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## Children, young people and family

### Children's rights

Children need extra protection, which is why they also have special rights. These rights are established in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This Convention was passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is divided into four sections: the right to life and personal development, equal treatment, their wellbeing, and to be involved. In detail, that means:

- Every child has the right to everything they need to live. This includes food, drink and medical treatment.
- Being allowed to go to school is also a child's right, as well as the right to play and leisure.
- All girls and boys have the same rights, and no child should be treated worse than other children.
- Every child has the right to grow up in a healthy environment where they are cared for and protected from violence.
- Every child has the right to live with their parents, or, if their parents live separately, to have contact with both parents.
- All girls and boys have the right to form and stand up for their own opinions.
- On issues that directly affect children, adults must listen to children's opinions and take them into account when making decisions.

 You can find the 10 important children's rights explained clearly here: [German/Arabic](#) and [German/Persian](#).

Are you experiencing violence? Do you feel you are being treated unfairly? Then [the children and youth office of](#) the city of Maintal can advise you.


### City of Maintal

#### Child and Family Friendly Municipality Service

#### Fachdienst Kinder- und Familienfreundliche Kommune

 [Klosterhofstraße 4-6, 63477 Maintal](#)

 [@kinderbuero@maintal.de](mailto:kinderbuero@maintal.de)

 [+49 \(0\) 6181400713](tel:+49(0)6181400713)

 Office hours:

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday by appointment

Wednesdays from 4 to 6 p.m. (during holidays, office hours are by appointment only)

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## Child protection and supervision

### Child protection

Parents are primarily responsible for the care and upbringing of children. Families are under special protection by the state.

Children have the right to grow up in safety and in good health. Violence against children is prohibited. It causes damage and impairment that often lasts for a very long time. Therefore, children should be protected from physical and mental violence, sexual exploitation and neglect.

Everywhere where children are educated:

**"Children have a right to a non-violent upbringing. Physical punishment, mental injury and other degrading measures are inadmissible."**

Parents and other educators can find free and confidential help and support with parenting in counselling centres. The [youth welfare office](#) can also help.

Here you can find addresses and information on local [educational counselling centres](#).

### Responsibility to supervise children

Parents and other authorised persons (for example educators) have a duty of supervision: they must ensure that the child does not suffer any harm. They must recognise and eliminate existing dangers. Children must also not cause harm to others. Therefore, it is important to talk to children and young people again and again about possible dangers and about the consequences of wrong behaviour.

Parents and all adults responsible for the child must always know where the child is and who he or she is with. This means, for example, that you have to agree with the day care centre who is allowed to pick up your child there. You must also inform the school if your child is ill and cannot go to school.

Special legal provisions also apply to young people. The use of tobacco and hard alcohol, for example, is prohibited for under-18s. Restrictions also apply to public events, for example the disco, depending on age.

Violation of the duty of supervision can lead to liability for damages and even have criminal consequences.

### Childcare

#### Day care centre, kindergarten, day care for children

#### Day-care (Kita)

Kita is a term for **children's day-care facility**. Your child can go to a Kita. Your child must be at least 1 year old. Your child can go to a Kita until they are 12 years old. Your child will be supervised by nursery school teachers. They will learn lots of important things. Some schools also accept children under the age of one.

The fees for the child day care facility or day care in Maintal depend on your income. If you have little money, the [KCA / Jobcenter](#) may pay the fees.

There are different types of day-care centres for different age groups (called a “Krippe”, “Kindergarten” or “Hort”).

💡 At the day care centre, your child can learn the German language and discover new things. They will also have contact with other children, make friends and learn about German culture. Take advantage of this opportunity; it is important for your child’s future. Attending a Kita is also good preparation for school.

## “Krippe”

A Krippe is a day-care centre for children between the ages of 1 and 3. There, specially trained staff will encourage the children’s development in small groups. It is particularly important that these staff are attentive and caring.

## Kindergarten

A kindergarten is a day-care centre for children over the age of 3 before they reach school age. The kindergarten is a place for kids to play with others, paint, do crafts and learn. During the final year of kindergarten, children regularly attend pre-school lessons preparing them for their transition to primary school. There are both private and public kindergartens. Whether or not you need to pay for kindergarten depends on the specific kindergarten your child attends and your place of residence.

## (Primary) schoolchildren up to age 12

There are also after-school supervision options for school students between the ages of 6 and 12. There are many different supervision models, such as the “Hort”, a “Mittagsbetreuung” or a “Ganztagschule”. All of these formats provide homework support for children. And there’s plenty of time for fun and games, too. You can find out which childcare model is available for (primary) school children in Maintal from your primary school or through the [Youth Welfare Office](#).

## Child day care


Children’s day care is another childcare option. Your child will be looked after by a day nanny there, along with a maximum of four other children. The care usually takes place at the day nanny’s home. Sometimes it also takes place in other premises, for example in a shared accommodation. Examples of how and what children learn in children’s day care can be found [here](#) in several languages.

If you would like to have your child looked after in day care, please contact:

### Stadt Maintal - Service point for day care for children

📍 [Eichenheege 8a, 63477 Maintal](#)

✉ [@skm@maintal.de](mailto:@skm@maintal.de)

 [+49 \(0\) 61814008436](tel:+49(0)61814008436)

 <https://www.webkita.de/maintal/details/fachdienst...>


In Maintal you can register your child [online](#) for a childcare place. You will then receive a message from one of the Kitas. If you have any questions about registration, please contact the hotline:

## City of Maintal - Child Day Care Services

### Fachdienst Kindertagesstätten

 [Klosterhofstraße 4-6, 63477 Maintal](#)

 [@kitagebuehren@maintal.de](mailto:kitagebuehren@maintal.de)

 [+49 \(0\) 6181400351](tel:+49(0)6181400351)

 Office hours: Monday, Wednesday and Friday 8.00 a.m. - 12.00 p.m

### How does a day care centre work?

#### 1. Settling in

After you have found a place in a Kita, your child will be "settled in" at the Kita. This is how it works: Mum or dad goes to the nursery together with the child for a while. Together they get to know the teachers, the rooms, the other children and the daily routine. This way, your child can get used to the new place and you as parents can get used to it as well. That's why it's called "settling in". This is very important in Germany and is something that all parents and children do. The acclimatisation process can also take two or more weeks.

#### 2. Parent meetings

When you bring or pick up your child, you can speak briefly with the staff and say what is important to you or how your child is doing at the moment.

Usually two parent meetings take place in one kindergarten year. This applies to all parents and all children. In these meetings, you will be told what your child has learned at the daycare centre, what is going particularly well and where there is room for more development. Someone can also come along to translate on these dates so that everyone understands each other well. Sometimes, there is also something important to discuss outside of these regular dates. You as a parent can also ask for a talk if something bothers you about the work at the day care centre or if you would like to share something important about your child. The nursery will then make an appointment with you.

#### 3. Parents' evenings

It is good if you take advantage of these meetings. Not only do they learn about the day care centre, but they can also get to know other parents. The nursery staff will inform you of the dates for the parents' evenings.

## 4. Day-to-Day in the Kita

Every day care centre has a specific daily routine. Usually, it goes something like this:

The children are brought to the day care centre by their parents at a certain time in the morning. Every day care centre has drop-off and pick-up times that should be observed.

💡 If your child is ill or cannot come, call in good time!

During the morning, the children have the following options: The children can have breakfast at the day care centre. Either the kita makes the breakfast, or the children bring something with them from home.

During "free play time", the children have the opportunity to play, do handicrafts or move around together with other children.

In the Morning Circle or Children's Circle groups, all the children get together to discuss important topics, sing songs or learn new games.

There are also targeted options and projects: The children can do handicrafts, sports, listen to stories, learn the numbers or receive targeted support.

Most of the time, the children can go out into the garden once a day and experience nature.

At noon there is a joint lunch.

Depending on the age, children can have a nap or have a quiet time to play.

Then it's time to play again.

The children receive drinks in their day care centre, and often fruit and a snack are also offered in the afternoon.

Finally, you pick up the child at the time you have agreed with the day care centre.

## 5. Conflicts in the Kita

Sometimes there are misunderstandings between parents and staff. This can happen if parents and staff have different ideas about the child. Sometimes parents find things that the staff do strange, but sometimes the staff find things that parents do strange. Then it is important to talk to each other and ask questions: Why do you do it this way?

If parents or staff can't agree, you can contact the daycare centre management or the parents' council. If the problem has not yet been solved, the provider of the day-care centre or the youth welfare office is the contact person. There are people who work there especially to deal with conflicts between Kitas and parents.

### Why is a day care centre good for my child?

Children play in a day-care centre or in a day-care centre for children. They tinker. They sing. They do sport. They get to know other children. You learn to speak well. The children should learn well for their lives.

Here your child can learn the German language and discover new things. It makes contact with other children and thus gets to know friends. Take advantage of this opportunity; it is important for your child's future. Attending a day care centre also helps to prepare well for school.

### What daycare centres are there in Maintal?

### Daycare centres / family centres / childcare for schoolchildren

In Maintal, there are several daycare centres and childcare facilities for school children in each district. There are also three family centres in Maintal. A family centre is a day care centre with a wide range of services for parents.

You can find a list of all the centres on the [Maintal city](#) website.

If you click on the picture with the film, you will be taken to a film about the facility. If you are looking for information about the centre, please click on the name of the centre below.

### How do I register my child at the Kita?

Registration for a childcare place in Maintal is now possible online via the [webKita Maintal](#) portal. This applies to places in municipal day care centres as well as with independent providers and in day care for children.

If you have any questions, please contact the **webKita Maintal team**.



☎ [06181400625](tel:06181400625)

🕒 Monday, Wednesday and Friday 8.00 a.m. - 12.00 p.m

If you do not have the possibility to register your child online, the staff of the Servicestelle Kindertagespflege Maintal will be happy to help you.

### City of Maintal - Service point for day care for children

📍 [Eichenheege 8a, 63477 Maintal](#)

✉ [@skm@maintal.de](mailto:@skm@maintal.de)

☎ [+49 \(0\) 61814008436](tel:+49(0)61814008436)

🌐 <https://www.webkita.de/maintal/details/fachdienst...>

🕒 Office hours:

Monday and Wednesday 9.00 - 16.00

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 9.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m

### What is after-school care for school children?

#### 1. Afterschool programmes

In the so-called after-school care, school children from the 1st to the 4th grade are cared for. Class supervised. These facilities usually belong to day care centres and work closely with schools. Some open before school starts so that the little ones can have breakfast in peace. In the afternoon, the school children are helped with their homework and can then play as they please. Often these also work together with local music or sports clubs, so that a particularly

varied afternoon programme is possible. Day nurseries are mostly open until 4 pm. They also offer care for school children during the holidays.

## 2. All-day school

In all-day schools, the care offered to the children goes beyond the normal time frame on at least three days a week.

Children receive a hot lunch here, can do their homework and participate in the afternoon programme. However, this is not always done by pedagogically trained staff.

Unfortunately, not all all-day schools are the same and the difference in quality and performance is great. Therefore, pay specific attention to whether the afternoon programme is well organised, whether there is enough space for a diverse range of activities and whether lunch meets your requirements. At some schools the afternoon programme is compulsory, at others participation is voluntary. Partial holiday care is also offered for school children.

## 3. Child day care

After school day care mothers or fathers can also take care of your offspring. They will either come to your home or your child will spend the afternoon in the childminder's household. This can be your own flat or a specially rented flat. Usually up to five children are cared for here, but under certain conditions there may also be more. In large day care centres, for example, several day care parents work together and supervise a larger group of children. In this way, the care of the school children is also ensured in case of illness of a day care worker.

Childminders are generally very flexible in their care times. In addition, due to the small group size, they can deal intensively with each individual child. However, it is important to remember that your child will have less variety and playmates here.

## 4. Open youth work facilities

Open youth work facilities also offer afternoon care and homework help for school children. In cultural centres, youth centres, active playgrounds and many other facilities, which are usually in the immediate vicinity, children are looked after after school by permanent staff and volunteer helpers. The whole thing is financed by clubs, foundations, associations and other sponsors. These services are usually free of charge, but there may be a small charge for a hot lunch (note: not all of them offer a meal).

## Children's guide

### Children's guide for children and young people up to 14 years:

"We discover our city" - The children's guide is suitable for Maintal children and young people up to 14 years of age.

[Here](#) you will find everything that is interesting and important for you in Maintal:

- Sports facilities
- Leisure activities
- important addresses, for example from the municipal libraries
- Advice centres

- Associations
- Schools
- and much more from A to Z

A special feature of the Kinderwegweiser are the district maps: they show you all the places for children in the four districts of Dörnigheim, Bischofsheim, Hochstadt and Wachenbuchen.


If you have any questions or suggestions about the Kinderwegweiser, please feel free to contact the Children and Youth Office.

**Municipality of Maintal**  
**Child and Family Friendly Municipality Service**

**Fachdienst Kinder- und Familienfreundliche Kommune**

 [Klosterhofstraße 4-6, 63477 Maintal](#)

 [@kinderbuero@maintal.de](mailto:kinderbuero@maintal.de)

 [+49 \(0\) 6181400713](tel:+49(0)6181400713)

**Playgrounds**

There are several public playgrounds and football pitches in Maintal. Playgrounds are more suitable for younger children, while football pitches are more suitable for older children and teenagers. Playgrounds are always public and do not cost any money. The same applies to football pitches. There are several places for children and young people in every neighbourhood.

Playgrounds and football pitches are always open. But please observe the quiet times in the evening and at night. There are usually neighbours.

Playgrounds and football pitches are a good opportunity to get to know other children and their parents and to do something together. Many other ideas for leisure activities can be found in the [children's guide](#) of the city of Maintal. Children meet up in many clubs to do sports or spend their free time together. They are also a great way to get to know other people. A list of all clubs in Maintal can be found here.

**Bischofsheim:**

**Playgrounds:**

- [Aeroplane playground / Goethestraße](#)
- [Rhönstrasse](#)
- [Schillerstrasse](#)
- [Forest playground / Eugen-Kaiser-Ring](#)

**Football pitches:**

- [Goethestraße \(football, basketball\)](#)
- [Extended Zimmerseestraße \(bollards\)](#)
- [Fechenheimer Weg \(ball field\)](#)
- [Schillerstraße \(ball field, skating\)](#)
- [at the children's and youth centre, Bertha-von-Suttner-Weg](#)

## **Dörnigheim:**

### **Playgrounds:**

- [Brüder-Grimm-Straße](#)
- [Hermann-Löns-Straße](#)
- [Mainwiesen](#)
- [Westendstraße](#)

### **Football pitches:**

- [Mainauen \(ball field\)](#)
- [Brüder-Schönfeld-Haus \(ball game, skating...\)](#)
- [Eastern Main meadows \(basketball court\)](#)
- [Dicke Buche \(football pitch\)](#)
- [Am Surfsee \(meeting point and barbecue area\)](#)

## **Hochstadt:**

### **Playgrounds:**

- [Am Weides](#)
- [Gravensteiner Straße](#)
- [Luisantring](#)
- [Town hall / Klosterhofstraße](#)
- [Forest playground](#)

### **Football pitches:**

- [Am Festplatz, Ringstraße Nord](#)
- [Am Wald, / FCHochstadt grounds](#)

## **Wachenbuchen:**

### **Playgrounds:**

- [Extended Bachstraße](#)
- [Brucknerstraße](#)

### **Football pitches:**

- [Fairground, Bleichstraße](#)
- [Bachstraße](#)

💡 You can find a map of all playgrounds and football pitches [here](#).

If you discover something dangerous on a playground or have an idea for the playground, please send us a message.

## Youth centres

A youth centre is a place where young people and older children can meet. They spend their free time there together. Educational staff are there for the young people. They encourage activities, play with the young people, talk to them and advise them.

There are lots of different activities for outdoors and indoors, for playing or "chilling out". The youth centres are also usually open during the holidays.

For example, they cook, you can play pool or there is a disco evening. The young people have a say in many things.

There is at least one youth centre in every district of Maintal, and there are two in Dörnigheim.

## Children's and youth centre Bischofsheim

📍 [Bertha v. Suttner Weg 2, 63477 Maintal](#)

☎ [061099669978](tel:061099669978)

🌐 <http://kiju-maintal.com/>

## Children's club and Bonis Treff Dörnigheim

📍 [Ascherstraße 62, 63477 Maintal](#)

@ [Kinderclub@maintal.de](mailto:Kinderclub@maintal.de)

☎ [+49 \(0\) 61814008630](tel:+49(0)61814008630)

🌐 <https://www.maintal.de/kinderclub-bonistreff>

## JUZ Dörnigheim (Protestant parish)


📍 [Hermann-Löns-Straße 2a, 63477 Maintal](#)

☎ [+49 \(0\) 618146239](tel:+49(0)618146239)

🌐 <https://ev-juz-waldsiedlung.de/tl/>

## JUZ Wachenbuchen (Protestant parish)

 [Kilianstädter Straße 1a, 63477 Maintal](#)

 [+49 \(0\) 618183792](tel:+49(0)618183792)

 <http://www.buchen-kirche.de/Kinder-und-Jugend/jug...>

### **Hochstadt youth centre (Protestant parish)**

 [Wallgraben 4, 63477 Maintal](#)

 [+49 \(0\) 61819080633](tel:+49(0)61819080633)

 <https://kirche-hochstadt.de/kinder-und-jugendarbe...>


### **Parent cafés**

Drop In(klusive) is a project for young parents from the district. They come together, have breakfast with their children, talk about everyday life with young children and are accompanied by an experienced professional. There are three locations for the parents' café in Maintal:

#### **Elterncafé Ludwig-Uhland-Straße**

 [Ludwig-Uhland-Straße 15, 63477 Maintal](#)

 [@koordinatorin.fz@maintal.de](mailto:koordinatorin.fz@maintal.de)

 [+49 \(0\) 61814008203](tel:+49(0)61814008203)


 <https://t1p.de/k7jls>

 Mondays and Wednesdays from 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

#### **Elterncafé Schillerstraße**


 [Schillerstraße 9, 63477 Maintal](#)

 [@koordintaorin.fz.schiller@maintal.de](mailto:koordintaorin.fz.schiller@maintal.de)

 [+49 \(0\) 610968369](tel:+49(0)610968369)

 <https://t1p.de/k7jls>

 tuesdays from 9:00 to 11:00

 fridays from 9:30 am to 11:30 am


#### **Elterncafé Eichenheege**


 [Eichenheege 8a, 63477 Maintal](#)

 [koordinatorin.kifaz@maintal.de](mailto:koordinatorin.kifaz@maintal.de)

 [+49 \(0\) 61814901542](tel:+49(0)61814901542)

 <https://t1p.de/k7jls>

 Mondays from 10:00 am to 11:30 am

 Thursdays from 10:00 am to 11:30 am

All parents with children under 3 years are cordially invited. Participation and breakfast are free of charge, registration is usually not necessary.

The parent cafés are supported by the Karl Kübel Foundation for Child and Family and the Hessian Ministry for Social Affairs and Integration.

## Financial support for parents

### Parental allowance

Some parents work less after the birth of their child. Some no longer want to work as much. Others can no longer work as much. They can then receive money from the government. Parents who live separately can also claim parental allowance. They can apply for parental allowance if they have a settlement or residence permit in Germany. You can find more detailed information in German, English, Turkish and Russian [here](#).

### Child benefit

All parents with a settlement or residence permit in Germany are entitled to child benefit. You must apply for child benefit yourself at the [Federal Employment Agency](#). This agency pays child benefit for every child from birth until at least the age of 18. You can find more detailed information in German, English, Turkish and Russian [here](#).

You can apply for child benefit if:

- Your child is under the age of 18 (under certain circumstances, child benefit is still available after this age).
- you look after your child regularly and they live in your household (this also applies to stepchildren, grandchildren or foster children) and
- your place of residence is in Germany, another EU country, Norway, Liechtenstein, Iceland or Switzerland.

All parents receive child benefit, it does not depend on your income. You can find out more under [Child benefit for people living in or from abroad](#).

### Child supplement

If your income is sufficient to cover your living expenses but is insufficient for the family, you can receive a child supplement.

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You can apply for child supplement if

- Your child lives in your household
- Your child is under 25 years old and unmarried or in a registered civil partnership,
- you receive child benefit for your child
- Your family's gross income does not exceed a certain amount
- you would have enough money to support your family if you received child supplement and possibly housing benefit in addition to your income.

You can apply for child benefit and child supplement directly [online](#).

💡 If you want to find out quickly whether you can receive child supplement: Simply enter your personal details in the interactive video tool "[KiZ-Lotse](#)" and find out your entitlement!