**Questionnaire Erasmus – results of the 2nd round of the questionnaire survey**

**Czech Republic**

100 respondents participated in the questionnaire survey, 26 men and 74 women

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Characterictics** | **Respond variations** | **Number of respondents** |
| gender | male | 26 |
| female | 74 |
| age | under 25 | 12 |
| 25 – 29 | 4 |
| 30 – 39 | 38 |
| 40 – 49 | 25 |
| 50 – 59 | 14 |
| over 60 | 7 |
| education | elementary | 9 |
| apprenticed | 21 |
| upper secondary | 34 |
| postsecondary | 2 |
| university degree | 34 |
| town size  (population) | under 2.000 people | 8 |
| 2.000– 9.999 people | 9 |
| 10.000 – 29.999 people | 8 |
| 30.000 – 100.000 people | 6 |
| more than 100.000 people | 69 |

Most respondents (63%) were of the age 30 – 49 and upper secondary or university education, from a town with more than 100.000 people (69%)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Respond | **Question nb. 2 - Would you take into your care another child than your own?** |
| Yes | 50 |
| No | 32 |
| Free answer | I do not know | | 12 |
| Depending on my financial situation | | 3 |
| Depending on the biological family | | 1 |
| Maybe | | 5 |

**Almost all respondents (99%) responded that if needed they would take care of their friend's child.** One respondent stated that depending on the child's behaviour. Half of respondents (50%) stated that they would take into their care another child than their own, on the contrary 32% of them would not take into their care another child than their own. Others stated that they do not know (12 respondents), maybe (5 respondents), that it depends on the financial situation of the family (3 respondents). 1 respond stated that it would depend on the child's biological family. 29% of respondents consider becoming foster parents in the future, majority (71%) does not consider this possibility.

**However all respondents were willing to help a child in a critical life situation.** 91% of respondents know that when someone decides to become a foster parent they can get help while the preparation process. 2% of respondents think that there is no such help available and 7% do not know about it. 41% of respondents have around them someone who considers adoption or foster care. Other respondents do not have anyone like that around them or they do not know about it.

**Most respondents (88%) successfully distinguished adoption from foster care.** Only 7% of respondents think that there are no significant differences between adoption and foster care and 5% confused foster care and adoption. Most respondents (77%) also found the correct definition of foster parent. 17% of respondents confuse foster parent and guardian (person who brings up, represents and manages a child's assets – e.g. when their parents died) and 5% confuse foster parent and adoption parent (child's adopter who adopts the child to be their own).

More than two thirds of respondents (70%) have around them someone who has in their care another child than their own. However it can be assumed that most of these are partner's children from a previous relationship.

**Most respondents (87%) think that foster care is better for children than institutional care,** on the contrary only 3% of respondents consider institutional care better that foster care. 3% of respondents stated in their free respond that a biological family is better, same number of people stated adoption as the best way of substitute family care or that it depends on specific conditions. **90% of respondents are also convinced that for a child's well-being it is better to grow up in a family environment than in institutional care,** one respondent does not think so. Others think that it depends on a particular situation.

**Question nb. 8 – Which of the following children's rights do you consider the most important.**

74% of respondents consider the child's right to live in a family more important than the right for development, protection and living in the society.

**Most respondents (89%) are convinced that adults (parents, legal representatives, foster parents etc.) should respect children's opinions with regard to their age and development.** 4% of respondents think that children's opinions are not to be respected, that a child should respect and obey adults. On the contrary 5% of respondents think that parents must always adjust to the child's opinions. Under free answer one respondent stated that it depends on the situation and that respect should be mutual.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Respond | **Question nb. 10: Do you think that a child in substitute family care or institutional care has the right for contact with their biological family?** |
| Yes | 85 |
| No | 6 |
| Free respond | Depends on situation | | 6 |
| If the child wants it | | 1 |
| I do not know | | 2 |

**Most respondents (85%) think, that a child in a substitutional family care has the right for contact with their biological family.** 6% of respondents think that the contact of a child with their biological family depends on specific situation, same number of repsondents (6%) think that a child does not have this right.

**Question nb. 13: Do you think that people who care for another child than their own should have the finantial support from the state?**

**90% of respondents think that people who care for another than their own child should have a financial support from the state.** 77% respondents think that such support they should have even when teh child is a family member (e.g. child of a deceased sibling)

Most respondents stated correctly (83%) that in the Moravian-Silesian region there are more than 550 children in institutional care. 66% of respondents correctly think that in the Moravian-Silesian region there are less than 2500 foster families, the actual number is 900 foster families.

**Question nb. 19: Do you have enough information about foster care?**

More than one third of respondents (40%) stated that have enough information about foster care. On the contrary **53% respondents stated, that do not have enough information about the topic of foster care**. Others do not know whether they have enough information.

**Question nb. 20: Do you think that the society appreciates the work of foster parents enough?**

More than two-thirds of the respondents (69%) think that the society sufficiently appreciates the work of foster parents. Only 20% of respondents feel that the foster society is well-respected.

**Summary**

**99% of respondents said they would take into care a friend's child when needed. Half of the respondents (50%) also said they would take care of a child another than their own. Data is at the same level as last year. Most respondents (71%) do not consider the possibility of becoming a foster parent in the future (82.8% in the previous year).**

**All respondents (last year 98.7%) would be willing to help the child in a critical life situation.**

**Most respondents (88%) managed to correctly distinguish between adoption and foster care. Most respondents (77%) also correctly identified the definition of foster parent. Data is comparable to last year's status.**

**Most respondents (87%) think that child care is better than institutional care; on the other hand, only 3% of respondents believe it is the opposite (institutional care is better than foster care).**

**90% of respondents are also convinced that it is better for a child's well-being to grow up in a family environment than in institutional care.**

**Most respondents (89%) are convinced that adults (lawyers, foster parents, etc.) should respect the opinions of children with respect to their age and development.**

**Most respondents (85%, last year 78.1%) think that a child in substitute family care has the right to be in contact with their biological family.**

**90% of respondents think that people who care for children other than their own should have financial support from the state. 77% of respondents think they should be entitled to such support even if it concerns a child of a family member (e.g. a child of a deceased sibling).**

**53% of respondents (59.6% last year) said they lacked sufficient information on foster care.**

**More than two-thirds of the respondents (69%) think that the society does not sufficiently appreciate foster parents. The situation is almost the same as last year.**

**Turkey**

The questionnaire survey involved 103 respondents, including 13 men and 90 women. The ratio of men and women turned over last year, when 86 men and 14 women participated in the survey.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Charakterictics** | **Respond variations** | **Number of respondents** |
| gender | male | 13 |
| female | 90 |
| age | under 25 | 8 |
| 25 – 29 | 14 |
| 30 – 39 | 41 |
| 40 – 49 | 28 |
| 50 – 59 | 11 |
| over 60 | 1 |
| education | elementary | 5 |
| apprenticed | 6 |
| upper secondary | 22 |
| postsecondary | 51 |
| university degree | 19 |
| Town size (population) | under 2.000 people | 3 |
| 2.000– 9.999 people | 5 |
| 10.000 – 29.999 people | 7 |
| 30.000 – 100.000 people | 9 |
| more than 100.000 people | 79 |

Most respondents (67%) were aged 30-49 with upper secondary or postsecondary education, from the vtown with the population of over 100.000 people (76.7%).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Answer | **Otázka č. 2: Would you take into your care another child than your own?** |
| Yes | 100 |
| No | 2 |
| Free answer | If the financial situation allows | | 1 |

**Most respondents (98%) said they would care for a friend's child if needed, 2**% of respondents would not do so. The majority of respondents (97.1%, 88% last year) also said they would take care of another child than their own, 1.9% (8% last year) on the other hand would not take care of them. One respondent said that would take into care another child than their own if their financial situation allows it. 96.1% (84% last year) of respondents consider the possibility of becoming a foster parent in the future.

**The overwhelming majority of respondents (93.2%) would also be willing to help the child in a critical life situation.** 60.2% (last year 51%) of respondents know that if someone decides to become a foster parent, he has the opportunity to use the assistance in the preparatory process. 32% of respondents think that is no such help or it is not enough and 7.8% (12% last year) does not know about it. 43.7% of respondents have someone around them who is considering adoption or foster care. Other respondents around them have no one (54.4%) or they do not know about it (1.9%).

**Most respondents - 78.6% (last year only 35%) managed to distinguish between adoption and foster care.** 21.4% of respondents (last year 65%!) confused foster care and adoption with the answer "When adopting, the biological parents remain the legal representatives of the child while the foster parents are written in the child 's birth certificate and the child has their surname". Almost half of the respondents (43.7%) have people around them who are considering foster care or adopting a child. 73.8% of respondents have someone around them caring for a child that is not their own.

The majority of respondents (97.1%, 89% last year) think that foster care is better than institutional care, while the opposite (institutional care is better than foster care) are convinced by 2.9% of respondents. In a free answer, 1 respondent said that it is best if the child remains in the family, with relatives or friends. 93.2% of respondents are also convinced that it is better for a child to grow up in a family environment than in institutional care, 4.8% do not think so. 2 respondents think that this depends on a particular family environment.

Questions number 8 (Which of the following Children's rights do you consider the most important?) And 9 (Should the adults respect chldren's opinions?) Have not been addressed in the research. However, these are interesting topics for discussion, which should be addressed also within the international context.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Answer | **Question nb.10: Do you think that a child in substitute family or institutional care has the right for contact with their bilogical family?** |
| Yes | 75 |
| No | 16 |
| Free answer | Depends on specific situation | | 6 |
| If the child wants so | | 4 |
| Not in the case of family violance | | 1 |
|  | Only in limited amount | | 1 |

**More than two thirds of respondents (72.8%) think that a child in substitute family care has the right to contact with a biological family, 15.5% think that the child does not have this right.**

**Question nb. 13: Do you think that people caring for a child other than their own should have financial support from the state?**

**91.3% of respondents (85% last year) think that people who care for children other than their own should have financial support from the state.** The respondents did not answer the question whether they should be entitled to such support even if they care for a family member (e.g. a child of a deceased sibling). In Turkey, it is considered unethical to require support for the care of a child of a sibling (a family member). It is, however, a question of whether such families have, in all cases, conditions for the care of, for example, more children - this could be one of the topics for discussion.

48% of respondents do not know how many children in the region live in substitute family care, others estimated in large scatter (from 0 to 10 thousand). 36.9% of respondents also admit that they do not know how many foster families are in the region (others have tipped). It is not known to the data processor which responses are correct as to how large a region has been judged. After completing these data, the answers could be further analyzed. As additional topics for discussion, we recommend the availability of data on substitute family care, public awareness of the numbers of children in institutional and alternative family care, etc.

**Question nb. 19: Do you have enough information about foster care?**

58.3% (last year, 65%) of respondents said they lacked sufficient information on foster care. The remaining 41.7% have sufficient information on the issue.

**Question nb. 20: Do you think the company values the foster parents?**

**51.5% of respondents think that the foster care society is sufficiently valued**. 43.7% of respondents feel they are not. One respondent acknowledges that we do not realize this, and one has expressed the belief that a society must respect the foster parents.

**Summary**

**Most respondents (98%) said they would care for another than their own child if needed. Compared to last year, the number (from 88 to 97.1%) of those who said they would take care of such a child increased.**

**96.1% of respondents are considering the possibility to become foster in the future. Compared to last year (84%), this is an increase.**

**As in the previous year, the overwhelming majority of respondents (93.2%) were also willing to help the child in a critical life situation.**

**Most 78.6% (last year only 35%) managed to distinguish between adoption and foster care. 21.4% of respondents (last year 65%!) confused foster care and adoption. This is a significant shift and a positive trend in this area. 60.2% (last year, 51%) of respondents also know that if someone decides to become a foster parent, he can use the help in the preparatory process.**

**73.8% of respondents have people around them who have a foster child in their care. Almost half of the respondents (43.7%) have people around them who are considering foster care or adopting a child.**

**The number of respondents (from 89% to 97.1% last year) has risen, believing that foster care is better than institutional care. On the other hand, the number of those who are convinced of the opposite (institutional care is better than foster) has declined from 7% to 1.9% of respondents.**

**93.2% of respondents are also convinced that it is better for a child's well-being to grow up in a family environment than in institutional care. This figure is comparable to last year survey, an increase of 4.2%.**

**Questions number 8 (Which of the following children's rights do you consider the most important?) And 9 (Should the adults respect chldren's opinions?) Have not been addressed in Turkey's research. However, these are interesting topics for discussion, which should be addressed also within the international context.**

**More than two thirds of respondents (72.8% in this year and 67% last year) think that a child in substitute family care has the right to contact a biological family.**

**The number of respondents (from 85% last year to 91.3%) has risen, who think that people caring for a child other than their own should have financial support from the state. In Turkey, however, it is considered unethical to require support for the care of a child of a sibling, relative. The question is, what are the conditions in these families, what are the problems these families face?**

**The number of respondents (from 65% to 58.3% last year) dropped, who said they had insufficient information on foster care. Although there is still a provision of information on this issue, it is a positive trend.**

**51.5% of respondents think that the foster society is sufficiently appreciated (the situation is the same as in the previous year). 43.7% of respondents feel they are not. One respondent acknowledges that we do not realize this, and one has expressed the belief that a society must respect the foster parents.**

**Lithuania**

The questionnaire survey involved 128 respondents - parents of elementary school children, including 8 men and 120 women. The questionnaire survey was conducted on-line.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Characterictics** | **Respond variations** | **Number of respondents** |
| gender | male | 8 |
| female | 120 |
| age | under 25 | 2 |
| 25 – 29 | 20 |
| 30 – 39 | 72 |
| 40 – 49 | 30 |
| 50 – 59 | 4 |
| over 60 | 0 |
| education | elementary | 0 |
| apprenticed | 2 |
| upper secondary | 8 |
| postsecondary | 12 |
| university degree | 106 |
| town size  (population) | under 2.000 people | 14 |
| 2.000– 9.999 people | 18 |
| 10.000 – 29.999 people | 6 |
| 30.000 – 100.000 people | 26 |
| more than 100.000 people | 64 |

The majority of respondents (56.39%) were aged 30-39 with tertiary education (82.8%), from the town with the population of over 100 .000 people (50%).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Answer | **Question nb. 2: Would you take into your care another child than your own?** |
| Yes | 104 |
| No | 18 |
| Free answer | I would consider but am not sure | | 2 |
| My family would not agree with it | | 2 |
| I do not have suitable conditions for it | | 2 |

**The majority of respondents (97.7% compared to last year's 91.6%) stated that they would care for a friend's child**, 1.6% (2.8% last year) of the respondents would not, one respondent did not know. The majority of respondents (81.3%, 51.7% last year) also said they would take care of another than their own child, 14.1% (21.7% in the previous year) would not take into care another child than their own. 75% of respondents are considering the possibility to become foster in the future, one quarter of respondents (83.2% in the previous year!) do not consider this option.

**The vast majority of respondents (95.3%) would be willing to help a child in a critical life situation.** Half of the respondents, 50.8% (last year, 80.4%!) know that if someone decides to become a foster parent, he can use the help in the preparatory process. 47.7% (9.8% in the previous year) of the respondents think that there is no such help. One respondent thinks people are lazy about such information and one feels that the information is constantly changing. It is a question of how real goals and norms in society are actually changing, whether goals and visions of family policy (possibly a question for debate) are set. The overwhelming majority of respondents (93.8% compared to 20.1% in the previous year) have someone around them who is considering adoption or foster care. The other respondents (6.2%) do not have anyone around them.

**Most respondents (71.9% and 81.1% last year) were able to correctly distinguish between adoption and foster care.** 7.8% of respondents confuse foster care and adoption and 20.3% (last year, 14%) of respondents think there are no significant differences between adoption and foster care. Only 14.1% (last year 18.9%) of respondents correctly identified the definition of foster parent. Most (59.4%) of the respondents mistaken foster parent with a guardian (a person who educates, represents and manages child's assets instead of parents - for example, if parents have died) and 15.6% with an adoptive parent (adopter of a child accepting the child as their own). 10.9% of the respondents mistakenly identified foster parent as a child raised by a guardian. The degree of ambiguity about the different forms of substitute family care is comparable to the situation in the past year.

More than half of respondents (57.8%, 42.7% in the previous year) have people around them who have a foster child in their care. However, it can be assumed that in most of these cases the child is a partner's child from a previous relationship.

The vast majority of respondents (96.9%) think that foster care is better than institutional care, 3.1% of respondents think that children with special needs should have specialized care (assistance). 93.8% of respondents are also convinced that it is better for a child's well-being to grow up in a family environment rather than in institutional care, 1.6% do not think so. 4.6% of the respondents stated that this depends on the particular family, respectively situation.

**Question nb. 8: Which of the rights of the child do you consider the most important?**

**56.3% of the respondents consider the child's most important right to protection**, 43.7% the right of the child to life. These rights are clearly given priority over the rights to development and to education. The situation is comparable to last year, people's attitudes have not changed in this respect.

Two-thirds of respondents (67.2% vs. 58.7% in the past year) are convinced that parents always have to adapt to the child's opinions. 32.8% of respondents think that adults (lawyers, foster parents, etc.) should respect the opinions of children with respect to their age and development.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Answer | **Question nb.10: Do you think that a child in substitute family or institutional care has the right for contact with their bilogical family?** |
| Yes | 104 |
| No | 6 |
| Free answer | When it does not interfer the child's interests | | 16 |
| When it concerns temporary care | | 2 |

Most respondents (81.3%) think that a child in substitute family care has the right to contact with their biological family. 12.5% ​​of respondents think that contact of the child with their biological family must not harm the interests of the child, 4.7% think the child does not have this right. Two respondents would support contact with the biological family if the child is in a substitute family temporarily.

**Question nb. 13: Do you think that people caring for a child other than their own should have financial support from the state?**

**The vast majority of respondents (96.9%, 80.4% last year) think that people who care for children other than their own should have financial support from the state.** 87.5% of respondents think they should be entitled to such support even if they care for a child of a family member (e.g. a child of a deceased sibling).

The majority of respondents (67.2%, last year 80.4%) correctly estimated the number of children in institutional care in the monitored region. 98.4% of respondents also correctly estimated the number of foster families in the surveyed region.

**Question nb. 19: Do you have enough information about foster care?**

**Only 9.4% of respondents said they had enough information on foster care, l**ast year it was 28.7%. In contrast, 89.8% of respondents (65% in the previous year) said they lacked sufficient information on foster care.

**Question nb. 20: Do you think the company values ​​the foster parents?**

Most respondents (93.8%, 82.5% in the previous year) think that the society does not appreciate foster parents sufficiently. Only 6.2% of respondents feel that the foster society is well-respected.

**Summary**

**The overwhelming majority of respondents (97.7%) said they would take into their a child of a friend if necessary. Their number increased compared to last year (91.6% in 2016).**

**The number of respondents who reported that they would care for another child than their own increased significantly. While last year they were approximately half (51.7%), this year 81.3%.**

**The number of respondents considering the possibility of becoming foster parents in the future increased to 75%. Most respondents (83.2%) did not consider this option last year.**

**The vast majority of respondents (95.3%) would be willing to help a child in a critical life situation, comparable to the situation last year.**

**Most respondents were able to distinguish between adoption and foster care, yet their number decreased - 81.1% in the previous year to 71.9% this year. Only 14.1% (last year 18.9%) of respondents correctly identified the definition of foster parent. Uncertainty about the different forms of substitute family care persists.**

**The vast majority of respondents (96.9%) think that foster care is better than institutional care, 3.1% of respondents think that children with special needs should have specialized care (assistance).**

**93.8% of respondents are also convinced that it is better for a child's well-being to grow up in a family environment than in institutional care, 1.6% do not think so. 4.6% of the respondents stated that this depends on the particular family, respectively. situation. It is comparable to last year results.**

**Two-thirds of respondents (67.2% vs. 58.7% in the past year) are convinced that parents always have to adapt to the child's opinions. 32.8% of respondents think that adults (lawyers, foster parents, etc.) should respect the opinions of children with respect to their age and development.**

**Most respondents (81.3%) think that a child in substitute family care has the right to be in contact with their biological family.**

**The vast majority of respondents (96.9%, 80.4% last year) think that people who care for children other than their own should have financial support from the state. 87.5% of respondents think they should be entitled to such support even if they are a child of a family member (eg a child of a deceased sibling).**

**The majority of respondents (67.2%, last year 80.4%) correctly estimated the number of children in institutional care in the monitored region. 98.4% of respondents also correctly estimated the number of foster families in the surveyed region.**

**Only 9.4% of respondents said they had enough information on foster care, last year it was 28.7%. In contrast, 89.8% of respondents (65% in the previous year) said they lacked sufficient information on foster care.**

**Most respondents (93.8%, 82.5% in the previous year) think that the foster parents are not appreciated sufficiently by the society. Only 6.2% of respondents feel that the foster society is well-respected.**

**Belgium**

The questionnaire survey involved 104 respondents, of which 74 men and 27 women.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Characterictics** | **Respond variations** | **Number of respondents** |
| gender | male | 82 |
| female | 22 |
| age | under 25 | 18 |
| 25 – 29 | 24 |
| 30 – 39 | 34 |
| 40 – 49 | 14 |
| 50 – 59 | 10 |
| over 60 | 4 |
| education | elementary | 0 |
| apprenticed | 2 |
| upper secondary | 20 |
| postsecondary | 42 |
| university degree | 40 |
| town size  (population) | under 2.000 people | 2 |
| 2.000– 9.999 people | 18 |
| 10.000 – 29.999 people | 26 |
| 30.000 – 100.000 people | 10 |
| more than 100.000 people | 48 |

The majority of respondents (55.8%) were aged 25-39 with completed postsecondary education or university degree.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Answer | **Question nb. 2: Would you take into your care another child than your own?** |
| Yes | 78 |
| No | 26 |

**Most respondents (94.2%) said they would take into their care a friend's child if necessary.** Three quarters, 75% (last year 81.2%) of respondents also said they would take care of another child than their own, 25% (last year 10.9%) of them, on the other hand, would not take care of another then their own child. Most (61.5%) of respondents consider the possibility of future foster care, 38.5% (22.8% in the previous year) do not consider this possibility.

**The overwhelming majority of respondents (80.8% compared to 94.1% last year) would also be willing to help a child in a critical life situation.** 94.2% (72.3% last year) of respondents know that if someone decides to become a foster parent, they can use help in the preparatory process. 38.5% of respondents (29.7% in 2016) have someone around them who is considering adoption or foster care. Other respondents do not know anyone like that or do not know about it.

Most respondents (71.2% and 63.4% in the previous year) were able to distinguish between adoption and foster care. A quarter of respondents confused foster care and adoption and 3.8% (16.8% of respondents in the past thought that there were no significant differences between adoption and foster care.) More than half of the respondents (51.9%) correctly identified the definition of foster parent, 48.1% of the respondents confused it with adoptive parent (the adopter of a child who accepts it as their own).

More than half of respondents (51.9%) have people around them who have another than their own child in their care. However, it can be assumed that in most of these cases it is a child of their partner from a previous relationship.

Most respondents (91.3%, compared with 77.2% in the previous year) think that foster care is better than institutional care, on the other hand (institutional care is better than foster care) there are convinced 5.8 % of respondents (last year it was 13.8%). In the context of a free answer, 2.9% of respondents said they did not know which of these variants were better or better. would choose a mix of both variants. 69.2% of respondents (82.2% in the previous year) believe that it is better for the child's well-being to grow up in a family environment than in institutional care. 11.5% of respondents do not think so; others have expressed the need to take account of different specifics and to apply an individual approach.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Answer | **Question nb.10: Do you think that a child in substitute family or institutional care has the right for contact with their bilogical family?** |
| Yes | 96 |
| No | 0 |
| Free answer | Depends on situation | | 4 |
| When it is good for the child | | 3 |
| When the family wnats it and it has a positive impact | | 1 |

Most respondents (92.3%) think that a child in substitute family care has the right to be in contact with their biological family.

**Question 13: Do you think that people caring for a child other than their own should have financial support from the state?**

The vast majority of respondents (88.5%) think that people who care for children other than their own should have financial support from the state.

**Question nb. 19: Do you have enough information about foster care?**

Almost a third of respondents (30.8%, 20.8% last year) said they had enough information about foster care. On the other hand, 68.3% (last year, 76.2%) of respondents said they lacked sufficient information on foster care. One respondent stated enough information as not considering foster care, But if considering, then the information was inadequate.

**Question nb. 20: Do you think the company values ​​the foster parents?**

**Half of respondents feel that the foster society is well-respected.** 42.3% of the respondents think that the foster parents do not have enough appreciation. The other respondents used the free answer, saying they do not think that foster care support should be bigger, that it is given by culture, someone appreciates, others do not.

The following questions were removed from the questionnaire survey:

Question 8: Which of the rights of the child do you consider the most important?

Question 9: Should adults respect the opinions of children?

Question 14: Do you think that people who care for e.g. a child of a deceased sibling should receive a financial reward from the state?

Question 15: How many children in your region are in institutional care?

Question 16: How many foster families are in your region?

**Summary**

**Most respondents (94.2%) said they would take into their care for a friend's child if necessary. Three-quarters of 75% (last year 81.2%) of respondents also said they would take care of another than their child, 25% (last year 10.9%) of them, on the other hand, would not take care of another than their own child. Also, the number of respondents (61.5% versus 74.3% from last year) declined considering future prospects of becoming a foster parent, 38.5% (22.8% in the previous year) did not consider this option.**

**The number of respondents (80.8% compared to 94.1% last year) also dropped in willing to help a child in a critical life situation.**

**The number of respondents increased (71.2% and 63.4% in the previous year), who were able to distinguish between adoption and foster care.**

**Most respondents (91.3%, compared with 77.2% in the previous year) think that foster care is better than institutional care, on the other hand (institutional care is better than foster care) there are convinced 5.8 % of respondents (last year it was 13.8%).**

**The number of respondents who believe it is better to grow up in a family environment than in institutional care is 69.2% (82.2% in the previous year). 11.5% of respondents do not think so; others have expressed the need to take into account the different specifics and to apply an individual approach.**

**Most respondents (92.3%) think that a child in substitute family care has the right to be in contact with their biological family.**

**The vast majority of respondents (88.5%) think that people who care for children other than their own should have financial support from the state.**

**Almost a third of respondents (30.8%, 20.8% last year) said they had enough information about foster care. On the other hand, 68.3% (last year, 76.2%) of respondents said they lacked sufficient information on foster care. Thus, awareness of foster care is improving.**

**Half of respondents feel that the foster society is well-respected. 42.3% of the respondents think that the foster parents do not have enough appreciation. The other respondents used the free answer. The social status of foster parents appears to have strengthened over the past year.**