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School, study and training

School

School in Hesse

In Germany, attending school is required by law. This means that in Germany all children between the ages of 6 and 15 inclusive must attend school. The parents or guardians of children have a duty to ensure that their children attend school regularly. Going to state and municipal schools is free of cost.

In Germany, there are different types of schools. The type of school your child should attend depends on many factors, including the child's age and performance at school.

The Hessian Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs has produced a video in different languages. This video explains the different types of schools:

Explanatory video in [German](#)

Explanatory video in [Turkish](#)


Explainer video in [Arabic](#)

Schools in Maintal


There are many different schools in Maintal. There are one or two primary schools in each neighbourhood so that every child can walk to school. There are schools for older children in Dörnigheim and Bischofsheim. The older children can also travel to school in Hanau or Frankfurt. This is possible from year 5 onwards. Parents can then decide which school their child should go to. Registration for a school must be made at the school itself.

There are the following schools in Bischofsheim:

Albert-Einstein-Gymnasium

 [Goethestraße 61, 63477 Maintal](#)

 [@poststelle.aes@schule.mkk.de](mailto:poststelle.aes@schule.mkk.de)


 [+49 \(0\) 610964039](tel:+49(0)610964039)

 <https://www.aes-maintal.de/>

Erich-Kästner-Schule (integrated comprehensive school)

 [Adalbert-Stifter-Straße 51, 63477 Maintal](#)

 [@poststelle.eks@schule.mkk.de](mailto:poststelle.eks@schule.mkk.de)


 [+49 \(0\) 6109763460](tel:+49(0)6109763460)

 <https://eks-maintal.de/cms/>

Villa Kunterbunt (primary school)

 [Goethestraße 61, 63477 Maintal](#)

 [@poststelle.grundschule.villa.kunterbunt@schule.mkk.de](mailto:poststelle.grundschule.villa.kunterbunt@schule.mkk.de)


 [+49 \(0\) 6109605117](tel:+49(0)6109605117)

 <https://www.villakunterbunt-maintal.de/schule>

Waldschule (primary school)

 [Waldstraße 3, 63477 Maintal](#)


 [@poststelle-waldschule@schule.mkk.de](mailto:poststelle-waldschule@schule.mkk.de)

 [+49 \(0\) 610964005](tel:+49(0)610964005)


 <https://waldschule-maintal.de/>

The following schools are located in Dörnigheim:

Friedrich-Fröbel-Schule (special school)

 [Wichernstraße 14, 63477 Maintal](#)

 [@poststelle@friedrich-froebel-schule.hanau.schulve...](mailto:poststelle@friedrich-froebel-schule.hanau.schulverwaltung.de)


 [+49 \(0\) 6181495860](tel:+49(0)6181495860)

 [https://friedrich-froebel.maintal.schule.hessen.d...](https://friedrich-froebel.maintal.schule.hessen.de/)

Werner-von-Siemens-Schule (primary school, secondary school and secondary modern school)

 [Ascher Straße 60, 63477 Maintal](#)

 @poststelle-wss@schule.mkk.de


 [+49 \(0\) 6181492300](tel:+49(0)6181492300)

 <http://www.siemens-schule.de/>

Wilhelm-Busch-School (primary school)


 [Siemensallee 6, 63477 Maintal](#)

 @poststelle.wbs@schule.mkk.de


 [+49 \(0\) 618145700](tel:+49(0)618145700)

 <https://www.wbs-maintal.de/>

The following schools are located in Hochstadt:


 [Bücherweg 19, 63477 Maintal](#)

 @poststelle-ads@schule.mkk.de


 [+49 \(0\) 6181431661](tel:+49(0)6181431661)

 <https://adolph-diesterweg.maintal.schule.hessen.d...>

Fritz-Schubert-Schule (primary school)

 [Bücherweg 19, 63477 Maintal](#)

 @poststelle.fritz-schubert@schule.mkk.de

 [+49 \(0\) 6181431950](tel:+49(0)6181431950)


 <https://www.fritz-schubert-schule.de/>

The following schools are located in Wachenbuchen:

Büchertalschule (primary school)

 [Mittelbacher Straße 60, 63477 Maintal](#)

 [@poststelle.buechertal@schule.mkk.de](mailto:poststelle.buechertal@schule.mkk.de)

 [+49 \(0\) 618172310](tel:+49(0)618172310)

 <https://www.buechertalschule.de/>

Pick-up and drop-off zone

Since September 2022, there has been a pick-up and drop-off zone (parent stop) at the Bischofsheim school centre. It is located at 76-80 Goethestraße and Gerhart-Hauptmann-Straße between the Goethestraße junction and the turning area.

From Monday to Friday from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., parents can safely let their children get out of and into the car there.

In return, parking is not allowed there during this time. Outside this time and during holidays, it may be used as a normal parking space.

The zone is to prevent too many cars from parking in front of the school.

School for new immigrants

Intensive classes at mainstream schools

Several schools offer newcomers compulsory intensive classes. In these classes, the focus is on language acquisition. In one to a maximum of two years, the children are prepared for the transition to the regular class. Sometimes the children take part in regular classes in certain subjects already during the intensive class.

Intensive classes at vocational schools (InteA)

For all lateral entrants from the age of 16 until the age of 18. Vocational schools offer so-called InteA classes for students under the age of 18. These are intensive classes that teach basic German language skills in conjunction with vocational language acquisition, last up to two years and are designed to enable flexible transitions to other school-based educational programmes or to open up access to the world of training and work.

Registration also takes place via the Admissions and Guidance Centre of the State Education Authority for the Main-Kinzig district.

State Education Authority for the Main-Kinzig District

Reception and Counselling Centre (ABZ)

☎ [0618190620](tel:0618190620)

@ abz.ssa.hanau@kultus.hessen.de

How do I register my child at school?

Pupils with little or no knowledge of German are admitted to an intensive class in primary schools and comprehensive schools. At vocational schools they can attend an InteA class.

To enrol a child with little or no knowledge of German in a school, contact the **Admissions and Counselling Centre (ABZ)** in Hanau. This is the contact point for pupils with no or only little knowledge of German who move to the Main-Kinzig district from abroad.

A counselling interview takes place there. Afterwards, the ABZ establishes contact with the receiving school, with which the student's further school career is discussed.

State Education Authority for the Main-Kinzig District Reception and Counselling Centre (ABZ)

☎ [0618190620](tel:0618190620)

@ abz.ssa.hanau@kultus.hessen.de

To register your child, please send:

- Certificate of Residence
- Copy of passport / ID card
- copies of the certificates, if available
- Contact details / telephone number

If your child already speaks German well, register him/her directly at the appropriate school.

Preliminary course

When registering a child for school, the school checks the child's language skills. If the German language skills are not sufficient, a "pre-course" must be attended. This takes place in the school or kindergarten.

About six months before school enrolment, the school examination is carried out by the school doctors. Here, language skills are tested again. If the language skills are not sufficient, the school doctors will recommend further language support.

At the request of the parents or the school management, children of compulsory school age may be deferred from compulsory schooling for one year. Then they continue to attend kindergarten or a pre-school class. This is decided by the school in charge.

Sick leave at school

In primary school:

Please call the school before 08:00 if your child is ill or cannot attend school for important reasons. Only parents and guardians may call in a child sick, siblings may not. Even if you

Speak little German, you can say your child's name and class. When a voicebox answers, speak the name and class on it. Otherwise the school will have to look for your child, if necessary with the police. You may then have to pay a fine.

Private Tutoring and Learning Support

Tutoring or learning assistance is additional support for a school subject outside the classroom. You usually must pay for this yourself.

For example, private tutoring and learning support are useful if a pupil could be held back (not pass to the next school year at the end of the current school year) or their school-leaving certificate is at risk or if a pupil does not know a lot of the contents taught in the classroom. Talk to the teachers at the school and ask whether private tutoring or learning support is a good idea. Perhaps the school itself can provide this.

There are tutoring institutes or privately arranged tutoring. Students at the Gymnasium also often give private tutoring.

Via [Education and participation](#) there is sometimes the possibility to get paid for learning support. To apply for this, the school must send a confirmation letter that tutoring or learning support is necessary.

Some schools offer help with learning to read. Then someone comes to the school to learn to read with individual children during class. They are called **reading helpers and reading assistants**. Ask about it at school.

Some schools also have **learning mentors**. They meet with primary school children in the afternoons and help them with their learning and homework. Ask about it at school.

Get a school leaving certificate

In principle, higher school-leaving qualifications can also be made up. 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.

If you would like to know more about these opportunities, you can get advice on this from the career guidance service at the Employment Agency. You can request an appointment by phone or via the [contact form](#):

Career guidance from the "Agentur für Arbeit" (Federal Employment Agency)

 [08004555500](tel:08004555500) (toll-free)

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

Training

Berufsschule

Are you over 15 years old? Are you no longer in a general-education school (Allgemeinbildende Schule)? Then you have lots of opportunities at vocational schools. You can prepare for your future career. You can get a general school-leaving qualification. In Germany, everyone under the age of 18 must attend school!

At vocational schools there are the following types of school:

career-entry (Berufseinstiegsjahr - BEJ) year or career-preparatory year (Berufsvorbereitungsjahr - BVJ)

Vocational schools offer courses for schoolchildren whether or not they have qualifications from a Hauptschule (basic secondary school). Have you not yet confirmed a place on a training course? Do you not yet have a clear idea of where you want to work? This will give you insights into various professional fields. You can build on your Hauptschule qualification. Or you can get your Hauptschule qualification.

Vocational school (Berufsschule):

At these schools, training is through a dual-track system. Part of your training happens at the school. The other part happens at a company.

Vocational schools for specific professions (Berufsfachschule):

Vocational schools for specific professions can prepare you for your future career. The courses last between 1 and 3 years. You will get basic professional training. Or preparation for a profession. Or even a professional qualification. If you already have a school-leaving qualification, then you can get your next qualification here. Vocational schools are usually split into the following professional fields:

- commercial/business professions
- home economics/socio-educational care or nursing
- business/technical professions

Preparatory training school (Fachschule):

You can continue your professional training at a Fachschule. The courses usually last 1 or 2 years. Do you already have professional training? Have you worked before? These courses will expand your knowledge. Their aim is to go into more depth on what you know. Once you have completed these courses, you can work in middle management. Or you can become self-employed. These schools are likewise split up into the following subject areas:

- Engineering
- Economics
- Social work
- Agricultural economics
- Design

Vocational college (Berufskolleg):

You need an intermediate school-leaving certificate (mittlerer Bildungsabschluss) in order to attend a vocational college. A vocational college is a place where you can get more professional qualifications. You can also get an advanced technical college certificate. That means you can study at a university. There are vocational colleges for the following fields:

- Engineering
- Economics and administration
- Social education
- Health and nursing
- Home economics

Upper secondary vocational school (Berufsoberschule):

Have you already completed training? Do you have an intermediate school-leaving qualification? Then you can attend an upper secondary vocational school (Berufsoberschule). You will spend two years there. This school prepares you for the general university entrance certificate. To do this, you must learn a second foreign language. If you don't learn a second foreign language, you will get a subject-specific university entrance certificate. That means you can only study certain subjects. The following types of upper secondary vocational schools exist:

- Technical upper secondary school (Technische Oberschule)
- Upper secondary school for economics (Wirtschaftsoberschule)
- Upper secondary school for social work (Oberschule für Sozialwesen)

Vocational grammar school (Berufliches Gymnasium):

Would you like to study at a university? Then you will need an Abitur, the general qualification for university entrance. You can earn your Abitur at a vocational Gymnasium (grammar school). To do so, you need an intermediate school-leaving certificate. Your grades must be 3.0 or better on average. Then you can attend a vocational Gymnasium for three years. After the three years, you will get your Abitur. This type of school is likewise split up into corresponding subject areas:

- Technical subjects
- Economics
- Social work and healthcare
- Agricultural sciences
- Biotechnological subjects
- Nutritional science

What is dual training?

Would you like to start working? Then it is very advantageous for you if you have a **vocational qualification**. People with professional qualifications earn more money on average over their career. They are less likely to become unemployed. They are less likely to get fixed, short-term contracts.

Dual education

A special feature in Germany is the dual training system. You can work at a business. At the same time, you can go to a school or college. That way, you learn both theory and practice. You spend two thirds of your time working. You spend one third of your time in school or college. Training takes 3 years. Depending on the profession, it may take longer. If you have the general qualification for university entrance (Abitur), you can complete your training more quickly.

Depending on the type of profession you would like to learn about in dual training, you should contact the appropriate place:

Chamber of Crafts (HWK)

The Chamber of Crafts (HWK) is responsible for craft trades. In this case, professions like that of a baker, brick mason or painter.

[Gelnhausen-Schlüchtern District Guild of Craftsmen](#)

Chamber of Industry and Commerce (IHK)

The Chamber of Industry and Commerce (IHK) is responsible for professions in industrial manufacturing, trade and services. Here, for example, we are talking about plant mechanics or wholesale and foreign trade clerks.

[Chamber of Industry and Commerce Hanau-Gelnhausen-Schlüchtern](#)

Preschool education at the vocational school

In Germany, however, there is also full-time education at a Berufsfachschule (vocational college). This type of training provides a completed vocational training in theory and practice outside of the dual training system (without an apprenticeship at a company). It usually lasts two to three and a half years. Classes are full-time. They include general education subjects as well as subjects related to the specific profession. Vocational schools vary greatly in terms of their training courses, admission requirements, duration of training and further education opportunities. So you should talk to the school you're interested in.

How do I find a training position?

The career counselling service of the [Employment Agency](#) helps people under 25 with many questions about training and careers, for example finding a suitable occupation, finding a training place, clarifying questions about applications and much more.

The [working group Asyl - Vielfalt in Maintal e.V.](#) also helps to find a suitable job and training position.

Studies

University-level study


General information


In Germany, there are many different courses of study. There are also different types of universities:


- Universitäten = universities (more academically focused)
- Fachhochschulen = universities of applied sciences; polytechnics (more practically focused)
- Duale Hochschulen = “dual universities” (very practically focused)
- Kunst-, Film- und Musikhochschulen = universities for art, film and music (for the arts and performing arts)


There are public and private universities. Private universities are not necessarily better than public ones. However, you will have to pay high tuition fees at private universities.

Helpful websites:

 [Higher Education Compass](#) (All degree programmes and universities in Germany)

 [Study in Germany](#) (information for refugees)

 [Agentur für Arbeit](#) Studienorientierung (study programme orientation from the Federal Employment Agency)

 [German Academic Exchange Service](#) (DAAD - All study programmes in Germany)

Prerequisites


Would you like to study in Germany? Then you will need a qualification for university entrance. This can be an Abitur. It can also be an advanced technical college certificate. Do you have a qualification for university entrance in your home country? Then it may allow you to study in Germany. You can check that.

For more information, visit the [Anabin](#) website. On that site, go to the “Recognition in Germany” information portal. The same applies for the [“German Academic Exchange Service” \(DAAD\)](#)

You must also bring proof that you have a good knowledge of German (language level C1). This can be the “German as a Foreign Language” test. Or the German Language Examinations for Studies at German Universities. Or “Telc Deutsch C1 Hochschule”.

You can also get support from the “Garantiefonds Hochschule” educational advice programme.

Some universities offer preparatory semesters. These can be a chance to learn German.

 Find out more at the university where you would like to study. Most universities offer advice services. There are deadlines for applying to a university. These are called the application deadlines. Be aware of these deadlines. Universities will not accept applications after the deadlines.

No university entrance qualification

Are you able to study at a university in your home country with your school-leaving

certificate? But are you not able to study in Germany? You can attend a preparatory college (Studienkolleg) to get your university entrance qualification. Studienkollegs are specifically intended for university applicants from other countries. They prepare you for university study in Germany.

Financing and Scholarships

As a student in Germany, you can receive financial support through the [Federal Training Assistance Act](#) (BAföG for short). The payments are made monthly and, in the best case, continue for the duration of your course of study. The monthly sum provided by the BAföG can be somewhere between €399 and €735. Half of the BAföG total must be paid back after course of study has been completed. The exact information on the BAföG changes regularly and can therefore be found under the following link:

 [BAföG for refugees and migrants](#)

As an alternative to the BAföG, it is also possible to get a scholarship. In contrast to the BAföG, a scholarship usually does not need to be paid back. Therefore, one must perform well and take on some voluntary commitments in order to be awarded a scholarship. The amount is often calculated in line with the BAföG. In addition, there is a so-called "book allowance", a monthly payment of up to 300 €.

Organisations that award scholarships are often described as foundations that offer scholarships. The following foundations offer programmes, among other things, especially for refugees. Please refer to the respective websites for application guidelines and requirements.

 [Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung \(FES\) - Scholarships for Refugees](#)

 [Böckler-Aktion Bildung by the Hans-Böckler-Stiftung](#)

 [Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung \(KAS\) - Scholarships for Refugees](#)

 [Villigst - Our Scholarships for refugees](#)

 [Brot für die Welt - Flüchtlingsstipendienprogramm \(Refugee Scholarship Program\)](#)

One exception is the guarantee fund of the Otto Benecke Foundation. The programme is aimed at migrants who are new in the country and who would like to get the higher education entrance qualification, prepare to go to university, and start their academic career. There is also the "Deutschland-Stipendium" that provides € 300 monthly as financial support. The Deutschland-Stipendium is awarded through the respective universities.

 [University guarantee fund from Otto Benecke Stiftung in Bonn](#)

 [Deutschlandstipendium: Become a scholarship holder](#)

Financial Support

Education and participation

Education and participation


The education and participation package (Bildungs- und Teilhabepaket, BuT) enables children and young people to participate in day-care facilities, in school and in leisure time without restrictions.

With the education and participation package, learning materials can be subsidised and necessary transport costs (from secondary level II) can be covered. If the learning goal or the school-leaving certificate are at risk, learning support (tutoring) is made possible. In addition, participation in excursions, school trips and communal lunches at school or day care centres is covered.

Submit the application to the [KCA / Job Centre](#) or to:

Office for Social Promotion and Participation

Area 50.22 Education and participation

 [Barbarossastraße 24, 63571 Gelnhausen](#)

 [Application form](#)

School travel costs

Tickets for pupils

Travel costs for pupils are covered if the distance from home to school is more than two kilometres for primary school pupils and more than three kilometres for secondary school pupils. The costs are covered until the child reaches the age of 18 at the latest. the age of 18.

In principle, an [application](#) must be made to the respective school secretary's office. This application is then forwarded by the schools to the transport company. The applicant will then receive a decision.

If the decision is positive, the cheapest ticket can be purchased. After the end of a school semester, an [application for reimbursement](#) must then also be submitted to the school.

Ask at the school.

Bafög / BAB

Pupils can also get BAFÖG!

Federal Training Assistance Act (BAföG)

General information

All people in Germany should have the same opportunity to study. Some parents cannot support their children in their studies because they do not have that much money. That is why there is financial support in Germany. This is called federal training assistance (BAföG; Bundesausbildungsförderung). You can find an **Arabic** online tutorial on BAföG [here](#).

You can also find all the important information here:

 www.bafög.de (German)

Whether one receives BAföG also depends on the personal requirements of the students. Relevant things include:

- nationality or residence status
- age
- the suitability for the desired course of study
- one's income and assets and the income or assets of spouses/registered partners or parents.

Who can receive BAföG?

BAföG can basically be granted to the following persons living in Germany:

- Persons with German nationality
- Citizens of the EU
- Migrants, refugees.

The basic rule is: If foreigners have prospects of staying in Germany and are socially integrated, they are considered eligible for support. These are, for example, persons with a permanent right of residence under the Freedom of Movement Act/EU, a permit for permanent residence EC or a settlement permit.

In particular for refugees: You can apply for BAföG as:

- recognised refugees
- refugees recognised under the Geneva Convention
- beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

Refugees with exceptional leaves to remain must have been lawfully, permitted or tolerated in Germany for 15 months without interruption before they are entitled to BAföG.

Furthermore: Asylum seekers whose asylum procedure has not yet been completed cannot receive BAföG. It is not yet sufficiently clear whether they can stay in Germany.

Repayment

You receive half of BAföG as a grant. This does not have to be paid back. You will receive the other half as an interest-free loan. The loan must be repaid, but not more than a total of up to 10,000 euros.

All foreigners (including refugees) must repay their loan even if they return to their home country later. The repayment phase begins five years after the end of the maximum funding period.

bAföG hotline free of charge:

 [08002236341](tel:08002236341)

available from Monday to Friday 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.

To start an application

The [application for](#) BAföG must be submitted online. Make sure that your application is submitted early. This is because it takes several months to process the applications.