

ALL CHILDREN HAVE RIGHTS

8-11-YEAR-OLDS



When you cannot live at home

ABOUT BEING PLACED IN CARE



Børnerådet



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When you cannot live at home

YOU HAVE BEEN GIVEN THIS BOOKLET because you are going to live—or perhaps already live—somewhere else than with your mom and dad.

It may be hard to live somewhere else and without your mom and dad. Especially if you do not think that it is a good idea. However, the municipality has decided that it is best for you to live apart—at least for a while. The idea is that you must do as well as possible.

When you do not live at home, it is not only your mom and dad who will make sure that you are doing well. It is also the responsibility of some other adults, e.g. your caseworker, the adults where you live or your advisor. It is their job to provide the help you need and are entitled to.

This booklet describes all the new things that will happen. You can read about how much you can see your family, about your school and much more. You can also read about what the adults can help you with and what you are entitled

to. This may be how much pocket money you should get, where you should go to school or whether the adults can decide how much you are allowed to use your mobile phone.

Some children live in foster families, others live in accommodation facilities or institutions for children. This booklet gives good advice to all of you—some of it applies to you in foster families whereas other things mainly apply to you who live in accommodation facilities or institutions.

When you know your rights and what the adults can do to help you, it is also easier to talk to the adults about how they can help you in the best possible way and how the rules should be for you.

Everything described in this booklet comes from some acts and rules which Denmark has agreed to follow. The rules are described in what is known as the Convention on the Rights of the Child. And the act concerning your placement is called the Act on Social Services.



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What I would like is for people to listen to me, and I really want that others who are placed in an institution are also listened to.

ISABELLA

WHAT IF...

IF YOU THINK THAT SOMETHING IS NOT THE WAY IT IS SUPPOSED TO BE, THE ADULTS MUST TRY TO HELP YOU. TALK TO THEM ABOUT WHAT YOU THINK SHOULD BE CHANGED.

IF YOU DO NOT THINK THAT YOU CAN TALK TO YOUR CASEWORKER OR OTHER ADULTS, YOU CAN ALWAYS CALL BØRNETELEFONEN OR LOG ON TO THEIR CHAT ON BØRNETELEFONEN'S WEBSITE. IT IS FREE AND AND YOU DO NOT HAVE TO SAY WHO YOU ARE.

BØRNETELEFONEN – 116 111

- YOU MAY ALSO TEXT YOUR QUESTIONS.

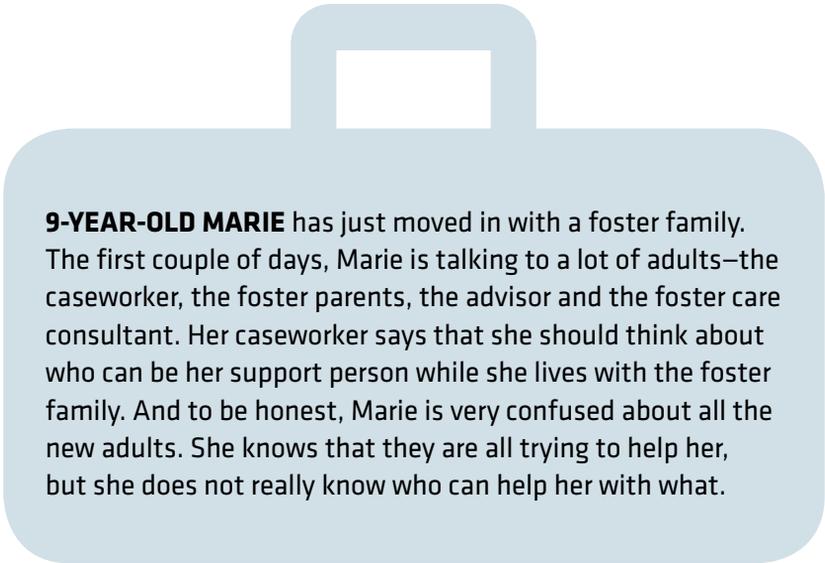
CHAT FOR CHILDREN – WWW.BORNETELEFONEN.DK

YOU CAN ALSO VISIT WWW.BORNEPORTALEN.DK.
HERE YOU CAN FIND EXACTLY THE HELP YOU NEED.



**About the adults
who can help you**





9-YEAR-OLD MARIE has just moved in with a foster family. The first couple of days, Marie is talking to a lot of adults—the caseworker, the foster parents, the advisor and the foster care consultant. Her caseworker says that she should think about who can be her support person while she lives with the foster family. And to be honest, Marie is very confused about all the new adults. She knows that they are all trying to help her, but she does not really know who can help her with what.

MANY OF THE ADULTS who are to help you work in what is known as the *municipality*. They know a lot about children and how it should be for children to grow up. They are the ones who must ensure that all children in the municipality are doing well. And they are the ones who have decided that you should not be living at home.

The following describes what the different adults can help you with.

YOUR CASEWORKER works in the municipality. Together with your parents, he or she must ensure that you are doing well while you are placed in care. Your caseworker will decide how much you should see your parents, where you will go

to school and what should happen to you while you are not living at home. But your caseworker must always ask you what you think before the municipality makes any decisions. Sometimes, things will not be the way you want them to be. This may be because your caseworker thinks that what you want is not good for you. But you must always be asked!

Your caseworker must visit you at least twice a year and talk to you about how you are doing.

If you think that you are not asked enough or that your caseworker does not listen properly to what you are saying, you can tell him or her or another adult. You may also

just think that it is way too difficult to get hold of the caseworker. Or that the period between your talks is too long. If it is too difficult to talk to your caseworker, you may try to talk to one of the other adults about it—then they can help you tell it to the caseworker.

YOUR ADVISOR is a person who can go to meetings with you—e.g. with your caseworker. It may be nice to bring an advisor who can help you understand and remember what is said at the meetings.

An advisor may be someone you know—e.g. one of your teachers or an educator you know well. But it may also be someone you have not met before. Your caseworker must help you find an advisor, but you can also call BørneTelefonen (advisory service for children and young persons) on tel. 116 111—then they can help you find an advisor.

**You can call
BørneTelefonen on tel.
116 111 if you want help
getting an advisor.**

YOUR SUPPORT PERSON is an adult you can call if you are upset, have a question or just want to talk. Your support person may also accompany you to birthday parties in the family or school events.

You are entitled to a support person, and your caseworker must help you find one when you are placed in care. It may be someone from your family, a good friend's mom or dad or a teacher you like.

YOUR CONTACT EDUCATOR is one of the adults where you live who are closest to you in your everyday life. He or she must observe how you are doing. Usually your contact educator will help you with day-to-day practical matters if your mom or dad is unable to do so. This may be help with pocket money, money for clothes or doctors appointments. Your contact educator is also the adult who has most contact to your parents.

If you live with a foster family, you do not have a contact educator—then your foster parents will help you.

THE SUPERVISOR may either be your caseworker or another person from the municipality. At least twice a year, the supervisor must talk to you about how you are doing. You are entitled to talk to the supervisor alone—i.e. without e.g. your foster family or educators being present. If you think that it would be nice to have somebody else there, it is ok. It may be your support person, your advisor or your contact educator. But it must be something that you decide. No adults can decide that they want to be present.

BørneTelefonen

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I think that almost all foster children should talk to a psychologist because this has helped me a lot.

GERTRUD

There is also another supervisor who is not your caseworker. The supervisor is from the municipality in which your accommodation facility or institution is located or from the municipality which has approved your foster family. This is known as the *operational supervision* and they must at least once a year check that the place where you live works well and is suitable for children.

WHAT IS DUTY OF CONFIDENTIALITY?

Many of the things you discuss with the adults will be written down to help the adults remember it. If, for instance, you tell your caseworker that you do not like going to school or that you would like to see your parents more.

The adults have a *duty of confidentiality*. This means that they are only allowed to tell what they know to others who are responsible for helping you – e.g. your parents, your foster parents or the educators if you

live in an accommodation facility or institution. And only if it is important to them. They are not allowed to say anything about it to others, e.g. other children at the school or your friends' parents.

If you would like to talk to an adult about something you do not want anybody else to know about, you can ask him or her not to pass on the information. If, after all, the adult thinks that it is important to pass it on, then you can agree on how it is said and to whom.

THE FOSTER CARE CONSULTANT

also works in the municipality. Sometimes, they are known as *psychological advisors*. He or she will help your foster family with all practical matters in relation to your everyday life. The foster care consultant also checks that everything is alright with you and that you are doing well together.

NEXT TIME YOU SEE YOUR CASEWORKER, YOUR ADVISOR, YOUR SUPPORT PERSON, YOUR SUPERVISOR AND YOUR FOSTER CARE CONSULTANT, YOU CAN ASK THEM HOW YOU CAN GET HOLD OF THEM. YOU CAN WRITE THEIR PHONE NUMBERS AND E-MAIL ADDRESSES ON THE BACK OF THIS BOOKLET.



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**About speaking
your mind and
being told what
is going to happen**

8-YEAR-OLD KIM is going to move from his mom and dad to a foster family. Before he moves, his caseworker would like to talk to him about how he wants things to be when he moves. He needs to decide what things he would like to bring from his room at home, who should be told that Kim is moving and how often he would like his mom and dad to visit him. But it is very difficult for Kim to decide—because he really just wants to stay at home.

Kim and his caseworker therefore decide that Kim should have his football coach, Lars, as his support person. Kim really likes him, and they have known each other since Kim was five years old. Lars would like to help Kim decide how things should be when he is moving. And Lars will tell it to Kim's caseworker. Kim is happy about that.

YOUR CASEWORKER MUST LISTEN TO YOU

Your caseworker must always listen to you before making any decisions about you. If it is hard for you to say what you think, you may—just like Kim—have somebody else do it, e.g. your support person or your contact educator.

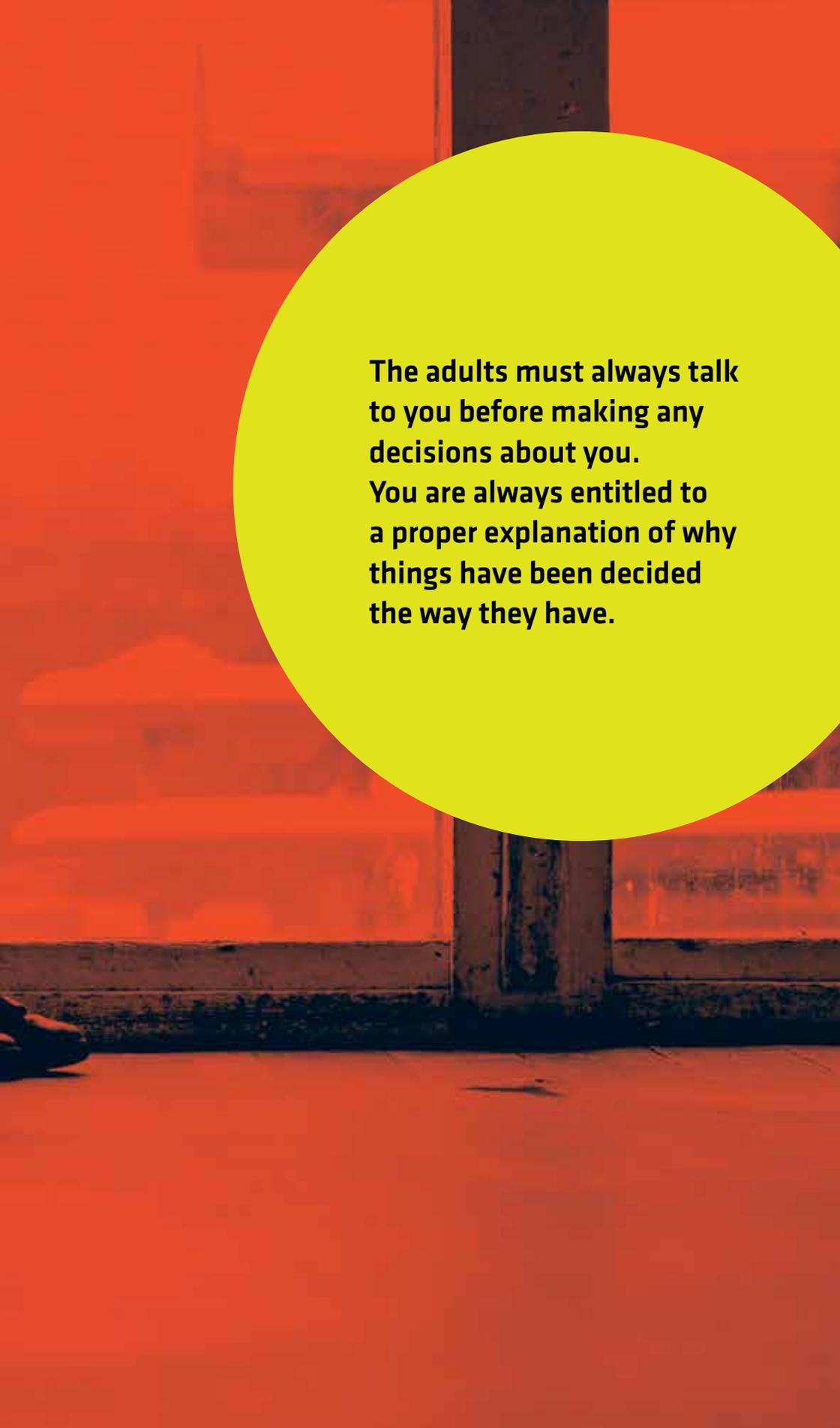
Even though your caseworker listens to you, things may not be the way you want them to be. Your caseworker may have a different opinion of what is best for you. If things do not work out the way you want, your caseworker must explain the reason to you. You are always entitled to know *why*

things have been decided the way they have.

MAY I SEE WHAT THE ADULTS WRITE ABOUT ME?

Most accommodation facilities and institutions have a diary which the adults keep up to date. They do so to tell the other adults how you are doing. If you would like to know what they write about you, you can ask the adult to read it to you. If he or she does not want to, you can talk to your contact educator or caseworker. Then they will have to decide whether you should know it. When you turn 12, you are entitled to see what they have written about you.



The background of the image is a photograph of a window looking out onto a sunset or sunrise. The sky is a mix of orange, red, and yellow, with some clouds. A dark vertical frame of the window is visible in the center. A large, bright yellow circle is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the text.

**The adults must always talk
to you before making any
decisions about you.
You are always entitled to
a proper explanation of why
things have been decided
the way they have.**



**About being alone
and keeping your
things to yourself**

AT EMMA'S ACCOMMODATION FACILITY, they live in houses with other children of the same age. Emma really likes it there. Especially because her older sister Line, who is 15 years old, lives in one of the neighbouring houses. Line lives with Sanne who is a bit of a wild child. Line has told Emma that Sanne parties quite a lot during the weekends and drinks beer even though alcohol is banned at the facility.

One night, when Emma is at Line's house watching a movie, Sanne has a quarrel with one of the adults. The adult wants Sanne to hand over some beers which she is sure Sanne keeps in her room. But Sanne says that it is not true. As a result, two of the adults tell Sanne that they have to search her room because they know that she keeps the beers in there. Sanne gets really angry and yells and screams at the adults. But the adults enter Sanne's room calmly and orderly, and after a few minutes, they find an entire bag of beers.

When Emma returns to her own house, the adults in Line's house have told the adults in Emma's house about what happened with Sanne. The adults therefore talk to her about the episode—and Emma thinks that this is nice because she got a bit scared when Sanne became angry.

THE ADULTS have an obligation to take good care of you and the other children. If you live in an accommodation facility or institution, the adults are allowed to search the rooms. But they may only do so, if they think that something is kept in the rooms which may be harmful or not allowed where you live.

If the adults search a room, they must always ask you in advance for the things they think are kept there. And then it must be done in a calm and orderly manner with respect for the person who lives there. When they search a

room, the person who lives there is entitled to be present. And the adults must always tell it to the caseworker. They must do so by writing a report to the municipality. You are entitled to know what is written in the report and provide your explanation.

THE ADULTS ARE ALLOWED TO CHECK YOUR POCKETS

If the adults at your accommodation facility or institution have a good reason to believe that you are carrying something that you are not allowed to—e.g. things that might be harmful to yourself or others—they are allowed to check your pockets.

This is known as a *body search*. However, they may never ask you to take off anything else than your shoes and your outerwear. If you are a boy, you may ask for a man to check you, and if you are a girl, you may ask for a woman to check you.

YOUR ROOM—YOUR SECRETS

You are entitled to be alone and keep things to yourselves where you live. But the adults may decide that you may not, for instance, lock your door. You must always be given a proper explanation of why things are the way they are. You may always talk to your caseworker, your parents or another adult if you think that the adults control too much—or if you do not think that there is a good reason why they do the things they do.

THE WAY YOU LOOK

At some places, the adults want to control how you look—e.g. what clothes you are wearing. Perhaps they think that your clothes say something about you which does not suit a person of your age. It is the same for most children who live at home. The parents also help choose their children's clothes.

Obviously, what the adults tell you must be reasonable. They may not try to change the person you are. And the older you are, the more you

should decide yourself. If you think that the adults want to control something that is completely unfair, you can talk to your caseworker or another adult about it.

YOUR LETTERS, E-MAILS, TEXT MESSAGES AND TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS

In some cases, the municipality decides that the adults where you live should check your letters, e-mails, text messages or telephone conversations. They will do so if they are worried about you, e.g. because they think that someone is pressuring you or trying to make you do things that you do not want. Sometimes it may be hard to say no, and the municipality therefore tries to help you.

If you do not want the adults to read them, the letters, e-mails or text messages must either be discarded, deleted or returned to the sender if this is possible. Nobody else must read the letters you receive from your caseworker without your permission. Letters, e-mails and text messages may only be checked for short periods of time—and you are entitled to know *why* the adults want to check them. If you live with a foster family, the adults are not allowed to check your mail, text messages or telephone conversations.

EVERYONE IS ENTITLED TO BE TREATED WITH RESPECT

THE ACT SAYS THAT THE ADULTS MUST NOT BE CRUEL OR CONDESCENDING TOWARDS YOU OR OTHER CHILDREN. NO ADULTS OR CHILDREN MAY HIT YOU, MAKE FUN OF YOU, THREATEN YOU OR PUNISH YOU. IF THIS HAPPENS, YOU SHOULD TELL YOUR CASEWORKER OR ANOTHER ADULT WHO YOU TRUST.

If you live in a foster family, the adults are not allowed to check your room or your pockets.



**About having visitors
and visiting others**

MALIKA IS 11 YEARS OLD when she moves from her mom at Nørrebro in Copenhagen to an accommodation facility in Northern Jutland. The municipality thinks that she has to move so far away because she is part of a group at Nørrebro which is involved in crime. Her mom and dad have therefore, in cooperation with the municipality, decided that it is best for her to get far away from Copenhagen.

One day, Malika asks the adults at the accommodation facility if she can visit a good friend from Copenhagen. The adults say that they are actually not sure, so Malika's contact educator calls her caseworker. She tells the contact educator that the friend Malika wants to visit is someone who the municipality has decided that Malika cannot see. She says it is because they are afraid that she will try to convince Malika to stay in Copenhagen and become part of the group again. Malika gets really upset about that. But once the disappointment has subsided, Malika realises that it might be ok.

YOU MAY STILL SEE YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Like all other children, you are entitled to see your friends and family. The adults must also help you as much as possible maintaining contact to them even though it may be difficult if they live far away. But the municipality may decide that it is not good for you to see specific persons. If the municipality does that, you must always be told why. And you can always discuss the decision with your caseworker.

HOW OFTEN MAY I VISIT MY FRIENDS AND FAMILY?

When you were placed in care, your caseworker talked to you about how

much you would like to see your family and friends. Subsequently, the municipality decided who you would be seeing and how much. This has been included in your *action plan*. You are entitled to see your parents at least once a month.

The adults where you live will make the agreements with you about how often you may have people visiting you or visit others. You can always talk to your contact educator or caseworker if you do not think the agreements are fair.

IF YOU DO NOT WANT TO SEE YOUR PARENTS

Sometimes it may be very hard to be together with you parents.

If that is how you feel, you should tell it to your contact educator, your advisor or your caseworker. It may be nice for you to bring your contact educator or perhaps your support person when you see your parents. Or perhaps you should not see your parents at all for a period. If you do not want to see them for a period, you need to tell it to your caseworker—then the two of you can figure out what should happen.

THE ADULTS WHERE YOU LIVE MUST HELP YOU SEE YOUR FRIENDS AND FAMILY

The adults at the accommodation facility must help you so that you – just like all other children and young persons—can participate in leisure-time activities, see your friends and visit your family. But obviously, there may a limit to how much they can drive you. It is important that they tell you why they cannot drive you. And that you are allowed to explain what it means for you to go. If you think that the rules are completely unfair and you cannot talk to the adults about it, you can try talking to your caseworker.

IS IT POSSIBLE FOR ME TO LIVE TOGETHER WITH MY SIBLINGS?

If you have siblings who are also to be placed in care, the municipality must look into whether you can live at the same place. Your caseworker

may not think that it is a good for you to live together—e.g. if you do not get along or if the municipality thinks that you have a bad influence on each other. But you may also need different kinds of help which cannot be provided by one and the same place.

If you are not going to live together, you must be allowed to maintain contact, e.g. by seeing each other and talking to each other on the phone. The adults where you live must help you. You are always entitled to an explanation if you are not going to live together.

WHEN CAN I MOVE BACK HOME?

Your action plan specifies what goals should be achieved in order for you to move back home. If your parents think that you should move back home again, your caseworker will assess whether this would be good for you in relation to your action plan. And then he or she must talk to you about it. If you are going to move back home again, you need time to get used to the thought. You can always tell your caseworker that you do not want to move home. Then your caseworker must assess what is best for you.

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The caseworkers
I have had
have all been
really cool.

SIMON

ACTION PLAN—WHAT IS THAT?

THE ACTION PLAN IS A PLAN FOR WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN TO YOU WHILE YOU ARE PLACED IN CARE, E.G. WHERE YOU ARE GOING TO LIVE, WHY YOU ARE GOING TO LIVE THERE, HOW LONG YOU WILL HAVE TO BE PLACED IN CARE AND WHAT HELP YOU AND YOUR FAMILY WILL GET.

THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE MUST MAKE PLANS FOR YOUR STAY TO HELP YOU ACHIEVE YOUR GOALS. YOUR CASEWORKER MUST CONTINUALLY CHANGE YOUR ACTION PLAN IF NECESSARY.



**About house rules
and about
observing them**

FOR 11-YEAR-OLD JONAS, everyday life changes completely when he is placed in an accommodation facility. At home he is used to decide for himself when he wants to get up, how much time he wants to spend in front of the computer and whether he wants to text his friends during dinner. His parents do not interfere. But at the accommodation facility, the adults are suddenly in charge of those things, and Jonas finds that really annoying.

One day when they are having dinner, Jonas texts one of his friends. He does it under the table because the adults have told him several times that he must not bring his phone to the table. It is also specified in the house rules. But one of the adults discovers that Jonas is texting. He therefore takes the mobile phone from Jonas and tells him that he will get it back once they have finished eating. Jonas gets angry and yells at the adults.

Afterwards, Jonas talks to his contact educator Anders about the house rules. Anders tells him that the adults are not trying to annoy him. They are just trying to help him and the others at the accommodation facility so that everyone follows the rules. The house rules are written down in a small book and they specify what the children may and may not do at Jonas' accommodation facility. They have been written together with the children living at the facility. They say that everyone should feel at home and comfortable where they live. This means that there have to be some rules on how to behave. Jonas actually understands that. And even though he would like to play computer all day, he realises that it is also important to do his homework and the more boring things.

IT IS A GOOD IDEA that both children and adults take part in making the house rules. And it is a good idea that you discuss them sometimes so that everyone where you live knows them.

CONFLICTS OVER MOBILE PHONES

The adults are allowed to take your mobile phone away from you if they think that it is not good for you to have it. For instance if you have broken the house rules several times

or because you call someone who is not good for you to talk to. If the adults take your mobile phone away from you, they must always remember that the mobile phone may mean a lot to you. Therefore, they must always try to solve the problem in another way than by taking your phone. The adults are not allowed to take the phone away from you as a punishment for something you have done which did not have anything to do with your phone.

HOUSE RULES

FOSTER FAMILIES, ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS HAVE RULES ON HOW PEOPLE SHOULD LIVE TOGETHER. THEY MAY BE ABOUT BEDTIMES, ABOUT MOBILE PHONES AND COMPUTERS OR ABOUT WATCHING TELEVISION. THEY MAY ALSO BE ABOUT WHEN YOU ARE ALLOWED TO HAVE VISITORS OR PARTICIPATE IN LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES. OFTEN, THEY ALSO SPECIFY HOW YOU SHOULD BEHAVE TOWARDS EACH OTHER, E.G. HOW YOU ENTER EACH OTHERS' ROOMS OR HOW TO BEHAVE IN THE TELEVISION ROOM. THE PURPOSE OF THE HOUSE RULES IS TO ENSURE THAT ALL CHILDREN ARE DOING WELL AND FEEL AT HOME WHERE THEY LIVE.

FOR HOW LONG MUST THE ADULTS KEEP MY MOBILE PHONE?

If the adults have your mobile phone overnight or while you are eating, your phone must be returned to you when you wake up or when you have finished eating. If they take it for long periods of time, it must be something that the municipality has decided. They must have a good reason for doing so which you must be told. And then you must agree on when you will get it back again.

FORCIBLE MEASURES

If a child living in your accommodation facility or institution becomes very upset or angry, he or she may behave so violently that the adults may have to hold the child so that nobody—including the child—gets hurt. This is known as a *forcible measure*. In foster families, the adults are not allowed to use force against you unless they are afraid that you will hurt yourself or others.

ARE THE ADULTS ALLOWED TO LOCK ME IN?

Locking people in is a serious matter, and in normal institutions,

accommodation facilities and foster families, the adults are not allowed to lock you in.

WHAT CAN I DO IF I AM NOT SATISFIED WITH THE WAY I HAVE BEEN TREATED?

If there is anything you disapprove of at the place where you live, you should discuss it with an adult—e.g. your caseworker, your parents or somebody else you like.

If you want to complain to someone outside the municipality, you can call the children's office of the Ombudsman on tel. 33 13 25 12. They can help you take your complaint further.

You can always call BørneTelefonen on tel. 116 111 or log on to the chat for children and young persons. Adults will be ready to talk to you and tell you what is right and wrong.

FORCIBLE MEASURES

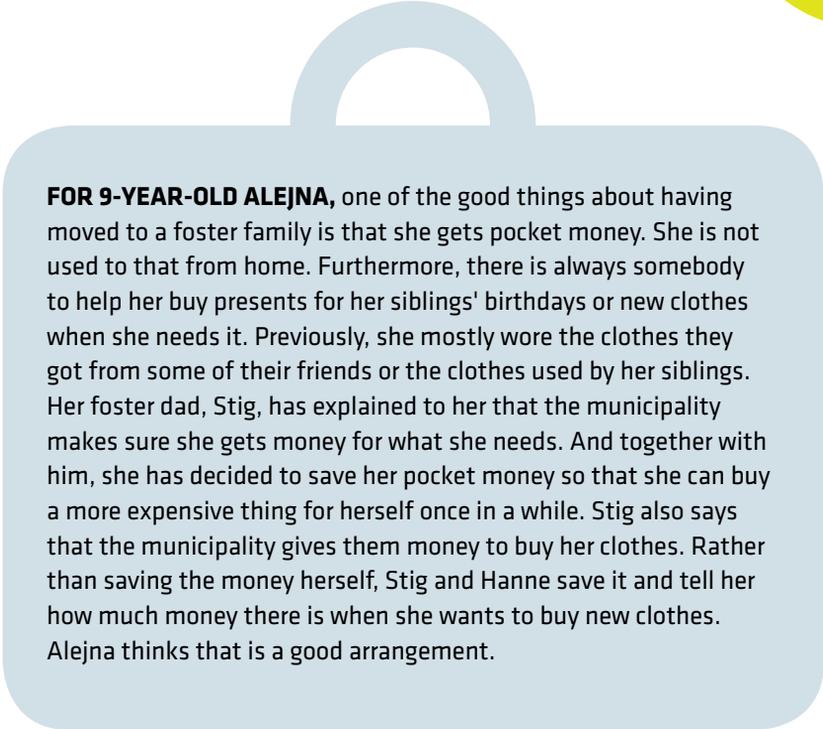
FORCIBLE MEASURES ARE WHEN THE ADULTS AT YOUR ACCOMMODATION FACILITY HAVE TO DO SOMETHING TO A CHILD, WHICH THE CHILD DOES NOT WANT, BECAUSE THEY THINK THAT THE CHILD MAY HARM HIM- OR HERSELF OR OTHERS. A FORCIBLE MEASURE MAY BE HOLDING THE CHILD OR MOVING THE CHILD FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER. BUT IT MAY ALSO BE IF THE ADULTS WANT TO SEARCH THE CHILD'S ROOM EVEN THOUGH THE CHILD DOES NOT WANT IT. FORCIBLE MEASURES ARE NOT ALLOWED IN FOSTER FAMILIES.

REPORT ON FORCIBLE MEASURES

IF THE ADULTS TAKE FORCIBLE MEASURES—HOLD YOU OR SEARCH YOUR ROOM—THEY MUST ALWAYS WRITE ABOUT IT TO THE MUNICIPALITY. YOU ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW WHAT THEY WRITE, AND YOU ARE ALSO ENTITLED TO WRITE OR TELL THEM YOUR EXPERIENCE OF THE FORCIBLE MEASURE. YOU MAY NOT AGREE WITH WHAT THE ADULTS HAVE WRITTEN. WHAT YOU TELL OR WRITE MUST ALWAYS BE INCLUDED IN THE REPORT SO THAT THE MUNICIPALITY CAN SEE YOUR OPINION OF THE CASE. IF IT IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE REPORT, YOU MAY TELL YOUR CASEWORKER OR ANOTHER ADULT.



**About the money
you receive from
the municipality**



FOR 9-YEAR-OLD ALEJNA, one of the good things about having moved to a foster family is that she gets pocket money. She is not used to that from home. Furthermore, there is always somebody to help her buy presents for her siblings' birthdays or new clothes when she needs it. Previously, she mostly wore the clothes they got from some of their friends or the clothes used by her siblings. Her foster dad, Stig, has explained to her that the municipality makes sure she gets money for what she needs. And together with him, she has decided to save her pocket money so that she can buy a more expensive thing for herself once in a while. Stig also says that the municipality gives them money to buy her clothes. Rather than saving the money herself, Stig and Hanne save it and tell her how much money there is when she wants to buy new clothes. Alejna thinks that is a good arrangement.

The municipality must make sure that you receive pocket money and money for clothes. You are entitled to different amounts depending on your age. In the box on page 31, you can see the recommended rates for 2013. If you receive less, you may discuss it with your caseworker.

THE MUNICIPALITY MUST PAY FOR LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES

If you want to participate in leisure-time activities, e.g. football, badminton or horse riding, the municipality must pay for it if it is not too expensive.

GET HELP CONTROLLING YOUR MONEY

The adults where you live must help you control your money. They may, for instance, help you save some of your money for clothes so you can afford to buy a winter jacket when winter comes or a pair of new shoes.

ABOUT HOUSEHOLD CHORES

Many places have rules saying that you must help clean the house, cook etc. But if you think that you have to do more than what is fair—and the adults where you live are not willing to change this—you can talk to your caseworker, your support person or your advisor.

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I think that we should
get an increase
in our pocket money.

DANIEL

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**WEEKLY POCKET MONEY
(2014)**

**AGE 3-10—DKK 28.
AGE 11-13—DKK 60.
AGE 14-15—DKK 121.
AGE 16 AND OVER—DKK 243.**

**WEEKLY MONEY
FOR CLOTHES (2014)**

**AGE 0-10—DKK 103.
AGE 11-13—DKK 121.
AGE 14-15—DKK 141.
AGE 16 AND OVER—DKK 155.**



**About going
to school**

AFTER 9-YEAR-OLD SIMONE has moved in with a foster family, she has a long taxi ride every day to go to school. She really likes the school, but her foster family thinks that Simone spends way to much time going back and forth every day. And it is also inconvenient if Simone want to play with someone from her class after school. Her foster parents and her caseworker would therefore like Simone to change to a school after the summer holidays which is closer to her foster family.

Simone would much rather stay at the old school. She tells that to her caseworker and her foster parents. They understand that it is hard for Simone to think about changing school—and they will not force her. But they tell her that everything would be easier if she went to school where she lives. Then she could start taking horse riding lessons at the local riding school which is located right next to the new school. Many of the girls at the new school take horse riding lessons there, so the adults are certain that she will soon make new friends. And her foster parents promise that they will help Simone maintain contact with the friends at the old school.

ALL CHILDREN MUST GO TO SCHOOL

In Denmark, all children must go to school for nine years. But you do not have to go to a normal school, and teaching may take place in many ways. You therefore need to tell your caseworker and other adults around you how you feel about your school and if you would prefer going to another school. Then your chances of going to a school which suits you are bigger.

YOU MAY GO TO SCHOOL WHERE YOU LIVE

Some accommodation facilities and institutions have their own schools. Then you will go to school with those you live with. The classes do not have that many pupils so the teachers have good time for you and your class mates.

Do you want help or would you like to know more?

You can always talk to your caseworker, your foster parents, your contact educator or your support person if you have any doubts. They must ensure that your everyday life is as good as possible. But you may also find someone to talk to or chat with at other places.

BørneTelefonen provides good advice or you can just find someone to talk to. All children can call BørneTelefonen on 116 111 free of charge. You do not have to say who you are, and your call will not appear from your phone bill. You can also log on to the chat on www.boernetelefonen.dk.

If you would like to talk to other children who are placed in care, you can visit the Børnetinget

website on www.boerninget.dk. This is a website for children and young persons placed in care. The website contains answers to many questions and you can get in touch with other children and young persons who are placed in care.

At Børneportalen, you can choose between more than 20 different ways of getting help. You can also read about your rights. See www.børneportalen.dk

The children's office of the Ombudsman can help you if you do not think that you have been treated properly. You may call tel. 33 13 25 12 or log onto the chat on www.ombudsmanden.dk/boernekotoret.

12 years old and more rights

WHEN YOU TURN 12, you will have more rights. You may, for instance, read the documents about you—this is known as *access to documents*. You will also be entitled to complain against some of the decisions that concern you. And then you will be entitled to a lawyer if this should be necessary. A lawyer is a person who knows the acts that apply when you are placed in care. And a person who can argue your case. You can read all about that in the booklet "When you cannot live at home" for the 12-17-year-olds.

BørneTelefonen

116 111

Børnetinget

www.boernetinget.dk

Børneportalen

www.børneportalen.dk

**When you
cannot live
at home**

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**The booklet is illustrated
with archive images**

Who can help me?

Here you can write the names and telephone numbers of the most important adults in your life if you need it. It may be your caseworker, your support person, your contact educator or your foster care consultant. Your caseworker or contact educator can help you fill in the page.

Name of my caseworker

Telephone

E-mail

My caseworker can help me with

Name of my contact educator

Telephone

E-mail

My contact educator can help me with

My foster care consultant

Telephone

E-mail

My foster care consultant can help me with

Name of my support person

Telephone

E-mail

My support person can help me with

Name of my advisor

Telephone

E-mail

My advisor can help me with

Name of my supervisor

Telephone

E-mail

My supervisor can help me with

Name of the manager where I live

Telephone

E-mail

The manager can help me with

