

# Willkommen in Haslach



وسهلا أهلا – Welcome –  
Bienvenidos – Bienvenue  
– Hoşgeldiniz – آمدی خوش  
– Приветствовать – 欢迎  
– स्वागत

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An der Bahn

Schwarzwaldstraße



Niederhofen



Niederhofenweg



Östliche Stadthalle



Altes Kapuzinerkloster



Klosterplatz

Bahnhof



Gerberturm



Seilerstraße

Am Gewerbekanal



Am Gewerbekanal

Im Mühlengrün

Schwarzwaldstraße

Am Gewerbekanal

Steinacher Straße

Strickenweg

Lippstraße

Ringstraße

Neue Eisenbahnstraße

Alte Eisenbahnstraße

Gerbergasse

Seilerstraße

Sägerstraße

Im Spießacker

Im Spießacker

Engelstraße

Engelstraße

Neue Eisenbahnstraße

Meizgergasse

Bachgasse

Hauptstraße

Hauptstraße

Hauptstraße



Rathaus

Historische Fachwerkaltstadt



Kath. Stadtkirche

Mühlenbacher Straße

Pfarrgasse

Inmerer Graben

Grafenstraße

Mühlenstraße



Mühlenstraße



Evang. Kirche



Grafenstraße

Wilhelm-Engelberg-Straße

Bergstraße

Rudolfstraße

Königsberger Straße



Haus der Musik



Sandhaasstraße



Sandhaasstraße

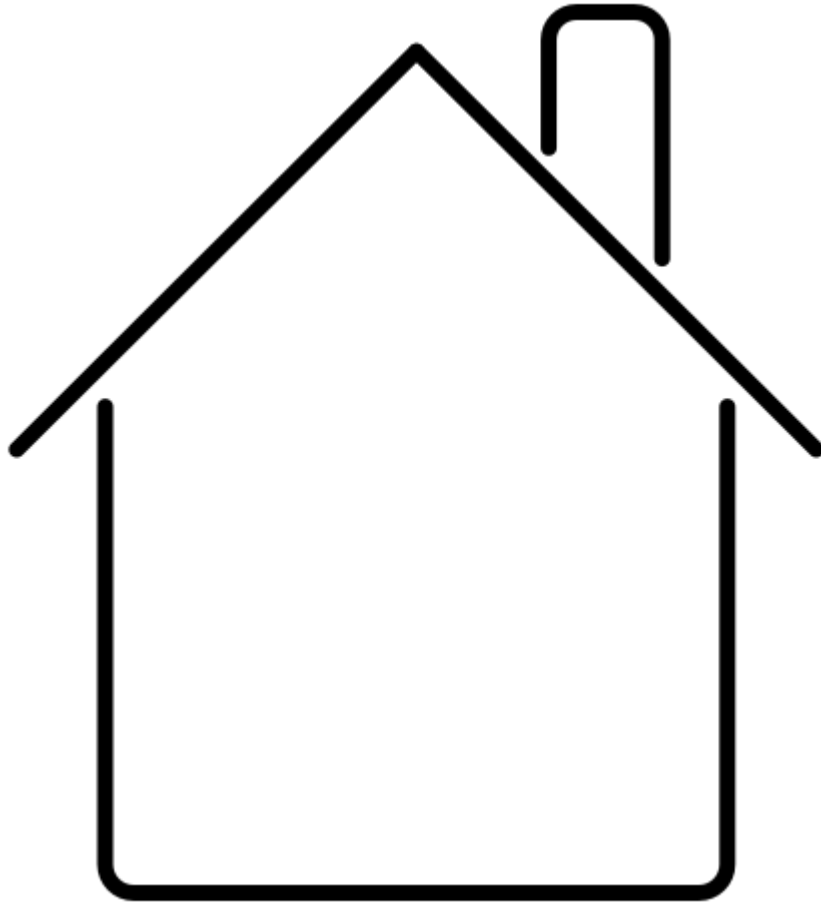
<<< Richtung Freiburg

Hansjakob-Museum

Hansjakobstraße

Xaver-Hättich-Straße

1. Wohnen - شقة - Housing - Appartamento -  
Appartement - Daire - آپارتمان - Квартира - 公寓 -  
अपार्टमेंट्



# Housing

## 1. Looking for accommodation

If you are looking for a flat or a house, the internet is the first source of information. There you will find providers who specialise in acting as agents for flats and houses. Many newspapers also publish advertisements for flats and houses on their website.

### Advertisements in newspapers

It is also worth having a look at advertisements in the newspaper. Find out in advance from neighbours, friends or from the newspaper itself which day the property adverts are published. They are often in the weekend editions.

When you have found something suitable in the newspaper, you have to contact the landlord or the vendor. The adverts give either a telephone number or an e-mail address. Sometimes code numbers or code letters are listed – these are known as “box numbers” (Chiffre). If a box number is given, you must reply in writing by sending a letter to the newspaper. Your letter is then automatically forwarded to the landlord or the vendor. Do not forget to write the relevant box number on the envelope and refer to it in your letter.

### Help from the housing office

The housing office (Wohnungsamt) in your town or community can also help you with finding accommodation. The office often arranges accommodation directly. If this is not the case, the housing office staff can at least help you further by supplying useful addresses and information.



## Commissioning an estate agent

You can also use the services of estate agents. They find accommodation and houses in exchange for a fee. You can find contact addresses for agents in trade directories or local telephone directories.

### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

If you enlist the help of an estate agent, you may incur a fee for their help renting or buying accommodation. For rented accommodation, this fee will be a maximum of two months' basic rent (plus VAT). For a purchase, it is generally between 3 and 6 per cent of the purchase price (plus VAT).

2. Arbeiten - العمل - Job - Trabajo - Travail - Çalışma -  
کار - Работа - 工作内容 - काम



## 2. Careers advice, job and training placement services

It is not always easy to find a suitable job or training place. So this section is designed to provide some useful information about careers advice and looking for work or training.

To find a suitable profession in Germany you must be proactive. The Vocational Information Centres (BIZ) in the Employment Agencies offer a lot of information about the different professions available in Germany, the tasks involved and the necessary qualifications. Additionally, employees at the Employment Agency will advise you and help you to find a suitable job, training placement or apprenticeship.

These agencies are located throughout Germany. Find out which one is responsible for you in your region. The website of the Federal Employment Agency can help you find this: [www.arbeitsagentur.de](http://www.arbeitsagentur.de), menu item “Kontakt/Anschriften der Agenturen vor Ort”.

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION

In Germany, training for many professions (particularly in the areas of trade and commerce) is provided under the “dual system”. This means that training takes place both in a company (work experience) and in a vocational training school (theory).



## Looking for work online and in the newspapers

There are various online job portals that will help you to find a job according to your qualifications and/or in a specific region (e.g. the job exchange of the Federal Employment Agency). You can register with some websites to be automatically informed by e-mail whenever there is a new advertisement for the type of job you are looking for.

In addition you can find out about job vacancies by consulting the companies' own websites. You will often find the job advertisements listed under "Jobs" or "Karriere".

Many job adverts can also be found in daily newspapers. The job vacancies are often published on Wednesday and Saturday.



### CHECKLIST

The following newspapers include a large nation-wide vacancies section:

- Süddeutsche Zeitung
- Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
- Frankfurter Rundschau
- Die Zeit

Another way to look for a job is to put an advertisement in a newspaper in the "Situations Wanted" column (Stellengesuche) or create a profile of yourself on a job portal on the internet. In this way, you can present your skills and qualifications and describe the type of work you are looking for.



### TIP

Approach potential employers directly and speak to them personally.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Caution: there are sometimes dubious advertisements on the internet or in daily newspapers (e.g. for “working from home”). You should therefore make detailed enquiries about the kind of work involved before signing any contract.

### Job applications

To be successful in your job search you must submit a convincing application which describes your relevant qualifications and experience. Employers usually expect a written application with a covering letter, a CV or résumé (in Germany these usually include a photo and signature) and all the necessary documentation that is required to assess your qualifications for the job. You should submit certificates and other important documentation with a German translation. You can often submit applications online. Enquire about how the employer would like to receive your application.

## CHECKLIST



An application should include the following:

- Covering letter
- CV or résumé with photo and signature (CV can be written as a table or as text)
- Certificates, references, certificates of employment/testimonials (translated into German)

## TIP



The Employment Agency offers training courses about how to make job applications. You will learn what an application should look like and what it should contain.

## Employment law: Working hours, holiday allowance and illness

A full-time position in Germany means that you work for about 40 hours in a week. It is also possible to work part-time. There is a statutory maximum working week set at an average of 48 hours (the absolute maximum is 60 hours in a week, which has to be offset within 6 months to bring the average down to 48 hours per week). Normally you work from Monday to Friday. It is legal to ask workers to work on all working days in the week (Monday to Saturday) and to ask them to work at night and/or in a shift system. In many sectors, for example in the healthcare, transport or restaurant sectors, working on Sundays and public holidays is also allowed.

If an employee works five days per week, they have a legal right to at least 20 days' holiday allowance per year. If young employees work a five-day week, they have a longer holiday entitlement: under 16 at least 25 days; under 17 at least 23 days and under 18 at least 21 days.

### Illness

If you become ill, your employer continues to pay your full salary for six weeks. If you are ill for longer than six weeks and have statutory health insurance (gesetzliche Krankenkasse), the health insurance fund will then pay you 70 per cent of your salary. The private health insurance funds each have different rules and regulations. Please ask them directly.

It is important that you tell your employer immediately when you become ill. If you are ill for longer than three days, you have to give your employer a sick note signed by your doctor on the fourth day of your illness at the latest. However, an employer is also entitled to demand that their employees send in a sick note earlier than this.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

You do not have to tell your employer what illness you have. This information is covered by medical confidentiality rules and is therefore not included on the sick note that you receive from your doctor.

### Kündigungsschutz (Protection against dismissal)

Companies in Germany with more than ten employees have to obey the Protection against Dismissal Act which protects employees against unfair termination of their employment status. There are also special regulations covering members of the works council in a company, staff who are pregnant or mothers up to four months after the birth of their child, workers taking parental leave, and severely disabled employees.

The longer you work for one company, the longer the statutory period of notice which your employer has to give you when they terminate your employment. These periods of notice are also governed by any collective wage agreement valid in your company.



### Where to get more information

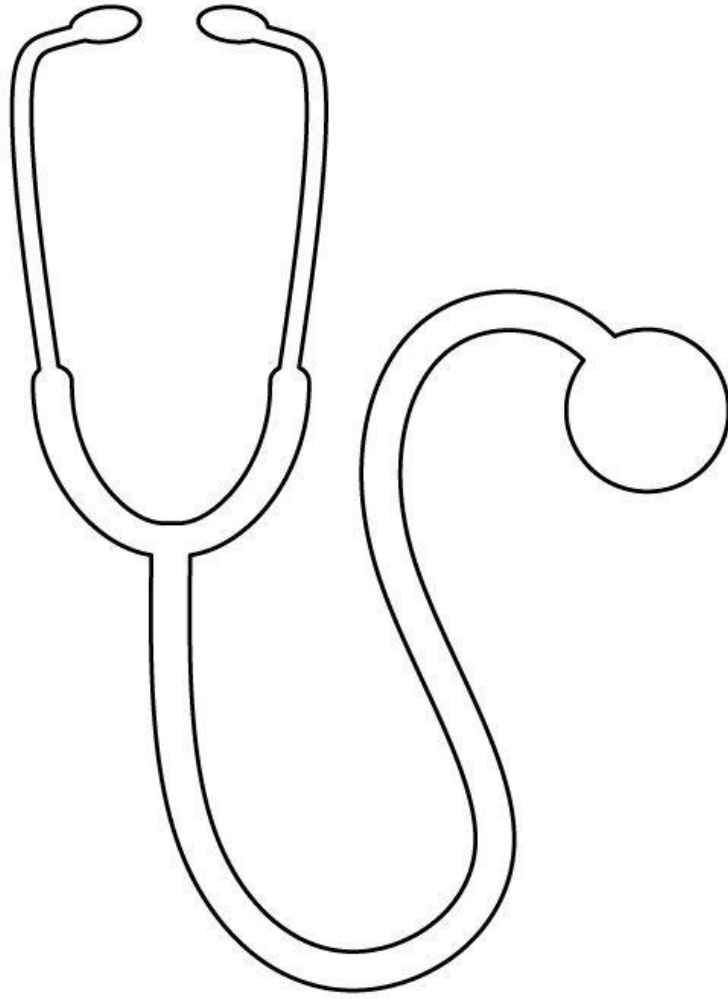
#### Internet:

- Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs: [www.bmas.de](http://www.bmas.de)
- Information portal on working life and disability: [www.talentplus.de](http://www.talentplus.de)

#### Information material:

- Publications from the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (available from [www.bmas.de](http://www.bmas.de), menu item “Service/Publikationen”):
  - **Das Arbeitszeitgesetz (Working Time Act)**
  - **Kündigungsschutz (Protection against dismissal)**
  - **Arbeitsrecht (Employment law)**
  - **Teilzeit – alles, was Recht ist (Part-time – Everything legal)**

3. Gesundheit - الصحة - Health - Salud - Santé - Sağlık  
- عافيت باشه - здоровье - 健康 - आशीर्ाटद



Gesundheit الصحة – Health – Santé - Zdrowie - Sănătate - здоровье - Sağlık

1. Apotheken الصيدليات – Pharmacies – Pharmacies – Apteka – Farmacii – аптека – Eczaneler

Stadtapotheke  
Hauptstraße 26  
77716 Haslach  
Tel.: 07832 / 2291



Kloster Apotheke  
Klosterstraße 2  
77716 Haslach  
Tel.: 07832 / 8889



Kinzigtal Apotheke  
Lindenstraße 2  
77716 Haslach  
Tel.: 07832 / 3429



2. Arztpraxen العيادات الطبية – Medical Practices – Cabinets médicaux – Gabinety lekarskie – Cabinete Medicale – врачи – Doktor muayenehaneleri

Allgemeinmediziner/in  
Dr. med. Stephan Ziehms und Dr. med. Ulrike Kirchner  
Lindenstraße 3  
77716 Haslach  
Tel.: 07832 / 979737

Allgemeinmedizinerin  
Dr. med. Daniela Gengenbacher  
Sandhaasstraße 8  
77716 Haslach  
Tel.: 07832 / 979775

Allgemeinmediziner  
Dr. med. Martin Keßler  
Ringstraße 14  
77716 Haslach  
Tel.: 07832 / 2201

Allgemeinmedizinerin  
Dr. med. Dörte Tillack  
Gerbergasse 5  
77716 Haslach  
Tel.: 07832 / 2901

Allgemeinmediziner  
Dr. med. Thomas Vetter  
Rudolfstraße 6  
77716 Haslach  
Tel.: 07832 / 979680

Allgemeinmedizinerin  
Dr. Univ. Porto Tereza Bliß  
Hauptstraße 26  
77716 Haslach  
Tel.: 07832 / 976942

Frauenarzt  
Dr. med. Reinhard Becker  
Hofstetter Straße 1  
77716 Haslach  
Tel.: 07832 / 2004

Kinderarzt  
Dr. med. Felix Lötzbeyer und Dr. med. Dominik Dengel  
Lindenstraße 3  
77716 Haslach  
Tel.: 07832 / 979790



3. Hebammen القابلات – Midwives – Sagefemmes – Polozne – Moaşe – акушерки –  
Ebeler

Alexandra Isenmann  
77716 Haslach  
Mobil: 0152 / 09880238

Evelyn Schillinger  
77716 Haslach  
Tel.: 07832/9995633  
Mobil: 0175 / 3618661

Stephanie Dittrich  
77716 Fischerbach  
Mobil: 0176 / 32936403

Hanna Scholz  
77756 Hausach  
Tel.: 07831 / 968457

Astrid Jost  
77756 Hausach  
Tel.: 07831 / 83355

Claudia Brucher  
77736 Zell a.H.  
Tel.: 07835 / 65129

Petra Bildstein  
77736 Zell a.H.  
Tel.: 07835 / 548590

4. Krankenhäuser المستشفيات – Hospitals – Hôpitaux – Szpitale – Spitale – больницы – Hastaneler

Ortenau Klinikum Wolfach  
Oberwolfacherstraße 10  
77709 Wolfach  
Tel.: 07834 / 9700

Ortenau Klinikum Offenburg  
Ebertplatz 12  
77654 Offenburg  
Tel.: 0781 / 4720

Ortenau Klinikum Lahr  
Klosterstraße 19  
77933 Lahr  
Tel.: 07821 / 930

5. Notfallnummern الطوارئ ارقام – Emergency Numbers – Numéros d’urgence – Numer pogotowia ratunkowego – Numere de urgență – скорая помощь – Acil yardım telefonları

Feuerwehr  
112

Polizei Haslach  
07832 / 975920

Rettungsdienst  
112

Ärztlicher Bereitschaftsdienst/Notfalldienst  
116 117

Störungsdienst Strom über die Stadtwerke Haslach  
07832 / 2621

Störungsdienst Wasser / Heizung über Fus & Sohn  
07832 / 91680



6. Weitere Beratungsstellen أخرى استشارية خدمات – Other Counseling Services – Autres services de conseil – Inne usługi doradcze – Alte servicii de consiliere – Другие консультационные услуги – Diğer danışmanlık hizmetleri

Caritasverband Kinzigtal  
Sandhaasstraße 4  
77716 Haslach  
Frau Brüscke  
Tel.: 07832 / 99955 200  
[stefanie.brueschke@caritas-kinzigtal.de](mailto:stefanie.brueschke@caritas-kinzigtal.de)

Stadt Haslach - Bürgeramt  
Herr Karatas  
Tel.: 07832 / 706140  
Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Freitag: 8 - 12 Uhr und 14 - 16 Uhr  
Donnerstag: 8 - 12 Uhr und 14 - 18 Uhr

Integrationsmanagement  
Frau Huber  
0152 / 39523154  
Büro: Gemeinschaftsunterkunft Zell a.H. Hauptstraße 145  
Termin nach Vereinbarung (Montag 14 - 16 Uhr und Donnerstag 10 – 12 Uhr) im Rathaus  
Haslach

## Health insurance

The statutory health insurance helps you and your family when you are ill. In addition it pays for many costs of health care (for example, the dentist), rehabilitation care and the costs of childbirth. If you cannot work for a prolonged period because of illness and therefore do not receive your salary from your employer, the statutory health insurance pays you sick pay (Krankengeld) as compensation.

The statutory health insurance cover is mandatory for employees with an income up to a specific level (the general and special annual income limits). Employees who earn more than these limits can choose whether they want to be a member of the statutory health insurance (gesetzliche Krankenversicherung) or a private health insurance scheme (private Krankenversicherung) You have to choose one of these options; you cannot forego health insurance cover completely.

### TIP



Self-employed people are also allowed to choose whether they wish to be insured using the statutory health insurance scheme or through a private scheme. Different private health insurance schemes often offer different benefits and the level of contributions you have to pay varies, too. So research these carefully and always compare several schemes! The employees of the migration advisory service will also be pleased to help adult immigrants.



## Where to get more information

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### Locally:

- Health insurance companies (Krankenkasse) and local authority insurance offices (Versicherungsamt)
- Consumer advisory services

### Internet:

- Federal Ministry of Health:  
**[www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de](http://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de)**
- Federation of German Consumer Organisations:  
**[www.verbraucherzentrale.de](http://www.verbraucherzentrale.de), [www.vzbv.de](http://www.vzbv.de)**
- Overview of the statutory health insurances of the National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Funds:  
**[www.vdek.com](http://www.vdek.com)**, menu item “Mitgliedskassen” (member funds)

### E-mail:

- Federal Ministry of Health: **[info@bmg.bund.de](mailto:info@bmg.bund.de)**

### Telephone:

- Federal Ministry of Health: Information hotline on “Health insurance”. **+49 30 3406066-01**  
(Monday to Thursday, 8 am–6 pm and Friday, 8 am–3 pm)

### Information material:

- Federal Ministry of Health (available on the website **[www.gesundheitsministerium.de](http://www.gesundheitsministerium.de)**, under the menu item “Publikationen”):
  - **Gesundheitspolitische Informationen (Information on health policy)**

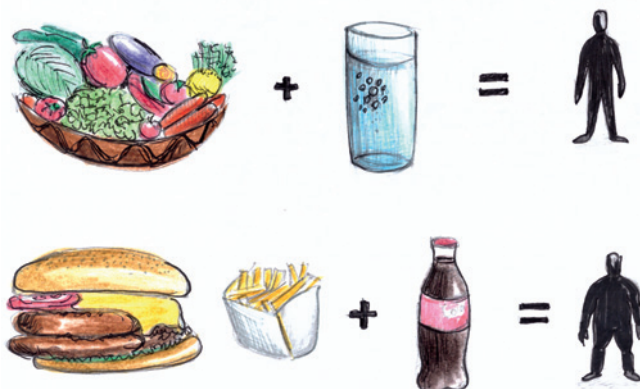
## Hidden Sugar

| Drink 1l       | Sugar Cubes |
|----------------|-------------|
| Cola           | 36          |
| Apple juice    | 33          |
| Ice Tea        | 24          |
| Apple Spritzer | 20          |
| Mineral Water  | 0           |

## Normal weight



## Avoid Fast Food









## REFUGIUM – Refugee Health

This flyer is part of the REFUGIUM health awareness project for refugees by HAW Hamburg Department of Health Sciences.

The knowledge provided here will help you and your family to maintain and regain health in Germany.

Learn with REFUGIUM about

-  Health care in Germany
-  Mental health in Germany
-  Hygiene in Germany
-  Oral health in Germany
-  Physical activity in Germany
-  Nutrition in Germany

**We Care for You and We Care for Your Health!**



**REFUGEES  
WELCOME**



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Hamburg University of Applied Sciences



**HAW Hamburg**  
**Fakultät Life Sciences**  
**Department Gesundheitswissenschaften**  
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Dieses Falblatt ist erhältlich in 8 Sprachen:

Deutsch, Englisch, Albanisch, Arabisch, Bulgarisch, Dari/Farsi,  
Russisch, Türkisch.

**REFUGIUM**  
**Flucht und Gesundheit**

**Healthy Nutrition**  
**in Germany**  
**Gesunde Ernährung**  
**in Deutschland**

# Tips for healthy Nutrition

## Steps to healthy nutrition

1. Plenty of wholegrain cereals and potatoes.
2. Fruit and vegetables – “take 5 portions a day” (1 portion = 1 hand full)
3. Milk and dairy products daily
4. Fish 1–2 x/week; meat, sausages and eggs moderately.
5. Fat and high-fat foods moderately.
6. Sugar and salt sparsely.
7. When cooking, boil or steam food rather than deep-frying it.
8. When eating take your time and enjoy.
9. Watch your weight and stay active.
10. Drink 1,5–3 litres per day.

## Enjoy the variety of foods

- A wholesome diet keeps you in good health, promotes vitality and well-being and supports sustainable dietary habits.
- Eat from all 7 food categories daily.
- Mind the represented proportion of food categories.
- Enjoy the diversity of all the different food categories.

Source: German Nutrition Society

# 7 Basic Food Categories



# VACCINATION SCHEDULE

Sprache: Englisch

## Vaccinations should be administered at the earliest possible age.

An assessment of vaccination status is recommended at all ages. Any missed vaccinations should be administered immediately, in accordance with the recommendations for the relevant age group.

German Standing Committee on Vaccination (STIKO), recommendations, 2019/20. www.stiko.de

ROBERT KOCH INSTITUT



| VACCINATION                                 | AGE | (in weeks)      |    |                 | (in months) |       | (in years)                      |     |                | Adolescents |      | Adults         |                                 |               |         |
|---|-----|-----------------|----|-----------------|-------------|-------|---------------------------------|-----|----------------|-------------|------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------|
|   |     | 6               | 2  | 3               | 4           | 11-14 | 15-23                           | 2-4 | 5-6            | 7-8         | 9-14 | 15-16          | 17                              | from 18       | from 60 |
|   |     | U4              |    |                 | U6          | U7    | U7/8                            | U9  | U10            | J1          |      |                |                                 |               |         |
| Rotaviruses                                 |     | G1 <sup>a</sup> | G2 | (G3)            |             |       |                                 |     |                |             |      |                |                                 |               |         |
| Tetanus                                     |     |                 | G1 | G2              | G3          | G4    | N                               |     | A1             | N           | A2   | N              | A (N if required) <sup>f</sup>  |               |         |
| Diphtheria                                  |     |                 | G1 | G2              | G3          | G4    | N                               |     | A1             | N           | A2   | N              | A (N if required) <sup>f</sup>  |               |         |
| Whooping cough<br>Pertussis                 |     |                 | G1 | G2              | G3          | G4    | N                               |     | A1             | N           | A2   | N              | A3 <sup>f</sup>                 | N if required |         |
| Hib<br><i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> Type b |     |                 | G1 | G2 <sup>b</sup> | G3          | G4    | N                               |     |                |             |      |                |                                 |               |         |
| Polio<br>Poliomyelitis                      |     |                 | G1 | G2 <sup>b</sup> | G3          | G4    | N                               |     |                | A1          | N    | N if required  |                                 |               |         |
| Hepatitis B                                 |     |                 | G1 | G2 <sup>b</sup> | G3          | G4    | N                               |     |                |             |      |                |                                 |               |         |
| Pneumococcal disease <sup>c</sup>           |     |                 | G1 |                 | G2          | G3    | N                               |     |                |             |      | S <sup>g</sup> |                                 |               |         |
| Meningococcal disease C                     |     |                 |    |                 |             |       | G1 (from 12 months)             |     | N              |             |      |                |                                 |               |         |
| Measles                                     |     |                 |    |                 |             |       | G1                              | G2  | N              |             |      | S <sup>e</sup> |                                 |               |         |
| Mumps Rubella                               |     |                 |    |                 |             |       | G1                              | G2  | N              |             |      |                |                                 |               |         |
| Chicken pox<br>Varicella                    |     |                 |    |                 |             |       | G1                              | G2  | N              |             |      |                |                                 |               |         |
| HPV<br>Human papillomaviruses               |     |                 |    |                 |             |       | G1 <sup>d</sup> G2 <sup>d</sup> |     | N <sup>d</sup> |             |      |                |                                 |               |         |
| Herpes zoster                               |     |                 |    |                 |             |       |                                 |     |                |             |      |                | G1 <sup>h</sup> G2 <sup>h</sup> |               |         |
| Flu<br>Influenza                            |     |                 |    |                 |             |       |                                 |     |                |             |      |                | S (annually)                    |               |         |

Dates of next vaccinations



### EXPLANATORY NOTES

- G** PRIMARY IMMUNISATION (up to 4 doses of vaccine G1 – G4)
- S** STANDARD VACCINATION
- A** BOOSTER VACCINATION
- N** CATCH-UP VACCINATION (primary immunisation of persons not yet vaccinated or completion of an incomplete vaccination series)
- U** Well-child visit
- J** Well-adolescent visit (J1 aged 12–14 years)

- a** The 1st vaccine dose should be administered from the age of 6 weeks. Depending on the type of vaccine, 2 or 3 doses are required at intervals of a minimum of 4 weeks.
- b** This dose is not required if a monovalent vaccine is administered.
- c** Premature infants receive an additional dose of vaccine at the age of three months, i.e. a total of 4 doses.
- d** Standard vaccination for girls and boys aged 9 to 14. For catch-up vaccinations and number of vaccine doses see the summary of product characteristics.
- e** Single dose vaccination for all individuals ≥ 18 years with unclear vaccination status and who were born after 1970, who have not been vaccinated or only received one vaccination as a child. Preferably with an MMR vaccine.

- f** Td booster vaccination every 10 years. The next Td vaccination that is due is to be administered as a single dose vaccination in the form of Tdap or, if indicated, in the form of a Tdap-IPV combination vaccination.
- g** Vaccination with polysaccharide vaccine, booster vaccination only recommended for specific indications.
- h** Two vaccinations with the adjuvanted herpes zoster vaccine administered at least 2 but no more than 6 months apart.

**in FORM**

Deutschlands Initiative für gesunde Ernährung  
und mehr Bewegung



**Gesund ins Leben**  
Netzwerk Junge Familie

## Mummy, this is what I want from you!



### “Its good for both of us!”

Eat plenty of fruit, vegetables, whole grains, and sufficient dairy products.

### “Bring on the water!”

Water is unbeatable at quenching thirst. Stay away from sweet drinks.



### “Booze and smoke – no thanks!”

Alcohol and tobacco smoke are pure poison for me. Even small amounts harm me.

### “Off the couch!”

Stay active, even with a baby bump. It gets us both fit.



### “Breastfeeding expert wanted!”

Breastfeeding is best for us. Start getting ready for it now.

[www.gesund-ins-leben.de](http://www.gesund-ins-leben.de)

[www.in-form.de](http://www.in-form.de)

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Idea: University of Paderborn

Gefördert durch:



Bundesministerium  
für Ernährung  
und Landwirtschaft

aufgrund eines Beschlusses  
des Deutschen Bundestages



Deutscher  
Hebammen  
Verband



Deutscher  
Hebammen  
Verband

**bvkj.**

Berufsverband der  
Kinder- und Jugendärzte e.V.

4. Schule - المدرسة - School - Escuela - École - Okul -  
مدرسه - Школа - 学校 - स्कूल







# School, Training and Studying

## 1. The school system and types of schools in Germany

### Compulsory school attendance

All children who live in Germany have to go to school. Compulsory schooling generally begins in the autumn of the calendar year in which the child has his or her sixth birthday. Generally, compulsory schooling then lasts until the end of the school year in which a young person has his or her 18th birthday. The rules on compulsory schooling differ in each of the Federal Länder. There are also possibilities for a child to start school at other times during the school year.

Attendance at state-run schools is free. There are also private schools in Germany, which generally charge school fees.

**TIP**

The earliest date on which your child may or is obliged to attend school depends on the law in the Federal Land in which you live. Find out about the rules that apply in your Land by contacting the school authority in your local area or town or by contacting the migration advisory service.

## Types of schools

In Germany it is the Federal Länder that are responsible for schooling. The school system differs from one Land to another, particularly with regard to the names given to the different kinds of secondary school. However, the education received by children and young people is similar throughout Germany.

**TIP**

An initial overview of the school system types of school and qualifications can be found in numerous languages on the website [www.wir-sind-bund.de](http://www.wir-sind-bund.de), menu item, "Parents".

## Primary school

All children begin by attending primary school (Grundschule) for four years (or six years in the case of Berlin and Brandenburg). The place of residence determines which school they attend: children generally go to a primary school near their home. In some Federal Länder parents can choose their child's primary school themselves.

In the final year of primary school a decision is made concerning which secondary school (weiterführende Schule – Sekundarstufe I) the child will attend next. The primary school teachers make a school recommendation (Übergangsempfehlung) and also meet the parents to provide advice. In most Federal Länder parents can decide which secondary school their child will attend after primary school. Crucial factors involved in the recommendation are the child's grades in primary school and the teachers' assessment of the child.

## Secondary schools (secondary level I and II)

In some Federal Länder a child can attend a trial lesson to try out a particular secondary school. An overview of the individual regulations is available on the website of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs ([www.kmk.org](http://www.kmk.org)).

The secondary education system (levels I and II) in Germany differentiates between different types of school and school-leaving option. So parents and children should talk to the teachers and carefully consider which educational path would be the most appropriate for each child. The education authorities also offer information about this.

The different types of secondary school are listed here:

- Hauptschule (general school – up to year 9 or 10)
- Realschule (intermediate school – up to year 10)
- Schools with several curricula (which offer both Hauptschule and Realschule leaving qualifications)
- Gymnasium (academic secondary school – up to year 12 or 13)
- Gesamtschule (comprehensive school – with and without the final years of higher secondary school known as gymnasiale Oberstufe.)  
This school covers all the different school-leaving options.

In several Federal Länder there are other types of school in which Hauptschule and Realschule curricula are amalgamated (since they are all forms of general or lower secondary school, no English equivalent terms are listed here):

- Mittelschule (Saxony, Bavaria)
- Sekundarschule (Saxony-Anhalt, Bremen, Berlin)
- Regelschule (Thuringia)
- Oberschule (Brandenburg, Lower Saxony)
- Erweiterte Realschule (Saarland)
- Realschule plus and “Verbundene” or “Zusammengefasste” (combined) Haupt- und Realschule (Rhineland-Palatinate)
- Integrierte Haupt- und Realschule or Stadtteilschule (Hamburg)
- Regionalschule (Rhineland-Palatinate, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Schleswig-Holstein)
- Werkrealschule (Baden-Württemberg)

School attendance is also compulsory for children and young people with disabilities or special educational needs. The school authority will use an official procedure to determine whether a child has special educational needs. Either the child's parents or the school must apply for this procedure to be carried out. If the procedure determines a need, then the child may continue to attend a general school (with support) or they may be transferred to a school for children with special educational needs (Förderschule). There are various types of special school, which in different Federal Länder are referred to as Sonderschule, Förderzentrum or Schule für Behinderte.

After passing the school-leaving qualification at a Hauptschule or Realschule, young people can then attend a school at secondary level II and obtain their Abitur or Fachabitur school-leaving certificates (see below) or they can go on to attend vocational training at a vocational school (Berufsschule). In general, a school-leaving certificate (Abschluss) from a Realschule opens up more areas of work than one from a Hauptschule. Schooling at a Gymnasium or a school offering the gymnasiale Oberstufe ends after year 12 or 13. The school-leaving certificate is known as the Abitur or Abi, and the official title is Allgemeine Hochschulreife. This qualifies the young person to attend university or another form of higher education. There is the general Abitur and also the subject-restricted version (Fachabitur). In some Federal Länder, the Abitur can also be taken at vocational schools if the pupils already have the Realschule school-leaving qualification.

During their time at school, pupils do have the possibility to change from one type of school to another if their school performance is good enough.

**TIP**

Find out which types of secondary school there are in the Federal Land where you live. Make sure you understand which school-leaving certificates they offer and which types of education your children can then attend with these certificates. The ministries for schools, education or cultural affairs in each Federal Land all have websites describing the different educational pathways available. The school administration and the schools themselves also offer advice. Most schools will arrange an open day (usually held at the beginning of the year) to give parents and children a chance to have a look at the options available.



## CHECKLIST

Individual schools can be very different. Find out from the education authority, the internet or from other parents about the schools in your area. The following questions might help you select a school for your child:

- Which school-leaving qualifications does the school offer?
- What additional classes does the school offer (e.g. foreign languages)?
- Are there additional programmes on offer for the children (e.g. study groups, sports lessons, cultural music programmes or drama/theatre programmes)?
- Are there extra support programmes (e.g. language support, help with homework)?
- What help do children with special learning needs receive?
- What do the classrooms look like?
- Does the school offer a whole-day programme or after-school care?
- Is a hot midday meal provided at school?
- Are there parent-teacher meetings or other programmes for parents?



## ■ IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Class trips, excursions, school festivals, school concerts and swimming lessons are all part of the learning package and everyday school life in Germany. Your child should take part in these events as they are a valuable way of learning and because such joint activities can boost children's motivation to learn and their enjoyment of school, as well as improving how well they speak.

### Special support programmes

For children and young people who grow up with a native language other than German, there are special language support programmes in the kindergarten or school. Some of these are in German and some in the children's mother tongue. In all Federal Länder there is a language test for young children before they start school (often in the kindergarten). This determines if the child has a particular special language learning need. Each Federal Land then has a different range of special support programmes on offer.

**TIP**

Good German language skills are important for your children's educational success. Therefore, you should take advantage of the language support programmes available locally. In some Federal Länder it is compulsory for children to attend German programmes if they do not speak the language well enough. In many Federal Länder it is also possible to choose some languages spoken in migrants' countries of origin (e.g. Turkish, Italian, Russian, Spanish) as a foreign language studied in school. This depends on the type of school. Information about programmes to improve your child's German skills or to study their mother tongue is available directly from their kindergarten or school. Or you can ask the local migration advisory service and youth migration services.

Children and young people who come to Germany after they have already started school in another country need particular support. There are often support and language-learning classes for them in which they are taught by specially qualified teachers before subsequently transferring to mainstream classes. The education authority can inform you about the programmes available.

**TIP**

If you want to provide the best support for your child it is important for you to be well-informed about the education system in Germany and the range of services available in your area. You should also know what happens in your child's everyday school life and you should keep track of your child's progress. So schools arrange parents' evenings and other events to give you an opportunity to talk to your child's teachers and discuss any problems. All German schools also have parent representation bodies (Elternvertretung). Contact the representative body at your school so that you can exchange your ideas and views with other parents. Each Federal Land also has a parent representation body (Landeselternvertretung), which is another source of advice.

5. Alltag - الحياة اليومية - Daily life - La vida cotidiana -  
La vie quotidienne - Gnlk yařam - زندگى روزمره -  
Повседневная жизнь - 日常生活 - रोजमराट की  
जजिंदगी



# In the Ortenau district, waste is to be sorted as follows



## Grey bin Domestic waste

Kitchen and catering refuse that cannot be composted by itself, hygienic products, rubbish, glass, porcelain and ceramic shards, soiled paper, wallpaper, ashes, bulbs (no LED, halogen and energy saving lamps) and the like.



## Green bin Paper

All paper and cardboard refuse (including those with the Green Dot), e.g. cardboard boxes, paper bags, packing and gift-wrapping paper, writing paper, newspapers, magazines, brochures, books, exercise books, etc.



## Yellow bag Light packaging

Packaging such as plastic foils and bags, blister packs, tins and drink cans, empty aerosol cans, screw-on tops, aluminium covers, trays and foils, plastic bottles and boxes, pots for dairy products, polystyrene, drink and milk cartons and the like. Everything should be emptied and cleaned.



## Bottle bank Hollow glassware

All non-returnable bottles and glass jars. They should be empty and have the top removed. To be put in the bottle bank separated according to the colours white, green and brown. Bottles which are blue or another colour go in the green glass section. Ceramics, porcelain and the like should never be put into or sorted near the bottle bank.

There are separate collections for green waste, bulky refuse and hazardous waste. Containers for textiles and corks are available in various towns and municipalities. In addition, there are drop-off points for the majority of waste types at the district's waste facilities.

Landratsamt Ortenaukreis · Waste management · Municipal enterprise

Badstraße 20 · 77652 Offenburg · Waste consultation: Phone 0781 805-9600 · [abfallwirtschaft@ortenaukreis.de](mailto:abfallwirtschaft@ortenaukreis.de) · [www.abfallwirtschaft-ortenaukreis.de](http://www.abfallwirtschaft-ortenaukreis.de)





# How to ventilate and heat correctly!

## Correct ventilation – how to prevent mould

- Switch off the heater once you open the window.
- Ventilate for 5 minutes with a completely opened window, even if it is cold outside. Close the window after 5 minutes and turn the heater back on.
- These steps should be repeated 3 to 4 times a day, especially in the morning and at night. It is especially important to ventilate the kitchen after cooking and the bathroom after showering or taking a bath. Because we sweat at night, the bedroom is also important.
- In winter it is important to heat every room of your apartment, otherwise the humid air will drift into the cold rooms and support the development of mould.
- Don't dry your laundry in your apartment.
- If the windows are wet in the morning, wipe off the water with a cloth.

Humid air develops while cooking, doing laundry, with the opening of the dishwasher, through breathing and sweating and with showering or taking a bath. This is the reason why ventilating thoroughly after showering is very important so that the humid air can leave the apartment. Because the humid air should not enter the other rooms, keep the bathroom door closed. If a room is too humid, mould can easily develop especially in corners or behind closets. Mould is harmful to our health!

**Attention!** You should never leave the windows tilted all day (continuous ventilation). With doing this, the humid air can never really leave the room but the heat of the heater gets lost and heating costs rise.

You can also buy a hygrometer, which shows you how high your air's humidity is. It should never be over 60%. 40% to 50% is ideal.





## Correct heating – how to save on heating costs

- 20° is a good temperature for your apartment. This equals the position 3 on your heater.
- The bathroom can be kept warmer, 22° is ideal here.
- Don't tilt the window while cooking or showering. This way the heat will get lost. It is better to open the window completely for a couple of minutes after cooking or showering.
- Don't place big furniture or curtains in front of your heater. The heat should be able to spread well throughout the whole room.

**Suggestion!** Warmer clothing (like pullovers, sweaters or warm socks) can also help to save heating costs.



1 = 12 °C room temperature

2 = 16 °C room temperature

3 = 20 °C room temperature

4 = 24 °C room temperature

5 = > 25°C room temperature

# Preventing fires



No naked flames; fire, unshielded ignition sources  
and smoking prohibited

## Behaviour in the event of a fire

Keep calm

Report the fire



Actuate the manual fire alarm



Emergency number 112

Get to safety

Warn persons at risk / actuate  
the fire alarm

Assist others in need of help

Close doors



Follow the destined  
emergency exits



Do not use the lift

Go to the assembly point

Follow instructions

Attempt to  
extinguish the  
fire



Use the fire extinguisher



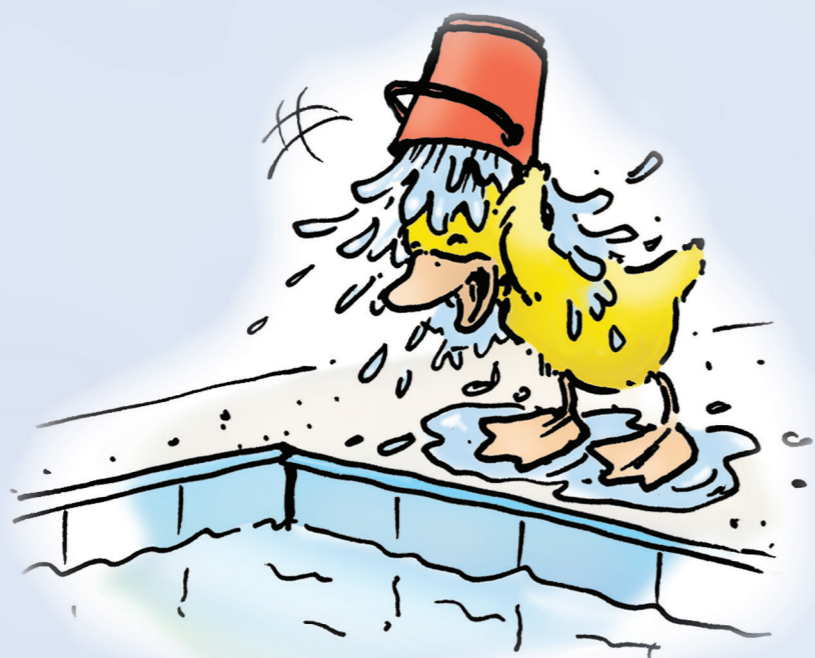
Use the fire hose



Use means and devices for  
fire-fighting (e. g. fire blanket)

# Rules for Bathing

Only go bathing if you feel well. Cool off and shower before you go into the water.



Never go into the water with a full or completely empty stomach.



If you are a non-swimmer, only go into the water up to your midriff.



Never call for help if you are not really in danger, but help others if they need it.



Do not overestimate yourself and your strength.

Do not swim in places where ships and boats go past.



Bathing is extremely dangerous during thunderstorms. Leave the water immediately and seek for the protection of a permanent building.



Keep the water and its surrounding area clean; throw waste in the rubbish bin.



Inflatable swimming aids do not guarantee safety in the water.

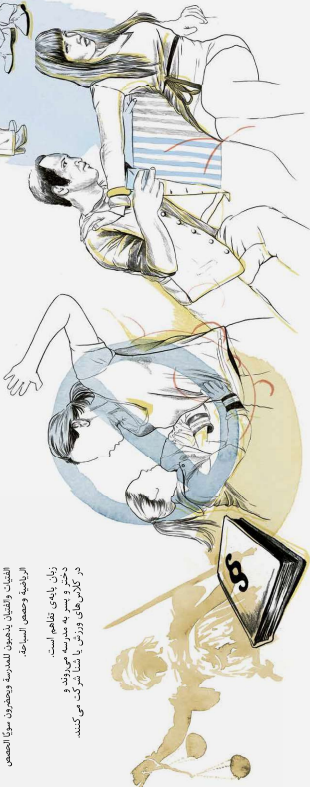


Only jump or dive into the water if it is deep enough and clear of obstacles.



Sprache ist die Grundlage für Verständigung. Mädchen und Jungen gehen zur Schule und nehmen an Sport- oder Schwimmunterricht teil. Language is the basis for common understanding. Boys and girls go to school and take part in sports or swimming lessons. La langue est la base de la communication. Les garçons et les filles vont à l'école et participent aux cours de sport et de natation.

اللغة هي أساس التفاهم. الفتيات والفتيان يذهبون للمدرسة ويحضرين دروس الرياضة وحوض السباحة. زبان باهمن تفاهم است. در کودکان خانوادگی همه باید به مدرسه بروند.



Auch Beleidigung ist eine Form von Gewalt. Konflikte werden ausdiskutiert oder durch Gerichte geklärt, aber nicht durch Gewalt. Inalté is a form of violence too. Conflicts are discussed fully or resolved by courts, but not solved by violence. L'insulte est également une forme de violence. Les conflits doivent être débattus ou bien clarifiés par des tribunaux mais ne doivent pas être résolus par la violence.

الوقاحة هي أشكال من أشكال العنف. المنازعات يتم مناقشتها بشفافية أو تفصل فيها المحاكم ولا يتم بقتل. اهتزاز بر شوکلی از زورگویی است. اختلافها را با شفافیت یا از دادگاه حل می‌کنیم و نه با زورگویی.



Zuspätkommen wird als sehr unföhrlich empfunden. Pünktlichkeit und Zuverlässigkeit zeigen Respekt und schaffen Vertrauen. Wer pünktlich und zuverlässig ist, kommt gut an.

Being late is regarded as very impolite. Punctuality and reliability show respect and create trust. Whosoever is punctual and reliable is well received.

Le fait d'arriver en retard est perçu comme une grande impolitesse. La ponctualité et la fiabilité sont des marques de respect et créent un climat de confiance. Qui est ponctuel et fiable est bien reçu.

**Die Würde des Menschen ist unantastbar**

Article 1 Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany

Natur und öffentliche Räume (Wald, Parks, Straßen und Plätze) sind für uns wertvoll. Es ist uns wichtig, dass sie sauber bleiben. Abfall hinterlassen ist respektlos und verboten. Nature and public spaces (forests, parks, streets and city squares) are valuable to us. It is important they remain clean. Leaving waste is disrespectful and prohibited.

كل شيء مسجون به الرجل مسجون به المرأة. النساء يمكنهن اتخاذ القرارات بمفردهن. هر آنچه بر اهلان جهان است، بر خانها نیز جهان است. خانها می‌توانند به تنهایی تصمیم بگیرند.



Frauen dürfen alles, was Männer dürfen. Frauen können Entscheidungen alleine treffen. Women can do everything that men do. Women can take decisions on their own. Les femmes ont le droit de faire tout ce que les hommes ont le droit de faire. Les femmes peuvent prendre des décisions seules.



الطبيعة والمساحات العامة (الغابات والمساحات والحدائق والحدائق العامة) ذات قيمة بالغة لنا. من المهم ترك الطبيعة فيها أمر غير لائق وممنوع. طبیعت و اماکن عمومی (جنگل، پارک، خیابانها و میدانها) برای ما ارزش دارند. بر ما داشتن پسماندها بی احترامی و قبیح است.

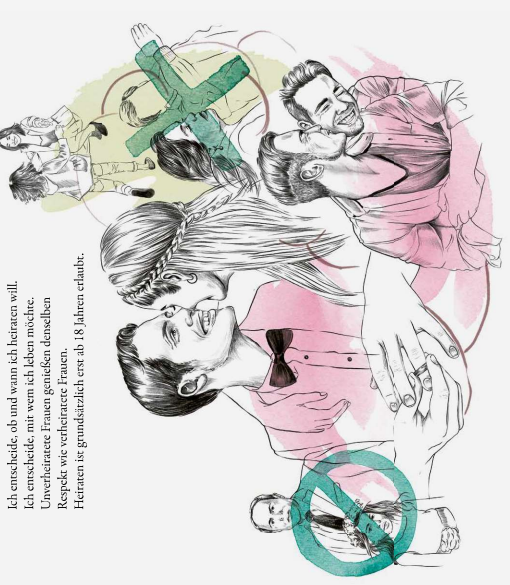
La nature et les espaces publics (forêts, parcs, rues et places publiques) sont précieux. Il est important pour nous que ces espaces restent propres. Y laisser des déchets est irrespectueux et interdit.

**La dignité de l'homme est inviolable**

Article 1 de la Constitution de la République fédérale d'Allemagne

**كرامة انسان تعرض تاثير است.**

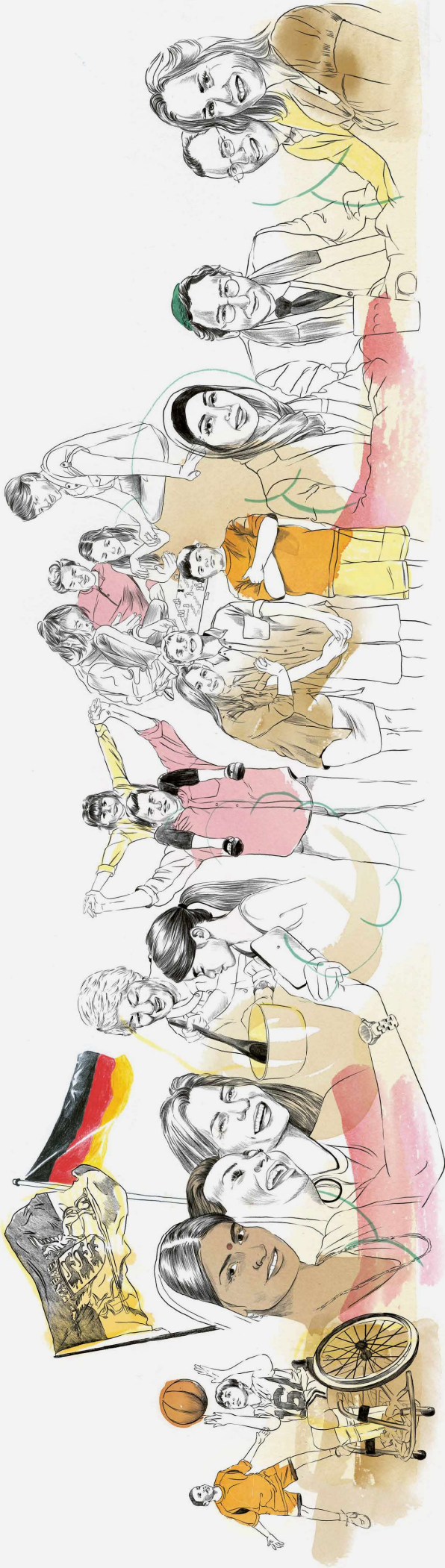
مبدأ قانون اساسی آلمان فدرال.



Ich entscheide, ob und wann ich heiraten will. Ich entscheide, mit wem ich leben möchte. Unverheiratete Frauen genießen denselben Respekt wie verheiratete Frauen. Heiraten ist grundsätzlich erst ab 18 Jahren erlaubt.

I decide if and when I want to marry. I decide who I want to live with. Unmarried women enjoy the same respect as married women. On principle, people who want to get married have to be at least 18 years old. C'est moi qui décide si et quand je veux me marier. C'est moi qui décide avec qui je veux vivre. Les femmes non mariées jouissent du même respect que les femmes mariées. Le mariage est en règle générale autorisé à partir de 18 ans.

ان افراد با كت ساكوج از 18 ومن ساكوج ان افراد مع من ارشد ان اصل انسا. غير المتزوجات يتمتعن الاحترام نفسه مثلهن في حالة عمل المتزوجات الحد الأدنى السن للسماح بتسجيل عام الزواج 18 عامًا. من تصمیم می‌گیرم که آیا می‌خواهم ازدواج کنم و چه وقت. من تصمیم می‌گیرم که با کی می‌خواهم زندگی کنم. Les femmes non mariées ont le même respect que les femmes mariées. Le mariage est autorisé à partir de 18 ans.



**Wir sind eine vielfältige Gesellschaft und akzeptieren einander**

Das gesellschaftliche Zusammenleben wird durch demokratische Gesetze geregelt.

**We are a diverse society and accept each other**

Social coexistence is regulated by democratic laws.

**Nous sommes une société diversifiée et nous acceptons mutuellement**

La cohabitation sociale est régie par les lois démocratiques.

**نحن مجتمع متنوع وقبول بعضنا البعض**

تفصيح الحياة الاجتماعية للآخرين الديمقراطية.

**اجتماع ما متنوع است و ما همدیگر را می پذیریم.**

همزیستی اجتماعی از راه قوانین مردمسالاری تنظیم می یابد.

Der Staat regelt unser Zusammenleben durch Gesetze, Rechtsprechung und Verwaltung. Er schützt unsere Freiheit. Viele Bürger engagieren sich ehrenamtlich, füreinander und für die Gemeinschaft, auch ohne Geld dafür zu bekommen.

The state regulates our coexistence by means of laws, the dispensing of justice and administration. It protects our freedom. Many citizens do voluntary work for each other and for the community, even without getting any money for it.

L'État réglemente notre vie en société par le biais de lois, de la justice et de l'administration. Il protège notre liberté. De nombreux citoyens s'engagent de façon bénévole, pour les autres et pour la communauté, cela également sans recevoir d'argent en échange.

تلفه الدولة معنا جتا ان جب حقوق قانونية ولايتها القضائية وادارتها وهي ذلك ضمن حرية. De nombreux citoyens s'engagent de façon bénévole, pour les autres et pour la communauté, cela également sans recevoir d'argent en échange.



Autoritäten genießen Respekt. Authorities are respected. Les autorités doivent être respectées. یعنی احترام السلطات معنات اجتماعی قائل احترام هستند.

دولت همزیستی ما را توسط قوانین احکام قضایی و ادارتها تنظیم و از آزادی ما حمایت می کند. بسیاری از شهروندان به طور اختیاری برای یکدیگر و برای جامعه مشغول شده اند، حتی بدون دریافت دستمزد.

Ankommen – Klarkommen.

## Pocket-Guide

Ergänzende Stichpunkte  
für ein intensives Gespräch



**Baden-Württemberg**

STAATSMINISTERIUM

**Die Würde  
des Menschen ist unantastbar  
(Artikel 1 Grundgesetz)**

**Wir sind eine vielfältige  
Gesellschaft und akzeptieren  
einander**

**Das gesellschaftliche  
Zusammenleben wird durch  
demokratische Gesetze geregelt**

### Kinder

- Sprache ist die Grundlage für Verständigung.
- Mädchen und Jungen gehen zur Schule und nehmen am Sport- oder Schwimmunterricht teil.
- Alle Kinder gehen mindestens neun Jahre zur Schule. Sie gehen zur Schule mit Ranzen, Büchern, Hefen, Stiften, Pausenbrot und Sportbeutel – nach einem gesunden Frühstück.
- Lehrer und Lehrerinnen haben das Sagen.
- Wir kümmern uns um unsere Kinder.
- Ehrenamt: Auch Eltern, Großeltern und Ehrenamtliche engagieren sich in der Schule.
- Lehrerinnen / Lehrer haben in der Schule mehr zu sagen als der Vater.

### Gewalt

- Auch Beleidigung ist eine Form von Gewalt.
- Konflikte werden ausdiskutiert oder durch Gerichte geklärt, aber nicht durch Gewalt gelöst.
- Kinder dürfen nicht geschlagen werden, das ist in Deutschland verboten.
- Frauen und Männer sind eigenständige Persönlichkeiten. Keiner darf über den anderen bestimmen.
- Eine Frau im Schwimmbad oder in der Diskothek darf nicht angestarrt oder gar angefasst werden, auch wenn sie einen Bikini oder ein enges Top trägt.

### Pünktlichkeit

- Zuspätkommen wird als sehr unhöflich empfunden.
- Pünktlichkeit und Zuverlässigkeit zeigen Respekt und schaffen Vertrauen.
- Wer pünktlich und zuverlässig ist, kommt gut an.
- Termine werden lange im Voraus organisiert, damit man gut planen kann.
- Fünf Minuten Verspätung sind bei einem offiziellen Termin schon zu viel – das macht schlechte Stimmung.
- Auch die Schule / Arbeit beginnt pünktlich.
- Der durchschnittliche Arbeitstag hat acht Stunden – die genaue Zeit legt der Chef / die Chefin fest!
- Verabredungen werden eingehalten oder rechtzeitig abgesagt!

### Umwelt

- Natur und öffentliche Räume (Wald, Parks, Straßen und Plätze) sind für uns wertvoll. Es ist uns wichtig, dass sie sauber bleiben.
- Abfall hinterlassen ist respektlos und verboten.
- Müll kommt in den Mülleimer, auch in der Öffentlichkeit, „das weiß doch jedes Kind“!
- Wir trennen den Müll, damit Wertstoffe recycelt werden können.
- Grillen und Lärm stören manchmal den Nachbarn – Rücksicht ist höflich und kommt gut an.

### Gleichberechtigung

- Frauen dürfen alles, was Männer dürfen.
- Frauen können Entscheidungen alleine treffen.
- Frauen und Männer machen gemeinsam die Hausarbeit.
- Männer und Frauen können in allen Berufen arbeiten.
- Männer und Frauen haben das gleiche Wahlrecht.
- Auch Väter und Mütter sind zum Elternabend in den Kindergärten, die Kita und die Schule eingeladen.

### Ehe und Partnerschaft

- Ich entscheide, ob und wann ich heiraten will.
- Ich entscheide, mit wem ich leben möchte.
- Unverheiratete Frauen genießen denselben Respekt wie verheiratete Frauen.
- Heiraten ist grundsätzlich erst ab 18 Jahren erlaubt.
- Arrangierte Ehen dürfen nur im Einverständnis mit dem Paar, und zwar mit beiden Partnern, geschlossen werden – freie Partnerwahl.
- Homo-Ehe ist erlaubt.
- Nach dem Gesetz haben beide Elternteile nach einer Scheidung das Sorgerecht für ihre gemeinsamen Kinder. Will einer das alleinige Sorgerecht, entscheidet ein Gericht.
- Gewalt in der Ehe ist verboten!

Was uns wichtig ist:

# Unsere Werte, Haltungen und Regeln



## Toleranz / Vielfalt:

- Wir sind eine vielfältige Gesellschaft und akzeptieren einander.
- Das gesellschaftliche Zusammenleben wird durch demokratische Gesetze geregelt.
- Neben traditionellen Familien (Mann, Frau, eigene Kinder) gibt es viele andere Familienformen.
- Homosexualität ist in Deutschland ganz normal.



## Staat / Gemeinwesen

- Der Staat regelt unser Zusammenleben durch Gesetze, Rechtsprechung und Verwaltung. Er schützt unsere Freiheit.
- Viele Bürger engagieren sich ehrenamtlich, füreinander und für die Gemeinschaft, auch ohne Geld dafür zu bekommen.
- Vor dem Gesetz sind alle Menschen gleich.
- Jeder zahlt ab einem bestimmten Einkommen Steuern.



## Autoritäten

- Autoritäten genießen Respekt.
- Männer und Frauen können Chef sein.
- In der Familie entscheidet nicht einer allein.
- Die Polizei hat mehr zu sagen, als das Familienoberhaupt, auch wenn der Polizist eine Frau ist.
- Es gibt gewählte Autoritäten (z. B. Bürgermeister).
- Mit Geld kann man sich keine Autorität kaufen.
- Die Polizei ist dein Freund und Helfer.



- Wer seine Steuern nicht zahlt, wird bestraft.
- Die Höhe der Steuern hängt davon ab, wieviel man verdient.
- Die Steuern zahlt man an den Staat. Dafür kann man umsonst Schulen und Universitäten besuchen, Parks, Spielplätze und Straßen benutzen.
- Wenn man krank ist, wird man im Krankenhaus versorgt (Kranken-Versicherung), wenn man keine Arbeit hat, bekommt man Arbeitslosengeld oder Hartz IV, wenn man alt ist, bekommt man eine Rente (Renten-Versicherung).

- Jeder darf sagen und schreiben, was er denkt (außer, es ist gegen das Gesetz). Wir haben Meinungsfreiheit (auch Presse).
- Religion ist Privatsache – Was in der Bibel, im Koran oder in der Thora steht, ist nicht Gesetz.



Vereine – نادي - Clubs – Asociaciones – Associations – Club – باشگاه –  
Ассоциации - 协会 – क्लब

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Chorgemeinschaft "Frohsinn - Harmonie" Haslach e.V.  
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Tel.: 07832/5937  
Beschreibung:  
Männer- und Frauenchor, 1 x wöchentlich Chorprobe



Evangelischer Kirchenchor Haslach  
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Tel.: 07832/979590  
Beschreibung:  
Jeden Dienstag trifft sich der Chor im evangelischen Gemeindehaus zur Probe



FUNtastic Sound, Jugendkapelle der Stadtkapelle Haslach e.V.  
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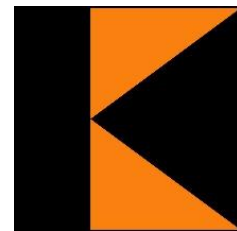
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#### Beschreibung

Unser Motto lautet: Leidenschaftlich glauben und leben. Wir fördern generationsübergreifende Gemeinschaft und unterstützen kirchliche Feste und Veranstaltungen. Überregional setzen wir uns für die Belange der Frauen in Politik, Kirche und Gesellschaft ein. Die KFD ist eine Gemeinschaft von Frauen, für Frauen.

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#### Beschreibung

Verein zur Förderung und Erhaltung fasnachtlichen Brauchtums

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#### Beschreibung

Der Verein bietet Mountainbike- und Rennradtouren für Jedermann/frau an. Jeden ersten Mittwoch im Monat um 20.00 Uhr findet ein "Radstammtisch" im Gasthaus Grüner Baum statt. Gäste sind willkommen. Mehr Infos telefonisch unter vorstehenden Rufnummern oder im Internet.



Sportverein 1911 Haslach e.V.  
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#### Beschreibung

Der Verein für die ganze Familie: Fußball, Badminton und Laufen.



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#### Beschreibung

Der TV 1864 Haslach e.V. ist ein sehr aktiver und agiler Mehrspartenverein mit etwas über 1800 Mitgliedern und den Sportarten Kunstturnen, Leichtathletik und Jazzdance im Leistungs- und Wettkampfsport sowie Kinderturnen, Gesundheitssport, Gymnastik, Ski, Bike, Klettern und Paartanz im Breitensport. Seit 2002 ist der TV im Besitz eines eingetragenen Turnleistungszentrums. Anfang 2011 wurde die neue Geschäftsstelle mit Seminar- und Konferenzraum direkt vis á vis der Sporthallen eröffnet.

