4037	1318	5479	2735
related		2672	780	3404	1699
not-professional		1202	443	1559	812
professional		117	72	387	163
professional specialised		13	6	27	11
professional that performs the function of a family emergency house		33	17	102	50
Foster homes		63	25	430	226

Chart 1. Characteristics of persons performing the role of family foster care by age groups in 2020

As of 31 December

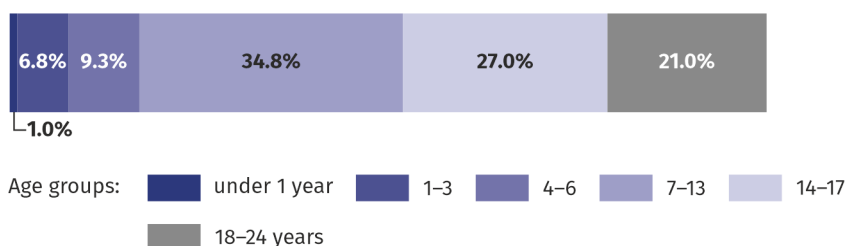


There were 5909 children in family foster care on the last day of the year (of which 79.9% were persons up to 18 years of age). Their number increased, both compared to the previous year by 0.5%. The most numerous group made up persons aged 7–13 and 14–17 (respectively 34.4% and 27.8%). For the first time in their lives, 818 children were placed in family foster care in the family. Of all the persons in care, 565 had a disability certificate and 395 were orphans.

Among children using family care forms, 565 had a disability certificate

Chart 2. Structure of children in family foster care by age groups in 2020

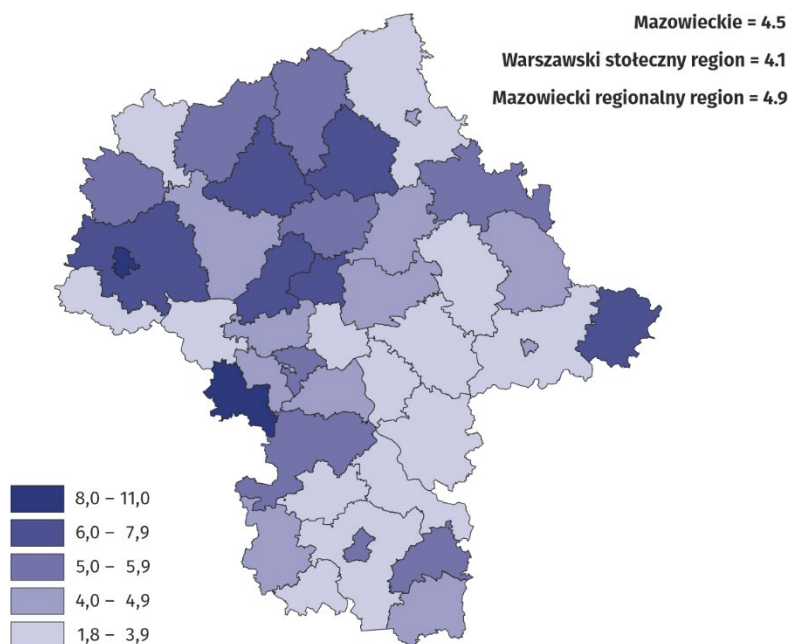
As of 31 December



Taking into account the number of children under the age of 18 staying in family foster care per 1000 children of the same age, the highest rate was recorded in żyrdowski (11.9) and the lowest in szydłowiecki powiat (2.3).

Map 1. Children under the age of 18 staying in family foster care per 1000 children of the same age in 2020

As of 31 December



During 2020, 528 children under the age of 18 left a family foster care, i.e. by 2.8% less than a year earlier. Most of them (33.1%) returned to the natural family. In addition, 374 residents aged over 18 left the family foster care, i.e. by 6.3% less than in 2019. Out of them, 257 persons became self-dependent, of these 235 set up their own household, and 14 returned to a natural family or relatives.

Institutional foster care

In Mazowieckie Voivodship at the end of 2020, there were 132 facilities of institutional foster care, including 131 care and education centres (by 4 more than in 2019) and 1 pre-adoptive intervention centre.

Almost 68% of all places in care and education centres were places in socialisation centres

Table 2. Care and education centres by type of facility

As of 31 December

SPECIFICATION		Facilities	Places	Residents	
				total	of which orphans and half-orphans
Institutional Foster care	2019	128	1906	1803	404
	2020	132	1811	1646	399
Care and education centres		131	1791	1624	399
Socialization		84	1216	1140	278
Intervention		6	120	99	12
specialist and therapy		1	28	31	5
family		32	221	182	50
other ^a		8	206	172	54
pre-adoptive intervention centres		1	20	22	–

^a Combining the tasks of intervention, socialisation and specialist and therapy centres.

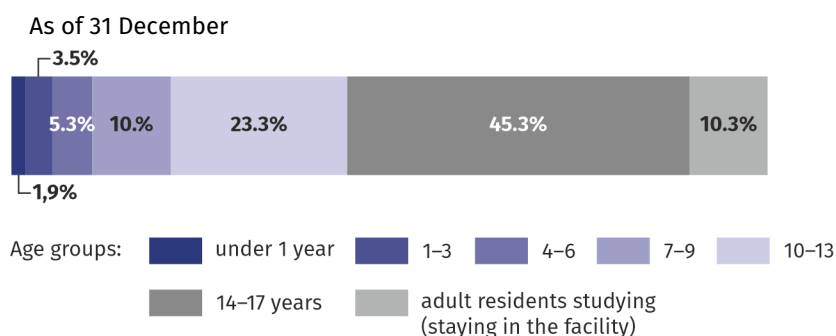
Institutional foster care facilities accounted for 11.0% of total facilities of this type in Poland.

Among total care and educational centres, socialization centers (64.1%) and family institutions (24.4%) prevailed.

The total number of places in institutional foster care amounted to 1811, including 1791 in care and educational centres. Compared to the previous year, the number of institutional foster care facilities increased by 3.1%, while the number of places decreased by 5.0%.

On the last day of the year, 1646 residents stayed in institutional foster care facilities, and 1624 in care and educational centres. Among the care and educational centres, the greatest number of residents – 70.2% stayed in socialisation centres, and the least – 1.9% in specialist and therapeutic centres. As in previous years, more boys (846) than girls (800) were placed in institutional foster care facilities.

Chart 3. Structure of residents of care and education centres by age groups in 2020



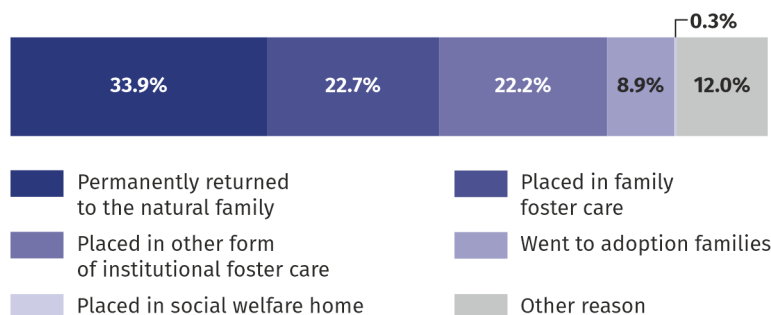
The most numerous group of residents were children aged 14-17

The most numerous group of residents (734) made up persons aged 14-17, and the least numerous (32) were children under 1 year. In care and education centres there were also 160 adult residents continuing education.

adult residents continuing education. Majority of them (75.6%) were in socialization centres.

Among residents of institutional foster care facilities – 75.8% of residents had both parents. Only 3.8% of children were orphans, and 20.5% half-orphans. Disabled persons accounted for 11.5% of all residents, and 15.1% were chronically ill, whose illness lasted six months and longer.

Chart 4. Structure of residents up to 18 years of age by reasons for leaving care and education centres in 2020



In 2020 – 536 residents up to the age of 18 left care and education centres for various reasons. In the majority (33.0%) they returned to the natural family.

Among 243 adult residents who left the facilities in 2020, 120 set up their own household, and 96 returned to the natural family.

Institutional foster care facilities were supported in their activities by the work of 79 volunteers, 38 of whom worked in care and educational centres.

Day-support centres

In Mazowieckie Voivodship at the end of 2020, the day care was provided by 292780 day-support centres (by 4 fewer than in 2019) operating in the form of general care centre, specialized centre, street work or in a combination of the forms. They accounted for 10.2% of total day-support centres in the country.

These centres had 8096 places at their disposal, of which majority (68.3%) were in general care centres. During 2020, 9473 residents were provided with support from day-support centres, of which 6177 (65.2% of total residents) from general care centres.

Over 68% 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 disabled persons
TOTAL	2019	282	8518	7917	411
	2020	278	8096	6956	402
General care		188	5527	4633	113
Specialized		45	1272	1046	205
Street work		8	135	129	–
Combining tasks of the centres		37	1162	1148	84

Persons working with children were supported by 254 volunteers in general care centres, 158 – in specialized centres, 81 – in a combination of the forms and 8 – street work.

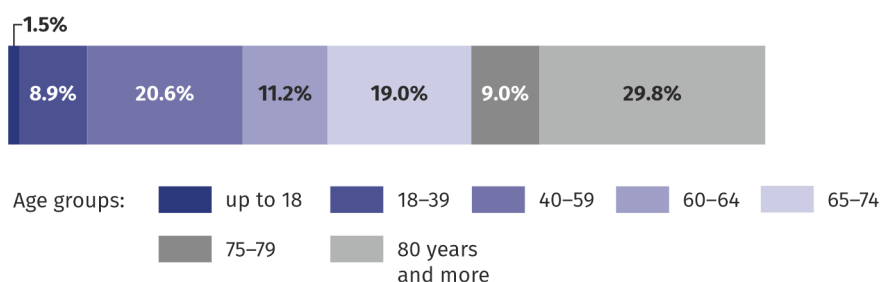
Stationary social welfare facilities

In Mazowieckie Voivodship at the end of 2020, there were 281 stationary social welfare facilities (by 7 fewer than at the end of 2019) and 4 branches. Out of the total number of facilities, 37.7% were social welfare homes, 37.4% – establishments providing 24-hour care for disabled persons, chronic patients, or elderly persons within the scope of economic activity or their statutory activity, 16.4% – shelters or homes for homeless persons, 3.2% – houses for mothers, 1.8% – family-based assistance houses, and 3.6% – other not classified to the above categories. Stationary social welfare facilities (including branches) had 17052 places at their disposal (a decrease by 541, i.e. by 3.1% compared to 2019). As in the previous years, social welfare homes had the largest number of places (9941, i.e. 58.3% of the total).

During 2020, there were 22251 residents in stationary social welfare facilities

Chart 5. Structure of residents of stationary social welfare facilities by age groups in 2020

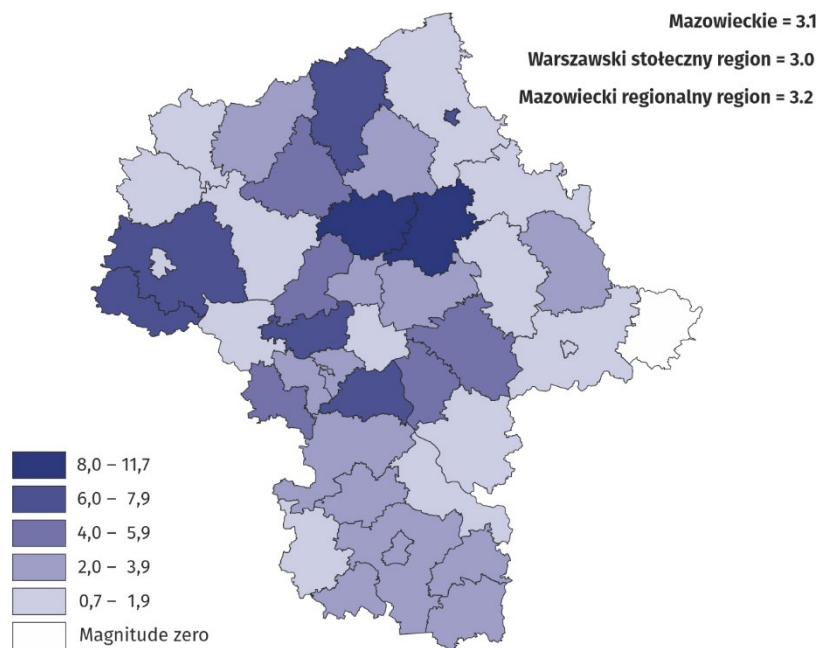
As of 31 December



As of the end of the year, there were 14956 residents in all facilities (by 9.6% less than a year earlier), of these 51.5% constituted women. In terms of structure by age, the most numerous group were at least 60-year-old persons – 68.4%, and the least numerous was a group of young persons (up to 18 years of age), constituting 1.5% of the total residents. Among the residents of stationary social welfare facilities, most of them stayed in facilities for the elderly (5155 persons), then in facilities for the chronically mentally ill (2961 persons), and the least in facilities for physically disabled persons (36 persons).

Map 2. Residents of stationary social welfare facilities per 1000 population in 2020

As of 31 December



Among the powiaty of Mazowieckie Voivodship, most residents lived in facilities located in m.st. Warszawa and piaseczyński powiat, and the least – in ostrowski, żurowmiński and sierpecki powiat. Taking into account the number of residents of stationary social welfare facilities per 1000 population, this indicator was the highest in pułtuski powiat (11.5), and the lowest in ostrowski (0.5%) and ostrołęcki powiaty (0.8). It is worth noting that there were no stationary social welfare institutions in łosicki powiat.

There were 716 persons waiting to be placed in stationary social welfare facilities. Majority of them expected to be placed in social welfare homes – 76.4% of the total. Most residents, i.e. 82.8% at least partially participated in financing their stay, by covering the cost from their own income, and among them, only 7.8% covered the full costs. For 8.7% of residents, the stay was paid for entirely by family members, and for 5.4% by the gmina or the state budget.

During 2020, there were 22251 persons in stationary social welfare facilities. Every sixth resident of these centres fell ill with COVID-19. Out of 3724 persons diagnosed with coronavirus, as many as 68.7% 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 2019](#)

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](#)

[Socialization centre](#)

[Specialist therapy centre](#)

[Centres combining tasks of the centres](#)

[Day support centre](#)

[Foster family](#)

[Family based assistance house](#)

