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**FUNCTIONING OF FOSTER CARE, DAY-SUPPORT CENTRES
AND STATIONARY SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITIES
IN MAZOWIECKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2014**

When publishing Statistical Office data please indicate the source.

A source of presented data are annual statistical reports:

- *PS-01 – report on institutional foster care and day-support centres,*
- *PS-02 – report on family foster care,*
- *PS-03 – report on stationary welfare facility*

Due to the use of electronic rounding method, in some cases sums of figures (expressed in absolute and relative numbers) might slightly differ from the amount given in a 'total' item. The figures are content-wise correct.

Care of children who are completely or partly deprived of care and support from a natural family may be provided by institutional or family foster care. Institutional foster care is provided by in a form of: care and education centres (types: socialization, intervention, specialist therapy, family and combining tasks of the above mentioned centres), regional care and therapy centre, intervention pre-adoptive centre. Forms of family foster care are: foster families (related, non-professional or professional) and foster homes. Day-support centre may be organized in a form of: general care, specialized, street work and in a combination of the forms.

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INSTITUTIONAL FOSTER CARE

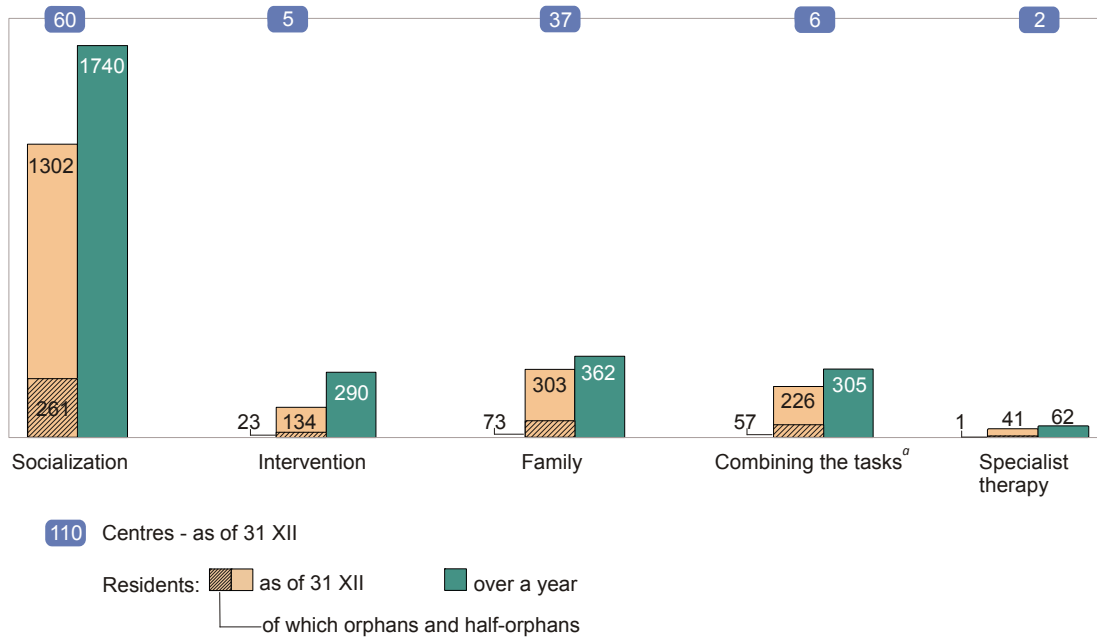
CARE AND EDUCATION CENTRES

In Mazowieckie voivodship, as of 31 XII 2014, there were 110 care and education centres (of which were: 54.5% socialization, 33.6% family, 5.5% combining the tasks, 4.5% intervention and 1.8% specialist therapy centres) and 1 intervention pre-adoptive centre.

In care and education centres, which provided round-the-clock care, on the last day of the year stayed 2006 residents. Most of them – 64.9% stayed at socialization facilities, and the least (2.0%) in specialist therapy centres.

Compared with 2013 there were 6 care and education centres more, consequently the number of residents increased as well (by 2.2%).

Residents of care and education centres by type in 2014

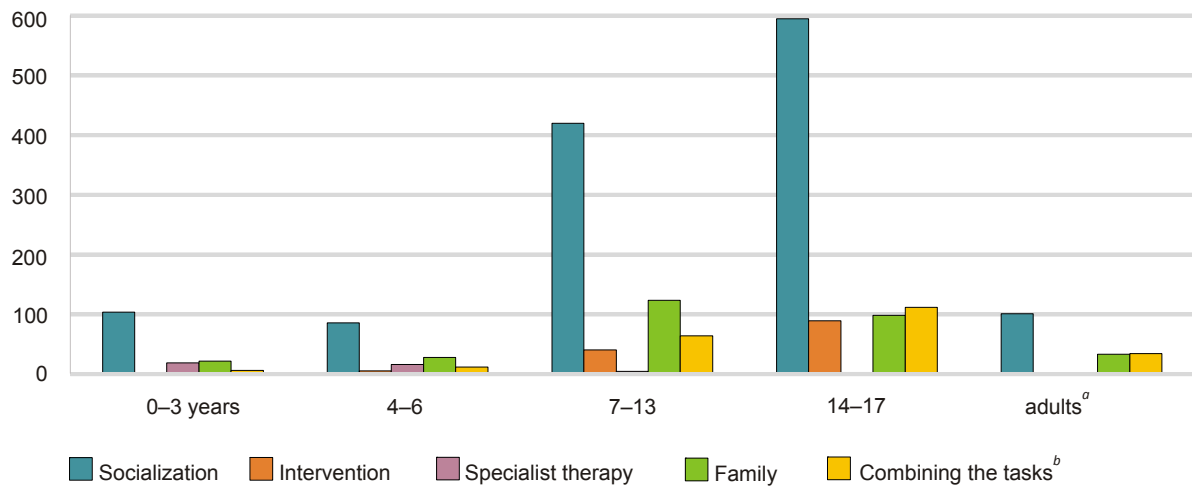


^a Socialization, intervention, specialist and therapy.

Among persons residing in care and education centres, boys (1032) outnumbered girls (974). The most numerous group of residents (44.6%) represented persons aged 14-17 years (a 2.8% decrease compared with 2013). Percentage of the least numerous group of residents – aged up to 1 year remained on the same level (0,9%). Among all residents in care and education centres there were 168 adult residents continuing education and staying in a centre (by 44.8% more than in a previous year). These persons stayed mainly in socialization centres.

Residents of care and education centres by age groups and type in 2014

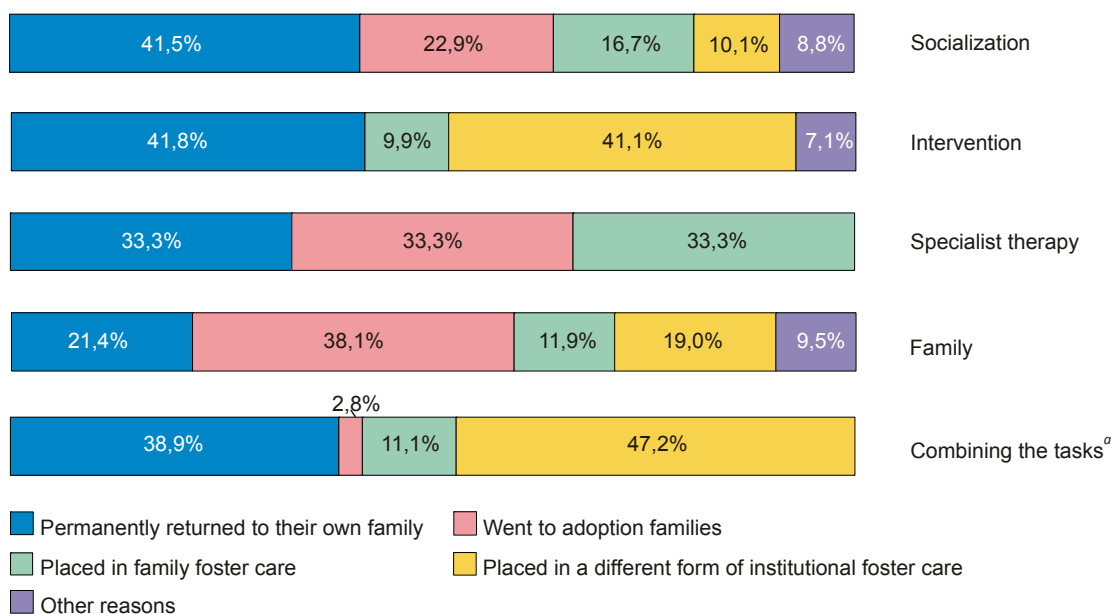
As of 31 XII



^a Residents continuing education (staying in a centre). ^b Socialization, intervention, specialist therapy.

In Mazowieckie voivodship as of 31 XII 2014 based on judicial decision 1903 persons were admitted to facilities – majority (65.4%) to socialization centres. Care was provided for 144 chronically ill and 194 disabled persons. Children and youth placed for the first time in the centre represented 58.0% of total residents. There were also 10 underage mothers and 9 foreigners. Only 2.6% of care and education centre residents were orphans, and 18.1% – half-orphans.

**Structure of residents aged 18 years
by reasons for leaving care and education centres in 2014**



^a Socialization, intervention, specialist and therapy.

During 2014, 546 residents aged 18 years left care and education centres due to different reasons. There were by 17.4% more of them compared with 2013. The most numerous group (39.6%) were residents who returned to a natural family. A reason for leaving a centre by 20.9% of residents was moving to different forms of institutional foster care. 14.8% of residents were placed in family foster care. A new family, thanks to adoption, found 17.2% of residents, 0.5% of residents moved to social welfare homes, while 7.0% of persons left centres due to other reasons. Moreover, 207 adult residents (by 21.6% less than a year earlier) left centres, of these 56.0% returned to a natural family, and 31.4% started their own households.

Activities of care and education centres were supported by work of volunteers. During 2014 in all facilities of these type in Mazowieckie voivodship, 397 volunteers served selfless help to children and youth in need (5.3% more than during 2013) – of these 304 persons helped in socialization centres, 48 in centres combining tasks, 31 in family and 3 persons in intervention centres.

DAY-SUPPORT CENTRES

In Mazowieckie voivodship as of 31 XII 2014, day care was provided by 303 day-support centres operating in forms of: general care, specialized, street work or in a combination of the forms. The centres had at their disposal 9688 places – 80.1% in general care centres, 11.5% in specialized, 7.4% in centres combining forms and 0.9% in street work centres.

During 2014, there were 12772 children in day-support centres, i.e. by 2.0% less than in 2013. Vast majority of residents (80.2%) was supported by general care centres, 11.3% specialized, 7.6% centres combining forms and 0.9% by street work centres.

Table 1. Day-support centres by type

As of 31 XII

Specification	2013		2014			
	total		of which			
			general care	specialized	street work	in a combination of the forms
Centres	304	303	244	37	2	20
Places	10216	9688	7763	1114	91	720
Residents	9467	9026	7206	1032	81	707
of which disabled persons	467	291	153	112	–	26

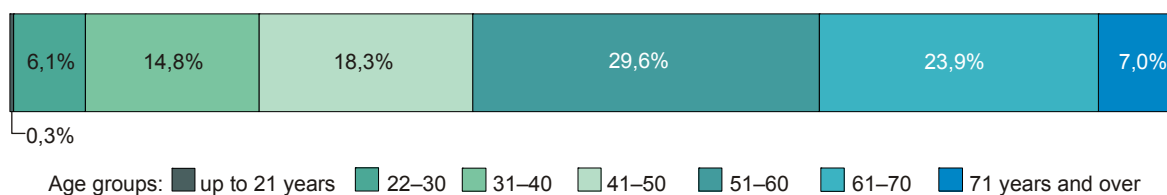
Persons working with children were supported by 648 volunteers in general care, 252 in specialized, 98 in centres combining the forms and 33 in street work centres. Compared with a previous year a total number of volunteers in day-support centres increased by 20.7%.

FAMILY FOSTER CARE

In Mazowieckie voivodship on 31 XII 2014 there were 4368 foster families providing care for children (by 2.8% more than in 2013) and 31 foster homes (by 7 more). Majority of foster families were related to the child – 67.3% of the total, 29.1% – not related to the child, and 3.6% – professional foster families. There were 2209 single persons and 2190 marriages running family foster care. Most often family foster care run persons aged 51–60 (29.6%) and 61–70 years (23.9%), and least often persons aged up to 21 years (0.3%).

Persons running family foster care by age groups in 2014

As of 31 XII

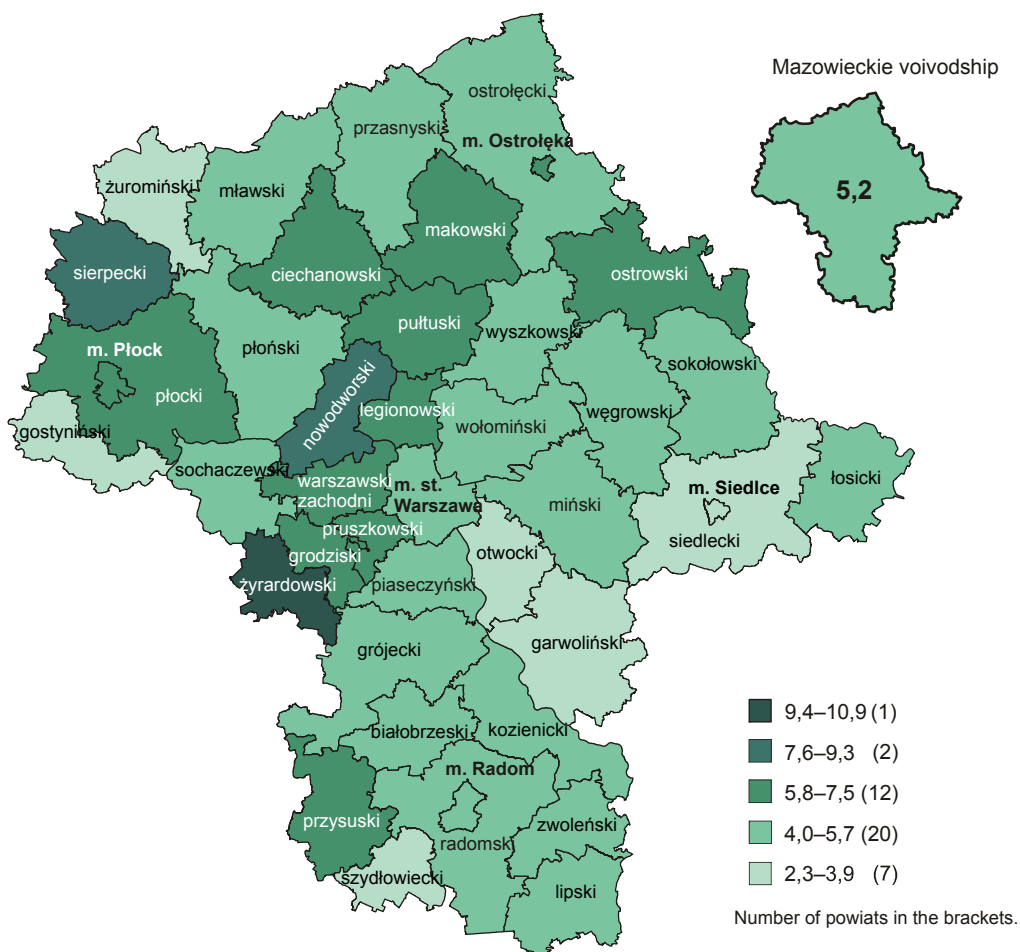


As of 31 XII 2014 there were 6172 children (of these 83.0% were persons aged up to 18 years of age) in family foster care. Their number, compared with a previous year, increased by 2.7%. The most numerous group were children aged 7–13 and 14–17 years (34.8% and 30.9% respectively). Persons aged 18–24 years represented 17.0%, and aged 3 years and less – 7.7% of the total.

Among children in family foster care there were 550 persons with legal confirmation of disability, 423 orphans and 9 foreigners. Children placed for the first time in family foster care represented 14.0% (25.5% more compared with a previous year) of total residents.

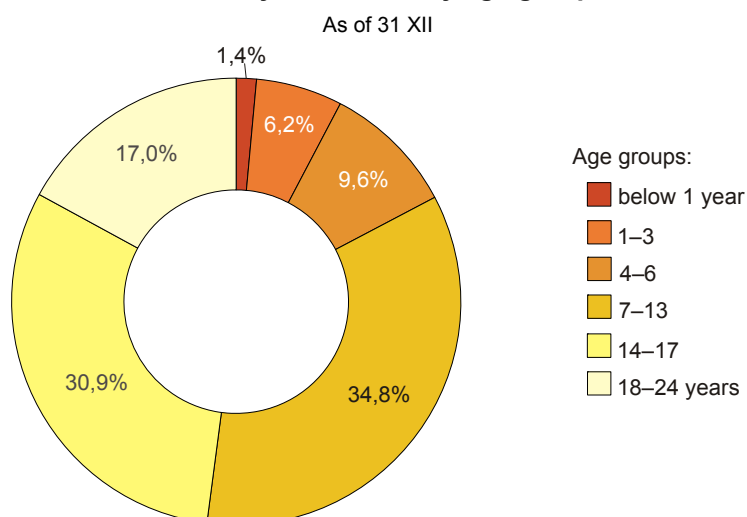
Children up to 18 years of age in family foster care per 1000 children at the same age in 2014

As of 31 XII



Compared with a previous year there were not any significant changes observed in the number of children up to 18 years of age in family foster care per 1000 children at the same age. Majority of them resided in powiats: żyrardowski, nowodworski and sierpecki, and the least of them in powiats: szydłowiecki, siedlecki and garwoliński.

Children in family foster care by age groups in 2014



In Mazowieckie voivodship in 2014, 568 children up to 18 years of age left family foster care – of these: 35.2% returned to their own family, 25.2% went to adoption families, 16.4% were placed in different form of family foster care, 15.3% were placed in institutional foster care and 7.9% left foster homes due to different reasons. Moreover, 330 young persons aged 18 and over left family foster care. From among them 236 persons became independent, of which 168 started their own household, and 39 returned to their own family or relatives. Compared with 2013 a total number of residents up to 18 years of age, who left family foster care, decreased by 12.5%, but increased (by 5.8%) in the case of adult residents.

STATIONARY SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITIES

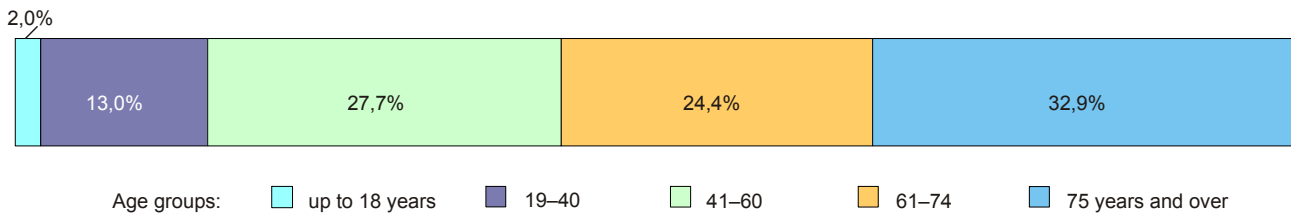
Institutional assistance provides care not only for children and youth deprived of opportunity to be raised in their own family, but also for persons who need help from units providing social assistance.

In Mazowieckie voivodship at the end of 2014 there were 243 facilities (2 more than at the end of 2013) and 3 branches providing assistance within social welfare. From the total number of facilities 43.6% represented social welfare homes, 28.4% facilities providing round-the-clock assistance for disabled, chronically ill or aged persons within economic or statutory activity, 15.2% were shelters or homes for the homeless, and 4.5% homes for mothers with dependent children and pregnant women. Stationary social welfare facilities (including branches) had 15687 places at their disposal – their number decreased during a year by 104, i.e. by 0.7%. Similarly as in the previous years the highest number of places (976, i.e. 62.3% of the total) was in social welfare homes.

As of the end of the year there were 14462 residents in all facilities (by 0.5% more than in a previous year), from among whom 49.5% made up women. When taking into account the structure by age, the least numerous group of young persons (up to 18 years of age) represented 2.0% of total residents, and the most numerous group were persons aged at least 61 years – 57.2%.

Structure of residents of stationary social welfare facilities by age groups in 2014

As of 31 XII

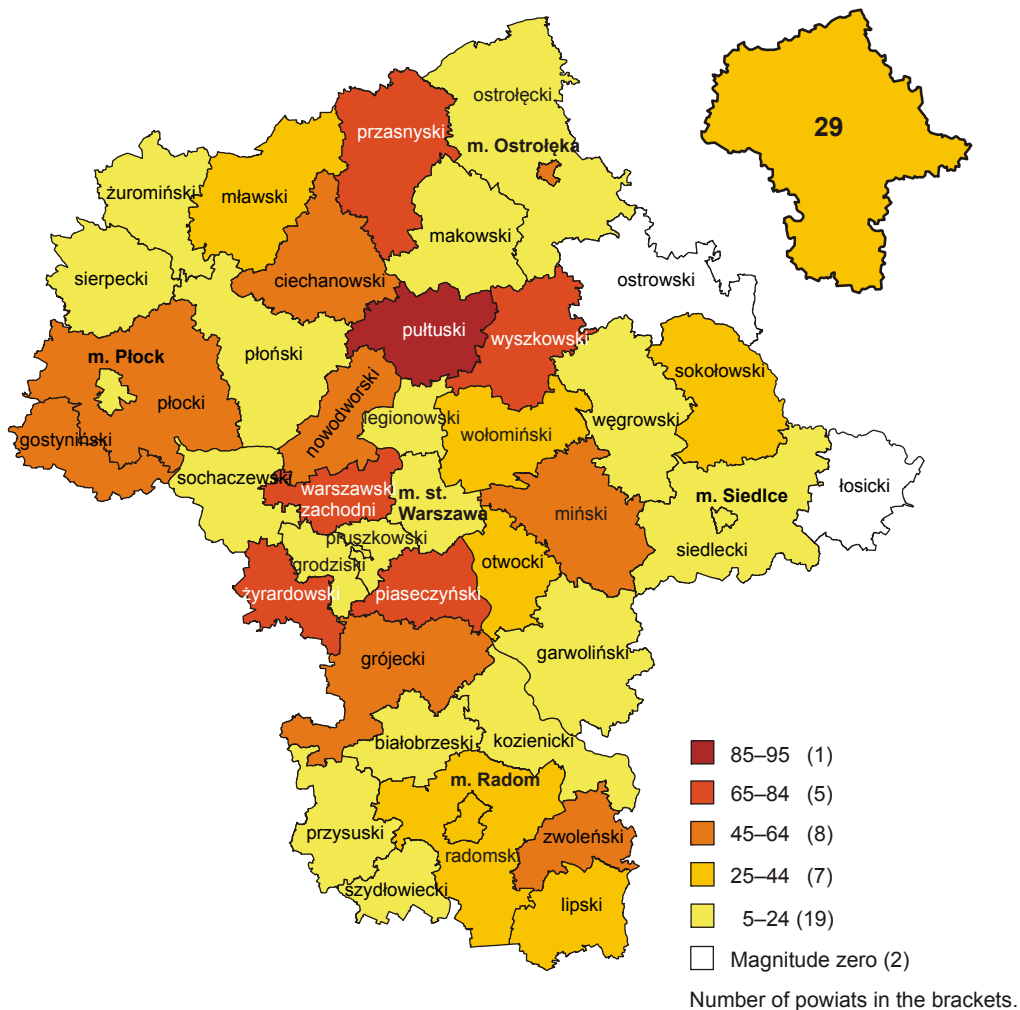


Most stationary social assistance facilities were located in warszawski zachodni subregion – 60 facilities (of which majority in piaseczyński powiat – 20 and in warszawski zachodni – 14), in warszawski wschodni subregion – 56 facilities (mainly in wołomiński powiat – 15 and in nowodworski – 12) and in the territory of m. st. Warszawa – 52 facilities. In powiats ostrowski and łosicki there were not no stationary social welfare facilities.

Places in stationary social welfare facilities per 1000 inhabitants by powiats in 2014

As of 31 XII

Mazowieckie voivodship



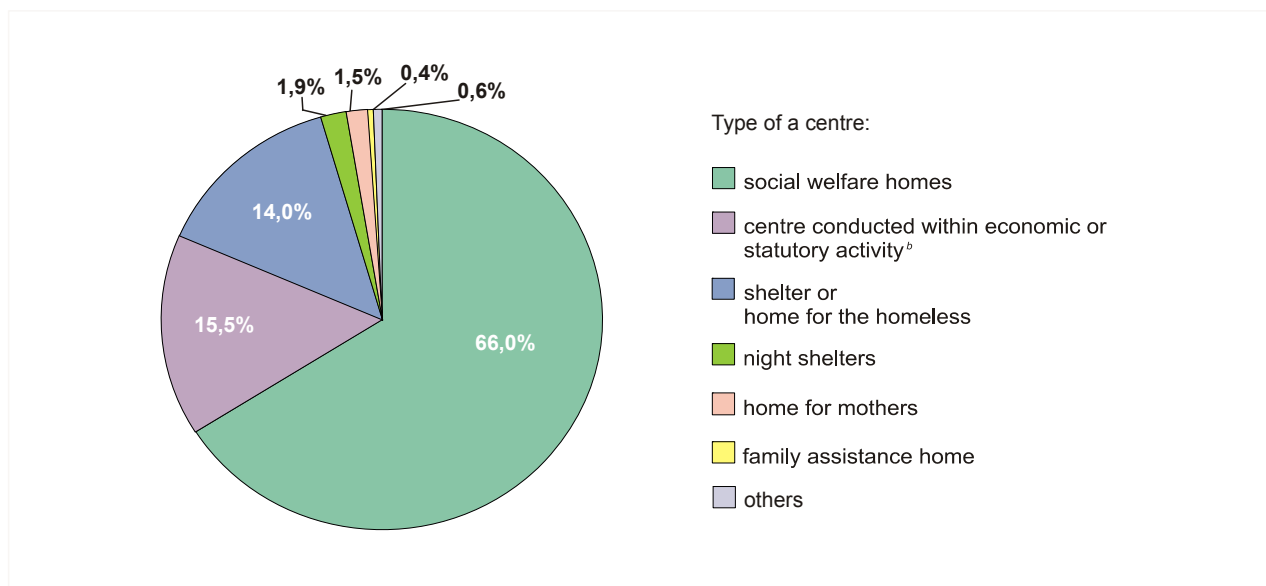
Powiats of Mazowieckie voivodship differed considerably when taking into account the number of places in stationary social welfare facilities in relation to the number of inhabitants. Alike in a previous year the

highest number of places per 10 thousand population was at the disposal of stationary social welfare facilities in pułtuski powiat (95); the lowest number was at the disposal of powiats płoński (5) and ostrołęcki (6).

There was an average of 27 persons residing in stationary social welfare facilities per 10 thousand population (the same as in a previous year) In Mazowieckie voivodship. Number of residents of stationary social welfare facilities per 10 thousand population varied in individual powiats. The least residents per 10 thousand population resided in facilities located in płoński and ostrołęcki powiat (4 and 6 persons respectively). While the most (94 persons) resided in facilities in pułtuski powiat.

Structure of residents of stationary social welfare facilities ^a by type in 2014

As of 31 XII



^a Including branches. ^b A facility provides round-the-clock care for disabled, chronically ill or aged persons, operating on the bases of regulations on economic and statutory activity.

Persons residing in stationary social welfare facilities suffer from different types of illnesses, that is why facilities adapt their buildings to the needs of the disabled. The most common facility for the disabled are ramps, driveways and platforms – present in 147 facilities; 131 were fitted with elevator. There were no facilities for the disabled in 46 centres, i.e. 18.9% of the total (in 2013 – 22.1% of the total).

Majority of residents of stationary social assistance facilities (78.9%), alike in a previous year, at least partly participated in financing their stay by covering the cost from own revenues, for example from retirement pay, pension, social pension, permanent benefit. Of these merely 7.7% of residents covered the entire cost. For 4.5% of residents their stay was financed entirely by relatives, and for 3.6% by gmina or state budget. There were 2239 persons awaiting a place in stationary social assistance facilities, i.e. by 7.9% less than in 2013. Majority of persons were waiting for a place in stationary welfare homes – 94.3% of awaiting persons.

At the end of 2014 there were 7982 persons employed to provide care for residents of stationary social welfare facilities. Medical staff consisted of 1048 nurses and 75 doctors. There were 14 residents on average per 1 nurse, and 193 residents per 1 doctor (in 2013 there were 13 and 195 persons respectively). In social welfare homes worked 6743 persons (84.5% of stationary welfare facilities' staff). Selfless assistance in providing care for aged and disabled persons served 701 volunteers.