



My Erasmus+ internship at the Europe Direct Center of the Municipality of Naples



EUROPE DIRECT
Napoli



EUROPE DIRECT
Augsburg



Erasmus+ Up2Europe

“Europe can help us be better in the world.”

These are the words of David Sassoli, the late President of the European Parliament who conveyed so much to us in terms of “belonging.” And it is precisely the feeling of being European that opens up before our eyes the opportunities we are given.

Mara Bohn’s experience at Europe Direct Naples is the shining example whereby those who welcome and those who are welcomed identify themselves as beneficiaries of the same wealth.

**The Head of Europe Direct Naples
Dr. Michele Cangianiello**



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Germany - life, work and culture

Dear readers,

My name is Mara, I come from Augsburg in the south of Germany and I am currently doing an internship at the Europe Direct Office Napoli. I came to this because I am doing an apprenticeship as an administrative assistant at the municipality of Augsburg in my hometown.

Through "Up2Europe", a mobility project for trainees in the city of Augsburg, I have the opportunity to do an internship in an EU country of my choice. This runs through the EU funding programme Erasmus+. The internship can last between two and four weeks. For example, I was here in Napoli for three weeks.

In the following, I would like to use this report to give people who are interested in doing an internship or studying in Germany or who can even imagine working there an overview of life, the (working) culture and the possibilities of looking for accommodation in Germany. Have fun while reading.



Working within the EU - working in Germany

As an EU citizen, one benefits above all from the possibility of being able to live and work in other EU member states. Nationals of a member state of the European Union have the right to freely choose their workplace within the EU and have access to social benefits. Germany has been experiencing a shortage of skilled workers for several years, resulting in an urgent need for employees in many industries. This is why interested EU citizens have a good chance of finding employment in Germany.

In the following I would like to give a short overview about the possibilities to work in Germany.

1. Finding a job in Germany

The central point of contact for all matters relating to working in Germany is the Central Placement Office (ZAV) of the Federal Employment Agency (BA). You can also contact the ZAV from abroad, for example, on the following topics: Recognition of professions, Admission to the German labor market and Social insurances. They will also help you with your job search and assist you with job applications. The ZAV's consultants are networked worldwide, for example in the European cooperation network **EURES** (European Employment Service). On [this page](#) you can learn how to find suitable work with "Jobsuche". The "Jobsuche" is Germany's largest job portal. You can also look for internships there.

2. Finding an internship/study visit in Germany

Erasmus+ is the EU program for the promotion of education, training, youth and sport in Europe. It offers various opportunities for internships and assignments abroad for those who are interested, especially for students and trainees. Erasmus+ is the official program of the European Commission. It supports general and vocational education throughout Europe and networks the cooperation of the individual member states. Among other things, it offers students the opportunity to complete part of their studies abroad, promotes internships abroad and offers the opportunity to volunteer in or outside of Europe or to take part in youth exchanges abroad. Also the **EURODESK** places are good starting points. Have a look at the [website](#), to find out the Eurodesk infopoint of your country.



3. Finding a vacation job in Germany

As a student or technical student from abroad, you can also have a vacation job in Germany.

On behalf of the Federal Employment Agency, the Central Placement Office for Foreigners and Specialists arranges vacation jobs for people from abroad throughout Germany. For this purpose, it works together with partner organizations abroad.

If you have any questions about vacation employment in Germany: Contact the Central Foreign and Specialist Placement Office Telephone (Monday through Thursday: 8 a.m. - 4 p.m., Friday: 8 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.):

Phone:

- Team 231: +49 228 50208-2989
- Team 232: +49 228 50208-2990
-

Email:

- Team 231: zav.amz-bonn-231@arbeitsagentur.de
- Team 232: zav.amz-bonn-232@arbeitsagentur.de

Through [the job portal "EURES"](#) of the European Union it is possible to search for jobs all over Europe. Especially in childcare there are very many vacancies.

4. Finding a job over social media

There are a large number of job platforms in Germany:

- www.stepstone.de
- www.linkedin.com
- www.xing.com
- www.glassdoor.com
- www.monster.de
- www.indeed.de
- www.hallogermany.com

For internships, you can also have a look at those websites:

- www.absolventa.de
- www.jobteaser.com

Also, many universities in Germany have a freely accessible job portal on which local companies often advertise jobs targeting students with specific study backgrounds e.g. Technical university Berlin or Technical university Munich.

5. Work culture in Germany

Germans work hard, are always on time and have no sense of humour. This may be a prejudice, but there is definitely some truth to it. In the following I show up the most important points that play a role in German working life.

- **Punctuality:** It's considered rude to show up late for an appointment or meeting, also in your free time. In Germany, punctuality is a sign of reliability and good manners and you may be judged harshly if you are late. If you do happen to be running late, it's best to call ahead and let the other person know. However, this punctuality is also evident in other situations: deadlines should be met, meetings should start and end on time. The topic of punctuality also includes the fact that many Germans punctually, as soon as work is over, drop their pen and leave the office.
- **Separation of work and private life:** In most cases, the work culture in Germany draws a clear line between work and private life. It is often frowned upon to discuss business topics during the lunch break or after work. Socializing with colleagues outside of work is often the exception rather than the norm in Germany. So don't take it personally if your co-workers don't take you for a beer after work! It is simply not common.

- **Work-life-balance:** Germany is one of the countries with the most paid vacation days per year (20-30 days per year). On Sundays, most shops and businesses are closed, so you can spend time with family and friends. While in other cultures your manager might expect you to be on hand on weekends or during vacation, in Germany free time and vacation is respected by employers, colleagues and bosses.
- **Directness of communication:** Get used to getting straight to the point! Germans tend to be very direct in their communication. This also means that there is not too much small talk and “no beating around the bush”.
- **Efficiency and professionalism:** Germans place a lot of value on the quality of their work, so thoroughness, correctness and reliability is appreciated. But on the other hand, especially with administrative tasks, sometimes work processes can be very bureaucratic, old-fashioned and inefficient.
- **Courtesy and respect:** In Germany, introductions tend to be formal. Using “Herr” or “Frau” (Mr and Mrs) is the norm. If speaking German, use the formal version “Sie” (you), unless invited to use the informal “Du” (you). People with a doctoral degree tend to insist on being also called by their title (“Herr Professor/ Doktor surname”). Shaking hands is also common during introductions (Germans like a strong handshake). In both greetings and conversations, eye contact is important. Also, don’t interrupt the other person while speaking.
- **Dresscode:** Of course, this depends very much on the field in which you work. In many fields, such as social work, you can wear a casual look, but in other fields you should wear a business look. However, no matter where you work, it is important to have a well-groomed appearance.
- **Stay home when you’re sick:** Going to the office with a fever and a bad cold? Not a good idea. In Germany, if you really feel sick, you stay at home.
- **Early start of work:** Germany is a country of early risers, as they have the saying: the early bird catches the worm! That’s why you often start work at 7 or 7:30 in the morning, sometimes even at 6:30. This also means you can go home earlier.
- **General values:** For Germans, structures and rules are important, which are supposed to make living and working together easier. But values such as helpfulness, loyalty, fairness and teamwork are also valued.



1. Cities

There are 16 states in Germany with very different cultural, linguistic and geographical characteristics. The most populous cities in Germany are Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Cologne, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf, Leipzig, Dortmund, Essen, Bremen, Dresden, Hanover and Nuremberg.

In the following I want to give you a short overview about Germany's most developed and attractive cities. All these cities are characterized by having a lively social life, as most of them are also student cities due to the universities located there. They have a well-functioning infrastructure and a low crime rate, and there are many interesting cultural and architectural sights in the different cities. Unemployment rates are also relatively low compared to other German cities, as several large companies are located there.

Munich in Bavaria is on the first place of the economically strongest cities. However, this also leads to the fact that it is a very expensive city and the rents are quite expensive. In Bavaria, other big, economically strong and highly developed cities are Wuerzburg, Regensburg, Nuremberg, Ingolstadt, Erlangen and Augsburg. However, rents have also risen a lot in Bavaria (and all over Germany) in recent years.

In the neighbouring federal state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, highly developed and most populated cities include Stuttgart, Freiburg im Breisgau, Heilbronn, Karlsruhe and Ulm. In Hesse, you'll find Frankfurt am Main, Darmstadt and Wiesbaden.

In the western parts of Germany there are Mainz (Rhineland-Palatinate), Düsseldorf, Cologne, Bonn and Muenster (North Rhine-Westphalia) to name as the strongest and most important cities. Going further north, you will find Wolfsburg, Hanover and Braunschweig (Lower Saxony) among the largest and most important centers; and of course Bremen. Hamburg in the north is one of the most beautiful, important, economically strongest cities in the country and is also one of the cities with the highest quality of life in the world.

The East of Germany was parted until 1990 as the communist DDR. For 40 years Germany was divided into 2 German states: East Germany was the DDR, separated by guarded borders and walls, where the principle of socialism applied. With the reunification in 1990, a united Germany with the capital Berlin was created. Berlin nowadays is an important metropolis worldwide, attracting people from a wide variety of cultures. Although Berlin has a reputation for being "poor but sexy" (which means it's maybe not the wealthiest part of Germany, but for sure one of the most interesting), those who have been there will certainly be amazed by the variety of life and the many sights. As it is the most populous city in Germany it may not be as chic as Munich in some places. Nevertheless many young people in particular love Berlin because there is always something going on in the city and because of its wide diversity of cultures and life attitudes. If you want to do something in Berlin, no matter what time of day or night, you will always find what you are looking for.

The eastern federal states are often known to be structurally weak. But there are a few cities which are really nice, such as Dresden, Leipzig (Saxony), Jena (Thuringen) and Potsdam (Brandenburg) and which are also becoming increasingly popular with students. Also, the cost of living in eastern Germany is significantly lower than in other parts of Germany, for example.

2. Housing search in Germany

In recent years, both rents and purchase prices for apartments and houses have become much more expensive. Especially in the metropolitan areas and in the popular and bigger cities like Munich it is often very difficult to find an apartment that is also affordable. Nevertheless, I would like to give an overview of the best way to start looking for an apartment in Germany.

In the beginning maybe it is possible to get help from your German employer or university. Some universities or employers also run dormitories or shared flats themselves, as the free apartments on the market are very limited, so it pays to get in touch in advance. Of course, you can also rent something by searching for suitable accommodation via AirBnB or Booking.com, especially if you only work in Germany for a short time. But after the first few weeks in Germany, one will probably start looking for a long-term accommodation.

2.1 What sources can be used to find an apartment?

★ Look in online portals like

- [immobilienscout24.de](https://www.immobilienscout24.de)
- [immowelt.de](https://www.immowelt.de)
- [immonet.de](https://www.immonet.de)
- [wohnungsmarkt24.de](https://www.wohnungsmarkt24.de)
- [meinestadt.de](https://www.meinestadt.de)
- [mobilo.de](https://www.mobilo.de)
- There are also various apps with which you can easily search for an apartment. You can find them in the apple or google play store.
- you can also find apartments on “ebay Kleinanzeigen”
- Facebook groups (and other social media): There are various local or thematic groups, for example for renting or for living in your place or in your district.

★ Shared apartments:

Many young people in particular, such as trainees and students, live in shared flats (“WGs”) in Germany. This has the advantage that you have social contacts with your peers and also share the costs for rent and utilities. There are ways to find a shared flat, for example via the portals [wg-gesucht.de](https://www.wg-gesucht.de) or [wg-suche.de](https://www.wg-suche.de).

Of course, you can also look for a larger apartment and then set up a flat-sharing community yourself by looking for roommates.

★ Other options:

- In some German regional **newspapers** of the different cities there is also a housing market where apartments are offered. You can also place an ad in the newspaper looking for an apartment yourself.
- Germany is a country of **clubs**. Maybe you can register with a club and participate there. You can also find ideas for apartments from the people you meet there.
- In many places you will also find **social workers and foreigners’ representatives** who take care of the integration of foreigners in Germany. These people and institutions can give you free help with finding accommodation. You can usually find the contacts for social workers and foreigners’ representatives on the city’s website.
- Ask **colleagues**

- Engage brokers: If you cannot find an apartment yourself or are under particular time pressure, you can hire a **real estate agent** to find an apartment for you. But this is certainly not the cheapest option. You can find brokers through the search engines.

2.2 Recommendations when looking for accommodation

- **Orientate yourself in your city!** Pay attention to the infrastructure, the population and the possibility of freetime activities. Above all, pay attention to how long it actually takes to get from your home to your place of work or study.
- **Don't wait until the last minute to search!** Due to the tense housing situation, the search for suitable accommodation in Germany often takes a long time. Once you have found a suitable apartment, don't hesitate too long to actually rent it. Since many people in Germany are looking for an apartment, most apartments are quickly taken. When participating in mass viewings, show your interest directly on site. Also, it is best to call and do not email when there is an advert for a flat. Also note that price negotiations for rental apartments are not common in Germany.
- **Read the rental agreement carefully** before you sign it. Do not be afraid to ask relevant questions and, if in doubt, also have a German read about it.
- **Watch out for additional costs!** If you want to rent an apartment in Germany, the costs for warm rent and cold rent are given. Rent including heating is the amount that you have to pay monthly at the beginning of your tenancy. Cold rent is the rental costs without the additional costs. Ancillary costs include costs for heating, water, sewage and other operating costs in the building. Take a close look at these additional costs and see if you can afford them. Keep in mind that there are also additional costs for electricity and internet.



Cultural life in Germany

Anyone who is now interested in living and working in Germany will no doubt want to learn a bit about the culture of the country beforehand. In the following I will give a brief overview of important German cultural characteristics that you should know.

1. Food

Germans drink a lot of beer, eat sausages and make bread of different taste. That's not only a stereotype.

Germans are particularly proud of their beer. There are many different types (more than 7,000 different kinds of beer in Germany!) and in Bavaria in particular, a lot of value is placed on the so-called "purity law", which in 1516 stipulated that beer should only be made from hops, malt, yeast and water.

Germans are also equally proud of their bread. There are many different sorts of bread, from white bread to wholemeal bread, with a wide variety of ingredients such as seeds and grains.

German food is often very heavy and includes a lot of meat and "Wurst" (the German word for sausage). Germans have over 1,500 different types of sausages! Some of the popular cuisines of Germany include: Sauerbraten (Roast Beef Stew), Schweinshaxe (Pork Knuckle), Rinderroulade (Beef Roll), Bratwurst (Grilled Sausage), Currywurst (Sausage with Curry Sauce). Sauerkraut (Sour cabbage), Knödel (dumplings) and potatoes often come as a side-dish. But each area of Germany has its own definition of what a traditional meal looks like. In Bavaria, it's for example Weisswurst (White Sausage) with sweet mustard, the world-known Brezel, Obazda (cheese spread) and Leberkäs (A speciality made with beef and pork sausage meat which despite translating as "liver cheese" has nothing to do with either liver or cheese!). In Swabia, for example, people eat Kässpätzchen (noodles with a lot of cheese) and Maultaschen (a kind of swabian ravioli, stuffed with meat and spices). In the North it's for example Labskaus (A mash of salted beef, beetroot and potatoes with fried egg, gherkin and pickled fish), crab rolls and Aalsuppe (eel soup). In Frankfurt, you'll find "Frankfurter Grüne Soße", a typical herb sauce with eggs and potatoes. The well-known "Schwarzwälder Kirschtorte", a delicious cake made of chocolate and cherries, comes from the Black Forest region.

In the meantime, however, there is also a variety of restaurants from other cultures in Germany, for example Turkish restaurants where you can eat kebab and many Italian, Greek, Arabic and now also vegan or vegetarian restaurants.

2. Fiests and traditions

The **Oktoberfest** in Munich is likely under the most well-known German traditions. During Oktoberfest, various traditional Bavarian activities such as folk music, singing, dancing, and drinking beer take place. There are also a lot of rides like roller coasters and games for people to enjoy.

Especially at the Oktoberfest, you can still see the typical traditional national costume in Bavaria, what is called **Tracht**. The traditional costume for men is leather trousers that end just above the knee, while for women it is a dress called "Dirndl". It incorporates a bodice, blouse, skirt and

an apron. You can see people wearing these costumes, especially at family festivities such as weddings and baptisms or during festivals like the Oktoberfest.

Another famous German tradition is the **Christmas markets**. These markets are held in almost every town and city in Germany during the Advent season. They usually start in late November and last until Christmas Eve. You can find various unique gifts there, often handcrafted. You can also enjoy a Bratwurstsemmel, gingerbread, and stollen cake. And, of course, at least one cup of hot mulled wine.

Another tradition is on **Easter**, hiding self coloured Easter eggs for children to find. This is often done by the "Osterhase" (Easter bunny), who hides the eggs in sneaky places around the house or garden.

Carnival (or "Fasching") is celebrated in many regions with colourful costumes and street parades. Cologne in particular is known for its carnival celebrations.

3. Religion

Most Germans identify themselves as Christians (52.7%), with the largest denominations being Protestant and Catholic. However, a growing number of Germans do not identify with any religion (27%). Islam is the second largest religion in Germany, with 3.5% to 6% of the population. Other religions, such as Judaism, Buddhism, and Hinduism, make up less than 1% of the population each.

4. Language and Dialects

The largest percentage of German residents (95%) speak German. Standard German is also called High German ("Hochdeutsch"). However, there are many different dialects in Germany, which is usually divided by geographical regions. Residents of the lower part of the country speak "Low German" ("Plattdeutsch"), which is derived from the Dutch language. Some other dialects include Saxon, Franconian, Swabian, Hessian, and Bavarian.

There are also a few minority languages spoken in Germany, such as Danish, Romani, Sorbian, and North and South Frisian. These minority languages are only spoken by a small percentage of the population and are mostly found in specific regions of the country.

Through the immigration of people from other cultures to Germany, many languages from other countries are also spoken in Germany. These include Turkish, Kurdish, Polish, and Arabic. During their school years, German children learn at least one other foreign language, so that most Germans have at least a profound knowledge of English.

5. Mentality and Values

Germans are known for being quite formal, quiet and reserved, especially when compared to other nationalities such as Americans or Italians. This is because Germans value personal space and privacy. But once you get to know them, they can be quite warm and welcoming.

It is important to Germans to respect order and structures for a functioning community life. Traditionally, German people attach great importance to family ties, close friendships and community.

Germans are also known to be hardworking and punctual people. For Germans, being punctual is a matter of good manners and a sign of respect in both personal and professional life.

Germans love to travel! Germany can be very cold and wet at times, so Germans are often drawn to warmer countries.

Germany is a liberal country, which despite its Christian roots tries to balance with democratic and humanistic values. Human rights and democracy are important values in Germany. Even if the country is still partly in the process of implementing these values, progress has been made in recent years, for example in gender equality and LGBT rights.

6. Culture and Art

Historically, Germany has been called “the land of poets and thinkers”. Some of the most famous German **authors and poets, scientists and philosophers** include Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Friedrich Schiller, Heinrich Heine, Thomas Mann, Albert Einstein, Immanuel Kant, Friedrich Nietzsche and Karl Marx.

Germans have made tremendous contributions to **classical music**, and the works of famous German composers such as Johann Sebastian Bach, Ludwig van Beethoven, Johannes Brahms, Georg Friedrich Haendel and Richard Wagner live on today.

You can also see a lot of **architecture** in all parts of Germany, including Romanesque, Gothic, Classicist, Baroque, Rococo and Renaissance buildings like cathedrals, castles and public buildings.

Germany as well has some famous **artists**, like Albrecht Dürer and Caspar David Friedrich. There are also many famous museums in Germany, such as the Museum Island in Berlin and the Pinakothek Museums in Munich, and countless other museums.

7. Economy

Germany is undoubtedly one of the most influential countries in the European Union. It is the largest economy in Europe, with a 4.39% global GDP share. Germany is a founding member of the European Union and its predecessors (Treaty of Rome 1957), as well as its most populous country. According to WorldAtlas, Germany’s economy is worth around \$3.4 trillion, making it the fourth largest economy in the world. Generally, the German economy is an export-orientated one. It relies heavily on its reputation for quality engineering products produced by companies like Siemens, Mercedes-Benz, Audi, and BMW.



Life in Augsburg

Augsburg is the third largest city in Bavaria (300,000 inhabitants) and belongs to Swabia. It is also the economically third strongest city in Bavaria. If you decide to stay in Augsburg, whether for study, work or holiday, I would like to give you here a brief overview of the history and life in Augsburg today.

1. History

Augsburg is one of the oldest cities in Germany. It was founded 15 BC by Emperor Augustus as a Roman army camp called “Augusta Vindelicorum” (or “Vindelicum”).

The “Schlacht auf dem Lechfeld” (“battle of the Lechfeld”) near Augsburg in 955 AD is often referred to as the “Birth of the German Nation”, as it is the cornerstone of German history.

In the Middle Ages, Augsburg was a decisive, important and great city. In the Renaissance, the city was one of the most important cultural, trade and economic centers in the world, which was mainly due to the influence of the merchant families Fugger and Welser. Due to the influence of the Fugger family, the city still has the epithet “Fuggerstadt”.

The “Confessio Augustana”, the Augsburg Confession of 1530, is the founding document of the Protestant Church and was the basis for the spread of Protestantism worldwide.

The Augsburg Imperial and Religious Peace was concluded here in 1555. It was the first treaty for a peaceful coexistence of Catholics and Protestants. This is why Augsburg is today the city with the most public holidays in Germany. It has its own public holiday “Augsburger Hohes Friedensfest” (Augsburg High Peace Festival), which is intended to remind us of this important event of religious freedom. This is a resolution that is also reflected in today’s city life: People of different faiths and from many nations come together in Augsburg and enrich the city in many ways.

2. Living in Augsburg today

2.1 Nature and weather

Augsburg is one of the greenest cities in Germany: in addition to the city forest “Siebentischwald”, there are the western forests and the Lechfeld, plus quite a few parks like the “Wittelsbacher Park”.

Augsburg lies on the rivers Wertach, Lech and Singold. There are also many lakes and ponds. Due to the many fountains, historic waterworks, canals and bridges in Augsburg (more than in Venice), Augsburg’s “water management systems” are Unesco World Heritage. Due to that, Augsburg is also called the “city of water”.

The weather is often very foggy especially in autumn, and there is often a lot of rain and thunderstorms, which can lead to flooding because of the many rivers and watercourses. After Munich, Augsburg is the snowiest city in Germany.

2.2 Infrastructure

Augsburg has a well-structured public transport network and developed cycle paths. Augsburg’s main railway station is a central transport hub for the region, and Munich can be reached quickly.

We have many shopping possibilities, for example the shopping street “Annastraße” and the “City Galerie”. If you want to go out in the evening, you will find small bars, for example in the “Maxstraße”.

Augsburg has one university and three universities of applied sciences. This makes Augsburg a student city with many young people.

2.3 Economy

Augsburg is the location of many large companies such as MAN, Premium AEROTEC, Siemens and much more. These companies are large and attractive employers in the region.

2.4 Famous sights

- “Augsburger Puppenkiste” (a puppet theater, very famous in Germany)
- “Der Steinerne Mann” (Dialect “Dr Schdoinerne Ma”) - recalls a legend from the 30-year war
- Via Claudia Augusta - old roman street
- Perlachturm (a high tower with a nice view over Augsburg)
- Dom (Cathedral) “Mariä Heimsuchung”
- Basilica St. Ulrich and Afra
- Medieval city wall
- Fuggerei - The oldest social housing estate in the world, founded 1521 by Jakob Fugger
- City hall and the Golden Hall
- Art nouveau synagogue
- Kahnfahrt
- Huge hotel tower (called “corn on the cob” - “Maiskolben”)
- Birthplace of poet Bertolt Brecht and Leopold Mozart (father of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart)
- State theater
- Famous persons from Augsburg: Bertolt Brecht, Leopold Mozart, Rudolf Diesel, the Fugger family, Roy Black, Helmut Haller



2.5 Feasts and festivals

There are Folk festivals like “Plärrer” and “Dult” in Augsburg (like a mini Oktoberfest). In summer we have a street festival called “Sommernächte” and the “Modular-Festival”. On the “Freilichtbühne”, an open-air-stage performed against the backdrop of the medieval “Roten Tor”, the Augsburg Theatre performs operas, operettas and musicals. During Advent we have a beautiful Christmas market, called “Christkindlesmarkt”.

2.6 Sports

Soccer: FC Augsburg plays in the 1st league (1. Bundesliga). There is also a stadium in Augsburg called “WWK Arena”.

We also have the Olympic Canoe Track in Augsburg, where the Olympic Canoeing Games are held.

2.7 Typical food

Zwetschgendatschi (plum pie), Brätstrudel, Kässpätzten mit Röschtziabla (a sort of home-made pasta with a lot of cheese and fried onions), Mauldäschla, Wurschtsalat (sausage-salad), Schupfnudla mit Kraut und Speck (potato noodles with cabbage and bacon), Reiberdatschi (kind of potato pancakes, often served with apple puree).



2.8 Dialect

In Augsburg dialect, an “s” becomes a “sch”, and there are also some words which you find only here.

High German -> Dialect examples:

- Augsburg -> Augschburg
- weisst du (do you know) -> woisch
- Straßenbahn (tramway) -> Strossaboh
- Pfütze (puddle) -> Batschlach
- Sich zu sehr beeilen (to be in a rush) -> hudla
- Hässlich (ugly) -> schiach

2.9 Working/internships in Augsburg

A good starting point are the Eurodesk places. In Augsburg, this is located at the “tip-Jugendinformation” of the “Stadtjugendring” (city youth council).

Address of Eurodesk Augsburg:

tip-Jugendinformation Augsburg
Ernst-Reuter-Platz 1
86150 Augsburg
Tel: 0049 821 4552256
E-Mail: tip@sjr-a.de.

The **Europe Direct Office Augsburg** is also a good contact:

Europabüro mit Europe Direct Augsburg
und Kommunale Entwicklungszusammenarbeit
Rathausplatz 2
86150 Augsburg
Tel. +49 (0) 821 324 3008
Fax +49 (0) 821 324 3009
Email: europe.direct@augzburg.de
Internet: augzburg.de/europa
Facebook: facebook.com/EuropeDirectAugsburg

2.10 Housing in Augsburg

The demand for flats in the city center and surrounding areas has risen steadily in recent years. This of course leads to a sometimes tense housing situation in Augsburg, and rental and purchase prices have also risen sharply in the last years.

If you are looking for an apartment, the advice I have already given above applies also to Augsburg. You can also have a look in the Augsburg [city newspapers](#) such as the “[Augsburger Allgemeine](#)”. Also under the portal “[meinestadt.de](#)” some apartments are offered in Augsburg.



Mara Bohn



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