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1. Authorities & administration in Germany - What you need to know

Starting life in a new country involves many organisational tasks - especially when it comes to dealing with the authorities and official registrations. In Germany, many steps are prescribed by law and are often tied to specific deadlines. Good preparation will help you to avoid unnecessary delays.

 **Tip:** Many authorities now offer online appointment bookings. Check the websites of the respective authorities in good time to avoid waiting times. There are also advice centres that can help you with the formalities - for example via the [Make it in Germany](#) platform.

1.1 Recognition of the professional qualification

In order to be able to work as a carer in Germany, your foreign qualification must be recognised.

First steps:

- Contact counselling centres (e.g. [recognition in Germany](#))
- Apply for recognition as early as possible
- Contact the district government and providers of qualification measures

Possibilities:

- Knowledge test or adaptation course depending on the federal state
- In some countries, a processed application is a prerequisite for entry
- Processing time: several months possible

 **Tip:** The employer service of the Federal Employment Agency can provide support.

1.2 Applying for a visa & residence permit →

If you come from a non-EU country, you may need a **visa** to enter the country.

📌 **Important steps:**

- The **German mission abroad** (embassy/consulate) will inform you about the requirements
- The **employer service of the Federal Employment Agency** can provide advice

💡 **Tip:** Apply early, as processing can take several weeks!

If you want to stay in Germany for longer, you need a residence permit or an electronic residence permit (eAT).

📌 **Where?**

- Contact the responsible foreigners authority in good time
- Personal appointment necessary

📌 **Documents required:**

- Application form (online or on site)
- Biometric passport photo
- Identity card/passport
- Further documents if necessary

💡 **Tip:** Find out about appointments and processing times well in advance!

1.3 Taking out health insurance & obtaining a national insurance number 🏠

Health insurance is compulsory in Germany. You must register with a health insurance company.

📌 **When?**

- Immediately after registering your place of residence
- By the start of work at the latest

📌 **How?**

- You can choose a statutory or private health insurance company

German corner

- If you were previously insured in Germany, this may influence your choice

💡 **Tip:** Find out about different providers and compare the services!

The national insurance number is created automatically when you register with the health insurance fund.

📌 **When?**

- Directly after health insurance registration

💡 **Tip:** If you do not receive your number, ask your health insurance company.

1.4 Private liability insurance

Personal liability insurance is voluntary, but highly recommended. It protects you if you accidentally cause damage (e.g. water damage in a rented flat).

📌 **When?**

- After registering your place of residence and opening an account

📌 **Where?**

- Comparison portals such as [Check24](#) or [Tarif-Test](#) help with the selection

💡 **Tip:** Insurance usually only costs a few euros a month and can avoid major costs!

1.5 Obtaining a tax identification number (tax ID)

You will need a tax ID for your first payslip.

📌 **When?**

- After registering your place of residence

📌 **How do I get them?**

- The tax ID will be sent to you automatically by post (may take a few weeks)
- If you need it urgently, you can ask the tax office

💡 **Tip:** Your payroll department can help you if there are any delays.

1.6 Open a bank account

A German bank account is required to receive your salary.

When?

- After registering your place of residence, but before the first pay slip

Required documents:

- ID card
- Confirmation of registration
- Labour contract

 **Tip:** Many banks offer special account models for foreign professionals!

1.7 Rewriting your driving licence

If you have a driving licence issued outside the EU, certain rules apply.

Important:

- Non-EU driving licences are usually only valid for 6 months
- Afterwards, a re-registration is required, often with a theoretical and practical test

 **Tip:** Have your driving licence checked at the driving licence authority early on!

1. Living in Germany - What you should know



Housing is a major challenge for many newcomers to Germany. Rental prices vary greatly depending on the city and region, and there are some special features that you should be aware of when looking for or renting a flat.

2.1 Rental flats & housing market

Many people in Germany live in rented accommodation, which is why the housing market in large cities is often tight. Especially in metropolises such as Berlin, Munich or Hamburg, flats

German corner

are expensive and in high demand. That's why you should start looking for a flat early on.

Typical ways to find a flat:

- Online portals such as Immobilienscout24, WG-Gesucht or classified adverts.
- Housing co-operatives that offer affordable housing for members.
- Notice boards at universities or supermarkets (especially for shared flats).
- Brokers - however, additional costs are often incurred here.

💡 **Tip:** Have all the necessary documents ready (proof of income, certificate of no rent arrears, credit report), as landlords often compare several applicants.

2.2 Tenancy agreement & deposit

In Germany, a written tenancy agreement is common. It contains important points such as the rent amount, ancillary costs and cancellation periods. When you move in, you usually have to pay a **deposit** (up to three months' rent), which you will get back when you move out, provided no damage has been done to the flat.

💡 **Tip:** Read the tenancy agreement carefully! Pay attention to clauses on renovation obligations and notice periods (usually three months).

2.3 Service charges & licence fee

In addition to the "basic rent", you will pay service charges for water, heating, waste disposal and sometimes internet or caretaker services. These costs are often listed as "warm rent". In Germany, you also have to pay the licence fee (approx. €18 per month), regardless of whether you use a TV or radio. Register online at www.rundfunkbeitrag.de

💡 **Tip:** Check which service charges are included in the warm rent and whether there is a risk of an annual additional payment.

2.4 Shared flats (WGs) & student residences

Shared flats are a particularly affordable alternative for students and young professionals. Here you share a flat with others, which is not only cheaper, but also promotes social contacts. Student halls of residence are often even cheaper, but have limited places.

German corner

💡 **Tip:** In popular cities, it is worth applying early for a student hall of residence or shared flat.

2.5 Living culture & neighbourhood rules

Germany has some unwritten rules for living together:

- Observe quiet hours: There are fixed quiet times in apartment blocks (usually from 10.00 pm to 6.00 am). Loud music or parties should then be avoided.
- Stairwell & house rules: Many houses have "house rules" that regulate, for example, the regular cleaning of the stairwell or winter maintenance.
- Waste separation is mandatory - find out about the rules in your neighbourhood.

💡 **Tip:** A good relationship with your neighbours can make your life easier - a friendly "hello" or "hello" goes a long way!

2.6 Registration of residence in Germany

Welcome to Germany! To ensure that your start goes smoothly, you should quickly take care of registering your place of residence.

Deadline

- register with the residents' registration office or citizens' registration office in your city within 1-2 weeks

Where can I find the registration form?


- Download the form online in advance on the website of the registration office
- Some cities also offer online appointment booking - this saves waiting time!

What documents do I need?

- Valid ID/passport (for non-EU citizens: incl. visa or residence permit)
- Landlord's confirmation - You can get this from your landlord or the property management company.
- Registration form (if required, varies depending on the city)

Why is registration important?

After registering, you will receive a registration certificate, which you will need for many other steps - for example, to open a bank account, take out a mobile phone contract or apply for a tax ID.


 **Tip:** Find out about the exact requirements on the website of your local authority and book an appointment as early as possible.

2. Culture & everyday life in Germany - What you need to know

Germany has its own cultural peculiarities to discover in everyday life. From the way people communicate to social customs - many things can be unfamiliar to newcomers. Understanding these rules and customs makes it easier to arrive and helps you to feel at home more quickly. The German language is particularly important: it is the key to integration and makes life in Germany easier - be it at work, when dealing with the authorities or socialising. Traditions and holidays also play a major role in social life and offer great opportunities to get to know the culture better.

3.1 Speaking and understanding German

- Good language skills are crucial for successful integration - they help in the job, in everyday life and in social life.
- There are many free offers to learn the language, you can find some of them listed on our website.
- You can also improve your German in everyday life - e.g. through language tandems or by consciously listening to conversations.

 **Tip:** Practise as often as you can! Watch German films with subtitles, listen to German music or read simple news.

Typically German - rules of behaviour & customs

- Punctuality is highly valued in Germany - whether for private meetings or business appointments.
- Germans often communicate directly and matter-of-factly. This is not impolite, but culturally conditioned.

German corner

- When people meet, they usually shake hands. In formal situations, a polite greeting is important ("Hello", "Goodbye").
- Formal form of address: In many situations, "Sie" is used instead of "du" - especially with older people or superiors.

💡 **Tip:** Observe how others behave and ask if you are unsure. This helps to avoid misunderstandings.

3.2 Festivals & traditions

- There are many public holidays in Germany, which can vary depending on the federal state.
- Carnival & Oktoberfest are big folk festivals with music, dancing and traditional food
- German Unity Day (3 October) is the bank holidays celebrating German reunification.
- Regional festivals: Every federal state has its own traditions - from wine festivals to the harbour festival in Hamburg.
- Important festivals are Christmas and Easter - they are usually celebrated with the family

💡 **Tip:** Find out about local festivals in your city. Many cities have events for international citizens where you can experience the culture up close.

3. Relationships & social life - What you need to know

A social network is important in order to feel at home in a new country. Family, friendships and communities play a major role in integration. In Germany, there are many opportunities to make new contacts - be it through clubs, religious communities or neighbourhood initiatives. The way in which relationships are cultivated in Germany can also differ from other countries. Friendships are often formed through joint activities, and many people appreciate it when private and professional relationships remain clearly separated.

4.1 Family & partnership

- There are various family models in Germany - from the classic nuclear family to patchwork families and single parents.
- Equality is an important social issue: women and men often have similar rights and obligations in partnerships.
- The financial independence of both partners plays a major role in many relationships.
- Children's rights are very important in Germany - education without violence is prescribed by law.
- Parents are entitled to parental allowance & child benefit if they live and work in Germany.

💡 **Tip:** Respect cultural differences in relationships. In Germany, for example, there is no fixed tradition as to who pays on the first date - this is decided on an individual basis.

💡 **Tip:** Information on child benefit and parental allowance is available from the family benefits office or at www.bmfsfj.de.

4.2 Making friends & social contacts

- Friendships often develop through shared interests, e.g. in sports clubs, language courses or through work.
- In Germany, it sometimes takes a while for acquaintances to become real friends.
- Private invitations are often planned and less often spontaneous - it is customary to ask in advance whether someone is available.

💡 **Tip:** Be active! Join groups in your city or use platforms like www.meetup.com to meet people with similar interests.

4.3 Clubs & voluntary work

- There are many clubs in Germany (e.g. sports, music or cultural clubs) where you can quickly make friends.
- Many cities have "welcome centres" that help with integration.
- Volunteering is a great way to socialise and do something good at the same time.

German corner

- Communities and churches often have groups for newcomers or international fellow citizens.

💡 **Tip:** Ask about "intercultural meetings" or integration projects in your neighbourhood - there are often open meetings for newcomers. Take a look at www.vereinsregister.de to find organisations in your area. Volunteer exchanges can be found at www.ehrenamt.de.

4.4 Churches & religious communities

- Germany has many churches (Catholic & Protestant), but also mosques, synagogues and Buddhist temples.
- Many communities offer support for new arrivals and social activities.
- Church organisations (e.g. Caritas, Diakonie) are important employers in the social sector.

💡 **Tip:** If you belong to a religious community, find out about meeting places & church services in your city - there are often offers specifically for migrants.

4. Identification & values - what you need to know

Feeling at home in a new country takes time. Home is more than just a place - it is the feeling of belonging. Germany has its own traditions, values and social norms. Those who know and understand them can settle in more quickly and find their place in society.

5.1 What does "German values & norms" mean?

- Fundamental values such as equal rights, freedom of opinion, tolerance and the rule of law are particularly important in Germany.
- Equality plays a major role: women and men have the same rights, and LGBTQ+ people are protected by law.
- Punctuality, reliability & order are often described as typically German.
- Directness in communication can be unfamiliar to people from other cultures - but in Germany it often simply means openness and honesty.

💡 Tip: If you approach others openly and familiarise yourself with their values, you will understand everyday life in Germany more quickly.

5.2 Sense of home & belonging

- People from different cultures and with different traditions live in Germany - integration means creating a piece of home in the new environment.
- Language, friendships and shared experiences help people to feel part of society more quickly.
- Local clubs, leisure activities and community meetings are good opportunities to make new contacts.

💡 **Tip:** Many cities offer free "welcome programmes" for immigrants - with city tours, information meetings and language tandems. Find out more on the website of your city council.

5. Political participation - How you can help shape the future

Democracy thrives on co-determination! In Germany, citizens have many opportunities to get involved in politics and society - from voting to getting involved in associations, parties or citizens' initiatives. As an immigrant, you can also make your voice heard and actively participate in social life.

6.1 How does democracy work in Germany?

- Germany is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional state in which fundamental rights and laws apply to everyone.
- The separation of powers ensures a balance of power:
 - **Legislature** (legislation): The Bundestag and state parliaments make the laws.
 - **Executive branch** (government & administration): Federal government, ministries and authorities implement laws.
 - **Judiciary** (courts): Independent courts check whether laws are being observed.

German corner

- Fundamental rights such as freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and equal rights are protected by law.

💡 **Tip:** The Federal Agency for Civic Education (www.bpb.de) provides a good overview of the political system.

6.2 Participation in political parties & social organisations

- You can also be politically active without the right to vote, e.g. by participating in citizens' initiatives, trade unions or volunteer projects.
- There is a wide range of political parties in Germany - many offer events for interested parties.
- NGOs and social organisations are also happy to receive voluntary support.

💡 **Tip:** Many cities have migrant representatives or integration councils that represent the interests of immigrants - a good place to network and get involved.

6. Geography & regions in Germany

Landscape and regions in Germany

Germany is a large country with diverse landscapes and different cultural characteristics depending on the region. For you as a newcomer, it can be helpful to know what geographical features there are and what role they play in everyday life.


7.1 Mountains, forests & rivers

Germany is very diverse by nature. There are many green forests, high mountains and mighty rivers. In the Alps in the south you can go hiking and skiing, while the Black Forest in the south-west is a popular region for cyclists and hikers. The Rhine and Danube are among the country's most famous rivers.

💡 **Tip:** Use the weekends for excursions into nature. There are many organisations that offer hiking tours and other outdoor activities. This way you can not only enjoy nature, but also meet new people.

7.2 Cities & regional differences

Germany has 16 federal states, each with its own traditions and specialities. The cities in northern Germany (e.g. Hamburg and Bremen) often have a maritime charm, while in southern Germany (e.g. Bavaria) the culture and food are often characterised by traditional values.

 **Tip:** Every region has its own local cuisine and festivals. Try regional specialities such as "Currywurst" from Berlin or "Brezen" and "Weißwurst" from Bavaria. An insight into the regional differences will help you to integrate culturally more quickly.

7. Public transport and mobility

How to get around in Germany


Germany has a very well-developed public transport network. Whether you live in a large city or in more rural areas, there are always ways to get around quickly and reliably.

Public transport

In many cities such as Berlin, Munich or Frankfurt, there are underground trains, suburban trains and buses that run very regularly. Tickets are often purchased via apps or ticket machines, and there are also monthly passes for commuters.

Trains & long-distance transport

The train network in Germany is very well developed, both for shorter distances and for longer journeys. Deutsche Bahn (DB) offers many connections for travelling quickly from city to city.

 **Tip:** Get a monthly pass or a "BahnCard" subscription if you are travelling regularly. Sometimes your employer will also cover part of the costs. This saves money and is a convenient way to get around.

8. German food and drink

Culinary diversity

Germany has a wide variety of regional specialities that you should definitely try. Each federal state has its own dishes and drinks.


Popular German dishes

German corner

- Sausages and sauerkraut - especially popular in southern Germany.
- Sauerbraten - A braised beef roast that is often served with red cabbage and potato dumplings.
- Potato salad - Every region has its own way of preparing it.
- Black Forest gateau - A classic dessert from the Black Forest region.

Drinks

- Beer - There are over 1,300 different types of beer in Germany! The Bavarian "wheat beer" and "pilsner" are particularly well-known.
- Apple spritzer - A popular refreshing drink made from apple juice and sparkling water.

 **Tip:** Visit local markets or breweries to find out more about the food and drink culture in Germany.

9. Weather and seasons

The climate in Germany


Germany has a temperate climate with four distinct seasons. Depending on where you live, the weather can vary greatly.

Summer

In summer it is warm in many regions, with temperatures of 20-30 °C. It is particularly sunny in southern Germany and the Alpine regions, but the coastal regions also have their charm.

Winter

Winters are cold, especially in the southern and eastern regions. There is a lot of snow in the Alps, which makes winter sports such as skiing and snowboarding popular.

 **Tip:** Make sure you dress well depending on the time of year. It can get very cold in Germany in the winter months, so remember to wear warm clothes!

10. Environmental awareness & sustainability - How to live an environmentally conscious life in Germany



Germany attaches great importance to environmental protection and sustainability. As a newcomer to the country, you will quickly realise that many aspects of daily life are geared towards protecting the environment. From recycling and the use of renewable energy to a general awareness of the ecological footprint - environmentally conscious behaviour is widespread in Germany and an important part of the culture.

10.1 Recycling & waste separation

Waste separation is mandatory in Germany. In almost all cities, there are special bins for different types of waste - e.g. paper, glass, plastic, organic waste and residual waste. This separation helps to recycle waste and reuse it as much as possible.

- **Yellow bag/container:** For packaging such as plastic, cans or Tetra Paks.
- **Blue bin:** For paper and cardboard.
- **Green bin:** For glass bottles and glass containers.
- **Brown bin:** For organic waste such as fruit and vegetable waste.
- **Residual waste:** Everything that cannot be recycled.

💡 **Tip:** Make sure you separate your waste properly to avoid falling foul of local regulations. If you are unsure, ask your neighbours or check your city's website for the exact waste separation guidelines.

10.2 Energy from renewable sources

Germany is one of the leading countries in the use of renewable energies. Solar, wind and hydroelectric power are increasingly being used to meet electricity demand and reduce CO₂ emissions. Many households and companies rely on green energy providers that offer electricity from renewable sources.

💡 **Tip:** If you are looking for a new electricity provider, check whether they use renewable energy. Providers often offer special tariffs for "green electricity".

10.3 Public transport and cycling

Germany promotes the use of public transport in order to reduce private transport and thus CO2 emissions. Many cities have well-developed networks of underground trains, trams and buses. Cycling is also very popular and many cities have specially marked cycle paths and bike hire schemes.

💡 **Tip:** Use public transport or cycle to protect the environment. If you live in a larger city, there are often car-sharing schemes that are more environmentally friendly than driving your own car.

10.4 Sustainable nutrition

Conscious nutrition is also becoming increasingly important in Germany. Many people pay attention to sustainable food production and favour products from the region or organic products. Vegetarian and vegan diets are also widespread, as they leave a smaller ecological footprint.

💡 **Tip:** When shopping, look out for products with the "organic" label or buy local products. Weekly markets often offer fresh and environmentally friendly food.

10.5 Second-hand and repairing instead of throwing away

There is a strong culture of reuse in Germany. Second-hand shops and flea markets are very popular and offer a sustainable alternative to buying new clothes and furniture. Repairs are also often favoured - whether for furniture or electronics, before throwing something away and buying something new.

💡 **Tip:** Buy used furniture or clothes and support the recycling of resources. Many cities also have repair cafés where you can repair things together with others.

11. Working in care

The care sector is dependent on international skilled labour to meet the growing demand. The number of people in need of care has increased by around 37% in recent years due to

demographic change. If you come to Germany as a foreign carer, there are many legal and practical aspects that you should be aware of.

11.1 Attractiveness of the nursing profession & training figures

✦ Above-average remuneration: (Source: Federal Statistical Office, bottleneck occupations: Nursing staff earned above average in April 2023 (2024))

- Nursing: Ø 4,067 euros
- Elderly care: Ø 3,920 euros
- ☑ 147,000 trainees in nursing professions, 3 % more new training contracts were concluded in 2023
- ▮ Nursing professions are among the most sought-after jobs:
 - Healthcare and nursing is the second most sought-after profession in 2023
 - Elderly care in 19th place

✦ The proportion of international nursing staff is growing steadily:

- 14% of nursing staff had an international background in 2022 (2017: 8%)
- 94% of hospitals have unfilled vacancies - 65% rely on international recruitment.
- 52,300 foreign professional qualifications were recognised in Germany in 2022 (+11% compared to the previous year), two thirds of which were in the healthcare sector.
- 96% of applications for professional recognition were approved.

11.2 Attractiveness of the nursing profession & training figures

✦ The employment contract forms the basis of your employment and regulates the rights and obligations of you and your employer. Here are some important legal regulations that you should be aware of:

- Working Hours Act (ArbZG): This law stipulates how long you are allowed to work and what breaks and rest periods you must have. It protects you from working excessively long hours.
- Minimum Wage Act (MiLoG): The statutory minimum wage is set to ensure that you are paid fairly for your work.

German corner

- Protection against Dismissal Act (KSchG): This law protects you against unjustified dismissal by your employer.
- Part-Time and Fixed-Term Employment Act (TzBfG): Regulates the conditions for part-time and fixed-term employment relationships.

💡 **Tip:** Check your employment contract. All the conditions under which you work should actually be clarified and set out in writing there. Don't be afraid to ask questions.

11.3 Recognition of foreign professional qualifications

✂ In order to be able to work as a nurse in Germany, the foreign professional qualification must be recognised. The process involves several steps:

- Recognition procedure: Nurses who wish to work in Germany must have their qualifications checked by the competent recognition centre. This body checks whether the foreign qualification corresponds to the German standard.
- Adaptation measures and examinations: If your qualification is not fully recognised, you may have to take an adaptation qualification or a knowledge test.
- Language skills: As a rule, you need a good knowledge of German (at least B1 level) to work in nursing.
- Residence requirements: If you are not from the EU, you will need a residence permit to work in Germany. To do this, you must prove that you can finance your own living expenses during your qualification.

11.4 Occupational health and safety in care

✂ In Germany, carers have rights that protect them from dangerous working conditions. The most important aspects include

- Health and safety: Carers are protected by law from hazardous working conditions. There are specific regulations on safety in the workplace, e.g. to prevent accidents at work or the handling of hazardous substances.
- Working time regulations: Your working hours must comply with the statutory regulations. This means that you must take regular breaks and rest periods.
- Sick note: If you are ill, you must inform your employer immediately. As a rule, you will need a doctor's certificate (certificate of incapacity for work) if you are ill for more than three days.

German corner

- **Holiday entitlement:** As a carer in Germany, you are entitled to paid holiday. This amounts to at least 24 working days per year if you have a 5-day week.

💡 **Tip:** Obtain information on the obligation to report incapacity for work in good time to avoid misunderstandings. It is also helpful if you clarify at the beginning how the work and holiday schedules are drawn up so that you have a better understanding of the internal structures. For employees from abroad, there are sometimes solutions for long-term holiday planning for trips home.

11.5 Tax and social security aspects

🔗 In Germany, your income is subject to income tax. Your tax class is determined according to your marital status and place of residence. You must also register for various social insurance schemes:

- **Health insurance:** Every carer in Germany must take out health insurance. This is compulsory.
- **Pension, unemployment and accident insurance:** These insurances are also financed by deductions from your salary and protect you in the event of illness, unemployment or an accident.
- **Social insurance obligation:** Your employer will register you for statutory social insurance and both you and your employer will pay the contributions.

12. Church in Germany

12.1 Christian faith in Germany: facts and figures

🔗 For the first time in Germany's history, there are more non-denominationals (47%) than Catholics and Protestants (45%) combined

- There are around 39 million people with no religious affiliation and around 38 million who are still members of one of the two major churches (Roman Catholic and Protestant).
- the majority of the population in Germany still belongs to a religion, at least statistically and arithmetically

German corner

- There are major differences between East and West Germany in terms of church affiliation: in East Germany, non-denominationalism is normal, whereas in the old federal states around 70% are still members of a Christian church
- In Germany, there is a clear separation between church and state, which is guaranteed by the Basic Law (Article 140).

12.2 Free churches: Offers and support

✚ Free churches are playing a growing role in Germany, especially among people who want to live an active and personal faith. These churches often have a stronger community and offer various programmes:

- Free church communities: The free churches include the Baptists, the Pentecostal churches, the Methodists and various other Protestant groups that do not belong to the traditional national church.
- Services offered by the free churches: a variety of activities are offered (e.g. church services, Bible study groups, prayer groups, choir, etc.). There are often also specific programmes for migrants and international communities, which offer important support in arriving in Germany.

💡 **Tip:** there is often a strong and lively community in the free churches. Find out about local leisure activities - most churches are happy to welcome interested people and new members who want to share their faith with others.

12.3 The role of the church in care

✚ Many care facilities in Germany are run by churches or church organisations (e.g. Caritas, Diakonie).

- Christian institutions not only offer a working environment based on Christian values, but also often offer specific programmes for nursing staff, such as further education and training that take account of their Christian background.
- Many hospitals and care facilities have chaplains who provide spiritual support to carers and patients.

💡 **Tip:** it is not common to talk openly about your faith in the workplace. Nursing is often about caring, compassion and respect - values that are strongly linked to the Christian faith.

German corner

If it's not always possible or appropriate to talk about your faith directly, you can still radiate it through your daily work and behaviour.