

City Strategies for Economic Development and Job-Creation

Integrated Policies for Employment and Social Inclusion

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON URBAN POVERTY

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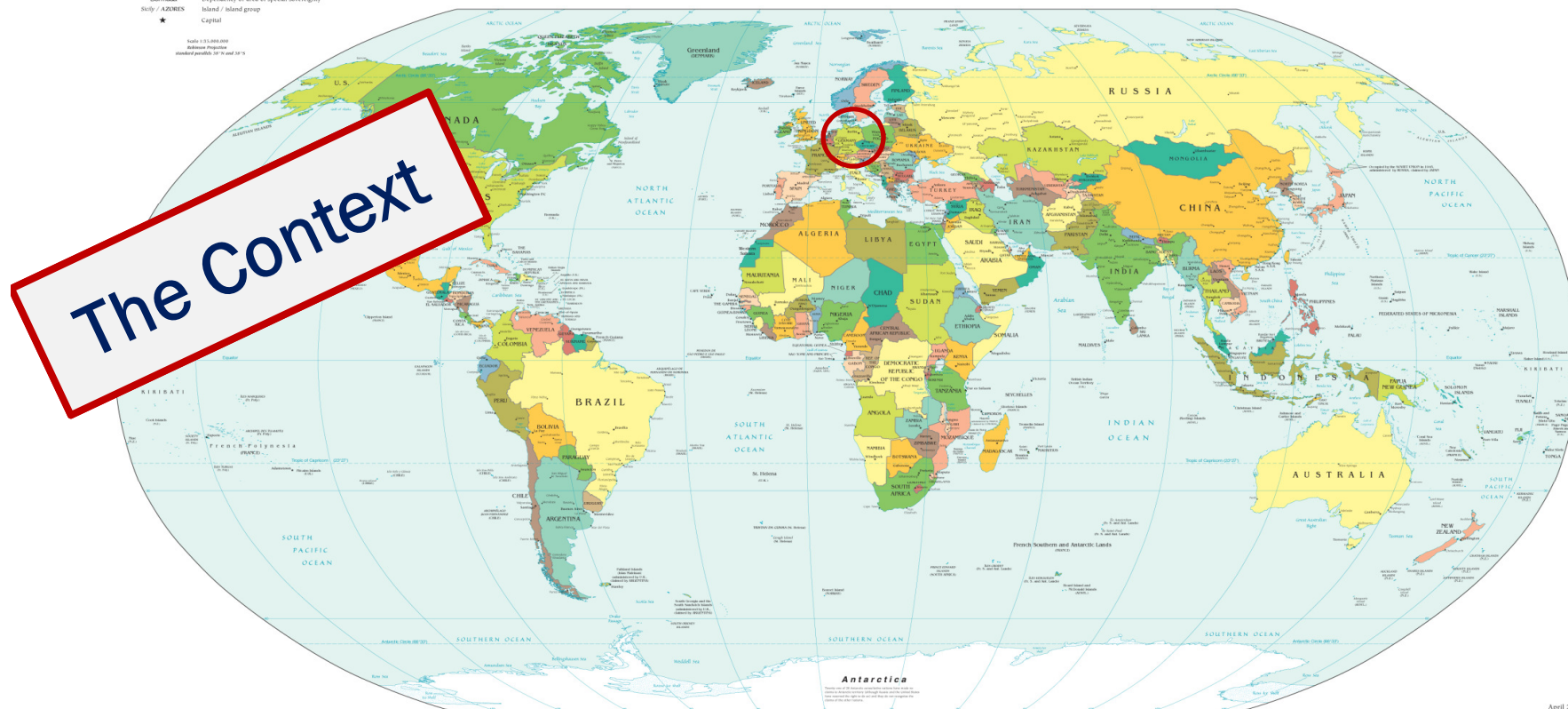
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Structure

1. The Context – Urban Poverty and Localisation of Policies
2. Urban Strategy
3. Service-Integration in Motion – German Jobcenters
4. Future Challenges

Political Map of the World, April 2007

AUSTRALIA
 DOMINICA
 SOLOMON ISLANDS
 ★ Capital
 Independent state
 Dependency or area of special sovereignty
 Island / Island group
 Capital
 Scale 1:11,000,000
 Reference projection
 Standard parallels 30° N and 30° S



April 2007
 Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative
 SOURCE: COMBOS 2.0



MainArbeit
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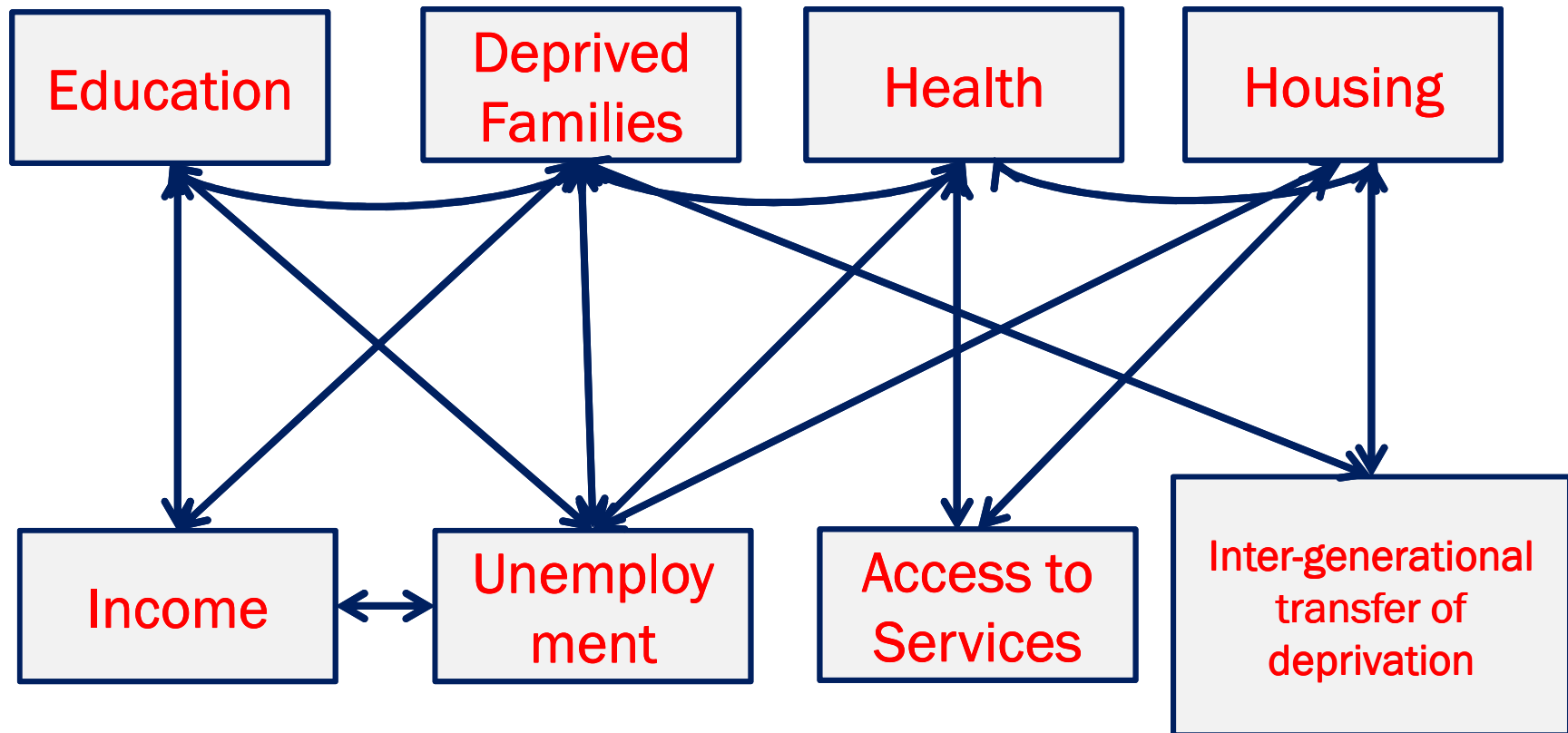


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Offenbach – a city of change, diversity, and social challenges

- 130.000 population
- 70% of manufacturing jobs lost 1975-2014
- Highest proportion of Immigrants in Germany (and the EU!) – 34% Non-German, 54% with an immigration-background
- Poverty rate among the top 10 of German cities (20%)
- Municipal debt p. c. among the top 5 of German cities

Urban Poverty – a multidimensional phenomenon



2. Urban Strategy



Tackling Urban Poverty – Holistic and Integrated Strategies

- Activation and empowerment as basic principles
- Develop, manage and maintain networks (public-private-civic)
- Implement inclusive employment services
- Capitalize on local assets - policies for inclusive employment and entrepreneurship
- Improve educational services
- Put prevention on top (esp. youth care and education)

Tackling Urban Poverty – Holistic and Integrated Strategies

- Deliver benefits as means of improving lives (and not perpetuate dependency)
- Provide social housing
- Implement integrated urban and social development policies for deprived neighborhoods
- Make the civil society a partner of social development (e. g. immigrant communities, business communities)

Germany – governance:

Federal Government

16 Regional States

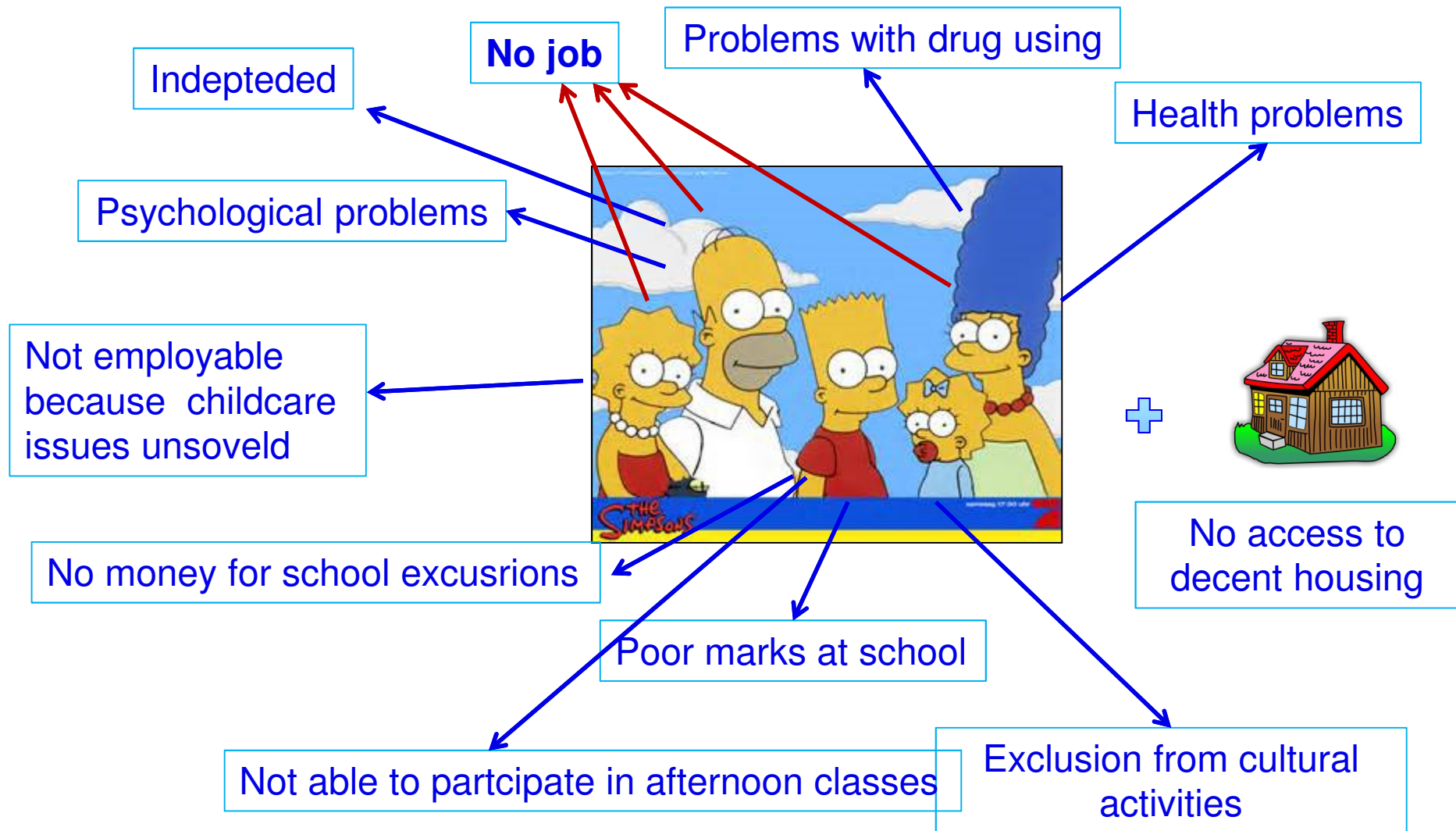
402 Cities and Counties

A Balance of Local and Central State Policies

- Germany has a strong tradition of unitary central state social legislation (12 books of social law), but local and non-governmental delivery (legal centralism – decentralism of delivery)
- Legal framework allows for local flexibility, but the balance of local autonomy and vertical central coordination is subject of ongoing debate
- Funding is still a major challenge – cities most affected by poverty have budgets severely out of balance, central state contributions are rising
- Cooperative strategies are an emerging trend

3. Integrated Services in Motion – the Example of Jobcenters





Jobcenter Germany – a new agenda

- Agenda 2010“ – a response to structural unemployment, labour market inefficiencies and the financial crisis of the welfare state
- „Hartz 4“ – reform: merging unemployment benefits (for the long term unemployed) with social assistance
- Provision of an integrated scheme, including assistance for job-seekers and their families and integration measures
- Implementing an activating employment policy
- Creation of new organisational bodies as integrated job-centers (one stop shops)

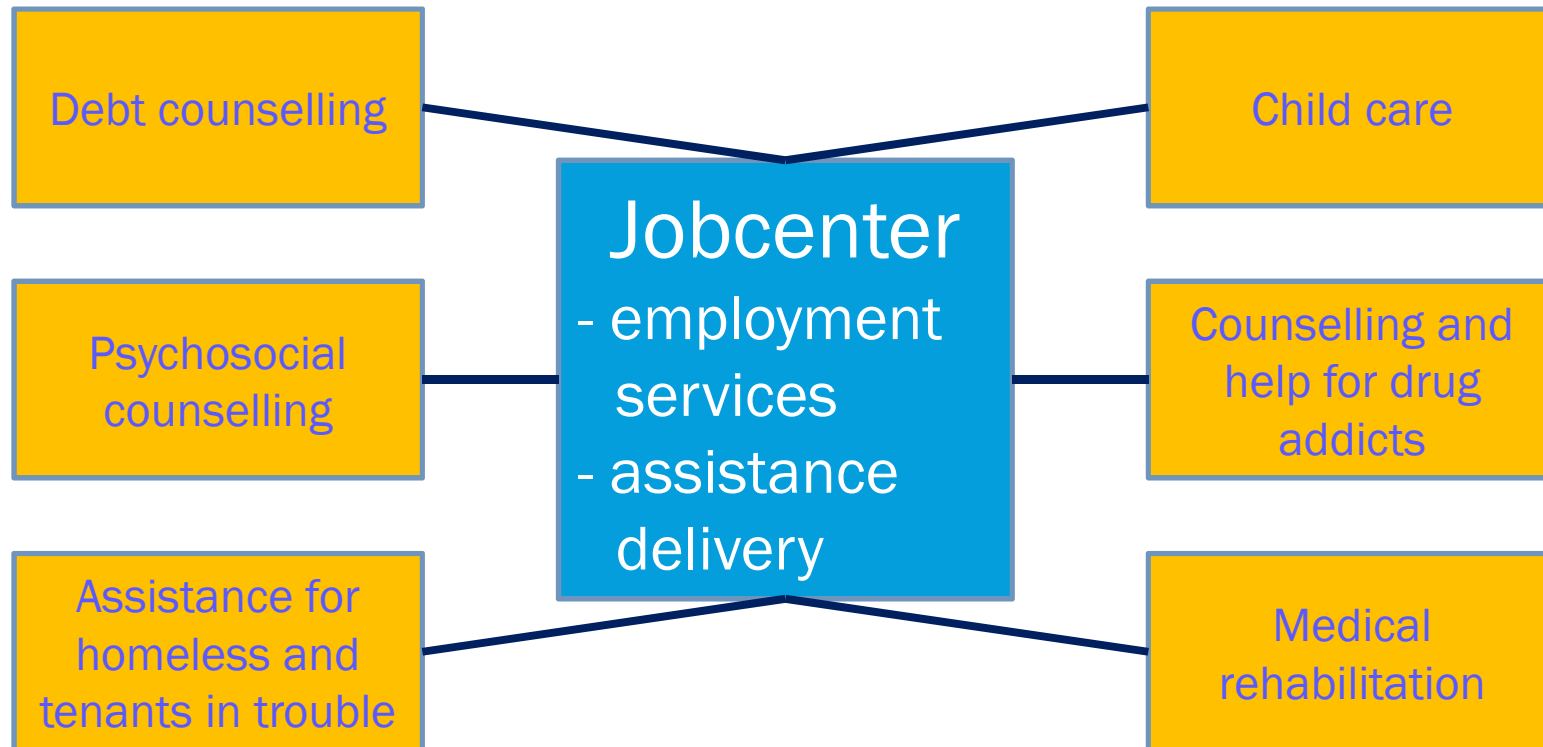
Benefits SGB II	Federal State	Local Authorities
Minimum income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for job seekers (Alg 2) • Family support (Sozialgeld) • Social security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing / heating • Complementary benefits
Integration measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures for job integration • Community work schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social integration measures • Complementary social services
Education and participation for children in jobseeker's families		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repetitional lessons • Cultural and social participation • Lunch at school • School excursions

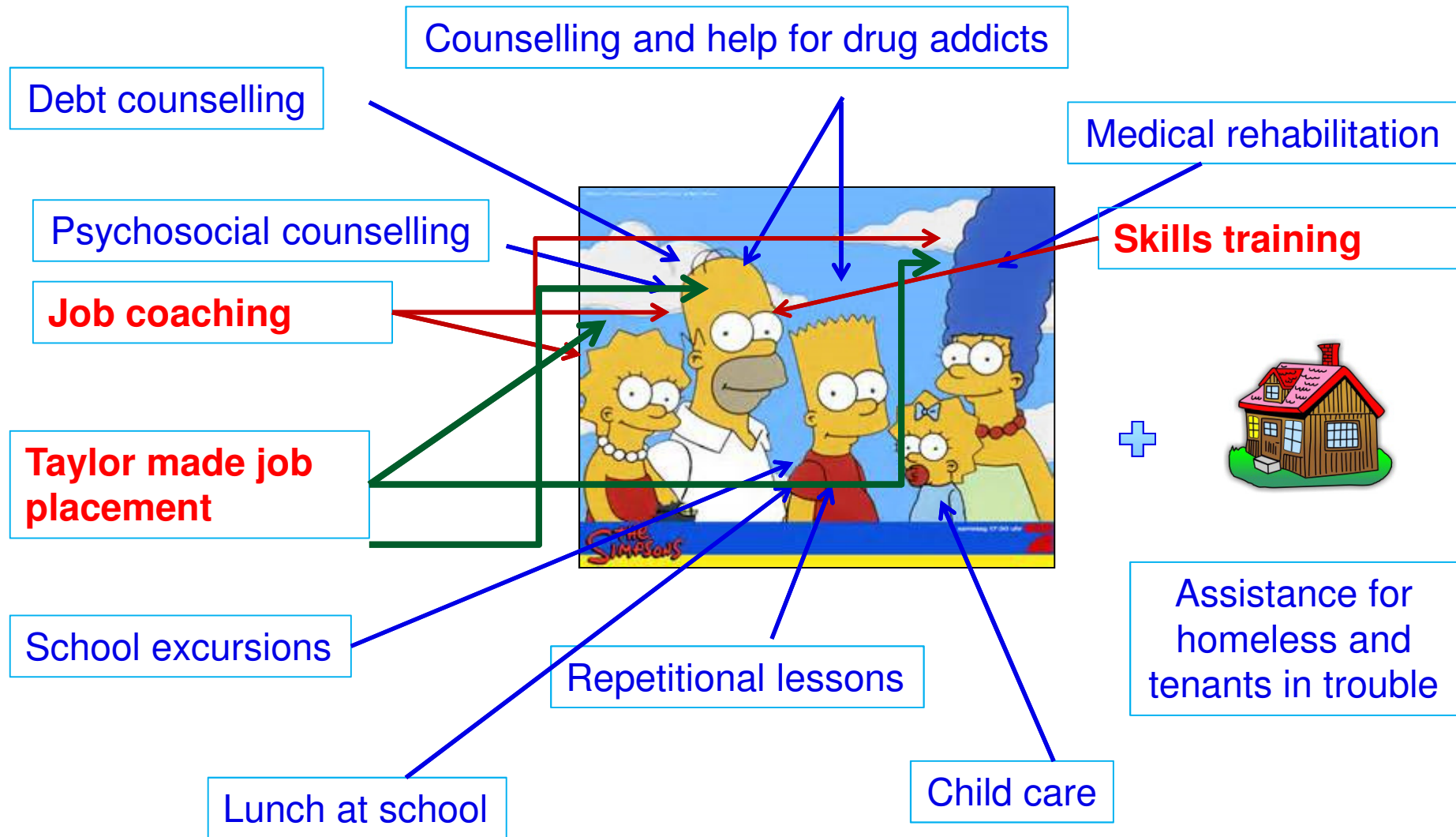
3. Jobcenter Germany – the service approach

- Referring to the individual in it's context
- Adressing the individual and it's family
- Integrating employment and social services
- Implementing a holistic concept of assistance, activation, empowerment, and job-placement
- Providing complementary social services

- Individual integration strategies
- Case management – managing tailor made support for the individual (and it's family)
- Referring to specific services with regard to integration into work and employment

Employment services and complementary social services

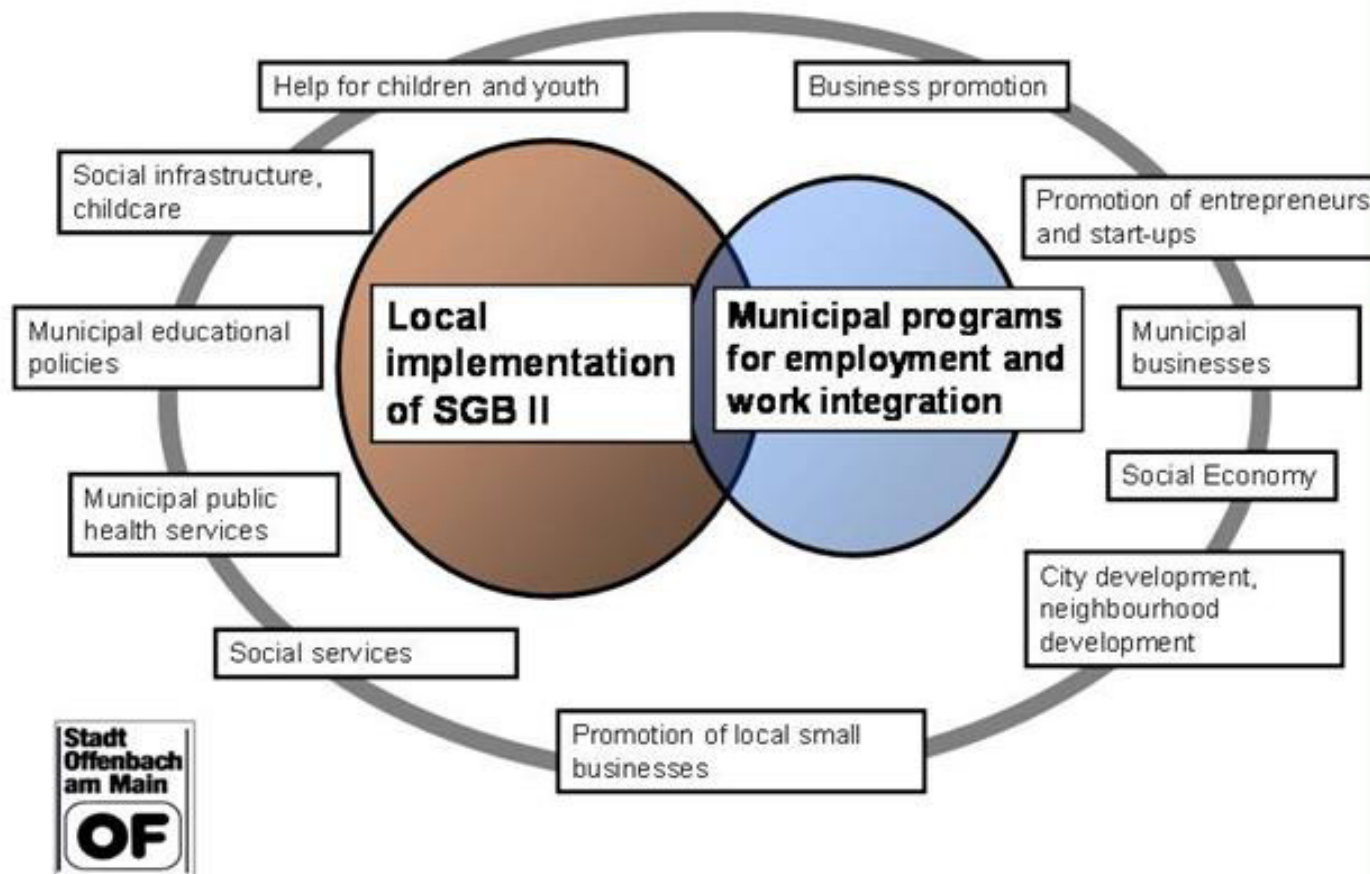




4. Challenges

- Jobcenter – a big step towards integration of employment and social services,
but: organisational and institutional inertia still strong
- Staff competences
- Organizational complexity
- Management capacities
- Streamlining and simplification of legal framework

Acting Locally for Employment – Policy Areas of an Integrated Strategy



City of Offenbach am Main

www.offenbach.de

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