

Foster care, day-support centres and stationary social welfare facilities in Mazowieckie Voivodship in 2021

29 July 2022

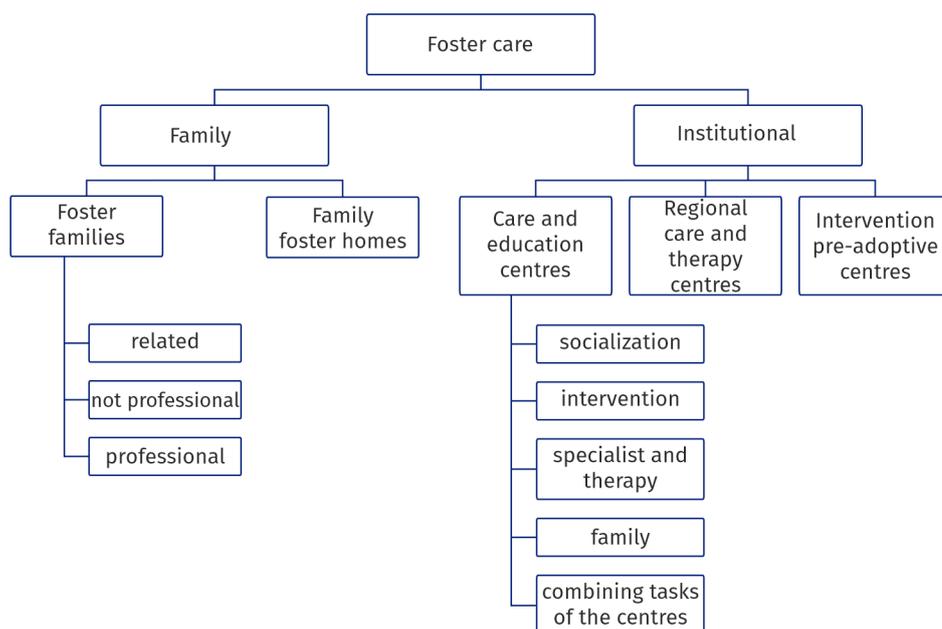
↑ 1.8%

Increase in the number of children in family foster care compared to 2020

In Mazowieckie Voivodship, the number of foster families 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 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

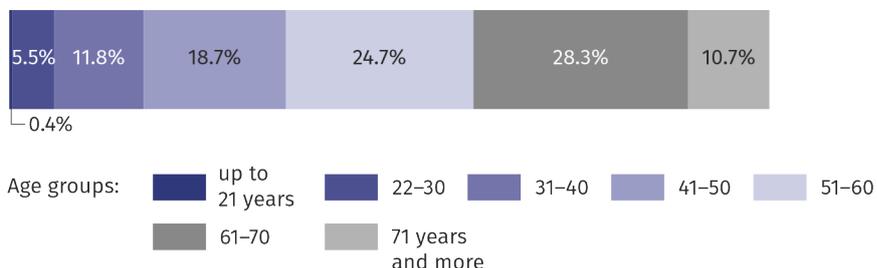
In Mazowieckie Voivodship at the end of 2021, care for children was provided by 4013 foster families (by 0.6% less than in 2020) and 72 foster homes (by 14.3% more compared to 2020). They accounted for 11.1% of total facilities of family foster care in Poland. Among foster families, related families constituted 65.5%, non-professional families – 30.5%, and professional families – 4.0%. Foster family care was made up of 2036 marriages and 2049 single persons. Most often the function of family foster care was taken by persons aged 51–70 (2166 persons, i.e. 53.0%), and the least frequently by persons up to 21 years of age (15 persons, i.e. 0.4%).

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 females
Family foster care	2020	4100	1343	5909	2961
	2021	4085	1378	6018	2939
Foster families		4013	1349	5511	2684
related		2629	797	3386	1677
not-professional		1222	459	1569	754
professional		119	73	418	187
professional specialised		13	6	25	11
professional that performs the function of a family emergency house		30	14	113	55
Foster homes		72	29	507	255

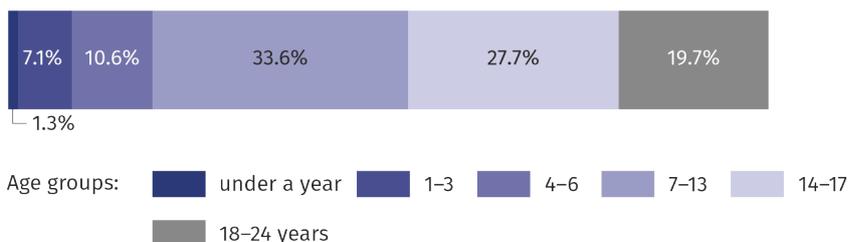
Chart 1. Persons providing family foster care by age groups in 2021 (as of December 31)



There were 6018 children in family foster care on the last day of the year (of which 80.3% were persons up to 18 years of age). Their number increased, both compared to the previous year by 1.8%. The most numerous group made up persons aged 7–13 and 14–17 (respectively 33.6% and 27.7%). For the first time in their lives, 901 children were placed in family foster care in the family. Of all the persons in care, 586 had a disability certificate and 376 were orphans.

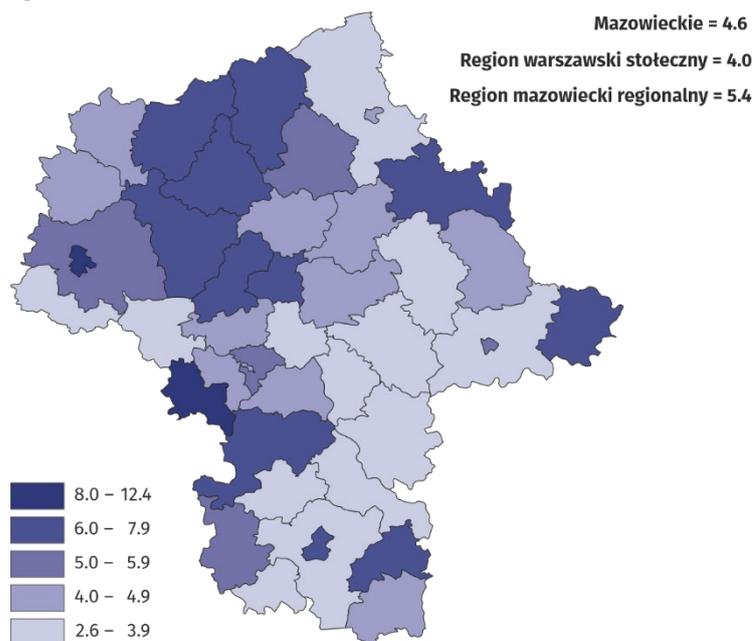
Among children using family care forms, 586 had a disability certificate

Chart 2. Structure of children in family foster care by age groups in 2021 (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 żyrardowski (12.4) and the lowest in szydlowiecki powiat (2.6).

Map 1. Children under the age of 18 staying in family foster care per 1000 children of the same age in 2021



During 2021, 661 children under the age of 18 left a family foster care, i.e. by 25.2% more than a year earlier. Most of them (29.2%) returned to the natural family. In addition, 448 residents aged over 18 left the family foster care, i.e. by 19.8% more than in 2020. Out of them, 263 persons became self-dependent, of these 230 set up their own household, and 11 returned to a natural family or relatives.

Institutional foster care

In Mazowieckie Voivodship at the end of 2021, there were 138 facilities of institutional foster care, including 137 care and education centres (by 6 more than in 2020) and 1 pre-adoptive intervention centre.

Institutional foster care facilities accounted for 10.8% of all facilities of this type in Poland.

Among total care and educational centres, socialisation centers (65.0%) and family institutions (20.4%) prevailed.

The total number of places in institutional foster care amounted to 1664, including 1644 in care and educational centres. Compared to the previous year, the number of institutional foster care facilities increased by 4.6%, while the number of places decreased by 8.1%.

Table 2. Institutional foster care by type of facility (as of 31 December)

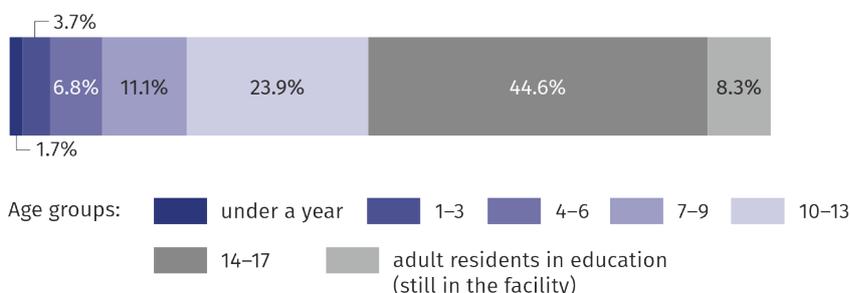
Specification		Facilities	Places	Residents	
				total	of which orphans and half-orphans
Institutional foster care	2020	132	1811	1646	399
	2021	138	1664	1672	361
Care and education centres		137	1644	1650	361
Socialisation		89	1172	1198	260
Intervention		7	98	103	19
specialist and therapy		2	27	30	3
family		28	180	152	48
other ^a		11	167	167	31
pre-adoptive intervention centres		1	20	22	–

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

Almost 71% of all places in care and education centres were places in socialisation centres

On the last day of the year, 1672 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 – 72.6% stayed in socialisation centres, and the least – 1.8% in specialist and therapeutic centres. As in previous years, more boys (885) than girls (787) were placed in institutional foster care facilities.

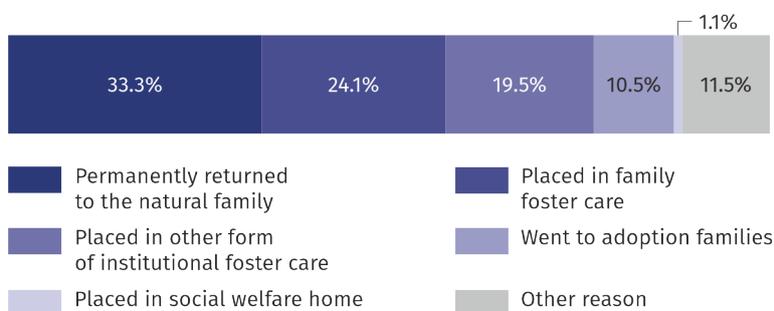
Chart 3. Structure of residents of care and education centres by age groups in 2021 (as of 31 December)



The most numerous group of residents (745) made up persons aged 14–17, and the least numerous (28) were children under 1 year. In care and education centres there were also 138 adult residents continuing education.

Among residents of institutional foster care facilities – 78.4% of residents had both parents. Only 2.9% of children were orphans, and 18.7% half-orphans. Disabled persons accounted for 11.8% of all residents, and 12.1% 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 2021



In 2021 – 532 residents up to the age of 18 left care and education centres for various reasons. In the majority (33.3%) they returned to the natural family.

Among 221 adult residents who left the facilities in 2021, 116 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 100 volunteers, 90 of whom worked in care and educational centres.

Day-support centres

In Mazowieckie Voivodship at the end of 2021, the day care was provided by 259 day-support centres (by 19 fewer than in 2020) operating in the form of general care centre, specialised centre, street work or in a combination of the forms. They accounted for 8.8% of total day-support centres in the country.

These centres had 7410 places at their disposal, of which majority (67.9%) were in general care centres. During 2021, 9559 residents were provided with support from day-support centres, of which 6026 (63.0% of total residents) from general care centres.

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

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 persons with disabilities
Total	2020	278	8096	6956	402
	2021	259	7410	6714	343
General care		174	5035	4419	127
Specialised		40	1050	916	139
Street work		7	138	122	–
Combining tasks of the centres		38	1187	1257	77

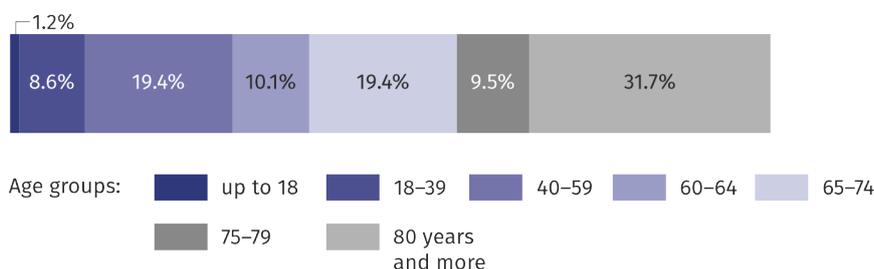
Persons working with children were supported by 269 volunteers in general care centres, 159 – in specialised centres, 70 – in a combination of the forms and 6 – in street work.

Stationary social welfare facilities

In Mazowieckie Voivodship at the end of 2021, there were 308 stationary social welfare facilities (by 27 more than at the end of 2020) and 4 branches. Out of the total number of facilities 43.5% were establishments providing 24-hour care for disabled persons, chronic patients, or elderly persons within the scope of economic activity or their statutory activity, 34.4% – social welfare homes, 14.6% – shelters or homes for homeless persons, 2.6% – houses for mothers, 1.3% – family-based assistance houses, and 3.6% – other not classified to the above categories. Stationary social welfare facilities (including branches) had 18448 places at their disposal (an increase by 1396, i.e. by 8.2% compared to 2020). As in the previous years, social welfare homes had the largest number of places (10027, i.e. 54.4% of the total).

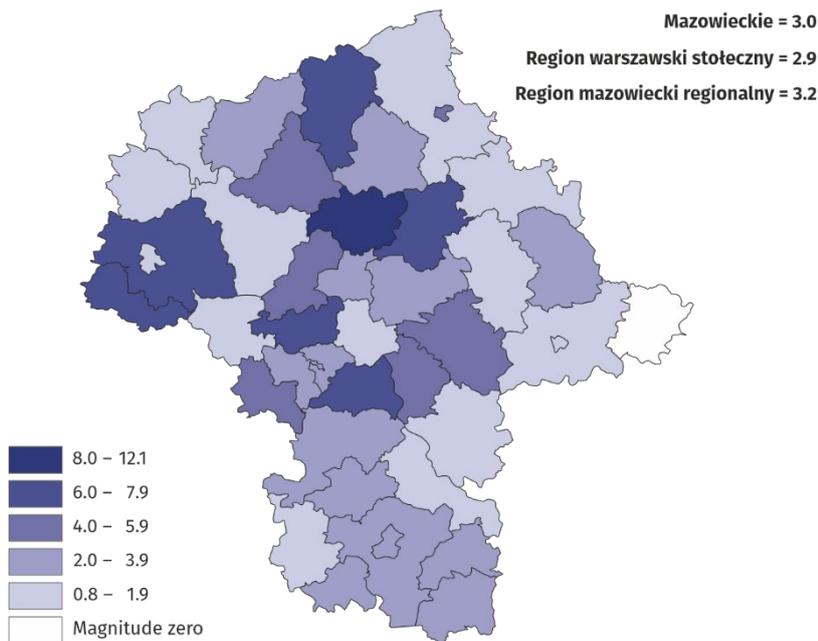
During 2021, there were 23293 residents in stationary social welfare facilities

Chart 5. Structure of residents of stationary social welfare facilities by age groups in 2021 (as of 31 December)



As of the end of the year, there were 16246 residents in all facilities (by 8.6% more than a year earlier), of these 53.5% constituted women. In terms of structure by age, the most numerous group were at least 60-year-old persons – 70.7%, and the least numerous was a group of young persons (up to 18 years of age), constituting 1.2% of the total residents. Among the residents of stationary social welfare facilities, most of them stayed in facilities for the elderly (6341 persons), then in facilities for the chronically mentally ill (3009 persons), and the least in facilities for physically disabled persons (78 persons).

**Map 2. Residents of stationary social welfare facilities per 1000 population in 2021
(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, sierpecki and żuromiński powiat. Taking into account the number of residents of stationary social welfare facilities per 1000 population, this indicator was the highest in pułtuski powiat (12.1), and the lowest in ostrowski and ostrołęcki powiats (0.8 each). It is worth noting that there were no stationary social welfare institutions in łosicki powiat.

There were 1196 persons waiting to be placed in stationary social welfare facilities. Majority of them expected to be placed in social welfare homes – 67.4% of the total. Most residents, i.e. 72.8% at least partially participated in financing their stay, by covering the cost from their own income. Among them, only 8.7% covered the full costs. For 19.5% of residents, the stay was paid for entirely by family members, and for 6.4% by the gmina or the state budget.

During 2021, there were 23293 persons in stationary social welfare facilities. Every sixteenth resident of these centres fell ill with COVID-19. Out of 1459 persons diagnosed with coronavirus, as many as 46.7% 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 2020](#)

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](#)

