

child and adult. The children receive less personal attention because life in the children's home is more likely to be directed toward the children's group as a whole and less toward the individual child.

Preparation for a future professional life

To help the children prepare for and choose a future occupational career is one of the main aspects of preparing them for an independent life.

The differential-diagnostics questionnaire divides all occupations into five types on the basis of what subjects or objects the person cooperates with during the course of the work.

The first group of occupations is *person-nature* oriented where the objects of the work are live organisms, plants and animals, and biological processes. This group includes such professions as agriculturist, livestock specialist, veterinarian and gardener.

The second group is *person-technics* oriented where the objects of work comprise technical systems, machines, devices and installations, materials and energy sources. The occupations included in this group are radio mechanic, driver and engineer.

The third group is *person-person* oriented where the objects of work are people, groups, collectives. Specialties, and encompasses the service professions, medicine, teaching, jurisprudence.

The fourth group is *person-sign system* oriented. The objects are conventional signs, codes and statistics. In this group we find proof-readers, programmers, typists, statisticians and economists.

The fifth group is *person-artistic images* oriented. The objects of work are art images, their roles, elements and features. This group contains such artistic specialties as jeweller, photographer, musician, artist, critic, writer and actor.

The results of this questionnaire show that 50% of the children have chosen the third group (*person-person* orientation). This indicates the desire of many of the respondents to have an occupation where they communicate with and help people. They feel a similar need themselves and, accordingly, would like to choose an occupation in this sphere. Every effort must be made to help adolescents who leave the children's home to receive a speciality that is suited to their individual needs.

The preferences of the other informants were *person-nature* orientation and '*person-sign system*' orientation.

It goes without saying that people differ in their tastes and interests and we should work to help children to develop their skills and interests in their chosen fields of work.

The values orientation research of children in institutional care concerning