

Dual vocational training system

Dual training combines theory with practice: You learn the theoretical basics of your industry in vocational school. In the company, you put your knowledge to practice.



One way of training for your future occupation in Germany is by pursuing a dual vocational training programme. Such programmes offer plenty of opportunities for on-the-job training and work experience. Programmes usually last between two and three and a half years and consist of theoretical as well as practical elements. You will spend one or two days a week, or several weeks at once, at vocational school (Berufsschule) where you will acquire the theoretical knowledge needed in your future occupation. The rest of the time will be spent at a company, where you get to apply your newly acquired knowledge in practice, for example by learning to operate machinery. You will get to know what your company does, learn how it operates, and find out if you can see yourself working there after completing your training.

The combination of theory and practice gives you a head start for your job: by the time you have completed your training, you will not only have the required technical knowledge, but you will also have hands-on experience in your job. There are around 325 officially recognised training programmes in Germany, so there is a good chance that one of them might suit your interests and talents. You can find out which one that might be by visiting one of the job and vocational training fairs in many German cities at different times during the year. Information on when and where the fairs take place can be found on the [Planet Beruf](#) website.

Employment prospects for students who have completed a dual vocational training programme are excellent. This is one of the reasons why this kind of training is very popular amongst young Germans: around two thirds of all students leaving school go on to start vocational. [Here](#) you can find further information on the requirements for starting vocational training in Germany.



Vocational training and pay

In Germany, students pursuing a vocational training programme receive a monthly salary from the company they work for. On average a trainee has a gross income of around €1,028.00. Depending on the occupation and region, your salary may be higher or lower. For example, during the first year of the apprenticeship, mechatronics engineering trainees may have a gross income of up to €1,154.00 per month. The salary you receive as a trainee increases with each year of training you complete. Part of your salary will be deducted for social security contributions. If you earn more than €10,908 per year, your income will be subject to income tax. The Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (*Bundesinstitut für Berufsbildung – BIBB*) has published a report on occupations and the respective salaries you receive as a trainee.

Stages of dual vocational training

Dual training programmes usually start on the 1st of August or the 1st of September each year. They consist of on-the-job training at a company and classes at a vocational school (*Berufsschule*). Classes may include German, English and Social Studies. Around two thirds of the classes specifically focus on subjects that are important for your future occupation. During your training programme, you are entitled to at least 24 business days or four weeks of annual leave. However, you may only take your leave during school holidays.

Your teachers, instructors and colleagues will give you all the support you need during your programme. After the first half of your training programme, you will take an examination to assess what you have learned at school and how you have been able to apply this knowledge at your company. You will also take final exams at the end of your training. As a rule, exams are in German.

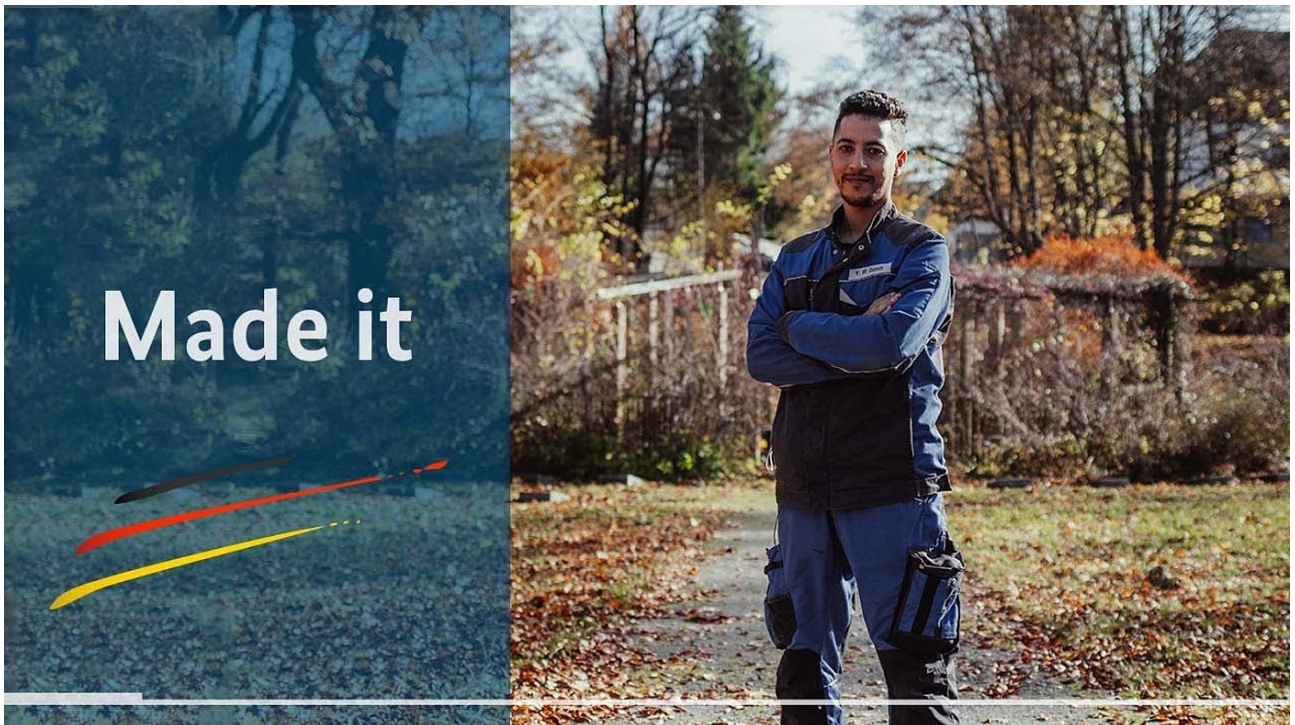
双元制职业培训体系

双元培训将理论与实践相结合：您在职业学校学习您所在行业的理论基础知识。在公司里，您将您的知识付诸实践。

在德国接受未来职业培训的一种方法是参加双元职业培训计划。此类计划提供了大量在职培训和工作经验的机会。课程通常持续两年到三年半，包含理论和实践元素。您每周将在职业学校度过一两天或一次几周的时间，在那里您将获得未来职业所需的理论知识。剩下的时间将在公司度过，在那里您可以将新学到的知识应用于实践，例如学习操作机器。您将了解您的公司是做什么的，了解它是如何运作的，并了解完成培训后您是否可以在那里工作。

理论与实践的结合为您的工作提供了良好的开端：当您完成培训时，您不仅将拥有所需的技术知识，而且还将拥有工作中的实践经验。德国大约有 325 个官方认可的培训项目，因此很有可能其中之一可能适合您的兴趣和才能。

完成双元职业培训课程的学生的就业前景非常好。这就是这种培训在德国年轻人中非常受欢迎的原因之一：大约三分之二的离开学校的学生继续开始职业生涯。



职业培训及薪酬

在德国，参加职业培训课程的学生从他们工作的公司领取月薪。实习生的平均总收入约为 1,028.00 欧元。根据职业和地区，您的工资可能会更高或更低。例如，在学徒期的第一年，机电一体化工程学员的每月总收入可能高达 1,154.00 欧元。作为实习生，您收到的薪水随着您完成培训的每一年而增加。您的部分工资将被扣除用于社会保障缴款。如果您的年收入超过 10,908 欧元，您的收入将需要缴纳所得税。联邦职业教育和培训学院（联邦职业教育学院 – BIBB）发布了一份关于职业和您作为实习生所获得的相应工资的报告。

双元制职业培训的阶段

双元制培训项目通常于每年8月1日或9月1日开始。它们包括公司的在职培训和职业学校的课程。课程可能包括德语、英语和社会研究。大约三分之二的课程专门关注对您未来职业重要的科目。在您的培训计划期间，您有权至少 24 个工作日或 4 周的年假。但是，您只能在学校放假期间休假。

您的老师、讲师和同事将为您提供课程期间所需的一切支持。培训计划的前半部分结束后，您将参加考试，以评估您在学校学到的知识以及如何在公司应用这些知识。您还将在培训结束时参加期末考试。一般来说，考试以德语进行。如果您通过期末考试，您就有很大的机会在德国开始成功的职业生涯。