

**SUPREME CHAMBER OF CONTROL**

**SAI of Poland**

**Experiences of Auditing Homes for the Aged and Orphanages**

Polish social security system, in this the care over older people and the child, is all the time modified. The senescence of the society is effective with the growth of the old persons exacting cares. In last years grows up the occurrence of the orphanhood - it comes children which from different reasons do not care parents. The model system founds that the family-environment is best from possibly. The transformation of Polish Social Security System consists in as latissimus replacement of institutional forms of the care on family- forms of the care. At the same time raises the standard of services in objects in which live old people and children - homes for the aged and orphanages. In Poland is average 800 homes for the aged in which lives about 80.000 persons. The number of orphans amounts about 70.000 persons, in this 45.000 in foster families, and 25.000 living in orphanages.

In years 2005-2007 Supreme Chamber of Control (SAI of Poland) passed coordinated nationally audits in homes for the aged and orphanages. Main audit objectives was the estimation of the standard of services in homes for the aged and orphanages and the satisfaction of requisite resident needs in them persons. Estimated also activities of the public administration (government- and municipal) in the range of acquitting itself of the duty of the perform of the supervision over the activity homes for the aged and orphanages. The audit

became passed into 118 subjects, in this into 38 homes the for the aged and into 30 orphanages. Together with SAI of Poland in audit participated the Health-services and the fire brigades.

With the day 1 January 1999 the year administrative districts and cities on rights of administrative districts took over from voivodes homes for the aged and orphanages. At the same time obliged foremen became to the assurance in these agencies of the standard of basic services. Accordingly realized are repair- programmes.

SAI of Poland negatively estimated the quality of the benefit of services by audited homes for the aged and orphanages. The most of required standards having to be obligatory from 1 January 2007 did not become introduced, what extorted on the government-administration the displacement of the time-limit of their introduction for 4 years - since the day 1 January 2011. Financial consideration caused that foremen had not guarantee required of financial means on the realization of repair- programmes for the purpose of successes of above- standards. In the face what these programmes can not become realized to the end 2010 year. Delivered by voivodes of the grant-in-aid and the payment for the stay of inhabitants cover only costs of the running activity.

In consequence, homes for the aged and orphanages do not secure to inhabitants of the benefit required with the the law of basic services.

Voivodes, foremen and presidents of cities did not arise in fullness from the legal duty of the performance of the supervision over the kelter homes for the aged and orphanages.

### **Main Audit findings in homes for the aged:**

1. None home for the aged did not assure to inhabitants of services up to the mark all obligatory standards. Consequently living conditions of the part of inhabitants in houses of the social assistance limited their feeling of the intimacy, the independence and the privacy. Relied this particularly on too small super habitable of happening on 1 the inhabitant (61 % homes), to the inadequate number of baths and toilets (55 % homes) to not adaptation them to needs of handicapped person(26 % homes), architectural barriers

(53 % homes), the lack of the equipment of the building into the alarm and the security system - fire-fighting (58 % homes) and too small quantity of the staff of the house, in this of workers of teams therapeutic-protective (92 % homes).

2. Inspections of the Health-services and of the fire brigades showed in the most of homes for the aged glaring faultinesses consequential from the inobservance of regulations of the fire precautions and health--epidemiological.
3. Services of voivodes did not inspect all homes for the aged. Consequently voivodes deprived themselves the possibility of the performance of the supervision over the realization of repair- programmes in these homes.
4. Voivodes did not possess also the knowledge about quantities of commercial (private) homes for the aged. As result of the collected information by external auditors of SAI of Poland found the activity 222 commercial homes for the aged without the permission on their leadership. In one case the office of a province ordered the end of the leadership of the activity and informed the public prosecutor's office about the committed an offence by the owner of the private home for the aged.

#### **Main Audit findings in orphanages:**

1. No orphanages did not assure to children of living conditions and cares and educations up to the mark all obligatory standards. This referred mostly prestations of vital services and performances of the care and the education over children and the young people. Orphanages were overpopulated, consequently in one room it lived for a dozen or so persons (50 % orph.). Children had not also assured required rooms ( to the recreation, to the learning, kitchen- appendixes, guest chambers) and the suitable equipment - 83 % orph. (little lamps, lockable cupboards, desks) what considerably made difficult in doing of the lessons.
2. Inspections of the Health-services and of the fire brigades showed in the most of orphanages glaring faultinesses consequential from the inobservance of regulations of the fire precautions and health--epidemiological.

3. Into 30 % orphanages did not guarantee for every child of the care in the nighttime and day's. In orphanages allocated juvenile which according opinion of the court should be in the house of correction.
4. Into 27 % orphanages brought among children of the occurrence of the force and the aggression. Besides brought cases of the irregular conduct of the staff in relation with children. Guardians used the physical violence and reacted with the scream. Also the employee they did not possess the required education - 17 % orph.
5. Performed by voivodes, foremen and presidents of cities the legal supervision over orphanages was inadequate. Did not plan and did not realize also inspections checking the realization of postsupervisory conclusions.

As result of these audits SAI of Poland obligated polish government and controlled institution to as most quicker assurance of required standards of services in homes for the aged and orphanages and the assurance on this aim requisite of financial means. Voivodes became obliged to the enlargement of the supervision over these agencies.

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