

## Table of Contents

<b>Children, young people and family</b>	<b>2</b>
Pregnancy and childbirth	2
Childcare	4
Family benefits	4
Unaccompanied Minor Refugees	4
Education and participation package	5

## Children, young people and family

### Pregnancy and childbirth

#### Pregnancy and birth

Pregnant women are under special protection in Germany.

You can get advice.

You will be looked after by a doctor.

And the state can help with the things you need to buy for your child.

If you are pregnant, the first step is to visit a gynaecologist (women's doctor).

The gynaecologist will carry out a medical check-up.

You will then receive a maternity card.

The maternity card is a document with important information about your pregnancy.

It also includes information about your health. And your child's health.

Always have your maternity card with you in case of emergencies.

If you have questions about pregnancy and birth, you can also contact the pregnancy counselling centres in the region:

The pregnancy counselling centres help with all questions about pregnancy and birth. They provide support in applying for financial benefits.

📍 [Health Office Weiden / Neustadt - Pregnancy Counselling](#)

Maistr. 7-9

92637 Weiden i.d. OPf.

☎ [09602/796010](tel:09602796010)

@[schwangerenberatung@neustadt.de](mailto:schwangerenberatung@neustadt.de)

📍 [Catholic Counselling Centre for Pregnancy Issues of Caritas e.V.](#)

Heinrich-von-Kleist-Str. 8-14

92637 Weiden i.d. OPf.

☎ [0961/40182280](tel:096140182280)

@[weiden@caritas-schwangerschaftsberatung.de](mailto:weiden@caritas-schwangerschaftsberatung.de)

[DONUM VITAE in Bayern e.V.](#)

State-recognised counselling centre for pregnancy issues

📍 Head Office Weiden i.d.OPf.:

City Center Tower A

Schillerstr. 081313378640

92637 Weiden

☎ [0961/4016940](tel:09614016940)

@[weiden@donum-vitae-bayern.de](mailto:weiden@donum-vitae-bayern.de)

#### Midwife

Midwives are there to support women and their families from the beginning of pregnancy up until the end of breastfeeding.

Midwives will give you advice during your pregnancy.

They can help you give birth.

After the birth, they can help you start breastfeeding.

They also focus on your physical and psychological recovery.

Every woman can take advantage of the help of a midwife for a certain period of time.

The costs for this are paid by the health insurance.

If you are pregnant, find a midwife early (usually before the 12th week of pregnancy). Week of pregnancy)

[Here](#) you will find an overview of midwives in the region.

## **Delivery and aftercare**

Your gynaecologist will refer you to a maternity hospital.

After delivery, ask for a midwife for post-natal care at your accommodation.

You will receive a birth confirmation letter from the clinic.

## **Notification to the registry office**

Newborn babies must be registered the Registry Office ([Standesamt](#)).

You can usually do this in an office at the hospital.

There you will receive the provisional birth certificate for your child.

Please bring your ID card with you. You also need the confirmation of birth from the hospital.

Are you married? Then bring your marriage certificate too.



Please submit only original documents to the registry office.

For documents in a foreign language, an officially certified German translation is required.

After a few weeks you will receive the official birth certificate from the registry office.

This is important for applying for further financial benefits.



Do you live in a shared accommodation facility?

Give a copy of the birth certificate to your accommodation facility management. Your child will then be registered.

In addition, you will also receive a cot in a shared accommodation if you have the management inform you about the birth of your child.

## **Paediatricians (children's doctors)**

There are ten screening tests (U1-U9 and J1).

Until the age of 6, children are regularly examined.

The paediatrician will monitor your child's development.

The U1 (examination after birth) and U2 examinations usually take place in the clinic.

For further examinations, you must make an appointment with your paediatrician.

Here, too, it is advisable to find a paediatrician early on (during pregnancy, if necessary).



Proof of complete screening examinations may be requested when [registering for a day](#) care centre.

You can find an overview of paediatricians in the region [here](#) (you only need the postcode of your place of residence).

## Childcare

### Depending on the child's age, Germany offers different types of child day care:

- Nursery for children under the age of three
- Kindergarden for children from the age of three up to school age
- After-school care for children from school until the age of 14. Year of life

Another option is childminding (Kindertagespflege).

In this form of child care, your child is looked after by a qualified and certified childminding professional (also known as a day carer ("Tagesmutter").

This care usually takes place at that person's home.

### Are you in search of suitable child care?

Are you looking for suitable childcare for your child?

Your child currently has day care, but you have some questions?

Then contact our [specialist unit](#) at the district office

### Child day care in your community

You can find out which childcare your municipality offers [here](#)

## Family benefits

### Elterngeld (Parental allowance)

Some parents work less after the birth of their children. For some, it's because they don't want to work as much. For others, it's because they can't work as much anymore. If this is the case for you, you can get money (called Elterngeld) from the state. Even parents who are separated and do not live together can get this parental allowance. They can apply for parental allowance if they have a settlement or residence permit in Germany.

### Child benefit

All parents with a "Niederlassungserlaubnis" or an "Aufenthaltserlaubnis" in Germany have the right to receive child benefits (Kindergeld). You must apply directly to the Federal Employment Agency (Bundesagentur für Arbeit) to receive child benefits. The Federal Employment Agency will pay this benefit for every child from birth to (at least) Year of life.

## Unaccompanied Minor Refugees

Refugees under the age of 18,  
who have travelled to Germany unaccompanied,  
are considered unaccompanied foreign minors.  
These young people are reported to the youth welfare office.

Youth Welfare Office will talk to them, and will find out how old they are.

- If they are under the age of 18, they are considered minors.  
The Youth Welfare Office will look after them. They will take them to an accommodation centre for young people.
- If they are over the age of 18, they are considered to be of age.  
They will be given a rejection notice. Or they will be treated as an adult.

💡 The Youth Welfare Office will provide an interpreter for the appointment.

💡 Does your proof of arrival (Ankunftsnachweis) say you are not yet 18 years old?

Despite this, has the Youth Welfare Office given you a rejection notice?

Then the Youth Welfare Office must enter a new date of birth on the notice.

Only then can you have your documents changed by the Immigration Office (Ausländerbehörde) and the Social Welfare Office (Sozialamt).

Some minors (people under the age of 18) enter the country **with relatives**.

For example with an uncle or aunt. Or cousins or older siblings.

Your accommodation support will report this to the Youth Welfare Office after your arrival.

The Youth Welfare Office will talk to the minor and their adult relatives.

They will check whether the minors can stay there.

In addition, the Youth Welfare Office decides whether to give the young person a guardian.

The Youth Welfare Office will provide an interpreter for the appointment.

💡 Adult relatives can also go to the Family Court to apply to be the child's official guardian.

If they are given guardianship, the relative(s) take full responsibility for the minor(s) in place of their parents.

## Education and participation package

### Education and participation package (BuT)

If you receive social benefits, it is possible to receive financial support for your child.

Prerequisite: You or your child receive one of the following state benefits:

- Child supplement
- Citizen's allowance
- Social benefit
- Social assistance: Assistance with living expenses, basic income support in old age and in the event of reduced earning capacity
- Housing benefit
- Asylum seeker benefits.

Pupils up to the age of 25 receive benefits for education. If they attend a general or vocational school and do not receive a training allowance.

Benefits for participation in social and cultural life in the community are provided to all children and young people in need of assistance up to the age of 18.

### What are benefits for education and participation?

The various benefits of the education package support children, adolescents and young adults from families with little money. With these benefits, you can take advantage of school and leisure activities if you would otherwise not be able to afford them.

## **What services are subsidised?**

The benefits for education and participation give your child better opportunities to develop personally and participate in social life. Many different cultural and educational programmes are funded. The education and participation benefits include

- one-day school and day-care centre excursions
- School and day-care centre trips lasting several days

The costs of daycare centre and school trips are covered for all expenses that the daycare centre or school settles with you - but not, for example, pocket money for additional expenses during the trip.

- Personal school supplies (totalling 174 euros per child per school year)

If your child goes to school, you will receive an allowance of 174 euros per school year for your child's school supplies. This enables you to buy your child appropriate equipment for school. For example: school bag, sports kit, pens, fountain pens, exercise books, calculator or craft materials.

If you have several children, you will receive the grant once for each child in each school year.

- the transport of pupils to school (actual costs - even if the school transport tickets provided for this purpose entitle the holder to general journeys outside school transport)

If your child has to travel to school by train, bus or other public transport, you may be able to receive a subsidy towards the cost of the journey. The condition is that the costs are not covered by your city or municipality or by another public organisation. The costs are covered in full, even if your child can use this monthly travelcard privately.

- Learning support. Tutoring can also be used in the future if the promotion is not immediately jeopardised.

Please speak to your child's teacher first. He or she knows your child's school performance well and can assess whether support is necessary. In the second step, the teacher must certify the need for support.

Is there no special learning support at your school? Then you can also use learning support outside of school. However, it must be suitable so that your child can achieve the learning goal.

- Participation in a communal lunchtime meal at school or day-care centres

The child's entire expenses for the communal lunch at school, day care centre and child day care are covered. The previous personal contribution of 1 euro per meal is cancelled.

- Participation in social and cultural life in the community (such as in a sports club or music school in the amount of 15 euros per month)

It is sufficient that a certain activity is actually taken part in (simple proof). In these cases, it is "generally" assumed that costs are incurred and a lump sum of 15 euros per month is granted. You can use this amount, for example, for

- Baby swimming or baby massage,
- music lessons,
- membership of a sports club or cultural association
- museum visits (only as part of cultural education, not for individual leisure activities)
- other joint cultural education activities or holiday activities

You can receive this amount until your child turns 18.

You can apply for benefits for education and participation (BuT), also known as the education package, locally.

Where you can apply depends on which benefits you or your child receive:

#### **Recipients of citizen's allowance:**

##### **Jobcenter Weiden - Neustadt**

Weigelstr. 24

92637 Weiden

☎ [0961/4091500](tel:09614091500)

Opening hours:

Monday to Friday: 08:00 am to 12:00 pm

#### **Recipients of social welfare, child allowance, housing benefit:**

District Office Neustadt an der Waldnaab

Social services

Am Hohlweg 2

92660 Neustadt an der Waldnaab

☎ [09602/790](tel:09602790)

@ [sozialamt@neustadt.de](mailto:sozialamt@neustadt.de)