

englisch

Information for young refugees

Training in Baden-Württemberg



Bundesagentur für Arbeit

Regionaldirektion
Baden-Württemberg

Training

Training means:

You learn a profession.

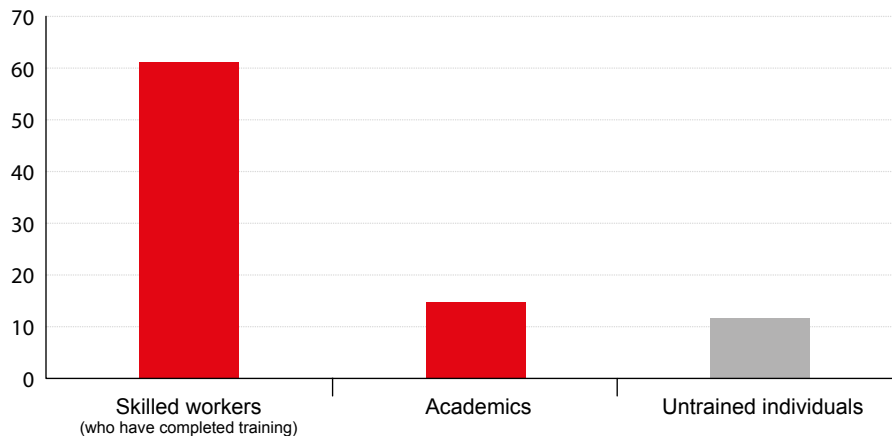
How does that work? You work at a company, for example at a carpentry business. A carpenter is someone who works with wood. The carpenter will show you how to work with wood.

But training also means:

You go to school. At school, you learn important things, such as maths, physics and German.

But you also learn important things about your profession, such as what types of timber there are.

Employees covered by social security (SvB) in %



What does “covered by social security” mean?

Social insurance schemes are supposed to help people so that they don't end up in hardship.

These include the following five types of insurance: pension insurance, accident insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, and insurance for old-age care.

There are two types of training:

In-company training: You learn your profession at a company. You go to school about once or twice a week. The school is called a vocational school.

Examples of in-company training programmes:

- Hairstylist
- Retail salesperson
- Home economist
- Specialist in the hospitality trade
- Industrial mechanic
- Mechanic
- Mason
- Carpenter
- Horticulturist
- Baker
- Metalworker
- Painter and varnisher
- Management assistant for dialogue marketing
- Swimming pool assistant

School-based training: You learn your profession at a school. This is a special vocational school. You do not work at a company.

Examples of school-based training programmes:

- Dietician
- Nursery teacher
- Care assistant to older people
- Old-age carer
- Registered nurse
- Midwife/male midwife
- Interpreter
- Foreign-language secretary
- Sports and gymnastics teacher
- Environmental engineer

“Training is the path to a secure future – for me and my family!”



LENGTH OF TRAINING

Training takes approximately 3 years.



Why is training useful for you?

- You will improve your chances of getting a job.
- You will be able to build a career.
- You will earn more money than you would without training.
- Usually, you will already earn money during the training.

"The school-leaving certificate determines which path you can take."



What do you need before you can start training?

- You need a **school-leaving certificate**, which means: you have received a certificate from a school.
- You must have a good understanding of German and
- a good level of written and spoken German.
- You need a training position.

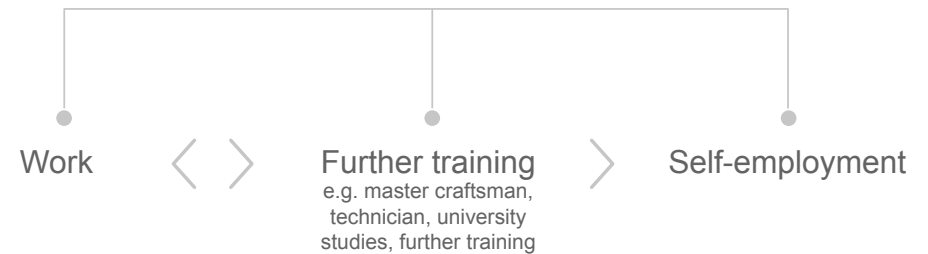
How do you get a training position?

A training position means: a position at a company. You will learn your profession at the company.

Do you want a training position? Then you will need to apply for one.

Applying means: you write a letter to the company. In the letter, you tell them why you want to work at the company. And you tell them what you can already do.

Training



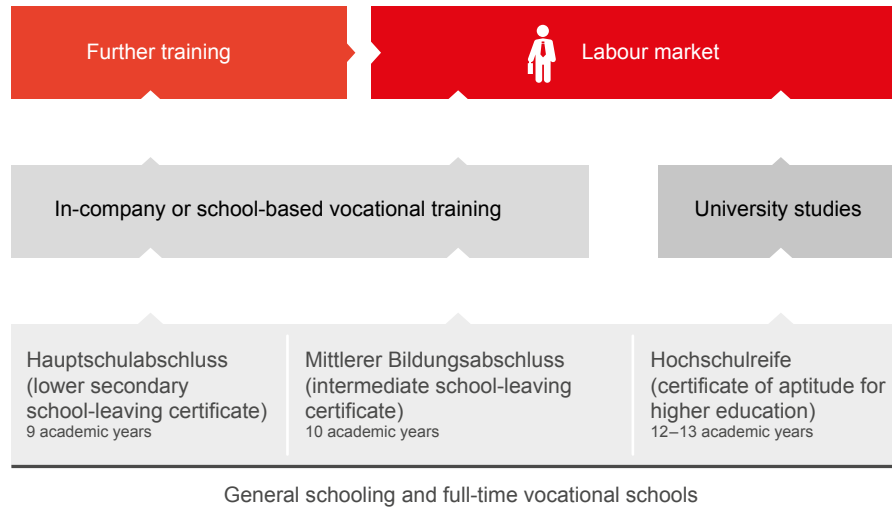
What happens after training?

After training, you will be a journeyman. A journeyman is someone who has completed their training.

After the training, you have three options:

1. You work as a journeyman at a company.
In other words: you have a job.
2. You start a company.
In other words: you become self-employed.
3. You become a master craftsman. A master craftsman has even more knowledge than a journeyman.

Your route to professional life



Term	Explanation
General schooling	First of all, you attend a general school. At a general school, you learn many different subjects, such as German, maths or biology.
Full-time vocational schools	Full-time school means: you attend this school all day. Full-time vocational school means: you learn what you'll need to know for training at a company. Or for school-based training.

Term	Explanation
Hauptschulabschluss (lower secondary school-leaving certificate)	You attend a lower secondary school, technical secondary school or comprehensive school. This prepares you for training or for attending a special vocational school.
Mittlerer Bildungsabschluss (intermediate school-leaving certificate)	You attend an intermediate secondary school, a technical secondary school or a comprehensive school. This prepares you for entering training or for attending a special vocational school or special upper secondary school.
Hochschulreife (certificate of aptitude for higher education)	You attend an upper secondary school or a comprehensive school. This prepares you for entering training or for the certificate of aptitude for higher education.
In-company training	You learn your profession at a company. You go to school about two or three times a week. The school is called a vocational school.
School-based training	You learn your profession at a school. This is a special vocational school. You do not work at a company.
University studies	You study at a university. In your studies, you deal with one topic very intensively.
Further training	You learn in greater depth for your profession. Or you learn something new.
Labour market	The labour market is where you look for and find a job.

Comparison: How much do you earn with and without training?

Profession	Your monthly salary in euros					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	After training	Without training
Specialist old-age carer	976	1,037	1,138		2,479–2,733	2,113–2,302
Specialist mason	609–708	769–1,088	1,005–1,374		2,610	1,820
Specialist industrial mechanic in craft trades	375–744	415–785	454–853	493–905	2,798–3,074	1,809
Specialist industrial mechanic in industry	860–957	918–1,007	977–1,096	1,008–1,155	2,798–3,074	1,809

As an assistant who HAS NOT completed training

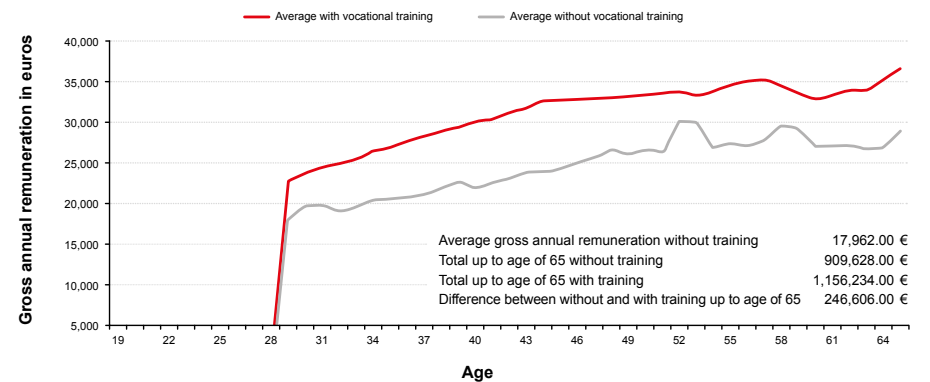
- you earn up to 25 % less than a specialist.
- you are the first to be laid off if the company is doing badly.
- you have no opportunities for advancement.

REGULATED PROFESSIONS

In Germany, there are about 350 professions that you can learn through training. It's up to you:

- What do you like?
- What are you good at?
- What are you interested in?

This is what you can earn over your entire working life with and without training



Explanation of terms “gross” and “net”: When you work, you receive a payslip in the post. This is a document that states: this is how much money you earn per month. There is gross pay and net pay.

Gross pay: This is how much your employer pays for you. **Net pay:** This is the amount of money that is actually paid into your account. The difference between gross and net results from deductions.

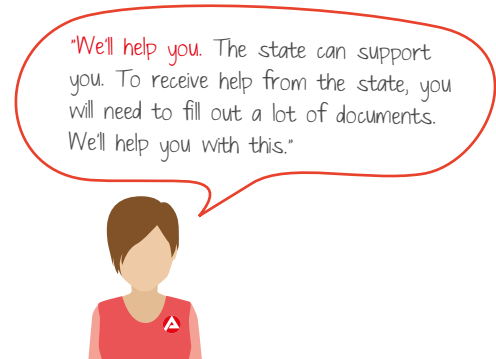
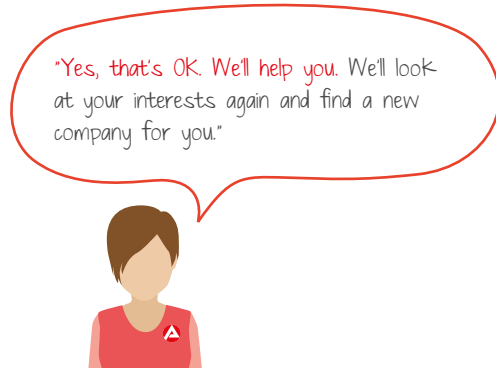
Deductions include, for example:

- your social security contributions
- taxes paid to the state

Why do you have to pay deductions?

The state uses the taxes to pay for schools and roads, for example. Taxes benefit all of us in one way or another.

Questions and answers



We can provide you with assistance and answers to your questions:

- What professions are there?
- Is the training delivered at a company or at a school?
- What do I need before I can start training?
- How and when do I have to apply?
- How fit do I have to be?

You can contact the Employment Agency by calling us for free on **0800 4 5555 00**

or online at **www.arbeitsagentur.de**

You can find further information online:

www.planet-beruf.de

Enter your interests and find the profession that suits you.

www.berufenet.arbeitsagentur.de

Overview of all professions, prerequisites, potential earnings, and further training schemes.

www.berufe.tv

Films and video clips about various professions in Germany.

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