Correction to: Policies for Later-Life Families in a Comparative European Perspective

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The original version of this chapter was published with incorrect information in Table 14.1, which has been updated now.

The updated version of this chapter can be found at
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Table 14.1 Cash benefits, leave policies, and care credits toward statutory pension entitlement for family/eldercare in European countries

	Cash benefits for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Leave policies for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Credits for family/eldercare (MISSOC Tables 2019)
Austria	Long-term care benefit (<i>Pflegegeld</i>); EUR 157.30 per month at level 1 (the lowest level of benefits), but may be as high as EUR 1688.90 at level 7 Additional care-leave benefit (<i>Pflegekarenzgeld</i>)	Care leave (<i>Pflegekarenz</i>) and Family hospice leave (<i>Familienhospizkarenz</i>); up to six months to care for terminally ill relative) ^a	None
Belgium	Cash benefit (<i>Tegemoetkoming voor hulp aan bejaarden/Allocation pour l'aide aux personnes âgées</i>) is granted to persons aged 65 and older for whom a severe need for care is ascertained Service Voucher Scheme: persons living in the same household) can buy a maximum of EUR 1000 (or 2000 for some categories) service vouchers per year for cleaning, ironing, preparing food and doing occasional sewing work; also for ironing, shopping, supervised transport of persons with reduced mobility	Time credit leave (<i>Tijdskrediet/Crédits temps</i>): full-time or part-time career break or a one-fifth working time reduction to provide palliative care (for a maximum of 36 months), to support seriously ill relatives (for a maximum of 36 months) Leave for palliative care (<i>Uitkering mantelzorg/Allocation d'aidant proche</i>) for up to 3 months	Periods caring for a family member
Bulgaria	No cash for care benefit	Short-term leave to care for an ill person whatever the illness-related reason	None
Croatia	No cash for care benefit, but flat rate amount of EUR 276 monthly (approximately 40% of the net average earnings of a single person) is paid to carers during leave	20 leave days for illness of the spouse; 7 leave days if an immediate family member is seriously ill ^a	None
Cyprus	In some cases, the state pays for home care provided by a domestic helper (EUR 397.78 allowance per month)	No care-specific leave schemes and flexible time arrangements for carers	None

	Cash benefits for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Leave policies for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Credits for family/eldercare (MISSOC Tables 2019)
Czech Republic	Monthly cash for care benefit ranging from EUR 33 for level 1 (slight dependence) to EUR 488 for level 4 (full dependence)	9 leave days for illness of a relative at home ^a	Periods caring for a severely disabled close relative
Denmark	No cash for care benefit, but monthly flat rate of at least EUR 2000 (approximately 70% of the net average earnings of a single person) is paid to carers during leave	Respite and flexible care leave of up to six months for persons attached to the labour market, e.g. wage earners, self-employed, and unemployed people, but not for persons above pensionable age	None
Estonia	Average monthly allowance for caregivers of working-age adults and elderly people with official severe disability status is about EUR 21	7 leave calendar days for those caring for a dependent adult	None
Finland	Informal care allowance (<i>Omaishoidon tuki</i>) paid by local authorities and a care allowance for pensioners (<i>Eläkeläisten hoitotuki</i>) paid by the Social Insurance Institution Institution ^b Also a tax deduction (<i>Kotitalousvähennys</i>) for the expenses of caring for parents or grandparents; for up to EUR 2400 per person per year	Different types or different spells of care leave according to age groups Leave to provide end-of-life care	None
France	Monthly cash for care benefit (<i>Allocation personnalisée d'autonomie</i> [APA]) ranges from maximum EUR 1713 for level 1 (high dependency) to max EUR 662 for level 4 Financial support of up to EUR 500 per year for respite care	Unpaid leave (3 months, renewable up to 1 year) to care for relatives with significant loss of autonomy Unpaid family solidarity leave (with daily allowance EUR 55/day for maximum 21 days; 3 months, renewable once) to assist a dying relative	Credit of max. 2 years insurance to take care of a severely disabled child, or to permanently take care of a disabled adult (disability of at least 80%, conditional) ^c

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Table 14.1 (continued)

	Cash benefits for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Leave policies for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Credits for family/eldercare (MISSOC Tables 2019)
Germany	<p>Care allowance amount varies from EUR 125 per month for care-grade 1 to EUR 901 for care-grade 5</p> <p>Substitute care up to 6 weeks a year provided by close relatives varies from EUR 474 per month for care-grade 2 to EUR 1351 for care-grade 5</p> <p>Substitute care up to 6 weeks a year provided by other persons is fixed at EUR 1612 per month</p> <p>Short-term care up to 8 weeks a year varies from EUR 125 per month for care-grade 1 and EUR 1612 for all other care-grades</p>	<p>Reduction of working hours (by at least 15 hours per week) for up to 24 months, including a maximum of 6 months off work</p> <p>Short-term care leave of up to 10 working days a year without prior notice^d</p>	<p>Periods of informal care</p>
Greece	No cash benefits to compensate informal family carers for services they provide	22 days leave entitlement to care for spouse with certain medical conditions ^a	None
Hungary	<p>Relatives who care for a disabled or permanently ill family member can apply for a not means tested, unindexed nursing allowance (EUR 105). Depending on the health status of the care recipient, an increased nursing allowance (<i>Emelt összegű ápolási díj</i>) may be paid or an extra nursing allowance (<i>Kiemelt ápolási díj</i>) of HUF 58,680/EUR 190 a month</p>	<p>Labour Act allows relatives to go on unpaid leave for a maximum of 2 years to provide personal care to a permanently ill relative</p>	None
Ireland	<p>Carer's allowance (means-tested social assistance, EUR 201 per week). Carer's benefit (insurance-based, EUR 209 per week) and Carer's support grant (annual payment of EUR 1,700 made to recipients of either Carer's allowance or Carer's benefit)</p>	<p>2001 Carer's Leave Act provides a minimum of 13 weeks up to a maximum of 104 weeks to care for relative, friend or colleague</p>	<p>Periods of up to 20 years spent by an insured person providing care to incapacitated persons of any age to incapacitated persons of any age</p>

	Cash benefits for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Leave policies for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Credits for family/eldercare (MISSOC Tables 2019)
Italy	Flat-rate cash 'companion allowance' for individuals with severe disability at around EUR 515 per month	Short-term leave for urgent cases and longer leave provisions (Laws No 104/1992, 388/2000 and 183/2010; and all the legislative changes later made to these three laws) No more than one worker in a household has the right to care leave as a carer for a severely disabled person: 3 working days of paid leave (at 100% of the last salary) per month; and up to 2 years of paid leave (at 100% of the last salary, but within an annual ceiling—EUR 47,446 in 2016) No care-specific leave schemes and flexible time arrangements for carers	Periods of absence from work for looking after an adult in need of care
Latvia	No specific cash benefit for eldercare, but there is a personal care benefit for disabled people (EUR 213.43 monthly)		None
Lithuania	Cash benefits for dependent persons (disabled and persons of retirement age) at not less than EUR 112 per month The amount is determined according to the target compensation base, from 2.5 times the base for Compensation for Nursing, and 0.5 times the base (EUR 56) for Attendance Assistance for the elderly.	Short-term leave to care of a sick person whatever the sickness-related reason	None
Luxembourg	Older persons can opt for cash benefits instead of in-kind benefits (paid minutes per week in residential or home care), varying from EUR 12.50 per week for level 1 (low dependency) to EUR 262.50 for level 9 or higher levels of dependency	Fully paid carer's leave	Periods caring for a dependent person

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Table 14.1 (continued)

	Cash benefits for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Leave policies for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Credits for family/eldercare (MISSOC Tables 2019)
Malta	'Carer at home' scheme grants older persons a maximum of EUR 5200 per year to employ a carer of their choice to assist them in their daily needs	Only public sector employees are entitled to reduced working hours, and short-term and extended leave	None
Netherlands	Older persons living at home who want to organise their own care can choose to apply for a personal budget (<i>Persoonsgebonden budget</i>) to hire and pay their own caregivers who may be relatives or other persons. Municipalities and care offices decide whether older persons are eligible for the personal budget that is overseen and managed by an independent Social Insurance Bank (SVB)	Employment and Care Act (<i>Wet arbeid en zorg</i>) gives carers the right to take leave to care for a sick partner, child or parent, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, housemates or acquaintances. Short-term care leave (partially-paid 10 days per year), emergency leave and long-term care leave (unpaid 30 days per year); leave duration is shorter for part-time workers	None
Poland	Cash benefits cannot be combined with employment, benefits for carers of older people are granted only in the case of disability. Special means-tested care allowance (<i>Specjalny zasiłek opiekuńczy</i>) can be granted when family income per capita is below EUR 182, to the amount of EUR 124 monthly Another allowance for carers (<i>Zasiłek dla opiekunów</i>) is paid at the rate of EUR 118 monthly Both types of allowance are not universal	14 days per year leave entitlement to care for sick family member ^a	None

	Cash benefits for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Leave policies for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Credits for family/eldercare (MISSOC Tables 2019)
Portugal	<p>Cash benefit (<i>Complemento por dependência</i>) granted to a person requiring the permanent assistance of a third person to perform the essential activities of daily living</p> <p>The monthly amount varies between EUR 103.51 and EUR 186.31. Benefits granted under the general social security scheme</p> <p>Family members of severely disabled people can be hired as a personal assistant of the disabled person, but the disabled person can opt for a monthly indemnity (equivalent to the net minimum salary payable to the personal assistant) instead</p> <p>The amount of indemnity is between EUR 245.73 and EUR 287.17</p>	<p>15 days per year to care for close relative (+15 days leave entitlement to care for severely disabled/chronically ill spouse)^a</p>	None
Romania		<p>20–21 days rest leave (+ up to 5 days paid free days for personal issues)^a</p>	None
Slovakia	<p>Means-tested nursing allowance ('attendance service benefit') is paid directly to caregivers in the form of a social transfer only for severely disabled persons, ranging from EUR 249.35 to EUR 315.96 per month if the caregiver does not receive any statutory pension benefit</p>	<p>Leave for informal carers under a 'respite care' service, for a maximum period of 30 days per year, organised by municipalities</p>	<p>Periods of caring for an adult person or periods of providing personal assistance (<i>Osobná asistencia</i>) for at least 140 hours monthly</p>
Slovenia	<p>Cash benefit granted to retired residents of Slovenia who need assistance in meeting their basic needs</p> <p>The allowance is not means tested; there are three different rates of assistance and attendance allowance, ranging from EUR 292.11 to EUR 418.88 per month</p>	<p>7–15 days leave entitlement to care for an ill spouse^a</p>	None

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Table 14.1 (continued)

	Cash benefits for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Leave policies for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Credits for family/eldercare (MISSOC Tables 2019)
Spain	<p>Cash benefits for informal care at home (care must be provided by family members) and for personal assistance and purchasing of services that must be provided by an accredited company or a worker registered with social security as self-employed</p> <p>The cash benefits range from EUR 153 (Degree I dependents) to EUR 387.64 (Degree III dependents) per month for informal care at home; and from EUR 300 to EUR 715 per month for personal assistance or for the purchase of services</p> <p>Two types of municipal cash benefits available for family carers, but they are decided upon locally and are not provided everywhere</p> <p>One allowance is attendance allowance (<i>Hemvårdsbidrag</i>), a net cash payment given to the care recipient to be used to pay for help from a family member (about 4000 SEK/EUR 450 per month)</p> <p>The other benefit is a carers allowance (<i>Anhöriganställning</i>), a payment by the municipality when a family member is employed to do the care work</p>	<p>2–4 day leave entitlements (<i>Permiso por enfermedad grave de un familiar</i>) per event (serious illness, hospitalization, death) to care for a relative to a second degree of consanguinity or affinity^a</p>	<p>The first year of leave to care for relatives (<i>Excedencia para el cuidado de familiares</i>) who, on account of age, illness or incapacity, require constant assistance to carry out the most essential daily activities</p>
Sweden		<p>Short-term and long-term leaves to care for frail elderly dependents, including persons outside the family circle</p> <p>Period of leave can depend on collective agreements</p>	<p>Periods caring for a dependent person</p>

	Cash benefits for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Leave policies for eldercare (ESPN 2018)	Credits for family/eldercare (MISSOC Tables 2019)
UK	<p>Cash for care benefit provided through the Care and Support Act 2014 in cases of caring for 35 hours a week or more for a person who receives a qualifying disability benefit</p> <p>Carers might also be eligible for means-tested benefits (Carer premium, Carer addition and Carer element)</p>	Working age carers have rights to request flexible working arrangements and to 'reasonable' time off work to deal with crises involving a dependent	Periods looking after adults who receive a disability benefit for at least 20 hours a week

^aFrom Blum et al. (2018) International review of leave policies and related research 2018

^bFrom Anttonen, A., & Karsio, O. (2016). Eldercare service redesign in Finland: Deinstitutionalization of long-term care. *Journal of Social Service Research*, 42(2), 151–166. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01488376.2015.1129017>

^cUnder special circumstances care credit may be granted

^dThe statutory right to the 6 months' care leave applies only to employees in companies with more than 15 workers, and the statutory right to work part time for up to 24 months applies only to employees in companies with more than 25 workers

Sources European Social Policy Network (ESPN) 2018 Thematic Report on Challenges in long-term care (for each country)

MISSOC Tables 2019; Retrieved from: <https://www.missoc.org/missoc-database/comparative-tables/results/> (Accessed on 4 September 2019), updated from Vlachantoni (2011); Blum, S., Koslowski, A., Macht, A., & Moss, P. (Eds.). (2018). International review of leave policies and related research 2018. Retrieved from: <https://www.leavenetwork.org/leave-policies-research/archive-reviews/> (Accessed on 4 September 2019)