

Table of Contents

Children, youth and family	2
Family planning, contraception and sexual counselling	2
Equality and non-violence	3
Children's rights	4
Youth welfare office	5
Childcare from 0 - 6 years old	6
Pregnancy and childbirth	9
Unaccompanied under-age migrants	11
Further advice centres and assistance services	12
Separation and divorce	14
Counselling centre for men	15
Help for single parents	15
Migrationszentrum	15

Children, youth and family

Family planning, contraception and sexual counselling

You can decide for yourself if and how many children you want to have. No one can force you to have children. One could also say: You have the right to family planning.

Prevention

There are several methods if you do not want to become pregnant or if you want to avoid being infected with a »sexually transmitted disease«. More information can be found here:

 www.zanzu.de

At-a-glance info on contraception

»kurmanci, »pari, »Croatian, »Arabic, »Bulgarian»Turkish,
»Polish, »Romanian, »French, «English, »Russian, »Spanish

»Kurmanci, »Pari, »Croatian, »Arabic, »Bulgarian, »Turkish, »Polish, »Rumanian, »French,
»English, »Russian, »Spanish

Sexual counselling

Sexual self-determination means choosing how and with whom you express your sexuality and not being forced to do anything. During a sexual consultation you can talk about your sexuality confidentially. Questions about the body, sexual orientation, sexual difficulties such as listlessness or erection problems, but also sexual violence can be a topic. More information can be found here:

More information can be found here:

 www.zanzu.de

How do you get pregnant? Are there any difficulties getting pregnant? How do you determine pregnancy?

More information under:

 www.zanzu.de

You can find all information centres on the subject of pregnancy here: [Pregnancy and birth](#) or here: [Before and after pregnancy](#)


 www.zanzu.de


If you are pregnant and do not want to have the baby, you can terminate the pregnancy with an abortion under certain conditions. Before you end a pregnancy, you must have a consultation. Make an appointment by telephone for advice on pregnancy issues with a state-approved counselling centre. The counsellors will discuss the various options with you and answer any legal or medical questions you may have, but it is up to you to decide whether or not to terminate your pregnancy.

Multilingual information

Advice on sexuality, partnership and family planning can be found here:

pro family Ludwigsburg e.V.

 Schloßstr.9, 71634 Ludwigsburg, Germany

 07141 923444

 www.profamilia-ludwigsburg.de

Equality and non-violence

Equality

Women and men have equal rights. This is reflected in the law and in daily life.

This means, for example:

- Women and men are allowed to learn or study a profession. In principle, all professions are open to both.
- Women and men assume responsibility in society, e.g. as police officers, doctors, teachers or in offices and authorities. Their instructions must be followed.
- Women and men decide for themselves whether they go to work or not. They are free to decide themselves how they use the money they earn.
- Women do not need to ask their husband, parents or other family members for permission to work, open a bank account or sign contracts.
- Women and men may dress as they please.
- Women and men decide for themselves whether, when and whom they want to marry.
- Mothers are especially protected. They must not and may not work six weeks before and eight weeks after the birth of their children. They may not be dismissed because they are pregnant »»» see also pregnancy and childbirth.
- The tasks and roles in the family are not prescribed
- Women and men participate in public life. They visit cultural, political or sporting events, restaurants and bars.
- Women and men can vote and be elected to political office.
- Women and men are equal in inheritance law. Daughters as well as sons
- Sexual touches, comments or requests are only allowed if all parties agree. A "stop" or "no" must be respected at all costs.

These things are not allowed in Germany:

- Any form of violence against partners, even in marriage.
- No one must be sexually harassed.
- Rape, even within the marriage, will be punished
- No one must be forced to marry. The coercion to marry by force or threat is punished.

- Being married to several people at the same time is not allowed in Germany.

Non-violence

Everyone has the right to a life without violence. This means that all people have the right to life and physical integrity. This is understood to mean both the physical and mental health of a person. This also applies to your private sphere.

This means, for example:

- Conflicts should be resolved without violence.
- In cases of danger or conflicts, anyone can call the police for help.
- All police instructions must be obeyed.
- Vigilante justice is not allowed. If your rights have been violated, a state court will decide.
- The state must act non-violently. It may use force only in exceptional cases when all other means have been exhausted. There is no death penalty and no corporal punishment, torture is forbidden.

These things are not allowed in Germany:

- Physically abusing, hurting or killing another person. This also applies within the family, at school and on the street
- Participation in a brawl that results in people being killed or seriously injured.
- Vendetta and murder in the name of honour.
- Violence against women and children at any time and in any place.
- Human trafficking, slavery and the compulsion to prostitution.
- Sewing closed, circumcising or mutilating the female genitals.

Children's rights

Children and young people have rights. These rights are enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. This also applies in Germany to all children and young people under the age of 18. In addition, there are many laws in Germany that protect the life, health and rights of children in a special way. The protection of children always comes first.

That means, for example:

- All children have the same rights. No matter where they live, where they come from, what skin colour they have, what their parents do, what language they speak, what religion they have, whether they are boys or girls, in what culture they live, whether they have a disability, whether they are rich or poor
- Children have the right to a name, a birth certificate, a nationality and a family. The state basically helps when children lack some of these things.
- Children should be able to live with their parents, unless this puts them in danger. Parents may and must care for their children, protect and promote their health and well-being.
- Children who have fled have the right to special protection and assistance
Children must be protected so that they can grow up well.
- Children must and are allowed to go to school. Schooling is compulsory (Schulpflicht). Parents must support their children in attending school. School education in Germany is free of

charge. Girls and boys go to school together and receive the same lessons. They take part in physical education classes together.

- Girls and boys are allowed to learn or study a profession. In principle, all professions are open to both.
- Children are allowed to form their own opinions.
- At the age of 14 at the latest, children can decide for themselves whether they belong to a religion and what religion they belong to.
- Children should be able to develop well. This is the parents' responsibility. If they need help, the state must help and provide, for example, food, clothing and housing.
- Children whose parents are not married have the same rights as children living with married parents.

In Germany these things are not allowed:

- Children must not be neglected or abused.
- Children must not be beaten or physically or mentally abused in any way.
- Children are allowed up to work up to the age of 13. If they are older, they can only work to a very limited extent. When they are older, they are only allowed to do very limited work. It must not adversely affect their health and development.
- Children may not be abducted or used as commercial objects

Youth welfare office

The rights of the child (the best interests of the child) must be observed in the education of children and adolescents. Particularly important when bringing up children: Non-violence, health, education and freedom of expression. You can find out more about this in chapter [Children's rights](#).

The Youth Welfare Office (Jugendamt) is responsible throughout the district for youth welfare in the area of assistance in bringing up children, integration assistance for the mentally handicapped, the promotion of children in day care facilities and in day care, in matters of custody and contact rights and divorce counselling as well as for taking care of children and young people.

The first point of contact is the [General Social Service](#).

The children's care service is responsible for placing children in long-term care and for the qualification of foster parents.

The [day care placement](#) is in the hands of the Competence Centre Child Day Care in the District Office Ludwigsburg. Under certain circumstances, the caregiver needs a day care permit.

County Ludwigsburg

Youth welfare office



Hindenburgstrasse 30, 71638 Ludwigsburg, Germany



www.landkreis-ludwigsburg.de

Psychological counselling centre

Educational counselling for parents

The consultation is subject to confidentiality and is free of charge.



Kreishaus Ludwigsburg, Hindenburgstraße 40, 71638 Ludwigsburg

with branch offices in Bietigheim, Ditzingen, Kornwestheim, Marbach, Vaihingen/Enz



The telephone numbers of the branch offices can be found on the website.



www.landkreis-ludwigsburg.de/

On the website you will find flyers in [English](#), [French](#) and [Turkish](#).

Childcare from 0 - 6 years old

What is a nursery?

Kita is a term for children's day facility. Before going to school, from 1 year to 14 years, your child can visit a day-care centre. There your child will be looked after by educators and will learn many important things.

Why is Kita good for my child?

Here your child can learn the German language and discover new things. There he/she also makes contact with other children and gets to know friends and the German culture. Take the opportunity: it is important for the future of your child. Attending a day-care centre also helps to prepare well for school.

What kindergartens are there?

- If your child is 1-3 years old, the nursery is called a "**Krippe**" (crèche).
- If your child is 3-6 years old, the day-care centre is called "**Kindergarten**" (abbreviation KiGa or Kindi)
- If your child is in primary school and after school he/she still goes to the day-care centre until 5 p.m., it is called a "**Hort**" (**after-school care**).
- For schoolchildren there is the "**Kernzeitbetreuung**" (**core time care**) as an alternative to the after-school care. There your child will be cared for, for one to two hours before and after school on the premises of the school or in the immediate vicinity of the school. This makes it easier for you to combine family and career.
- Children can also be looked after by Tagesmüttern (childminders). It's also called "**Kindertagespflege**".

Take a look at the film , too! It shows everyday life in day-care centres and day-care centres for children »»[Child day care facilities in Germany](#)

How do I find a place for my child in a Krippe, Kindergarten, Hort or Kernzeitbetreuung?

Ask at your town hall (Rathaus) or school if necessary.

It may be difficult to find a childcare place for a child under 6 years of age, although in Germany every child over 1 year of age is entitled to a childcare place. You should therefore start looking for a place as soon as possible.

What does childcare cost?

You can also find out the costs at the Rathaus. Families with several children often receive discounts per place, because the conditions are very different. Single parents/families receiving child allowance (Kinderzuschlag) and/or housing benefit (Wohngeld) may also apply for funding or assistance.

If you can't pay yourself, it depends where you get **help**:

If you receive ALG I benefits:


Wirtschaftliche Jugendhilfe des Jugendamts (Krippe, Kindergarten or Hort)

Recipients of SGB II benefits and asylum seeker benefits:

Krippe, Kindergarten or Hort: Wirtschaftliche Jugendhilfe des Jugendamts

Kernzeitbetreuung: From your supervisor at the job centre or the asylum seeker benefit centre (Asylbewerberleistungsstelle)

Jugendamt des Landratsamtes Ludwigsburg - Servicestelle Kitaplatz

 [Hindenburgstr. 30, 71638 Ludwigsburg](#)

 Monday, Tuesday, Thursday 08:30 - 12:00, 13:00 - 15:30

Wednesday, Friday 08:30 - 12:30

And appointments by arrangement.

If you receive benefits according to the AsylbLG:

Among other things, there are subsidies for lunch in the kindergarten.

To do this, you must submit an application for [Bildung und Teilhabe \(education and participation\)](#).


The children are at home with the childminder or in suitable rooms. The care time is flexibly agreed between parents and childminder and can thus supplement care in a day care centre, after-school care centre or core time care.

How do I find a place with a childminder?

Kompetenzzentrum Kindertagespflege **Landkreis Ludwigsburg**

You can find more information about childminders in the district of Ludwigsburg [here](#)

 [Martin-Luther-Str. 26, 71636 Ludwigsburg](#)

 07141 144-2103

The fees can also be paid for you.

To do this, you must submit an application to the Kompetenzzentrum.

Kompetenzzentrum KindertagespflegeLandkreis Ludwigsburg Martin-Luther-Str. 26, 71636 Ludwigsburg

☎07141 144-2103

You can find the documents for the assumption of costs [here](#)

What's a Kindergarten like in the district of Ludwigsburg?

1. Settling in

After you have found a place in a kindergarten, your child will be "settled in" to the kindergarten. It's like this: Mom or dad go to the nursery with the child for a while. Together they get to know the teachers, the rooms, the other children and the daily routine. So your child can settle in to the new place and you as parents can get used to it too. That's why they call it "settling in". This is very important in Germany and many parents and children do it. It can take two or more weeks to get used to the new system.

2. Tür und Angelgespräche - chats at the door

After settling in, you bring your child to the day-care centre in the morning and picking him up at noon or in the evening, depending on how long you have booked. There are fixed times for that. You have to keep to them. This is very important for the children, so the teachers can "work" with the children undisturbed. When you bring or pick up your child, you can briefly talk to the staff and tell them what is important to you or how your child is doing right now. When you pick up your child, the teachers will tell you briefly what your child experienced in the day-care centre and how he or she behaved. Even if the nursery needs something from you or is planning an excursion, you will be informed of this. These are called "Tür und Angelgespräche"

3. Parent-teacher talks

Two parent discussions take place regularly during one kindergarten year. This applies to all parents and all children. In these conversations you will be told what the child learned in the nursery, what it is particularly good at and where it should develop further. An interpreter can also come to these meetings so that everyone can understand each other well. Sometimes there is also something important to discuss outside the regular appointments. You as parents can also ask for a conversation if something disturbs you about the work of the nursery or if you want to share something important about your child. Then the nursery will arrange an appointment with you. An interpreter can also come to this appointment so that everyone understands each other well.

4. Parent letters

In almost every nursery there is a compartment for each child in which the nursery also places information for the parents. These "letters to parents" contain a lot of information, for example about parties or excursions planned together, or about new arrangements in the day-care centre that are important for parents, such as new bringing times or rules for parking the pram, etc. It is important that you read these letters to parents. If you can't read the parent letters, ask the nursery to help you. The letter can be translated, for example, by an interpreter or by other parents.

5. Parent evenings

It's good if you use these meetings. The dates for the parent evenings are posted in the kindergarten, in the parent letters or are communicated orally.

6. Everyday life in the kindergarten

Every nursery has its own daily routine. The dates for the parent evenings are posted in the kindergarten, in the parent letters or are communicated orally.

- The children are taken by their parents to the nursery at a certain time in the morning. Every day care centre has arrival and collection times, which are normally observed.
- In the course of the morning the children have the possibility:
 - to eat breakfast.
- During the "free play time" the children have the opportunity to play, do handicrafts or do gymnastics together with other children.
- At the common "morning circle or children's circle" all children meet to discuss important topics, sing songs or learn new games.
- There are also targeted offers and projects: The dates for the parent evenings are posted in the kindergarten, in the parent letters or are communicated orally.
- During the "free play time" the children have the opportunity to play, do handicrafts or do gymnastics together with other children.
- At noon we have lunch together:
 - Depending on their age, the children can take a nap after lunch or have a quiet time to play.

Then there's time to play again. The children receive drinks in their day-care centre, often fruit and a snack are also offered in the afternoon. Finally they pick up the child at the time you agreed with the nursery.

Pregnancy and childbirth

Pregnancy and childbirth

Pregnant women in Germany are under special protection and are entitled to counselling, medical care and support in the case of new purchases for the child. If you are pregnant, you must first see a gynaecologist (Frauenarzt). Have the preventive medical checkups performed there. You will then receive a maternity pass (Mutterpass). The maternity pass is a document containing important information about your pregnancy, your health and that of your child. Always carry your maternity pass with you in case of emergencies.

You can find all advice centres on pregnancy, childbirth and other help services here [»»Before and after pregnancy.](#)

Childbirth and aftercare

Your gynaecologist will find you a maternity clinic. Ask there for a midwife for aftercare at your home after your baby has been born. You will receive a birth certificate from the clinic.

You can find the clinics in the district [here.](#)

You can find all advice centres on pregnancy, childbirth and other help services here: [»»Before and after pregnancy.](#)

wellcome organisation - Practical aids after birth

If you have no help from family, friends or neighbours after the birth, you can get volunteer help here for 2-3 months in the first year of the baby's life.

 <https://www.kreisdiakonieverband-lb.de/angebote/w...>

Early help for families with children from 0 to 3 years old

In the district of Ludwigsburg there is the [Early Aid Unit](#).

The Fachstelle Frühe Hilfen is a contact point for pregnant women, single parents and parents with children up to the age of three. It gives free and confidential advice and, together with the parents, looks for ways to ensure that their worries do not become problems.

State Programme STÄRKE

The programme offers courses for parents in the first year of their child's life, help for families in special life situations and open meetings for an exchange. Please read the current offer in the [program booklet](#).

 www.landkreis-ludwigsburg.de/de/soziales-jugend-f...

Registration at the registry office


Newborn children must be reported to the registry office of their place of residence, i.e. in the town hall (Rathaus), and (for migrants) to the manager of your accommodation. The maternity hospital registers the birth at the registry office (Standesamt). There you will receive the birth certificate for your child by showing your identity card, the birth certificate from the clinic and, if available, your marriage certificate. Please give a copy of the birth certificate to your accommodation management so that your child can be registered.

Hint: Please submit only original documents. For documents in a foreign language, an officially certified German translation is required.

With your maternity pass, you can receive financial assistance from your funding agency to buy baby clothes, prams/strollers and the like. Please contact the person responsible for you.

There are ten screening tests (U1-U9 and J1). Until the age of 6, children are regularly examined to check they are developing correctly. The U1 (postnatal examination) and U2 examinations usually take place in the clinic. You must make an appointment with your paediatrician (Kinderarzt) for further examinations.

You can find paediatricians near you [here](#).


 When registering for a day care centre, proof that the child has complete the required screening examinations may be required.


Child benefit

Children in Germany are entitled to child benefit. In some cases, children living abroad are also entitled to child benefit. Applications and processing for all child benefit claims are handled by the Family Fund (Familienkasse) of the Federal Employment Agency (Bundesagentur für Arbeit). Please contact your funding agency for further information.

Information on child benefit can be found [here](#).

Familienkasse Baden-Württemberg Ost

 Stuttgarter Str.55, 71638 Ludwigsburg, Germany

 Monday and Tuesday 8:00 - 12:00

Thursday 8:00 - 17:30

Closed Wednesday and Friday

Parental allowance (Elterngeld)

Many parents want to take care of their child after birth. This means they don't work for a certain amount of time.

Or they work part-time. Part time means: You work less than 30 hours a week.

Every month you get at least 300 Euro. But it can also be more.

Because there are differences. Those who have earned a lot before the birth of their child: They will get more parental allowance.

Those who didn't earn so much: They will get less parental allowance.

You need a residence permit to get parental allowance. You have to live with your child.

You can't get parental allowance during the asylum process. It's only possible when you have received a positive decision from the BAMF.

[Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth.](#)

Unaccompanied under-age migrants

Under-age migrants (also known as "unaccompanied minor foreigners" or UMA in German) who entered Germany completely unaccompanied are cared for and supported by the Youth Welfare Office (Jugendamt).

The actual age of the adolescent is checked. If the Jugendamt determines that the person is "of age" (18 years and older), he or she is treated as an adult and sent to the initial reception facility in Karlsruhe.

Unaccompanied minors are cared for in special housing groups by recognised institutions or in foster families ("taking into care"). Depending on the age and maturity of the young person, a pedagogical help plan is developed.

In addition, every unaccompanied minor receives a guardian. The guardian is the personal and legal contact person of the young person. The guardian acts instead of the migrant's parents. The guardian represents and supports the minor, e.g. in asylum procedures and with the authorities.

The duties of the guardian include, among other things:

- Determining residence status
- Applying for youth welfare measures (Jugendhilfe)
- The care and education of the minor
- Taking care of training
- Representation in aliens law and asylum proceedings
- Health care
- Application for and enforcement of claims
- Development of educational and professional perspectives
- Promoting integration

Further information about guardianship can be found in the flyer ["Your guardian represents you"](#) (German).

A guide with useful information for unaccompanied migrants can be found [here](#).

Detailed information on this topic can be found directly on the BAMF website.


Minors in family groups

Some minors under the age of 18 enter without their parents, but **with relatives** (e.g. uncle or aunt, cousins or older siblings). Accommodation services report this to the Youth Welfare Office (Jugendamt) upon arrival. The Jugendamt talks to the minor(s) and their adult relatives and checks whether the minor(s) remain there and who can take over their legal representation. If necessary, the family court then decides, with the participation of the Jugendamt, whether a guardian should be appointed. This can be a private person like for example the relative or also the Jugendamt as official guardian.

An adult relative files an application for guardianship with the family court; with the guardianship, the relative assumes full responsibility for the minor in place of the parents. However, the relative can also exercise the educational right (Erziehungsrecht), which can be transferred to him informally by power of attorney from the parents and is also derived from the corresponding and responsible actions of the participants.

In both cases, the minor can stay with his relatives. This shall also apply if the relative is not willing or able to assume guardianship or parental rights, e.g. for linguistic reasons.

Youth Welfare Office - Guardianship

 www.landkreis-ludwigsburg.de.

Further advice centres and assistance services

The [KomLab](#) project offers families general and specific free support in everyday life.

Strong children need strong families

Families are the central unit of life together. The well-being of parents and their children is therefore in the special interest of society as a whole. True to the motto "Strong families - strong children", we support families in the district of Ludwigsburg in coping with the special challenges of everyday family life. As an Akti(F)-Plus project, we are at your disposal for all matters relating to family and work.

Advice at eye level

Our focus is on people. We offer free and non-binding assistance on all conceivable topics relating to family life, find the right support for your personal situation and advise you on qualifications and job searches. Through the "KomLab" project, we want to help combat family poverty and integrate families into society and the job market in the long term. We take time for

your personal questions and concerns.

Family-oriented social counseling

- Holistic view of your family
- Search for childcare places
- Support with children's problems at school
- General parenting advice
- Advice on pregnancy and prenatal and postnatal care
- Reconciling family and career
- Support and guidance during acute crises in the family

Offers of support and assistance

- Help with accessing financial support for families
- Search for suitable support services for all family members
- Referral advice to family and social policy institutions
- Placement in language courses (Alpha, A1-B1, BSK B2, parenting courses)

Advice on general topics

- Which office to go to with which request?
- Correspondence with offices, authorities and institutions
- Completing applications and meeting deadlines
- Help with finding accommodation
- Advice on economic housekeeping
- Mediation in the event of conflicts with landlords, authorities, employers, etc.

Orientation on the job market

- Reviewing/preparing application documents
- Competence assessment
- Job application coaching
- Support during the application process
- Advice on training and further education as well as retraining
- Advice on qualification opportunities in your area

Participation free of charge!

Write to us or give us a call, we will be happy to inform and advise you!
Always Monday + Tuesday and Thursday + Friday 9:00 - 12:15

Entry possible at any time!

The offer is aimed at all families with at least one child under the age of 18

Who can take part?

Families/parents with children who receive or are entitled to benefits according to SGB II or SGB XII (including supplementary or top-up benefits)

Families who receive or are entitled to child benefit supplement and, in future, basic child support

Families and their children who are at risk of social exclusion and poverty.

☎ +49 152 36245925 (Ludwigsburg)

☎ +49 157 51518690 (Schwieberdingen)

☎ +49 177 2576811 (Vaihingen an der Enz)

@ anmeldung@projekt-komlab.de

📍 Netzestraße 14, 71638 Ludwigsburg

[Online contact form](#)

The “KomLab” project is funded by the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the European Union via the European Social Fund Plus (ESF Plus) as part of the “Akti(F) Plus - Active for Families and their Children” program.

Separation and divorce

Enclosed you will find advice centres that can help you in the event of a divorce:

Psychological counselling centre

Separation and divorce counselling for parents

The consultation is subject to confidentiality and is free of charge.



Kreishaus Ludwigsburg, Hindenburgstraße 40, 71638 Ludwigsburg
with branch offices in Bietigheim, Ditzingen, Kornwestheim, Marbach, Vaihingen/Enz



The telephone numbers of the branch offices can be found on the website.



www.landkreis-ludwigsburg.de/

On the homepage you will find flyers in [English](#), [French](#) and [Turkish](#).

Frauen für Frauen e.V.

Advice on separation and divorce and general life issues for WOMEN.

Individual and legal advice

The initial interview is free of charge and anonymous.

The consultation is subject to confidentiality.



07141 220870



@ <http://www.frauenfuerfrauen-lb.de/>




Mondays 09:00 - 11:00

Otherwise, answering machine. Your call will be returned as soon as possible.

Caritas Ludwigsburg

Psychological family and life counselling


provides support in counselling for parents, marriage, couples and life situations

 Parkstr. 34, 71642 Ludwigsburg
 07141 25207-30
 <http://www.caritas-ludwigsburg-waiblingen-enz.de/>

Counselling centre for men

Evangelisches Männernetzwerk Württemberg

Men/fathers children's activities in Württemberg



 www.emnw-maenner.de/maennerarbeit-in-wuerttemberg/

Help for single parents

Landratsamt Ludwigsburg

Help for single parents

Consultation is free of charge, independent and subject to confidentiality.

 Room 725, Level 7, Kreishaus, Hindenburgstr. 40, 71638 Ludwigsburg
 <http://www.landkreis-ludwigsburg.de/>


Open consultation hour

Monday 09:00 - 11:00

Kaffee Frieda

Open meeting place for single parents

2x monthly Thursdays from 15:30 - 17:30

 Room 237, Kreishaus, Hindenburgstr. 40, 71638 Ludwigsburg

 More information

Open meeting place for single parents with children 10 years and older

Every two months Tuesdays from 15:00 - 17:00


 [More information](#)


Migrationszentrum

Jugendmigrationsdienst

For young people between the ages of 12 and 27 with a migration background.

Help with school, job and social integration in Germany

 [Schlossstr. 9, 71634 Ludwigsburg, Germany](#)

 07141 68564-02

Monday to Friday 10:00 - 12:00 and 14:00 - 16:00

Migration counselling for adult immigrants (known as MBE in German)

The counselling is especially an offer for newly immigrated fellow citizens* who are over 27 years old, with a secure stay. But people with a migration background who have been living here for some time can also contact the counselling centre if necessary.

Topics:

Applications and Offices

- Jobcenter und Agentur für Arbeit
- Landratsamt
- Language course providers

Schools and language courses

- Search
- Orientation
- Mediation


Education and profession


- Vocational orientation
- Information on the recognition of school and professional qualifications.

Family and Personal

- Transfer to specialist services
- Social rights
- Family and personal questions

Open consultation hour

 [Schlosstr. 7/9, 71634 Ludwigsburg, Germany](#)

 07141 2849-26

 Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 9:30 - 12:00

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 14:00 - 17:00