

2. GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL POLICIES TOWARDS FAMILIES

2.3 Other family benefits

i) Current social security benefit arrangements and how they are related to children or to marital status/household status of the beneficiaries

Austria	
Children	Not mentioned/not applicable
Lone parents	Child care allowance: In addition to child care allowance lone parents may obtain a supplement of about EUR 181 monthly. This is a kind of loan to be redeemed when income rises above a certain threshold. Lone parents are eligible if their income during one calendar year does not exceed EUR 16,200.
Adolescent mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families with disabled children	In addition to the general Family allowance (Familienbeihilfe) the increased family allowance (erhöhte Familienbeihilfe) of € 138.30 will be granted for severely handicapped children per month. A child is deemed severely handicapped when the degree of disability is at least 50% or in the event of permanent earning incapacity. If the earning incapacity occurred before the completion of age 21 or during a later vocational training, however, before the age of 27, Family allowance and increased family allowance will be granted to an unlimited extent.
Unemployed families	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families in poverty	Social assistance Benefit to enable those persons to lead a decent life who need the help of society. Differential amount (principle of subsidiarity). Benefit within the framework of covering one's livelihood including entitlement. Single persons and households (families) in need can apply. Requirements vary between the Länder: In principle, social assistance (Sozialhilfe) including entitlement is only granted to Austrian residents, refugees under the Geneva Convention, nationals from states with which Austria has concluded mutual agreements, and to those



	<p>foreigners who are assimilated on the grounds of state treaties. The legal situation differs in the individual Länder with regard to non assimilated foreigners. There are no age conditions. Persons capable of work must be willing to perform reasonable work. Exceptions: with respect to age (men over the age of 65 and women over the age of 60), with respect to care obligations or current training.</p> <p>Entitlements to other social benefits and relating to maintenance payments must be exhausted. It must be tried to put into practice the maintenance claims, unless their implementation seems to be unrealistic from the very beginning.</p> <p>Beneficiaries and dependent family members living in the same household are the domestic unit for calculation of benefit. In principle total income taken into account. Exceptions, e.g. support by independent welfare organisations, care-related financial benefits, educational allowances.</p> <p>Family allowances are paid in addition. Family allowance (Familienbeihilfe) is not credited. Instead the basic rates (Richtsätze) for dependent family members receiving child benefit are set at a lower rate.</p> <p>Federal States (without family allowances):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single persons: € 420.00 to € 542.30 • Couple without children: € 619.70 to € 804.00 • Single parent: € 358.30 to € 492.50 • Partner: € 242.30 to € 325.00 <p>Examples including family allowances and siblings supplements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Couple, 1 child (10 years): € 865.40 to € 1,085.60 • Couple, 2 children (8 and 12 years): € 1,103.90 to € 1,361.50 • Couple, 3 children (8, 10 and 12 years): € 1,373.30 to € 1,668.50 • Single parent, 1 child (10 years): € 617.50 to € 774.10 • Single parent, 2 children (8 and 10 years): € 861.40 to € 1,050.30. <p>Child care allowance: In addition to child care allowance low-income parents may obtain a supplement of about € 181 monthly. This is a kind of loan to be redeemed when income rises above a certain threshold. Recipients of the allowance who live in one household with a spouse or life partner are only eligible for this loan if the other parent's income does not exceed a certain threshold.</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 1 January 2004 it is possible that a close relative, who, for at least one year, has predominantly provided care to a person in need of care, who is eligible for the long term care benefit of category 4, and who is not able to provide such care due to sickness, holiday or other important reasons, may receive an allowance. This allowance may be granted through the Relief Fund established under the Federal Disabled Persons Act (Bundesbehindertengesetz, BBG) for disabled persons in social hardship and shall be made available to subsidize the costs necessary to organize a substitute care person if the main care person is not available. * Also applicable to other dependent family members, regardless of age. <p>Pension insurance for caring family members: option of a favoured voluntary insurance or a favoured continuation of affiliation to the pension insurance with payment of employer contributions by the Federal Government. *</p>

Azerbaijan

Children

According to the Law on Social benefits parents receive child birth allowances upon birth of the child, for children whose fathers are on temporary military service, for guardians of children who lost their parents (February 7, 2006).

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Lone parents	According to the Law on Social Benefits lone parents receive special allowances in these cases.
Adolescent mothers	According to the Law on Social Benefits mothers receive social allowances during maternity and child care (for 3 years) leave, Family Code also provides unemployed mothers with child care allowances until the child reaches 3 years.
Unemployed pregnant mothers	According to the Law on Protection of Health of the Population dated 26 June, 1997, unemployed pregnant mothers have the right to receive free medical assistance before, during and after giving birth in state hospitals.
Unemployed families	According to the Law on Employment dated 2 July, 2001 adults with unemployed status receive social benefits from the government.
Families in poverty	According to the Law on Addressed Social Benefits (October 21, 2005) families in poverty with children under one year old receive special allowances.
Families caring for dependent elderly people	No special provision.

Belgium	
Children	Not mentioned/not applicable
Lone parents	Not mentioned/not applicable
Adolescent mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families with disabled	Allocation spéciale pour les enfants handicapés

<p>children</p>	<p>Allocation supplémentaire pour enfants handicapés âgés de moins de 21 ans, nés au plus tard le 31 décembre 1992 et présentant un taux d'invalidité de 66 % :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 367,86 € si l'enfant obtient 0, 1, 2 ou 3 points d'autonomie (punten van zelfstandigheid) • 402,68 € si l'enfant obtient 4, 5 ou 6 points d'autonomie • 430,46 € si l'enfant obtient 7, 8 ou 9 points d'autonomie <p>Allocation supplémentaire pour les enfants handicapés âgés de moins de 21 ans, nés après le 31 décembre 1992 et atteints d'une affection ayant des conséquences sur leur capacité physique ou mentale, sur leur activité et sur leur participation ou sur leur cercle familial. Par mois et par enfant :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71,71 € si l'enfant obtient minimum 4 points dans le premier pilier et maximum 5 points pour les trois piliers de l'échelle médico-sociale ; • 95,50 € si l'enfant obtient minimum 6 points et maximum 8 points pour les trois piliers de l'échelle médico-sociale ; • 222,85 € si l'enfant obtient minimum 9 points et maximum 11 points pour les trois piliers de l'échelle médico-sociale ; • 367,86 € si l'enfant obtient minimum 12 points et maximum 14 points pour les trois piliers de l'échelle médicosociale ou si l'enfant obtient minimum 4 points dans le premier pilier et minimum 6 points et maximum 11 points pour les trois piliers de l'échelle médico-sociale ; • 418,29 € si l'enfant obtient minimum 15 points et maximum 17 points pour les trois piliers de l'échelle médico-sociale ; • 448,16 € si l'enfant obtient minimum 18 points et maximum 20 points pour les trois piliers de l'échelle médico-sociale ; • 478,04 € si l'enfant obtient minimum 21 points pour les trois piliers de l'échelle médico-sociale. <p>Allocation pour personnes handicapées</p> <p>Allocation de remplacement de revenus (inkomensvervangende tegemoetkoming): allocation destinée à compenser une réduction de capacité de gain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation d'intégration (integratietegemoetkoming) : allocation destinée à compenser une réduction d'autonomie <p>Ces prestations sont destinées aux personnes handicapées âgées entre 21 et 65 ans dont les ressources sont inférieures à un certain plafond. L'octroi de ces allocations est soumis à certaines conditions médicales, de nationalité et de domicile.</p> <p>Allocation de remplacement de revenus (inkomensvervangen de tegemoetkoming) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bénéficiaire de catégorie A : 5.583,65 € • Bénéficiaire de catégorie B : 8.375,48 € • Bénéficiaire de catégorie C : 11.167,30 € <p>Allocation d'intégration (integratietegemoetkoming), en fonction de la classification du manque d'autonomie :</p> <p>Catégorie I : 1.040,45 € Catégorie II : 3.545,47 € Catégorie III : 5.665,22 € Catégorie IV : 8.243,50 € Catégorie V : 9.363,08</p>
<p>Unemployed families</p>	<p>According to the Law on Social benefits parents receive child birth allowances upon birth of the child, for disabled children under age of 18.</p>
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>Revenu d'intégration</p> <p>Nationaux, apatrides autorisés au séjour, réfugiés, personnes de nationalité étrangère inscrites au registre de la population, ressortissants de l'UE disposant d'un droit de séjour de plus de 3 mois.</p>

	<p>Effectif dès l'âge de 18 ans (majorité civile), à l'exception de trois cas : mineurs émancipés par mariage, célibataires avec enfant(s) à charge et mineures enceintes. Les bénéficiaires d'une prestation doivent prouver leur disposition au travail, sauf en cas d'impossibilité pour raisons d'équité ou de santé.</p> <p>Il faut faire valoir ses droits éventuels à des prestations sociales auxquelles on pourrait prétendre en vertu de la législation sociale belge ou étrangère.</p> <p>Il peut être imposé de faire valoir ses droits à l'égard des débiteurs alimentaires.</p> <p>Un bénéficiaire de moins de 25 ans a droit prioritairement à l'intégration sociale par l'emploi dans les 3 mois de la demande. A défaut, il peut prétendre au revenu d'intégration pour lequel il doit avoir signé et suivre le contenu d'un contrat relatif à un projet individualisé d'intégration sociale, dans un délai de 3 mois à dater de la demande initiale, à moins que cela s'avère impossible pour des motifs de santé ou d'équité.</p> <p>Le droit à l'intégration sociale, y compris celui au revenu d'intégration est un droit résiduel en cas d'insuffisance de ressources en fonction de la catégorie dont on relève. Toutes les ressources, quelle qu'en soit la nature ou l'origine, y compris toutes les prestations allouées en vertu de la législation sociale belge et étrangère, sauf exceptions réglementaires.</p> <p>Les prestations familiales garanties sont accordées en sus du minimum.</p> <p>Montants mensuels au 1.6.2008 sans les prestations familiales en fonction de la catégorie :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personne cohabitante: 465,07 € • personne isolée : 697,61 € • Famille avec personne à charge : 930,14 € <p>Montant exemplatif y compris prestations familiales :</p> <p>Montants avec allocations familiales (en ce compris la prime de rentrée scolaire au 1.7.2008) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Couple marié ou non avec 1 enfant (10 ans): € 1.135,01 • Couple marié ou non avec 2 enfants (8 et 12 ans): € 1.429,81 • Couple marié ou non avec 3 enfants (8, 10, 12 ans): € 1.741,71 • Famille monoparentale avec 1 enfant (10 ans): € 1.135,01 • Famille monoparentale avec 2 enfants (8 et 10 ans): € 1.393,48 <p>Il existe des interventions financières spécifiques dans le salaire de l'employeur pour les bénéficiaires qui travaillent dans un programme de mise à l'emploi (activation du revenu d'intégration). Ces montants sont toutefois limités au salaire net auquel l'intéressé a droit pour le mois calendrier conce</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly</p>	<p>Allocation pour l'aide aux personnes âgées (tegemoetkoming voor hulp aan bejaarden) : allocation accordée aux personnes de plus de 65 ans dont les ressources sont inférieures à un certain plafond. L'octroi de cette allocation est soumis à certaines conditions médicales (autonomie réduite) de nationalité et de domicile.</p>

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people	<p>L'allocation pour l'aide aux personnes âgées (tegemoetkoming voor hulp aan bejaarden) est accordée en fonction de la classification du manque d'autonomie :</p> <p>Catégorie I : 889,13 € Catégorie II : 3.394,01 € Catégorie III : 4.126,57 € Catégorie IV : 4.858,92 € Catégorie V : 5.968,50 €</p>
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Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Children	Not mentioned/not applicable
Lone parents	Increased child allowance and right to social aid until a child turns 1 year of age
Adolescent mothers	Like other parents
Unemployed pregnant mothers	No special provision.
Families with disabled children	Increased child income.
Unemployed families	No special provision
Families in poverty	Right to social aid under legally determined conditions (Articles 31 and 32 of the Law on Social Protection of the Brčko District of BiH)
Families caring for dependent elderly people	Right to care and assistance (Article 43 of the Law on Social Protection of the Brčko District of BiH, Official Gazette, no. 1/03 and 4/04)

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Bulgaria	
Children	Inherited pensions – children are entitled to inherited pensions until they reach the age of 18 and after that in case they study, until they finish their studies, or if they are disabled until the age of 26. The minimum amount of the inherited pension is 75% of the minimum amount of the pension for insurance seniority and age (as of 1st January 2008 – 75% \times 102.85 leva = 77.13 leva). Lump assistance in case of death of a parent – in case of a death of a parent the family (children, spouse) are entitled to a lump assistance in the amount of two minimum salaries (as of 1 st January 2008 – 2 \times 220 leva = 440 leva)
Lone parents	For single parents with children there are individual percentages (greater amounts) under the abovementioned conditions.
Unemployed pregnant mothers	They are assisted with a lump payment upon pregnancy.
Families with disabled children	<p>Children with a durably decreased social adaptation ability or ability to work of 50% or more are entitled to monthly social integration supplements for: transport services, dietary feeding and medications, training, accessible information, treatment and rehabilitation services.</p> <p>Children with a durably decreased social adaptation ability or ability to work of 71% or more are entitled to monthly social integration supplements for information and telecommunication services.</p> <p>The monthly supplement for children with disabilities is granted to the parents of children until they reach the age of 18 or finish their secondary education but no later than the age of 20 who have a durably decreased social adaptation ability or ability to work of 50% or more.</p> <p>For children with disabilities, the Social Assistance Act and the Regulation for its application grant a larger amount of social assistance.</p> <p>Disability pension due to a general disease – the pension is granted to persons with a disability to work decreased by 50% or more. Persons under the age of 20 and persons blind by birth are entitled to it without the requirement for seniority. Financial assistance for prevention and rehabilitation – children who receive pensions for disability due to a general disease are entitled to financial assistance for prevention and rehabilitation. The entitlement is provided subject to a decision by the responsible doctor and a medical direction. The assistance includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding for no more than 5 basic diagnostic and therapeutic procedures per day; - funding for spending the nights; - partial financial assistance for food. <p>Financial assistance for prevention and rehabilitation is provided once per each calendar year and the duration of the prevention of rehabilitation must be between 10 and 15 days. The amount of the partial assistance for food varies between 6 and 15 leva per day subject to the kind of institution and the diet. The prices of basic and therapeutic procedures are established in the contract between the National Social Security Institute and the provider of the prevention and rehabilitation activities. The amount of the assistance for spending the nights depends on the price of the provider of the activity.</p>
Unemployed families	These are supported by monthly social assistance in the unemployed parents of working age have been registered with the Employment Office Directorates for at least 9 months previous to the submission of a declaration-request for granting social assistance and have not turned down a job offer or taking part in qualification or prequalification courses and meet the other conditions. Unemployed parents of working age who are not included in employment programmes receive

	<p>monthly assistance under the condition that they have not turned down an offer to take part in municipal-administration-organised programmes for the provision of social services, environmental programmes and programmes for urban development and hygiene of settlements for no less than 5 days.</p>
Families in poverty	<p>Social Assistance Social assistance consists in providing assistance in cash and/or kind and rendering services aimed at meeting basic living needs of citizens when this is impossible through their work and the property they own. Entitled to social assistance are Bulgarian nationals, families and cohabitating persons who due to health, age, social and other reasons beyond them are unable on their own through their labour or incomes realised through their property or the help of persons with a legal obligation to support them, to meet their basic living needs. The Council of Ministers defines a monthly amount of a guaranteed minimum income that serves as basis for the calculation of social assistance. Entitled to monthly social assistance are persons or families whose income for the previous month has been lower than an established differentiated minimum income. The differentiated minimum income is established by fixing the guaranteed minimum income with the respective percentage subject to the status, health condition and age of every member of the household.. The amount of the monthly assistance is established as a difference between the differentiated minimum income or the total of the differentiated minimum incomes and the actual incomes of the persons or households from the previous month. Social assistance is rendered after the assessment of: the incomes of the person or the household; their material situation; marital status, health condition; employment; age; other established circumstances. Children are assisted within the framework of the household. In case a child of school age does not attend classes and has committed 5 unexcused absences in one month the amount of social assistance for the respective month is lower. Social Assistance Directorates under the Social Assistance Agency provide financial assistance and/or assistance in the form of social investments under conditions and procedure established by the Regulation for the application of the Act. For children and families there are monthly and lump assistances: Monthly: for children accommodated with relatives and friends, and children accommodated with adoptive families. Lump: prevention assistance; reintegration assistance; assistance for raising children with relatives and friends; assistance for raising children with adoptive families.</p>

Croatia	
Lone parents	<p>In accordance with the equivalence scale used for establishing the amount of social benefit, a child living with one parent has the right to increased permanent aid (25% higher permanent aid).</p>
Unemployed pregnant mothers	<p>In accordance with the equivalence scale used for establishing the amount of social benefit, increased permanent aid in the social welfare system is provided to persons unable to work (30 to 50% higher social benefit), pregnant women and mothers up to two months after childbirth (50% higher permanent benefit).</p>

<p>Families with disabled children</p>	<p>Following rights are of importance to persons with disabilities and members of their families:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to care allowance (reduced monthly amount of €38.35, full monthly amount €54.80). The amount for care allowance is: in full amount 100%, in reduced amount 70% of the basic rate of pay for realizing the right to social benefit determined by the Government, which amounts to 54.80 € - from 1st November 2008, the basic rate of pay will be increased to €64.89. <p>Care allowance can be allocated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to a person who due to a physical or mental impairment or permanent changes in health condition, or due to age, requires constant care of another person because he/she cannot fulfill his/her basic living needs, - if care allowance cannot be obtained on any other basis, - if average monthly income per family member does not exceed 200% of the basic rate of pay for social benefits (€109.60), i.e. if the income of a single person does not exceed the amount of 250% of the said basic rate (€137.00) in the three months preceding the month of applying for the allowance, i.e. the month in which procedure was initiated as per official duty. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Right to assistance and care at home (service) <p>Assistance and care at home can be approved to physically or mentally impaired person and a physically ill adult through provision of services of psychosocial rehabilitation ensuring professional help to the family (patronage) in the shape and form corresponding to the age of the beneficiary, including the type and degree of physical or mental impairment, i.e. the type and importance of physical illness.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Right to Personal Disability Allowance (€138.98 per month) – 250% of the basic rate for social benefits <p>The right to personal disability allowance has a person with heavy psychical or mental impairment or a person with permanent difficult changes in health status if such impairment of illness has occurred before the child has turned 18, if the person does not obtain disability allowance on a different basis. If a beneficiary has any kind of income, personal disability benefit is calculated as a difference between the amount of disability benefit and average income realized in the three months preceding the submission of the request (the amount a person receives on the basis of family regulation from his/her legal payer of alimony and family pension are not considered income)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Right to Unemployment Benefit (€38.35 per month) – 70% of the basic rate for social benefits <p>The right to unemployment benefit has a person with mental, physical or psychical impairment after having finished regular primary school, secondary school or faculty education, no sooner than after 15 years of age. The benefit is paid by the social welfare center, from the State Budget, from resources reserved for the Fund for professional rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Right to care outside the family (realized as permanent, weekly or temporary residence, daily, half-day or temporary stay and organized housing) 6. Right to care outside the family in the form of assistance when entering regular pre-school or school programs (service) <p>Assistance to a child with physical or mental impairment when entering programs of regular pre-school or school programs (integration). This enables tutors, teachers and professors to adjust their educational and curriculum contents to children with physical or mental impairments so as to provide the best possible way for presenting the material in order to help them acquire necessary knowledge and skills, and allow them to attend pre-school and school programs in their place of residence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Right to the parent-caregiver status <p>Right to the parent-caregiver status is acknowledged to one parent of the child with serious disability who, in order to maintain the quality of her/his life, needs specific care. Parent with the caregiver status has the right to salary compensation in the amount of five basic rates for social benefits (€273.97 per month), the rights from retirement insurance, health insurance and the rights during unemployment, as a person employed under special regulation. The stated compensation is paid to the parent by the ministry in charge of social welfare, through the social welfare center, which in addition pays benefits for this salary compensation from the amount of the salary compensation. The resources are provided from the State Budget.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Right to leave for caring for the child or to work shorter hours until the child turns seven in
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	<p>order to provide care due to serious developmental difficulties of the child One of the parents of the child with serious developmental difficulties, who is working full time if the other parent is not unemployed according to employment regulation, i.e. a parent working full-time, but lives alone with the child, can exercise the right to leave for caring for the child and to work part-time can use Exceptionally, one of the parents can realize one of the stated rights if the other parent, who is unemployed, cannot provide care to the child with serious developmental difficulties due to his/her own psycho-physical state, if the other parent is serving a military term, if he/she is detained or serving a prison term for more than 30 days. Parent which uses the leave for child-care, has the right to salary compensation in the amount of five basic rates determined for social security (monthly €273.97). Parent working full time has the right to salary compensation for the time remaining to full working hours in the amount of the difference between the net salary (salary minus benefits, income tax and surtax) received for part-time work and net salary he/she would receive working full time. The benefits are paid by the social welfare center from the resources of the ministry in charge of social welfare.</p>
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>They have the right to constant aid in the social welfare system – issued after income threshold verification (persons without personal income or whose incomes are below a certain basic rate, implying that they do not meet basic living needs). The basic rate for exercising the right to social welfare benefit determines the Government in a completely arbitrary manner, regardless of the poverty line (it is presently €54.80 - from 1st November 2008 it shall be increased to €68.49) In accordance with the equivalent scale used for calculation of the social benefit, the amounts are as follows (as percentage of income threshold):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% for a single person • For a family: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adult person - 80% - Child under 7 - 80% - Child between 7-15 - 90% - Child between 15-18 (or until the end of their regular education) 100% <p>They are also entitled to housing and fuel allowances (if they fulfill required conditions)</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>Services within the social welfare system (assistance and care at home; accommodation in social welfare institutions and foster families (permanent residence, weekly accommodation, temporary accommodation, daily stay, half-day stay, occasional accommodation and organized housing) intended for individuals facing living difficulties or those who, due to their physical or mental disability have special needs they cannot satisfy by themselves or with the help of family (elderly and ill persons, persons with disabilities). Supplement for assistance and care (means-tested, beneficiaries are entitled to 70 or 100% of income threshold, depending on whether there is a compelling need for a full or for a limited assistance and care of another person).</p>

Cyprus	
<p>Children</p>	<p>Orphan's Benefit is paid to a minor when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both of his/her parents have died. 2. The parent who mainly maintained the child has died, in cases where the parents were not living together. 3. One of the parents has died (mother or father) and the surviving parent is not entitled to a

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	<p>widow's/widower's pension.</p> <p>4. The child's mother was a widows pensioner and has since remarried.</p> <p>Conditions for the payment of orphans benefit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the 1st and 2nd cases mentioned above, there are no contribution conditions, provided that one of the dead parents was insured. • For the 3rd and 4th cases mentioned above, it is required that the dead parent had satisfied the contribution conditions for a widow's/widower's pension. <p>Amounts:</p> <p>- Orphan's benefit for the 1st and 2nd cases mentioned above, is composed of a basic part and a supplementary part. The weekly amount of the basic part is the same for every orphan. For 2008 the amount of the basic part is €58.98. The amount of the supplementary part is equal to 50% of the supplementary widow's/widower's pension, which was or would have been payable for the death of the parent from an employment accident or occupational disease. In the case where the orphans are more than two, the supplementary part of the benefit for all the orphans cannot be higher than the full supplementary widow's/widower's pension.</p> <p>The amount of the benefit for the 3rd and 4th cases mentioned above is 20% of the weekly amount of the basic insurable earnings for one minor, 30% for two minors and 40% for three minors. In 2008 the respective amounts are €29.49, €44.24 and €58.98 per week.</p>
Lone parents	<p>Under the Public Assistance and Services Law of 2006, special activation measures have been introduced for lone parents. Half the income from employment of lone parents or €256.29 whichever is more, is not taken into account when benefits are calculated. Secondly, under article 3(10)(a) of the same Law, lone parents may receive public assistance even though they are gainfully employed.</p>
Adolescent mothers	<p>There are no specific benefits for adolescent mothers and unemployed pregnant mothers. If they are unable to work and are not entitled to benefits from the Social Insurance Fund, they may apply for public assistance (described below under the section "families in poverty").</p>
Unemployed pregnant mothers	<p>There are no specific benefits for adolescent mothers and unemployed pregnant mothers. If they are unable to work and are not entitled to benefits from the Social Insurance Fund, they may apply for public assistance (described below under the section "families in poverty").</p>
Families with disabled children	<p>Disabled children are entitled to public assistance regardless of family income.</p>
Unemployed families	<p>Taking into account personal and family circumstances, healthy persons of working age are expected to seek "all work" or accept a training offer that will lead to employment. Public assistance is a claim of last resort and is subsidiary to other claims (e.g. unemployment allowance from the Social Insurance Fund).</p>
Families in poverty	<p>Public Assistance (Δημόσιο Βοήθημα).</p> <p>The Public Assistance and Services Law of 2006 ensures a socially acceptable minimum standard of living for all persons legally residing in the Republic of Cyprus, subject to eligibility criteria. The</p>

	<p>legislation makes no discrimination on the basis of nationality, race, religion, gender, age, etc.</p> <p>Any person whose income and other economic resources are insufficient to meet his/her basic and special needs, as defined in the legislation, may apply for public assistance, which may be provided in the form of monetary support and/or services.</p> <p>Basic needs include food, essential clothing and footwear, electricity, water supply, items for hygienic living and a small amount for personal needs (i.e. pocket money to cover family, social, recreational, religious needs). Rates for basic needs are reviewed annually to comply with the rising cost of living. The monthly allowances for basic needs are:</p> <p>Claimant: € 379 Dependant adult or child of 14 years of age or above: € 190 Dependant child under the age of 14 years: € 114.</p> <p>Special needs include housing, care and other needs arising from the physical or psychological condition of the claimant or his/her dependants. The additional monthly allowances for special needs may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent allowance: up to half the basic benefit allowance with maximum benefit of €598 • Care allowance: € 43 t o € 346 <p>Special diet allowance: € 17 t o € 26.</p> <p>Public assistance in the form of services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Day-care for children, persons with disabilities and older persons, - Residential care for persons with disabilities and older persons, - Home care. <p>Recipients of public assistance may be entitled to grants for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment for the home: there is no minimum or maximum amount. The amount varies depending on claimant's needs. It may include furniture and electrical equipment. • House repairs: a lump sum of up to € 1,730 for an owned house and up to € 1,297 for a rented house. • Heating: up to € 173 per year. • Vocational training: up to € 1,730 per year. • Disability grant: 50% of basic allowance. • Social Insurance contributions (provided those contributions will lead to future reduction of dependence on public assistance). • Municipality taxes or other similar taxes. • Monthly instalments and interest on loans taken for the purchase of a home, provided that the loan was made 1 year prior to the application for public assistance. <p>Public assistance legislation incorporates employment incentives to encourage social inclusion and gradual independence from public funds. It makes special provisions for persons who are more vulnerable to social exclusion, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - single-parent families, - families with four or more children, - families at high risk of dissolution, - people with disabilities. <p>People who fall within these categories may be eligible for public assistance even if they work full-time.</p> <p>Employment incentives are provided to recipients of public assistance by discounting part of their earnings when estimating their monthly public assistance allowance. A greater amount is discounted for persons with disabilities, older persons, single-parents and persons with mental illness. Furthermore, the Law provides for a subsidy scheme promoting self-employment initiatives for older persons.</p>
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	<p>As already mentioned above, public assistance is a claim of last resort and is subsidiary to other claims. Taking into account personal and family circumstances, healthy persons of working age are expected to seek "all work" or accept a training offer that will lead to employment.</p> <p>In order to be eligible for public assistance, applicants must not have assets or savings amounting to more than € 3,459 for one individual and € 1,730 for every dependant. The whole family should not have assets or savings amounting to more than € 8,648 total. The applicant must not have transferred to other individuals assets beyond the amount of €17,086.</p> <p>The income of the claimant and the claimant's dependants living in the same household (excluding income of persons under the age of 18) is taken into account for the calculation of benefits. Members of the immediate family who do not share the claimant's home are expected to contribute towards the financial needs of the claimant, provided they satisfy certain income criteria.</p> <p>In recognition of the special needs of children with disabilities, public assistance is provided to them regardless of family income. Their families are also provided with social and practical support where needed, e.g. home-help.</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through public assistance (described above), a care allowance may be provided to a family member who is obliged to withdraw from employment in order to care for a dependent elderly relative. • A support scheme for families caring for elderly or disabled members subsidises them for necessary house repairs, adjustments and extensions so that they may retain their elderly or disabled members at home and provide them with the care they need. • Services for dependent elderly persons are described in our response to question 3.4 iv).

Czech Republic	
<p>Lone parents</p>	<p>No special benefit. The status of a single parent is reflected in the amount of Social Allowance (under-mentioned)</p>
<p>Families with disabled children</p>	<p>Care allowance (see below). Health status of a child is reflected in the amount of Social Allowance (under-mentioned) and in the amount and length of Parental Allowance (described under 3.3).</p>
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>Social Allowance (Sociální příspěvek): Designed for the low-income families with dependent children. Tax financed universal scheme providing income-tested benefit to permanent residents.</p> <p>Paid to a person caring for at least one dependent child, where the relevant family income does not exceed the family Living Minimum multiplied by a coefficient of 2.0.</p> <p>The amount of the monthly social allowance is the difference between the amount of dependent child's Living Minimum (or aggregate of amounts of dependent children's Living Minimum) and an amount set as a quotient whose numerator is the given amount of child's (children's) Living Minimum multiplied by the family relevant income, and whose denominator is the amount of</p>

	<p>family Living Minimum multiplied by a coefficient of 2.0. Thus the amount of social allowance gradually decreases with rising family income.</p> <p>When determining benefit amounts for the specific groups of population (disabled children or parents, single parents, multiple births, students), the relevant Living Minimum of the dependent child is multiplied by a coefficient of:</p> <p>3.0 in case of a long-term severely incapacitated child, 2.67 in case of a long-term incapacitated child, 1.34 in case of a child suffering from a long-term illness, 1.22 in case of multiple births until the children reach 3 years of age. 1.20 in case of a dependant child attending full-time studies in secondary school or university.</p> <p>Child's (children's) Living Minimum as well as family Living Minimum are increased by a coefficient of:</p> <p>1.35 if both parents have a severe long-term incapacity, 1.30 if a single parent has a severe long-term incapacity, 1.05 if one of the parents has a severe long-term incapacity, 1.17 if recipient is a single parent.</p> <p>Benefits in Material Need (Dávky pomoci v hmotné nouze): Allowance for Living (Příspěvek na živobytí) is provided to a person or a family in case of insufficient income to ensure basic needs (except for needs related to housing). Supplement for Housing (Doplatek na bydlení) is provided to a person or a family in case of insufficient income to cover reasonable housing costs.</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>Care Allowance (Příspěvek na péči) shall be provided to persons dependent on another person's assistance for the purposes of arranging for necessary assistance. The costs of the allowance shall be covered from the state budget salaried by municipal authorities. Dependent people can spend money on professional services or informal care (family members, other close persons).</p>

Denmark	
<p>Children</p>	<p>Orphans: Special additional allowance of DKK 3,189 (€ 428) per quarter for each motherless or fatherless child = DKK 1,063 (€ 143) per month. Special additional allowance for each motherless and fatherless child: Amount is raised to DKK 6,378 (€ 857) per quarter and child = DKK 2,126 (€ 285) per month.</p>
<p>Lone parents</p>	<p>Single parents are entitled to special supplement. The general benefits (ordinært børnetilskud) of are supplemented by DKK 1,107 (€ 148) per quarter = DKK 369 (€ 49) per month are supplemented by an additional allowance (Ekstra børnetilskud) of DKK 1,126 (€ 151) per quarter = DKK 375 (€ 50) per month and per household. Condition: Proof of single-parent situation once a year.</p> <p>For persons receiving assistance since 6 continuous months, the assistance will be limited by the following monthly maximum amounts including housing allowance and special benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons (married or cohabiting) supporting at least one child: DKK 11,904 (€ 1,596) • Persons (married or cohabiting) with no children: DKK 8,959 (€ 1,201) • Single persons supporting at least one child: DKK 14,850 (€ 1,992) • Single persons with no children: DKK 11,904 (€ 1,596)

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	<p>Settlement benefit (starthjælp):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Married (or cohabiting) persons over 25 years: DKK 4,787 (€ 642) • Single person over 25 years: DKK 5,773 (€ 774) • Under 25 years, living separately: DKK 4,787 (€ 642) • Under 25 years of age, living with parents: DKK 2,380 (€ 319) <p>Supplements for supporting a family (with one or more children): DKK 1,444 (€ 194) for single persons and DKK 1,197 (€ 161) for married or cohabiting persons. Maximum two supplements per household.</p> <p>There is no limit for benefit duration.</p>
Adolescent mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families with disabled children	<p>Disabled children</p> <p>Income replacement benefit for domiciliary care of a handicapped child.</p> <p>Special allowance for parents still studying: an allowance of DKK 5,808 (€ 779) per year, paid by quarter for each studying parent, but only one for each child. The allowance is reduced by income.</p> <p>Disabled Persons</p> <p>Cash benefit can be granted instead of home care so that the disabled person himself/herself can provide for care aids, assistance and accompanying service.</p>
Families in poverty	<p>Social assistance</p> <p>Activation measures and/or benefits in kind are offered when a person is, for particular circumstances (sickness, unemployment), temporarily, for a shorter or longer period, without sufficient means to meet his requirements or those of his family. Differential amount. Subjective right, with a discretionary element.</p> <p>Individual, except when married: couple; children have a personal right. Benefits of more than 6 months paid only to Danish nationals, persons enjoying the same status as Danish nationals, or foreign citizens living in Denmark since more than 7 years. No conditions relating to age (in practice however, assistance is seldom given to children under 18 years of age because they are supported by their parents).</p> <p>Everybody is bound to support themselves; both spouses must have exhausted all possibilities of finding employment. Beneficiaries with no other problem than the unemployment must actively look for a job. If the beneficiary or his/her partner (who has no other problem than the unemployment) performing a work in the framework of an activation measure stays away from his/her working place without any justified reason, the benefit is reduced in proportion to the hours and days of absence. The local authority can decide to reduce the aid if the beneficiaries have other problems.</p> <p>Acceptance of an appropriate offer to participate in an activation measure or in any measure aimed at improving the possibilities of the beneficiary or his/her partner to integrate in the labor market.</p> <p>Payment of aid is suspended as long as the offer is valid, if the beneficiary or his/her partner refuses without sufficient reason to participate in an activation measure or does not report to a job opportunity, several times, in the framework of the activation.</p> <p>The starting point of the assessment of the guarantee of resources amount is 80% of the</p>



	<p>maximum unemployment benefit for parents with children living in Denmark and 60% of this maximum for persons with no children. Special rate for young people under 25 years of age and for the settlement benefit (starthjælp).</p> <p>Monthly amounts not including housing allowance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons supporting at least one child: DKK 11,904 (€ 1,596); • Single person over 25 years: DKK 8,952 (€ 1,201); • Under 25 years of age, living with parents: DKK 2,786 (€ 374); • Under 25 years, living separately: DKK 5,773 (€ 774). • Young persons who are obliged to support their family: the amount is calculated as for persons over 25.
Families caring for dependent elderly people	Not mentioned/not applicable

Estonia	
Children	<p>Orphans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Start in Independent Life Allowance is a single benefit to orphans leaving children's home or starting independent life from foster care or guardian family. The start in independent life allowance is paid at 40 times the Child Allowance Rate, total EEK 6 000 (€ 383). Child Care Allowance is a monthly allowance paid from the end of payment of parental benefit until the child reaches three years of age to both working and nonworking parents (i.e. payment continues if a parent takes up employment). The amount of the allowance depends on the number and age of children in the family: - at 1/2 of the child care allowance rate for each child of up to 3 years of age if the parent raises one or more children of up to 3 years of age, total EEK 600 (€ 38.3); - at 1/4 of the child care allowance rate for each child between 3 and 8 years of age if the parent raises also children between 3 and 8 years of age in addition to one or more children of up to 3 years of age, total EEK 300 (€ 19.2); - at 1/4 of the child care allowance rate for each child between 3 and 8 years of age if the parent raises three or more children who are at least 3 years of age and who receive child allowance in a family with three or more children, total EEK 300 (€ 19.2). <p>School Allowance is a lump sum allowance paid to children who receive Child Allowance and are enrolled in daytime studies. The allowance is paid once a year at the beginning of the school year. The amount of the allowance is 3 times the Child Allowance Rate, total EEK 450 (€28.8).</p> <p>Conscript's Child Allowance is a monthly allowance paid to a conscript in the service of the Defense Forces. The amount of the allowance is 5 times the Child Allowance Rate, total EEK 750 (€ 47.9) per month during the entire term of parent's military service.</p> <p>Foster Care Allowance is a monthly allowance paid for a child who is deprived of parental care if a guardianship is established and a foster care contract has been entered into force with respect of the child. Foster Care Allowance is paid at 20 times the Child Allowance Rate (EEK 150, € 9.59), total EEK 3 000 (€ 191.7)</p>
Lone parents	<p>Single Parent's Child Allowance is a monthly allowance paid in the case of the child with no entry concerning the father in the birth register or in case the child's parent has been declared to be a fugitive. Single parent's child allowance is 2 times the Child Allowance Rate (EEK 150, €9.59), thus</p>

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	amounting EEK 300 (€19.2). The Single Parent's Child Allowance is paid as a supplement to the regular Child Allowance.
Adolescent mothers	No special provision.
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Not mentioned
Families with disabled children	<p>Disabled Child Allowance is paid monthly to a child under 16 years of age for the additional expenses caused by the disability and, upon existence of a rehabilitation plan, for the activities prescribed therein in an amount equal to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 270% of the social benefit rate to a child with a moderate disability, total EEK 1 080 (€ 69.02) - 315% of the social benefit rate to a child with a severe or profound disability, total EEK 1 260 (€ 80.5) <p>The Social Benefit Rate EEK 400 (€ 26) is established by the Parliament upon the passage of State Budget. Disabled Child Allowance is paid as a supplement to Child Allowance.</p> <p>Education allowance is paid monthly (except in July and August) to a non-working disabled student who attends upper secondary school (school years 10 to 12) or who attends a vocational school or institution or an institution of higher education, and who has additional expenses in relation to his or her studies as a result of the disability.</p> <p>Education allowance is paid according to the actual additional expenses of the person but in an amount of not less than 25% or not more than 100% of the Social Benefit Rate, amounting EEK 100-400 (€ 6.4-25.6).</p> <p>Caregiver's allowance is paid monthly to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one parent or step-parent of a child of 3 to 16 years of age with a moderate, severe or profound disability if the parent or step-parent cannot work due to raising the disabled child, in the amount of 75% of the social benefit rate, total EEK 300 (€ 19.2); - one parent or step-parent of a child of 16 to 18 years of age with a severe disability if the parent or step-parent cannot work due to raising the disabled child, in the amount of 60% of the social benefit rate, total EEK 240 (€ 15.3) - one parent or step-parent of a child of 16 to 18 years of age with a profound disability, in the amount of 100% of the social benefit rate, total EEK 400 (€ 26). <p>Allowance is paid directly to the caregiver who supports child in everyday activities also provides care service at home.</p>
Unemployed families	No special provision
Families in poverty	<p>Subsistence benefit is a state support to needy persons paid by a local municipality government. Subsistence level is established based on minimum expenses made on consumption of foodstuffs, clothing, footwear and other goods and services which satisfy the primary needs.</p> <p>In order to decrease poverty the local municipalities should use both social services and other social assistance where necessary. The subsistence benefit should be used only in case all other measures to decrease poverty have turned out to be ineffective. In addition, local municipalities</p>

	<p>may grant supplementary benefits at their discretion.</p> <p>The amount of subsistence level is established by the Riigikogu in the state budget. The subsistence level is calculated for a person living alone or for first family member. The subsistence level for every second and subsequent family member forms 80% of the subsistence level on first family member. According to the State Budget Act for 2008, the subsistence level for a person living alone or for the first family member is EEK 1 000 (€ 64) and EEK 800 (€51.1) for second and each consequent family member.</p> <p>The local municipality has the right to refuse to grant a subsistence benefit to a person between the age of 18 to the pensionable age with capacity for work who is not working or studying, and who has, on numerous occasions and without good reason, turned down suitable work offered to him or her, or has refused to participate in rehabilitation or study organised by a rural municipality government or city government directed towards independent ability to cope.</p>
Families caring for dependent elderly people	No special provision

Finland	
Children	<p>After the parental leave period families can choose between 3 publicly subsidized alternatives how to arrange the care of their children: 1. day care services provided by the municipality, 2. home care of the child using care leave and receiving child home care allowance and 3. private care on private child care allowance.</p> <p>Child home care allowances (lasten kotihoidon tuki): For families who care for their children under the age of 3 at home or by other arrangement instead of using day care provided by municipalities. The allowance consists of: basic part € 314.28, sibling increase € 94.09 (if sibling under 3 years) or € 60.46 (sibling 3-6 years) and means-tested supplement, maximum € 168.19 per month.</p> <p>Private child care allowance (lasten yksityisen hoidon tuki): Paid when a family arranges the care of the child privately. The basic amount is € 160 per month and per child. In addition a means-tested supplement can be paid of maximum of € 134.55 per month and child. The allowance is paid to the provider of care directly.</p> <p>Partial child care allowance (osittainen hoitoraha): Paid to a parent who has a child under the age of 3 or during the child's first two school years and who works reduced hours to maximum 30 hours a week, € 70 per month.</p> <p>Child home care allowance basic part increased by 20 € from 1.1.2009 Private child care allowance basic amount increased by 22,77 € from 1.1.2009 Partial home care allowance will increase 20 € 1.1.2010</p> <p>Families adopting a child Adoption support is a social assistance paid out by the state and its purpose is to cover expenses incurred by international adoption. Adoption support was introduced in December 2002 and the amount of the support was revised for the first time on 1 January 2009.</p>
Lone parents	See child allowances supplements

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Adolescent mothers	General benefits
Unemployed pregnant mothers	No special provision.
Families with disabled children	Child care allowance for care of severely disabled and chronically ill children under 16. The benefit is graded into 3 classes depending on the degree of strain on the family: € 85.59, € 199.71 or €387.26 per month (2009).
Unemployed families	<p>Unemployment Allowance (basic or earnings-related allowance) or Labour Market Subsidy.</p> <p>Earnings-related Unemployment Allowance is claimed from the unemployment fund. It is available to members of an unemployment fund only and can be paid for up to 500 days.</p> <p>Basic Unemployment Allowance and Labour Market Subsidy are claimed from Social Insurance office. To qualify for the Basic Unemployment Allowance, the applicant must meet specific condition regarding his/her employment history (i.e. must have been employed for at least 10 months during the two years preceding the unemployment). Basic Unemployment Allowance is paid for a maximum of 500 days.</p> <p>If the conditions are not met, you may be eligible for Labour Market Subsidy. It is payable to unemployed job seekers who enter the labour market for the first time or otherwise have no recent work experience. It can also be paid to long-term unemployed persons who have exhausted their 500-day eligibility for the basic or earnings-related Unemployment Allowance.</p> <p>Supplements due to having children are paid. For one child the supplement is 104.50 euros a month. For two children the supplement is 153.30 euros a month and for three or more children the supplement is 197.60 euros a month.</p>
Families in poverty	<p>Social assistance</p> <p>Social assistance is intended to secure at least the necessary income referred to in the Constitution of Finland as well as to promote the independent coping of individuals and families. Assistance is granted in cash after a case-by-case judgement based on evaluation of need and consideration of equity. Social assistance is comprised of three elements: basic, supplementary and preventive assistance. Basic social assistance makes up the major part of annual payments to claimants by municipal social work. The sums allocated are uniform throughout the country and they are calculated following the rules set by the law.</p> <p>Supplementary assistance is designated to respond to the claimant's particular circumstances and needs. Preventive social assistance has a preventive and promotional role: to prevent social exclusion, long-term dependence on social assistance and to improve autonomy.</p> <p>The client is entitled to receive a reasoned decision in black and white within seven (standard) or two working days (urgent cases) as well as an appointment with a professional social worker (seven working days).</p> <p>The client has the the right to appeal (to the municipal social board, administrative court and supreme administrative court).</p> <p>The municipality and the State share the costs of basic social assistance equally. Standard state</p>

	compensation is paid for supplementary and preventive assistance costs.
Families caring for dependent elderly people	Pensioners' care allowance (Eläkkeensaajien h oitotuki): € 54.80 per month. Increased rate: € 136.43 per month. Special rate: € 288.49 per month.

France	
Children	<p>Supplement for freely chosen child care arrangements</p> <p>Applicable to cases where a claimant with children born or adopted since 1 January 2004 employs an approved home help or a child minder in his or her own home and engages in occupational activity at a minimum level (minimum income of 377.86 € if living alone or 755.72 € if cohabiting) – or is unemployed, if in receipt of a social security benefit (old age insurance). Applicants for this benefit are not required to be employed if entitled to a disabled adult's allowance (AAH), if unemployed and drawing a re-employment or solidarity allowance (income support, single parent's allowance) or enrolled as a student.</p> <p>If the beneficiary employs an approved home help, the latter's wage must not exceed 43.55 € (gross) per day of child care and per child cared for.</p> <p>Claimants who elect to have children cared for at home are not to enjoy exemption from social security contributions in respect of the employee.</p> <p>The amount of this benefit (partial payment of the wage of the child minder) varies according to the claimant's means and the child's age.</p> <p>Claimants who elect to avail themselves of the services of an approved company specialising in child care (employing the approved home help or person minding children at home) may also receive this supplement provided that the above-mentioned conditions are also fulfilled. A minimum of 15% is payable by the beneficiary.</p>
Lone parents	<p>Single parent's allowance</p> <p>Benefit intended for pregnant single women or lone parents with one or more dependent children. Average income for the 3 preceding months must be below the maximum level of benefit.</p> <p>The monthly amount depends on the number of children, and corresponds to the difference between the maximum level of benefit and the total means (wages, maintenance, specified benefits, and a set figure for housing support) of a lone parent</p> <p>Set figure for housing support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 52.90 € if pregnant 105.81 € for one child 130.94 € for 2 or more children <p>Monthly maximum for the single parent's allowance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 566,79 € if pregnant 755,72 € for one dependent child 188,93 € per additional child <p>Benefit payment period</p>

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	<p>12 months or, if the child is under 3 years of age, up to its 35th months.</p> <p>The Decree of 5 October 2007 on the trial of the "active solidarity income" (RSA) enables persons in receipt of single parent's allowance (API) and income support (RMI) to receive, on resuming work, a guaranteed income which takes account both of occupational income and of family responsibilities.</p> <p>The RSA, tried out by a few départements, will be generally applied in 2009.</p>
Adolescent mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families with disabled children	<p>Disabled child's education allowance</p> <p>A family benefit financed by social security, meant to defray the cost of educating and caring for a child with a disability.</p> <p>Eligibility for the benefit depends on the child's degree of disability: 80% or 50-80%, if the child attends a specialised institution or needs a special education service or assistance at home. The degree of disability is determined by the Commission for the Rights and Self-Reliance of People with Disabilities (CDAPH) which also decides the award of the allowance and supplements and the duration of payment.</p> <p>The level of allowance depends on the child's degree of disability. Beneficiaries receive 120.92 € per child per month plus a variable sum established according to the costs related to the child's disability, on termination or reduction of one or both parents' occupational activity, and where it is necessary to enlist the services of a third person receiving remuneration. Single parents qualify for specific supplements in all circumstances.</p> <p>The supplements are divided into 6 categories :</p> <p>Supplement</p> <p>1st category 90.69 €</p> <p>2nd category 245.61 €</p> <p>3rd category 347.63 €</p> <p>4th category 538.72 €</p> <p>5th category 688.50 €</p> <p>6th category 1010.82 €</p> <p>Single parent's supplement</p> <p>2nd category 49.12 €</p> <p>3rd category 68.01 €</p> <p>4th category 215.38 €</p> <p>5th category 275.84 €</p> <p>6th category 404.31 €</p>
Unemployed families	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families in poverty	<p>Social assistance**</p> <p>The purpose of income support (Revenu Minimum d'Insertion - RMI) is to afford the needy the minimum income required to meet essential needs and encourage the social and occupational</p>

	<p>integration of the underprivileged. The differentiated scales of payment take account of the diversity of family circumstances. This is a subjective, non-discretionary right. Period of payment: 3 months, extension possible in 3-12 month stages. Recipients must prove that they at least reside lastingly and regularly in France, are over 25 years old – unless they have a dependent child, or are expecting a child. They must be available for activities related to training, integration or employment under an integration contract, an undertaking to participate in the social integration activities proposed by the département authorities. Reckonable means Means of all kinds, family benefits included: income derived from activities, income from movable assets or real estate, etc.; a number of specific welfare benefits granted to meet a particular need and not regarded as means contributing to the beneficiary's overall solvency.</p> <p>Maximum monthly levels of means to qualify for income support (RMI) and other resources</p> <p>Number of children; single person 0 447.91 EUR 1 671.87 EUR 2 806.24 EUR Per additional child 179.16 EUR extra For a couple</p> <p>0 671.87 EUR 1 806.24 EUR 2 940.62 EUR Per additional child 179.16 EUR extra</p> <p>A non-taxable flat-rate re-employment premium (1000 €) is granted to persons engaging in training or minimal occupational activity (not less than 78 hours per month) for at least 4 months following the period of receipt of benefit. Integration contract and minimum occupational income (Revenu minimum d'activité - RMA): The combined integration contract and minimum income (CI-RMA) are meant to aid the social and occupational integration of persons in receipt of income support (RMI), single parent's allowance (API), specific solidarity allowance (ASS) or disabled adult's allowance (AAH) who meet particular difficulties with access to employment. For RMI beneficiaries, this contract may take the place of the integration contract. The employee is paid a minimum occupational income (RMA) whose level must be at least that of the hourly minimum inter-occupational wage (SMIC), viz. 8.71 EUR at 1 July 2008), multiplied by the number of hours worked. This income is paid directly by the employer. Its components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grant from the body paying the employer's allowance paid for the duration of the agreement, nominally fixed at the monthly RMI level for a single person (447.91 EUR at 1 January 2008), • part of the remainder of the cash wage actually payable by the employer, equal to the difference between the grant by the département and the wage owing. <p>Linkage of the CI-RMA to the other benefits While in receipt of the CI-RMA, an employee who draws income support (RMI), the single parent's allowance (API) or the specific solidarity allowance (ASS) continues to receive it, less the 447.91 EUR grant paid by the benefit payment body.</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>Increment for constant assistance by a third person: To provide assistance, in addition to a basic benefit, for persons compelled to avail themselves of a third person's assistance to perform the normal acts of life before the age of 65. Recipients of pensions for disability (subject to certain conditions), old age or work accidents. Increment for constant assistance by a third person: 40% increment to the various pensions, worth a minimum of 1 010.82 € per month.</p> <p>Personalised allowance for self-reliance:</p>

	Elderly people resident in France and in a situation of loss of self-reliance, as from 60 years of age. As to care administered at home, the allowance is a personalised benefit in kind awarded to cover predetermined expenditure. As to nursing care, the level of allowance depends on the cost of the long-term care and the ability of the beneficiary to contribute. The benefit varies according to each beneficiary's needs and resources.
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Germany	
Children	Advance on maintenance payments (maintenance advance) Children under the age of 12 living in a single parent household receive for a maximum of 6 years advance of maintenance payments, if maintenance is not paid by the other parent. Children under the age of 6 years: 125 €/ month Children under the age of 12 years: 168 €/month.
Lone parents	Due to their special circumstances in life, some groups of assistance recipients are recognized as having an additional need, which is satisfied by adding a corresponding extra allowance to the standard rate. The additional need amounts to 40 per cent of the standard rate for single persons with one child under the age of 7, or two or three children under the age of 16; the additional need goes up to 60 per cent in the case of four or more children under the age of 16. The standard rate for children up to the age of 7 in single parent households amounts to 55 per cent of the basic standard rate.
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Receive either jobseeker's allowance or if not enough contributions to the unemployment insurance have been collected basic security for jobseekers; pregnant mothers receive the standard rate as well as an additional allowance (17 percent of the standard rate) from the 13 th week of pregnancy until birth (more information in category families in poverty).
Families with disabled children	<p>The German Basic Law defines the care and education of children as the natural right of parents and, first and foremost, as their responsibility. This underlying principle also has an implicit impact on the right to rehabilitation and participation. The right to rehabilitation and participation has its legal basis in Book 9 of the German Social Code (SGB IX). SGB IX intends to facilitate self-determination and equal participation in community life and avoid discrimination. Benefits to ensure rehabilitation and participation come under the responsibility of different branches of social security. Each social security institution falls under the scope of a specific Book of the Social Code in which eligibility to benefits is defined in detail. SGB IX forms the General Part of the various Books of the Social Code. It sets out basic principles, procedural rules and benefit descriptions. In several places, the law makes explicit reference to the situation of disabled children and specifies that their needs shall be respected and efforts be made to enable them to live in their family environment. In accordance with their age and level of development children shall be involved in planning and designing individual support measures. This also applies to their parents. In this process the special needs of parents and children are to be taken into account. The explicit intention of SGB IX is to ensure that disabled and non-disabled children can grow up together. These principles must be observed by all providers of rehabilitation measures.</p> <p>II. Benefits in detail</p> <p>The various Books of the German Social Code provide for a variety of benefits designed to enable children to remain in their social environment. The following description focuses on these categories of benefits, it does not cover the full range of benefits available under the relevant social security systems. No mention is made of specific benefit criteria – such as the duration of</p>



	<p>benefit, possible co-payments or the relationship between the individual Books of the Social Code.</p> <p>- Benefits of the statutory health insurance pursuant to SGB V</p> <p>Wherever possible, health funds provide medical rehabilitation benefits in the form of out-patient care.</p> <p>Early diagnosis and early intervention are medical rehabilitation benefits of key importance. Medical rehabilitation includes medical treatment and medicinal products as well as non-medical socio-paediatric, psychological, pedagogical-therapeutic and psycho-social measures to ensure early diagnosis and treatment planning. Early diagnosis and early intervention do not only cover medical rehabilitation but also pedagogical-therapeutic support to stimulate the child's progress and personality development by pedagogical means. This also includes the necessary socio-pedagogical and remedial pedagogical support and psychological and psycho-social assistance. These services are not made available by health funds but by social assistance providers. Benefits granted to children include guidance for parents (e.g. advice concerning the organisation of everyday life, consultation on the development of the child, support services for parents, referral to specialised advisory services). The individually required services are set out in an interdisciplinary support and treatment plan developed in cooperation with parents. On this basis, health insurance and social assistance institutions act together in providing the services as a single benefit package.</p> <p>Early diagnosis and early intervention measures are carried out by interdisciplinary early intervention centres and socio-paediatric institutions. Interdisciplinary early intervention centres are local services and institutions diagnosing, compensating or mitigating potential or existing disability. They provide out-patient services including mobile services. Socio-paediatric institutions provide out-patient services to children who, because of the nature of their disability, cannot be treated by early intervention centres.</p> <p>In addition, health insurance also provides benefits in cases where no other person in the household is able to look after or care for the child. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home nursing care: Nursing care provided by suitable carers may be granted for children at home or other suitable places like school or kindergarten. • Home help: Parents may receive home help if they have to undergo in-patient treatment and are therefore unable to look after their household. • Sickness benefit One of the two parents is entitled to sickness benefit if he or she is absent from work to care for a sick child. He or she is entitled to unpaid leave to be granted by the employer. <p>- Benefits under statutory health insurance pursuant to Book XI of the Social Code</p> <p>The following benefits for care at home are available if a child has been recognised as needing care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home nursing care: The child is entitled to home nursing care by suitable carers. • Care allowance: Instead of using home care services a care allowance may be applied for. In this case care has to be organised by the family. • Respite care: If the person who provides the child's care at home is on holiday or is otherwise unable to provide care, the long-term care insurance fund will cover the cost of a stand-in for a maximum period of four weeks. • Measures to improve the home environment: Long-term care insurance funds may grant allowances to pay the cost of modifying the home environment of persons in need of care. • Social security benefits for carers: Long-term care insurance funds will pay pension insurance contributions to the competent pension fund for carers who are employed for not more than 30 hours a week on a regular basis. <p>- Social Assistance Benefits pursuant to Book XII of the Social Code</p> <p>Children with disabilities are eligible for integration assistance. Integration assistance includes a broad, non-exhaustive catalogue of benefits. This system allows very flexible and individual</p>
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	<p>arrangements for medical, occupational and social rehabilitation. Medical rehabilitation benefits are of a subsidiary nature. They correspond to the benefits of the statutory health insurance (see description above). In social rehabilitation, pedagogical-therapeutic support is of key importance. It includes all measures stimulating the child's progress and personality development by pedagogical means. It also covers counselling for parents. Social assistance benefits also include coverage of the cost of family support services, such as home care services or leisure time and group activities.</p> <p>Alongside SGB XI, SGB XII, in a subsidiary manner, also provides for long-term care benefits (see description above).</p> <p>- Youth Assistance Benefits pursuant to Book VIII of the Social Code</p> <p>Psychologically disabled children are eligible for integration assistance pursuant to Book VIII of the Social Code. Priority will be given to out-patient and day-care services. The catalogue of services corresponds to SGB XII (see description above).</p> <p>In cases where children need support on account of their disability as well educational support, they will be taken care of by services, persons or institutions able to look after both types of need. This is to ensure a holistic support concept in which parents are also included.</p> <p>- Example: The Personal Budget</p> <p>Benefits to facilitate participation are generally granted in the form benefits-in-kind or services. The new instrument of a personal budget provided for in SGB IX enables disabled persons to purchase and pay for benefits themselves. For this purpose persons with a disability normally receive a cash benefit or, in justified cases, they are given vouchers. Disabled persons can then decide themselves which service providers they want to use and when, where and how the service is to be made available. Consequently, they have more influence on the manner in which services are provided. Anyone who is disabled or at risk of becoming disabled may apply for a personal budget. Parents have the possibility to apply for a personal budget for their disabled child, and they may use it, for example, for individual support measures, social assistance or holiday care made available by the youth welfare office. This gives parents the possibility to make individual and self-determined and arrangements concerning benefits.</p> <p>Until the end of 2007 personal budgets will be tested in eight German pilot regions. But applications may now be filed across Germany. Until 31 December 2007 the personal budget is a discretionary benefit; from 1 January 2008 disabled persons have a legal entitlement to it.</p>
<p>Unemployed families</p>	<p>May claim unemployment benefit II (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende), also called basic security for jobseekers; detailed information in category families in poverty.</p>
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>A supplementary child allowance (child supplements) up to € 140 per month may be granted to low income parents who can maintain themselves by their means (or property) but are not able to cover the children's needs, if a claim for Unemployment Benefit II (Arbeitslosengeld II) can be avoided by this allowance.</p> <p>Sozialhilfe. is meant to enable the recipients who are unable to support themselves to enjoy a decent standard of living and to place them in a position to live independently of social assistance (Sozialhilfe).It has differential amounts and it's a subjective right, non-discretionary. Beneficiaries are the individual or members of a household unit, must reside in Germany and be either nationals or citizens of the signatory countries to the Social Security agreement (e.g. all EU Member States), persons granted political asylum; other foreigners (with restrictions). There is no age condition; minors can claim in their own right. From the age of 65 and in case of permanent full earning incapacity from the age of 18, the Needs-based pension supplement in old age and in the event of reduced earning capacity (Grundsicherung im Alter und bei Erwerbsminderung) is</p>

	<p>granted instead of the assistance towards living expenses (Hilfe zum Lebensunterhalt). Duration of benefit is unlimited, until circumstances no longer require it. Where entitled persons can be reasonably expected to do a job despite their restricted capacity, the assistance also includes the offer of a job, the preparation and the guidance of the entitled person. Attention should be given to the aim that the offers of assistance are taken. If entitled persons can be expected to take up a reasonable job to earn an income despite their restricted capacity, they are obliged to do so and to take part in the necessary preparations.</p> <p>The assistance towards living expenses (Hilfe zum Lebensunterhalt) includes in particular food, accommodation, clothes, personal hygiene, household equipment, heating and personal needs of daily life. The overall need for necessary subsistence resources is granted in the form of standard rates (Regelsätze) and the full coverage of cost of accommodation and heating. Supplementary benefits in cases of special need.</p> <p>The standard rates (Regelsätze) are set by the Länder. Since 1 January 2007 the single standard rate of € 345 has applied in principle everywhere in Germany.</p> <p>Calculation of benefit All income, including other social benefits such as, for example, child benefit (child benefits). Assets are to be used, too, with the exception of certain exonerations.</p> <p>Assistance towards living expenses (Hilfe zum Lebensunterhalt): Regular payments of standard rates (Regelsätze) in varying amounts for single persons or heads of household, husbands or wives and children (depending on their age) incl. flat-rate one-time benefits. Allowances for housing and heating. Securing the individual need in special circumstances: sickness allowance, integration allowances for disabled persons, nursing allowance, payments to assist in resolving certain social difficulties, Assistance in other circumstances (e.g. to continue to manage the household, assistance to the elderly, assistance for the blind, funeral costs). • Supplements for special need (Mehrbedarfszuschläge) for certain groups (e.g. single parent families, pregnant women, persons in need for extra nutrition due to certain diseases, etc.) • One-time benefits (einmalige Leistungen) if not already flat-rate, only for initial outfit (clothing) including pregnancy and birth or initial fittings for the flat including household appliances and initial outfits for school trips lasting several days.</p> <p>Average needs within the framework of assistance towards living expenses (Hilfe zum Lebensunterhalt) – basic standard rate (Eckregelsatz), onetime benefits (einmalige Leistungen), supplement for special need (Mehrbedarfszuschlag) for single parents are the same everywhere in Germany (as of 1 January 2007) without taking account of the cost for housing. Single person: € 345 Couple without children: € 622 Couple with one child (10 years old): € 829 Couple with 2 children (8 and 12 years old): € 1,036 Couple with three children (8, 10 and 12 years old): € 1,243 Single parent family with one child (10 years old): € 593 Single parent family with 2 children (8 and 10 years): € 883 In addition social assistance provides as a rule for the real costs for housing and heating. Average additional amounts in the old Länder (as of 1 January 2007): 1 person: € 338 2 persons: € 441 3 persons: € 516 4 persons: € 573 5 persons: € 647</p> <p>The amounts of the standard rates (Regelsätze) vary according to the age and the beneficiary's position in the household: • 100% basic standard rate (Eckregelsatz) for the head of the household as well as for a person</p>
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	<p>living alone,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% for members of the household aged under 14, • 80% for members of the household aged 14 and above. <p>The standard rate amounts to 90% if spouses or cohabitants are living together.</p> <p>The assistance includes information and, if necessary, preparation of contacts and the assistance of an accompanying person to visit the social services and occasions of active participation in community life including social commitment. Where entitled persons can be reasonably expected to do a job despite their restricted capacity, the assistance also includes the offer of a job. Part of the earnings from work is not taken into account for the calculation of social assistance payments.</p>
Families caring for dependent elderly people	As concerns the statutory pension scheme: People caring for their dependents acquire additional entitlements in the statutory pensions scheme.

Greece	
Children	<p>- Law 1892/1990 has established the granting of a monthly benefit for the third child and up to the 6th year of his age. Today this amount is 164.45 €.</p> <p>- Law 3631/2008 introduces the granting of the benefit paid to families with many children and to those families who have three children by the same terms and conditions. Today, this benefit is 41.10 € for each child per month and up to the completion of 23rd year of age of each child.</p>
Lone parents	<p>- Increase of the family allowances of 3.67 € for each child if parent is widow/er, invalid or soldier as long as survivor's pension does not exceed a certain amount. This benefit is paid without regard to sex of the single parent.</p> <p>- Children aged up to 16 years old who are deprived of the father presence, the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity grants 44.02 € monthly for each child.</p>
Adolescent mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Unemployed pregnant mothers	The Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity grants an amount of 440,20 € as allowance paid to uninsured women for the 42-day period before the childbirth and the 42-day period after the childbirth provided they have not a satisfactory level of living conditions
Families with disabled children	Allowance for parent of handicapped child: € 3.67 per month.

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Unemployed families	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families in poverty	Single, uninsured and financially weak people under the age of 65 years old, as well as married couples who are uninsured and financially weak and who live in hired apartment, receive a monthly benefit of 226 €.
Families caring for dependent elderly people	Uninsured people under the age of 65 years old who are not eligible for any pension from other institution receive a 277.75 € monthly pension (2007).

Hungary	
Children	<p>Regular child protection support has been dissolved into the family allowance, the families in need are entitled to regular child protection allowance. Allowance is provided for</p> <p>a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - single-parent (guardian) families, - families with permanently ill children or children with serious disabilities - families with child in full-time education or with major, full-time student in higher education, if the per capita income does not exceed 135% of the old age minimum pension, or <p>b) other types of families, if the per capita income does not exceed 125% of the old age minimum pension</p> <p>In the framework of regular child protection allowance cash benefit (2 x 5500 HUF in 2008), subsidized meals for children and other kinds of support are provided.</p> <p>Irregular child protection support is paid for families with temporary cash flow problems or facing emergency situations that seriously threaten their standard of living.</p>
Lone parents	Regular child protection allowance
Adolescent mothers	Non existent
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Non existent
Families with disabled children	<p>Nursing Fee (Ápolási díj):</p> <p>Cash benefit provided by local municipalities for family members, taking care for persons who are under the age of 18 years and, in the opinion of their general practitioner, are permanently ill.</p> <p>Also provided for family members, taking care for severely disabled persons who are unable to care for themselves without age restrictions. It is based on the philosophy of social assistance, financed partly by local governments' budgets and partly by the state budget, depending on the entitlement of the fee. In case of own entitlement, 10% is financed by the local government, 90%</p>

	is financed by state budget. When nursing fee is provided on an ex-gratia basis, the amount is fully financed by the local government's budget. Paying the fee for the claimants is the responsibility of the local government in each case.
Families in poverty	Irregular child protection support
Families caring for dependent elderly people	Beneficiary shall contribute to the costs of services provided (co-payment). The amount of co-payment is defined according to a means-test and is different in the various institutions. The amount shall be paid on a monthly basis. Services are provided free of charge in case the beneficiary does not have an income; lives in a long-term residential home, and does not have any relative who would be responsible and able to fulfill his/her obligation to support and care for the beneficiary.

Iceland	
Children	<p>Child pensions are paid for children under 18 years of age either of whose parents is deceased or is an disability pensioner, provided that the child itself or either of its parents has been resident in Iceland for at least three years immediately prior to application. If both parents are deceased or are disability pensioners the child pension is doubled. Child pension is a flat rate payment and is ISK 19,760 per month. A child pension shall not be paid for children who themselves receive a disability pension. Persons are entitled to a disability pension from the age of 16 if they are assessed as being permanently disabled.</p> <p>Students at the secondary level of education that do not receive student loans are entitled to support to cover educational expenses. The support is granted if the student can not undertake their studies in the vicinity of their home and have to stay 30 kilometers or more from their homes on account of their studies.</p> <p>Local authorities might pay some special allowances (see families in poverty below).</p> <p>The duty to provide for both parents to support the children shall cease when a child reaches the age of 18 years. When the parents live separately and the child is in school or vocational training the child may request the absent parent to pay contribution towards its studies between the ages of 18 and 20. The minimum contribution is ISK 19,760 per month. If the parent is not able to meet these payments the amount can be retrieved from the Social Security Institute.</p> <p>The SSI can also pay child pensions for education or vocational training for people aged 18-20 years old if either or both parents are deceased, or if they are pensioners.</p>
Lone parents	<p>Single parent allowance (mæðra- og feðraalaun) may be paid to single parent with children under 18 years of age and are resident in Iceland. No allowance is paid for just one child. The annual allowance for 2 children, ISK 68,640, the annual allowance for 3 or more children, ISK 178,440.</p> <p>Lone parents are entitled child support/maintenance for at least ISK 19,760 per month (see also below).</p> <p>Child allowances are higher for lone parents than for married or cohabiting parents (see Child allowances above).</p>

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	<p>Local authorities might pay some special allowances for lone parents (see families in poverty below). Local authorities may also subsidise the cost of day care for children of single parents, Reykjavik being a case in point. Such supplements are not means tested.</p>
<p>Adolescent mothers</p>	<p>Single parent allowance (mæðra- og feðraalaun) may be paid to single parent with children under 18 years of age and are resident in Iceland. No allowance is paid for just one child. The annual allowance for 2 children, ISK 68,640, the annual allowance for 3 or more children, ISK 178,440.</p> <p>Lone parents are entitled child support/maintenance for at least ISK 19,760 per month (see also below).</p> <p>Child allowances are higher for lone parents than for married or cohabiting parents (see Child allowances above).</p> <p>Local authorities might pay some special allowances for lone parents (see families in poverty below). Local authorities may also subsidise the cost of day care for children of single parents, Reykjavik being a case in point. Such supplements are not means tested.</p> <p>Local authorities might pay some special allowances (see families in poverty below).</p>
<p>Families with disabled children</p>	<p>Home Care allowance (umönnunargreiðslur) may be paid to persons responsible for the maintenance of disabled or chronically sick children staying at home, hospitalised and/or to cover medical expenses up to the amount of ISK 106,912 per month.</p> <p>Employed and self-employed persons and students that are parents of chronically ill or severely disabled children are jointly entitled to benefits up to ISK 95,700 per month for 2 months (in 2007) if they cease working for at least 14 days to take care of the child and wages have ceased. The parents must have been active on the domestic labour market for at least 6 consecutive months prior to diagnosis.</p> <p>It is possible to pay support for up to six month to those that are widowed before the age of 67, in the amount of ISK 29,500 per month. If the widow(er) supports children under the age of 18, or if special circumstances obtain, the duration of benefits can be extended to at least 12 months, but never for more than 48 months (at a reduced rate of ISK 22,048 per month).</p> <p>Persons resident in Iceland in are entitled to a disability pension from the age of 16.</p>
<p>Unemployed families</p>	<p>In order to qualify for unemployment benefits, one has to be between 16 and 70 years of age, willing and available to work and be able to confirm the unemployed status by means of a letter from the labor exchange. Applicants must have worked at least 10 weeks in a full-time job to qualify for any benefits. The qualifying period for part-timers lengthens proportionally. They must have been registered unemployed for at least three days, but receive benefits from the first day. In order to qualify for full benefits, applicants must have worked for the last 12 months in a full-time job. The Benefits are paid for a maximum of three years. Income related Benefits are paid the first three months, and thereafter the Benefits are flat rata payments wich are paid in proportion to the number of hours worked in insured employment in the previous 12 months. The Income related benefits are 70% of previous income with a roof of ISK 220,729 per month. The flat rate payments are ISK 136,023 per month. Parents get a supplement of ISK 5,439 per month per dependent child below 18 years of age.</p> <p>For individuals not insured according to the act of unemployment insurance see families in poverty below.</p>

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<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>Local authorities are obliged to pay out social assistance to those unable to provide for themselves. The Ministry of Social Affairs has drawn up guidelines for what should be taken into consideration in connection with the benefit. Therefore social assistance varies between municipalities.</p> <p>In Reykjavik, for example, the social assistance does not consider the number of children that parents have. Though there are some payments for parents in special circumstances.</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>In special circumstances it is possible to pay the spouse or any other person who cares for an elderly or disabled person a care allowance. The allowance is up to ISK 88,858 per month and is paid temporary and must therefore be renewed every six months. (See also below for more description).</p>

Ireland	
<p>Children</p>	<p>An early childcare supplement is payable in respect of all children aged under 6 years of age. Child must be normally living with and being supported by recipient. Early Childcare Supplement is a quarterly payment, paid to the child's mother or step-mother; however it may be paid to the father or step-father if the child is living with and being supported by them.</p> <p>Amounts: € 250 per quarter.</p> <p>Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory): A weekly payment in respect of orphans without entitlement to Guardian's Payment (Contributory).</p> <p>Main Conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both parents are dead, • or one parent is dead, unknown, has abandoned or refused or failed to provide for the child and the other parent is unknown, has abandoned or refused or failed to provide for the child, • the child satisfies a means test. <p>€170.00 per week in respect of each child</p>
<p>Lone parents</p>	<p>One Parent Family Payment: Noncontributory benefit to provide support for someone who is bringing up children without the support of a partner and without sufficient means. Weekly amounts: Lone parent: € 197.80 Child dependant: € 24.00</p> <p>Widow's and Widower's (Contributory) Pension: a social insurance payment for both widows and widowers, not means-tested, and therefore entitlement is not affected by other income e.g. earnings, an occupational pension or a pension from late spouse's employment. Widow/er: €203.30 Child dependent: €24.00</p>
<p>Adolescent mothers</p>	<p>See One Parent Family Payment above</p>

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<p>Families with disabled children</p>	<p>Domiciliary Care Allowance: € 299.60 per month (in 2008) in respect of children up to 16 years living at home. Child must have a severe disability likely to last at least one year.</p>
<p>Unemployed families</p>	<p>Jobseekers Benefit (JB) and Allowance (JA) JB is a social insurance scheme. It is paid weekly to insured persons who are out of work. Payment is made up of a personal rate and increases for a Qualified Adult, and Child Dependants. JB may be paid for up to 156/312/390 days of unemployment. However, the duration of benefit varies according to the age of the person, the Class of qualifying contribution number of total contributions paid since entry into insurance and the circumstances of the claim. To qualify for JB a person must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be unemployed • be under pension age • be capable of work • be available for full-time work • be genuinely seeking work • have sustained a substantial loss of employment • satisfy the contribution conditions • prove unemployment in the prescribed manner <p>JA is payable to those aged 18 or over, with an insufficient social insurance record to qualify for JB. It is a means tested payment. Payment is made up of a personal rate and increases for a Qualified Adult, and Child Dependants. Similar qualifying conditions apply as with JB.</p> <p>Weekly main claimant rate: €197.80 Increase for qualified adult: €131.30 Increase for qualified child: € 24.00</p>
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>Family Income Supplements (FIS): Weekly cash allowances to help families on low pay with children. Main conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be working for at least 19 hours per week or 38 hours per fortnight (hours worked by a partner can be added); • Must have at least one qualified child up to age 18 or between 18 and 22 if in full time education; • Average weekly income must be below a fixed amount for the family size. <p>FIS is also available to lone parents.</p> <p>Calculation of benefit: The amount of FIS payable is 60% of the difference between the family income (net of PRSI and net of Income Tax) and the income limit applicable to that family size.</p> <p>Supplementary Welfare Allowance A basic weekly income to people who have little or no means. In addition, lump-sum payments can be made to meet urgent or exceptional circumstances. Statutory entitlement to basic weekly allowance provided the general conditions are satisfied. Lump-sum payments and weekly supplements for rent or mortgage costs are discretionary.</p> <p>Claims to other benefits must normally be exhausted; however, if state of need still exists with those benefits, the allowance may also be paid in full or in part. An allowance may also be made on an interim basis pending processing of other benefits claims.</p> <p>The household: the applicant and his dependants are the unit used for calculation of resources All cash income, including other social security payments, as well as the value of property (except the home of the applicant), investments and savings. Family benefit payments are excluded from</p>

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	<p>the assessment of income.</p> <p>Personal rate of Supplementary Welfare Allowance: €197.80. Additional allowances paid in respect of adult or child dependants, €131.30 and €24.00 per week.</p>
Families caring for dependent elderly people	<p>Constant Attendance Allowance: Beneficiaries of Disablement Benefit who are so severely disabled so as to require another person to care for them for a period of at least 6 months. € 214.70 per week.</p> <p>Carer's Benefit (Maximum amounts):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a single cared recipient: € 214.70 per week • For several cared recipients: € 322.10 per week <p>Carer's Allowance: Persons with insufficient means, who are providing ill or incapacitated persons with full-time care and attention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a single care recipient: € 214.00 per week. • Several cared recipients: € 321.00 per week <p>Home Care: General services provided to older people. Nursing Home Subvention: Covers the costs of nursing home care.</p> <p>Nursing Home Subvention: Maximum weekly rate of € 300.</p>

Italy	
Children	Not mentioned
Lone parents	Increased family allowances for lone parents with children are provided at local level by municipality policies.
Adolescent mothers	Adolescent mothers can receive assistance in family guidance centres.
Unemployed pregnant mothers	A grant is given to mothers (both Italian and foreigners with a residence permit) who are unemployed at the moment of birth and who would therefore receive no social security benefits for their maternity. The grant is allowed if the mother's income (calculated on the basis of specific indicators) is below a certain threshold. The grant amounts to 278.55 € and it is awarded for 5 months.
Families with disabled children	(law 104/92) To provide assistance to people with serious disabilities, workers are entitled by law to an extraordinary period of leave with pay. The disability is defined as serious when it reduces personal autonomy in such a way that the disabled individual needs permanent and constant assistance. The period of leave is due to the spouse, if he/she cohabits with the seriously disabled

	<p>person, to the parents – either biological or adoptive – and to the custodians of people whose disability has been certified as serious, provided that one of the following conditions is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the child is not married or he/she does not cohabit with his/her spouse - the child's spouse is unemployed or self-employed - the child's spouse has explicitly decided not to go on leave <p>If the child is under age, the period of leave is due even if there is no cohabitation. If the child is of age, the period of leave is due even if there is no cohabitation, on condition that assistance is provided constantly and permanently.</p> <p>The two parents cannot benefit from the period of leave at the same time. The period of leave is also due to the siblings (although not at the same time) who cohabit with the seriously disabled person, provided that the following two conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - both parents are deceased or totally disabled - the seriously disabled sibling is not married or he/she does not cohabit with his/her spouse, or, if he/she is married, one of the following situations occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the spouse is unemployed or self-employed • the spouse has explicitly decided not to go on leave <p>The requisites to be eligible to the period of leave are the same which entitle to the benefits provided for by the law on disability (paid days off every month, extension of the voluntary abstention from work, paid time off on an hourly basis).</p> <p>The period of leave has a maximum duration of two years over the working life, but it can be divided into days, weeks or months. The pay is equal to the last earned salary and the worker is entitled to imputed social contributions.</p> <p>In case of "vertical" part-time work (i.e. full-time working days and a subsequent period of days or weeks off), the period of leave is not recognized for the periods in which the employee is not working.</p> <p>Domestic workers and at-home workers are not entitled to receive payment.</p> <p>Furthermore, the law defines as disabled persons also the individuals suffering from a kind of physical, mental or sensory impairment which causes learning or relational disorders or which reduces their ability to work.</p> <p>The disability is considered as serious when it reduces personal autonomy in such a way that the disabled individual needs permanent and constant assistance.</p> <p>The disabled and their next of kin are entitled to some special benefits.</p> <p>Disabled workers are entitled to special kinds of leave which are structured on an hourly (two hours off per day) or on a daily (three days off per month) basis. Every month the worker can decide to change the type of leave, provided that he/she files a formal request to his/her employer.</p> <p>The parents of children with serious disabilities are entitled to specific benefits:</p> <p>Extension of the parental leave (voluntary abstention from work). In general, parents can take a 6-month leave until their child turns 3, and the period of leave can be extended until the child turns 8 up to 11 months overall, including both parents. In the case of seriously disabled children, their mother or father are entitled to voluntary abstention from work until the child turns 3. As an alternative to parental leave, the mother or the father are entitled to take 1 or 2 hours off (depending on the duration of working hours) per day with pay, until the child turns 3;</p> <p>three days off per month with pay (also consecutive) if the child is aged 3-18. If a parent does not take all three days off in a month, the remaining ones cannot be added to the ones of the following month.</p> <p>The working parent is entitled to go on leave and to take time off even if the other parent is not because he/she is unemployed or self-employed.</p> <p>The two parents cannot go on leave or take time off at the same time to assist their seriously disabled child.</p> <p>The parents can extend their parental leave (voluntary abstention from work of 6 months for mothers and of 7 months for fathers; 10/11 months if both go on leave) and the period of leave granted to assist sick children by adding time off.</p> <p>If a parent voluntarily abstains from work, the other is still entitled to take days off every month in the same period. However, a parent cannot take time off and abstain from work on the same</p>
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	<p>day. Adoptive and foster parents are also entitled by law to go on leave and to take time off to assist their seriously disabled children. Employees whose disabled children are of age are entitled to take days off every month, even if other family members can provide assistance to the disabled. Assistance does not necessarily have to be permanent and constant as in the case of children under age. Employees whose disabled children are of age can take days off provided that assistance to the disabled child is permanent and constant, which means that it does not necessarily have to be provided on a daily basis, but that it must be systematic and adequate to the real needs of the seriously disabled person. The parents are entitled to take days off even if other family members who are unemployed can provide assistance to the disabled. Relatives and persons related by affinity up to the third degree of kinship are entitled to take time off on condition that assistance is provided permanently and constantly.</p>
<p>Unemployed families</p>	<p>If the family income is below certain income brackets, tax benefits are granted.</p>
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>Minimum income ("Minimo Vitale" or "Reddito minimo") Through this benefit, the State transfers public resources in favour of citizens who are unemployed and whose income is below a given level (corresponding to a hypothetical subsistence level). The amount of the benefit changes according to the composition of the family and of the basic minimal income fixed by the Regions, Municipalities and local health authorities. This is a subjective, non-discretionary right. The benefit is limited in time, but it can be renewed depending on the duration of the situation of need. Nationals, foreign residents and asylum seekers can apply if they reside in the regional or municipal territory (depending on the authority administering the service). There is no age limit – except in the Campania Region, which directly controls the functioning of communities for orphans under age. The recipient of the benefit must be ready to participate in activities in an effort to improve his/her situation. To this purpose, in some cases the Municipalities and the Regions organize special training courses. The amount of the benefit is calculated on the basis of the household composition, as documented in the certificate of family status. In fact, for the purpose of calculation, the law considers the number of family members who live in the same flat and who share the family's economic resources. The amount of the benefit is fixed by local bodies. The thresholds of reference depend on two parameters: the minimum pension and non-taxable earnings (depending on general taxation for employees). The amount of the benefit is directly proportional to the number of family members, but it can be increased in special cases (orphans, travelling people, etc.). The amount of the benefit varies from one Region to the other and it changes only according to the number of family members and not according to its composition. The following are some examples which only apply to levels below and above benefit amounts. Levels set by the Regions (no information is available on the benefits granted by Municipalities and local health authorities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons living alone: min. € 232, max. € 269 • 2 persons: min. € 338, max. € 542 • 3 persons: min. € 440, max. € 697 • 4 persons: min. € 542, max. € 852 • 5 persons: min. € 594, max. € 914. <p>In the Valle d'Aosta Region and in the autonomous Province of Trento, these sums are integrated by allowances for rent, heating and other general expenses. Special vocational training initiatives are also organized, in particular for the integration of some specific groups (women, the young).</p>



<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>The elderly who are not self-sufficient can also apply for a helplessness allowance or benefit. This is a form of public economic support which is provided by the National Social Security Institute to the individuals who cannot do daily chores, who have limited mobility, who need constant assistance and who have not stayed free of charge in public structures for more than a month. The allowance is not subject to income limits nor is it linked to the composition of the family unit. It is granted for 12 months and its amount is updated every year by the Ministry of the Interior. The helplessness allowance cannot be added to other similar allowances (the person can opt for the highest one), it is not subject to income or age limits, it is not reversionary, it can be granted to people who are working and also when the person is admitted for a fee to a residential home. Recipients must submit a self-certification every year (using the ICRIC01 form which the National Social Security Institute mails to all the recipients) to communicate if they still meet the requirements and if they are staying in a residential home – either free of charge or for a fee – or not. The form must be submitted every year within 31 March (also by mail) to the local health authority, Municipality or Prefecture. If the person is staying in a private residential home and paying a fee, it is necessary to attach another self-certification reporting the name and address of the centre and the amount of the fee.</p> <p>The helplessness allowance is due also to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the totally blind, for whom the amount is raised to 710.32 € per month • the people undergoing chemotherapy or other therapies in day hospital and who cannot reach the hospital on their own (Decision no. 1705 of 1999 of the Court of Cassation) • children under age who are not able to walk without being helped by someone and who need constant assistance (Decision no. 1377 of 2003 of the Court of Cassation) • people suffering from Alzheimer's disease and Down's syndrome • people suffering from epilepsy, both the ones who have daily seizures and the ones who only have the so-called "absence seizures". <p>Furthermore, in order to help partially or totally dependent people stay with or go back to their families, the Government, the Regions and the local authorities signed an agreement to launch experimental programmes aimed at helping families pay for a care giver and, in general, at keeping dependants in their families. To this purpose, the institutions will take the following factors into account: the distribution of people older than 75 in the various Regions, the social and economic conditions of households, and the willingness of families to take in the relatives who are currently living in residential homes.</p>
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Latvia	
<p>Children</p>	<p>Allowance to a guardian for taking of a child: granted to the appointed guardian (LVL 32 (€ 46) per month per child). Compensation for the execution of the guardian's duties: granted to the appointed guardian (LVL 38 (€ 54) per month).</p> <p>Foster Family's Allowance: granted to a family or a person recognised as a foster family: LVL 80 (€ 115) per month.</p> <p>Compensation to foster family: granted to a family or a person recognized as a foster family (the amount of allowance is set by local authority, but no less than LVL 27 (€ 39) per month).</p> <p>Compensation for taking care of an adoptee: granted to person who has adopted and take care of a child during the time, when adoption fact yet not verified in the court, but according decision made by custody court (county court) child was given over adoption to concrete person (if person is not employed or is part-time employed and raising child): LVL 35 (€ 50) per month.</p> <p>Compensation for adoption: granted to person who has adopted child after decision about adoption approval made by court coming in force (lump sum of LVL 1,000 (€ 1,432) per child).</p> <p>The State social security benefit shall be granted to a person who has not attained the age of legal majority, has lost one or both providers and has not entered into marriage. A common State social security benefit shall be granted to these persons which, in cases when a benefit has been granted for three or more children, may not be less than 50 per cent of the amount of the State social security benefit specified by the Cabinet for each child. In this case a State social security</p>

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	benefit shall be granted until the attaining of the age of legal majority. The disbursement of an benefit shall be continued if, after the attaining of the legal age of majority, a person referred to in this Paragraph is studying at an institution of general education or vocational education and is not older than 20 years of age or is studying in the day division (full time studies) at an institution of higher education and who is under the age of 24. The amount of benefit is LVL 45 (€ 64.03) per month.
Lone parents	Not applicable
Adolescent mothers	Non existent
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Non existent
Families with disabled children	<p>A Care of disabled child benefit shall be granted to a person who cares for a child for whom the State Medical Commission for Expert-Examinations of Health and Working Ability has specified invalidity and issued an opinion regarding the necessity for special Care in relation to serious physical and functional disorders. The right to receive the benefit is created from the day that the disabled child has been issued the State Medical Commission for Expert-Examinations of Health and Working Ability's opinion regarding the necessity for special care. The payment of the benefit shall be terminated when the time period ends for which the invalidity and the necessity for special care have been specified, or when the child reaches the age of 18 years. The amount of benefit is LVL 150 (€ 213.43) per month in accordance with the CM regulations No 940 from December 13 2005 "Regulations regarding the Amount of Allowance for Disabled Child Care, the Procedures for the Review Thereof and the Procedures for the Granting and Disbursement of the Allowance".</p> <p>The person is also entitled to the Supplement to the family state benefit for a disabled child, if the family state benefit for the disabled child under the age of 18 is granted to that person. Additional payment to the family state benefit for a disabled child under the age of 18 is 50 LVL (71.14€).</p>
Unemployed families	<p>There are no special benefit for unemployed persons in Latvia. All employed (socially insured) persons are insured in the case of unemployment. Rights to the Unemployment benefit are conferred to unemployed person whose insurance length is not less than one year if compulsory social insurance contributions within Republic of Latvia are made for this person in case of unemployment not less than nine months during last 12 months before the day when unemployment status has been gained. An amount of unemployment benefit to unemployed person who was an employee before acquisition of unemployed status is defined in proportion to the length of insurance period and according to income from which are made state social insurance contributions –insurance contributions wage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * length of insurance from 1 to 9 years (including) - 50% of average insurance contribution wage; * length of insurance from 10 to 19 years (including) - 55% of average insurance contribution wage; * length of insurance from 20 to 29 years (including) - 60% of average insurance contribution wage; * length of insurance above 30 years - 65% of average insurance contribution wage. <p>Unemployment benefit shall be paid considering the length of unemployment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - first 3 months - 100% of granted amount;



	<p>- next 3 months - 75% of granted benefit amount; - last 3 months - 50% of granted benefit amount, in accordance with the Law "On insurance against unemployment".</p>
Families in poverty	<p>Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit: This benefit aims to ensure a minimum level of income for each family member of needy families whose income level is lower than set by the Cabinet of Ministers. The claimant is entitled to the benefit if he/she satisfies the conditions laid down by law and on the basis of income and assets (property) test. The benefit is granted in cash or in kind. Total benefit amount is set by the Cabinet of Ministers.</p> <p>The Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit is calculated as a difference between the amount set by the Cabinet of Ministers (LVL 27 (€ 38.42)) and person's income. The municipality can pay other additional benefits if all claims for the guaranteed minimum income benefit are satisfied and as far as the budget of particular local authority allows.</p> <p>Both citizens and foreigners with identification code can apply. The Guaranteed minimum income benefit is granted for the period of 3 months and is renewable for a period no longer than 9 months per year.</p> <p>Unemployed beneficiaries capable of work are obliged to register at the State Employment Service, seek work and accept suitable offers of work.</p> <p>All other resources must have been exhausted (social security benefits as well as maintenance based on the civil responsibilities of private citizens such as ex-spouses, parents etc.). Social security benefits are taken into account as source of claimant's income.</p> <p>The beneficiaries are obliged to cooperate with social workers in order to overcome the situation. Fulfilment of all social duties (providing of information, personal attendance, participation in measures promoting employment, acceptance of medical examination, participation in medical and social rehabilitation).</p> <p>The immediate family as well as persons living in the same household are the domestic unit for the calculation of resources, all their income is taken into account.</p> <p>Maximum amounts (for beneficiaries with no income except Family Benefit): Single person LVL 27.00 (€ 38,42) Couple no child LVL 54.00 (€ 76,84) one child LVL 73.00 (€ 103,87) 2 children LVL 90.40 (€ 128,06) 3 children LVL 104.60 (€ 148,83) Single parent family one child LVL 46.00 (€ 65,45) two children LVL 63.40 (€ 90,21)</p> <p>The amount of the benefit is the same for each person, except that total benefit amount is not higher than LVL 135 (€ 192,09) per family.</p>
Families caring for dependent elderly people	<p>If home care is provided by family members, the local authority supports them by training, consulting and if necessary also by providing benefits in cash.</p>

Lithuania	
Children	Not mentioned/not applicable

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Lone parents	Not mentioned/not applicable
Adolescent mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families with disabled children	Not mentioned/not applicable
Unemployed families	not mentioned/not applicable
Families in poverty	<p>Families and single residents who are unable to obtain by themselves enough funds for living, shall be entitled to social assistance in cash, guaranteeing a minimum subsistence income to survive on.</p> <p>Low-income families receive other social support (social assistance, compensations for heating and for cold and hot running water, free meals for schoolchildren, provision with learning aids for schoolchildren at the start of a new school year, discounts on payments for the kindergarten, etc.).</p> <p>Families and single permanent residents of the Republic of Lithuania who receive per capita income not higher than the level of the state supported income established by the Government are entitled to a social benefit. It is equal to 90% of the difference between the state supported income earned by a family or by a single resident and a family's or a single resident's monthly income.</p> <p>In order to reduce social exclusion and the poverty risk and in order to increase social assistance, the amount of the State Supported Income (SSI) was increased. In 2006, the SSI was increased twice: on 1 February 2006 the SSI was increased by LTL 10 and amounted to LTL 165 per person per month, while on 1 October 2006 it was increased by LTL 20 and amounted to LTL 185 per person per month. On 1 January 2007 the SSI was increased by LTL 20 per person, i.e. from LTL 185 to LTL 205. On 1 October 2007 the SSI was increased by LTL 20 per person, i.e. from LTL 205 to LTL 235. On 1 January 2008 the SSI was increased by LTL 50 per person, i.e. from LTL 235 to LTL 285.</p> <p>The amount of the state support income is the basic amount used for the calculation of cash social assistance rendered to the poor (social benefit and compensation of expenses for dwelling heating), for establishing of the right of schoolchildren from poor families to receive free meals in schools and the provision with learning aids at the start of a new school year, and for establishing of the right to receive free legal aid, also for the calculation of unemployment insurance benefits provided for the unemployed registered with labour exchanges.</p> <p>Subject to family income, schoolchildren shall be entitled to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. free lunch, if the monthly income per family member is less than LTL 427,5 (1.5 amount of the SSI); 2. free lunch and provision with learning aids, if the monthly income per family member is less than LTL 285 (1 amount of the SSI); 3. free lunch and breakfast as well as provision with learning aids, if the monthly income per family member is less than LTL 285 (1 amount of the SSI) and the child is from a socially dysfunctional family.

	Considering family living conditions, schoolchildren may also be eligible to receive social assistance in other cases established by the municipality making a decision to provide social assistance to schoolchildren, viz. in case of an illness, an accident, the loss of the breadwinner, if the child is raised by a family with three or more children or if the child's parents are disabled, etc. They may receive free lunch if the monthly income per family member is less than LTL 570 (2 amounts of the SSI), or free lunch, breakfast and provision with learning aids if the monthly income per family member is less than LTL 427.5 (1.5 amount of the SSI).
Families caring for dependent elderly people	Not mentioned/not applicable

Malta	
Lone parents	<p>Single Parents are treated as a family in their own right and are entitled to Social Assistance (Ghajjnuna Socjali) as well as Child Allowance (Allowance tat-Tfal). Child allowance is paid at maximum rate.</p> <p>Social assistance for single parents (Ghajjnuna Socjali ghal genitur singlu): The aim is to provide financial assistance to unemployed single parents who are left to care for the children on their own. The head of the household of a single parent family must be unemployed and pass a means test (same as in Social Assistance, Ghajjnuna Socjali). The amount paid is 100% of the applicable rate if the single parent is the head of household and at 75% of the applicable rate if single parent is not the head of household (e.g. living with parents or other relatives). The present rate paid to a single parent (being the head of household) with one child is MTL 38.97 (€ 91) per week. The present rate paid to a single parent (not the head of household) with one child is MTL 29.23 (€ 68) per week $([MTL 35.47 + MTL 3.50] * 0.75 = MTL 29.23)$. An additional MTL 3.50 (€ 8.15) per week is paid for every additional child in the household. Payments are issued every four weeks.</p>
Families with disabled children	<p>Disabled Child Allowance (Allowance ghal tfal b'Dizabilita): Payable to the parents of a disabled child as a supplement to Child Benefit. Amount depends on annual reckonable income:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reckonable income less than MTL 9,270 (€ 21,593): MTL 5 (€ 12) per week; • reckonable income between MTL 9,270 (€ 21,593) and MTL 13,270 (€ 30,911): MTL 5 (€ 12), minus 6.5% of the difference between the reckonable income and MTL 13,270 (€ 30,911). <p>Minimum allowance: MTL 52 (€ 121) per annum per household. No entitlement to an allowance under this part is acquired where the annual reckonable income exceeds MTL 13,270 (€ 30,911). Where the two parents are employed, only the higher salary/wage is taken into consideration. The social security contribution paid in respect of the salary/wage taken into consideration is deducted from the gross income.</p>
Unemployed families	<p>Special Unemployment Benefit: Special Unemployment Benefit is paid to an insured person who qualifies for Unemployment Benefit and is head of household, and who also qualifies for Social Assistance.</p>

<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>Social Assistance (Ghajnuna Socjali). A subjective right to a non-contributory differential benefit that aims to ensure a minimum income for those unable to maintain themselves. Both nationality and residency are eligibility requirements. Applicants must be between 18 and 60 years of age and are obliged to seek suitable work.</p> <p>Other Social Security benefits may be combined such as Unemployment Benefit (Beneficcju ghal dizimpjieg) and Special Unemployment Benefit (Beneficcju specjali ghal dizimpjieg) but Special Unemployment Benefit may be awarded after satisfying capital assets and income means tests. Any member of the household who is admitted to a therapeutic centre for the rehabilitation of any addiction becomes entitled to assistance for as long as he remains a resident.</p> <p>The following test is done on the property and the income of the whole household, not on that of claimant only. The Capital Resources Test provides that in the case of a single person, capital must not exceed MTL 6,000 (€ 13,976), while in the case of a household of two or more persons, capital must not exceed MTL 10,000 (€ 23,294). The following property is excluded from the Capital assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the house of residence, • a private car, • a garage for private use, and • a summer residence. <p>Any immovable property, which is being put to profitable use, as for example property which is rented to third parties, is not subject to the capital test, only the income one. Once the amount of capital resources of unused property is established, the first MTL 250 (€ 582) are ignored. The remaining balance is converted to an annual income of 5.5% per annum. Where the property does not belong to the Head of household or to his wife, but to other members, as for example children, only half of the value of the property is taken.</p> <p>Means Test includes the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total income from employment of the head of the household and his spouse (excluding social security contributions). • 17.1% of the net wages of children if the wage is less than 35% of the National Minimum Wage (Paga Minima Nazzjonali). MTL 3.50 (€ 8.15) per week is deducted if wage is more than 35% of MTL 59.63 (€ 139) (National Minimum Wage). • Any income derived from any investments or rents (less the first MTL 40 = € 93 per annum). • Estimated income from property, which is not being used (estimated using 5% per annum after deducting MTL 250 (€ 582) from such capital). <p>The means test does not include income from Social Assistance (Ghajnuna Socjali), Sickness assistance, Tuberculosis Assistance Leprosy Assistance Milk Grant and the equivalent to the rate of National Minimum Pension at single or married rate, including additional and half yearly bonuses.</p> <p>The benefit varies according to the number of persons in the household. However if there are children in the household who are employed or selfoccupied, they are not considered as part of the household for benefit entitlement. Thus a household consisting of a single person is entitled to MTL 35.47 (€ 83) per week, while a household consisting of two or more eligible persons would receive another MTL 3.50 (€ 8.15) per week for each other eligible person.</p> <p>Family benefits are not classified as income for the purpose of the means test.</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>Sickness Assistance - A person becomes entitled to Sickness Assistance if s/he proves to the satisfaction of the Director of Social Security that s/he or any member of his/her household is suffering from a disease that could only be cured or alleviated by a special diet or regimen, which incurs an exceptional expenditure. Social Assistance for Persons taking care of a sick or elderly relative: A single or widowed female, whether registered or not as an unemployed person, and who is taking care of a sick or elderly relative all by herself and on a fulltime basis, may become eligible to Social Assistance for Females. The weekly rate is of €61.96 (Lm26.60) plus an additional bonus of €3.12(Lm1.34) weekly and a six monthly bonus of €135.10 (Lm58).</p> <p>Carer's Pension: A person who is either single or a widow and who all by her/himself and on full-</p>

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	time basis, takes care of a sick relative who is bedridden or confined to a wheel-chair in the same household, is entitled to receive Carer's Pension. Relatives referred to in this section can be the parents, grand-parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, brothers or sisters in-laws and father/mother in laws.
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Monaco	
Children	Tous les enfants à charge.
Lone parents	Oui
Adolescent mothers	Oui
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Situation prise en charge par le régime général pour les chômeurs, par l'aide d'Etat pour les personnes sans ressource.
Families with disabled children	Aide d'Etat (Allocation d'éducation spéciale ou Allocation adultes handicapés).
Unemployed families	Aide d'Etat.
Families in poverty	Aide d'Etat si sans emploi, Régime général si l'un des deux membres du couple exerce une activité.
Families caring for dependent elderly people	Non, mais versement d'une prestation autonomie pour les personnes âgées en perte d'autonomie.

Montenegro	
Children	Not mentioned/not applicable

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Lone parents	Not mentioned/not applicable
Adolescent mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families with disabled children	<p>Verification of the entitlement to cash benefits shall be based on the income and property of the family members, entitlement to a personal disability benefit shall belong to a person who has become incapacitated for work before reaching the age of 18, home care and assistance allowance.</p> <p>Entitlement to the home care and assistance allowance shall belong to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the recipient of a cash benefit who is, due to old age or lasting health impairment, in need of permanent home care and assistance in achieving of his basic living needs; • the recipient of a personal disability benefit; • a person with grave physical, mental or sensory impediment in need of permanent home care and assistance in the fulfilment of his basic living needs.
Unemployed families	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families in poverty	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families caring for dependent elderly people	Not mentioned/not applicable

Netherlands

Children	<p>Child Supplement Act (KIT): Residents receiving benefit under the General Child Benefit Act may be eligible for a supplement. The amount depends on family income. In order to qualify for a supplement, the following requirements must be met:</p> <p>you are insured; you have one or more children who are under 17 years of age; you support the child. The child supplement amounts to a maximum of €994 per annum if the parents' total annual income is less than or equal to €29,413. If their income is higher, the supplement is decreased by 5.75% of the extra income. If their annual income is over €46,700, no child supplement is paid.</p>
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<p>Lone parents</p>	<p>Lone parents who are unemployed may receive social assistance (algemene bijstand) if they meet certain requirements, such as the obligation to apply for jobs. If a lone parent is caring for one or more children under the age of 5, there is no obligation to look for work during a period of maximum six years, on the condition that the single parent takes part in an education programme. The job centre will help to find work or training.</p>
<p>Unemployed pregnant mothers</p>	<p>Not mentioned/not applicable</p>
<p>Families with disabled children</p>	<p>The Incapacity Insurance (Young Disabled Persons) Act (Wet arbeidsongeschiktheidsvoorziening jonggehandicapten, Wajong) provides for minimum benefit for young people with a disability.</p> <p>Beneficiaries Residents of the Netherlands under the age of 65.</p> <p>Conditions of entitlement Young people qualify for benefit if they meet the following requirements: - they were incapable of working upon reaching the age of 17; or - they became disabled after turning 17, provided they were registered as a student for period of at least 6 months in the year immediately prior to that date.</p> <p>Amount The amount depends on the extent of the disability and the benefit basis. The basic rate for this benefit is the minimum youth wage (MJL). Daily allowance for incapacity level between: 25 - 35%: 21% of MJL 35 - 45%: 28% of MJL 45 - 55%: 35% of MJL 55 - 65%: 42% of MJL 65 - 80%: 50.75% of MJL 80% and over: 70% of MJL.</p> <p>Care allowance for children with a disability (TOG) Individuals can qualify for a care allowance if they are resident in the Netherlands and are the parent/ carer of a child with a disability who is 3 to 17 years of age and living with the parent or carer. According to the TOG scheme, a child has a disability if he or she has a physical or mental illness or disorder which causes restrictions (the disability), and which results in the child being substantially more dependent on care, assistance and supervision than a healthy child of the same age. This allowance is paid quarterly. As of July 2008, the allowance amounts to € 210.08 per quarter.</p>
<p>Unemployed families</p>	<p>Not mentioned/not applicable</p>
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>Social assistance This scheme aims to provide financial assistance to every person resident in the Netherlands who cannot meet the basic costs of supporting himself or his family, or cannot do so adequately, or who is threatened with such a situation. The Act provides for financial resources to meet the essential costs of living. The aim is for the claimant to return to a position in which he/she can take responsibility again for his/her basic costs of living. National standards have been established. In addition, municipalities can provide other benefits.</p>



	<p>Social assistance is paid to individuals. However, couples who are married or registered as cohabiting may each receive half the amount upon request, if one of them is a recipient. All persons legally residing in the Netherlands who have inadequate financial resources to pay for their essential costs of living may apply.</p> <p>Individuals over 18 years of age are eligible. Those aged 21 or 22 may receive less benefit if their local authority is of the opinion that the full amount would be a disincentive to seeking employment.</p> <p>The benefit for individuals aged 65 or over is fixed at the net old age pension amount (AOW). The level for young persons under the age of 21 is based on child benefit figures. If these young persons are facing higher living costs, their parents are responsible for meeting them. If parental assistance is impossible, a supplementary allowance can be claimed under the special assistance scheme.</p> <p>People must do as much as possible to support themselves financially. Every recipient must try to get work, accept suitable employment and be registered at the Centre for Work and Income (CWI) (job centre). The partners of unemployed people should, if possible, also look for work. Individual medical and social circumstances are taken into account and can lead to temporary suspension of these obligations.</p> <p>If the claimant refuses to cooperate with an action plan, social services can impose sanctions (cut or completely suspend benefit).</p> <p>Social assistance is supplementary to all other subsistence payments and is provided as a last resort (safety net). If a person is receiving maintenance payments, social benefits or income from work, it is topped up to the relevant assistance level.</p> <p>The level of assistance to meet essential needs is governed by national rules which are laid down in the Work and Social Assistance Act (Wet werk en bijstand, WWB), which specifies standard rates to be paid per month. The standard rates are linked to the net minimum wage. Members of the household (partners and children under 18) are included in resources calculation. All resources, regardless of their nature and origin, are taken into account. Capital left untouched: €10,490 for married people/ cohabitants and lone parents and €5,245 for single persons.</p> <p>Guaranteed amounts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Married or unmarried couples (irrespective of sex) aged 21 to 65: 100% of the net minimum wage. • Lone parents aged 21 to 65: 70% of the net minimum wage. • Single persons aged 21 to 65: 50% of the net minimum wage. <p>The assumption underlying the standard amount for lone parents and single persons is that housing and other expenses can be shared with other people. If this is not the case, or only partly, municipalities may award a supplementary allowance of no more than 20% of the net minimum wage. Others who are unable to share their essential living costs with other people are also entitled to this maximum supplement.</p> <p>In addition crisis payments (bijzondere bijstand) may be made to families with exceptional needs. This includes not only people receiving the basic benefit, but also those with incomes just above the social minimum. Payments can be used for: contributions towards school trips, refrigerators, exceptional housing costs, furniture (incidental but necessary expenditure). General family allowances are granted in addition to social assistance.</p> <p>Monthly net standard rates (excluding family benefits) for persons aged 21 to 65:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Married couples/cohabitants with or without children: €1,273.37 • Lone parents: €891.36 • Single persons: €636.69 <p>In addition, a holiday allowance is paid of 8% of these rates. Lone parents and single persons can</p>
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	receive an additional allowance of up to €235.25 from the local authority.
Families caring for dependent elderly people	Not mentioned/not applicable

Norway	
Children	Not mentioned/not applicable
Lone parents	<p>All child related benefits and allowances have special condition for lone parents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child benefit for one more child than the single parent actually has. One extra infant supplement if child or children between 0 and 3, when in receipt of a full transitional benefit. • Transitional benefit (overgangsstønad) of 1.85 times the Basic Amount (Grunnbeløpet) i.e. NOK 116,350 (€ 14,175) for 3 years, or for up to 5 when under training to qualify for work. The benefit is reduced by 40% of income from work exceeding ½ of the Basic Amount. Recovery of the benefit in child support payments exceeding the rate of advance maintenance payment (bidragsforskott). The recovery is limited to 70% of the exceeding. • Education benefit (utdanningsstønad) when education or vocational training is needed to get a job. • Child Care Benefit (stønad til barnetilsyn) when the child must be looked after by someone else during working hours or training courses. Benefit amount at 64% of actual child care expenses with a monthly maximum for one child NOK 2,958 (€ 360), for two NOK 3,859 (€ 470), for three or more NOK 4,374 (€ 533). Can be drawn in addition to the Cash Benefit for Parents with Small Children (kontantstøtte) for parents with children between 1 and 3 years. When income from work exceeds 6 times the Basic Amount i.e. NOK 377,352 (€ 45,974) there is no right to child care benefit (stønad til barnetilsyn).
Adolescent mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families with disabled children	Attendance benefit (hjelpstønad) to cover the need for special attention or nursing. The standard rate is NOK 12,312 (€ 1,500). For disabled children under 18, the benefit can be paid at 3 different higher rates, up to NOK 73,872 (€ 9,000).
Families in poverty	<p>Subsistence allowance (stønad til livsopphold).</p> <p>The general objective is to secure the subsistence of persons who do not have sufficient economic means to cover basic needs through work or by filing economic claims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differential amount.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subjective right, discretionary. • Complementary, provisional support. • Municipalities are legally obliged to provide social financial assistance. <p>Beneficiaries are in principle the individual. Married people and dependant children are though considered as one economic unit. The benefit of sharing expenses is considered in common households.</p> <p>All persons legally resident in the country can apply and there is no age condition. (In practice, however, allowance is seldom given individually to children under 18 years of age due to the parents' responsibility for fostering their children according to the Act on Children and Parents of 8 April 1981).</p> <p>Each person who claims social financial assistance is obliged to support him-/herself by work if work is available and the person in question is able to work.</p> <p>Social financial assistance is complementary to all other subsistence allowances and is provided as a last resort assistance (safety net). Obligation to support spouse and children under 18 years of age.</p> <p>No fixed amount of the minimum level of the benefit is set by law. The benefit has to be set at a level which secures the claimant "a dignified life" or a "decent minimum". Central guidelines are provided on how to interpret the Social Services Act with respect to the term "secure subsistence". They point out the expenses for which support should be given. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs gave in 2001 guidelines on reasonable amounts. "Local rates" guidelines are set by municipalities.</p> <p>All resources, the applicants, his or her spouse and dependant children are taken into account. Common household features are taken into consideration for persons cohabiting. Family allowances are taken into account as income of the family when determining the amount of social assistance.</p> <p>Monthly amounts recommended by the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion, excluding housing allowance, electricity, housing insurance etc.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single person: NOK 4,600 (€ 560) • Married couple/couples cohabiting: NOK 7,650 (€ 932) • Persons living in common households: NOK 3,825 (€ 466) • Children: 0 - 5 years NOK 1,760 (€ 214) 6 - 10 years NOK 2,330 (€ 284) 11-17 years NOK 2,930 (€ 357)
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>Short term stays in nursing homes (week-ends etc.) are offered as a relief measure for the family of patients cared for at home.</p> <p>Attendance benefit (hjelpetønad) is aimed to cover the need for special attention or nursing. The standard rate is NOK 12,312 (€ 1,500).</p>

Poland	
<p>Children</p>	<p>Commencement of a School Year supplement (Dodatek z tytułu rozpoczęcia roku szkolnego): vested in mother or father of a child, guardian or real guardian of child, for partial covering of the costs related to commencement of a new school year. Paid one-off yearly, within four months from the first day of the school year. Amount PLN 100 (€ 26) per child.</p> <p>Child Education out of the Place of Residence supplement (Dodatek z tytułu podjęcia przez dziecko nauki w szkole poza miejscem zamieszkania): vested in mother or father of a child, guardian or real guardian of child, person at full age, studying for partial covering of the costs related to provide possibility of accommodation of a child in the location of the school or costs of transportation to school from the place of living. The supplement of PLN 90 (€ 24) per child for costs of accommodation or PLN 50 for costs of transport (€ 13) is granted for 10 months during a</p>

	<p>school year, from September until June of the next calendar year.</p> <p>Large family supplement (Dodatek z tytułu wychowywania dziecka w rodzinie wielodzietnej) granted for families with three and more children entitled to family allowance. Amount PLN 80 (€ 21) monthly per every third and next child in a family.</p> <p>Child-minding Allowance (Zasitek opiekuńczy): Paid to workers who have to stop working in order to look after:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a child under the age of 8 (in specified cases), • a sick child under the age of 14 (for a maximum 60 days per year), • another member of the family (for 14 days per year). <p>Amount: 80% of the reference wage for Sickness Allowance (Zasitek chorobowy) per month</p>
<p>Lone parents</p>	<p>Bringing up Child Alone supplement (Dodatek z tytułu samotnego wychowywania dziecka): vested in single upbringing mother or father of a child, guardian or real guardian of child, person at full age, studying, not dependent on parents because of their death or court decision on alimony, in the amount PLN 170 (€ 44) per child, however, not more than PLN 340 (€ 89) monthly per family or PLN 250 (€ 66) per disabled child, however not more than PLN 500 (€132) monthly per family. From 1 September 2005 to 31 September 2008 lone parent could receive alternatively the alimony advance (Zaliczka alimentacyjna). Regulations on alimony advance became effective on 1 September 2005 (enacted with the law on proceedings against alimony debtors and alimony advance of 22 April 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 86 item 732) when the execution of alimony granted by the court is ineffective.</p> <p>The advance is due, provided that the net monthly family income per capita (after the deduction of tax and health contributions) does not exceed PLN 583 (EUR 151) for children. Persons eligible for the alimony advance are: children up to 18 years old, or up to 24 years old, being a school or university student.</p> <p>Lone parent can receive alternatively the alimony advance (Zaliczka alimentacyjna). New regulations on alimony advance became effective on 1 September 2005 (enacted with the law on proceedings against alimony debtors and alimony advance of 22 April 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 86 item 732) when the execution of alimony granted by the court is ineffective.</p> <p>The advance is due, provided that the net monthly family income per capita (after the deduction of tax and health contributions) does not exceed PLN 583 (EUR 151) for children. Persons eligible for the alimony advance are: children up to 18 years old, or up to 24 years old, being a school or university student.</p> <p>The amount of the alimony advance is limited to the amount of the alimony granted by the court and can not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLN 170 (EUR 44) per child (or PLN 250 (EUR 65) per disabled child) - when there are one or two children eligible for the advance in a family, • PLN 120 (EUR 31) per child (or PLN 170 (EUR 44) per disabled child) - when there are three or more children eligible for the advance in a family. <p>In families where a net monthly income per capita does not exceed PLN 291.50 (EUR 75), maximum the amount of the advance is increased to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLN 300 (EUR 78) per child (or PLN 380 (EUR 98) per disabled child) - when there are one or two children eligible for the advance in a family, • PLN 250 (EUR 65) per child (or PLN 300 (EUR 78) per disabled child) - when there are three or more children eligible for the advance in a family. From 1 October 2008, lone parent can receive benefit from the alimony fund (Świadczenie z funduszu alimentacyjnego). New regulations on benefit from the alimony fund became enacted with Act of 17 September 2007 on support for persons entitled to alimony (Journal of Laws of 2008 No. 1 item 7, with further amendments). It is paid when the execution of alimony granted by the court is ineffective. The fund is due, provided that the net monthly family income per capita (after the deduction of tax and health contributions) does not exceed PLN 725 (EUR 191) for person. Persons eligible for the alimony fund are: children up to 18 years old, or up to 25 years old, being a school or university student, or disabled persons, without age criteria, if a person presents a decision on considerable invalidity. The amount of the alimony fund is limited to the amount of the alimony granted by the court and can not exceed PLN 500 (EUR 132) per person. This benefit is paid also for children

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	bringing up in whole family.
Adolescent mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families with disabled children	<p>Medical Care Allowance (Zasiłek pielęgnacyjny) paid to persons fulfilling the health and age criteria, regardless of family income:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled children up to the age of 16, children over the age of 16 with a moderate disability that began at the age of entitlement to the family allowance, seriously disabled persons, without age criteria <p>in the monthly amount of PLN 153 (€40)</p> <p>Training and Rehabilitation of Disabled Child supplement (Dodatek z tytułu kształcenia i rehabilitacji dziecka niepełnosprawnego): vested in mother or father of a child, guardian or real guardian of child, person at full age, studying, for covering increased spending on rehabilitation and education of a child until 16, if the child presents decision on invalidity or between 16 and 24, if child presents a decision on severe or moderate invalidity. Amount PLN 60 (€ 16) per child until child is 5 or PLN 80 (€ 21) per child between 5 and 24.</p> <p>Nursing benefit (Świadczenie pielęgnacyjne): granted to a parent who resigns from employment due to taking care of a disabled child with a high or medium degree of disability. The amount of benefit is PLN 420 per month (€ 110).</p>
Unemployed families	<p>The groups of unemployed enumerated below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the unemployed under 25 years of age, 2) the long-term unemployed women who have not taken up employment after giving birth to a child/children, 3) the unemployed above 50 years of age, 4) the unemployed with neither vocational qualifications nor professional experience or those without secondary education, 5) the unemployed single parents who bring up children under 18 years of age, 6) the unemployed who after having served a sentence have not undertaken employment 7) the disabled unemployed, <p>referred to as "the persons in special situation on the labour market" (vulnerable persons) are entitled to various additional measures of labour offices.</p> <p>With regard to the impact on children and families, the following measure applied towards the group of the unemployed described in point 5 is relevant:</p> <p>A starost (head of local (powiat) self-government) may – on presentation of adequate documents – reimburse the costs borne by unemployed persons in relation to the care of children under 7 years of age. The reimbursement sum must not be higher than a half of unemployment benefit, i.e.: PLN 504.20 (€ 132), per each child, on the condition that an unemployed person takes up employment or other gainful work or is placed in apprenticeship, vocational training at the workplace or other training and that, at the same time, the criterion of income per person in the family of unemployed person – as defined in provisions on social assistance – is not exceeded.</p> <p>The costs of care of a child under 7 years of age may be reimbursed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - within a period not exceeding 3 months if the unemployed person took up employment or other gainful work for a period of at least 6 months; - within a period not exceeding 6 months if the unemployed person took up employment or other

	<p>gainful work for a period of at least 12 months. In case of placement of an unemployed person in apprenticeship, vocational training at the workplace or in other training, the costs of care of children under 7 years of age may be reimbursed during the duration of these measures. At the request of an unemployed person entitled to the reimbursement on the ground of taking care for a child/children under 7 years of age, a starost may remit an advance against the reimbursement. The above principles of reimbursement apply also in relation to taking care by an unemployed person for a dependant person.</p>
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>Social Assistance (Pomoc społeczna)</p> <p>Social assistance is granted according to the provisions of the Act of 12 March 2004 on Social Assistance. The aim of social assistance is to provide individuals and families with possibilities to overcome difficult life situations that they are not able to overcome by themselves with the use of their own competence, resources and opportunities. According to the Article 5 of the Act on Social Assistance, the following persons shall be entitled to social assistance benefits, unless international agreements provide otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - persons of Polish nationality having their place of residence and staying in the territory of the Republic of Poland, - foreigners having their place of residence and staying in the territory of the Republic of Poland, having received the settlement permit, the long-term EC resident permit, the tolerated stay permit, or the refugee status awarded in the Republic of Poland, - citizens of the European Union Member States or the European Economic Area and their family members staying in the territory of Republic of Poland who have received the permit allowing for the stay. <p>Social assistance is granted to persons and families, in particular for the following reasons: poverty, orphanage, homelessness, need to protect motherhood, unemployment, disability, prolonged illness, incompetence in childcare matters likewise in running a household, particularly in case of incomplete and large families, alcoholism or drug addiction, difficulties in adjusting to life after discharge from penitentiary institution, natural or ecological disasters.</p> <p>There are 3 basic types of cash benefits from social assistance system: permanent benefit, periodical benefit and purpose benefit (together with special purpose benefit).</p> <p>As the rule, cash benefits can be granted to persons and families whose income per capita does not exceed criteria stipulated in the Act on social Assistance. According to the provisions of Art. 8 of the Act, criterion of income of a person keeping a single household is stated as PLN 477 and criterion of income per person in the family – PLN 351.</p> <p>Permanent benefit (zasiłek stały) can be granted to persons incapable of working, due to her/his age or disability, provided that her/his income does not exceed the income criterion. The amount of this benefit is stated as the difference between the income criterion and person income. The amount of this benefit cannot be lower than PLN 30 per month per person. The maximum amount of the benefit is stated at PLN 418.</p> <p>Temporary benefit (zasiłek okresowy) may be granted to persons and families without sufficient income (income lower than legal income criterion), particularly due to prolonged illness, disability, unemployment, and possibility to maintain or acquire the rights to benefits on other social security systems. The amount of a temporary benefit is stated as up to the difference between the income criterion and the person income. However, the level of the single benefit cannot be lower than 50 % of the difference between the income criterion and the person's income. The amount of the temporary benefit cannot be lower than PLN 20 by month. The maximum amount of the benefit is PLN 444.</p> <p>Purpose benefit (zasiłek celowy) may be awarded in order to satisfy any of the requisite living needs, in particular, for the coverage of, in full or in part, costs of purchases of food, medicines and treatment, fuel, clothing, daily necessities, minor apartment and damage repairs, and funeral costs. In particularly justified cases, a person or a family whose income exceed the criterion of income may be awarded a special purpose benefit (specjalny zasiłek celowy).</p>

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<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>The state provides cash benefit for those in need of care. Medical Care Allowance (Zasiłek pielęgnacyjny) may be used to pay a professional carer or to compensate a family member or other "non-professional carer". The allowance amounts to PLN 153 (€ 40) per month.</p>
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<p>Portugal</p>	
<p>Unemployed pregnant mothers</p>	<p>Unemployed pregnant mothers receiving unemployment benefit are entitled to maternity benefit. Pregnant women entitled to the RSI (Social Income for Insertion) receive a supplementary allowance. Amounts: 30% of the value of the social pension (non-contributory pension - €181.9) during pregnancy and 50% during the first year of life of the child (granted to the beneficiary of income support or spouse/partner).</p>
<p>Families with disabled children</p>	<p>Supplement (bonus) to the family benefit for handicapped children (bonificação, por deficiência, do subsídio familiar a crianças e jovens): descendants up to 24 years of age: for children up to 14: € 57.80 between 14 and 18: € 84.18 between 18 and 24: € 112.69</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly life benefit (subsídio mensal vitalício) for disabled persons above age 24 : € 171.78 • Special education allowance (subsídio de educação especial): for disabled descendants below age 24. Variable amount. • Allowance for assistance by a third party (subsídio por assistência de terceira pessoa): € 85.88 per month (this is a benefit that may be claimed by disabled persons in situations of dependency, needing the care/assistance of a third party).
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>Supplement to family benefits for studying children between 6 and 16 years in case of reference earnings of the family below 50% of 407.41 euro Amount corresponding to the one of a family benefit of the first level of income.</p> <p>Funeral grant (subsídio de funeral): single payment of € 208.85 to a person who can prove having covered the expenses related to the funeral of a member of his family or of any other person residing in Portugal and with no right to a death grant (subsídio por morte) within the compulsory social security system.</p> <p>Social income for insertion (Rendimento social de inserção). Benefit of the non-contributory scheme and social integration programme with the aim of ensuring that individuals and their family will have sufficient resources to cover their basic needs, while favouring at the same time their gradual social and professional integration. Differential amount. Subjective right. The benefit lasts for 12 months, extended if fulfilment of the legal conditions is proved. People over 18 year old can apply, or less than 18 years of age if the person has minor child dependants, or is married or living in cohabitation or in the case of pregnancy. Applicants must show availability for employment, as well as occupational training and integration activities. In case of unemployment it is necessary to put your name down at the Centre for Employment. Foreign people legally living in the country for at least three years are also entitled to the RSI.</p> <p>Besides not having earnings of one's own or from the family that amount to more than the level set out by law and being able to request other social security benefits to which one is entitled, the beneficiary must also, among other things, furnish all the necessary legal proof as demanded</p>

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	<p>of him with respect to his financial situation. All persons in household are taken into account for calculation of benefit, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The beneficiary's; • the spouse's or person treated as such; • relatives under age or persons treated as such; • relatives in ascendant line; • minors who are adopted in full or with restriction; • minors in guardianship; • minors placed in the care of the beneficiary by decision of the courts or by services responsible for the guardianship of minors; • minors being placed into adoption, if the process has already begun. <p>All household earnings of the month prior to the applying (in case of irregular income the average income of the last three months prior to the application) are taken into account date application regardless of their origin and nature, with the exception of housing allowances, family benefits and study grants, as well as work earnings and education scholarships to 20%.</p> <p>The monthly benefit payment corresponds to the difference between the amount of all family earnings together and the minimum income amount for this same family, which is calculated as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for each person of age, up to the second person: 100% of the social pension; • for each person of age, from the third person on: 70% of the social pension; • for each minor: 50% of the social pension; • for each minor: 60% of the social pension, as from the 3rd child. <p>Social Pension (€ 181.91).</p> <p>Specific social support is awarded in case of pregnancy: 30% of the social pension during pregnancy and 50% of the social pension during the first year of the child's life.</p> <p>Specific social support is also awarded for each family member severely disabled, suffering from a chronic illness or old and dependant. Amount equal to 30% or 50% of the social pension, whether belonging respectively to the 1st or 2nd dependence degree.</p> <p>Allowance of a varying amount, granted when housing expenses exceed 25% of the minimum wage benefit.</p> <p>The amount of family allowances is not taken into consideration for eligibility for the minimum income.</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>The Supplement for dependency is a monthly financial benefit (non-means-tested) that may be claimed by beneficiaries (pensioners) of social security in situations of dependency. The supplement for dependency introduces some additional economic support for dependant elderly persons who have someone caring for them. However, it is only a small amount that does not represent a "salary" for the carer. Amounts vary according to the degree of dependency: 50% of the value of the social pension for a person with a 1st degree of dependency and 90% for a person with a 2nd degree of dependency.</p>

Romania	
<p>Children</p>	<p>Complementary Family Allowance This income related benefit is granted to the families with a net income per family member up to 184 RON (€ 51.11). Beneficiaries: Families with children up to 18 years Conditions of entitlement:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The benefit is granted to the families with children up to 18 years living together. - Child of school age attending a form of education, - The benefit is granted taking into consideration the family structure and the family income. <p>Amount per month:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Families with 1 child - 38 lei (€ 10,55) - Families with 2 children - 44 lei (€ 12,22) - Families with 3 children - 49 lei (€ 13,61) - Families with 4 and more children - 54 lei (€ 15) <p>The families entitled to Social Aid (ajutor social) benefit from an amount increased by 25%.</p>
<p>Lone parents</p>	<p>Allowance for single parent families The benefit is granted to the families with a net income per family member up to 184 RON (€ 51.11). Beneficiaries Single parents' families with children up to 18 years living together. Are considered as family members also the children adopted, or in foster care or those for which was decided the tutela.</p> <p>The benefit is granted taking into consideration the family structure and the family income. Amount per month:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Families with 1 child - 54 lei (€ 15) - Families with 2 children - 65 lei (€ 18,05) - Families with 3 children - 73 lei (€ 20,28) - Families with 4 and more children - 83 lei (€ 23,05) <p>Foster care allowance: The families/persons with children in foster care It is granted for each child for which is taken the foster care measure. 90 lei (€25)/child/month For children with disabilities the amount is increase with 50%</p> <p>Indemnity for raising the child Parents (mother or father) or persons who have adopted a child The benefit is granted under the condition of achieving professional income subjected to the income tax, for a 12 month period, in the last year previous to the child birth. The allowance for child rearing is granted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the child has 2 years or 3 years for children with disabilities. - for each of the first three births; - for the first three children entrusted for the adoption, adopted or those in placement or emergency placement, as well as for those the tutela was decided. Started with 1st of January 2007, 600 lei/month (166.66 Euro). <p>Supplement Parents (mother or father) who persons who have adopted a child For the parents/persons which has the right to the indemnity for rearing the child and that comeback to the professional activity.</p> <p>The supplement is granted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the child has 2 years or 3 years for children with disabilities. - for each of the first three births; - for the first three children entrusted for the adoption, adopted or those in placement or emergency placement, as well as for those the tutela was decided. <p>Started with 1st of January 2007, 100 lei/month (27.77 Euro)</p>
<p>Families with disabled children</p>	<p>For the families with children with disabilities Romanian system grant the following benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. state child allowance the amount is increased with 100% for the children up to 3 years; 2. foster care allowance the amount is increased with 50%; 3. monthly food allowance for children infected HIV/AIDS (the amount is 9 lei/day (2,5 Euro/day)); 4. Indemnity for child rearing is differentiate in according with the income of the families and also

	<p>with the age of the child, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For disabled children 3 - 7 years the parents have the right to the indemnity for child raising in according with the provisions of the normative act EO 148/2005 (see point 2.1.) – the amount is 450 lei/month (125 Euro); - For disabled children 0 - 3 years with parents that are also disabilities who's incomes is only from benefits granted for this specific category – the amount is 450 lei/month (125 Euro/month); - For disabled children 3 - 7 years with disable parents and incomes granted only from the specific category of benefits - the amount is 300 lei / month (83,33 Euro/month); - For disabled children 0 - 3 years with parents that are not eligible for receiving the indemnity for child raising in according with the provisions of the normative act EO 148/2005 (see point 2.1.) – the amount is 300 lei/month (83,33 Euro); <p>For children 3-7 years with disabilities and the parents are not eligible for receiving the indemnity for child raising in according with the provisions of the normative act EO 148/2005 (see point 2.1.) receive a monthly aide in an amount of 150 lei/month (41,66 Euro);</p> <p>The persons with disabilities which have a child and an income constitute only from benefits granted for this specific category, has the right to the indemnity for raising the child in an amount of 450 lei/month (125 Euro/month) for children 0 - 2 years and to the monthly aide in an amount of 150 lei/month (41,66 Euro/month) for children 2 - 7 years.</p> <p>In the same time the persons which take care about a child with disabilities has the right to the medical leave in order to support the child in hospital, during the medical / rehabilitation treatment. This right is until the child will have 18 years.</p>
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>Given some urgent needs of the vulnerable groups, starting from the 1st of January 2002, the minimum income guaranteed (GMI) was introduced by the coming into force of Law no. 416/2002. In 2006, this law was modified by improving the different aspects raised by the social partners.</p> <p>The minimum income guaranteed represents a social transfer introduced in order to reduce poverty and to provide those who cannot ensure a minimum support for themselves with a last resource. This programme has the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing extreme difficulties for those devoid of other resources; • Preventing social isolation and exclusion by trying, through the instruments created, to ensure the promotion of social integration by encouraging and facilitating the individual development, favoring individual responsibility and employment. <p>The legislation concerning the minimum income guaranteed, stipulates the granting of the social benefit to families and persons with low or no incomes under the circumstances and during the periods when they cannot provide for themselves.</p> <p>The monthly levels of the granted minimum income according to the structure of the family, initially established by the law, were indexed through different Government Decisions.</p> <p>According to the provisions of Art. 28, paragraph (1) of Law no. 416/2001, further to the proposal of the Ministry of Labour, Family and Equal Opportunities, the Government may also grant emergency aids to single persons in need due to natural calamities, fires, accidents, as well as to other difficult situations established by law.</p> <p>For the cold season 2006 – 2007 a new system for delivering the household heating aids was regulated, more flexible and with a positive impact on the increase in the disfavoured persons' standard of living. Thus, for the users of the centralised heating system whose monthly income per family member set forth by the law, a monthly aid is granted by setting-off the actual value of the thermal energy invoice (in %). Single persons benefit from compensation higher by 10% and the families and single persons who benefit from the social aid the compensation is granted</p>

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	100%.
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Russian Federation	
Children	Monthly allowance for children of conscripted servicemen is na universal benefit whose beneficiary is the mother of a child under 3 years for the duration of military conscription of the father. Monthly allowance for children of conscripted servicemen is granted for a child under 3 years for the period from the date of conscription of the father to the date of his dismissal from military service. The amount of the allowance is 6000 roubles (app. 162 euro). In the regions with laid down regional factor (Siberia, Northern Regions, Far East) the amount is corrected by the factor.
Lone parents	The monthly child allowance for lone parents exceeds the standard amount - Twofold for children of a lone mother. A lone mother is defined as a woman with child with no legally established fatherhood. - 1.5 times for children in families with one of the parents avoiding paying alimony or for children over 3 years, who's father has been conscripted. The allowance does not exceed the standard amount for children of lone parents if one of the parents has died. Instead of this, this category receives a special pension, which exceeds the allowance sufficiently.
Adolescent mothers	There is no special allowance for this category. An individual social support can be granted on regional level.
Unemployed pregnant mothers	There is no special allowance for this category. An individual social support can be granted on regional level.
Families with disabled children	There is no special allowance for this category. A disabled child is monthly granted with: - the social pension (3120 roubles in 2008, app. 84 euro). This pension is financed from the federal budget. This pension is applied regardless of the family income or other social benefits. - the monthly monetary payment (1323 roubles, app. 36 euro). This payment is financed from the federal budget. This payment is provided regardless of the family income or other social benefits. The payment can be partly substituted by a package of social services (this package includes medicine, rehabilitation etc.) - monthly compensatory payment to an unemployed adult nursing a disabled child (mostly the mother of the child). Since January, 1st 2008 the amount is 500 roubles, since July, 1st 2008 – 1200 roubles (app. 32.5 euro).
Unemployed families	There is no special allowance for this category. An individual social support can be granted on regional level.

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<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>Child benefits paid only to the families which per capita income doesn't exceed subsistence level. Further individual social support can be granted.</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>All citizens of the Russian Federation have the right for a pension after reaching retirement age. The pension payments depend on the duration of a person's pension insurance terms, and on the person's previous wage. Persons having no insurance and no wage have the right on a social pension. Thus every person in the retirement age has its own source of income. A monthly compensation is provided for unemployed capable adults (including family members) nursing disabled persons with higher grade of disability ("first group" according to Russian categorization) or nursing elder persons, who have medical certificate proving their need for a continuous special care or who have reached the age of 80 years. Since January, 1st 2008 the amount of this compensation is 500 roubles, since July, 1st 2008 – 1200 roubles (app. 32.5 euro).</p>

<p>Serbia</p>	
<p>Lone parents</p>	<p>Child support, which oposite of non-single parents, single parents can achieve under beneficial conditions. For single parents, guardians and parents of children with developmental difficulties for whom the act about classification has been brought and who aren't placed in stationed institution, census for right to child support increases for 20% and the amount of child support increases for 30%. Income support, in case they fulfill requirements laid down by the law. One-off allowance in case they suddenly find themselves in state of social need (emergency case).</p>
<p>Adolescent mothers</p>	<p>Income support, providing they fulfil legal requirements. One –off allowance in case they suddenly find themselves in state of social need (emergency case).</p>
<p>Unemployed pregnant mothers</p>	<p>Income support, providing they fulfil legal requirements. One –off allowance in case they suddenly find themselves in state of social need (emergency case).</p>
<p>Families with disabled children</p>	<p>Also, the Law provides for the right to caregiver benefit, which is recognized to the persons in need of assistance and care to fulfil basic living needs, which is the only grounds for this entitlement to be exercised. Caregiver benefit is set as monthly pecuniary benefit and for April 2008 it amounted to 6.033,00 RSD. In addition, the Law lays down two grounds for caregiver benefit entitlement: under the social protection regulations and pension and disability insurance rules. In the latter case, beneficiaries with total (100%) physical impairment may, on one ground, exercise the right to increased caregiver benefit. This entitlement is recognized as increased benefit replacement rate, and for April 2008 it was 15.584,00 RSD and the caregiver benefit. Children with disability who have exercised the right to caregiver benefit in line with the pension and disability insurance regulations, which were in force before 1992. Are allowed to enjoy the right to caregiver benefit replacement rate in line with the social protection legislation increased for the amount of caregiver benefit they already have. Children with disability who have</p>

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	<p>exercised the right to caregiver benefit in line with the pension and disability insurance regulations, which were in force before 1992. In addition, the children are allowed to enjoy the right to caregiver benefit replacement rate in line with the social protection legislation increased for the amount of caregiver benefit they already have. Also, the Law provides for one-off assistance, in cash or in kind. They are secured by local communities that have issued decisions regulating requirements and method of exercise of these rights for person in emergency situation, that is in unexpected and sudden state of need.</p> <p>Also, the Law provides for the possibility of local communities to decide, taking into account funds and resources available, to define other social welfare rights, wider scope of the rights exceeding those laid down in the Law and more favourable conditions for their exercise, providing they have previously secured allocations in their budgets.</p> <p>In addition, Law provides for the right to assistance for vocational training and rehabilitation for children and young persons with developmental disabilities and adult persons with disabilities who according to their physical and psychological abilities and age may be trained for work and occupation without possibility to exercise such a right on any other legal grounds. In case these persons are members of the family, or are within family, their rights to income support is then recognized providing the family does not have ensured income within the meaning of the Law, while if the person who is referred to vocational training cannot dispense with commuting for the purpose of vocational training and rehabilitation, it is entitled to commuting costs compensation not in excess of real costs of the highest rate of costs for public transport.</p>
<p>Unemployed families</p>	<p>Child support, in case they fulfill requirements laid down by the law. Income support, in case they fulfill requirements laid down by the law including care and help to others. One –off allowance in case they suddenly find themselves in state of social need (emergency case).</p>
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>The Law on Social Protection and Provision of Social Security to Citizens prescribes that an individual and/or family with income below minimum social security level laid down by this Law, if fulfilling other requirements provided for in the Law, may exercise the right to income support. The entitlement is recognized from the date of application. All the income and emoluments that have bearing upon the exercise of the rights are identified for the period of previous three month relating to the date of application and shall not exceed statutory minimum social security level. For the month of April this minimum was 4.825,00 RSD for the individual, 6.630,00 RSD for two-member family, 8.441,00 RSD for three-member family, 9.039,00 RSD for 4-member family, and 9.657,00 RSD for 5 +-member family. However, the Law is very restrictive, rendering the individual and/or families with the obligation to comply with other requirements, such as: they must not be in possession of a piece of land exceeding 0,5 ha, on top of housing adequate to the needs of the individual and/or family, unless consent has been given to the registration of mortgage right; working-age members must be registered as job-seekers and still unemployed, also, that their employment was not terminated due to their fault, on consent and declaration of will that the individual and/or member of the family has not sold, given as a gift or renounced the right to inherit the movables, and that he/she does not possess movables of higher value or cash, securities and savings.</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>Also, the Law provides for the right to caregiver benefit, which is recognized to the persons in need of assistance and care to fulfil basic living needs, which is the only grounds for this entitlement to be exercised. Caregiver benefit is set as monthly pecuniary benefit and for April 2008 it amounted to 6.033,00 RSD.</p> <p>In addition, the Law lays down two grounds for caregiver benefit entitlement: under the social protection regulations and pension and disability insurance rules. In the latter case, beneficiaries with total (100%) physical impairment may, on one ground, exercise the right to increased caregiver benefit. This entitlement is recognized as increased benefit replacement rate, and for April 2008 it was 15.584,00 RSD and the caregiver benefit.</p>

	<p>Children with disability who have exercised the right to caregiver benefit in line with the pension and disability insurance regulations, which were in force before 1992. Are allowed to enjoy the right to caregiver benefit replacement rate in line with the social protection legislation increased for the amount of caregiver benefit they already have. Income support, in case they fulfill requirements laid down by the law.</p> <p>Caregiver benefit, on condition they fulfill requirements laid down by the law.</p> <p>Increased caregiver benefit, on condition they fulfill requirements laid down by the law. One-off allowance in case they suddenly find themselves in state of social need (emergency case). In case elderly person is placed in other family, a compensation for such a placement is provided, including compensation for work of a person providing placement services and compensation for marinating beneficiary so placed).</p>
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Slovakia	
Children	<p>One-off Child Care Benefit (Jednorazový príspevok dieťaťu) paid twice to the child: SKK 9,290 (€ 270) at the commencement of alternative child care and SKK 23,240 (€ 676) at the expiry of alternative (or institutional) child care when the child reaches the age of 18.</p> <p>Repetitive Benefit to Child (Opakovaný príspevok dieťaťu) up to SKK 3,490 (€ 102) per month for each child given to the alternative child care;</p> <p>Repetitive Benefit to Substitute Parent (Opakovaný príspevok náhradnému rodičovi): SKK 4,440 (€ 129) per month; increase of SKK 3,150 (€ 92) if personal care for 3 and more siblings; periodic (monthly) extra benefit equal to SKK 1,830 (€ 53) for surrogate parent if child is disabled; benefits in foster homes; benefit for transport of parents to the visit of their children in child's homes – offered by municipality.</p> <p>Benefit for the boarding of children (from child's homes) during their visit the family – offered by state.</p> <p>The municipality contributes to the adaptation of child's family conditions (if the institutional child care is ordered by court) - SKK 2,000 (€ 58) monthly - mostly creates reserve fund for child.</p>
Lone parents	Not mentioned/not applicable
Adolescent mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families with disabled children	<p>Purchasing and Maintaining (Medical) Equipment Benefit (Príspevok na zaobstaranie a opravu zdravotnej pomôcky): maximum benefit of SKK 260,000 (€ 7,562).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car Purchase Benefit (Príspevok na kúpu motorového vozidla): maximum benefit of SKK 250,000 (€ 7,271). • Transportation Benefit (Príspevok na prepravu): maximum benefit of SKK 2,750 (€ 80) per month. • Adaptation of Residence Benefit (Príspevok na úpravu bytu, rodinného domu alebo garáže): maximum total benefit during the period of 7 years is SKK 250,000 (€7,271). • Allowance for the Purchase of a Guide Dog (Príspevok na zaobstaranie psa so špeciálnym výcvikom): maximum benefit of SKK 260,000 (€ 7,562). • Disabled Person's Allowance (príspevok občanovi s ťažkým zdravotným postihnutím): monthly supplements for special dietary requirements (up to SKK 1,000 (€ 29)), personal and domestic

	<p>hygiene, clothing, shoes and housing equipment (SKK 500 (€ 15)), operation of a car (SKK 900 (€ 26)), maintenance of a guide dog (SKK 1,200 (€ 35)).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Assistance Benefit (Prispevok na osobnú asistenciu): SKK 55 (€ 1.60) per hour of assistance required (maximum 20 hours per day). This benefit is granted to the person who is in need of care and whose income is lower than 3- times the subsistence minimum up to SKK 14,190 (€ 413) per month, otherwise the benefit is lower. 50% of the benefit can be paid to a family member if client is working or learning. <p>Annual minimum benefits in kind for the care of one citizen in day care to the value of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in Attendance Service Facility (Zariadenie opatrovateľskej služby) SKK 60,000 (€ 1,745), • in Rehabilitation Centre (Rehabilitačné stredisko) SKK 60,000 (€ 1,745), • in Social Service Home for Children (Domov sociálnych služieb pre deti) SKK 110,000 (€ 3,199), • in Social Service Home for Adults (Domov sociálnych služieb pre dospelých) SKK 85,000 (€ 2,472), <p>Annual minimum benefits in kind for the care of one citizen in weekly care to the value of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in Attendance Service Facility SKK 98,000 (€ 2,850), • in Social Service Home for Children SKK 150,000 (€ 4,363), • in Social Service Home for Adults SKK 140,000 (€ 4,072).* <p>Annual minimum benefits in kind for the care of one citizen in care for the duration of one year to the value of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in Social Service Home for Children (Domov sociálnych služieb pre deti) SKK 185,000 (€ 5,381), <p>Annual minimum benefits in kind for the care of one citizen in temporary care to the value of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in Attendance Service Facility (Zariadenie opatrovateľskej služby) SKK 125,000 (€ 3,636), • in Rehabilitation Centre (Rehabilitačné stredisko) SKK 117,000 (€ 3,403). <p>Attendance Service Benefit (Prispevok za opatrovanie): up to SKK 6,000 (€ 175) per month if only 1 person receives home care and up to SKK 8,000 (€ 233) per month if 2 or more persons receive home care. The benefit is paid directly to the carer (obviously a family member) in the carer's own right. An increase of the benefit by SKK 1,500 (€ 44) per month is granted if a severely disabled child is in home care and the provider has no other income.</p>
<p>Unemployed families</p>	<p>Unemployed persons: Normal family benefits plus Allowance for Family Services (Prispevok na služby pre rodinu s deťmi): dedicated to those job applicants (and persons interested in employment) taking part in education and labour market preparation, on child's care costs reimbursement (children under the age of 6) up to SKK 1,200 (€ 35) per month for first child and up to SKK 900 (€ 26) per month for any further children.</p>
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>Benefit in Material Need (Dávka v hmotnej núdzi).</p> <p>Non-contributory benefit that aims to ensure a minimum income for those unable to maintain their basic living conditions. Differential amount according to the number of household members. Subjective right, non-discretionary. The benefit is provided primarily by the State for a duration of 24 months, after that (from 1 January 2009) by the municipalities. There are no nationality or age requirements.</p> <p>Able bodied applicants of working age must be willing to accept offers of suitable work, training or practice small community services or voluntary work and be registered at the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (Úrad práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny) in order to receive a higher amount of the Benefit in material need (Dávka v hmotnej núdzi).</p> <p>Other statutory benefits and non-financial kinds of help must be exhausted also.</p> <p>The Subsistence Minimum (Životné minimum) is the income line, below which the person falls into the material need.</p> <p>Monthly amounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First adult: SKK 4,980 (€ 145),



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every further adult: SKK 3,480 (€ 101), • non-maintained child (or maintained child under the age of 18): SKK 2,270 (€ 66). <p>The amount of Benefit in Material Need (Dávka v hmotnej núdzi) is calculated as the difference between the pretended sums (see "Guaranteed amounts 1. Categories" below) and the actual income.</p> <p>Resources taken into account for calculation of benefit: All family resources except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% of earnings, • 25% of old-age, invalidity, widows, orphans, social, maternity benefit, • child benefit, • scholarship, • benefits for the unemployed (for graduate's practise, for family services, travel costs), • incidental income up to twice the amount of the subsistence minimum and • community help. <p>Other supplements:</p> <p>Benefit for pregnant women from 4th month of pregnancy: SKK 350 (€ 10) per month. Benefit for persons in material need with a child up to one year: SKK 350 (€ 10) per month. Health Care Allowance (Príspevok na zdravotnú starostlivosť): SKK 60 (€ 1.75) per month per person.</p> <p>Protecting Allowance (Ochranný príspevok): SKK 1,900 (€ 55) per month for those at pensionable age, or invalid (lost more than 70% of ability to work), or caring for a severe disabled, or ill for a period of more than 30 days, or for single parents caring for child up to the age of 31 weeks. Does not apply to those receiving Activation allowance (Aktivačný príspevok).</p> <p>Housing Benefit (Príspevok na bývanie): SKK 1,460 (€ 42) per month for singles or SKK 2,300 (€ 67) per month for households with 2 or more persons. Only for those paying the cost of lodging properly.</p> <p>Activation Allowance (Aktivačný príspevok): SKK 1,900 (€ 55) per month for those in back-to-work programme (training or performance of minor community work at least 10 hours a week).</p> <p>Lump sum benefit of the community to reimburse extraordinary expenses for basic domestic equipments, clothes, school requisites and medical costs. The amount is up to a triple of the Subsistence Minimum (životné minimum); a documentation of the expenses is required.</p> <p>Benefit for school meals: up to SKK 25 (€ 0.73) per school day per pupil living in a family with an income below the Subsistence minimum.</p> <p>Benefit for school materials up to SKK 1,000 (€ 29) per needy pupil per school year.</p> <p>Motivational benefit for children in material need: up to SKK 500 (€ 15) per month in basic school, up to SKK 1,200 (€ 35) per month in secondary school and more than SKK 3,500 (€ 102) per month in university according to the school results.</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>Attendance Service Benefit (Príspevok za opatrovanie): up to SKK 6,000 (€ 175) per month if only 1 person receives home care and up to SKK 8,000 (€ 233) per month if 2 or more persons receive home care. The benefit is paid directly to the carer (obviously a family member) in the carer's own right. An increase of the benefit by SKK 1,500 (€ 44) per month is granted if a severely disabled child is in home care and the provider has no other income.</p> <p>Annual minimum benefits in kind for the care of one citizen in care for the duration of one year to the value of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in Home for the Elderly (Domov dôchodcov) SKK 110,000 (€ 3,199), • in Shelter Facility (Zariadenie chráneného byvania) SKK 95,000 (€ 2,763). • in Social Service Home for Adults (Domov sociálnych služieb pre dospelých) SKK 155,000

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Slovenia	
Children	<p>Nursery school fees (plačilo za vrtec): The level of payment by parents is based on the parents' income as a percentage of the price of the programme in which the child is taking part. Parents pay at most 80 per cent and at least ten per cent of the programme's price. The municipality covers the difference between this payment and the programme's full price. Parents receiving Financial Social Assistance (denarna socialna pomoč) are exempt from payment.</p>
Lone parents	<p>When a child lives in a single-parent family then Child Benefit (otroški dodatek) is increased by 10%.</p>
Adolescent mothers	<p>Non existent</p>
Unemployed pregnant mothers	<p>Non existent</p>
Families with disabled children	<p>Special Childcare Allowance (dodatek za nego otroka, ki potrebuje posebno nego in varstvo): Provides financial assistance to a family with a child with special needs (permanent residence) and is intended to cover the higher cost of caring for such a child. The benefit is paid until the age of 18 or 26 if the child is in education. The monthly amount is € 93.32; for children who are in need of special care 24 hours per day the monthly amount is € 186.70. Partial Payments for Loss of Income (delno plačilo za izgubljeni dohodek): Paid to one of the parents who has left his/her job in order to care for a child with special needs. Child and one of the parents must be permanent residents and EU citizens. The monthly amount equals to the national minimum wage [national minimum wage from 12 April 2008 amounts € 566.53].</p>
Families in poverty	<p>Pursuant to the Social Protection Act, Financial Social Assistance (denarna socialna pomoč) provides the users with means for meeting minimum needs in the amount guaranteeing their subsistence. Subsistence is considered to be provided if the entitled person receives income, after deduction of taxes and compulsory social security contributions, amounting to the minimum income. In 2008 (from 1 January), the basic minimum income amounts to EUR 212,97. All permanent residents and those entitled on a basis of international agreements ratified by the Republic of Slovenia can apply. Financial Social Assistance (denarna socialna pomoč) is given to individuals and individual family members. Assistance is also given to single parent families. When assessing the eligibility, the account is taken of the ceiling as well as of the fact whether an individual or family has assets enabling subsistence, whether all other rights were exercised (social assistance is the last of the rights within the system, eligible when all other subsistence options are exhausted) and whether the person concerned is active in seeking solutions to his/her problem. The latter is of particular importance to all who can work and must be registered with the Employment Service of Slovenia, participate in offered programmes of active employment</p>

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	<p>policy and actively seek employment.</p> <p>The amount of the minimum income for individual family members is determined in proportion to the minimum income using the following scale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first adult person in the family: 1 • every next adult person in the family: 0.7 • child up to 18 years of age and a child that has to be supported by the parents because of regular schooling: 0.3. <p>The amount of the minimum income for a single-parent family is increased by 30 % of the basic amount of the minimum income. In case of cohabitation the social assistance is determined in proportion to the minimum income and the amount of the allowance for a single parent family. In 2008, the amount of the minimum income giving entitlement to financial social assistance is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for a single person and the first adult in the family: EUR 212,97 • for every next adult person in the family: EUR 149,08 • for a child: EUR 63,89 • increase for single parent family: EUR 63,89 <p>Financial social assistance is not granted to a single person or a family with savings or property amounting to or exceeding the level of 60 minimum incomes.</p> <p>Exceptional cash social assistance can be granted in exceptional circumstances. It can also be granted in cases where the ceiling set for financial social assistance is surpassed but the entitled person is found in financial distress for reasons beyond his/her control.</p> <p>Counselling and support in order to help prevent and overcome the need for social assistance (Social assistance services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A contract may be signed between the Social Work Centre (Center za socialno delo) and the beneficiary in which the beneficiary agrees to actively resolve his social problems.
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>Family assistant is awarded to a disabled person who requires help with performing all of the basic human needs by the locally competent Centre for Social Work. A family assistant is paid by the local municipalities [€ 566.53 as from the 012.April.2008 – gross value].</p>

Spain	
<p>Lone parents</p>	<p>In addition to the universal birth grant of 2,500.00 there is a means tested single payment of 1,000.00 euros for single parents.</p>
<p>Adolescent mothers</p>	<p>Working mothers over 16 and under 21 have the right to maternity allowance without the requirement of previous Social Security contribution.</p>
<p>Unemployed pregnant mothers</p>	<p>Between 21 and 26 the minimum period required will be of 90 days of contribution during the 7 previous years. Alternately, 180 days during her working life.</p>
<p>Families with disabled children</p>	<p>€ 1,000 per year per child under 18 with a disability of at least 33%. € 328.44 per month per child over 18 and with a disability of at least 65%. € 492.66 per month per child over 18 with a disability of at least 75% and assistance required.</p>

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<p>Unemployed families</p>	<p>The existence of family responsibilities has effects on the extremes (top and minimum) amount of the unemployment benefit that the worker may receive. It can be a requirement for certain unemployment benefits and also it is important to determine the duration and the quantity of the benefit in some cases.</p>
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>Designation for minimum guaranteed amounts is not uniform. Provided for in the 17 Autonomous Communities (Comunidades Autónomas) and in the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla.</p> <p>This aims to combat poverty by means of cash benefits, for the basic needs of living. Variable amount. Non-discretionary, sometimes subject to budget funds. Generally people up to 65 years of age can apply. Special rules for handicapped people. Applicants must be willing to work and to participate in an individually tailored reintegration programme.</p> <p>All resources of the family are taken into account for calculation of benefit.</p> <p>Different guaranteed amounts according to the provisions of each Autonomous Communities (Comunidades Autónomas) and the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla.</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>According to the R.Decree 73/2009 of January 30th on the economic benefit for family carers of dependents (Law 39/2006 of promotion of autonomy and care for dependent people) for the year 2009, the amounts per month will be 519.13 €, 415.73 €, 336.24€ and 300.00€ depending of the different grades and levels of dependency and economic capacity of the beneficiary, plus the amount of 160.13 € fee to Social Security in all cases.</p> <p>This law and its implementation intend to facilitate the care for old dependent people at home when possible and in good conditions. The carer, a member of the family gets a pay for it and contribution to Social Security (towards pension).</p> <p>The payment is shared among the State, the Community and the dependent depending on his/her economic conditions.</p>

Sweden

<p>Children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with children living at home and households with access rights to children can apply for a housing allowance. (Young adults aged 18-28 with no children are also eligible.) Applications are made to the Swedish Social Insurance Agency (Försäkringskassan). The size of the allowance depends on housing costs, housing space, household income and number of children. The housing allowance is paid as a provisional benefit based on income as estimated by the applicant. Afterwards the Swedish Social Insurance Agency compares this estimated income with the final assessed income for the year in which the housing allowance was paid. Housing allowance to families with children currently consist of two parts. One is a special allowance for children living at home, where the size of the allowance depends on the number of children in the family. The other part is an allowance towards housing costs, which depends on the housing cost but also on the number of children in the family. Generally both parts of the allowance are paid to the household. Families with low rents only receive the special allowance. A majority of those receiving the housing allowance are lone parents. Children's pension and survivor's support for children. Children under the age of 18 are entitled to children's pension on the death of one or both of their parents. Children's pension is payable to children over 18, provided they are studying at compulsory school, upper secondary school or similar establishment qualifying for extended child allowance or study assistance. The pension is then payable up to and including June of the year in which the child reaches the age of 20.
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<p>Lone parents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance support can be paid to a child whose parents do not live together. The maximum benefit is SEK 1 273 per child per month. It is paid to the parent with whom the child lives. A parent who is liable to pay maintenance must reimburse the State for all or part of the maintenance support. The amount this parent has to pay is based on information taken from his or her latest tax assessment and the number of children he or she has to provide for. <p>Maintenance support can also be paid as a top-up benefit. In that case, the parent required to pay maintenance makes a direct payment to the other parent and the Swedish Social Insurance Agency pays the difference up to SEK 1 273 per month. Top-up benefit can also be paid in cases where the child lives substantially with both parents (alternating residence). In that case the allowance is up to one half of the maintenance support amount to each parent and depends on each parents' income.</p>
<p>Adolescent mothers</p>	<p>Not mentioned/not applicable</p>
<p>Unemployed pregnant mothers</p>	<p>Pregnancy benefit is payable to expectant mothers who are unable to work because of the physically demanding nature of their jobs. It is paid for a maximum period of 50 days at 80 per cent of the mother's qualifying income. A qualification period of employment is required to be entitled to pregnancy benefit at 80 per cent of the income level. The employee, at the commencement of the leave, must have been employed by the employer for a six month period or for a combined period of at least twelve months during the preceding two years. The income ceiling for pregnancy benefit is 7.5 price base amounts. The price base amount for 2008 is SEK 41 000. Pregnancy benefit is payable from the 60th day until the 11th day before the expected birth. Moreover a woman who is not allowed to do her ordinary work on account of risks in the work environment can receive pregnancy benefit for most of her pregnancy.</p>
<p>Families with disabled children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents of a child that is ill or disabled can apply for the care allowance for disabled children. To be eligible for a care allowance, the child must need special supervision and care for at least six months or must have a disability that entails extra expenses. Parents can be granted care allowance up to and including June in the year when the child reaches the age of 19. The full rate of a care allowance is 2.5 price base amounts per year. The price base amount for 2008 is SEK 41 000. The allowance may also be paid at a reduced rate of three quarters, half or one quarter of the full benefit. Care allowance is counted as a taxable benefit. It also qualifies for pension rights. Assistance allowance is payable to a person up to the age of 65 years who has severe functional disabilities and is in need of personal attention or assistance for more than 20 hours per week.* Disability Allowance (handikappersättning): Payable to a person from 19 years of age who before the age of 65 has been disabled in such a way that he or she needs special help or has special expenses because of the handicap. Amount max. SEK 2 317 (€ 257).* Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments Act of 1993 (LSS). This Act contains provisions relating to measures for people: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> who are mentally retarded or autistic, who have a considerable and permanent intellectual functional impairment after brain damage as an adult, who have some other lasting physical or mental functional impairments which are manifestly not due to normal ageing, if these impairments are major ones and cause considerable difficulties in daily life and, consequently, an extensive need for support and service. Help from a personal assistant or financial support for reasonable costs for such help, to the extent that the need for financial support is not covered by assistance allowance pursuant to the

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	Assistance Benefit Act, dealt with by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency (Försäkringskassan).
Unemployed families	There are no targeted social insurance benefits for this group; instead they have access to various forms of support in the same way as other families with low financial standards, such as social assistance (see section immediately below) or housing allowance (see above). However, under certain conditions, an unemployed person may receive unemployment benefit pursuant to the Unemployment Insurance Act (1997:238).
Families in poverty	<p>Social assistance (ekonomiskt bistånd) is a form of last resort assistance. The assistance is given when a person (or a family) is temporarily (for a shorter or longer period) without sufficient means to meet the necessary costs of living. In principle it is an individual right. The situation of the household (married or unmarried couples with minor children) is considered as a whole. All persons with the right to stay in the country can apply. Assistance is given to the family as a whole, as long as parents are obliged to support their children. There is no other condition relating to age. Every individual is bound to support themselves and must always try to find employment with sufficient pay so long as they are physically able to do so.</p> <p>Social assistance is complementary to all other subsistence allowances and is provided as a last resort or safety net. As a rule, all household resources, regardless of their nature and origin are taken into account</p> <p>Monthly amounts cover expenses for food, clothing and footwear, play and leisure, disposable articles, health and hygiene, daily newspaper, telephone and television charges: Year 2008</p> <p>Single person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Couple: SEK 4 870 (€ 513) • Children: <p>0–1 year SEK 1 590 (€ 167) 1–2 years SEK 1 810 (€ 190) 3 years SEK 1 480 (€ 155) 4–6 years SEK 1 810 (€ 190) 7–10 years SEK 2 020 (€ 213) 11–14 years SEK 2 320 (€ 244) 15–18 years SEK 2 610 (€ 275)</p> <p>For common household expenses a special amount is added depending on the size of the household:</p> <p>1 person: SEK 850 (€ 89) 2 persons: SEK 950 (€ 100) 3 persons: SEK 1 190 (€ 125) 4 persons: SEK 1 370 (€ 144) 5 persons: SEK 1 560 (€ 164) 6 persons: SEK 1 780 (€ 187) 7 persons: SEK 1 950 (€ 205)</p>
Families caring for dependent elderly people	A person caring for a seriously ill close relative is entitled to payments from the sickness insurance scheme and has the right to be absent from work for up to 60 days (närståendepenning). The number of days refers to the person being cared for. 'Seriously ill' means a state of illness that means a palpable threat to the invalid's life. The carer and the invalid must both be registered at the National Social Insurance Agency and the care must take place in Sweden.

Switzerland	
Children	<p>Remarque liminaire</p> <p>La protection sociale repose en Suisse d'abord sur un système d'assurances sociales, de compétence fédérale, et ensuite, subsidiairement, sur l'aide sociale qui relève de la compétence des cantons.</p> <p>Les assurances sociales couvrent les 9 branches traditionnelles de la sécurité sociale. Elles reposent sur le principe de causalité en ce sens que la survenance d'un risque assuré (maladie, accident, invalidité, etc.) est la condition de l'octroi des prestations. Tableaux synoptiques concernant la sécurité sociale suisse – état au 1.1.2008: http://www.bsv.admin.ch/themen/internationales/aktuell/index.html?lang=fr</p> <p>L'aide sociale intervient de manière complémentaire et subsidiaire et ne prend en charge que ceux qui ne sont pas couverts par les assurances sociales, qui ne le sont plus ou dont le revenu est insuffisant. Contrairement aux prestations de la sécurité sociale, l'octroi de l'aide sociale est lié à la constatation d'un état d'incapacité de pourvoir à un minimum vital, indépendamment des causes de cet état de besoin (principe de finalité). L'aide sociale est l'ultime filet de la protection sociale. Elle relève de la compétence des cantons, l'exécution étant généralement déléguée aux communes. Les régimes d'aide sociale varient donc considérablement d'un canton à l'autre, voire d'une commune à l'autre. Toutefois, la Conférence suisse des institutions d'action sociale (CSIAS) [association professionnelle composée de représentants des communes, des cantons, de la Confédération et d'organisations privées du domaine social, www.skos.ch/fr] publie des directives à l'intention des autorités sociales des cantons et des communes. Malgré leur caractère non contraignant, ces directives sont largement reprises et appliquées par les cantons, ce qui contribue à une certaine harmonisation. L'assurance-vieillesse et survivants (AVS, régime de base, 1er pilier) prévoit des pensions pour enfant et des pensions d'orphelin. Les personnes bénéficiaires d'une pension de vieillesse de l'AVS ont droit à une pension pour chaque enfant qui, au décès de ces personnes, aurait droit à une pension d'orphelin. Les enfants dont le père ou la mère est décédé ont droit à une pension d'orphelin. En cas de décès des deux parents, ils ont droit à deux pensions d'orphelin. Le droit à la pension d'orphelin s'éteint au 18e anniversaire (25 ans au plus, en cas de formation) ou au décès de l'orphelin.</p> <p>L'assurance-invalidité (AI, régime de base, 1er pilier) prévoit que les personnes qui peuvent prétendre une pension d'invalidité ont droit à une pension pour chaque enfant qui, au décès de ces personnes, aurait droit à la pension d'orphelin de l'AVS.</p> <p>La pension pour enfant et la pension d'orphelin s'élèvent au moins à 442 CHF par mois et au plus à 884 CHF par mois; en cas de droit à deux pensions pour enfant ou d'orphelin, le montant des deux pensions ne peut excéder 1'326 CHF par mois.</p> <p>Dans le système de pensions du 1er pilier (AVS/AI), les assurés qui ont eu des enfants peuvent prétendre à une bonification pour tâches éducatives pour les années durant lesquelles ils ont exercé l'autorité parentale sur un ou plusieurs enfants âgés de moins de 16 ans. La bonification correspond au triple du montant de la pension de vieillesse annuelle minimale, montant établi au moment de la naissance du droit à la pension. Les bonifications pour tâches éducatives ne sont pas des prestations en espèces proprement dites, mais des majorations du revenu prises en considération lors du calcul de la pension du père ou de la mère de l'enfant.</p> <p>Dans le cadre de la prévoyance professionnelle vieillesse, survivants et invalidité (PP, régime professionnel, 2e pilier), les bénéficiaires d'une rente d'invalidité ont droit à une rente pour chaque enfant qui, à leur décès, aurait droit à une rente d'orphelin. Les enfants de l'assuré défunt ont droit à une rente d'orphelin. Le droit à la rente d'orphelin s'éteint au décès de l'orphelin ou dès que celui-ci atteint 18 ans (25 ans au plus, en cas de formation ou tant que l'orphelin, invalide à raison de 70% au moins, n'est pas encore capable d'exercer une activité lucrative).</p> <p>En matière d'assurance-accidents, les enfants de l'assuré décédé ont droit à une pension d'orphelin. Le droit à la pension d'orphelin s'éteint par l'accomplissement de la 18e année (25 ans au plus, en cas de formation). La pension pour orphelin de père ou de mère s'élève à 15% du gain</p>

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	<p>assuré (soit à 1'575 CHF par mois au maximum) et la pension pour orphelin de père et de mère à 25% du gain assuré (soit à 2'625 CHF par mois au maximum).</p> <p>En cas de droit à une prestation au titre de plusieurs branches de la sécurité sociale, il existe des dispositions anti-cumul.</p> <p>En matière d'assurance-chômage, la présence d'enfants est prise en compte de deux manières :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - les délais-cadre de cotisation et d'indemnisation sont prolongés lorsque l'assuré se consacre à l'éducation de son enfant, à certaines conditions. - Le montant de l'indemnité de chômage se monte à 80% du gain assuré lorsque l'assuré a des enfants à charge [sinon, 70% du gain assuré].
Lone parents	Non existant
Adolescent mothers	Non existant
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Non existant
Families with disabled children	<p>Un canton verse une allocation familiale spéciale.</p> <p>L'assurance-invalidité (AI, régime de base, 1er pilier) octroie une allocation pour impotent à toute personne qui, en raison d'une atteinte à sa santé, a besoin de façon permanente de l'aide d'autrui ou d'une surveillance personnelle pour accomplir des actes élémentaires de la vie quotidienne. Depuis le 1er janvier 2004, cette allocation est octroyée également aux mineurs impotents [auparavant, elle était accordée uniquement à partir de 18 ans]. L'allocation pour impotent est égale, par mois, à 1'768 CHF en cas d'impotence grave, à 1'105 CHF en cas d'impotence moyenne et à 442 CHF en cas d'impotence faible. L'allocation pour impotent versée aux mineurs impotents qui, en plus, ont besoin de soins nécessitant un surcroît d'aide d'au moins quatre heures en moyenne par jour, est augmentée d'un supplément pour soins intenses. Ce supplément s'élève, par mois, à 1'326 CHF si le besoin de soins est de 8 heures par jour au moins, à 884 CHF lorsque le besoin de soins est d'au moins 6 heures par jour au moins et à 442 CHF si le besoin de soins est de 4 heures par jour au moins.</p>
Unemployed families	Voir les prestations de chômage
Families in poverty	<p>La Suisse ne connaît actuellement pas au niveau fédéral de prestations complémentaires pour les familles en situation de pauvreté. Toutefois, 11 cantons versent des prestations soumises à condition de ressources aux parents, pendant une durée variant de 6 mois à 3 ans après la naissance.</p> <p>Un projet de loi est actuellement débattu au Parlement visant à introduire sur le plan national un système de prestations complémentaires aux familles aux revenus modestes.</p> <p>En ultime recours, les prestations d'aide sociale sont attribuées (cf. supra Remarque liminaire).</p>

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<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>L'assurance-vieillesse (AVS, régime de base, 1er pilier) octroie une allocation pour impotent à tout pensionné qui, en raison d'une atteinte à sa santé, a besoin de façon permanente de l'aide d'autrui ou d'une surveillance personnelle pour accomplir des actes élémentaires de la vie quotidienne. L'allocation pour impotent est égale, par mois, à 884 CHF en cas d'impotence grave et à 553 CHF en cas d'impotence moyenne. L'AVS n'accorde pas d'allocation pour impotent en cas d'impotence faible.</p> <p>Dans le système de pensions du 1er pilier (AVS/AI), les assurés qui prennent en charge des membres de leur famille impotents (ayant besoin de l'aide d'autrui pour accomplir les actes élémentaires de la vie quotidienne) peuvent prétendre à une bonification pour tâches d'assistance. La bonification correspond au triple du montant de la pension de vieillesse annuelle minimale, montant établi au moment de la naissance du droit à la pension. Les bonifications pour tâches d'assistance ne sont pas des prestations en espèces proprement dites, mais des majorations du revenu prises en considération lors du calcul de la pension de l'assuré "aidant".</p> <p>Le régime des prestations complémentaires au 1er pilier (PC, prestations non contributives soumises à conditions de ressources en faveur des personnes âgées, des survivants et des personnes handicapées) rembourse un certain nombre de frais à l'intéressé ou aux membres de sa famille (services d'aide, de soins, d'aide ménagère et d'assistance à domicile).</p>
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Turkey	
<p>Children</p>	<p>Social benefits are given to children at risk who are in need of protection, assistance and care. In this context in the frame work of our family policy we regard family as the best place for children care. 30,909 low-level individuals and families experiencing difficulty and unable to meet basic needs and life have benefited from cash assistance in the context of social services. 5727 Children under protection were returned back to their families or relatives by being supported in terms of social assistance, education and counseling services and support to the family. Only in 2008, 18.081 children were supported in cash near their families and relatives without being taken a protection decision.</p> <p>The children of deceased insured is entitled to survivor's benefit if they satisfy the requirements of the Law. The son of the deceased insured can receive pension up to age 18 if he is not a student and up to 22 if he has secondary education and 25 if he has higher education (university and equivalent).</p> <p>The daughter of the deceased insured can receive benefit for whole life in case she does not marry or if she divorces from a marriage; if she does not work or if she does not receive any other benefits from Social Security Institution.</p> <p>The child with a level of 60% disability is entitled to a survivor's benefit.</p> <p>The amount of survivor's benefit is 25% for each child and 50% for alone widow in case the deceased had children.</p> <p>Calculated pension of insured deceased is given;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25% of it to each child - 50% of it to become fatherless and motherless by death of insured or later on become that case, and having no marriage relationship between their mother and father or although there is a marriage relationship between their father and mother at the time of death of insured that is late marriage and if there is no entitled beneficiary taking pension excluding him/her.
<p>Lone parents</p>	<p>Conditions Of Putting Wife On Salary</p> <p>To put wife on salary by the death of insured is depend on having a marriage relationship with the insured appropriated to Turkish Civil Law at the time of death of insured. Having a relationship</p>

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	<p>with religious marriage or cohabitation doesn't enable entitlement.</p> <p>If wife is working subject to Law of number 5510 and Law of a foreign country, and getting salary or income from there is not an obstacle to put her on salary.</p> <p>Share of the Widow</p> <p>50% of it to widow; 75% of it to her on the conditions that if widow who has no child that doesn't put on salary doesn't work subject to that Law and Law of a foreign country or doesn't put on salary</p> <p>Conditions That Mother And Father Get Benefit From Pension</p> <p>If there is residual share from entitled widow and children, mother and father put salary on 25% of the total on the conditions that his and her all kinds of income and gain should be under the net substance wage and they shouldn't be put on salary excluding entitled income and salary from other children, 25% of the total with the conditions mentioned above and on the condition that mother and father are above 65 years old by ignoring residual share.</p>
Adolescent mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Unemployed pregnant mothers	Not mentioned/not applicable
Families with disabled children	<p>A member of a family between ages 18-65, unemployed and partially disabled (40% - 69%) with an income level below 79,18 YTL (with a prerequisite of receiving no benefit from any social security institution) is entitled to receive a pension of 158,36 YTL (January 2008)</p> <p>Pension of Dependent Disabled Older than 65 years old (Above 65 years old, 70% disabled)</p> <p>Citizens who is disabled as couldn't live by himself/herself (70% and over disabled) and completed 65 years old and do not have any gain and income from any social security institution and whose all income with the monthly average of allowance which are taken and can be taken from their allowance obligents according to Civil Law under the border of neediness(83,08 TL since 01.07.2008) are paid pension as 300% amount of neediness border.</p> <p>Pension of Disabled</p> <p>Disabled people between 18 and 65 years old and having disabled degree between 40% and 69% and do not have any gain and income from any social security institution, and do not employed, whose all income with the monthly average of allowance which are taken and can be taken from their allowance obligents according to Civil Law under the border of neediness (83.08 TL since 01.07.2008) are paid pension as 200% amount of neediness border.</p> <p>Pension of Dependent Disabled</p> <p>Citizens who are between 18 and 65 years old and disabled as couldn't live by himself/herself (70% and over disabled) and do not have any gain and income from any social security institution and whose all income with the monthly average of allowance which are taken and can be taken from their allowance obligents according to Civil Law under the border of neediness (83.08 TL since 01.07.2008) are paid pension as 300% amount of neediness border.</p> <p>Pension of Relative of Disabled</p> <p>Citizens who do not have any gain and income from any social security institution and whose all</p>

	<p>income with the monthly average of allowance which are taken and can be taken from their allowance obligents according to Civil Law under the border of neediness (83.08 TL since 01.07.2008) are paid pension as 200% amount of neediness border on the condition that taking care of disabled relative of them under 18 years old.</p> <p>Care for individuals with disabilities in need of home care and home care Yönelik Fee The person who provide care for severely handicapped individuals of all ages who are in need of care in his/her domicile, is paid net monthly minimum wage (477 TL).</p> <p>As of December 2008 the number of individuals with disabilities who benefit from this service is 120,000.</p> <p>Bussing System for the Handicapped Students is carried out by General Directorate of Social Assistance and Solidarity using the resources of Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund for our citizens covered by the law no.3294.</p> <p>“The Project of Bussing System for the Students Who Need Special Education” are implemented with the cooperation of Ministry of Education General Directorate of Special Education Guidance and Counseling Services, Prime Ministry Administration for Disabled People and our General Directorate as from the academic year of 2004-2005.</p> <p>In the period of February of 2008 – 2009, 36.57 million TL have been allocated and 25.933 students have been supported by this program.</p>
<p>Unemployed families</p>	<p>Citizens who do not have any gain and income from any social security instution and all their income with the monthly average of allowance which are taken and can be taken from their allowance obligents according to Civil Law, under the amount found by multiplying indicator number 1615 (since 01.07.2008) with the coefficient (0,53505 since 01.01.2009) applied to salary of civil servants ,elders who are above 65 years old and disabled who are above 18 years old and person who has disabled person under 18 years old and responsible for taking care her/him by the law put on salary .</p> <p>Citizens who put on salary in the scope of mentioned law, are given green card for their treatments according to Law of number 3816 “Payment of Treatment Expenditures of Citizens Who Doesn't Have Ability to Pay Through Giving Green Card By the Government”.</p>
<p>Families in poverty</p>	<p>A variety of social assistance programs are being implemented by the General Directorate of Social Assistance and Solidarity using the resources of Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund for our citizens covered by the law no.3294.</p> <p>1. FAMILY ASSISTANCES</p> <p>1.1 Food Assistances</p> <p>Resource from the Fund is transferred to SAS Foundations twice a year before the religious festivals in order to meet the basic needs of the citizens such as food and clothing. As form June 2008, food assistances have begun to be realized four times a year with quarterly periods (In the year 2006 the allocation was realized for three festivals).</p> <p>In the period of February of 2008 – 2009, 355.3 million TL have been used as a resource within the context of food assistances.</p> <p>In the period between 2003 and 2009 February, total 825.3 million TL have been allocated within the context of food assistances.</p> <p>1.2 Heating Supports</p> <p>Heating supports, at least 500 kg of coal per household, which are provided from the Turkish Coal Enterprises, are being allocated by means of SAS Foundations to the needy citizens.</p>

	<p>1.3 Sheltering Assistancess</p> <p>Needy and vulnerable citizens who live in ruinous old, poor looking and unhealthy houses, are supported by in-kind and cash donations for the maintenance and repair of the houses.</p> <p>In the year 2006, 919.000 TL for 415 citizens; in 2007 2.503.950 TL for 642 citizens and in 2008 40.461.955 TL for 27.906 citizens were allocated from the Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund.</p> <p>2. EDUCATION SUPPORTS</p> <p>2.1 Educational Material Support</p> <p>At the beginning of each school year, basic educational needs such as uniforms, shoes, stationery of primary and high school children of poor and needy families are covered by means of SAS Foundations. Supports, which have been provided once a year in the scope of educational material support, have begun to be realized twice a year at the beginning of each semester as from June 2008.</p> <p>In the period of February of 2008 – 2009, 209.3 million TL resources have been used within the context of educational material supports.</p> <p>In the period between 2003 and 2009 February, total 419.5 million TL have been allocated within the context of educational material supports.</p> <p>2.2 Conditional Cash Transfer(CCT)-Educational Supports</p> <p>For the families, who rank among the poorest part of the population and who cannot send their children to school due to economic problems, "Conditional Cash Transfer-Education Support" is provided on the condition that the children should attend the school. Payments are directly transferred to the accounts of mothers by means of Ziraat Bank and PTT. The amount given to girls is higher than amount given to boys. As from March 2008 the amount of monthly payment has been increased:</p> <p>The amount of monthly payment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys attending primary school/monthly 20 YTL • Girls attending primary school/monthly 25 YTL • Boys attending secondary school/monthly 35 YTL • Girls attending secondary school/monthly 45 YTL <p>In the period of February of 2008 – 2009, 361 million TL resource have been allocated within the context of CCT-Education Support</p> <p>2.3 Lunch Support</p> <p>The bussing system has started to be implemented in 1997 in the scope of the 8-year Basic Education aiming at providing free lunches to the poor students bussed to centres where their schools are located. As from 2003, the bussing system has being implemented by the provincial and sub –provincial Directorates of National Education through the resources allocated from SYDGM.</p> <p>In the period of February of 2008 – 2009, 216.9 million TL have been allocated within the context of lunch support.</p> <p>2.4 Higher Education Scholarship</p> <p>Since 1989, gratuitous scholarship from the Fund resources has been allocated to poor university students on the condition that they are successful. In 2003, the program was transferred to</p>
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	<p>Institution of Higher Education Loan and Dormitories. However, scholarship payment of successful students, who were entitled for scholarship before 2003, has continued.</p> <p>In the academic year of 2005–2006, amount of scholarship was 130 TL and for the handicapped students it was 150 TL on a monthly basis. In the academic year of 2006–2007 150 TL and for the handicapped students 170 TL were paid. In the academic year of 2007–2008 160 TL and for the handicapped students 180 TL have been paid as scholarship.</p> <p>In the year of 2008, 6.14 million TL have been allocated for higher education scholarship and 4.413 students have been supported by means of these scholarships.</p> <p>2.5. Book Assistances</p> <p>The books of the students, who are attending primary school, are provided free of charge by the Ministry of Education by means of resources from the Fund as of academic year of 2003–2004. The resource allocated is directly transferred to the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>In the period of February of 2008 – 2009, 234.49 TL have been allocated within the context of book assistances.</p> <p>2.6. Assistances for Students' Sheltering (dormitory services-expenses of dormitory/hostel)</p> <p>It is the support program provided by SAS Foundations for the transportation and sheltering needs of the primary and secondary school students who are not included in the bussing system.</p> <p>In the year 2006, 1.546.200 TL was allocated. In 2007 899.706 TL for 2.334 students and in 2008 345.750 TL for 448 students were allocated within the context of this program.</p> <p>3. HEALTH ASSISTANCES</p> <p>3.1. Assistances for Medical Costs</p> <p>Health assistances cover the treatment and medical expenses exceeding the payment capacity of the citizens, who are not covered by green card scheme or any other social security scheme.</p> <p>In the period of February of 2008 – 2009, 5.66 Million TL has been allocated and the medical expenses of total 3.595 citizens have been covered.</p> <p>3.2. Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)-Health Support</p> <p>In the context of CCT health support, regular cash assistance is provided to the families belonging to the poorest part of the population on the condition that they take their 0-6 age-group children to regular health checks. Payments are directly transferred to the accounts of mothers by means of Ziraat Bank and PTT. The monthly payments are 20 TL for each child as of March 2008.</p> <p>The figures on the column of number of children are showing the active beneficiary numbers by year-end while the figures on the column of resource allocated are showing the total resource transferred by year-end.</p> <p>In the period of February of 2008 – 2009, 138.73 million TL have been allocated within the scope of CCT health support.</p> <p>A certain amount of monthly payment is made to candidate mothers to prevent the risks of pregnancy on the condition that delivery and post-treatments must be realized in hospitals and post- pregnancy follow-ups must be fulfilled regularly. And the amount of assistances is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the delivery is realized in hospital, it is 60 TL for once, • If the checks are done regularly, it is 20 TL before delivery and again 20 TL after delivery for twice.
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	<p>In the period of February 2005-2009, 2.81 million TL have been allocated for 40.660 expectant mothers in the context of CCT pregnancy assistances.</p> <p>4. SUPPORTS FOR THE HANDICAPPED It is a social assistances program which is carried out for providing the all sorts of vehicle needs of the handicapped citizens, who are not covered by any social security scheme. In addition to those citizens, who are not covered by social security scheme, the handicapped citizens who are subject to social security scheme and take income from their social security institutions, but who could not cover the expenses of all vehicle needs, are also included on this program. In the period of February of 2003 – 2009, 13.88 million TL have been allocated and 10.686 handicapped citizens have been supported with these assistances.</p> <p>5. SPECIAL ASSISTANCES</p> <p>5.1. Public Soup-Kitchens Public soup-kitchens are being run by SAS Foundations in order to provide hot meals for the elder, handicapped and needy citizens in those settlements with significant unemployment and poverty rates. In the period of February 2008-2009, 10.7 million TL have been allocated and daily hot meals have been provided for total 54.565 citizens.</p> <p>5.2. Supports during the Disasters Supports from the fund have been provided for our citizens who suffer from disasters such as earthquake, flooding and fire. In 2007, total 676.000 TL were allocated for 60 citizens and in 2008 1.468.500 TL were allocated for 896 citizens within the scope of this support.</p>																				
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>Citizens completed 65 years old, have no income and salary from any social security institution, all their income with the monthly average of allowance which are taken and can be taken from their allowance obligents according to Civil Law under the border of neediness(83,08 TL since 01.07.2008) are paid pension as the same amount neediness payment.</p> <p>Pension According to Law number 2022</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Kind of Pension</th> <th colspan="2">Terms</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2008 (YTL)</th> <th>2009 (TL)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1- Elderliness (65 years old)</td> <td>83,08</td> <td>86,41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2- 65> Dependent Disabled (70% Disabled)</td> <td>249,24</td> <td>259,23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3- Disabled Pension (Disabled between %40 and % 69)</td> <td>166,16</td> <td>172,82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4- Pension of Dependent Disabled (%70 and over)</td> <td>249,24</td> <td>259,23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5- Pension of Relative of Disabled (under 18 years old)</td> <td>166,16</td> <td>172,82</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Kind of Pension	Terms		2008 (YTL)	2009 (TL)	1- Elderliness (65 years old)	83,08	86,41	2- 65> Dependent Disabled (70% Disabled)	249,24	259,23	3- Disabled Pension (Disabled between %40 and % 69)	166,16	172,82	4- Pension of Dependent Disabled (%70 and over)	249,24	259,23	5- Pension of Relative of Disabled (under 18 years old)	166,16	172,82
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Ukraine

<p>Children</p>	<p>Support for children that are under care (the difference between the established living minimum for the child of the appropriate years old and the average monthly size of those obtained to the child of alimony and pension for previous six calendar months) for children: up to 6 years from 6 to 18 years Maximal</p>
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	<p>since January - 526 since April - 538 since July - 540 since October - 557</p> <p>Maximal since January - 663 since April - 678 since July - 680 since October - 701</p> <p>Temporary state aid for the children, whose parents deviate from the payment of alimony (30% living min for children appropriate years old): up to 6 years from 6 to 18 years</p> <p>Maximal since January - 157.8 since April - 161.4 since July - 162.0 since October - 167.1</p> <p>since January - 198.9 since April - 203.4 since July - 204.0 since October - 210.3</p> <p>State social aid to the children - orphans and the children, deprived of parental guardianship, deficiency "Money are going after child" (the difference between two living minimums for the child appropriate years old and with the size of the child's pension, alimony, allowance, state aids) : up to 6 years from 6 to 18 years</p> <p>Maximal since January - 1052 since April - 1076 since July - 1080 since October - 1114</p> <p>since January - 1326 since April - 1356 since July - 1360 since October - 1402</p>
<p>Lone parents</p>	<p>The aid to the children from lone mothers up to 6 years</p> <p>Minimum since January - 157.8 since April - 161.4 since July - 162.0 since October - 167.1</p> <p>Maximal since January - 263 since April - 269 since July - 270</p>

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	<p>since October - 278.5 from 6 to 18 years</p> <p>Minimum since January - 198.9 since April - 203.4 since July - 204.0 since October - 210.3</p> <p>Maximal since January - 331.5 since April - 339.0 since July - 340.0 since October - 350.5</p>
Families with disabled children	Specific provisions exist to support families with disabled children. Variations according to type and origin of disability.
Families in poverty	<p>State social aid to the moderate-means families (the size of aid is equal to the difference between the level of the guarantee of the living minimum and the average monthly income) guarantee level:</p> <p>for the able-bodied persons incapable of work disabled</p> <p>Level of the guarantee of the living minimum for the children from the large families (Three and more children under 18 years old)</p> <p>up to 6 years</p> <p>from 6 to 18 years 133 187.5 200</p> <p>since January - 263 since April - 269 since July - 270 since October - 278.5</p> <p>since January - 331.5 since April - 339 since July - 340 since October - 350.5</p>

United Kingdom

Children	<p>Education Maintenance Allowance: Payable to 16, 17 and 18 year olds from low income families who are participating in a specified full-time education or training course. Up to GBP 30 (€ 45) a week may be payable, depending on</p>
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	household income.
Lone parents	<p>Lone parents who are not working (or who work less than 16 hours a week) can claim income support, a means-tested benefit, until their youngest child reaches 16. Between October 2008 and October 2010 this age will be reduced to 12 and then 7. At this point parents will have to move onto Jobseekers Allowance, which is conditional on seeking work.</p> <p>Lone parents: Aged 16-17: £35.65 or depending on their circumstances: £46.85 Aged 18 and over: £59.15</p>
Families with disabled children	<p>Disability Living Allowance: This is paid to children and adults under age 65 who have personal care and/or mobility needs because of illness or disability. Once awarded, it can be paid after age 65 if the care/mobility needs continue.</p> <p>There are three weekly rates for care needs: £17.75, £44.85 and £67.00, and two rates for mobility needs: £17.75 and £46.75. The care component can be paid from the age of three months and the mobility component from three years.</p> <p>Carer's Allowance is payable to parents of disabled children who spends at least 35 hours a week caring for a child who receives Disability Living Allowance (at the middle or highest rate for personal care), and who earn less than £95 a week after income tax and other deductions. The weekly rate is £50.55 (2008), but this may be taken into account when calculating other benefits. Only one person in a household can claim Carer's Allowance.</p> <p>There is a carer premium in income support of £27.15 per week (2008) for anyone who is entitled to Carer's Allowance</p>
Unemployed families	<p>Jobseeker's Allowance, is payable, conditional on seeking work. An individual can claim income support if they are exempt from the requirement to seek work, for example for reasons of disability or because they are a lone parent with a child under 16 (but see above under 'lone parents').</p>
Families in poverty	<p>Income Support. Payable to 16-60 year olds who are not working 16 hours or more a week, and their partner is not working 24 hours or more a week, and are not required to be available for work (others must claim Jobseeker's Allowance). The main groups it is designed to help are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people who cannot work because of illness or disability - certain people who can only work part-time - lone parents - people who have to stay at home to look after elderly, sick or disabled relatives. <p>The benefit is paid to bring income from all sources (excluding certain benefits such as housing benefit, child benefit, child tax credit) up to a set minimum level (thresholds as listed below).</p> <p>Income support weekly income thresholds: Couple, both 18 or over: £94.95 Couple, both under 18: £47.95 Couple, both under 18, with responsibility for a child: £72.35 Rate for each dependent child: £52.59 Additional family premium: £16.75 There are also disability premiums</p>



	<p>Low income families in work are supported through tax credits.</p>
<p>Families caring for dependent elderly people</p>	<p>Carer's Allowance: Payable to a person not earning more than £95 per week (after allowable expenses), who is providing at least 35 hours care a week to another person who is in receipt of certain benefits, and who earns less than £95 a week after income tax and other deductions. The weekly rate is £50.55, but this may be taken into account when calculating other benefits. Only one person in a household can claim Carer's Allowance. There is a carer premium in income support of £27.75 per week for anyone who is entitled to Carer's Allowance Dependant additions are also available.</p> <p>Attendance Allowance: People aged 65 or over who have personal care needs during the day and/or night because of physical or mental disability. There are two weekly rates: Higher rate: £67.00 Lower rate: £44.85 People claiming Disability Living Allowance before the age of 65 may be able to continue to receive it.</p>