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Brief information

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**FUNCTIONING OF FOSTER CARE, DAY-SUPPORT CENTRES
AND STATIONARY SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITIES
IN MAZOWIECKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2015**

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.

More information concerning methodology and applied notions may be found on:

<http://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/warunki-zycia/ubostwo-pomoc-spoieczna/pomoc-spoieczna-i-opieka-nad-dzieckiem-i-rodzina-w-2014-r-,10,6.html>

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 (carries out motivating and sociotherapeutic activities) and in a combination of the forms.

Foster care guarantees a work with a family to make possible for a child to return to its family, or when it is impossible — efforts aimed at child's adoption, and in the case where adoption is not possible – care and raising in a foster family. It guarantees also preparation of a child to live a dignified, independent and responsible life, overcome life difficulties, build and maintain close and accepted by a society contacts with a family and environment, as well as acquiring social abilities. Foster care provides also satisfaction of children's emotional needs, the needs related to welfare, healthcare, education, culture and recreation.

INSTITUTIONAL FOSTER CARE

CARE AND EDUCATION CENTRES

In Mazowieckie voivodship, as of 31 XII 2015, there were 115 care and education centres (of which were: 60.9% socialization, 27.8% family, 5.2% intervention, 4.3% combining the tasks, 1.7% specialist therapy centres) and 1 intervention pre-adoptive centre.

Table 1. **Care and education centres by type**

As of 31 XII

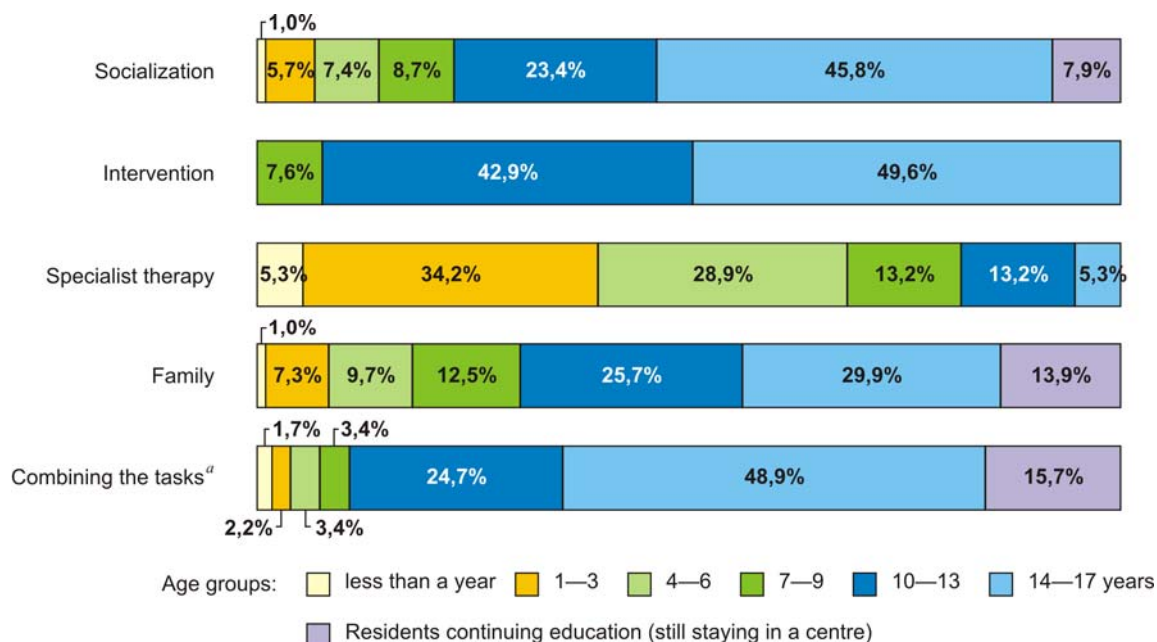
| Specification | 2014 | | 2015 | | | | |
|--|-------|------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| | total | | of which | | | | |
| | | | socialization | intervention | specialist therapy | family | combining the tasks ^a |
| Centres | 110 | 115 | 70 | 6 | 2 | 32 | 5 |
| Places | 1952 | 1973 | 1319 | 133 | 38 | 304 | 179 |
| Residents | 2006 | 1945 | 1322 | 119 | 38 | 288 | 178 |
| of which orphans and half-orphans | 415 | 407 | 296 | 25 | — | 61 | 25 |

^a Socialization, intervention, specialist and therapy

In care and education centres, which provided round-the-clock care, on the last day of the year stayed 1945 residents. Most of them – 68.0% stayed at socialization facilities, and the least (2.0%) in specialist therapy centres. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the number of care and education centres by 4.5%, whereas a number of residents decreased by 3.0%.

Structure of residents of care and education centres by type and age groups in 2015

As of 31 XII

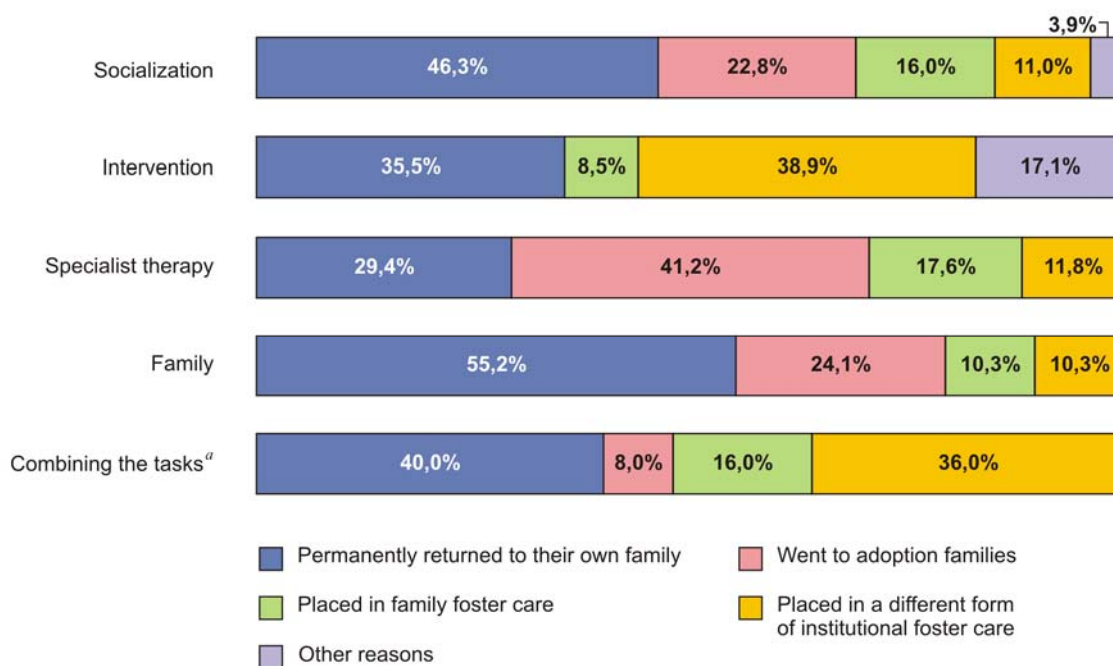


^a Socialization, intervention, specialist and therapy

Among persons residing in care and education centres, boys (1014) outnumbered girls (931). The most numerous group of residents (43.2%) represented persons aged 14-17 years (a 6.0% decrease compared with 2014). Children aged up to 1 year (1.1%) were the least numerous group of residents (an increase by 10.5%). Among all residents in care and education centres there were 172 adult residents continuing education and staying in a centre (by 2.4% more than in 2014). These persons stayed mainly (60.5%) in socialization centres.

In Mazowieckie voivodship as of 31 XII 2015 based on judicial decision 1903 persons were admitted to facilities – majority (68.5%) to socialization centres. Care was provided for 150 chronically ill and 180 disabled persons. Children and youth placed for the first time in the centre represented 63.0% of total residents. There were also 15 underage mothers and 19 foreigners. Only 3.4% of residents were orphans, and 17.5% – half-orphans.

Structure of residents aged up to 18 years by reasons for leaving care and education centres in 2015



^a Socialization, intervention, specialist and therapy

During 2015, 611 residents aged up to 18 years left care and education centres due to different reasons. There were by 11.9% more of them compared with 2014. The most numerous group (41.6%) were residents who returned to a natural family. A reason for leaving a centre by 23.7% of residents was moving to different forms of institutional foster care. 12.9% of residents were placed in family foster care. A new family, thanks to adoption, found 13.4% of residents, while 8.3% of persons left centres due to other reasons. Moreover, 259 adult residents (by 25.1% more than a year earlier) left centres, of these 47.1% started their own households and 42.9% returned to a natural family.

Activities of care and education centres were supported by work of volunteers. During 2015 in all facilities of these type in Mazowieckie voivodship, 381 volunteers served selfless help to children and youth in need (4.0% less than during 2014) – of these 322 persons helped in socialization centres, 18 persons in family centres, 16 persons in centres combining tasks, 15 in specialist therapy centres and 10 persons in intervention centres.

DAY-SUPPORT CENTRES

Families raising their children who are of school age, and in particular families which face difficulties in fulfilling care and education role with relation to their children, need support in organizing children's free time, overcoming school difficulties and dealing with behavioural disorders, etc. Day-support centres fulfill an important role in care and education assistance.

In Mazowieckie voivodship as of 31 XII 2015, day care was provided by 268 day-support centres operating in forms of: general care, specialized, street work or in a combination of the forms. In comparison to the previous year the number of day-support centres decreased by 11.6%. The centres had at their disposal 8839 places – most of them (80.9%) in general care centres. During 2015, there were 11343 children in day-support centres, i.e. by 11.2% less than in 2014.

Table 2. Day-support centres by type

As of 31 XII

| Specification | 2014 | | 2015 | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| | total | | of which | | | |
| | | | general care | specialized | street work | in a combination of the forms |
| Centres | 303 | 268 | 220 | 32 | 4 | 12 |
| Places | 9688 | 8839 | 7153 | 996 | 195 | 495 |
| Residents..... | 9026 | 8227 | 6703 | 891 | 180 | 453 |
| of which disabled persons | 291 | 274 | 133 | 94 | 33 | 14 |

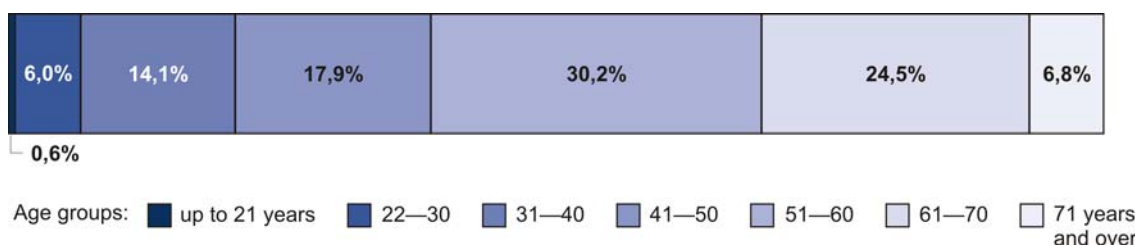
Persons working with children were supported by 492 volunteers in general care, 202 in specialized, 88 in centres combining the forms and 18 in street work centres. Compared with a previous year a total number of volunteers in day-support centres decreased by 22.4%.

FAMILY FOSTER CARE

In Mazowieckie voivodship on 31 XII 2015 there were 4387 foster families providing care for children (by 0.4% more than in 2014) and 36 foster homes (by 5 more). Majority of foster families were related to the child – 67.3% of the total, not-professional foster families – 29.2% and professional foster families – 3.5%. There were 2246 single persons and 2177 marriages running family foster care. Most often family foster care run persons aged 51–60 (30.2%) and 61–70 years (24.5%), and least often persons aged up to 21 years (0.6%).

Persons running family foster care by age groups in 2015

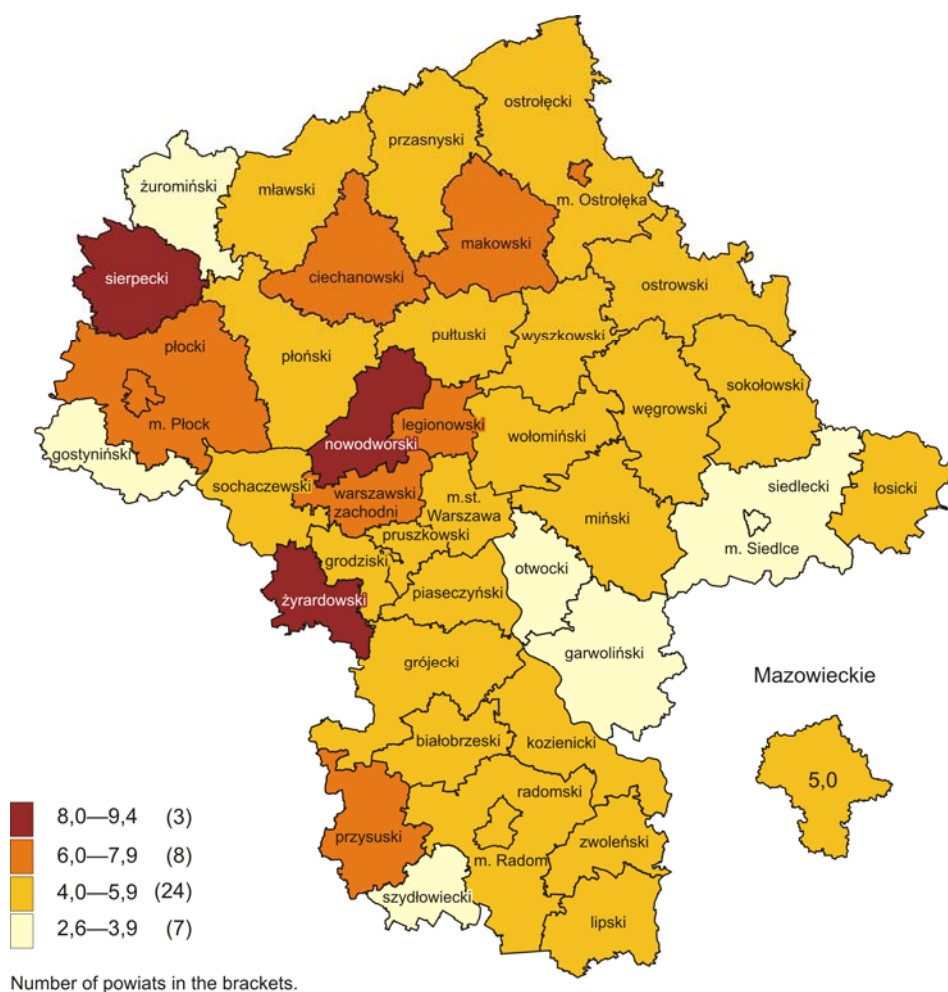
As of 31 XII



As of 31 XII 2015 there were 6179 children (of these 80.2% were persons aged up to 18 years of age) in family foster care. Their number, compared with a previous year, increased by 0.1%. The most numerous group were children aged 7–13 and 14–17 years (34.1% and 30.1% respectively).

Children up to 18 years of age in family foster care per 1000 children at the same age in 2015

As of 31 XII

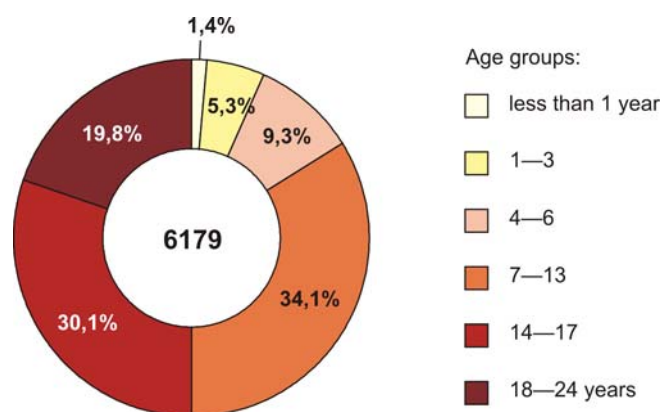


Among children in family foster care there were 524 persons with legal confirmation of disability, 448 orphans and 6 foreigners. Children placed for the first time in family foster care represented 12.2% (12.4% less compared with a previous year) of total residents.

Compared with a previous year the number of children up to 18 years of age in family foster care per 1000 children at the same age, the highest number (as in the previous year) was recorded in powiats: żyrardowski, nowodworski and sierpecki, and the lowest in powiats: szydlowiecki, żuromiński and garwoliński.

Children in family foster care by age groups in 2015

As of 31 XII



In Mazowieckie voivodship in 2015, 628 children up to 18 years of age left family foster care – of these: 36.5% returned to their own family, 20.7% went to adoption families, 20.1% were placed in different form of family foster care, 17.4% were placed in institutional foster care and 5.4% left foster homes due to different reasons. Moreover, 314 young persons aged 18 and over left family foster care. From among them 259 persons became independent, of which 213 started their own household, and 31 returned to their own family or relatives. Compared with 2014 a total number of residents up to 18 years of age, who left family foster care, increased by 10.6%, but decreased (by 4.8%) in the case of adult residents.

STATIONARY SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITIES

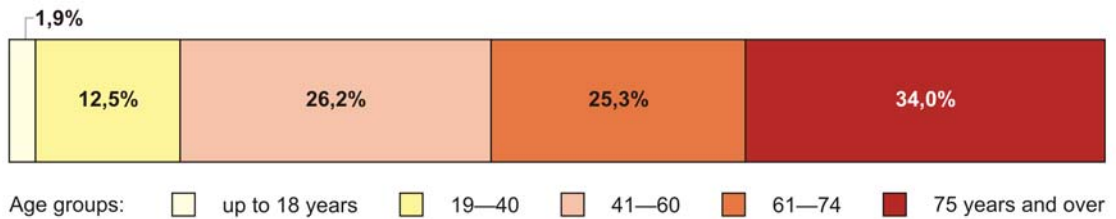
Institutional assistance provides care not only for children and youth deprived of opportunity to be raised in their own family, but also for persons who need help from units providing social assistance.

In Mazowieckie voivodship at the end of 2015 there were 252 facilities (9 more than at the end of 2014) and 3 branches providing assistance within social welfare. From the total number of facilities 42.9% represented social welfare homes, 29.8% facilities providing round-the-clock assistance for disabled, chronically ill or aged persons within economic or statutory activity, 15.5% were shelters or homes for the homeless, and 3.6% homes for mothers with dependent children and pregnant women.

Stationary social welfare facilities (including branches) had 16136 places at their disposal – their number increased during a year by 449, i.e. by 2.9%. Similarly as in the previous years the highest number of places (9908, i.e. 61.4% of the total) was in social welfare homes.

Structure of residents of stationary social welfare facilities by age groups in 2015

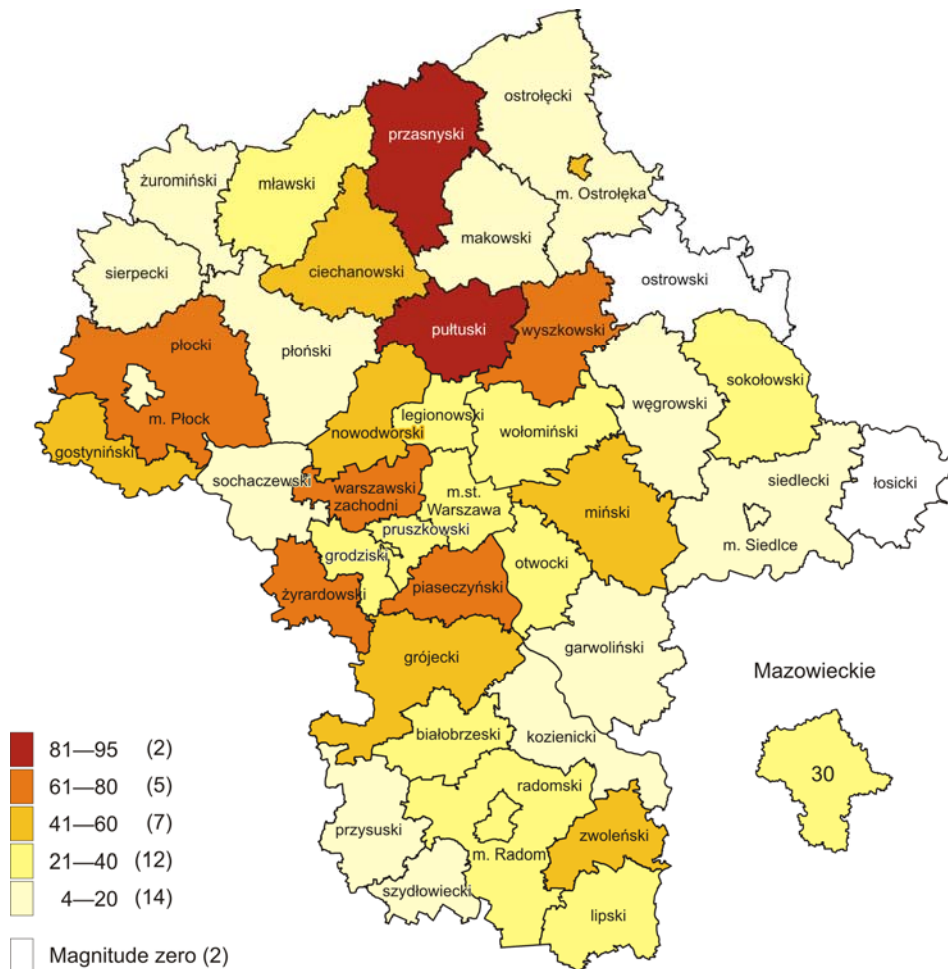
As of 31 XII



As of the end of the year there were 14805 residents in all facilities (by 2.4% more than in a previous year), from among whom 49.7% 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 1.9% of total residents, and the most numerous group were persons aged at least 61 years – 59.3%.

Places in stationary social welfare facilities per 1000 inhabitants by powiats in 2015

As of 31 XII

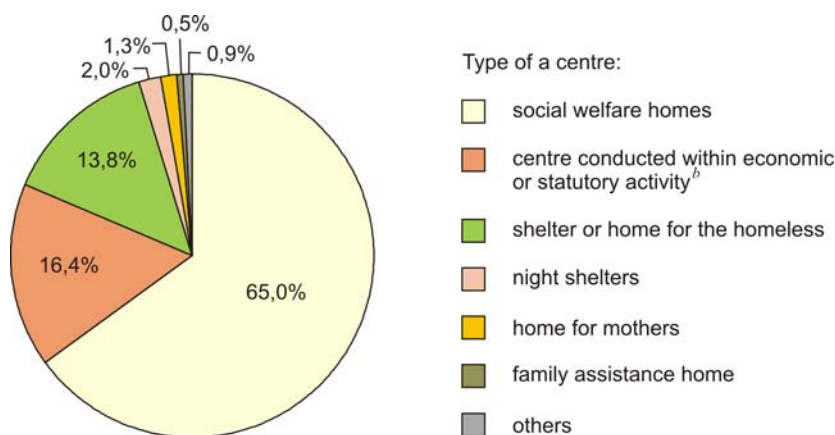


Number of powiats in the brackets.

Powiaty 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 powiaty przysuski (4) and ostrołęcki (8). There was an average of 28 persons residing in stationary social welfare facilities per 10 thousand population.

Structure of residents of stationary social welfare facilities^a by type in 2015

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 basis 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 161 facilities; 136 were fitted with elevator. There were no facilities for the disabled in 46 centres, i.e. 18.3% of the total (in 2014 – 18.9% of the total).

Majority of residents of stationary social assistance facilities, i.e. 80.7% (by 4.7% more than in a previous year) at least partly participated in financing their stay by covering the cost from own revenues. Of these merely 6.9% of residents covered the entire cost. For 6.0% of residents their stay was financed entirely by relatives, and for 3.2% by gmina or state budget. There were 1295 persons awaiting a place in stationary social assistance facilities, i.e. by 42.2% less than in 2014. Majority of persons were waiting for a place in stationary welfare homes – 86.1% of awaiting persons.

At the end of 2015 there were 8070 persons employed to provide care for residents of stationary social welfare facilities. Medical staff consisted of 1066 nurses and 74 doctors. There were 14 residents on average per 1 nurse, and 200 residents per 1 doctor (in 2014 there were 14 and 193 persons respectively). In social welfare homes worked 6829 persons (84.6% of stationary welfare facilities' staff). There were 11 residents on average per 1 nurse, and 209 residents per 1 doctor. Selfless assistance in providing care for aged and disabled persons served 663 volunteers.

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