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Day care, school, study

Childcare from 0-6 years (until school age)

You can have your child looked after in a day care centre or in child day care. As a rule, your child can be looked after from the age of 6 months. Your child can stay in the day care centre until it starts school. This is usually at the age of 6.

You can find more information on this page:



[Childcare video](#)

You can also find multilingual videos on daycare centres at [Wegweiser-BW](#)

[Multilingual brochure on daycare centres](#)

daycare center / kindergarten

What is a child Kindertageseinrichtung ?

Before your child goes to school, he Erzieher/Erzieherinnen she can attend a daycare center. There, there are **educators** who will look after your child and support his or her development.

Daycare is a **collective term** for various forms of care. It is often just called a "Kita" . If your child is between 1 and 3 years old, the daycare is called „Krippe“ . The crèche is often integrated into a day care centre. If your child is between 3 and 6 years old (until they start school), the daycare is called „Kindergarten“ . The kindergarten is also called "Kiga" or "Kindi" .

From the age of 1, your child has the **right** to attend a day care facility or child day care.

Attending a daycare facility is **voluntary** and [costs money](#) .

Here you can find a [multilingual video about the daycare center](#).

Why is daycare good for my child?

In the daycare center, your child can **play** with other children, **make friends** and **learn** lots of new things. Here, he or she will also learn the German **language** . In kindergarten, children learn while playing.

The daycare center is a very important **preparation for school** .

In the penultimate year and shortly before your child starts school, there is a [school entry examination](#) (Einschulungsuntersuchung) .

[Here you can find videos about the daycare center in different languages.](#)

How can I register my child in the daycare center?

Ask at your local town hall how you can register your child.

The [social counseling/integration manager](#) in the shared accommodation or the [migration counseling](#) and [youth migration service](#) can also help you register your child in kindergarten.

Unfortunately, there are **not enough places** in all daycare centers. It is therefore best to register your child several months to a year in advance and have him or her placed on the **waiting list**.

When is the daycare center open?

There are **different opening hours**.

In day care centers, you can usually have your child looked after from **morning** until **late afternoon**. However, there are also kindergartens that are only open until midday (approximately until 12:00 or 14:00).

You **bring** your child to the daycare in the morning and **pick** them **up** again at lunchtime or in the evening. This depends on how long you have booked for. There are **set times** for this. You have to stick to them. This is very important for the children. This means that the teachers can support the children without interruption.

Please contact the daycare center directly for more information.

Child day care

What is childminding?

Child day care (Kindertagespflege) is the care of children by childminders (Tageseltern).

If required, children from **0 to 14 years of age** can be looked after by a **childminder**. The children are looked after in the childminder's home, in their own home or in other rooms. The care takes place in small groups. Day care is a family-like form of childcare. It is mainly used for children under the age of 3. Your child can receive individualised support here.

Parents and childminders can **flexibly adjust the childcare hours**. Child day care can also supplement childcare in a day care centre.

From the age of 1, your child has the **right** to attend a day care centre or childminder. Attending a day care centre is **voluntary**. And it costs [money](#).

How do I find a place with a childminder?

In the **southern district of Karlsruhe** there is the "Tageselternverein Ettlingen und südlicher Landkreis e.V.". It is called TEV Ettlingen.

You can contact this organisation if you live in one of these municipalities:

- Ettlingen
- Karlsbad
- Malsch
- Marxzell
- Pfinztal

- Rheinstetten
- Waldbronn

[TEV Ettlingen](#)



[Epernayer Str. 34, 76275 Ettlingen](#)



info@tev-ettlingen.de



[07243/945450](tel:07243/945450)

The "Tageselternverein Bruchsal LK Karlsruhe Nord e.V" is responsible for the **northern district of Karlsruhe**. It is called TEV Bruchsal.

You can contact them if you live in one of these municipalities:

- Bad Schönborn
- Bretten
- Bruchsal
- Dettenheim
- Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen
- Gondelsheim
- Graben-Neudorf
- Hambrücken
- Karlsdorf-Neuthard
- Kraichtal
- Kronau
- Kürnbach
- Linkenheim-Hochstetten
- Oberderdingen
- Oberhausen-Rheinhausen
- Östringen
- Philippsburg
- Stutensee
- Sulzfeld
- Ubstadt-Weiher
- Waghäusel
- Walzbachtal
- Weingarten
- Zaisenhausen

[TEV Bruchsal](#)



[Am Viehmarkt 10, 76646 Bruchsal](#)



info@tageselternverein-bruchsal.de



[07251/9819870](tel:07251/9819870)

Important information for parents

Acclimatisation (Eingewöhnung)

After you have found a place in a day care centre, your child will be "settled in". This is how it works: Mother or father go to the day care centre together with the child for a while. Together they get to know the teachers, the rooms, the other children and the daily routine. This way, your child can get used to the new place and you as parents can get used to it as well. That's why it's called "settling in". This is very important in Germany and is something that all parents and children do. The settling in period can last two or more weeks.

 [Video on familiarisation](#)

 [Video in english](#)

Doorway discussions (Tür-und Angelgespräche)

When you drop off or pick up your child, you can talk briefly with the teachers and tell them what is important to you or how your child is doing. When you pick up your child, you will briefly find out what your child has experienced and how he or she has fared. If the educators need something from you or are planning an excursion, you will be informed. This is what is called a 'doorway discussion' (Tür- und Angelgespräch).

Parents' meetings (Elterngespräche)

Normally, two parents' meetings are held over the course of a kindergarten year. This applies to all parents and all children. In these conversations, you will be told what the child has learned, what he or she is particularly good at and where he or she should continue to develop. An interpreter can also come to these appointments so that can everyone understands each other well. Sometimes there are also important issues to discuss outside the regular schedule. You, as parents, can also ask for a meeting if something is bothering you at the day care centre, or if you have something important to say about your child. Then the educators will arrange an appointment with you.

Parents' evening (Elternabend)

All parents are invited to a parents' evening. You can exchange information with other parents and the educators and get a lot of information. It is good if you take advantage of these meetings. The dates for the parents' evenings are posted in the day-care centre, in the parents' letter or are communicated verbally.

Childcare costs

Attending a day care centre or day care facility **costs money**. You can find out the costs directly from the town hall or the specific facility. Families with several children often receive discounts.

If you **do not have a job** and **receive benefits** from the "Landratsamt" (District Office – asylum seeker benefits), the Job Centre or the "Agentur für Arbeit" (Federal Employment Agency), you can get **assistance with the costs**. To do this, you must submit an application to the **Economic Youth Welfare Association, or "WJH" in German for short**

(Wirtschaftliche Jugendhilfe in brief WJH) at the “Jugendamt” (Youth Welfare Office) (Jugendamt) in the District Office.

[Here you will find the applications for the WJH](#)

Often, the day care centre also offers a **lunch** together. There are also **vouchers** for this. You must submit an application for “**education and participation**”, or “**BuT**” in German for **short** (Bildung und Teilhabe in brief BuT) in the District Office

[Here you can access the applications of BuT](#)

General information about school attendance

Multilingual videos about the school can also be found at [Wegweiser-BW](#)

Does my child have to go to school?

Compulsory education

In Germany, there is a **legal obligation to attend school (Schulpflicht)**. This means that in Germany, all children **from the ages of 6 up to (and including) 18 must** attend school. The parents or guardians of the children have the duty to ensure that the children attend school.

Compulsory schooling comprises:

- participation in classes
- participation in the compulsory events of the school
- compliance with the school rules

You will be **fin**ed for unexcused absence. In the worst case, the **police** will also visit you. In addition, the “**Jugendamt**” (**Youth Welfare Office**) can then also be called in.



Are you new to Germany?

Your child **can** go to school from the first day. If you have already been in Germany for 6 months, your child must go to school. **School attendance is compulsory after 6 months.**

How do I enroll my child in a school?

Are you new to Germany?

Your child is allowed to go to school. After **6 months in Germany at the latest** , you must register your child at a school. School attendance is [compulsory](#) .

Ask at the town hall which school your child can go to. There are special classes for learning German. You can find more information [here](#) .

Have you been in Germany for a while? Is your child already attending a daycare center or primary school?

There are specific days for registration.

You need the following **documents** :

- Your ID, birth certificate or proof of arrival
- registration certificate
- all documents concerning your child (ID/passport, birth certificate, certificates, medical certificates, etc.)

Please bring your child with you to school to register.

Enrollment and registration dates at primary schools in Baden-Württemberg :

- Baden-Württemberg Deadline: **June 30th** (your child must be 6 years old by this date)
- School registration: You will receive a **letter from the school** . If you have not received one, register at the school in your area.
- Enrollment: **September 15, 2025**

Information on school enrollment (primary school) can be found [here](#) .

Enrolment and registration dates for other schools (secondary schools) in Baden-Württemberg :

- Registration dates are **March 10-13, 2025**. Check with the school several weeks or months before this date.
- Please note: The **vocational schools** have a [central online registration platform](#) . You will receive further information after registration.

You don't know which school your child should go to?

Ask your [social counselling/integration manager](#), [youth migration counselling](#) or [migration counselling](#) .

You can also get information at the town hall or directly at the schools in your area.

Does my child have to go to religious education?

If you belong to a **denomination or religion other** than **Catholic or Protestant**, you **do not** have to attend this religious education. Most secondary schools offer a **substitute course** called **ethics** (Ethik). At some schools, there are also **Islamic religious lessons**. Check with your school.

Where can my child be looked after before and after school?

“Verlässliche Grundschule” (a primary school that provides care directly before and after morning lessons)

At the **Reliable Primary School** (Verlässliche Grundschule), the children are looked after directly before and after lessons. Children can be looked after for up to **six hours** in **the morning**. This also includes lessons and breaks. For example, the care can be from 7 AM to 1 PM. However, the Reliable Primary School **ends at 2 pm at the latest**.

The Reliable Primary School takes place **in the school** or in **rooms next to the school**. Most of the time, educators/teachers look after the children during this time. There are often also different **activities**, for example sports or creative activities.



If you want your child to attend the Reliable Primary School, you must **register** them. The Reliable Primary School **costs money**.



Ask at the school or the town hall if there is a Reliable Primary School. Ask there for further information (costs, registration).

Flexible afternoon care

Some schools offer **flexible afternoon care** (flexible Nachmittagsbetreuung). These are **offers in the afternoon**. These offers take place at the schools. Flexible afternoon care starts at **12 noon at the earliest** and ends **at 5:30 PM at the latest**.



If your child is to participate in afternoon care, you must **register** them. Flexible afternoon care **costs money**.



Ask at the school or the town hall if there is flexible afternoon care. Ask there for further information (costs, registration).

Homework support

After classes, many schools offer **homework support** (Hausaufgabenbetreuung). During homework period the students are looked after and supervised. The person in charge helps with questions.



You may have to **pay** for homework support.



Ask the school if there is homework support.

After-school care centre

In the after-school care centre (Hort), children are cared for by educators after school. It is also known as a school nursery or a day nursery. In the after-school care centre, children can **have lunch**, do their **homework** and **play with other children**. They can get help with homework from teachers.

The after-school care is for **children of the primary school** (1st Year until 4th Year). Sometimes older children can also visit the after-school care centre.



You have to **register** with an after-school care centre.

The after-school care **costs money**. The costs can be covered completely or partly by the "Jugendamt" (Youth Welfare Office), if you are unable to pay it.

For this, you must submit an application to the [Youth Welfare Office of Economic Aid](#) (Wirtschaftliche Jugendhilfe).



Ask at the school or city hall if there is an after-school program in your community.

Holiday care

In some municipalities there is **holiday care** (Ferienbetreuung). Your children will be looked after there during the school holidays.

In some municipalities, holiday care is also called **Stadtranderholung** (Stadtranderholung). During the holiday care there are many **different offers** for the children (games, sports, creative activities).



If you want your child to take part in the holiday care, you must **register** them.

Holiday care **costs money**.

Important: Holiday care does **not** normally take place over the **whole school holidays**.



Ask at the town hall if there is any holiday care. Ask there for further information (costs, registration, time period).

When is the school closed?

School holidays and public holidays

During the **school holidays** (Schulferien) and on **public holidays** (Feiertage) in Baden-Württemberg, schools are **closed**.

[Here](#) you will find the current holiday dates for Baden-Württemberg.

[Here](#) you will find the public holidays for the current year.



In some municipalities there is [holiday care](#).

What do I have to do when my child is sick?

If your **child is ill** or cannot go to school for other important reasons, you must **report him or her as sick at school**. Please call the school before 8 AM.

Most schools also expect a **written note excusing the child** (schriftliche Entschuldigung). This is a letter from the parents. The written excuse must often be received by the school within three days.

If your child is **ill for a longer period of time**, he or she will need a **certificate** (Attest) by a doctor. The certificate must also be handed in at school. It is best to ask the secretary's office what the school needs.

If your child does not come to school **without a telephone or written apology** or a **certificate**, the school must search for your child. If necessary, the school will even search

for your child with the help of the **police**. You may have to pay a **fine**.

How much does school cost?

General and administrative expenses

Attendance at a **state school** is **free of charge**.

Ticket

If your child needs a ticket to travel to school, you can buy a [Scoolcard](#). This can be used throughout the [KVV network](#).

The Scoolcard costs **495 €** for a **whole year**. Payment per month is € 49.50 (billing for 10 months, valid for 12 months).

If the school is more than 3 km away from your place of residence and you are entitled as per the [BuT](#), the ticket can be **paid for in part**.

You have to submit a [BuT application](#) with [annex 2](#).

School trips, school materials, lunch

This also costs money. You have to pay a part of it yourself.

If you are entitled as per the [BuT](#), the costs can be **paid in part**.

You must submit a [BuT](#) application.

For **school trips**, you must complete [Annex 1](#) to the application.

Ask your [“Integrationsmanager” \(Integration Manager\)](#), [“Soziale Beratung” \(Social Advisory Service\)](#), [“Jugendmigrationsberatung” \(Youth Migration Advisory Service\)](#) or [“Migrationsberatung” \(Migration Advice Service\)](#) for assistance when submitting a BuT application.

What else is part of everyday school life?

Class trips, excursions, school festivals, school performances and swimming lessons are **part of the lessons and everyday school life** in Germany. Your child should take part in these events because they can **learn a lot of new** things here. It also strengthens **linguistic skills**. Your child will also get to know the other students better and have **fun**. All this can strengthen the **joy of school attendance**.

Important information for parents

Parents' evening (Elternabend)

All parents are invited to a parents' evening. You can **exchange** ideas with **other parents** and **the teacher and** receive a wealth of **information** . It's a good idea to take advantage of these meetings. The dates will be communicated in a letter to parents. It's important to read the **letters** .

Parents' Council (Elternbeirat)

Each class has a parent council. This council is **elected by all parents during a parents' evening**. The duties and rights of the parent council are regulated by law. The parent council deals with **problems** reported by other parents. The parent council **represents the other parents** at the school.

Parent mentors (Elternmentoren)

Some schools in the Karlsruhe district have parent mentors. These are **volunteers** who can answer **questions about schools** in Germany. Parent mentors can also accompany your child to parent-teacher meetings or parent-teacher evenings. If you, as a parent, **need support** and **have many questions** , ask at the school about parent mentors.

There are parent mentors in these communities:

- Ettlingen
- Carlsbad

Further information is available [here](#) .

Advice, help and further support

school social work (Schulsozialarbeit)

Many schools have school social workers. They advise **children and young people** in the schools.

They **help** with :

- **problems at school**
- **private problems**
- **anger** or other **worries**

The service is **voluntary**. The school social workers work **confidentially** . This means that they are not allowed to tell anyone about the problems.

Otherwise, there are also advisory teachers (Beratungslehrkräfte) or trusted teachers (Vertrauenslehrkräfte). Ask at your school.

tutoring (Nachhilfe)

Is your child having **difficulty** in certain subjects at school? Then you can look for **tutoring** . Tutoring takes place **outside of class** . It takes place in small groups or alone. You can repeat content here. Or you get more homework to practice.

Tutoring costs **money** . Are you **entitled BuT** ? Then the costs for tutoring can be paid. There are **certain requirements** for this. The school must confirm that your child urgently needs tutoring.

To do so, you must complete a [BuT application](#) with [Appendix 3](#) .

Do you need help finding tutoring? Then ask the [integration manager, social counseling](#) , [youth migration counseling](#) or [migration counseling](#) .

parent mentors (Elternmentoren)

Some schools in the Karlsruhe district have parent mentors. Parent mentors can help with questions about school in Germany. Parent mentors can also accompany children to parent meetings or parents' evenings. As a mother or father, do you have a lot of questions and need help? Then ask about parent mentors at the school.

There are parent mentors in these communities:

- Ettlingen
- Karlovy Vary
- Waldbronn

 amt33.bildungskoordination@landratsamt-karlsruhe.de

Online advice for parents on school and career choices

Do you have questions about school or your children's vocational training?

The **Elternstiftung Baden-Württemberg** offers **online consultations** .

The consultation is **free** of charge and includes **translation** . You **do not** need **to register** .

To find the respective event, click on the **link on the website**

<https://www.wegweiser-bw.de/service/fuer-eltern>

More information and dates: <https://www.wegweiser-bw.de/service/fuer-eltern>

@amt33.bildungskoordination@landratsamt-karlsruhe.de

What types of schools are there?

There are different **types of schools** in Baden-Württemberg. Which school your child goes to depends on **how old** he or she is, but also on his or her **performance at school** .

You can also find detailed information at [Bildungsnavi](#) .

You can also find multilingual videos at [Wegweiser-BW](#) .

[multilingual brochure on the school system](#)

Does your child not speak German yet?

If your child **does not yet speak German** , there are several options:

VKL - preparatory class (VKL - Vorbereitungsklasse)

Age: from 6 to 15 years

Duration: between 1 and 2 years (some children learn German faster, others need more time)

Focus: Acquisition of the German language

Connection: Transfer to a regular class - either to a primary school or to a secondary school

Other: VKL classes are available at all types of schools



[More information](#)

VABO - Pre-qualification year for work/profession (VABO - Vorqualifizierungsjahr auf Arbeit/Beruf)

Age: between 15 and 17 years (from 18 years of age, visit is only possible if places are available)

Duration: 1 to 2 years (some children learn German faster, others need more time)

Certificate: A2 or B1

Focus: Acquisition of the German language

Connection: AVdual

Other: VABO classes are only available at vocational schools

If your child is **18 years or older** , he or she can also attend a [language course](#) .



[More information](#)



[VABO registration system for young people between 16 and 18 years from Ukraine](#)

Is your child between 6 and 10 years old?

elementary school (Grundschule)

Age: from 6 years (deadline – your child will be 6 years old by June 30th)

Prerequisite: elementary school ability

At the end of the day care center, there is the primary school entrance examination. A doctor examines your child. He checks whether your child is ready for school or needs special support.

Duration: 4 years (1st grade to 4th grade)

Connection: Transfer to a secondary school

In the 4th grade, parents receive a recommendation from the teachers stating which secondary school their child should go to.

Other: The primary school is near/in the district where you live. In primary school, your child learns to read, write and do math.

primary school support class (Grundschulförderklasse)

Some children are not ready for primary school at the age of 6. But they usually can no longer stay in kindergarten.

However, they can then attend a primary school support class.

The primary school support class is also at the primary school.

In the primary school support class, children receive special support. They are encouraged in their development.

The goal of the primary school support class is for the child to be ready for the 1st grade.

Talk to your child's kindergarten, elementary school, and pediatrician if they are not ready for school at age 6.

Is your child 10 years and older?

Then your child will attend a **secondary school (weiterführende Schule)**.

At the **end of the 4th grade**, the teachers make a **recommendation** as to which secondary school your child should go to.

If you attend and graduate from secondary school, you will receive a **“Zertifikat” (certificate) / “Zeugnis” (report card)**. With a certificate, you can prove what you have learned. You need it, for example, for **applications when looking for work or training**, or when **changing to another school**.

General school (Hauptschule)

Age: from 10 years

Duration: 5 years (5th grade to 9th grade)

Requirement: Attendance of a primary school or preparatory class (VKL)

Certificate: “Hauptschulabschluss” - general school leaving certificate

Focus: prepares for an apprenticeship or work, one learns theoretical and practical knowledge

Thereafter: Vocational training, “Realschule” (standard secondary school) or “Berufliche Schule” (vocational school)

Technical secondary school (Werkrealschule)

Age: from 10 years

Duration: between 5 years (5th grade to 9th grade) and 6 years (5th grade to 10th grade)

Requirement: Attendance of a primary school or preparatory class (VKL)

Certificate: either “Hauptschulabschluss” or “Mittlere Reife”

Focus: preparing for working life, promoting practical talent, aptitudes and performance

Thereafter: Vocational training, “Berufliche Schule” (vocational school) and “Gymnasium” (grammar school)

Secondary school (Realschule)

Age: From 10 years

Duration: 6 years (5th grade to 10th grade)

Requirement: Attendance of a primary school or preparatory class (VKL)

Certificate: “Mittlere Reife”

Focus: vocational education and extended general education, preparation for vocational training and work

Thereafter: Vocational training, “Berufliche Schule” (vocational school) or “Gymnasium” (grammar school)

Grammar school (Gymnasium)

Age: from 10 years

Duration: between 8 and 9 years (5th grade to 12th or 13th grade)

Requirement: Attendance of a primary school or preparatory class (VKL)

Certificate: "Allgemeine Hochschulreife (Abitur)" – general university entrance qualification and the highest school leaving certificate in Germany

Focus: in-depth general education, special and in-depth subjects and courses, independent learning

Thereafter: Vocational training, study at a university or college

Interdenominational school (Gemeinschaftsschule)

Age: from 10 years

Duration: between 5 and 9 years (5th grade to 9th grade or to 10th grade or 13th grade)

Requirement: Attendance of a primary school or preparatory class (VKL)

Certificate: "Hauptschulabschluss", "Mittlere Reife" or "Abitur"

Focus: Lessons at different levels and individual support

Thereafter: Vocational training in the event of attaining a "Hauptschulabschluss" and "Mittlere Reife", studies in the event of attaining "Abitur"

Does your child have additional needs?

Special Education Advisory Center (SBBZ) (Sonderpädagogisches Beratungszentrum SBBZ)

Some children need more help at school than others. For example, because they learn more slowly, have a disability, or have difficulty speaking, hearing, or moving. Special schools exist for these children.

Age: from 6 years

Prerequisite: the child has an increased need for support, an impairment or a disability

Connection: Workshop or similar, supporting vocational training

Certificate: partial secondary school certificate

Special feature: The teachers are specially trained.

There are different types of support depending on what your child needs:

- While learning
- In intellectual development
- When listening
- During movement or physical development
- When speaking

Graduate from senior school

In principle, senior school-leaving qualifications can also be obtained at a **later date**. For example, after obtaining the "mittlerer Bildungsabschluss" ("Mittlere Reife") described above, the student could also obtain an Abitur at a grammar school. This is also possible, for example, at vocational schools, various vocational colleges or the evening school.

Even if you **do not have a school-leaving certificate**, you can obtain one at a later stage. Or you have a **foreign school leaving certificate** that is not recognised in Germany. Even then, you can obtain your school leaving certificate via a **second educational path**.

[Here](#) you can find more information.

vocational schools

You can also find a multilingual video at [Wegweiser-BW](#).

What is a “berufliche Schule” (vocational school)?

For teenagers and young adults, there are various opportunities at vocational schools.

All school qualifications can be obtained here, from the “Hauptschulabschluss” (general school leaving certificate) to “Abitur” (general university entrance qualification). You can **prepare** for a profession or **learn a profession**. It is also possible to change to another type of school.

You can find information on training [here](#).

There are various services and educational paths that make sense if you **do not have a school leaving certificate** and **would like to acquire one** or if you **already have a school leaving certificate**.

The teachers or the [career planning](#) department (Jugendberufshilfe or AVdual Begleitung) can advise you on this. Further information can also be found on the following websites:

[Vocational schools](#)

[General information](#)

[Education navigator](#)

Educational Paths - I have no school qualification

VABO - Pre-qualification for work without German language skills

Age: from 16 years to 18 years (possible also up to 19 years)

Duration: 1 year full-time (repetition is possible)

Prerequisite: little or no knowledge of German

Focus: Acquisition of the German language

Certificate: A2 or B1

Follow-up: Change to AVdual , start of a helper training, measures from the employment agency, a Voluntary Social Year (kurz: FSJ) , a Voluntary Ecological Year (kurz: FÖJ) or look for a job



[Registration for school place VABO](#)

AVdual - dual training preparation

Age: from 15 or 16 years possible – up to approx. 25 years

Duration: 1 year full-time (repetition is possible)

Prerequisite: at least language level A2

Focus: Career orientation and many internships

Certificate: Secondary School Certificate

Follow-up: Start of an apprenticeship, 1-year vocational school or 2-year vocational school, measures from the employment agency, an FSJ, an FÖJ or looking for a job

Educational paths - I have a school leaving certificate

AVdual - dual training preparation (Ausbildungsvorbereitung dual)

Age: from 15 or 16 years possible – up to approx. 25 years

Duration: 1 year full-time (repeat is possible)

Prerequisite: at least language level A2

Focus: Career orientation and many internships

Certificate: Secondary School Certificate

Follow-up: After the school year, you can, for example:

- start an apprenticeship
- go to a vocational school for 1 or 2 years,
- Get help from the employment agency,
- Do a Voluntary Social Year (FSJ) – this is voluntary work where you help other people,
- Do a Voluntary Ecological Year (FÖJ) – this is voluntary work for nature and the environment,
- or look for a job.

1-year vocational school 1BFS (1-jährige Berufsfachschule)

Age: varies

Duration: 1 year. You go to school every day and do an internship in a company one day a week.

Prerequisite: at least a secondary school certificate and a preliminary contract in the profession you want to learn.

Focus: You will learn the most important things you need in the first year of training.

Certificate: Upon successful attendance and passing: Transfer to the 2nd year of training

Follow-up: Transfer to dual training

2-year vocational school 2BFS (2-jährige Berufsfachschule)

Age: varies

Duration: 2 years. During this time, you attend school every day (full-time).

Requirement: secondary school certificate

Focus: You learn the same things as at secondary school – but spread over 2 years.

Certificate: Intermediate School Leaving Certificate

Connection: You can then:

- do an apprenticeship,
- go to a vocational high school or a vocational college,

- or take part in an offer from the employment agency.

Vocational College BK (Berufskolleg)

Age: varies

Duration: 1-3 years (depending on focus)

Requirements: at least a secondary school diploma

Focus: varies depending on the school focus (commercial area, technical area, social area, ...)

Certificate: upon successful completion: university of applied sciences entrance qualification

Connection: University of Applied Sciences, training or similar

Vocational High School BG (Berufliches Gymnasium)

Age: varies

Duration: 3 years

Requirements: Intermediate school leaving certificate

Focus: varies depending on the school focus (commercial area, technical area, social area, ...)

Certificate: general higher education entrance qualification (Abitur)

Connection: University of Applied Sciences, University, Training or similar

Further information

There are many ways to learn more later on at vocational schools – for example, if you want to become a master craftsman or technician.

Please ask at your local vocational school. They can explain exactly what options are available.

Further information about the different types of schools at vocational schools can be found here:



[Vocational high school](#)



[vocational college](#)



[vocational school](#)



[vocational high school](#)



[technical school](#)

Which vocational schools are there in the district and city of Karlsruhe?

Here you will find links to schools in the district and city of Karlsruhe.



[vocational schools in the district](#)



[Vocational Schools in the City of Karlsruhe](#)

University study

General information about studying

Different types of universities

There are **different types of universities** in Germany:

- **Universities** (Universitäten): academically orientated
- **Teacher training colleges** (Pädagogische Hochschule): for social subjects
- **Universities of Applied Sciences** (Hochschulen für Angewandte Wissenschaften): practice-orientated
- **Cooperative universities** (Duale Hochschule): very practice-orientated, you work and study
- **Art, film and music colleges** (Kunst- Film- und Musikhochschulen): for artistic subjects
- **Private universities**

Study programmes

There are also many **different courses of study**. You will find an overview [here](#).

Further information

Please see the following links for more detailed information about studying in Germany:

- 🌐 [Arbeitsagentur \(job centre\)](#)
- 🌐 [Make it in Germany](#)
- 🌐 [DAAD](#)
- 🌐 [BW Studyguide](#)
- 🌐 [Hochschulkompass](#)
- 🌐 [Information about further education specifically for refugees](#)

What do I need in order to study?

If you want to study in Germany, you will need the following:

University entrance qualification (Hochschulzugangsberechtigung)

This is a **school leaving certificate** that **qualifies for university studies**, for example the German university entrance qualification of **“Abitur”** (Abitur) or the [matriculation standard](#) ((Fach-)Hochschulreife).

If you did **not complete your school-leaving certificate in Germany**, you must check whether you can study in Germany from abroad with this school-leaving certificate. You can find further information [here](#) or [here](#).

German language skills

Many courses of study (Bachelor, State Examination, Diploma) are in German. Therefore, you usually need certain **language certificates at B2/C1 level** (European reference framework). Some degree programmes (especially Master's and Doctorate) are also in **English**.

You can find an overview of international study programmes [here](#).

How much does it cost to study?

At state universities, you may have to pay **tuition fees** (Studiengebühren).

You come from an [EU/EEA country](#) or have completed school with the **German university entrance qualification (Abitur)** ?

Then you **do not have to pay tuition fees**.

You **do not** come from an [EU/EEA country](#) and **do not have a German university entrance qualification (Abitur)**?

Then you have to pay **€ 1500 tuition fees** each semester.

Under certain conditions, you can be **exempted from paying tuition fees**. To do this, you must submit an application. [Here](#) you can find more information.

You have flown your home **country**?

You can be **exempted from tuition fees**. To do this, you must submit an application. [Here](#) you can find more information.

Please note: If you want to study at a **private university**, you usually have to pay **higher fees**.

How can I finance my studies?

Federal Training Assistance Act (BAföG) (Bundesausbildungsförderungsgesetz)

BAföG stands for Bundesausbildungsförderungsgesetz and is financial support. You can apply for this if you are studying in Germany. BAföG is money from the state. You get it in your account every month. Half of the amount is free money. As soon as you have a job after your studies and are earning money, you have to pay back the other half of the money. You can then pay the money back in small installments.

People who live and study in Germany can apply for BAföG.

Even if [Sie keinen deutschen Pass](#) , you can apply for BAföG .



You can find further information [Hier](#) .

There is also a free BAföG hotline:



[0800-2236341](tel:0800-2236341)



Monday to Thursday from 8 am to 6 pm, Friday from 8 am to 4:30 pm

An Arabic online tutorial on the topic of BAföG can be found at www.youtube.com/BAföG/arabisch .

The application for BAföG must be submitted in writing to the responsible student union, for example the [Studierendenwerk Karlsruhe](#). Make sure that you submit your application early, as processing the applications takes several months. You can find the application forms [hier](#).

scholarship (Stipendium)

There are numerous scholarships you can apply for. And not just for the first semester, but for your entire studies. You can get an overview [Hier](#) and [hier](#). Some of these offers are very different. Some place value on social commitment. Others take into account political orientation, course of study, grades or personal circumstances.

working students (Werkstudierende)

Many courses offer the opportunity to work as a working student at a company. There you can gain initial experience in the field you studied and earn money on the side. Companies usually offer contracts on a basis of 10-20 hours per week. If you perform well, there is a chance of being taken on after you graduate. Find out more from companies in your area. The concept of working students is widespread.

Student Assistant (Studentische Hilfskraft)

As a student assistant, you can usually work up to 20 hours a week at a university. You will carry out tasks that help lecturers, a department or an organization at the university, for example. The prerequisite is that you are enrolled as a student at a university. These positions are advertised at the universities.

part-time job (Nebenjob) and holiday job (Ferienjob)

Many students have a part-time job to finance their studies. There are different types of part-time jobs. If you receive government funding, find out how much you are allowed to earn. Government funding includes BAföG or a scholarship, for example.

Many students work in a so-called mini-job. They earn a maximum of €538 per month, but they do not pay any taxes or social security contributions.

Some people also work in holiday jobs during the semester break. If you earn more than €520 per month in a holiday job, you should note the following: If you do not work for longer than 3 months or a total of 70 working days, the work is also exempt from social insurance contributions.

educational loan (Bildungskredit)

The education loan is a low-interest loan from the state-owned Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW). It is aimed specifically at students who are in the final phase of their studies. Unlike with normal bank loans, you do not need any collateral such as your own income. The income of your parents or spouse is also not important.

[Hier](#) you can find further information on the subject of education loans.

Universities and colleges in Karlsruhe

There are **many different universities** in **Karlsruhe**. There are none in the district of Karlsruhe.

In every university, there is an **advice** service that can help and answer questions.

[Karlsruhe Institute of Technology \(KIT\)](#)

[Karlsruhe University of Applied Sciences - Technology and Economics \(HKA\)](#)

[Baden-Württemberg Cooperative State University Karlsruhe \(DHBW\)](#)

[Karlsruhe University of Education \(PH\)](#)



[**Contact persons at the universities in Karlsruhe**](#)

Important: There may not be any consultation hours at all locations at present. You can obtain information by email from the contact persons at the universities.

Further colleges in Karlsruhe:

[University of Music](#)

[State Academy of Fine Arts](#)

[State University for Design \(HfG\)](#)

[Karlshochschule International University](#)

[EC Europe Campus](#)

[Open University in Hagen – Regional Centre Karlsruhe](#)

[GoVersity – Study Centre Karlsruhe](#)

Help und Consultation

Educational counselling for immigrants interested in studying

Are you **an immigrant**? And would you like to **study**? Or continue your **studies** here in Germany?

Educational counsellor Jana Reinhardt-Zech offers **consultations twice a month** in **Karlsruhe**. She advises on topics such as:

- Acquisition of higher education entrance qualification
- Admission to studies
- Student financing

- Recognition of prior education

The advice is **free of charge**.

Refugees, persons of German origin emigrating from Eastern Europe after 1992 and their family members can also apply for **financial support** via the Bundesprogramm Garantiefonds Hochschule (GF-H) programme. This allows you to take part in **courses that prepare you for university studies**.

You can find more information here:


www.bildungsberatung-gfh.de

Consultation by **appointment**:

@

jana.reinhardt-zech@caritas-speyer.de



[0621/5980225](tel:0621/5980225)

#Migrant #Study #Fellowship #Fledged #Scholarships #Recognition #Language Courses

Consultations for prospective students with a refugee or migration background

Are you interested in studying in Germany?

We would be happy to answer your questions during our consultation hours.

Please have your documents ready (language certificates, school reports, university certificates, residence permit).

The Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) offers consultations online or at the KIT in Karlsruhe. You can find the dates here: <https://www.intl.kit.edu/migrants>

Please make an appointment.

@

migrants@intl.kit.edu

Recognition of foreign qualifications

Qualifications play an important role in Germany for **school**, **studies** or **work**. With **qualification certificates** you can prove what you have already learned and achieved.

Qualifications are an important **prerequisite** for a place at a **school**, **university** or **job**.

This means that if you have already acquired **qualifications** at **school**, in an **apprenticeship** or in a course of **study abroad**, you can have these recognised. There will be a review to check

what you are qualified to do in Germany based on your qualifications. Your qualifications are “transposed” so to speak.

I have a foreign school leaving certificate

Do you have a **school-leaving qualification from abroad** (ausländischer Schulabschluss)?

Would you like to start an **apprenticeship** (Ausbildung)?

Then it makes sense to have any **school-leaving qualifications obtained abroad** recognised.

If you wish to pursue a **degree programme** (Studium) you will need to have your school-leaving certificate recognised, too.

The Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart (Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart) checks school-leaving qualifications obtained abroad.

For example, the Hauptschulabschluss, the Mittlere Reife or the (Fach-)Hochschulreife.

You can contact the [Baden-Württemberg Certificate Recognition Centres](#). This is where you can have your certificate checked.

Do you have a school-leaving qualification / higher education entrance qualification obtained abroad and want to study?

Different offices are responsible. This will depend on which university or college you wish to attend.

- **At a university:** Contact the **university of** your choice **directly**.
- **At a university or advanced technical college:** Please contact the [Central Certificate Recognition Office \(Studienkolleg\) at the HTWG Konstanz - University of Applied Sciences](#).
- **At a university delivering integrated degree programmes:** Please contact the [Central Certificate Recognition Office at the Baden-Württemberg Cooperative State University \(DHBW\)](#).

I have a foreign degree

If you have studied in another country, you can have your degree checked to see whether it is also valid in Germany.

 There is a **difference in recognition between regulated and non-regulated professions**.

Regulated professions

You are only allowed to work in regulated professions if you have a certain qualification. These are for example:

- Medical professions
- Legal professions
- teaching at state schools

- Careers in the public sector

This means you're only allowed to work in these professions if the government approves your qualifications. This requires **recognition** —that is, confirmation that your training or degree is also valid in Germany.

The [Recognition Finder](#) helps you find out which office is responsible for this. It also provides step-by-step information on what you need to do.

Non-regulated professions

In non-regulated professions, you may work **without state recognition of your professional qualifications**. However, it is better to apply for a certificate evaluation. The [Central Office for Foreign Education \(ZAB\)](#) in Bonn is responsible for the assessment of certificates for non-regulated study professions.

Further information

[Here](#) you can find further information on the recognition of your university degree from abroad.

I have a foreign vocational qualification

Is your training recognized in Germany?

If you have completed vocational training in another country, you can check whether this training is also valid in Germany.

Special offices called " Kammern " are often responsible for this. For example:

- Chamber of Crafts – for professions such as carpentry or hairdressing
- Chamber of Commerce and Industry – for jobs in factories or offices

These chambers will help you if you have any questions.

In [the Recognition Finder](#), you can search for the relevant **recognition authority**. You'll also receive information on how to proceed.



Please note that the [Stuttgart Regional Council](#) is responsible for the recognition of the **professional training of educators and child care workers**.

Where can I find advice and support?

Advice on having your qualifications officially recognised

You can obtain advice from the **Diakonisches Werk** and the **IQ Netzwerk** (both are organisations) on how to **recognise foreign qualifications** (school, study, vocational training qualifications).

Diakonisches Werk Karlsruhe - Specialist centre for refugees

Are you a refugee or an asylum seeker?

You have a foreign school or vocational qualification, or a university degree?

The Diakonisches Werk Karlsruhe's specialist centre for refugees (Fachstelle Flüchtlinge des Diakonischen Werks Karlsruhe) helps with recognising qualifications and assessing equivalency.

Concrete services:


- Individual advice and support during the recognition procedure
- Identifying a comparable role or occupation (A comparable occupation is the occupation in Germany with which the foreign professional qualification is compared)
- Explaining what the approximate chances of having a qualification recognised are or an equivalent identified before an application is made
- Information on financial assistance
- An assessment of how you can pursue further education for yourself in the future

We provide advisory services


- in person,
- by telephone,
- by e-mail,
- and online.

Contact:


Diakonisches Werk Karlsruhe - Specialist centre for refugees

 [Kriegsstraße 47a, 76133 Karlsruhe](#)


Laura Mössinger

 [0721/20397202](tel:0721/20397202)

Elli Reichert

 [0721/20397133](tel:0721/20397133)

Dominique Kirchgässner

 [0721/20397-203](tel:0721/20397-203)

 anerkennungsberatung@dw-karlsruhe.de

 www.dw-karlsruhe.de

 [Flyer](#)

Further information can be [found here](#).

IQ Network Baden-Württemberg

Contact:

Interkulturelles Bildungszentrum Mannheim gGmbH



[N4,1, 68161 Mannheim](#)



[0621/43773113](tel:062143773113)



Monday to Thursday: 10 AM - 12 PM and 2 PM - 4 PM



anerkennung@ikubiz.de

More educational offers

Microsoft Office courses and programming courses

Do you want to further your education and improve your job prospects? Do you want to learn skills in preparation for your degree?

We offer **free** courses for the following programmes:

- Microsoft Word
- Microsoft Powerpoint
- Microsoft Excel
- Java

Additional information:

- 3-4 courses per year
- free of charge
- Certificate for successful participation
- Further information at <https://eduref.eu/de>

Register at <https://eduref.eu/de/courses>

Prerequisites:

- You have access to a laptop or computer.
- You can speak German.

Education for Refugees e.V. is a university group affiliated with the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology.

We want to make it easier for refugees to enter the world of work and study.

If you have any questions, please write to:



joris@eduref.de



karl@eduref.de

Keywords:

Further education, course, Word, Excel, Java, programming, degree, course catalogue