



Dokumentation der Tagung
„Neue Perspektiven - Ansätze in der
geschlechterbezogenen Jugendsozialarbeit“
am 18.06.2019 in München

Themen der Tagung waren die heutigen komplexen Geschlechterrollenerwartungen an junge Frauen* und an junge Männer*. Es wurde erarbeitet, wie die spezifischen geschlechterbezogenen Identitäts- und Persönlichkeitsentwicklungen, trotz oder auch wegen der Spannungsfelder, gefördert werden können. Durch Vorträge und Diskussionen konnte aufgezeigt werden, wie junge Frauen* und junge Männer* in ihren eigenen Wünschen und Bedürfnissen unterstützt werden können.

Es wurden Einblicke in die geschlechterbezogene Arbeit gegeben. Wir haben erfahren, wie Rollenklischees, Rollenerwartungen und ggf. auch Benachteiligung aufgrund von Geschlecht bei der Identitäts- und Persönlichkeitsentwicklung erlebt werden. Die geschlechtsspezifischen Profile in verschiedenen Beteiligungsformen Jugendlicher wurden herausgearbeitet.

Die Tagung war an das Projekt „New Perspectives - gender sensitive approaches in youth work“ angekoppelt, welches die BAG EJSA mit dem YES Forum und dem SKA Darmstadt und ihren europäischen Partner*innen derzeit durchführt. In diesem partizipativen Projekt soll die geschlechterbezogene Arbeit weiterentwickelt, ausprobiert, genutzt und im Anschluss in Deutschland und anderen europäischen Ländern verbreitet werden.

Moderiert wurde die Fachtagung von Elke Bott-Eichenhofer (CJD Bodensee-Oberschwaben) und Hans Steimle (BAG EJSA)

Inhalt der Tagung:

Partizipation und Rollenerwartungen- gesellschaftliche und politische Beteiligung junger Menschen im Geschlechtervergleich, Martina Gille

Leitung Kompetenzteam Jugend, Zentrum für Dauerbeobachtung und Methode, Deutsches Jugendinstitut e.V.

Jungenarbeit - wieso, weshalb, warum? Darstellung aktueller Ansätze in der Jungenarbeit in Deutschland, Michael Schirmer, LAG Jungenarbeit Baden-Württemberg

Roundtable: Gendersensible Konzepte in Wirtschaft, Verwaltung und Verbänden - Strategien, Erfolge, Stolpersteine und Lösungsansätze

Inputs von

Ute Maria Zankl (Publicis Sapiens, München)

Gabriele Nuß (Gleichstellungsstelle der Stadt München)

Lissi Meßner (Fortbildungsreferentin, ejsa Bayern)

Stefan Schönfeldt (Skellefteå kommun, Schweden)

Offene Diskussionsrunde: Gendersensible Jugend(sozial-)arbeit: worauf kommt es an und welche Konzepte sind für wen und aus welcher Perspektive wirklich „erfolgreich“?

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Participation and role expectations - social and political participation of young people in a gender comparison

Lecture at the symposium "New Perspectives - Approaches in Gender-Related Youth Social Work", organized by BAG EJSA, YES Forum and SKA Darmstadt, Munich, 18 June 2019

[zurück zur Startseite](#)

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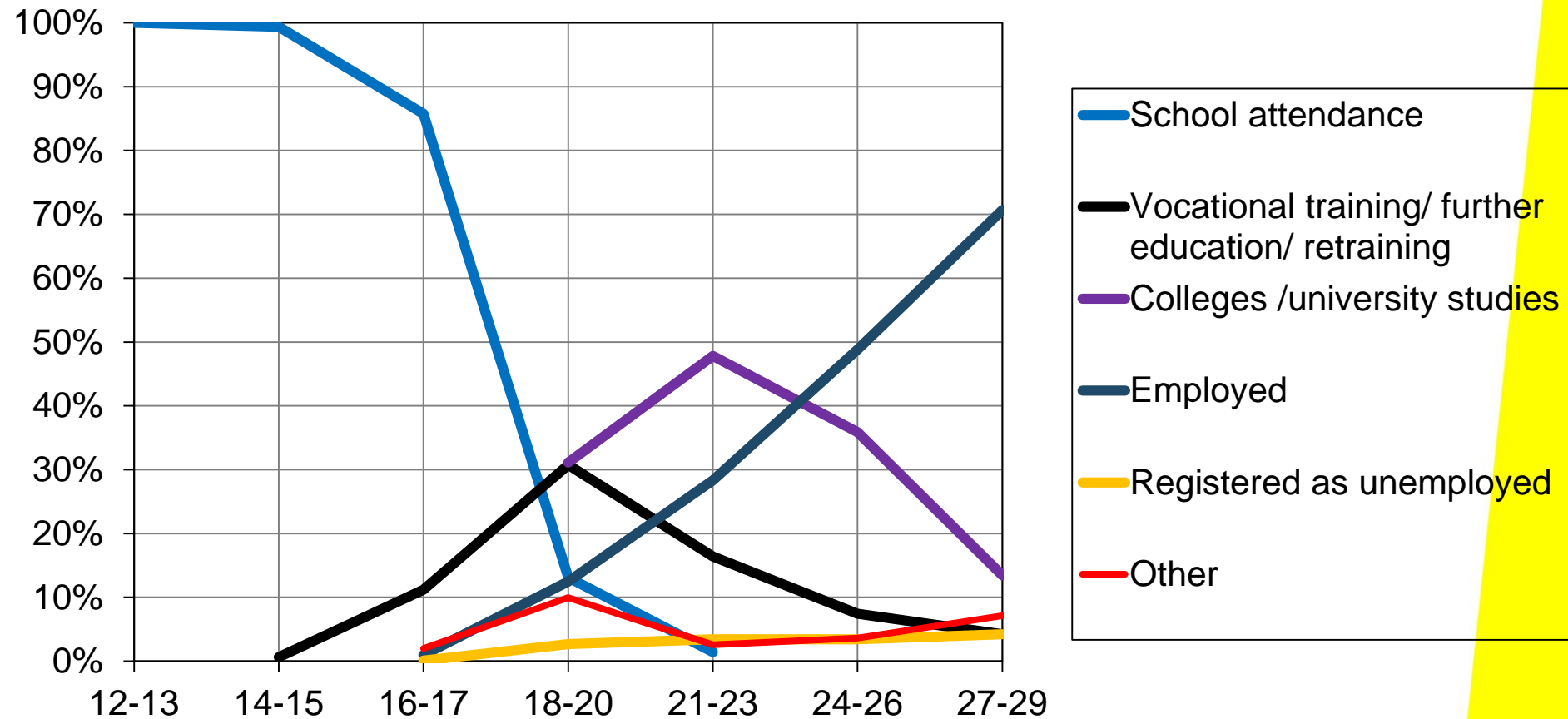
Overview

- Central challenges for girls and young women today;
- Database: Selected quantitative youth studies;
- Life situation of women and men aged 12 to 29;
- Experiencing disadvantage and value orientations/societal priorities of young women compared to young men;
- What significance does politics have for young women? Political interest as an important factor influencing political participation;
- Social and political involvement of young people in various clubs, associations, organisations and initiatives;
- The importance of political trust and interest for the political participation of young women and men;
- The assessment of the effectiveness of engagement as well as motives for engagement in gender comparison;
- Conclusion.

Selected quantitative youth studies on political engagement

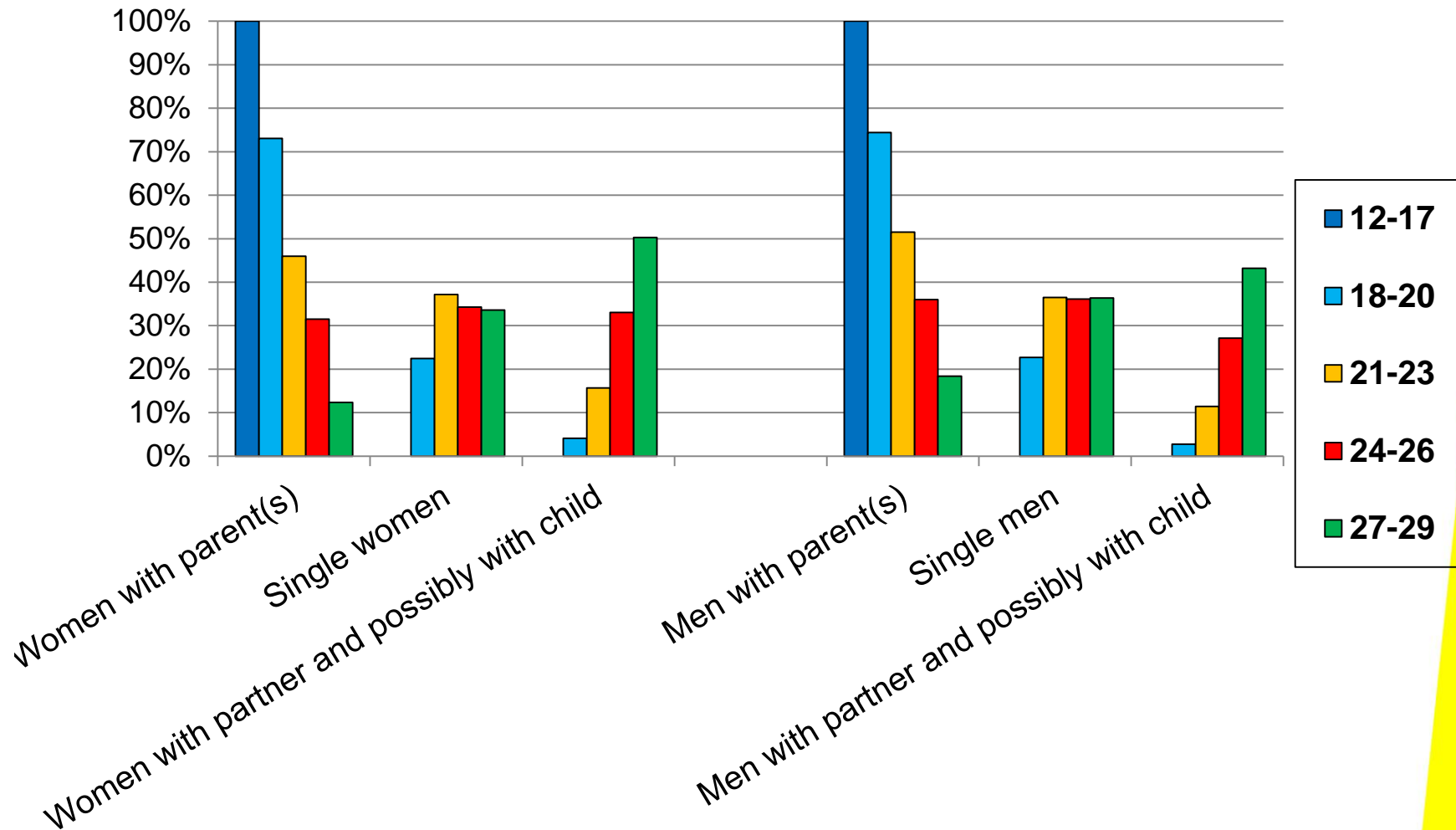
- DJI-Surveys 1992, 1997, 2003, 2009 und 2014
 - **DJI-Jugendsurvey/Youth surveys of the German Youth Institute 1992, 1997 und 2003**
 - Approx. 7.000 interviewees per survey wave at the age of 16 to 29 years;
 - **DJI-Survey AID:A (Aufwachsen in Deutschland: Alltagswelten/ Growing up in Germany: Everyday Worlds)**
 - **2009**: ca. 9.300 interviewees at the age of 13 to 29 years;
 - **2014**: ca. 11.300 interviewees at the age of 12 to 29 years;
 - **2019**: in preparation;
- **FES-Jugendstudie 2015 „Jung – politisch – aktiv?!“/Young – political – active?!**
 - 2015: 2.075 interviewees at the age of 14 to 29 years.
- **Shell Jugendstudien/Shell Youth Studies 2002, 2006, 2010, 2015**
 - Per wave ca. 2.500 – 2.600 interviewees at the age of 12 to 25 years.

Life situation of 12- to 29-year-olds - Activity status by age group (in %)



Source: DJI-Survey AID:A 2014; 12- to 29-year-olds, N=11.381

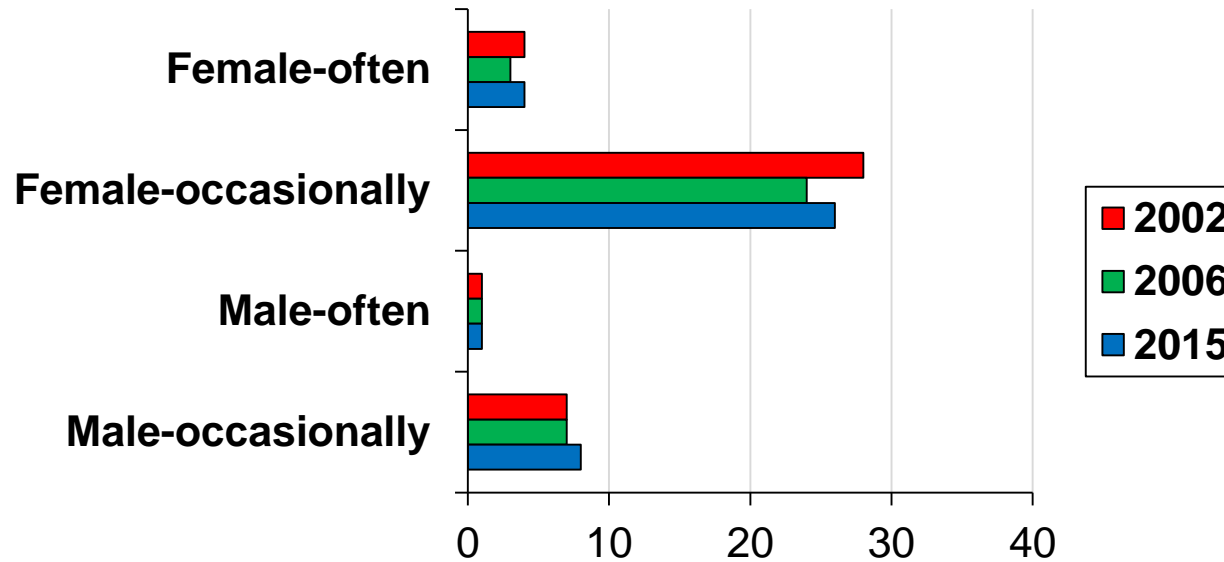
Forms of living and housing of 12 to 29 year olds - gender comparison (in %)



Source: DJI-Survey AID:A 2014; 12- to 29-year-olds, N=11.381

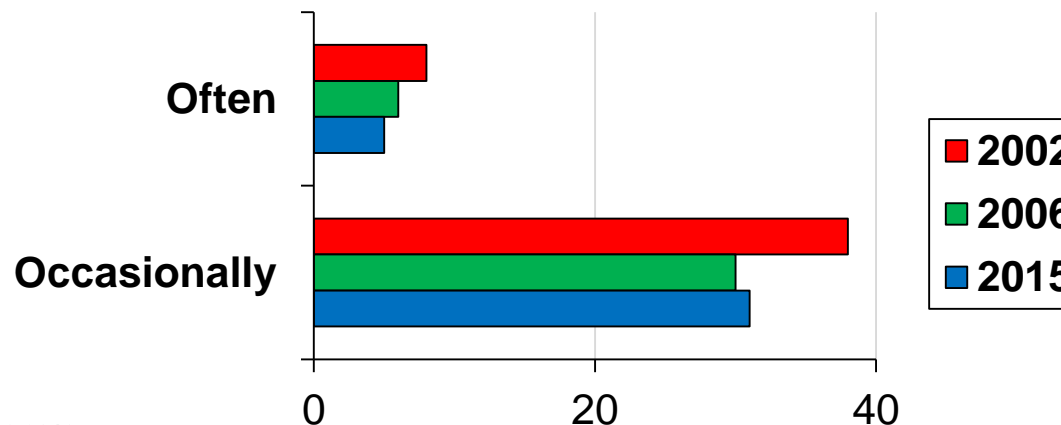
Perceived discrimination in everyday life - time comparison (in %)

Because of my gender

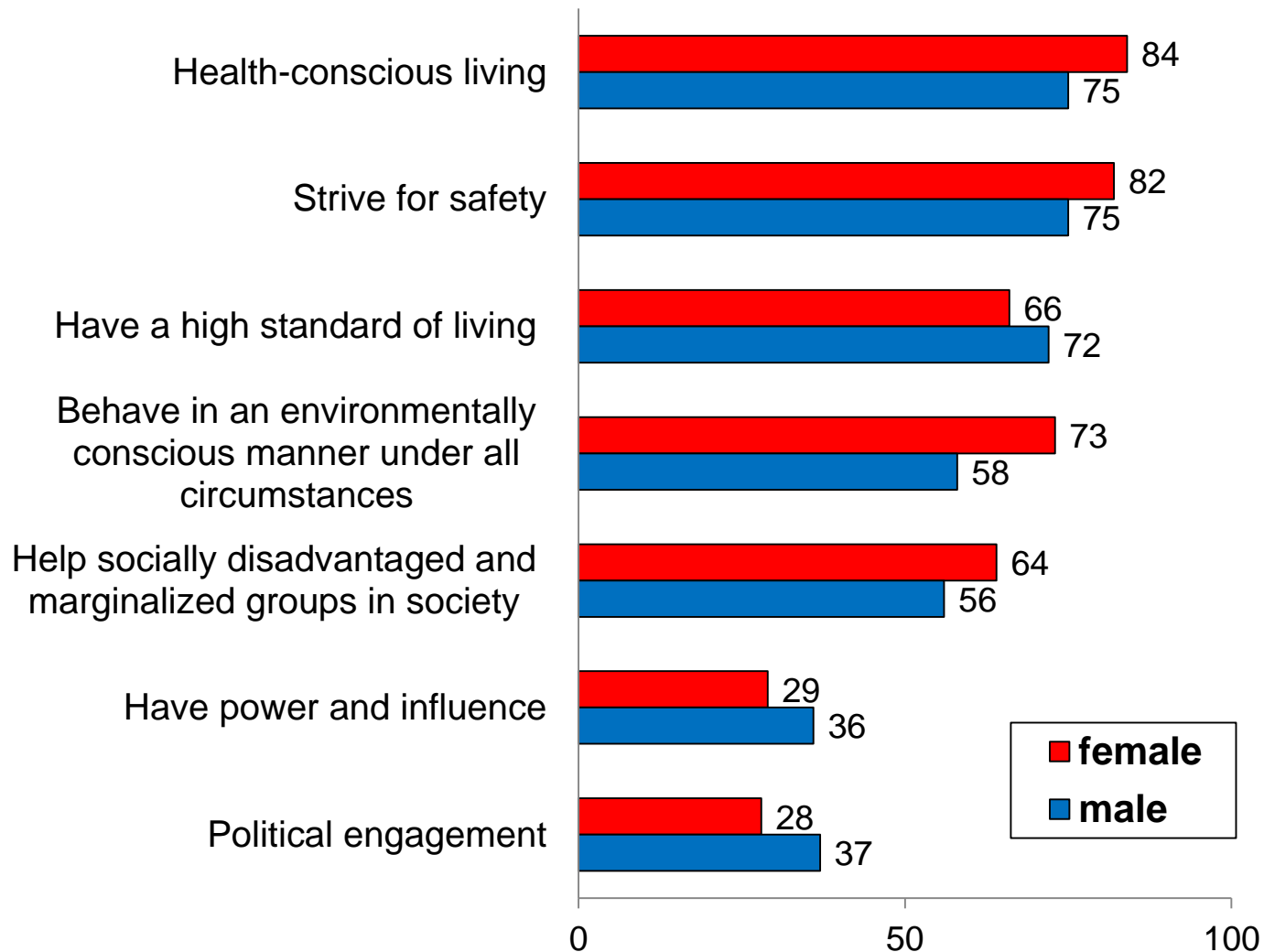


Source: Shell Youth Study 2015.
Question: It happens that you are disadvantaged in life. What about you? Have you been disadvantaged often, occasionally or never because of the following things?

Because of my age

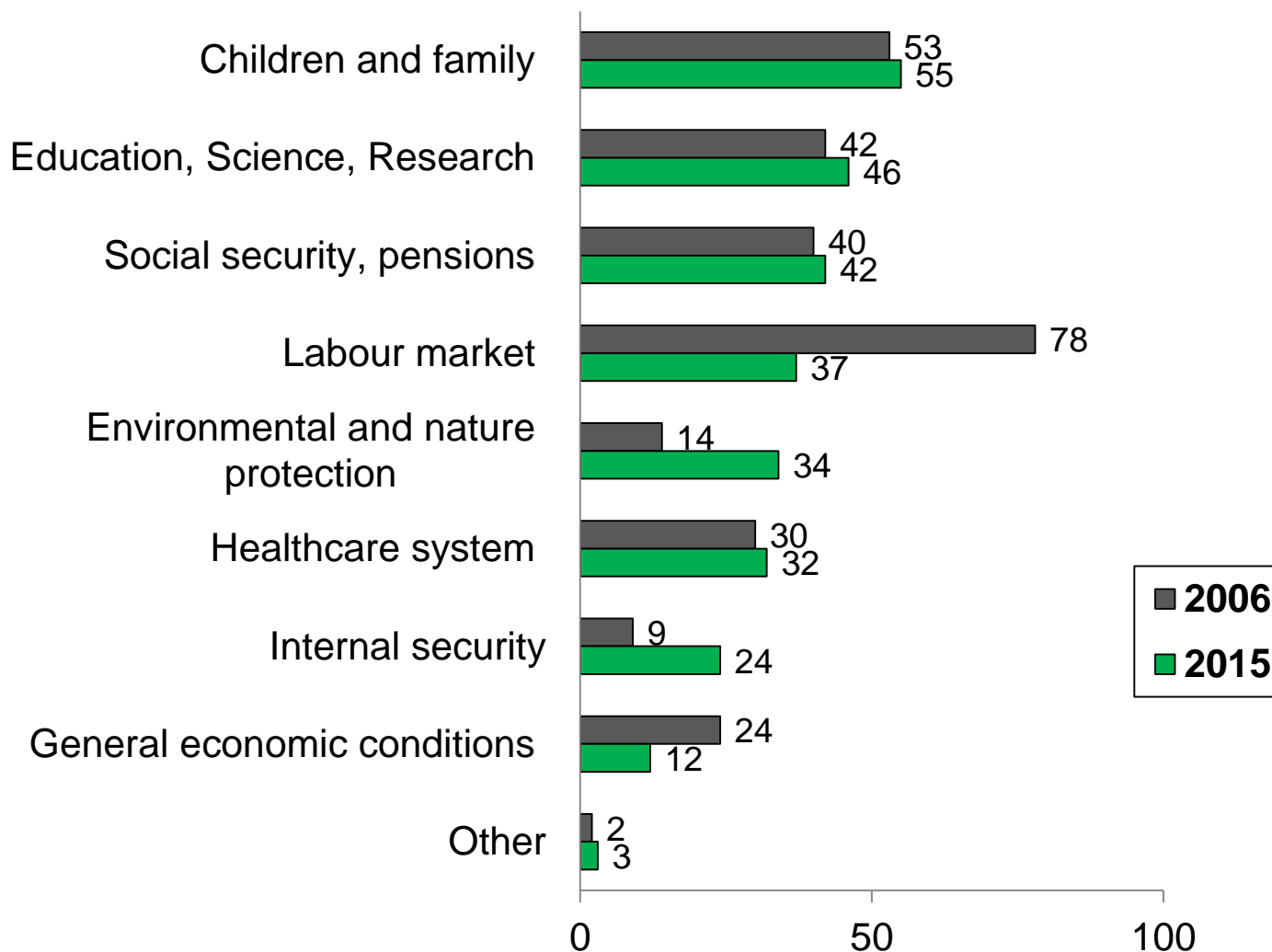


Selected personal priorities* of 12-25 year olds by gender (approval in %)



Source: 17. Shell Youth Study 2015
 * Question: Every human being has certain ideas which determine his life and behaviour. When you think about what you actually strive for in your life: How important are the following things for you personally? Answer scale: 1 = unimportant to 7 = extremely important. Here are presented the percentages for the answer categories 5 to 7.

Key societal priorities* for 12-25 year olds. Time comparison: 2006 and 2015 (%)**

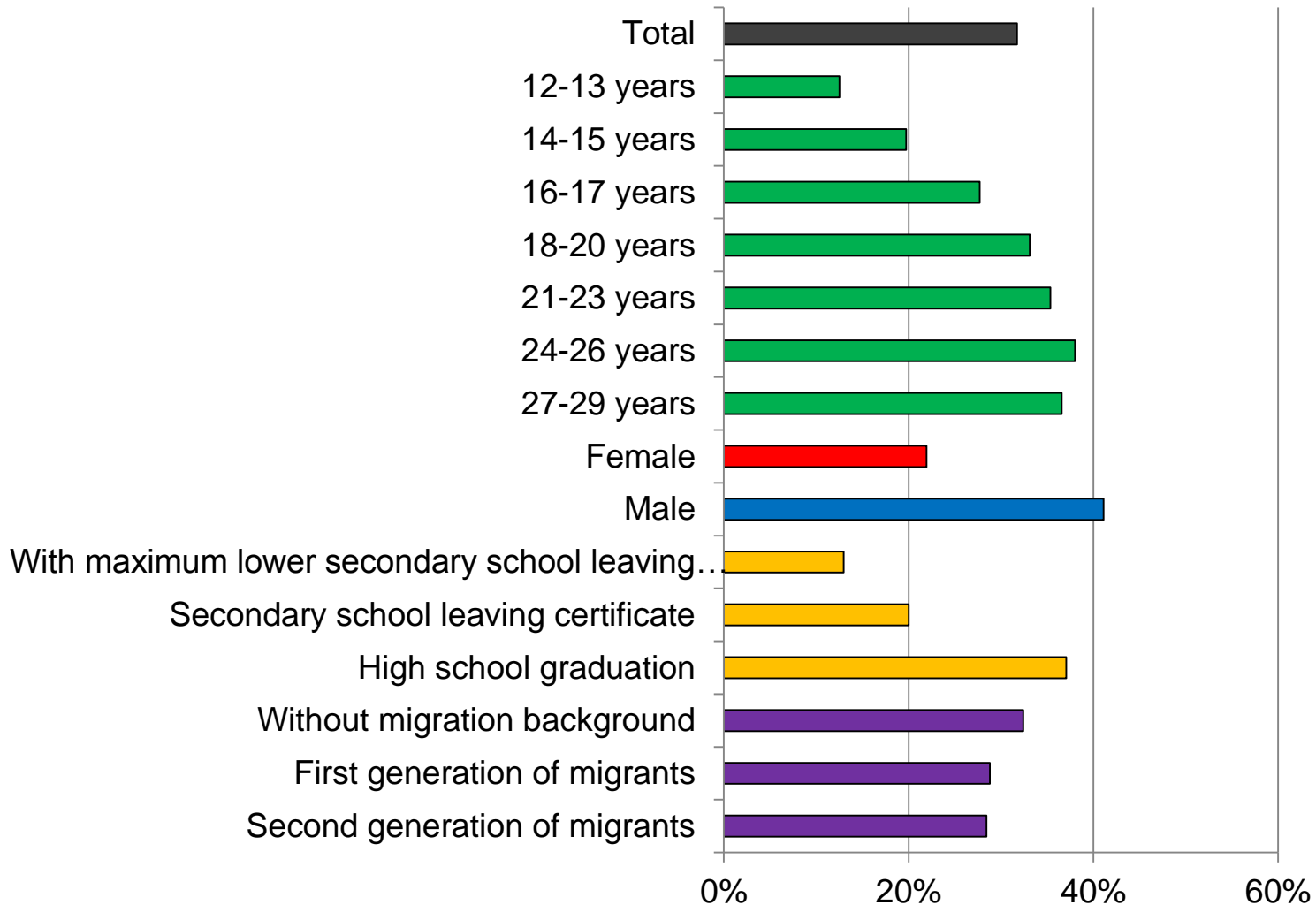


Source: Shell Jugendstudie 2015.
*Question: In which of the following areas must we become particularly active as a society in Germany?
** Figures in %, up to three responses.

Aspects of political involvement among young women and men

- Political interest;
- The importance of politics in the lives of young people: The importance of politics as an area of life;
- Subjective political competence: Self-attribution such as "I understand a lot of politics";
- Discussions about politics (with parents, partner, friends and colleagues);
- Informing oneself about politics
 - via television, radio and print media (newspapers/magazines);
 - Through online media, blogs/newsletters and social networks;
- Confidence in the responsiveness of the political system
 - Confidence that politicians take the will of voters seriously;
 - Confidence in their own political influence.

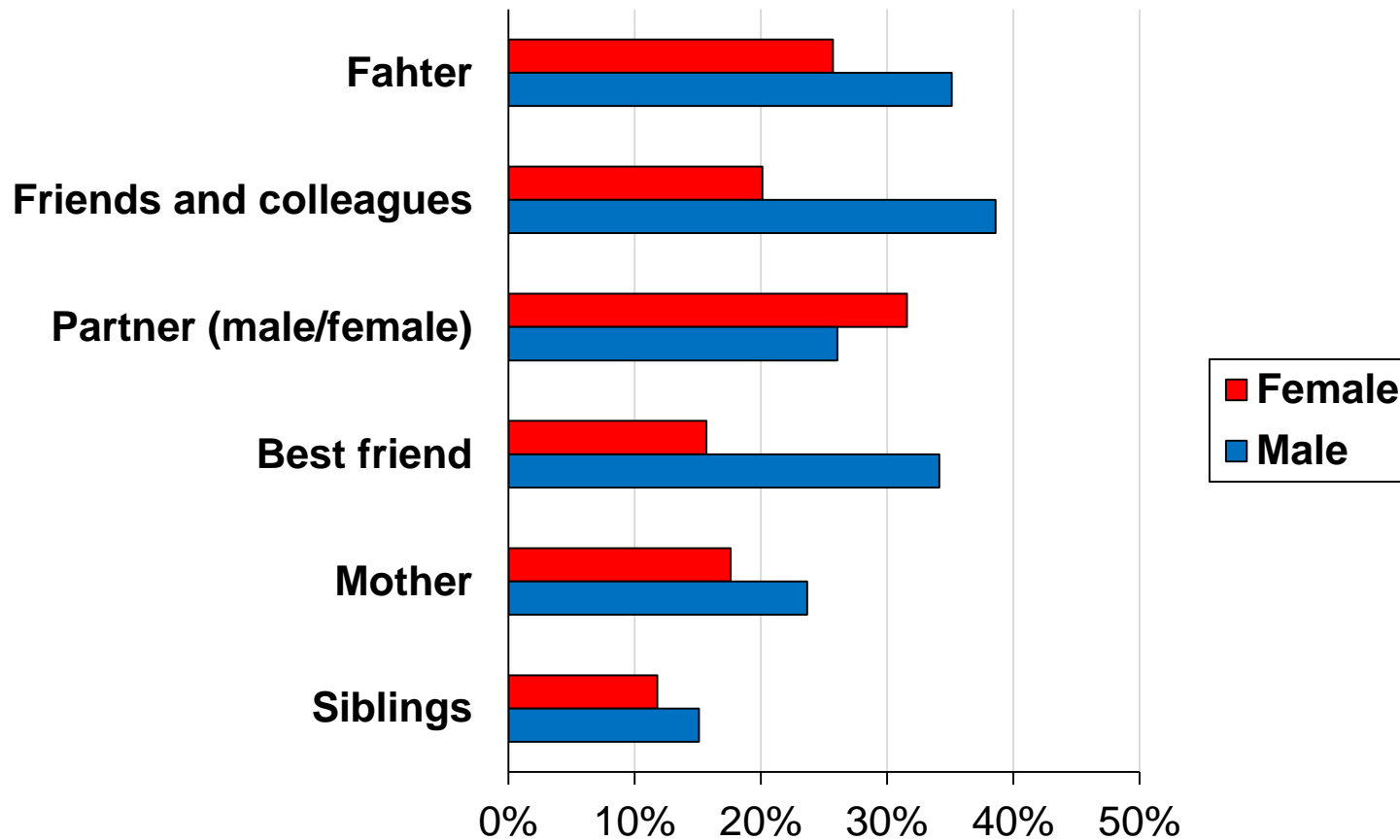
Political interest ("very strong/strong") by age group, gender, school education and migrant background (in %)



Source: DJI-Survey AID:A 2014; 12- to 29-year-olds, N=11.381

Question: How interested are you in politics? Very strong, strong, medium, little or not at all? For pupils, the desired school leaving certificate was used. The graph summarises the answer categories "very strong" and "strong".

Discussions about politics - How important are they in the everyday lives of young women and men? ("very often"/"often" statements in %)



Source: FES Youth Study 2015; N=2.065, 14- to 29-year-olds.

* The question was: How often do you discuss policy issues with the following people? Answer scale: very often, often, occasionally, rarely, never and does not apply/person does not exist. The percentages for the categories "very often" and "often" are summarized here.

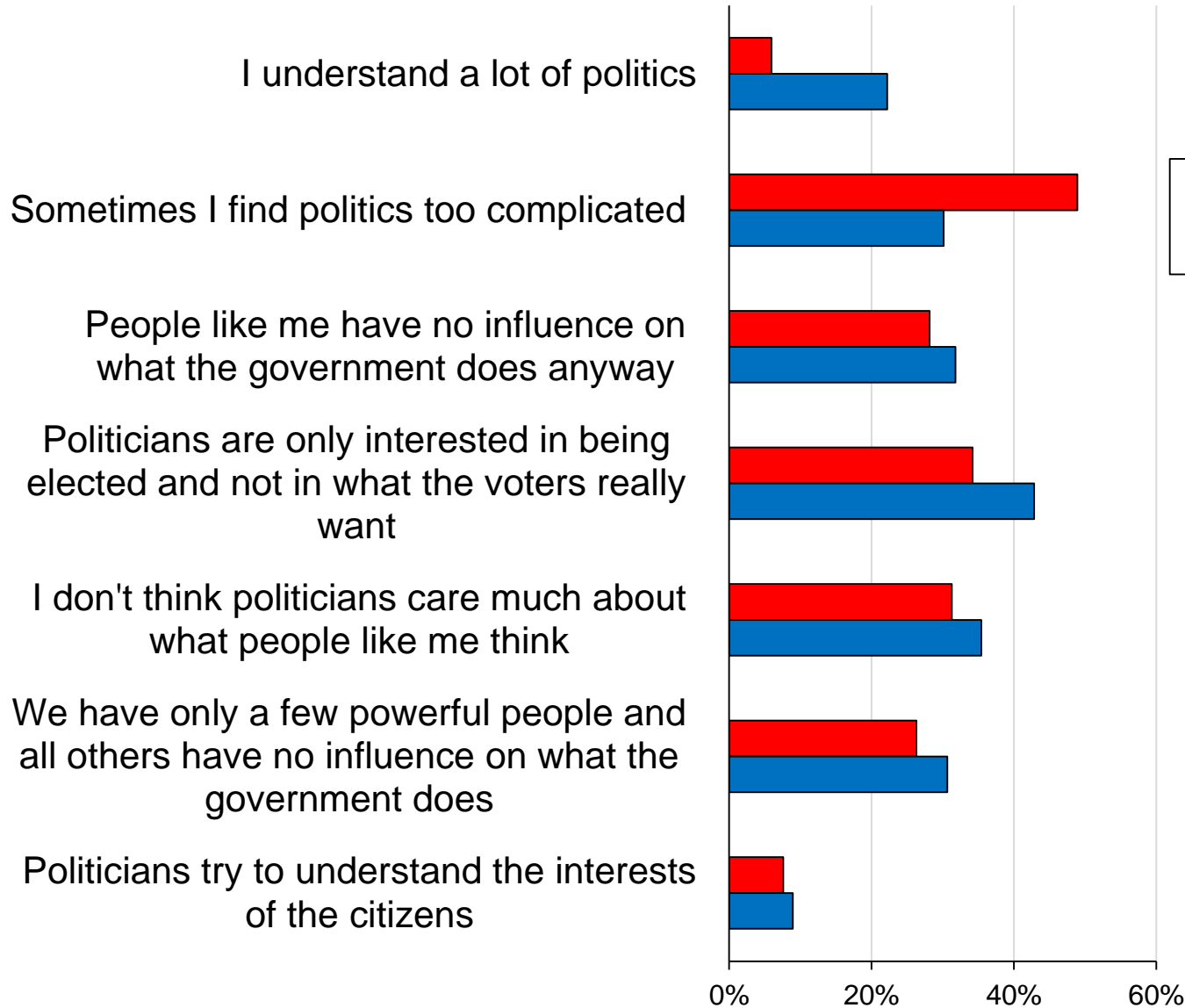
Importance of areas of life for 12- to 29-year-olds - DJI

Rankings

		More important for women	More important for Men
1.	Parents and siblings	+	
2.	Health	+	
3.	Leisure and recreation		
4.	Friends and acquaintances	+	
5.	Partnership	++	
6.	School and vocational training	+	
7.	Occupation and work		
8.	Own family and children	++	
9.	Politics		+++
10.	Involvement in clubs and associations		++
11.	Art and Culture	++++	
12.	Religion	+++	

Source: DJI-Survey AID:A 2014; 12- to 29-year-olds, N=11.381
 Question: How important are the following areas of life for you personally? Answer scale from 1 = "not important at all" to 6 = "very important". The more "+", the greater the gender difference.

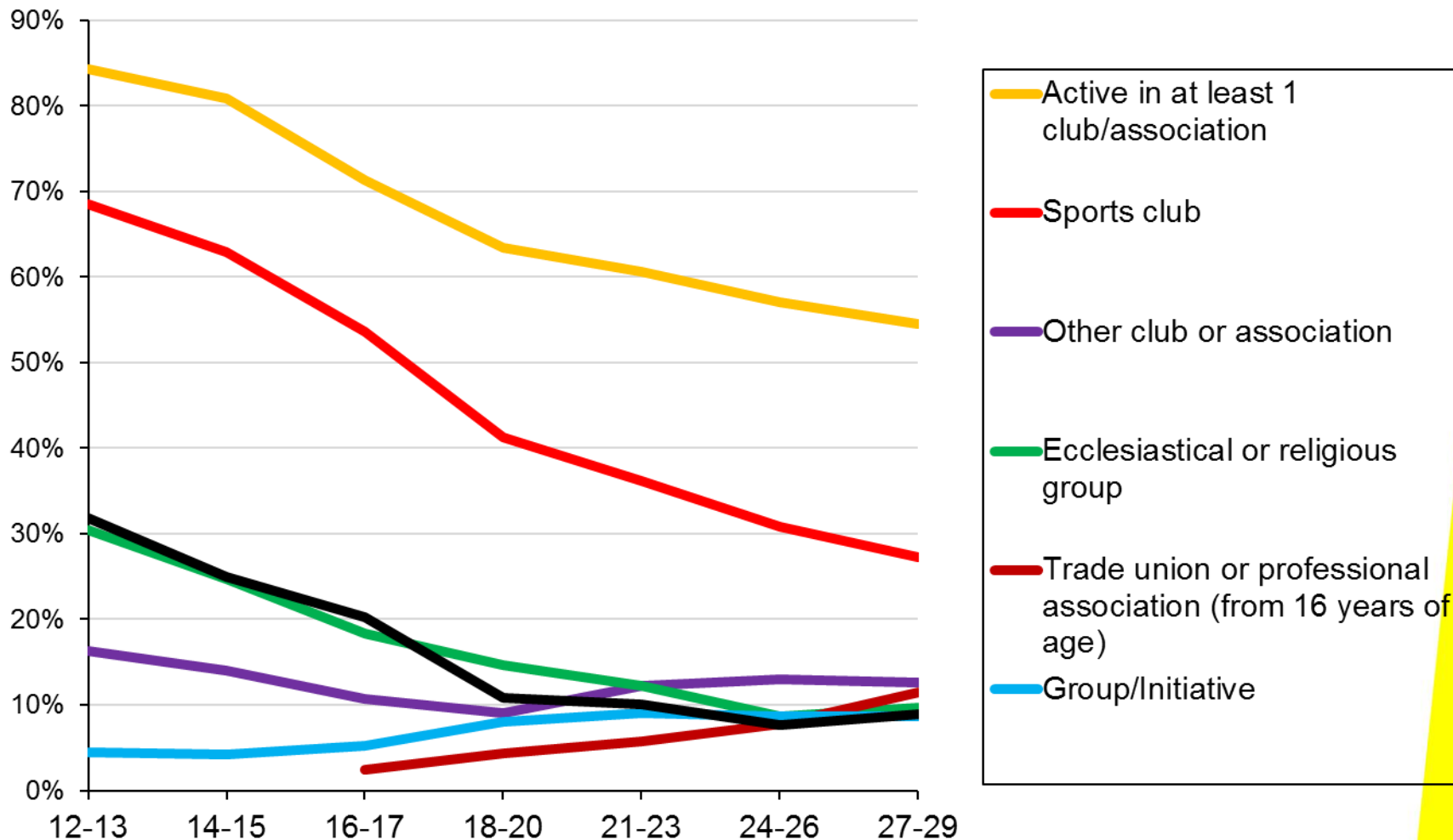
Political competence and political confidence - "Applies" (%)



■ female
■ male

Source: FES-Youth Study 2015.
 Question: The following is a list of statements on the relationship between citizens and politics. Please indicate to what extent you think this is true or not. Answer scale: 1=Does not apply at all ...6=Is most applicable. Categories 5 and 6 have been combined for the table.

Active in clubs, initiatives and groups by age group (in %)

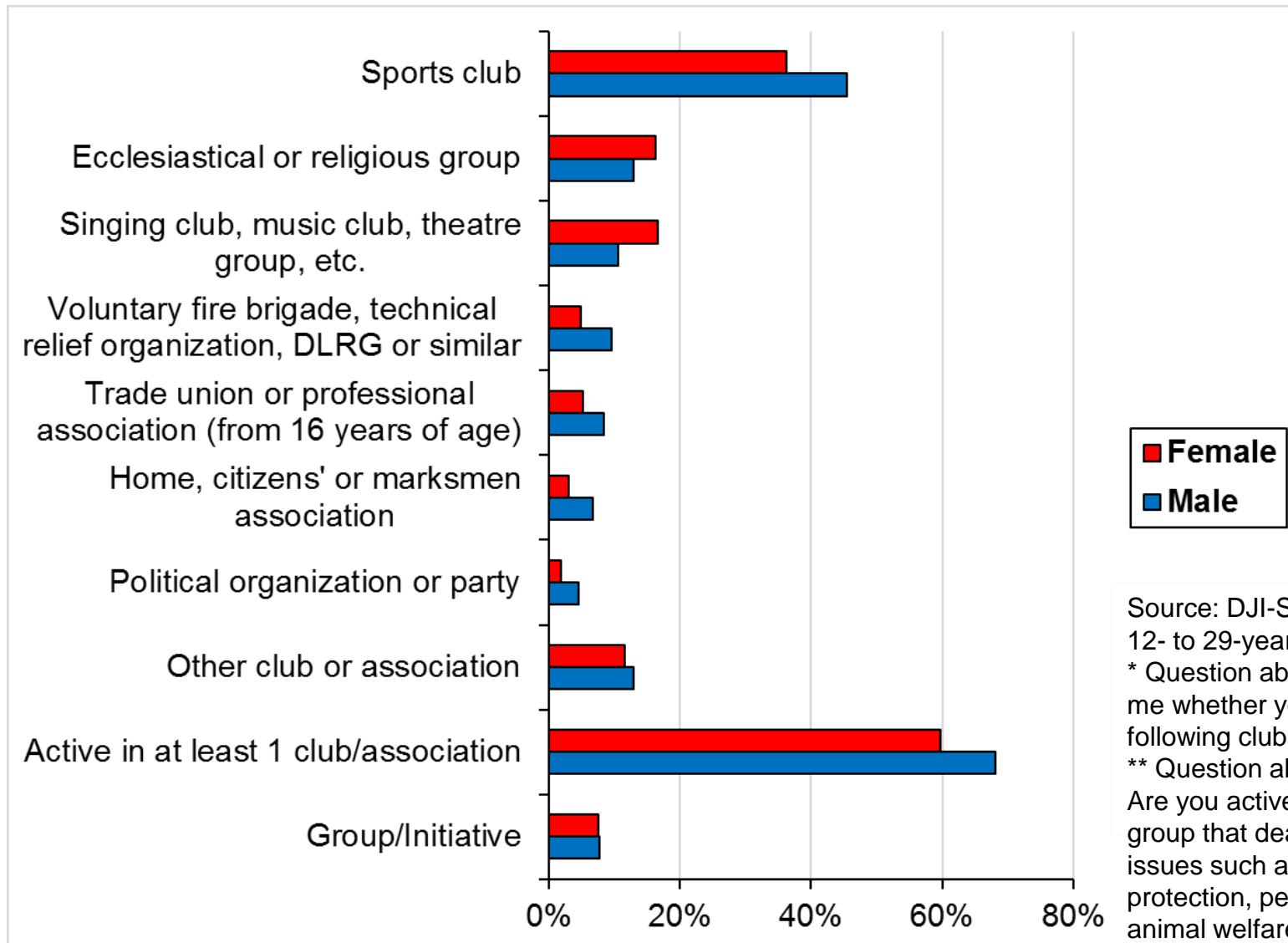


Source: DJI-Survey AID:A 2014; 12- to 29-year-olds, N=11.381

* Question about clubs: Please tell me whether you are active in the following clubs or associations?

** Question about group/initiative: Are you active in an initiative or group that deals with political issues such as environmental protection, peace, human rights, animal welfare or other social problems?

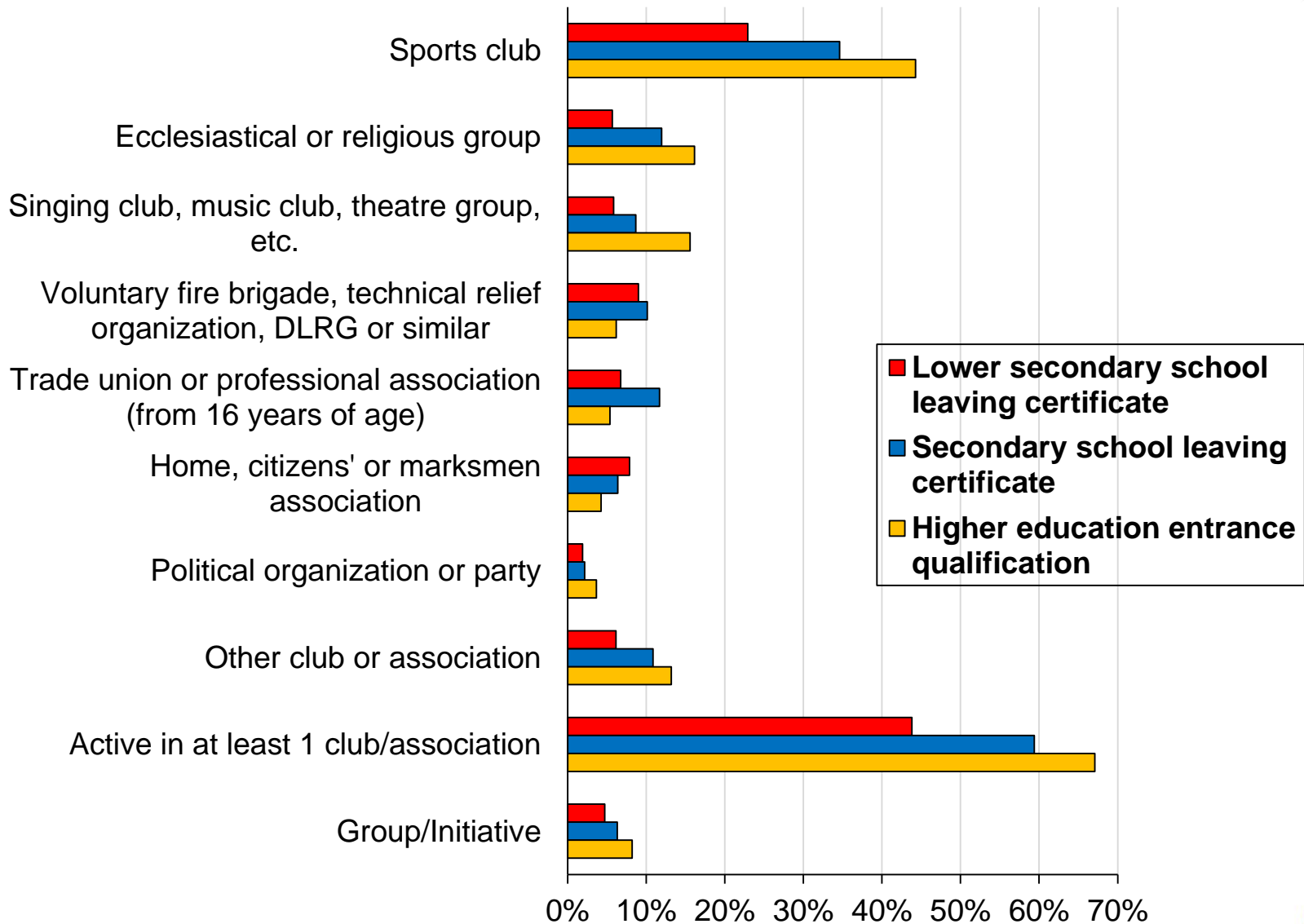
Active young women and men in various clubs/organisations and groups (%)



■ Female
■ Male

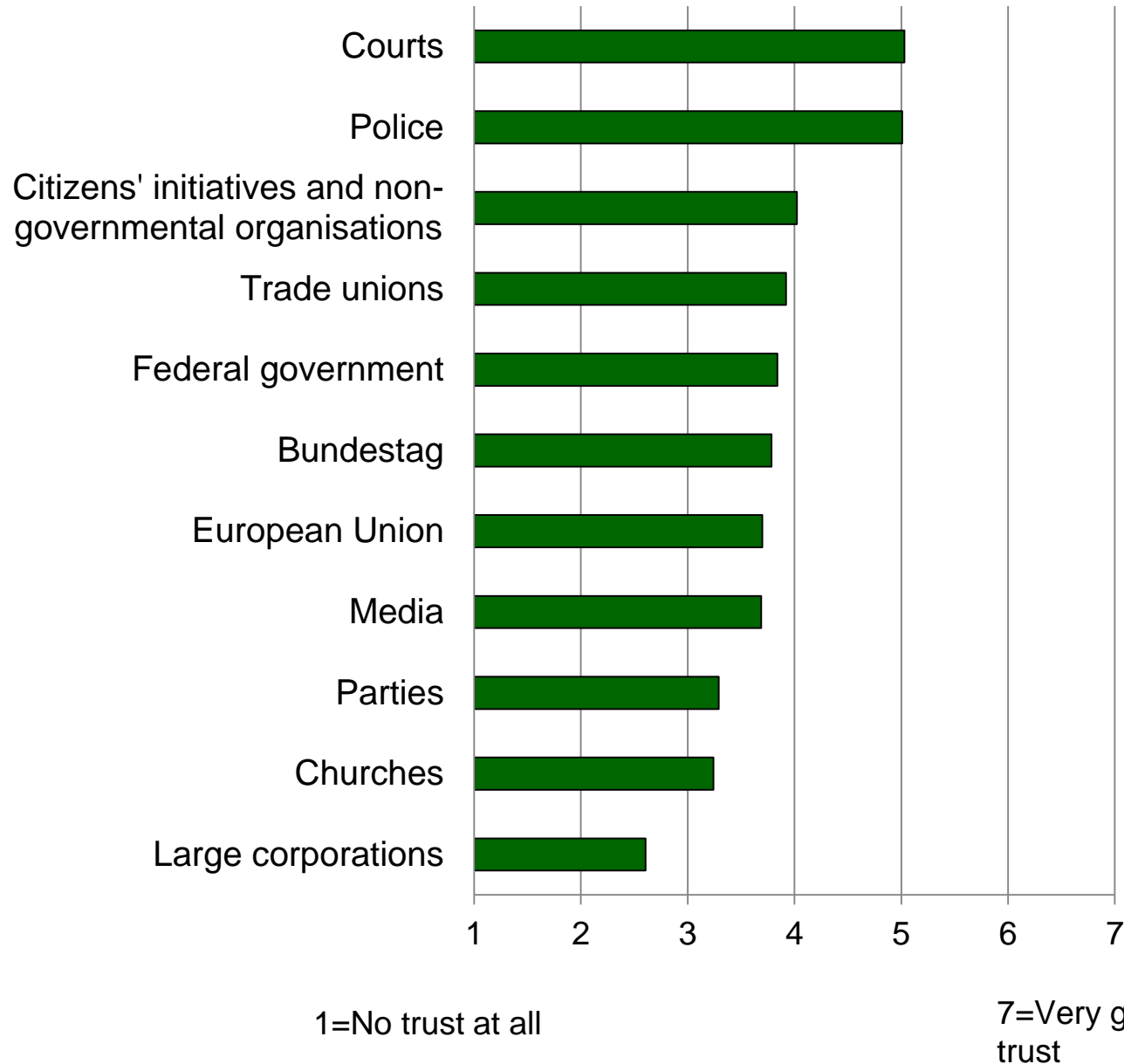
Source: DJI-Survey AID:A 2014; 12- to 29-year-olds, N=11.381
 * Question about clubs: Please tell me whether you are active in the following clubs or associations?
 ** Question about group/initiative: Are you active in an initiative or group that deals with political issues such as environmental protection, peace, human rights, animal welfare or other social problems?

Active in clubs and groups by educational level (in %)



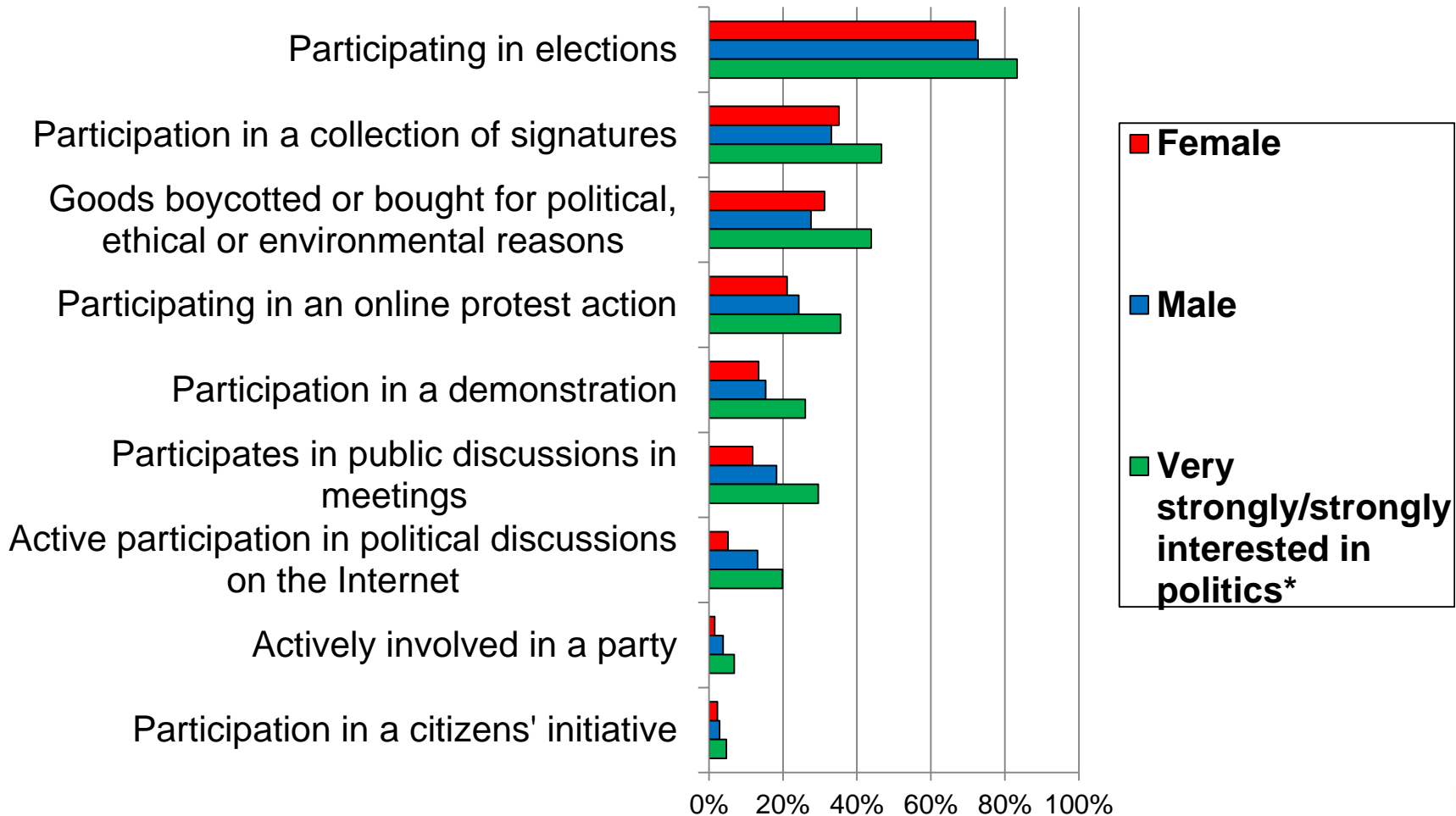
Source: DJI-Survey AID:A 2014; 12- to 29-year-olds, N=11.381
* For pupils the desired school-leaving certificate.

Trust in social institutions (Mean values)



Source: FES Youth Study 2015; N=2.065, 14- to 29-year-olds.
* The question was: Now follows a series of institutions and organisations. Please note how much trust you have in each of them. Answer scale: 1=no trust at all to 7=very great trust. The mean values are shown.

Political participation in the last 12 months among 16 to 29-year-olds (in %)

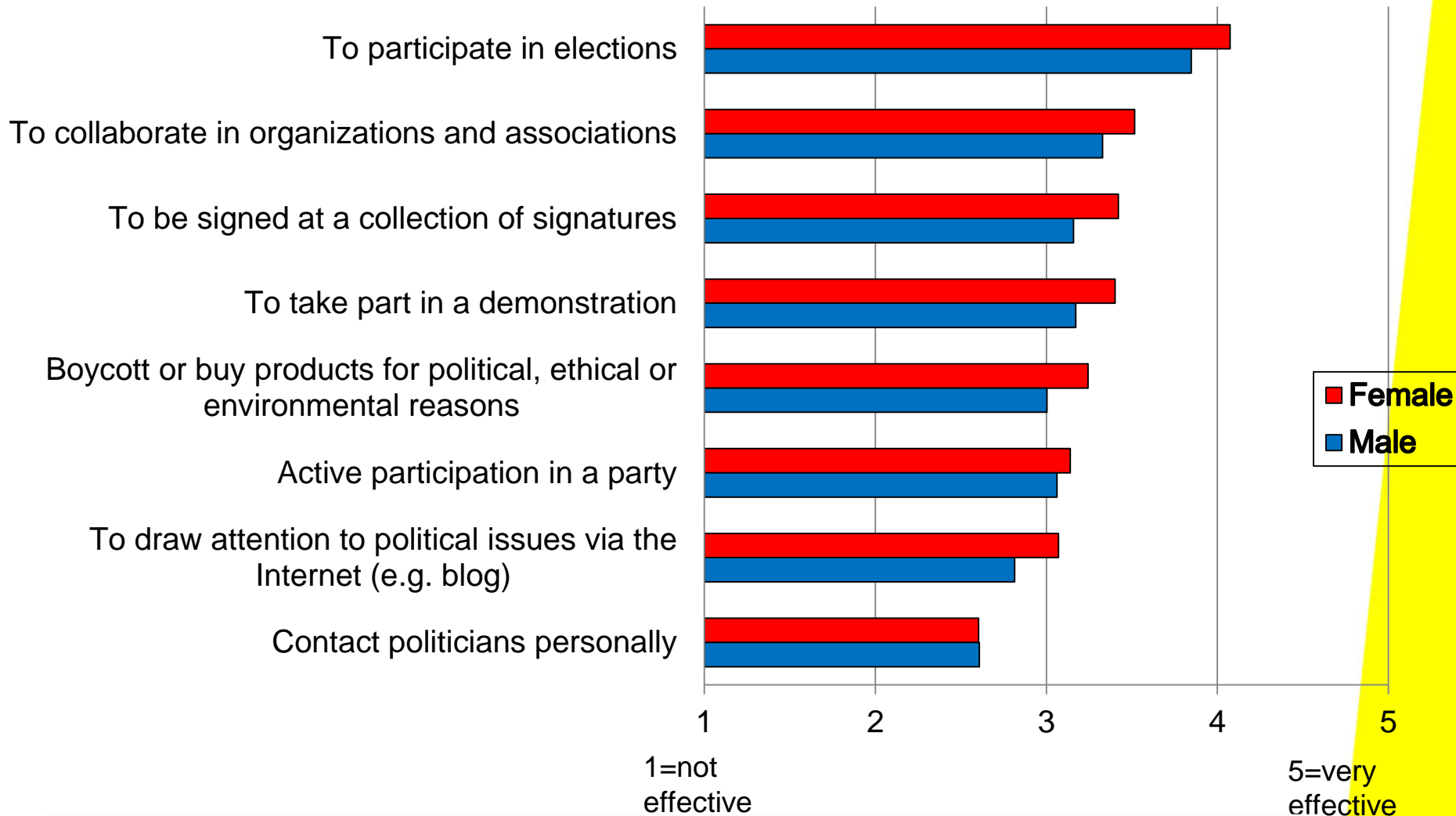


Source: DJI-Survey AID:A 2014; 16- to 29-year-olds, N=9.083.

Question: What have you been doing over the last 12 months to make your point of view politically effective or influential?

* Only those respondents who are "very strongly" or "strongly" interested in politics have been considered. Of those aged 16-29, 35% are very strongly/strong, 44% medium and 21% little/not at all interested in politics.

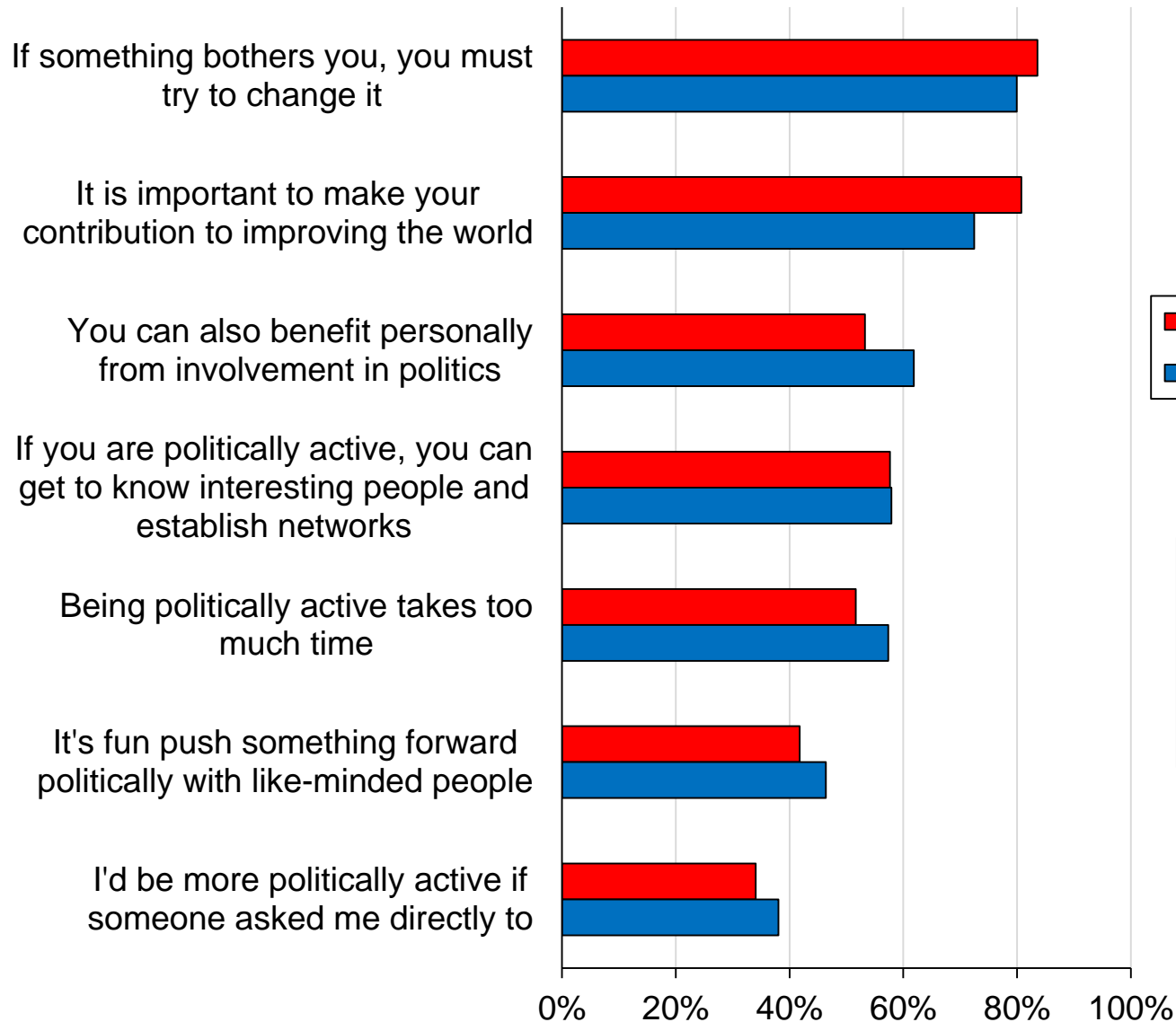
Assessment of the effectiveness of engagement (mean values)



Source: FES Youth Study 2015; N=2.065, 14- to 29-year-olds.

The question was: There are many opinions on how to influence decisions effectively in society. We effective it is in your opinion ...answer scale: 1=not effective to 5=very effective. The mean values are shown.

Motives for commitment by gender (agreement in %)



■ Female
■ Male

Source: FES Youth Study 2015; N=2.065, 14- to 29-year-olds. The question was: Below you will find some statements about political activities. Please note the extent to which you agree with each statement. Answer scale: 1= Reject completely from to 5=Fully agree. The answer categories 4+5 for approval have been combined for the presentation. Only 14 to 29-year-olds with a medium, strong or very strong interest in politics received this question. Not included are the 26% of respondents who had little or no interest in politics.

- Structural barriers to the involvement of girls and young women are still particularly effective in the more institutionalised areas (e.g. sports clubs) and in traditional forms of political participation (assumption of political office, party work). Here, stable gender profiles can be seen in engagement behaviour.
- With regard to basic political orientations (e.g. political trust) and unconventional forms of political participation, gender differences (e.g. demos, petitions, involvement in groups/initiatives) are largely absent or minimal. Political consumption - also due to the greater health and environmental awareness of young women - is more important for young women.
- For young people, "political distance" is often coupled with limited prospects for life and the future. In particular, educationally disadvantaged young people generally need to be strengthened and supported in their future prospects through specific support measures. This also includes measures to involve such young people in associations or other civil society organisations, as this cooperation also contributes to the acquisition of political competence.

Conclusion, 2

- It is important to awaken and strengthen political interest among young people, and young women in particular, as early as possible, as this promotes their willingness to take political action and can thus compensate for unequal conditions of access to politics. This can be done by promoting democratic participation structures and political knowledge transfer in schools and in extracurricular political education.
- Political commitment must be associated with personally tangible benefits such as the acquisition of skills and the creation of social networks. Young people, and young women in particular, want participation structures that go beyond the hierarchical patterns of participation dominated by men and older people.
- The political understanding of young people and adults has changed: A high degree of scepticism and willingness to criticise established politics does not necessarily mean a departure from politics, but goes hand in hand with a high degree of willingness to engage in unconventional and direct-democratic forms of participation. In order to involve more young women here, gender equality needs to be structurally anchored (e.g. quota regulations).

Thank you very much for your attention!

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Working with boys*^{*}: Presentation of current approaches in social work with boys* in Germany (Michael Schirmer, LAGJ BW e.V., 18.06.2019)



Working with boys*: Presentation of current approaches in social work with boys* in Germany (Michael Schirmer, LAGJ BW e.V., 18.06.2019)

- Short presentation of LAGJ- **Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft Jungenarbeit** Baden-Württemberg
- **HOW TO BECOME A MAN*?** – “Doing Gender”
- Some current **challenges for boys*** and male* youth
- Requirements for gender conscious **social work(er)**
- Some **practical examples** for gender sensitive work with boys*
- Fundaments for a gender sensitive **politics and advocacy work**
- The importance of an **intersectional approach**

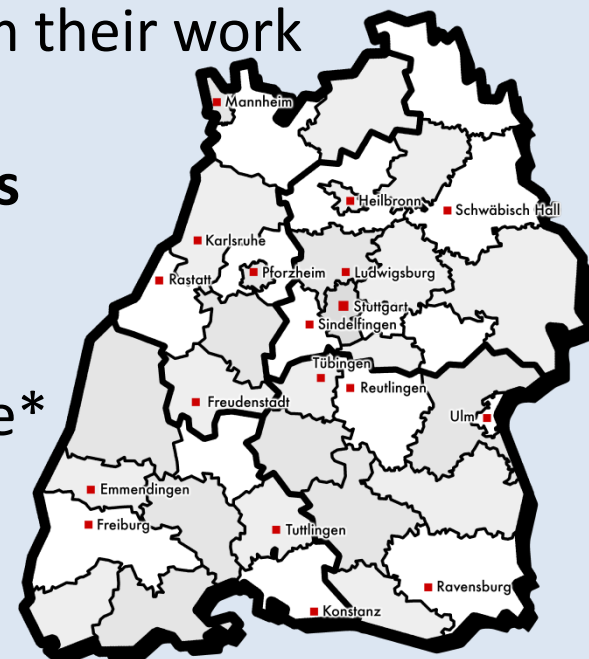
CHALLENGES

A short presentation of LAGJ- Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft Jungenarbeit in Baden-Württemberg

- **qualify** and train social worker (male* and female*)
- **inform** about materials, special events, projects or training offers (**homepage:** www.lag-jungenarbeit.de)
- **consult** institutions which want to transform their work and structure
- support **networking and lobbying processes**

Target groups:

- **professionals** working with boys* and male* youth
- **political decision makers***



A short presentation of LAGJ- Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft Jungenarbeit in Baden-Württemberg



“New Perspectives in Gender-Sensitive Youth Work” (BAG EJSA, 18.06.2019)

A short presentation of LAGJ- Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft Jungenarbeit in Baden-Württemberg

- **main goal:** a society which implements gender justice in all fields of life for young people



- **gender asterisk (*):** strengthen the public awareness for a broader understanding of **gender identity** beyond the traditional male as “masculine” and traditional female as “feminine”
- **LAGJ:** focusing on boys* in a much broader sense

We aim to support our target group on their difficult journey from childhood to adult age. In this process boys* (like girls* and all children) have to solve a number of development tasks.

II. HOW TO BECOME A MAN*?



“New Perspectives in Gender-Sensitive Youth Work” (BAG EJSA, 18.06.2019)

II. HOW TO BECOME A MAN*? – “Doing Gender”

- question reveal: we live in a bipolar world
 - **two clear defined gender** exist: boys* and girls*
- “boys will be boys” (Backstreet Boys)

“to emphasize that people should not be surprised when boys or men act in a rough or noisy way because this is part of the male character” (Oxford Dictionary)

- **to fix boys***: deficit oriented approach
- **deconstructing the typical view about boys***:
Allow them to grow!

II. HOW TO BECOME A MAN*? – “Doing Gender”

“One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman”
(Simone de Beauvoir)

- I. **Sex** - biological assignment
Sex is a label (male or female)
assigned by a doctor at birth
- II. **Gender** - socially constructed norms of
behavior attributed to men* or women*



Gender norms change according to the needs or demands of a society.

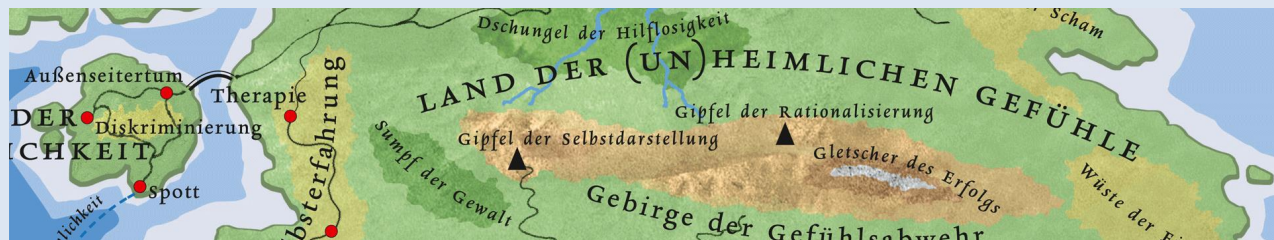
Ref.: hegemonic masculinity – feminist movement

III. **Gender identity:** to bring sex and gender in accordance

III. Some current challenges for boys* and male* youth

I. In contact with yourself (“land of scary feelings):

Boys* and men* have difficulties to be in contact with their (feminine connoted) feelings (ref. B. Sufke)



II. In contact with peers/partner* (???)

easygoing versus competition among boys* (ref. A. Guggenbühl)
high pressure in intimate relationship due to consume of porn
(AWO Wesel)

III. In contact with society (outside world) – (future)

“Boys don’t want to learn, they want to do it” (ref. O. Jantz)
Wealth, power and status versus reality based future plans

IV. Requirements for gender conscious social work



“New Perspectives in Gender-Sensitive Youth Work” (BAG EJSA, 18.06.2019)

IV. Requirements for gender conscious social work

I. Authentic (genuine):

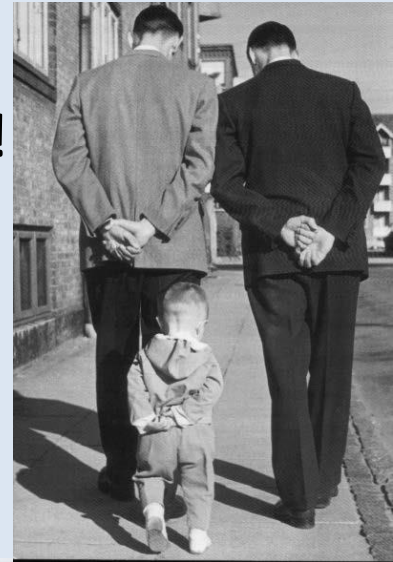
- know one's own gender biography (Boys don't cry!
Be a man! Or: Don't behave like a girl!)
(NO SISSY STUFF)
- **“As a man you do need a knife.”**
- reflected masculinity is a “must”
- Be a role model! – Don't be *the* role model!

II. Emphatic and sensitive:

- be curious – wish to understand –
make the journey

III. accept ambivalences

- go into conflict – take the challenges –
accept limitations



IV. Requirements for gender conscious social work

“ATTITUDE INSTEAD OF METHODS”!!!



V. Practical examples towards gender sensitive work with boys*

I. Boys conferences:

special workshop-like settings over a period of time where only boys* (or children who attribute themselves as boys*) meet with one or two male* youth worker to talk about: body shape, health issues (use of drugs, risky behaviors, violence, excessive video gaming), intimate friendship, future visions...

The principles (according to Uli Boldt)

- protected space
- confidentiality
- male* leadership
- subject orientation
- voluntariness



V. Practical examples towards gender sensitive work with boys*

II. Health matters – Project of Boys* in Focus (Jungen im Blick)

Target group: boys* who are not happy with their body shape and weight
boys* who suffer under Adipositas

Activities: cooking events (shopping, cooking eating, talking)
body exercises (a mixture of sports, games and theatre and discussions)

V. Practical examples towards gender sensitive work with boys*

III. Father-Son-Weekend or Out-Door activities (Pro Juventa)

Target group: boys* and their fathers (mainly migrants)

Activities: climbing trees or mountains, paddle canoes, cook together sit at the fire and sleep in a tent sessions among fathers and among sons



V. Practical examples towards gender sensitive work with boys*

IV. Heartbeat – A prevention-training for partnership without (sexual) violence (Pfunzkerle, Tübingen)

Target group: male* and female* youth

Activities: several training modules
to promote mutual respect within
juvenile relationships
to identify indicators for violence
learn
to say stop
to express yourself



VI. Fundamentals for a gender sensitive politics and advocacy work

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights."

"Men and women shall have equal rights...No person shall be favored or disfavored because of sex, parentage, race, language, homeland and origin, faith, or religious or political opinions. No person shall be disfavored because of disability."

"...different circumstances in life ("Lebenslagen", a term which cannot be adequately translated) of girls and boys must be considered in social policy in order to reduce discrimination and to promote gender justice among girls and boys."

Our work represents an essential contribution towards a society where gender justice for all is achieved.

VII. The importance of an intersectional approach



“New Perspectives in Gender-Sensitive Youth Work” (BAG EJSA, 18.06.2019)

SOME FUTURE CHALLENGES

- **Setback for modern gender concepts:** REVIVAL OF HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY (ref. advertisements, traditionalists)
- **Absence of Professionalism:** DEFICIT ORIENTED APPROACH (ref. „to fix boys*“, no curricula)
- **Vulnerability of boys*:** BOYS* are (also) VICTIMS OF various forms of VIOLENCE.

Gendersensitive Social Work with boys* -
to get boys* out of the shadow!



Roundtable: Gendersensible Konzepte in Wirtschaft, Verwaltung und Verbänden - Strategien, Erfolge, Stolpersteine und Lösungsansätze

Inputs von Ute Maria Zankl (Publicis Sapient, München) Gabriele Nuß
(Gleichstellungsstelle der Stadt München)
Lissi Meßner (Fortbildungsreferentin, ejsa Bayern)
Stefan Schönfeldt (Skellefteå kommun, Schweden)

Die Vertreter*innen im Roundtable erläuterten ihre jeweiligen Aufträge, wie sie in ihren Organisationen Genderthemen bearbeiten. Eine Besonderheit bestand in der Zusammensetzung der Akteur*innen. Im Rahmen der öffentlichen Verwaltung (Stadt München) wird der Blick vor allem auf die Chancengerechtigkeit für Mitarbeitende und in die Strukturen der Stadt gelegt. Der Blickpunkt einer Personalverantwortlichen aus der Wirtschaft ist entsprechend weiter, da es in einem großen, weltweiten Unternehmen, welches im globalen Wettbewerb steht, auch darauf ankommt, entsprechende Personalpolitik für das Unternehmen zu organisieren. Die Perspektive des Verbandes und ihrer Fortbildungsarbeit war darauf ausgerichtet, gute Beispiele aus der Praxis der Jugendsozialarbeit zu präsentieren. Beispiele, in den vor allen Dingen auch junge Frauen in der Verbesserung ihrer Ausbildungschancen durch die Förderung von Selbstbewusstsein und Kompetenzen gestärkt werden.

Im Beitrag der Kommune in Schweden und ihres Vertreters aus der Jugendarbeit wurde verdeutlicht, wie insbesondere die Einbeziehung und Beteiligung von jungen Menschen dazu beitragen, dass deren Interessen in die Angebote der Jugendarbeit aber auch in städtischen Strukturen aufgenommen werden.

Alle Beiträge haben zu einer ausführlichen, anregenden und teilweise kontroversen Debatte beigetragen. Ein wesentlicher Inhalt der Diskussion war, wie die Anregungen und die unterschiedlichen Perspektiven aus den Bereichen Wirtschaft, öffentliche Verwaltung, Verbandsarbeit und praktische Jugendarbeit für das Erasmus-Projekt „New Perspectives“ benutzt werden können.

Der Roundtable und die anschließende Diskussion wurden von Nora Angleys sehr professionell konsekutiv übersetzt.

Hans Steimle
06/2019

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