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**FUNCTIONING OF FOSTER CARE, DAY-SUPPORT CENTRES
AND STATIONARY SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITIES
IN MAZOWIECKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2016**

When publishing Statistical Office data please indicate the source.

The source of presented data are the annual statistical reports:

- PS-01 – report of institutional foster care and day-support centres,
- PS-02 – report of family foster care,
- PS-03 – report of a stationary welfare facility.

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

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In 2016:

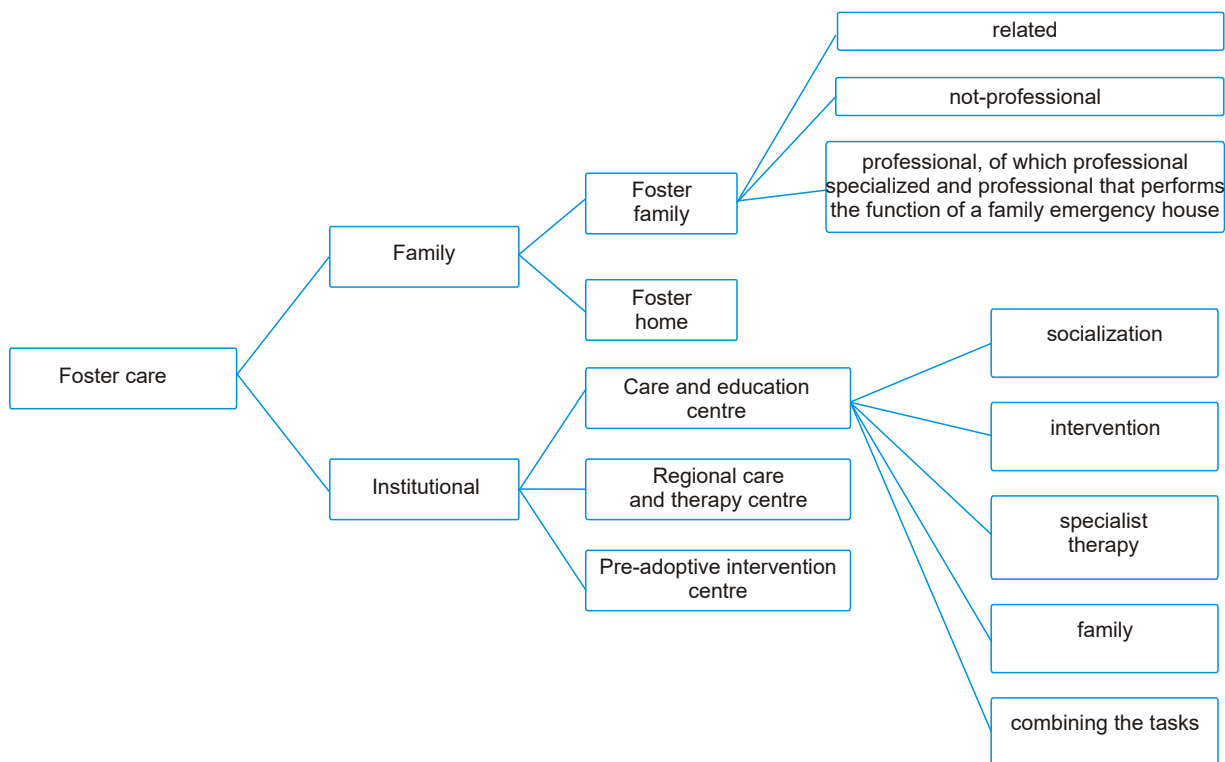
- 4319 foster families and 42 foster homes provided care for children;
- 5852 children resided in foster families and 258 in foster homes;
- there were 129 care and education centres, in which there were 1789 residents;
- 278 day-support centres provided care and education for 12147 children during the year;
- there were 250 stationary social welfare facilities, in which there were 14932 residents.

In comparison with 2015:

- the number of foster families decreased by 1.6%, while the number of foster homes increased by 16.7%;
- by 1,6% fewer children lived in foster families, whereas by 12.2 % more in foster homes;
- the number of care and education centres increased by 12.2%, while the number of residents decreased by 8.0%;
- the number of day-support centres increased by 3.7% and people using them by 7.1%;
- the number of stationary social welfare facilities decreased by 0.8%, while the number of residents increased by 0.9%.

The functioning of foster care, including care and education centres, foster families, as well as day-support centres is defined in the Law of Family Support and Foster Care System dated 9 June 2011 (uniform text Journal of Laws 2016 item 575, with later amendments). The Law dated 1 January 2012 changed the rules for organizing foster care.

Forms of foster care



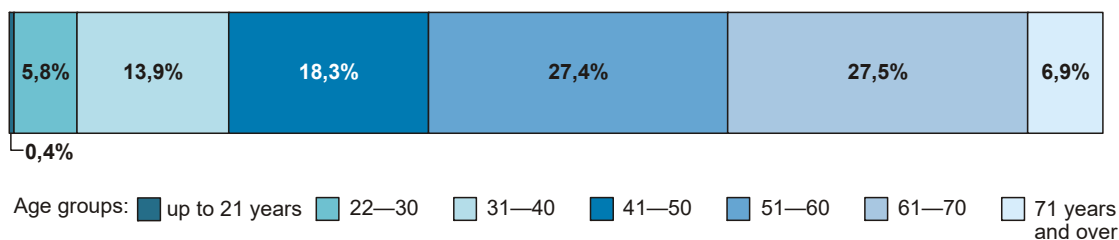
FAMILY FOSTER CARE

In Mazowieckie voivodship on 31 December 2016, 4319 foster families (i.e. by 1.6% less than in 2015 and by 0.2% less than in 2012) and 42 foster homes (by 6 and 29 more, respectively) were in charge of children. The majority of foster families were families related to the child – 67.1% of the total, not-professional foster families – 29.1% and professional foster families – 3.8%. There were 2184 single persons and 2177 married couples providing care within family foster care. Most often, people aged 51–70 years took up the role of a foster family, while the least often – persons up to 21 years of age.

As of 31 December 2016, there were 6110 children (of which 79.5% up to 18 years of age) in family foster care. Their number decreased both in comparison with the previous year (by 1.1%) and with 2012 (by 0.7%). The largest group were children aged 7–13 and 14–17 years (34.1% and 29.4%, respectively).

Characteristics of persons performing the role of family foster care by age groups in 2016

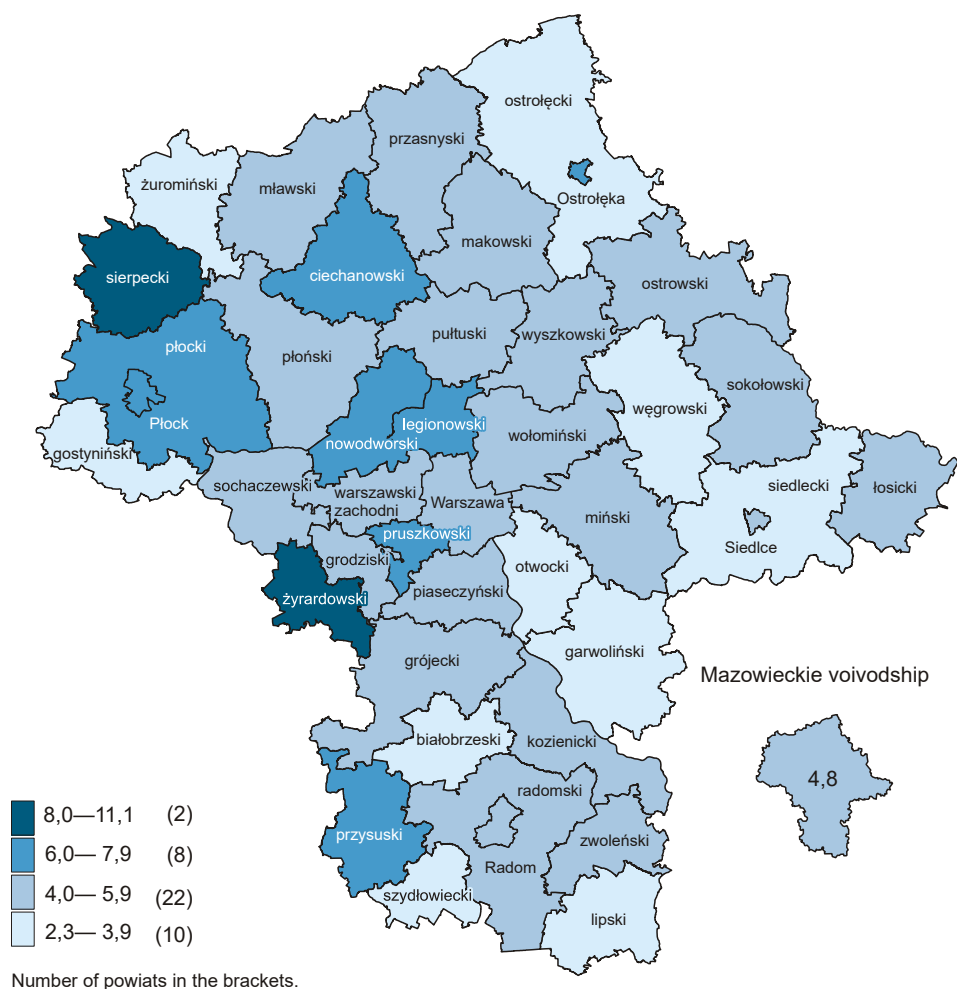
As of 31 XII



The population of children provided with care included 538 persons with disability certificate, 362 orphans and 16 foreigners. Children placed for the first time in family foster care constituted 12.3% of the total.

Children up to 18 years of age in family foster care per 1000 children of the same age in 2016

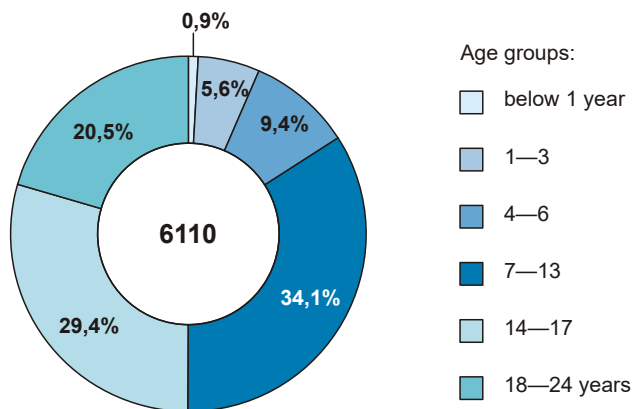
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Taking into account the number of children in foster family care per 1000 children of the same age, the highest rate was noted in the powiats: Żyrardowski (11.1) and Sierpecki (8.3), and the lowest in the powiats: Szydłowiecki (2.3) and Żuromiński (2.8).

Children in family foster care by age groups in 2016

As of 31 XII



In Mazowieckie voivodship in 2016, 574 children under the age of 18 left the family foster care – of these: 39.9% returned to the natural family, 23.7% were transferred for adoption, 19.3% were placed in a different form of family foster care, 11.3% were placed in institutional foster care, 5.4% left the facilities for other reasons, and 0.3% were placed in a social welfare home. Moreover, 358 residents aged over 18 years left the family foster care. Of these, 263 persons became self-dependent, of which 226 set up their own household, and 20 returned to a natural family or relatives.

In comparison with 2015, the total number of residents under the age of 18, who left the family foster care, decreased by 8.6%, and compared with 2012 increased by 23.2%. However, in the case of adult residents, their number increased both compared with 2015 and 2012, by 14.0% and 3.8%, respectively.

INSTITUTIONAL FOSTER CARE

CARE AND EDUCATION CENTRES

In Mazowieckie voivodship at the end of December 2016, children deprived of full or partial parental care could be placed at 129 round-the-clock care and education centres and one pre-adoptive intervention centre. Despite the increase in the number of facilities, both in comparison with 2015 (by 12.2%), and with 2012 (by 31.6%), the number of places decreased (by 1.9% and 0.9%, respectively) as well as the number of residents (by 8.0% and 5.0%). Among the total care and education centres, socialization centres were prevalent of 56.6%, followed by family facilities 33.3%, and the remaining 10.1% belonged to intervention, specialist therapy and facilities combining the tasks. The total number of places was 1935, of which 67.4% were places in socialization facilities, and only 2.0% were places in specialist therapy facilities.

Table 1. Care and education centres by type of facility

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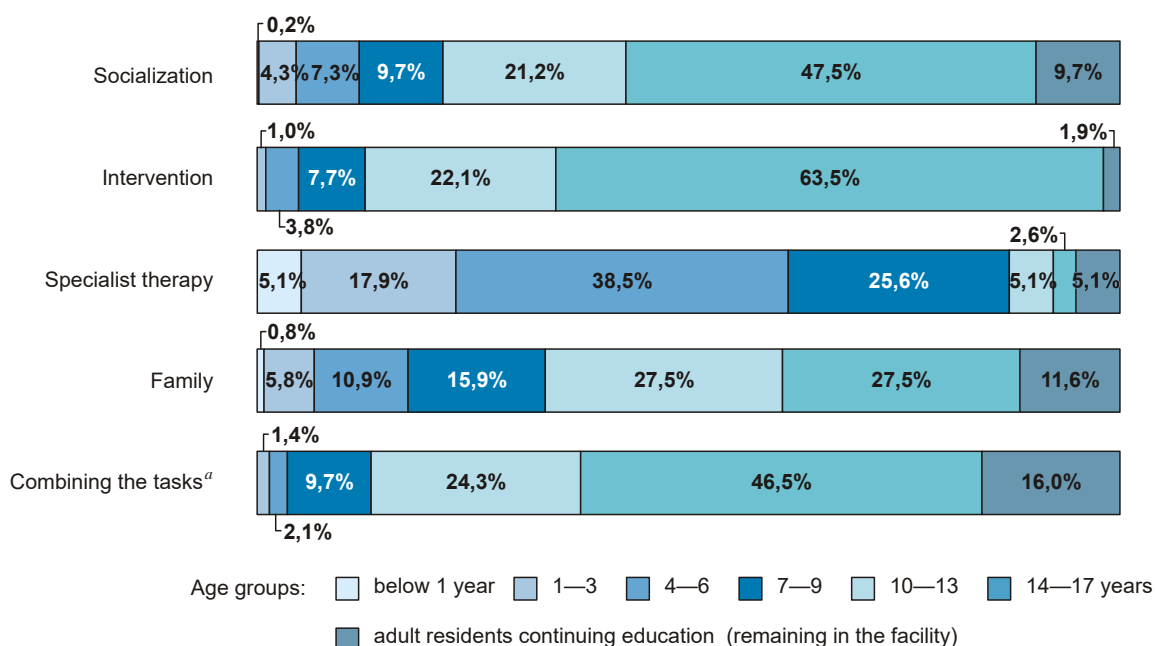
Specification	2012	2015	2016					
	total		of which					
			socializa- tion	interven- tion	specialist therapy	family	combi- ning the tasks ^a	
Facilities.....	98	115	129	73	5	2	43	6
Places.....	1953	1973	1935	1305	123	38	302	167
Residents.....	1883	1945	1789	1244	104	39	258	144
of which orphans and half-orphans.....	459	407	377	269	16	1	54	37

^a Socialization, intervention, specialist therapy.

In care and education centres, which provided constant 24-hour care, there were 1789 residents on the last day of the year. Most of them – 69.5% stayed in socialization centres, and the least – 2.2% in social-ist therapy facilities.

**Structure of residents of care and education centres
by type of facility and age groups in 2016**

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^a Socialization, intervention, specialist therapy.

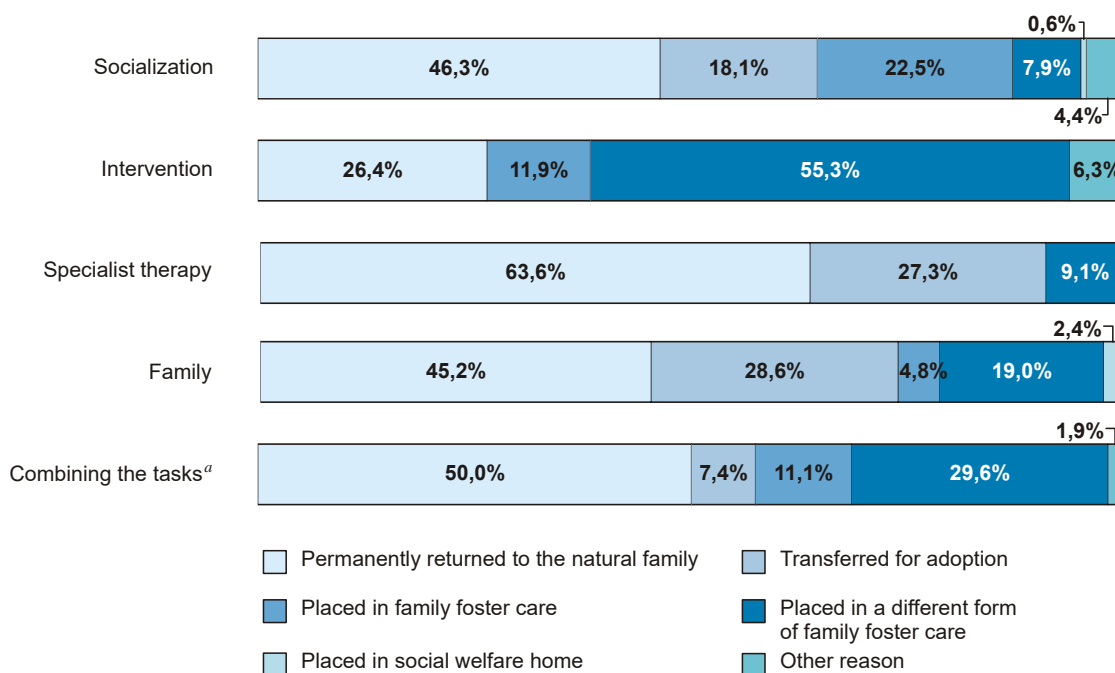
At the end of 2016, as in previous years, in care and education centres more boys (901) were placed than girls (888). The largest group of residents (44.5%) were persons aged 14–17 years (i.e. by 5.2% fewer than in 2015, and by 12.0% fewer than in 2012), and the least numerous (0.4%) children under one year of age (fewer by 66.7% and 72.0%, respectively). Out of all residents of care and education centres, 178 persons were adults continuing education and remaining in the facility (more by 3.5% compared to 2015, and by 53.4% compared to 2012). Most of them (68.0%) were in socialization centres.

Based on the court's decision, 1761 residents were admitted to the facilities – majority (70.0%) to socialization centres. 129 persons suffering from chronic illnesses and 174 disabled persons were provided with care. Children and youth placed in the facility for the first time amounted for 56.6% of all residents. Only 2.7% of residents were biological orphans, and 18.3% – half-orphans. There were also 11 minor mothers and 18 foreigners in the facilities.

During 2016 – 581 residents under 18 years of age left care and education centres for various reasons. There were 4.9% less of them compared to 2015 and by 34.4% less compared to 2012. The largest group (41.5%) were those, who returned to the natural family. The reason for leaving the facility by 23.8% of residents was transfer to different forms of institutional foster care. 16.9% of residents left for family foster care. A new family thanks to adoption found 13.1% of residents, 4.1% left facilities for other reasons, and 0.5% were placed in a social welfare home.

Moreover, 234 adult residents (by 9.7% less than a year earlier, but 10.9% more than in 2012) left the facilities, of which 48.3% set up their own household, 41.5% returned to the natural family and 10.3% left the facilities for other reasons.

Structure of residents under 18 years of age by reasons for leaving care and education centres in 2016



^a Socialization, intervention, specialist therapy.

In their activities, care and education centres were supported by the work of volunteers. Throughout the year, in all types of facilities in Mazowieckie voivodship, 313 volunteers provided selfless help for children and youth in need (by 17.8% less than during 2015, but by 11.8% more than during 2012) – of which 271 persons helped in socialization facilities, 13 in specialist therapy, 12 in family facilities, 9 persons in facilities combining the tasks and 8 in intervention centres.

DAY-SUPPORT CENTRES

Families bringing up school-age children, and especially families, who have difficulties in fulfilling care and educational functions in relation to their children, need help in organizing these children free time, overcoming school problems, coping with behavioral disorders, etc. An important role in the sphere of assistance and in care and upbringing is played by day-support centres.

In Mazowieckie voivodship as of 31 December 2016, day care was provided by 278 day-support centres in the form of general care centres, specialized centres, street work or in a combination of the forms (in comparison with the previous year, their number increased by 3.7%, and compared to 2012 it decreased by 9.4%). They had 9017 places at their disposal, of which most (69.1%) in general care centres. During 2016, day-support centres provided care for 12147 children, i.e. by 7.1% more than in 2015, but by 7.5% less than in 2012.

Table 2. **Day-support centres by type of facility**
As of 31 XII

Specification	2012	2015	2016				
	total			of which			
				general care	specialized	street work	in combination of the forms
Facilities.....	307	268	278	192	47	4	35
Places.....	10315	8839	9017	6227	1370	118	1302
Children	9167	8227	8311	5680	1242	108	1281
of which disabled persons	315	274	355	114	169	3	69

Persons working with children were supported by 412 volunteers in general care centres, 203 in centres in combined forms, 199 in specialized centres and 9 in street work. In relation to the previous year, the total number of volunteers in day-support centres increased by 2.9%, while compared to 2012 it decreased by 15.7%.

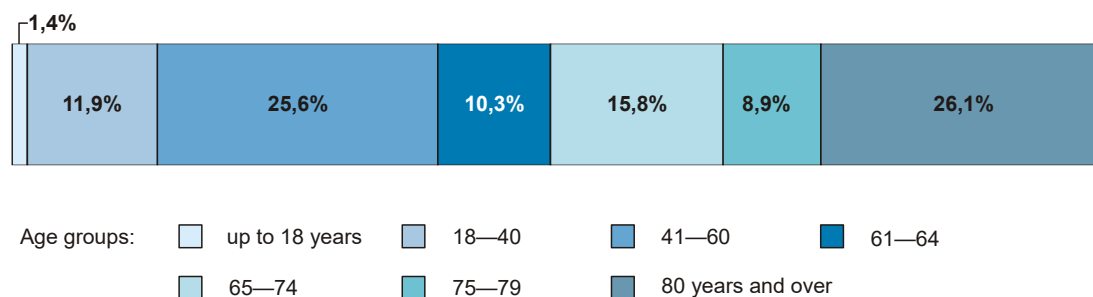
STATIONARY SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITIES

Institutional care covers not only children and youth deprived of the opportunity to grow up in a biological family, but also other people who require support of units providing social assistance services.

In Mazowieckie voivodship, at the end of 2016, 250 facilities (by 2 fewer than at the end of 2015, but by 26 more than in 2012) and 3 branches operated in the field of stationary social welfare. Out of the total number of establishments – social welfare homes amounted for 42.8%, facilities providing round-the-clock care for disabled, chronically ill or aged persons within the scope of economic activity or their statutory activity 30.4%, shelters for homeless persons 14.8%, family assistance homes 3.6%, and homes for mothers with dependent children and pregnant women 3.2%. Stationary social welfare facilities (including branches) had 16368 places at their disposal – their number increased, compared to 2015, by 232, i.e. by 1.4%, and compared to 2012 by 1778, i.e. by 12.2%. As in the previous years, social welfare homes had the largest number of places (10048, i.e. by 61.4% of the total).

Structure of residents of stationary social welfare facilities by age groups in 2016

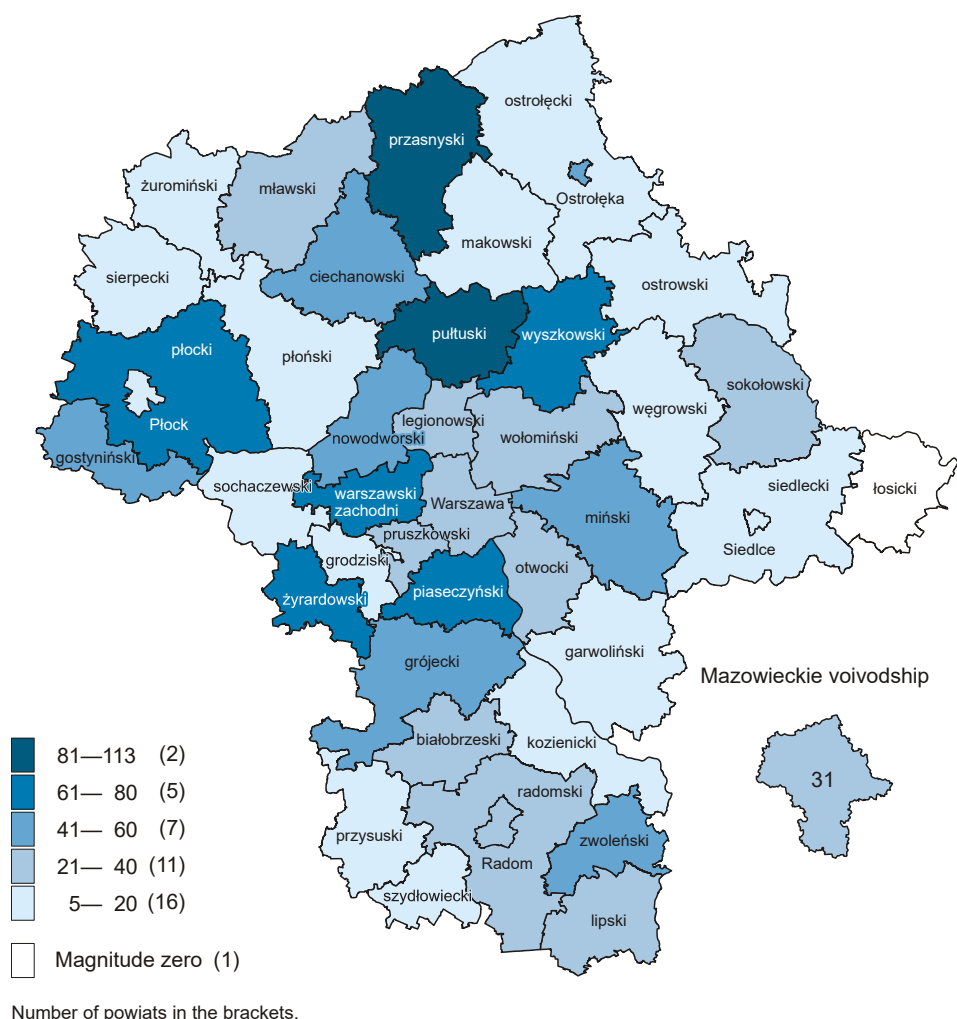
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As of the end of the year, there were 14932 residents in all facilities (by 0.9% more than a year earlier and by 6.4% more than in 2012), of which 49.7% were women. In terms of age structure, the least numerous was a group of young persons (under 18 years of age), constituting 1.4% of all residents, and the largest group were persons aged at least 61 – 61.1%.

Places in stationary social welfare homes per 10 thous. population by powiats in 2016

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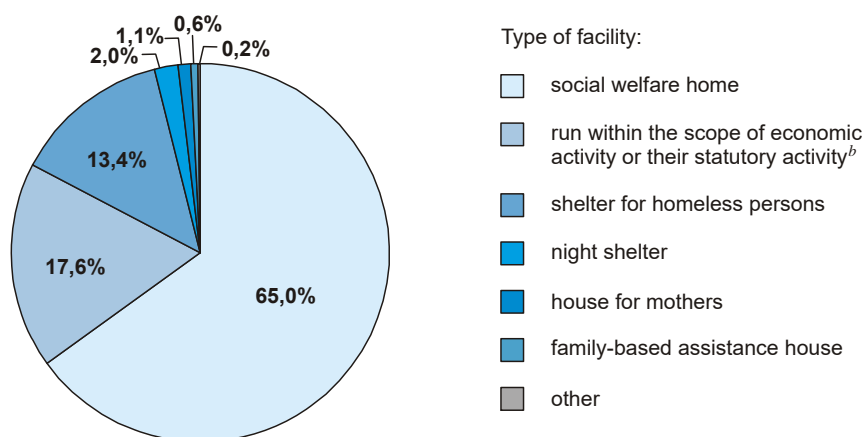


Powiaty of Mazowieckie voivodship were characterized by considerable diversity in terms of the number of places in stationary social welfare facilities in relation to the number of residents. The largest number of places per 10 thous. population was in facilities in the powiaty: Pułtowski (113) and Przasnyski (85), and the smallest in the powiaty: Płoński (5) as well as Ostrowski and Ostrołęcki (7 both).

There was an average of 28 persons in stationary social welfare facilities per 10 thous. population in Mazowieckie voivodship.

Structure of residents of stationary social welfare facilities^a by type of facility in 2016

As of 31 XII



^a Including branches. ^b The facility provides round-the-clock care for disabled, chronically ill or aged persons within the scope of economic activity or their statutory activity.

Residents staying in stationary social welfare homes are persons with various types of illnesses, which is why the establishments adapt their buildings to the needs of the disabled. The most common facilities are slipways, ramps and platforms, which were in 171 establishments without elevator, installed in 133 establishments. No facilities for people with disabilities had 43 establishments, i.e. 17.2% of the total.

Most residents of stationary social welfare facilities, i.e. 81.5% (by 1.9% more than in the previous year and by 5.7% more than in 2012), at least partially participated in the financing of their stay by covering the costs from their own income, of which only 7.7% of them covered the full cost. For 5.7% of residents their stay was paid for entirely by family members, and for 3.3% by gmina or the state budget. There were 2055 persons waiting for admission to the stationary social welfare facilities, i.e. by 58.7% more than in 2015 and by 4.2% than in 2012. Most residents expected a place in social welfare homes – 95.1 of all those waiting.

At the end of 2016, 8187 persons took care of residents of stationary social welfare facilities. The medical staff consisted of 1043 nurses, 213 physiotherapists and 71 doctors. Of these, 6941 persons worked in social welfare homes (84.8% of stationary facilities staff). Moreover, 654 volunteers were engaged in selfless care for the elderly and the disabled.