hi

a guide for newcomers in Schaffhausen

Schaffhausen
area for makers

This guide was produced by the Economic Development Team with the support of various sections of the local administration – the Canton of Schaffhausen – as well as with contributions from a range of other local agencies. Although the information presented in this guide has been carefully researched, details may need to be checked. Addresses, telephone numbers and opening times are liable to change.

Please inform the Editorial Team of any inaccuracies, updates or feedback which should be incorporated in the next edition of this guide. We would like to hear from you!

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www.schaffhausen-area.ch/publications

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16th edition, September 2026 (First Edition 2002)
Printed in Schaffhausen

Welcome to Schaffhausen

You've arrived. Welcome to «Schaffhausen – area for makers»!

This is a region that gives you space – to live, to work, to grow.
A place where people don't just talk about ideas, they make them happen.

This guide is your shortcut to feeling at home: from waste disposal to club life, or from residence permits to travel passes. No detours, just what you need.

We're glad you're here – and we're here for you.

Petra Roost
Economic Promotion Team
Canton of Schaffhausen

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About Switzerland

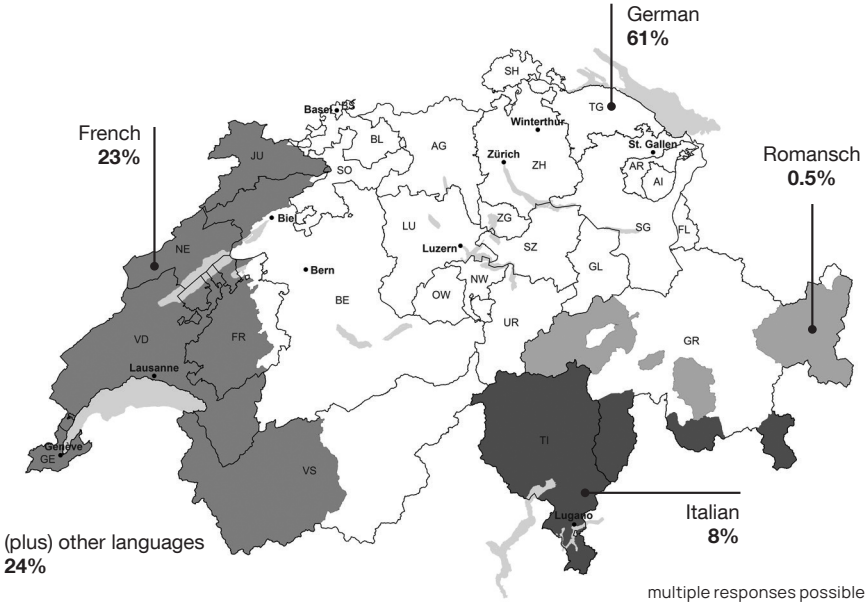
Cultural diversity

Switzerland is a small country consisting of four different cultural groupings: the German, the French, the Italian and the Romansch-speaking areas of Switzerland. As a result, it's impossible to speak of "Switzerland", as if it were a single entity. Depending on which of the four regions you find yourself in, you may see a quite different way of life and culture.

Switzerland is a country with a very high population density. Yet in spite of living at close quarters and in spite of the cultural and linguistic differences, the Swiss have been living in peace with each other for more than 150 years. How have they managed it? One of the secrets of their success is obeying "the rules of the game" and maintaining respect for other people.

Languages

Switzerland has four official languages: German, French, Italian and Romansch. All schools are obliged to teach one of the other national languages. Which languages are spoken in which cantons?



9,1 million
Population (of which about 1/4 without a Swiss passport)

26
Cantons

41,300 km²
Area

Source:
The Swiss Confederation – a brief guide 2026, Federal Chancellery FCh

The political structure of Switzerland

Switzerland is a nation born of and based on cooperation between different groupings. There is no unifying ethnic, linguistic or religious core which binds the whole together. Since 1848 Switzerland has been a federation - one of 24 federations worldwide, the second oldest after the United States of America.

The federal constitution forms the bedrock of Switzerland. It contains the most important guiding principles which determine how we live as a nation. It guarantees the basic rights of people and the involvement of the people in political decision-taking, decides the responsibilities carried out by the Federal Government and those determined by the Cantons and lays down the duties of government departments.

The structure is federalistic and divided into three levels:

1. Federal Government [der Bund]
This is the Swiss term for the central government. Federal Government responsibilities are set down in the Constitution [die Bundesverfassung] – for example, matters of foreign policy, national security, customs and monetary policy, the legal system and other reserved areas. Responsibilities which are not explicitly laid down as areas determined by central government are decided at the next level down: the cantons.

2. The cantons [die Kantone]
Since the founding of Canton Jura in 1978, Switzerland has consisted of 26 cantons, of which three (Unterwalden, Appenzell and Basel) are each divided into 2 half-cantons, for reasons to be found in history. The cantons – referred to as "Kantone" or "Stände" – are the original independent states which came together in 1848 to form the Confederation and which gave up part of their sovereignty in order to belong to the federation. Each canton or half-canton has its own constitution, its own parliament, government and courts. The size of the cantonal parliaments varies between 50 and 180 seats, and the cantonal governments consist of between 5, 7 and 9 persons.

The most direct form of democracy, open-air parliaments [die Landsgemeinde], at which the population assembles in a public square to vote by show of hands – now only exists in Appenzell Innerrhoden and Glarus. In all other cantons, voting takes place at designated voting stations.

3. The communes [die Gemeinden]
All cantons are divided into administrative communes – at present there are 2,110 of them, though their number is shrinking due to the merging of communes to produce larger units.

Approximately a fifth of the communes have their own parliament, whilst four-fifths still use the more direct form of decision-taking by means of open communal meetings at which votes are taken.

The communes are responsible for school administration, social welfare, roads programmes, local planning, taxation etc. In fact, the communes can exercise considerable autonomy in these matters. Additionally, they undertake responsibilities delegated to them by the Federal Government and the canton to which they belong.

Key components in the political structure of Switzerland
It is laid down in the Constitution that the people are the sovereign, principal political body in Switzerland. This includes all adult males and females who are Swiss nationals, around 60% of the population. These citizens have the right to raise their concerns with the

authorities and to submit a petition to be voted on in a referendum. They play an active part in the democratic process by voting on referendum proposals as well as in local and national elections. Minors (below the age of 18) and foreigners are not allowed to participate in the political process at national level.

In order to prevent the concentration of power and potential abuse of power, Switzerland has created three independent structures:

→ Legislature (Parliament, drafting legislation)
→ Executive (Federal Council, implementing legislation)
→ Judiciary (Supreme Court)

Citizens' rights [die Volksrechte]
Few other countries have such broad arrangements for the involvement of citizens in the political decision-taking process as Switzerland. This is the result of a long democratic tradition and also the relatively small size, in geographical and population terms, as well as a wide range of media reporting – all of which are important in ensuring this special form of governing the country functions as intended.

Church & religion [Kirche & Religion]

The Swiss Constitution guarantees freedom of worship. The official churches are the Evangelical-Reformed [Protestant], the Roman-Catholic and the Christian Catholic churches. When registering with the authorities on taking up residence in a locality, you will be asked which religious group you belong to. If you are «Evangelical-Reformed», «Roman Catholic» or «Christian Catholic» you will automatically be assigned to the respective local parish.

Public holidays [Feiertage]

Public Holidays vary from canton to canton. For the Canton of Schaffhausen they are:

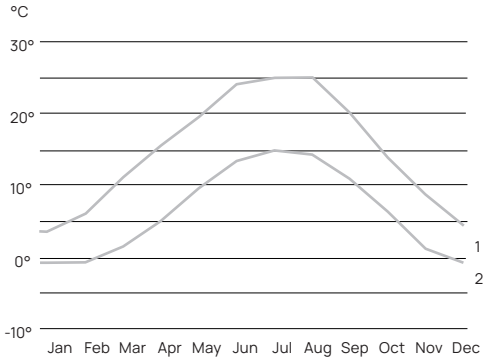
1st January	New Year's Day [Neujahr]
2nd January	Berchtold's Day [Berchtoldstag]
March/April	Good Friday [Karfreitag]
March/April	Easter Sunday [Ostersonntag]
March/April	Easter Monday [Ostermontag]
1st May	Labour Day [Tag der Arbeit]
40 days after Easter	Ascension Day [Auffahrt]
10 days after Ascension	Whit Sunday [Pfingstsonntag]
11 days after Ascension	Whit Monday [Pfingstmontag]
1st August	Swiss National Day [Nationalfeiertag]
25th December	Christmas [Weihnachten]
26th December	St Stephen's Day [Stephanstag]

On the day before a public holiday, shops may close earlier than usual.

Weather [das Wetter]

To the north of the Alps, Switzerland enjoys a temperate central European climate, whilst south of the Alps the climate is more Mediterranean. The climate shows considerable variations between regions as a result of geographical factors. Two weather events you will encounter in Switzerland are the "Föhn", a warm/dry wind which creates summer temperatures, and the "Bise", a cold/dry wind.

Monthly Temperatures in Schaffhausen
(Average values in °C)



1 maximum temperatures / 2 minimum temperatures

www.meteoschweiz.admin.ch

Celsius (°C)	Fahrenheit
0	32.0
5	41.0
10	50.0
15	59.0
18	64.4
19	66.2
20	68.0
21	69.8
22	71.6
23	73.4
24	75.2
25	77.0
26	78.8
27	80.6
30	86.0

Temperature Conversion (To convert Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by 1.8 and add 32)

About Schaffhausen

Geography [Geografie]

As Switzerland's northernmost canton, Schaffhausen is – to a large extent – surrounded by Germany. 82%, or 152 of the canton's 185 km of border are shared with the German state of Baden-Württemberg. 1,740 boundary stones mark out the only canton between Lake Constance [der Bodensee] and Basel which is almost entirely to the north of the River Rhine [der Rhein]. The surface area of the canton is 298 square kilometres and accounts for 0.7% of the overall Swiss landmass.

Viewed topographically the Canton of Schaffhausen is on the edge of the central area of Switzerland [das schweizerische Mittelland]. The canton's gently rolling hills and valleys are the foothills of the Jura and are evidence of glacial movement during the last Ice Age [die Eiszeit]. The landscape is varied though primarily shaped by the course of the River Rhine [der Rhein], which creates a unique landscape, large areas of forest, stretches of agricultural land and the lovingly tended vineyards [die Weinberge].

The resident population of the Canton of Schaffhausen is approximately 88'900, of whom around half live in the canton's major urban centre and seat of local [cantonal] government – the city of Schaffhausen itself. The Canton of Schaffhausen is home to around 1% of the total population of Switzerland and is one of the smallest cantons in the country.

By the way, a small historical oddity – the Canton of Schaffhausen owns a piece of woodland in the Black Forest [der Schwarzwald] in Germany [Deutschland] measuring 3.6 square kilometres.

History [Geschichte]

The town of Schaffhausen looks back on a thousand-year history. The town originally came into being due to the River Rhine [der Rhein] or rather the waterfalls [der Rheinfall]. The local population took advantage of this natural obstacle to the flow of transport on the Rhine and which offered the chance to earn a living by transporting goods from ships arriving above the falls to connecting transports below the falls, as well as by charging tolls.

The first mention of the town "Scafhusun" is recorded in 1045. It was at this time that Count [Graf] von Nellenburg founded the monastery – Kloster Allerheiligen.

During the Middle Ages, Schaffhausen was frequently caught between the rival superpowers of the day. In 1499 there were battles in the Klettgau area and in the vicinity of Thayngen as part of the so-called War of the Swabians "Schwabenkrieg" – known in Germany as the Swiss War ["Schweizer Krieg"]. In 1501 Schaffhausen joined the Confederation and took on the role of protecting the federal alliance's northern border. As part of this commitment, the impressive castle Munot was erected – mainly using conscripted labour – an edifice by which the town is recognised even today. The defensive ramparts and bulwarks have never been put to the test, by the way.

Industrialisation in the 19th century
Until the beginning of the 19th century the townsfolk of Schaffhausen lived primarily from artisanal crafts and from the opportunities offered by the River Rhine waterway and the trade it enabled. This then changed in 1802 when Johann Conrad Fischer established a foundry in a former herb-mill in the Mühlental district.

A further person of note in the economic development of the Schaffhausen area was Heinrich Moser (1805 – 1874). His contribution to the economic growth of the town was the construction of a dam which provided power for the new factories and workshops on the Rhine. This led to the development of a first industrial centre for the town – the textile industry including the production of cloth, wool, and knitting machines, the Amsler factory producing instruments used in the polar regions and military technology, IVF [Inter-nationale Verbandstoff-Fabrik] Schaffhausen, the Rauschenbach brothers' company (which later became part of the Georg Fischer group), the watch company IWC International Watch Co. and the yarn factory AROVA.

A third industrial hub – between the Rhine and Mühlental – developed in Neuhausen am Rheinfall. The Schweizerische Industrie-Gesellschaft (SIG) set up there with its origins in the production of rolling stock and rifles. The company was founded in 1853. The furnaces which had originally smelted iron-ore were later transformed to serve the aluminium industry (Alusuisse).

20th century: bombing and economic growth
Like the rest of Europe, Schaffhausen was strongly influenced in the first half of the 20th century by the events of the two world wars and the global economic depression. The two world wars affected the canton particularly badly due to its position on the border to Germany. On 1st April 1944 American aircraft bombed Schaffhausen by mistake. This air raid was the largest attack on Switzerland during the Second World War and claimed 40 lives as well as doing considerable damage to buildings and property. A year later, on 12th February 1945, the town of Stein am Rhein also fell victim to an air-raid.

In the 1950s- and 1960's the region profited from the general growth in economic activity. The old-established companies such as Georg Fischer, SIG, IVF and others experienced a boom and were joined by new companies. Unemployment was non-existent – on the contrary, workers were in short supply.

The economic crisis of the 1990s hit the Canton of Schaffhausen hard. This was compounded by the fact that the area had recovered from the low-point of the 1970s rather more slowly than other regions. Schaffhausen had for some time lagged behind others when it came to industrialisation but then developed strongly into a canton dominated by traditional industry and ultimately paid a heavy price for the imbalance in its economy, with businesses restructuring, cutting jobs or moving away from the area. To counteract these developments, new legislation was passed, a new taxation regime established and the Economic Promotion Team created. Thanks to the Team's on-going support for established local businesses and its success in attracting new companies to the area, there is now a strong and balanced mix of companies in the canton.

Political structure

The Canton of Schaffhausen has 26 communes [die Gemeinden]. The largest of these is the city of Schaffhausen itself [Stadt Schaffhausen] which has around 38,900 inhabitants. The smallest are Bargen and Buch which have around 300 inhabitants.

As the canton and its administration are relatively small, access to local government departments is quick and easy and dealings are uncomplicated and unbureaucratic.

The Council of the Canton [der Kantonsrat] (legislative power)
The body responsible for law-making at the cantonal level is the Council of the Canton [der Kantonsrat], also referred to as the Grosser Rat. This Council consists of 60 members, representing the different localities in the canton and drawn from eight political parties. The legislative power in the city of Schaffhausen itself [Stadt Schaffhausen] is the Town Council [der Grosse Stadtrat]. In the larger communes, such as Neuhausen am Rheinfall, Stein am Rhein, Beringen and Neunkirch, a Council of Residents [der Einwohnerrat] performs this role, whilst in the smaller communes it is carried out by a Communal Assembly [die Gemeindeversammlung].

The Government of the Canton [der Regierungsrat] (executive power)
The Governing Council of the Canton [der Regierungsrat] consists of five government Councillors. Each Councillor has responsibility for a department in the local administration and additionally takes on the role of President [der Regierungspräsident] for a twelve-month period, on a rotating basis. As at national level, the President is a first among equals – "primus inter pares" – and has no greater powers than their peers. The executive bodies of the city of Schaffhausen [Stadt Schaffhausen] and Stein am Rhein are called the Municipal Council [Stadtrat], whilst in all other communes in the canton Communal Councillors, mostly part-time volunteers, take on the executive role.

Representation at national level
The Canton of Schaffhausen is represented in the National Council by two elected Councillors [Nationalräte] on the one hand, and has two seats in the States Council (where the delegates are called Ständeräte).

Elections and votes
The national, cantonal and communal representatives are elected every four years. However, in addition to these political elections, voters are called on to decide on a range of matters at other times during the year, when these are put to a vote. Schaffhausen has had the highest turn-out at elections in the whole of Switzerland for many years. This is in part due to the fact that voting is mandatory.

↗ Website of the Canton of Schaffhausen
www.sh.ch

The regions in the canton of Schaffhausen [Regionen im Kanton Schaffhausen]

The centre (Das Zentrum): city of Schaffhausen / Neuhausen am Rheinfall

The old town of Schaffhausen [die Altstadt] is rightly considered one of the most beautiful and best preserved in Switzerland. 171 oriels [Erker] i.e. projecting windows, painted facades and fountains [Brunnen] make the appearance of the town very special indeed. To get better acquainted with the old part of town, we suggest you take a guided walking-tour [ein geführter Stadtrundgang]. Information on times is available from the Tourism Department – Schaffhauserland Tourismus.

Schaffhauserland Tourismus
en.schaffhauserland.ch

Munot
This impressive defensive citadel watches over the city and the River Rhine. It was built between 1564 and 1589 by local citizens, in largely through unpaid compulsory labour. The layout of the Munot can be traced to Albrecht Dürer's idea for a round fortress which is open on all sides and which is surrounded by an extended moat which ensured optimal defensive capability on all sides. A bridge crosses the deep moat and enters the castle's vaults, called the Kasematte, which are dimly illuminated by six circular shafts of light and which were intended to accommodate the whole population of the town in time of attack. You can access the circular platform which forms the roof – and offers splendid views over the town – via a ramp which rises like a spiral staircase.
The Munot still has a caretaker in residence whose job it is to carry on the centuries old tradition of ringing the bell at 9pm [21.00].
In the summer months, the roof-top platform [die Munotzinne] is a popular venue for concerts and other events, including open-air cinema, a children's festival and traditional balls etc.

www.munot.ch

Rheinfall (The Rhine Falls)
The largest waterfall in Europe is in Neuhausen am Rheinfall. It offers visitors a spectacular natural show of power and beauty. 150 m wide and 23 m high, around 700 cubic metres of water per second tumble over the falls when the river is flowing normally. Take in the full effect of the falls from the basin below. You may also wish to take a boat trip to the middle rock, which can be accessed, or travel downstream to Rheinau. A glass lift descends from Schloss Laufen to the Rhine Falls and there's also a footpath which takes you alongside the thunderous mass of water to the viewing platform, "Känzeli", which projects towards the falls.

www.rheinfall.ch

Upper reaches of the canton

The communes Buch, Hemishofen, Ramsen and Stein am Rhein make up the so-called upper district of the canton – Oberer Kantonsteil – and are upriver from Schaffhausen. The area is shaped by the Bibertal and its river on the one hand and the River Rhine [der Rhein] on the other, making it a very popular destination for cycling.
Stein am Rhein, a mediaeval and very picturesque town situated at the most westerly end of Lake Constance [der Bodensee] is a "must-see" for all tourists and a unique and historical small town of European significance.
The townhouses of the well-to-do [die Bürgerhäuser] surround the Rathausplatz

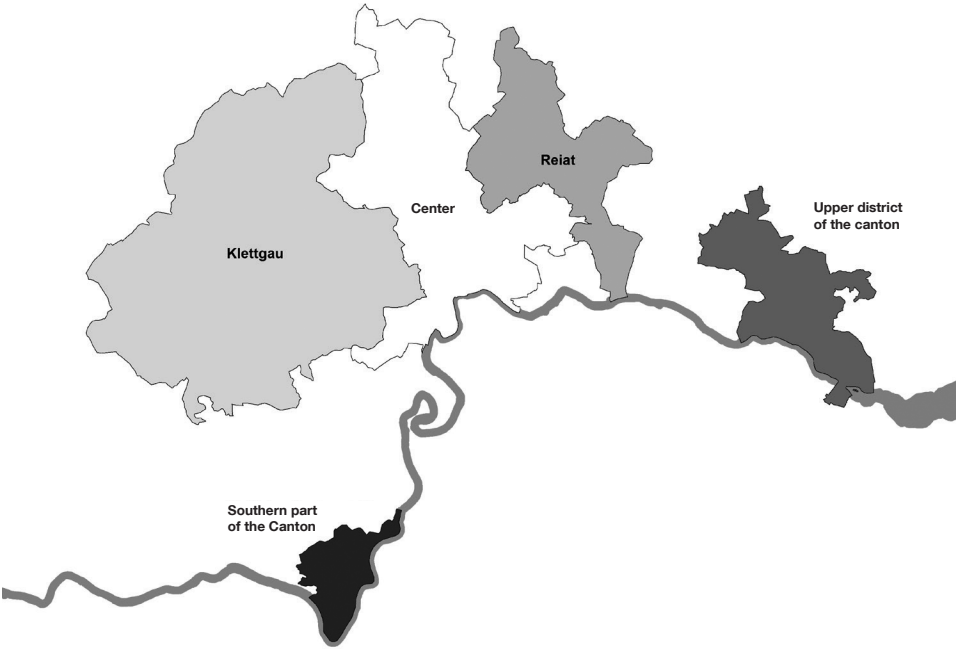
[Town Hall Square] which is particularly impressive and dominated by the Rathaus [Town Hall] which was built from 1539 – 1542. The houses on the square took on their present form at various periods from the 16th to the 20th centuries. The castle which watches over the town, Burg Hohenklingen, dates from the Middle Ages and was built on the site of a Roman fortress. The view from the castle offers a breathtaking panorama of the area and the Untersee section of Lake Constance.

Klettgau region

This plain, located to the west of Neuhausen am Rheinfall is also referred to as the grain store of the canton – "Kornkammer des Kantons" – and is dominated by agriculture [die Landwirtschaft] and wine [der Weinbau]. The picturesque villages of Hallau, Beggingen, Beringen, Gächlingen, Guntmadingen, Löhningen, Neunkirch, Oberhallau, Schleitheim, Siblingen, Trasadingen and Wilchingen are home to many half-timbered houses, typical of this area – so-called Riegelhäuser –, wine-presses [die Trotte] and fountains [der Brunnen]. The mediaeval town of Neunkirch is particularly interesting and was first mentioned in records in the middle of the 9th century.

Klettgau is an ideal area for walking, cycling and inline-skating. Autumn is the best time of year here, when the vines display a splendid range of colour. This is also the time of Sunday festivals which attract many visitors from all over Switzerland and our neighbouring countries.

The Regions which make up the Canton of Schaffhausen



Information on horse-drawn rides, the Sunday festivals [Herbstsonntage], and agri-tourism attractions such as Schlafen im Stroh ("sleeping on straw") and more is available from the Tourism Department "Schaffhauserland Tourismus" and local tourist information offices [der Verkehrsverein].

Reiat region

The Reiat region, with its main town of Thayngen, is where the Randen hills gently merge into the Hegau area. The Biber Valley [das Bibertal], straddling the river of the same name, meanders in the direction of Oberer Reiat, with its villages such as Hofen, Altdorf, Opfertshofen and Büttenhardt (Schaffhausen's highest commune) which delight the visitor with breath-taking views all year round – not just when the Föhnwind, which is characterised by excellent visibility, blows. The countryside around Reiat is ideal for walking and provides views of the volcanic craters of the Hegau region.

Southern part of the canton

The communes of Buchberg and Rüdlingen form the so-called lower district of the canton – Südlicher Kantonsteil – and are about 17 km downriver from the Rhine Falls [der Rheinfall] situated between the hills around Hurbig and the Tössegg fluvial plain. This region has many pretty villages and is popular for walks through its wine-growing area and along the River Rhine.

Local recreation area [Naherholungsgebiete]

On the banks of the Rhine [die Rheinlandschaft]
The stretch of the River Rhine between Schaffhausen and Stein am Rhein is said to be one of the most attractive landscapes in Europe. River cruisers make the journey between Schaffhausen and Stein am Rhein and onwards to Kreuzlingen / Konstanz several times a day between April and October. In the summer months, smaller passenger boats operate between the Rhine Falls [der Rheinfall] and Rüdlingen.
In the summer, you will find Schaffhausen's residents largely on or in the River Rhine, sharing quality-time with friends or family.

The Rhine is both a sanctuary for plants and animals and a "working river" with lots of beautiful places to moor your boat, for example Scharen, Bibermühle, Staffelwald, Diessenhofen and Stein am Rhein.

Randen
The gently rolling hills of the Randen area make it one of the most important local recreational areas. In geographical terms, the Randen is part of the eastern foothills of the Jura mountain range and is a huge chalk formation. Two thirds of the Randen are covered in woodland. Groups of pine trees which are dotted between fields and meadows give this landscape its distinctive character. The Randen is a protected environment of national importance as a result of its unique flora. You will encounter a rich variety of wild flowers, medicinal herbs and insects as you walk through the area's woods and meadows.

Maps, tips on hiking and cross-country skiing [der Langlauf] information are available from the Tourism Department – Schaffhauserland Tourismus or online.

↗ Schaffhauserland Tourismus
en.schaffhauserland.ch

Schweiz Mobil
www.schweizmobil.ch

Working

Residence and work permits [Aufenthalts- und Arbeitsbewilligung]

Employees and self-employed persons from EU/EFTA[1] countries are allowed to enter, reside and work in Switzerland. This entitlement is anchored in the agreement between Switzerland and the EU on the free movement of people. Those who are not in work or in self-employment (pensioners, students, others) are entitled to reside in Switzerland as long as they have health insurance and sufficient funds to support themselves.

Residence permits for employed third-country nationals are only granted in exceptional cases.

The most important types of permit are outlined below:

Type of Permit	Category	EU/EFTA countries	Other countries
Residence [Aufenthalt]	B	x	x
Settlement [Niederlassung]	C	x	x
Short-term residence [Kurzaufenthalt]	L	x	x
Cross-border worker [Grenzgänger]	G	x	x

For more detailed information, contact the Immigration Department [das Migrationsamt] of the Canton of Schaffhausen.

Immigration Department [Migrationsamt]
www.sh.ch/migrationsamt (German only)

[1] The members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) are Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

Finding work

If you are interested in finding work in the Schaffhausen region, you can use an online search portal [Stellenportal; German only] to identify current opportunities.

www.schaffhausen-area.ch/jobs

Getting your qualifications recognised

The State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation is responsible for validating qualifications achieved abroad.

www.sbfi.admin.ch/en

Employment law

Switzerland is known for having good employment terms and conditions. These vary depending on the role and sector, however. Make sure you understand the relevant terms and conditions at an early stage in your search for employment. The employment contract will detail the work to be carried out, hours of work, probationary period, notice period, holiday entitlement, pay and social insurance arrangements.

www.seco.admin.ch
www.ch.ch/en/work/working-in-switzerland-as-a-foreign-national

Pay and social insurance deductions

Salary levels are negotiated and agreed with an employer on an individual basis. Certain mandatory social insurance contributions are deducted from gross pay.
These are:

- → Pension [Alters- und Hinterlassenenversicherung (AHV)], invalidity [Invalidenversicherung (IV)], fee in lieu of performing military service [Erwerbsersatz (EO)]
- → Unemployment insurance [Arbeitslosenversicherung (ALV)]
- → Occupational Pension [Pensionskasse (BVG)]
- → Accident Insurance [Unfallversicherung (UVG)]
- → Measures to help the unemployed to find and sustain employment [Sozialfonds]

For further information, contact your employer or the Department for Social Insurance [das Sozialversicherungsamt] at the Canton of Schaffhausen.

↗ Sozialversicherungsamt
www.svash.ch (German only)

Joining family already living in Switzerland

EU/EFTA nationals and third-country nationals can bring their immediate family members to Switzerland if the relevant conditions are met. Detailed information is available from the cantonal migration office, where applications can also be submitted digitally.

↗ Immigration Departement [Migrationsamt]
www.sh.ch/migrationsamt (German only)

Voluntary work [die Freiwilligenarbeit]

Benevol Schaffhausen is the specialist agency for voluntary work in the Schaffhausen area and first port of call for any questions relating to volunteering – for volunteers and organisations seeking volunteer help. Benevol's principal responsibilities are brokering volunteering opportunities, marketing the service, providing training and professional project management.

↗ **www.benevol-sh.ch**

Taxes [die Steuern]

Federal tax [Bundessteuer]

Private individuals who reside in Switzerland or are living in the country on a temporary basis have to pay tax at national, cantonal and communal level. The basis [die Bemessungsgrundlage] for calculating income-tax [die Einkommenssteuer] is total global income. The same principle is used to calculate any tax on personal assets [die Vermögenssteuer]. A private individual has to pay tax if Switzerland is their legal domicile, or if they stay in Switzerland for at least 30 days and pursue any economic activity, or if they stay in the country for 90 days or more but do not pursue any economic activity. The requirement to pay tax [die Steuerpflicht] is calculated from the day of arrival in the country [das Ankunftsdatum].

Tax deductibles [steuerliche Abzüge]

What can be deducted from tax depends on the circumstances of the individual taxpayer. Tax relief may be claimed for:

- → Work-related expenditure [Berufsauslagen]
- → Pension contributions to AHV, an occupational pension (BVG) as well as to health insurance and accident insurance
- → Contributions to private pension plans (known as the 3rd pillar of pension savings: Säule 3a)
- → Repair and maintenance costs for property [Reparaturausgaben für Liegenschaften]
- → Interest payments [Zinszahlungen] on loans [Kredite] and mortgages [Hypotheken]
- → Donations [Spenden] to recognised charitable or political organisations etc

Taxpayers can discuss their tax allowances with the appropriate tax authority prior to submission of a tax return or use the published guidelines.

Cantonal and communal taxation [die Kantons- und Gemeindesteuern]

The rules governing taxable income and deductible items are similar to those for tax paid to central government. Tax payable is a multiple of tax rate and a coefficient [der Steuerfuss]. In addition, personal wealth tax [die Vermögenssteuer] is payable at cantonal and communal level, too.

In the Canton of Schaffhausen, direct dependents and spouses do not have to pay inheritance tax [die Erbschaftssteuer] or gift tax [die Schenkungssteuer].

Tax at source [die Quellensteuer]

Individuals without a Settlement Permit [die Niederlassungsbewilligung] are liable to tax at source [die Quellensteuer]. This tax is deducted directly by the employer and replaces taxes paid at central government, cantonal and communal levels. If taxable income reaches CHF 120,000, however, the normal calculation and payment process are applied to the individual. Persons who are not domiciled or do not live in Switzerland (e.g. those commuting into Switzerland to work – Grenzgänger) are subject to a limited tax liability if they receive an income from Switzerland.

↗ **www.steuerrechner.sh.ch**
(German only)

Accommodation

Registering where you live

When you move to new accommodation, you need to register your new address with the authorities within 14 days. The cantonal authorities responsible for maintaining records of residents' details are the Einwohnerkontrollen, also referred to as Einwohnermeldeämter.

Overview of the municipalities of the Canton Schaffhausen
www.gemeinden.sh.ch

Finding an apartment

The majority of the Swiss population lives in rented apartments. The reason for this high percentage lies in the fact that purchasing property is relatively expensive and also that rented accommodation is generally equipped to a high standard. Rents in the Canton of Schaffhausen are in line with average rents in Switzerland overall, though they are lower than those, for example, in Zurich, Basel or Bern.

The simplest way to find details of rented accommodation – whether an apartment or a house – is on the internet, in the local press or via estate agents. There are also specialist companies (Relocation Services) which may be able to assist you with a range of services if you are relocating to Switzerland from abroad.

Real Estate on the Internet (Selection)
www.homegate.ch
www.immoscout24.ch
www.newhome.ch

Renting accommodation

It is commonplace for property owners [der Vermieter] to ask potential tenants to complete a questionnaire about their personal circumstances, pets etc before the contract is signed, in order to vet the potential tenant. Equally, a check of potential tenants' credit-worthiness is often undertaken.

Rental agreement [der Mietvertrag]
The rental agreement [der Mietvertrag] covers a wide range of issues in detail. It must include all details regarding rent, additional costs, period of notice etc. Garages and parking spaces are generally subject to a separate agreement or listed separately in the rental agreement. Any issues not explicitly addressed in the rental agreement will be dealt with in accordance with the Swiss contract law [das Schweizerische Obligationenrecht], and in particular laws on renting [Verordnung zum Mietrecht].

Service and utility costs [die Nebenkosten]
The service and utility costs [die Nebenkosten] charged to tenants include all additional costs relating to the property: heating, water, electricity, concierge, etc. These additional costs [die Nebenkosten] are either included in the rent or are charged separately as a lump sum paid in advance.

Payment of a bond/deposit [das Mietzinsdepot]
The landlord is entitled to demand payment of a bond/deposit. The maximum permitted is 3 months' rent. The sum has to be paid into a bank account in the name of the tenant. In cases of disputes, should landlord and tenant not be able to agree on the level of refund at the end of the tenancy agreement, a mediation service is available [die Schlichtungsstelle für Mietsachen].

Moving in and handing back the apartment [Mietantritt und Rückgabe der Wohnung]
It is advisable to record the condition of the apartment or house when you move in and to get this record signed by your landlord. When the tenant moves out, they may be liable for any defects not listed initially. As a result, it makes sense to examine the property thoroughly and to record any damage as well as the overall condition of the property. You should notify the landlord of any defects in writing, mailing this by recorded delivery within 10 days.

Further information is available from the Schaffhausen Tenants' Association

↗ Schaffhausen Landlords Association [Mieterverband Schaffhausen und Umgebung], **www.mieterverband.ch**

Pets [Haustiere]
Landlords are allowed to ban pets [die Haustiere] such as cats and dogs. Small pets [die Kleintiere] such as canaries, hamsters, guinea-pigs etc can be kept without the agreement of the landlord – the guiding principle is that they should not disturb the neighbours.

At home

The rental agreement is simply the legal basis permitting the use of an apartment or house. In addition, there is a range of other regulations and possibly house rules [die Hausordnung] aimed at making everyone's life easier and more agreeable.

One tip we'd like to offer you: when you move into your new accommodation, go and introduce yourself to your neighbours [die Nachbarn]. They will expect you to take the first step and initiate contact. A good relationship with the neighbourhood [die Nachbarschaft] improves the quality of life [die Lebensqualität].

Buying or building a home

Many people dream about owning their own four walls. Turning that dream into reality needs careful planning and a property that suits your budget. Of course, you will only be able to enjoy your own four walls in the long-term if you are clear on the financial options and implications.

Further information is available from the Schaffhausen Association of Home-Owners [der Hauseigentümerverband Schaffhausen].

↗ Schaffhausen Association of Home-Owners [Hauseigentümerverband Schaffhausen], **www.hev-sh.ch**

Building land [das Bauland]
Residential accommodation may only be built on land in zones designated for development. The plans of such areas [die Zonenpläne] are available at the offices of the commune [die Gemeindeverwaltung] or the municipal offices [die Stadtverwaltung]. If you are considering purchasing land for residential use, it is advisable to call on the services of an estate agent [ein Immobilienvermittler] or architect [ein Architekt].

You can search for a building plot in Schaffhausen by using a database of all available land [die Baulanddatenbank]. This online tool can make it easier to find the right plot in the Canton of Schaffhausen and with just a few clicks, you can get much nearer to your dream home!

↗ Database of building plots in Schaffhausen **www.schaffhausen-area.ch/en/housing**

Buying a house [der Hauskauf]
Properties are offered for sale in the press, via estate agents [der Immobilienvermittler] and on the internet. Prices can vary considerably depending on location and are negotiable.

Buying an apartment [das Stockwerkeigentum or die Eigentumswohnung]
Buying a flat [die Eigentumswohnung] is subject to the same procedure as buying a house. In the case of flats, certain facilities are used communally and a fund is established to cover maintenance costs, with each owner contributing to the fund. The administration of blocks of flats is often carried out by a property management company [Immobilien-Treuhänder].

Approvals and contracts
There are some restrictions on foreign nationals buying land or property. However, no approvals are required if you want to buy a property you will be living in. All contracts relating to the purchase of land or property must be completed in writing. The contract only takes effect when the change of ownership is recorded in the property register [das Grundbuch] maintained by the local commune.

Insurance [die Versicherung]
Property must be insured with the canton [die Kantonale Gebäudeversicherung] against damage by fire and water. It is up to the property owner to decide on whether, and where, to insure against other risks.

Financing your purchase [die Finanzierung]
Most new buyers finance their purchase using a mortgage [das Hypothekardarlehen] from a bank. Anyone buying a property must put up 20% of the sales price [der Verkaufspreis]. A maximum of 80% of the estimated value of the property may be financed by third parties. At least 10 percent of the purchase price must be self-financed with liquid assets. This includes savings, securities, Pillar 3a assets [3. Säule] or inheritance withdrawals. As long as the property is owner-occupied, the remaining equity can also be financed with money from the pension fund. The first mortgage can be up to 67 percent of the market value and generally does not have to be repaid. If this is not sufficient for financing, a second mortgage can be taken out for up to 80 percent, i.e. for a further 13 percent. Due to the higher risk, many banks charge a higher interest rate for second mortgages. The second mortgage usually has to be repaid over a term of 15 years. The first mortgage does not necessarily have to be repaid.

Further information on the regulations relating to the purchase of land or property is available from the cantonal Land Registry [das Grundbuchamt] or from an estate agent [der Immobilienmakler].

↗ Land Registry of the Canton of Schaffhausen [Grundbuchamt des Kantons Schaffhausen] **www.sh.ch** (go to Behörde/Verwaltung/Volkswirtschaftsdepartement/Grundbuchamt/Notariat)

Electricity / Gas / Water

Electricity [Elektrizität]
Mains voltage is 230 volts. Most apartments have 3-pin sockets. An adapter is required for appliances with a Schuko plug or a US-norm plug. This can be purchased in electrical shops. Since the Federal Government decision to exit atomic energy, greater investment has flowed into energy generation using natural resources. As of 2025, around 70 percent of demand throughout Switzerland will be covered by renewable energies.

Gas [Gas]
The city of Schaffhausen [Stadt Schaffhausen], Neuhausen am Rheinfall, Thayngen, Beringen and parts of Stetten are connected to a network supplying natural gas.

Water [Wasser]
In all areas of the canton, the drinking-water quality is exceptionally high and in some Communes it reaches the quality of mineral water. Water charges vary.

Electricity, gas and water charges are based on actual consumption. Meters are installed to measure consumption and are read periodically.

Waste disposal [die Entsorgung]

Disposing of household waste correctly helps to protect our natural environment. When you visit your local commune to register that you have moved into the area, you will receive information on how to dispose of waste and details of the waste collection points and the types of waste to which a fee for disposal is applied.

↗ www.abfall-sh.ch/kba
www.asr.ch

Household waste [der Hausmüll]
Waste collection [die Müllabfuhr] is charged for in all areas of the canton. Chargeable waste sacks can be purchased at the Commune [die Gemeindeverwaltung], at the post office [die Post] and in various shops.

Biodegradable waste [der Grünabfall]
In a number of communes, bio-degradable waste can be disposed of free of charge if separated from other household waste, placed in a special bag and deposited at designated collection points.

Special categories of waste [der Sondermüll] / Paper [Papier] / Carton [Karton]
Glass, cans, plastic bottles, aluminium and cooking oil can be disposed of in containers at designated locations. In some communes, newspapers, magazines and cardboard are collected periodically by a number of organisations. Information will be available from the offices of your local commune [die Gemeindeverwaltung].

Communications [die Kommunikation]

Excellent infrastructure ensures you will enjoy reliable communications wherever you live in the canton.

Telephone
Every rented apartment and house in Switzerland has a telephone connection. You are free to use the telephone company of your choice. Telephone handsets, modems etc have to be purchased by the individual user. Information on telephone equipment and service providers is available from specialist shops.

Mobile phones [das Mobil-Telefon]
Two-thirds of the Swiss population already actively use 5G connections on their smartphones. Nationwide 4G/LTE network coverage is complete.
Specialist retailers or the network operators themselves can provide information about tariffs and services offered by the various companies.

↗ www.salt.ch
www.sasag.ch
www.sunrise.ch
www.swisscom.ch

Radio / TV / Internet
Most apartments and houses in the Canton of Schaffhausen have a cable-connection. The Schaffhausen cable provider sasag Kabelkommunikation AG and national operators can provide access.

www.sasag.ch

There is a charge for receiving TV and radio services. To register, contact:

www.serafe.ch

Family and children

Birth [die Geburt]

The birth of a child means a lot of change. In the Schaffhausen area you will find a number of services to help you prepare for this life-changing event and to help you afterwards. All births must be registered with the authorities [das Zivilstandsamt].

↗ Zivilstandsamt Schaffhausen
www.stadt-schaffhausen.ch
(go to Verwaltung Finanzreferat/ Zivilstandsamt)

Children [die Kinder]

Parents are responsible for a carefree and safe development of their children. However, there are several private and semi-private offers available.

Childcare [Kinderbetreuung]
The overarching body which coordinates private, municipal and cantonal childcare facilities and is the first port of call for associations and initiatives in this arena is the Koordinationsstelle für Kinder- und Jugendbetreuung.

The association for childcare "ZWEIDIHEI" offers information and advice on childcare options in the Schaffhausen area. It also acts as a referral point for childcare providers who offer their services for periods ranging from one day to several weeks, or on a permanent basis, or just as emergency cover, when needed.

↗ Koordinationsstelle Kinder- und Jugendbetreuung
www.kinderbetreuung.stsh.ch

ZWEIDIHEI - Beratungs- und Vermittlungsstelle für Kinderbetreuung
www.zweidihei.ch

Childcare Centre (individual care models), International School of Schaffhausen
www.issh.ch

Babysitter
Get in touch with a young person, aged 13 or over, who has done a preparatory course with the Red Cross [das Rote Kreuz] and is bookable and paid on an hourly or day basis.

↗ Red Cross [Rotes Kreuz] Schaffhausen
www.srk-schaffhausen.ch
(go to Für Sie da/Unterstützung im Alltag/ Babysitter-Vermittlung)

Play groups and MuKi/VaKi exercise
Play groups help pre-kindergarten children to develop their language and social skills. A group normally meets once to twice a week for two to four hours. There are also exercise groups designed as mother-and-child [Mutter-Kind = MuKi] and father-and-child [Vater-Kind = VaKi] sessions for parents with children aged three to five. The exercise classes use play activity to develop all-round health and agility.

The office of your local commune will have details of what's available.

↗ Family Hub – Meeting place for parents and their children, Internationale Schule (ISSH)
www.issh.ch (Menu > Family Hub)

Ludothek (subscription toy exchange)
Become a member of a Ludothek and, in return for your subscription, you can borrow toys.

↗ Ludothek Schaffhausen
opac.bibliotheken-schaffhausen.ch

Ludothek im Oberhof, Stein am Rhein
www.oberhof-steinamrhein.ch
(Geschäftsräume/Ludothek)

Playgrounds [der Spielplatz]

Many schools in the canton have playgrounds which are available to the local community when the school is closed. Larger villages and towns have large and attractive play areas. Your local commune will be able to provide details.

Pumptracks and skate parks

On the Schaffhausen pumptracks and skateparks you can try out tricks on your bike, scooter or skateboard.

Schaffhauserland Tourismus
en.schaffhauserland.ch
(Experience/Activities & Experiences/ For families)

Youth club [der Jugendtreff]

There are a number of youth organisations and supervised meeting places for young people in the larger communes. Your local commune will be able to provide details – alternatively simply ask neighbouring families.

Options for the older generation

For many senior citizens, their greatest wish is to be able to remain in their familiar surroundings as long as possible. There are a number of options to support the older generation.

From supportive accommodation to care and nursing homes
If fully independent living is no longer possible, options range from accommodation reserved for senior citizens to shared accommodation for the elderly as well as care and nursing homes.

Help to remain at home
The majority of older citizens in Switzerland live in their own four walls. There is a wide range of support and care services available and delivered in the home. You can obtain information from your commune [die Gemeinde] or by contacting the advice service [die Beratungsstelle] of Pro Senectute. Spitex centres can provide information on home care and support packages.

Pro Senectute Schaffhausen
www.sh.prosenectute.ch

Cantonal Spitex Association
www.spitexsh.ch

Keeping active

There is a range of clubs and societies offering activities and services for senior citizens, from physical exercise to mental fitness, so there will be something to suit everyone. It's also worth checking whether a care home in your area has a programme of activities.

Senior Citizens University
[Senioren Universität] Schaffhausen
www.seniorenuni-sh.ch

Pro Senectute Schaffhausen
www.sh.prosenectute.ch

School and vocational training

Parents bear the main responsibility for the education of their children. They are obliged to send their children to school, to ensure they attend, follow the timetable [der Stundenplan] and obey school rules [die Schulordnung]. They must also make sure their children do homework [die Hausaufgaben] and ensure they have the opportunity to do so.

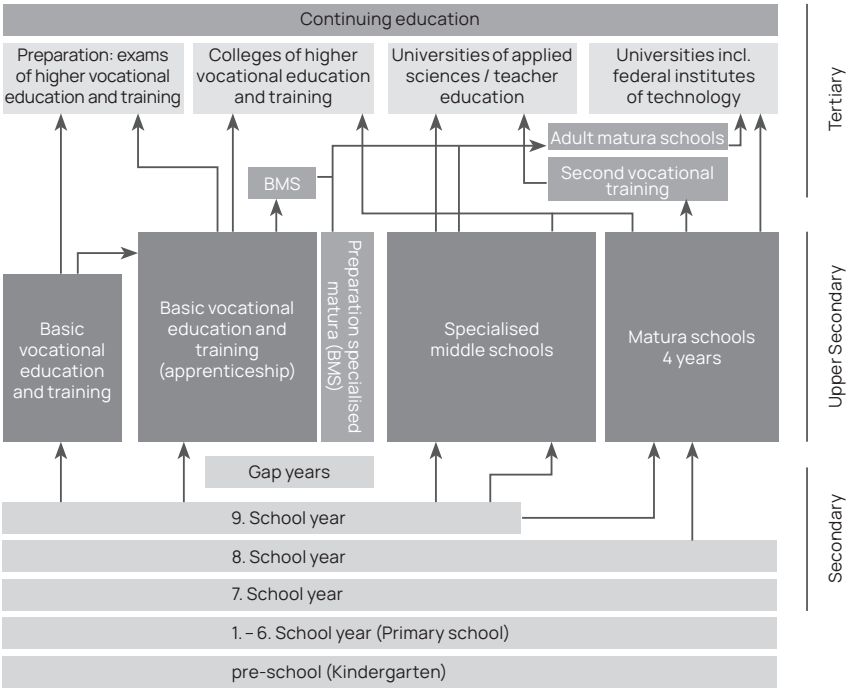
The school system [das Schulsystem]

In Switzerland, schools are run by the cantons – that means there are roughly as many school systems as there are cantons. Moving from one canton to another generally means changing from one school system to another. Attendance at school – for at least nine years – is obligatory in Switzerland. After completing the first stage of secondary school [Sekundarstufe I] young people have a wide range of options to pursue vocational training or to progress to university.

Although there are a few private schools, it is usual to attend a state-funded school. The quality of state-funded schools is very high and pupils receive a very solid education which is an excellent basis for their future. There are no fees up to the end of the second stage of secondary education (die Sekundarstufe II]. A contribution to the cost of teaching and learning materials is required from the second stage of secondary education (die Sekundarstufe II].

↗ Education Department of the Canton of Schaffhausen [Erziehungsdepartement des Kantons Schaffhausen]
www.schule.sh.ch

The state-funded school system operates as follows:



Pre-school phase [die Vorschulstufe]

Kindergarten / pre-school [der Kindergarten]
Every child is entitled to attend a kindergarten for two years prior to their starting compulsory schooling.

Primary school [die Primarschule]

Primary school [die Primarschule] provides the educational foundations children require. Children who attain their 6th birthday before 1st August have to start school at the beginning of the next school year (after the summer vacation). The primary phase lasts six years and is followed by progression to either a Realschule or a Sekundarschule, depending on ability.

Native language and culture [Heimatliche Sprache und Kultur HSK]
Various consulates and private organisations offer courses in their native language and culture to foreign-language children and young people.

↗ School portal of the Canton of Schaffhausen [Schulportal Kanton Schaffhausen]
www.schule.sh.ch
(Search for: Heimatliche Sprache und Kultur)

Secondary phase I [die Sekundarstufe I]

Realschule
Realschule builds on the educational foundations of primary school but is less demanding than a Sekundarschule. Realschule lasts three years.

Sekundarschule
A Sekundarschule provides an excellent basis in all subjects and teaches at least two foreign languages. Completion of this phase, which lasts three years, is a pre-requisite for progress to a Mittelschule.

Secondary phase II [die Sekundarstufe II]

Apprenticeship [Berufslehre]
Apprenticeships are held in extremely high regard in Switzerland. Around 250 different occupations can be learned via a structured training programme lasting two, three or four years. The quality of vocational training is amongst the best in the world. The programme leads to achievement, following a final examination, of a nationally recognised qualification [Fähigkeitszeugnis] or, after a 2 year basic programme, a Berufsattest.

In order to ensure the training meets the requirements of the respective sector, businesses which take on apprentices are bound by strict regulations governing the conduct of the training programme and its content. These have been agreed and published for each apprenticeship route. The guidelines for apprenticeship training are set by the Federal Department of Economic Affairs. The cantons oversee the apprenticeship programmes and each has a department responsible for apprenticeship training and assessment [das kantonale Berufsbildungsamt]. Organisations and businesses wishing to take on an apprentice have to meet specified criteria regarding their staff profile and business operations.

Vocational College [Berufsmittelschule]
The college offers those pursuing a vocational training route additional programmes which can be taken alongside the obligatory content or provide a broader educational offer once an apprenticeship has been completed. This type of college is available to everyone. Successful completion of the programme leads to a Berufsmaturität qualification,

which, in turn, provides access to a university-level specialist college [die Fachhochschule] and other progression routes.

Further information on vocational training in the Canton of Schaffhausen is available from the vocational information centre [das Berufsinformationszentrum] BIZ.

BIZ Berufsinformationszentrum
www.biz-sh.ch

College for business and commerce [Handelsmittelschule]
Study at this college leads to achievement of a nationally recognised diploma, the Handelsdiplom. Study at the College last three years and is a progression route for pupils who have completed the third year of secondary education.

After completion of the diploma exam [Handelsdiplom] students have to complete an one-year internship in a company. This period of learning in the workplace is followed by an exam, the Berufsmaturität. This qualification meets the entry requirements for further study at a university-level specialist college [die Fachhochschule]. All those completing the work placement year are awarded an additional qualification [das Fähigkeitszeugnis] as Kaufmann/Kauffrau.

Handelsmittelschule Schaffhausen
www.hkv-sh.ch/grundbildung/handelsmittelschule

Academic college [das Gymnasium] and preparatory college for higher vocational study [die Fachmittelschule]
The Cantonal School [Kantonsschule Schaffhausen] is the only Mittelschule [an academic / grammar school, "Gymnasium"] in the canton. At the end of their four years of study here, pupils achieve the Matura (a qualification of similar style and status to the German Abitur) which enables them to enrol at any university in Switzerland. Study at the Fachmittelschule [FMS] is more vocationally-oriented and leads to achievement of a Fachmittelschulausweis or Fachmatur, a vocational equivalent of the Matur qualification, achieved after completing Years/grades 10–12 and providing progression to a higher-level vocational college [Höhere Fachschule - HF] or to training for a profession which is taught at tertiary level. Work experience of – usually – one year and completion of an exam leads to award of a Fachmaturitätszeugnis qualification and enables progression to a university-level college specializing in the respective vocational field [die Fachhochschule – FH].

Kantonsschule Schaffhausen
www.kanti.sh.ch

Tertiary education [die Tertiärstufe]

Higher level vocational training and continuing professional development
There are many options for professional development after completion of an apprenticeship. A number of institutes offer professional development courses tailored to particular occupations. There is also the option to study part-time or full-time (for three years) at an advanced vocational college [höhere Fachschule].

Detailed information is available from the Canton of Schaffhausen's vocational information centre [das Berufsinformationszentrum].

BIZ Berufsinformationszentrum
www.biz-sh.ch

Teacher Training College [Pädagogische Hochschule Schaffhausen PHSH]
The PHSH offers two complete programmes of study for future teachers: for pre-school and the first 3 years of primary school [Vorschulstufe] and for primary school [Primarstufe]. Elements of the foundation course also count towards a teaching degree for lower secondary school teachers [Sekundarstufe I]. Students benefit from small class sizes and successful completion leads to a nationally recognised **Teaching Diploma** [Diplom] and a **Bachelor of Art in Primary or Preprimary Education**. Both programmes of study last 3 years, divided into 6 semesters.
Work placements and other course activity takes place during the inter-semester breaks.

Teacher Training College [Pädagogische Hochschule] Schaffhausen
www.phsh.ch

University College Schaffhausen [Hochschule Schaffhausen]
University College Schaffhausen (HSSH) offers courses at bachelor's and masters's levels in Business Administration, Organisational Psychology, Sport and Event Management, with the range of programmes set to grow in the next few years. Considerable emphasis is placed on so-called «Blended Learning» which divides semesters into periods of supported online learning and intensive blocks of face-to-face tuition in Schaffhausen. This model enables students to work or pursue a professional sports career alongside their studies.

University College Schaffhausen
www.hochschule-schaffhausen.ch

Universities [die Hochschulen]
There are more than 10 universities in Switzerland offering degrees in Technology, Business, Design etc. Thanks to Schaffhausen's excellent road and rail links, a wide range of universities can be accessed easily, including the universities in Zurich and St. Gallen, along with universities in neighbouring countries. Apart from PHSH and HSSH, the canton of Schaffhausen does not have any further training at the university level. The degrees awarded by these universities are internationally recognised. An overview of the programmes available as well as information on entry requirements can be found at:

www.swissuniversities.ch

Private schools [die Privatschulen]

There are a number of private schools in the Canton of Schaffhausen.

International School of Schaffhausen
As a private, all-day international school, the ISSH provides a seamless educational experience for learners aged 0 to 19. At this certified IB World School, English is the primary language of instruction, while the Childcare Centre and Kindergarten offer a bilingual programme. The school follows the renowned curriculum of the International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO).

School levels at a glance:
→ Childcare (ages 0-3)
→ Kindergarten (ages 3-6)
→ Primary School (ages 6-11)
→ Secondary School (ages 11-16)
→ IB Diploma Programme (ages 16-19)

ISSH International School of Schaffhausen
www.issh.ch

Stadtrandschule Schaffhausen
The Stadtrand School is a living and learning space for children and young people from the first to the ninth school year. In the school on the outskirts of the city, the diversity of the pupils is seen as an opportunity for learning and development.

Stadtrandschule Schaffhausen
www.stadtrandschule.ch

Tandem-Schule Hallau
1st grade to upper secondary school. The Tandemschule places great emphasis on the involvement of parents as well as on individual and project-based learning, including outside of the classroom.

Tandem-Schule Hallau
www.tandemschule.ch

Waldorfschule Schaffhausen
Kindergarten, Playgroup and grades 1 to 6. The school day is characterised by three equal areas that complement each other and offer each child individual access to the learning content: Craft and movement, knowledge and recognition, design and experience.

Waldorfschule Schaffhausen
www.waldorfschule-sh.ch

Personal development

A number of private education and training providers offer opportunities for personal development in the fields of music, languages, information technology and business and management.

Language schools [Sprachschulen]

Here you will find an overview of providers offering German courses in Schaffhausen. From individual lessons to small groups and group courses, there are numerous options for every level.

JE&I Sprachschule
www.jei.ch

Klubschule Migros
www.klubschule.ch

Learning-Point Language school
www.learning-point.ch

Linguasud Sprachschule
www.linguasud.ch

Sprachschule Claudia Koch
www.sprachschule.claudiakoch.ch

Sprachschule Passage Kathrin Sigg
www.passage.sh

Volkshochschule Stein am Rhein
www.vhs-steinamrhein.ch

Everyday life

Media [Medien]

The following media report on what's happening in the area:

Local press [Lokalpresse]

Klettgauer Bote
www.klettgauerbote.ch
Local paper serving the Klettgau area, published three times a week and also distributed twice a month to all households in the Klettgau communes

Schaffhauser az
www.shaz.ch
Published once a week.

Schaffhauser Bock
www.schaffhausen24.ch
Weekly free newspaper.

Schaffhauser Nachrichten
www.shn.ch
Daily newspaper. Distributed to all households every Wednesday.

Steiner Anzeiger
www.steineranzeiger.ch
Published once a week on Tuesdays.

Thaynger Anzeiger
www.thayngeranzeiger.ch
Published once a week on Tuesdays.

Local Radio and TV stations

Radio Munot
www.radiomunot.ch
Local radio for the Schaffhausen area; Wavelength: 91.5 MHz or via cable

Radio SRF 1 Regionaljournal
www.srf.ch/audio/regionaljournal-zuerich-schaffhausen
Regional news for the cantons of Schaffhausen and Zurich; Wavelength: 89.3 MHz or via cable

Schaffhauser Fernsehen AG
www.shf.ch
Local TV for the Schaffhausen area; available via cable.

Tele D
www.tele-d.ch
Local TV for the Schaffhausen and Thurgau areas; available via cable.

Tele Top
www.toponline.ch
Local TV for Zurich, Thurgau, Schaffhausen and Wil (SG); available via cable.

Shopping [das Einkaufen]

The Canton of Schaffhausen offers lots of different options if you want to go shopping. You will find specialist retailers, grocery stores and department stores in the larger population centres such as the city of Schaffhausen, Stein am Rhein, Neuhausen and Neunkirch. From the basics for daily life to fashion, watches, furniture and jewellery, you'll find everything your heart desires.

You will also find a number of malls [Einkaufszentren] on the outskirts of the city of Schaffhausen.

Opening times [die Öffnungszeiten]
By law, shops are only allowed to open between 6.00am [06.00 Uhr] and 9.00pm [21.00 Uhr]. Only a few shops are open for the whole of this period, however. As a rule, the shops are open between 9.00am [09.00 Uhr] and 6.30pm [18.30 Uhr]. It's always best to check opening times, particularly in the case of specialist shops.

Markets [die Märkte]
There's a weekly market in the larger villages and towns, offering stands with local produce and other foods etc.
At the farmer's market «Schafuuser Puure Märkt» located on Kirchhofplatz in the city-centre of Schaffhausen you can buy produce directly from the farmer.
Every Friday from 09.00 – 17.30 / 5.30pm and every Tuesday and Saturday from 8.00 – 12.00 (mid-day).

Prices [Preise]
The prices shown on goods are fixed and include VAT/sales tax [die Mehrwertsteuer]. The main form of payment is cash, EC-card or PostFinance Card. Many businesses accept popular credit cards and euro banknotes.

Shopping in Germany [Deutschland]
Some import controls apply to what you can bring into Switzerland from Germany. The Swiss Customs Service [das Schweizer Zollamt] publishes a guide «Merkblatt für den kleinen Grenzverkehr» which is available at all border posts. Further information is also available online:

↗ Swiss Customs Service [Zollverwaltung]
www.bazg.admin.ch/bazg/en/home.html
(Information Individuals)

Clothing and shoe size conversions

Switzerland	**36**	**38**	**40**	**42**	**44**	**46**	**48**
USA	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
England	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
Germany	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
France	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
Italy	40	42	44	46	48	50	52

Women's Clothing Size Conversion Chart

Switzerland	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**	**41**	**42**
USA	6	6½	7½	8½	9	10	11½
UK	3½	4	5	6	6½	7½	8

Women's Shoe Size Conversion Chart

Switzerland	**44**	**46**	**48**	**50**	**52**	**54**	**56**
USA	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
UK	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
Europe	44	46	48	50	52	54	56

Men's Suit, Sweater and Overcoat Size Conversion Chart

Switzerland	**40**	**41**	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**
USA	7½	8	8½	9	10	11	12
UK	6½	7	7½	8½	9	10	11

Men's Shoe Size Conversion Chart

Consumer rights [die Konsumentenrechte]

The rights and responsibilities of consumers vary from country to country, whether that relates to what to do if you are sent goods you did not order, to sales agreements and warranties on equipment and appliances. There is a raft of legislation and interpretations of how the laws apply. To get help understanding the most important aspects of consumer rights, contact the Consumer Forum «Konsumentenforum kf».

Consumer Forum [Konsumentenforum kf]
www.konsum.ch

Post [die Post]

For domestic mail and parcels, there are two different rates: A-Post and B-Post.

A-Post (Priority): Delivery on the next business day (Monday to Friday, some Saturdays for letters, excluding Sundays and public holidays).
B-Post (Economy): Delivery within a maximum of 3 business days (Monday to Friday), i.e., no later than the third business day after posting.

www.post.ch

Bicycle Courier [der Velokurier]

This energy-efficient logistics service for time-sensitive deliveries is available from Velokurier GmbH.

www.velokurier.com

Banks [die Banken] / financial advice

The following banks have one or more branches in the Canton of Schaffhausen (in alphabetical order):

Bank Cler, Schaffhausen
www.cler.ch

Clientis BS Bank Schaffhausen
www.bsb.clientis.ch
Branches in: Beringen, Hallau, Neuhausen am Rheinfall, Neunkirch, Schaffhausen, Schleitheim

Clientis Spar- und Leihkasse Thayngen
www.thayngen.clientis.ch
Branch in: Merishausen

Ersparniskasse Schaffhausen
www.ersparniskasse.ch

Migros Bank, Schaffhausen
www.migrosbank.ch

PostFinance, Schaffhausen
www.postfinance.ch

Raiffeisenbank Schaffhausen
www.raiffeisen.ch
Branch in: Neunkirch

Schaffhauser Kantonalbank, Schaffhausen
www.shkb.ch
Branch in: Stein am Rhein

UBS AG, Schaffhausen
www.ubs.com

Insurance [die Versicherung]

The insurance sector in Switzerland has been opened up to competition and liberalised. Information on premiums, fees and coverage are best obtained directly from an insurance company [die Versicherungsgesellschaft] or an independent insurance advisor [der Versicherungsberater]. The following information gives a brief overview of the most important types of insurance in Switzerland.

Health insurance [Krankenversicherung]
Everyone resident or working in Switzerland (including cross-border workers) is obliged to take out health insurance [die Krankenpflegeversicherung] by law, the KVG law [das Krankenversicherungsgesetz]. Health insurance cover must be obtained within three months of taking up residence or, in the case of cross-border workers, of commencing employment. Foreign nationals can apply for exemption [at the Sozialversicherungsamt] as long as they have insurance which offers a comparable level of cover for treatment in Switzerland.

The services included in the basic insurance package [die Grundversicherung] are the same across all health insurance companies [die Krankenkassen] and are set out in detail in the law on health insurance providers [das Krankenkassengesetz]. The basic insurance package covers the three major requirements: treatment for ill-health, after an accident and maternity care. Insurance providers are obliged to register anyone who applies to them for basic health insurance cover. A variety of savings plans is available and it is advisable to compare different insurance companies' schemes.

When you have insurance, you will be required to make a contribution to the cost of any healthcare you receive from a doctor or hospital and towards the cost of medication.

In addition to providing basic health insurance, insurers offer voluntary additional cover [die Zusatzversicherungen], e.g. for dental treatment, homecare visits etc. Health insurance companies are not obliged to accept applications for voluntary additional cover. You also need to know that the health insurance companies do not cover all types of treatment.

↗ Federal Government Comparison Site
www.priminfo.admin.ch

Motor vehicle insurance [die Motorfahrzeugversicherung]
Third party insurance is obligatory for all cars, motorbikes, mopeds and boats. There is a variety of options to extend cover beyond the mandatory basic package. Premiums [die Versicherungsprämien] vary between insurance companies.

Home contents insurance [die Hausratversicherung]
This insurance covers damage [die Schäden], caused by e.g. fire, water, break-in or theft. We recommend that you take out this type of insurance, though it is not obligatory.

Personal liability insurance [die Privathaftpflicht]
This insurance covers you against losses incurred by third parties as a result of actions by yourself or members of the family. We recommend that you take out this type of insurance, though it is not obligatory.

Information about other types of insurance e.g. life assurance [die Lebensversicherung], travel insurance [die Reiseversicherung] etc is available from insurance companies and independent insurance brokers.

↗ Comparison Site for insurance services
en.comparis.ch

Leisure time and culture [Freizeit und Kultur]

Schaffhausen offers exceptional quality of life, including great homes and fabulous leisure time. The unique landscapes of the area, cultural events, first-class restaurants and inns, galleries and museums – a comprehensive package for lovers of culture and art. If you are into sport, the offer is just as good, ranging from professional level to participatory sport to keep fit and healthy.

Restaurant scene [die Gastronomie]

The Schaffhausen area is known for its first-class restaurants. The choice spans elegant top-class eateries as well as traditional inns [Gaststätten] and also includes fast-food outlets. A very popular feature are the many excellent restaurants in the countryside [das Ausflugsrestaurant] which offer you the opportunity to combine a short trip with wonderful food. An overview is available on the website of Schaffhausen's Tourism Department, Schaffhauserland Tourismus.

Schaffhauserland Tourismus
en.schaffhauserland.ch

Prices [die Preise]
Prices at inns and restaurants include value-added tax (VAT) [die Mehrwertsteuer] and a service charge [Service]. If you were particularly happy with the food or service, you can leave a tip [das Trinkgeld].

The Spring Gourmet Festival
Definitely a date for your diary – every spring, Schaffhausen's top cooks put on a Gourmet Festival to showcase the best in produce and culinary skill. If you like great food and wine, this is not to be missed.

Gourmet Festival
www.blauburgunderland.ch

Wine production [der Weinbau]

The Canton of Schaffhausen is a wine-growing area, with the largest area under vines per head of population in Switzerland. The main varietals are Pinot Noir [Blauburgunder], for red wine [Rotwein] and Riesling-Sylvaner for white wine [Weisswein]. In fact, the area is known as Pinot Noir Country [Blauburgunderland]. Both reds and whites are relatively dry [trocken], fruity [fruchtig] and light [leicht] wines which are drunk young. Every autumn, the wine-growing villages hold festivals [das Herbstfest], which are very popular with locals and tourists.

Schaffhausen's „Pinot Noir Country" website
Schaffhauser Blauburgunderland
www.blauburgunderland.ch

Brewery [die Brauerei]

Schaffhausen is also home to an independent brewery [die Bierbrauerei]: the "Brauerei Falken". Falken brews various types of beer – from bottled lager beers to draft beers – which are available in local inns and restaurants, shops and drinks stores [die Getränkehandlung].

Brauerei Falken
www.falken.ch

Regional nature park

In addition to offering visitors to our area beautiful villages, some of which are of regional and national importance, Schaffhausen provides nature in abundance and some great cultural events, too. The Regional Nature Park develops and supports projects in the fields of agriculture, tourism, traditional trades, culture, education and nature.

Regional Nature Park Schaffhausen
www.naturpark-schaffhausen.ch

Information on food and wine in Wilchingen, Osterfingen, Trasadingen,
www.genussherz.ch

Hotels

Schaffhausen has a wide range of options to cater for every wish and budget. For information [Infos] and booking [die Buchung], contact the Tourism Department – Schaffhauserland Tourismus.

Schaffhauserland Tourismus
en.schaffhauserland.ch

Culture

Information about the wide range of cultural events in the area - what's on, exhibitions, performances, opening times - is published in the local media and available on a number of websites.

www.nordagenda.ch
en.schaffhauserland.ch

Museums and galleries

If you are interested in art, Schaffhausen can offer you numerous museums [das Museum] and galleries [die Galerie], both in the town as well as in the surrounding area. The following list is by no means exhaustive – there is much more to see!

Museum zu Allerheiligen, Schaffhausen
This cultural and historical museum is accommodated in a fascinating complex of buildings comprising a Romanesque Benedictine monastery [Allerheiligen – All Saints] and a former spinning mill. The exhibition includes some significant works of art as well as archaeological finds from the area, historical artefacts and items from the natural environment. A particular feature of the museum is also a collection of South American archaeological finds (Inca, Maya, Nazca, Olmek, Valdivia). The café [Museumscafé im Pfalzhof], the cloisters [Kreuzgang] and the herb garden [Kräutergarten] are havens of tranquillity in the middle of the city.

Naturhistorisches Museum Stemmler, Schaffhausen
The collection of zoological items compiled by furrier and naturalist Carl Stemmler (1882–1971) can be seen in its original displays. Birds of prey, especially eagles, are a highlight of this exhibition. This is a great destination for an outing with children on Sundays.

Museum im Zeughaus, Schaffhausen and Neuhausen am Rheinfall
Located in the old arsenal [das Zeughaus], the exhibition includes personal protective armour and weapons, bugles and other musical instruments, historic vehicles and artillery pieces used by the Swiss Army [die Schweizer Armee] in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Kloster/Museum Sankt Georgen, Stein am Rhein
This Benedictine monastery [Kloster] has been preserved intact – including a dining hall with impressive paintings, and a Romanesque chapel [die Klosterkirche].

Wohnmuseum Lindwurm, Stein am Rhein
An insight into living and farming in the 19th century in a bourgeois residence which boasts an impressive "Empire-style" front elevation and salon.

Schaffhauser Weinbaumuseum, Hallau
It's all about producing great wine – see the workshops, the tools, wine-press, barrel-maker's workshop and distillery [die Brennerei]. Wine-tasting [die Wein-Degustation] can be arranged.

International Watch Co. Museum, Schaffhausen
An exhibition of over 230 carefully selected examples of the craft of the watchmaker, IWC Schaffhausen.

Gipsmuseum/Gipsbergwerk, Schleitheim [Gypsum Museum/Mine]
The only one of its type in Switzerland, includes access to the underground passageways.

Thermenmuseum Juliomagus, Schleitheim [Roman thermal baths]
Covered site of the remains of the Roman thermal baths at the settlement known as Juliomagus. Visual displays, finds and an audio-guide to the site are available.

Local museums [Ortsmuseen]
Several rural areas have established their own local museums and exhibitions e.g. Beringen, Neunkirch, Hallau, Schleitheim, Wilchingen, Thayngen and there is a Fishery Museum in Neuhausen am Rheinfall. For addresses and opening times, contact the offices of the respective commune [die Gemeindeverwaltung].

Detailed information is available from each venue and from the Schaffhausen Tourist Department: Schaffhauserland Tourismus.

Theatres and cultural centres [Theater, Kulturzentren]

The current programmes, performance times and opening times are printed in the local press.

Schaffhausen Stadttheater [Main theatre]
Offers a varied and attractive programme including drama, comedies, opera, musicals, cabaret and ballet productions by visiting companies.

Kulturzentrum Kammgarn
A multi-purpose space which hosts theatre performances, concerts, festivals, exhibitions and a restaurant and serves as a meeting place for anyone with an interest in culture.

Fass-Beiz
Theatre in the vault, exhibitions, readings, a book shop and restaurant.

Schauwerk Das andere Theater
Performs theatre of different genres in a range of locations.

Haberhaus Bühne
Offers a varied cultural programme as well as an excellent dining experience.

Vorstadt Variété
Presenting the best in cabaret and variety acts for over 50 years, from November to January, at the Restaurant Schützenstube.

↗ **Schaffhausen**
Stadttheater
www.stadttheater-sh.ch

Kulturzentrum Kammgarn
www.kammgarn.ch

Fass-Beiz
www.fassbeiz.ch

Schauwerk Das andere Theater
www.schauwerk.ch

Haberhaus Bühne
www.haberhaus.ch/buehne

Theater Bachturnhalle
www.bachturnhalle.ch

Vorstadt Variété
www.vorstadtvariete.ch

Neuhausen am Rheinfall
Kino Theater Central
Small theatre with special cinema ambience.

Trottentheater
Small theatre for variety shows, cabaret and amateur performances.

Neuhausen am Rheinfall
Kino Theater Central
www.centraltheater.ch

Trottentheater
www.trottentheater.ch

Stein am Rhein
Schwanenbühne
Variety performances by national and international artistes.

Stein am Rhein
Cinema Schwanen
www.cinema-schwanen.ch

Internetplattformen

www.kulturraum.sh
www.kulturkiste.sh (for children/young people/teachers)

Music [Musik]

Information on performances and venues is published in the local press or is available at Schaffhauserland Tourismus.

Classical [Klassik]
Internationale Bach-Feste
(International Bach Festival)
Every two years, Schaffhausen hosts the International Bach Festival which attracts internationally acclaimed orchestras, choirs, conductors and soloists. These concerts have established a reputation across Europe.

MCS-Conzerts
[Concerts at the Music School]
A rich and varied programme performed by the music school, Musik Collegium Schaffhausen.

Miscellaneous musical events
There is a wealth of further events e.g. partner concerts Konstanz/Schaffhausen, Chamber Music festivals [Kammermusiktage] in the chapel Bergkirche Büsingen, Chamber Music [Kammermusik] in Hallau, organ and choir concerts in Rheinau [Orgelkonzerte and Chorkonzerte].

Jazz
Schaffhauser Jazz-Festival
A showcase for contemporary Swiss Jazz, concerts and performances take place at a range of venues in Schaffhausen.

Pop/Rock
«Stars in Town»
Running over several days, this open-air event takes place in the summer on the Herrenacker piazza in the old town quarter and attracts stars from around the world as well as Swiss bands.

Contemporary music
[die aktuelle Musikszene]
Tap Tab Musikraum is located at the Kulturzentrum Kammgarn and explores experimental and contemporary music.

Other music
You will find concerts ranging from folk-music [Volksmusik] to Rock 'n' Roll and House as well as Open Air concerts.

Check the local press for details and venues.

www.nordagenda.ch

Dancing / Disco / Musikbar

Cuba Club
www.cuba-club.ch

Klub 8
www.klub8.ch

Kulturzentrum Kammgarn
www.kammgarn.ch

Quartier
www.quartierklub.ch

Tabaco Lounge
facebook.com/tabacolounge

Tanzzentrum Schaffhausen
www.tanzzentrum-sh.ch

Tap Tab Musikverein
www.taptab.ch

Cinema [Kino]

Schaffhausen
Kinepolis Schweiz AG
www.kinepolis.ch

KIWI-Scala AG
www.kiwikinos.ch

Stein am Rhein
Cinema Schwanen
www.cinema-schwanen.ch

Kino Open Airs
Information is available from the local media.

English speaking clubs

English Speaking Clubs are social clubs where people of all ages and nationalities get together to speak English with one another. In addition to speaking English, the clubs are also interested in learning about the Schaffhausen area and meeting people from different countries and cultures. Some clubs organise monthly fun events and activities.

The English Speaking Club of Schaffhausen
www.tescos-sh.ch

Libraries [Bibliotheken]

Libraries offer free access to informational, educational and recreational material. In addition to holding copies of published material in a range of formats, they are an access point for networks and databases.

Schaffhausen
The municipal library [die Stadtbibliothek] is located on the Münsterplatz. This and the Agnesenschütte library are the public libraries in the city of Schaffhausen.

Library branches in local communities
Some communities have their own library, including Hallau, Neuhausen am Rheinfall, Neunkirch, Oberhallau, Schleitheim, Stein am Rhein and Thayngen. Information on the libraries in the city of Schaffhausen and elsewhere in the canton is available online:

Schaffhauser- und Gemeindebibliotheken
www.bibliotheken-schaffhausen.ch

Sport

The unspoilt natural environment we enjoy in the Canton of Schaffhausen makes it great for outdoor sports, but there are also many indoor sports venues, too.

Sports clubs [Sportvereine]
There are numerous sports clubs offering a wide range of sports including: football, handball, volleyball, gymnastics [das Turnen], ice-hockey, basketball, track and field sports [die Leichtathletik], swimming, cycling [der Radsport], riding, etc. You will find addresses of the local sports clubs on the internet, in the telephone book [das Telefonverzeichnis] and in the local press.

KSS leisure park [KSS Sport- und Freizeitanlagen]
Indoor and outdoor pools, inline-skating, beach volleyball, ice-rink, and solarium, wellness centre.

↗ KSS Sport- und Freizeitanlagen Schaffhausen **www.kss.ch**

Cycling / Hiking
The Canton of Schaffhausen and our neighbouring regions offer you an extensive network of dedicated cycle-paths and signposted walking trails through beautiful countryside. Special maps showing the cycle-paths and hiking trails are available from the Tourism Department – Schaffhauserland Tourismus – and in bookshops.

Swimming [Schwimmen]
The wonderful landscape along the River Rhine invites you to swim in the clear waters of the river and you will find lots of charming places along the river to start from or take a break. Most communes have a swimming pool which is open in the summer. And there is a very special swimming pool in the city-centre of Schaffhausen – the Rhy-Badi - built over the river and dating back to the 19th century.

↗ **www.rhybadi.ch**

Schwimmclub Schaffhausen (Schwimmkurse für Kinder und Erwachsene)
www.scsh.ch

Climbing (Klettern) and Badminton
The Aranea indoor climbing and badminton centre: one of the largest climbing centres in Switzerland and Southern Germany.

↗ Aranea+ Kletter- und Badmintonzentrum
www.aranea.ch

Adventure Park Neuhausen am Rheinfall
Switzerland's largest rope park [der Seilpark] in terms of area is ideal for both amateurs and athletes.

↗ Adventure Park Rheinfall
www.ap-rheinfall.ch

Golf
Although there are no golf courses directly in the Canton of Schaffhausen, there are a number of 9 and 18 hole courses in the area.

↗ Golfclub Schloss Goldenberg
www.golfclubschlossgoldenberg.ch

Golf Range Weinland
www.stallstube.ch

Golfclub Rheinblick
www.golfclubrheinblick.ch

Golfclub Obere Alp
www.golf-oberealp.de

Golfclub Lipperswil
www.golfswitzerland.ch

Fitness and Gymnastics
Further addresses can be found in the telephone book [das Telefonverzeichnis]. Here is a selection:

AKTIV FITNESS
www.activfitness.ch

cleverfit GmbH
www.clever-fit.com

Die Werkstatt
www.dw-functional.ch

Eurofit
www.eurofit.ch

Kieser Training
www.kieser-training.ch

Kraftwerk ganz gesund GmbH
www.kraftwerk.sh

PowerGym Schaffhausen
www.powergym.ch

Rhy Training
www.rhytraining.ch

VitaliX Fitnesszentrum Beringen
www.vitalixfitness.ch

Tennis
There are several tennis clubs in the canton – addresses can be obtained from the regional association: Regionalverband SH Tennis.

Regionalverband Schaffhausen Tennis
www.shtennis.ch

Padel Schaffhausen
Padel is a mix of tennis and squash. Visit the PDL Center Schaffhausen.

PDL Center Schaffhausen
playtomic.com/clubs/padel-vibez

Table Tennis [Tischtennis]

Tischtenniszentrum Ebnat
www.tischtennisschule.ch

Ballet / Dance Schools [Tanzschulen]
Addresses can be found in the telephone directory.
Here is a selection:

Ballettschule Schaffhausen
www.ballettschule-schaffhausen.ch

Ballettschule Conny
www.ballettschuleconny.ch

Dance Center
www.dance-center.ch

Flamenco Studio Schaffhausen
www.flamenco-sh.ch

Irish-Danceschool Schaffhausen
www.celtic-dance.ch

My Way Dance
www.mwda.ch

Steps 14 Tanz und Fitness
www.steps14.ch

Salón Para Baile – Tango Schaffhausen
www.tango-schaffhausen.ch

Tanzschule Baila-Conmigo
www.baila-conmigo.ch

Tanzschule Rock'n Roll-Club Angeli
www.angeli.rocks

Tanzzentrum Schaffhausen
www.tanzzentrum-sh.ch

Jogging
Schaffhausen has many well-maintained and signposted tracks.

SRS Lauftreff Schaffhausen
www.srs-lauftreff-sh.ch

Vita Parcours
Generally located in a wood, these are running trails with exercise stations at regular intervals and are free to use. Vita Parcours are recognisable by their light-blue signs and can be found in:

Schaffhausen-Buchthalen
At the corner of Stimmerstrasse/ Widlenstrasse

Schaffhausen-Geissberg
Near Spiegelgut [Bus stop Pflegeheim]

Neuhausen am Rheinfall
In the wood, Neuhauser-Wald, around 200 m above the school house «Gemeindewiesen»

Neunkirch
Hasenberg, at the entrance to the woods: Hasenberg zum Armenfeld

Stein am Rhein
Ergeten, in the Klingen district

Thayngen
On the hill, Oberes Riet

www.zurichvitaparcours.ch

Jogging track [die Finnenbahn]
A Finnenbahn is a jogging-track with a special layer of wood-chippings to act as a "shock-absorber" and protect your joints when you jog. You will find these special tracks at:

Schaffhausen-Breite
KSS Leisure Park [KSS Sport- und Freizeit-anlagen] located in the Breite district, Herblingertal, Engeweiher

Schaffhausen-Herblingen
Neutal, Herblingen

Neuhausen am Rheinfall
Langriet

Hunting [Jagen] and fishing [Fischen]
The hunting areas in the Schaffhausen region are managed by hunting clubs. Most clubs will offer you the chance to take part as a visitor – "Gastjäger". To be allowed to hunt you need a valid pass [der Jagdpass] which can be obtained from the relevant authorities – the Jagd- und Fischereiverwaltung – which can also provide more detailed information on the conditions which apply to hunting. In Switzerland, hunting is closely connected to conservation i.e. conserving the stock of wild animals and maintaining the hunting grounds to support this aim is also the responsibility of the hunting clubs [die Jagdgesellschaft]. You will need to obtain a licence [das Fischerpatent] for most water courses including the River Rhine [der Rhein]. These are available from the cantonal authority – Jagd- und Fischereiverwaltung. Since 2003, anglers have to complete a course before being allowed to fish.

Jagd- und Fischereiverwaltung
www.sh.ch (Dienststellen > J)

Wellness and spa treatments

There are a number of spa and wellness centres in the city of Schaffhausen:

KSS Sport- und Freizeitanlagen Schaffhausen, **www.kss.ch**

Hotel Kronenhof
www.kronenhof.ch

Transport

Public transport [der öffentliche Verkehr]

The public transport network in Switzerland is very extensive. There are very few places which cannot be reached by train or bus – and the punctuality [die Pünktlichkeit] of public transport is famous around the world. Most trains have first and second class carriages. Except for local services, trains have either a restaurant car, bistro or refreshment trolley.
To travel by train you must have a valid ticket, purchased before embarking. Tickets can be bought at ticket desks in railway stations, from ticket machines or online.

Users of public transport [der öffentliche Verkehr – abbreviated to öV] in Switzerland benefit from a ticketing system which is unique in Europe. Known as direct traffic [Direkter Verkehr], the approach ensures that you will only need one ticket, no matter how many different transport operators you travel with during your journey. The approach has also led to the launch of some very popular ticket packages such as the Generalabo and Halbtaxabo, details of which are set out below. They cover practically the whole public transport network, with the exception of a handful of tourist routes.

Under-25's and pensioners benefit from reduced fares. For information, go to:

GA travel card [Generalabonnement – abbreviated to GA]
You are flexible and independent – with a GA travel card you can simply get on the next train and away you go. You can travel without buying individual tickets on any Swiss (SBB) railway line and on most privately run railways, anywhere in Switzerland. The GA card can also be used on post-buses [das Postauto] and boats as well as for local transport [das Nahverkehrsmittel] such as trams and buses in most major conurbations. You can also enjoy discounted fares on many Swiss mountain railways.

Halbtax travel card [Halbtax-Abo]
With this Half-Fare travel card you can travel half-price on trains, boats, post-bus routes and tram and bus services in most towns and larger conurbations. The Half-Fare travel card is automatically renewed after one year (automatically renewing subscription). There are also new subscription PLUS offers. Find out more on the following website.

↗ **www.sbb.ch**

Swiss Rail Passes
The Swiss Travel System provides tourists and locals with a carefree travel option covering trains, buses and boats. You benefit from having a single, carefree travel ticket and many discounts on mountain trains [Bergbahnen] and panorama train services as well as a number of other special offers.

Children and young people under 25 years of age benefit from reduced prices.

↗ **www.swiss-pass.ch**

Public transport in the Schaffhausen area

The Canton of Schaffhausen is served by excellent rail and bus services, both in the city and in outlying areas. The Ostwind tariff association brings together 29 transport companies with a route network of around 4,000 km. The same simple zone tariff system applies within the entire Ostwind network area. This means that you only need one ticket for all public transport journeys in this area.

You can purchase Ostwind tickets [der Fahrausweis] at all manned SBB desks within the network area, as well as from ticket machines [der Billetautomat], in the ticket

shop [Ticketeria] of Schaffhausen's transport operators [die Schaffhauser Verkehrsbetriebe], in the SBB app or on the Internet. The network operates on a proof-of-payment system. Anyone travelling without a valid ticket will be fined.

www.sbb.ch, www.vbsh.ch
www.ostwind.ch

Regional bus and rail services [Regionale Bus- und Bahnverbindungen]
The Verkehrsbetriebe Schaffhausen VBSH covers the entire area of the canton of Schaffhausen. For detailed information on the routes, fares [der Tarif] and timetables, contact the operators – Verkehrsbetriebe Schaffhausen – or the information desks [die Auskunftsstelle] of the rail and bus operators at the main railway station [der Hauptbahnhof] in Schaffhausen.

www.vbsh.ch

Taxi [das Taxi]
In the city of Schaffhausen itself [Stadt Schaffhausen] the main taxi rank is in front of the main railway station [der Hauptbahnhof]. In Stein am Rhein you will also find a taxi company based at the railway station [der Bahnhof]. The telephone numbers of the various taxi companies are listed in the local directory and on the internet.

Travel by ship on the Rhine [die Rheinschifffahrt]
Schaffhausen to Lake Constance [Bodensee]
Between April and October boats operate a scheduled service, several times a day, between Schaffhausen and Stein am Rhein and on to Kreuzlingen/Konstanz. Tickets [die Fahrkarte] can be purchased on board.

Kursschiffe
Schweizerische Schifffahrtsgesellschaft Untersee und Rhein
www.urh.ch

Sonderfahrten
Stoll Schifffahrten AG
www.stoll-schifffahrten.ch

Hunziker Schiffsbetrieb AG
+41 52 741 23 93

Rhine Falls [Rheinfall] to Eglisau
Scheduled services operate from the Rhine Falls [der Rheinfall] downstream to Rheinau from April to September on Sundays and Public Holidays. In July and August the service operates daily and on Sundays it travels on to Eglisau.

Ernst Mändli AG, Bootsbetrieb
www.schiffmaendli.ch

Werner Mändli AG, Schifffahrtsbetrieb
www.rhyfall-maendli.ch

Driving

Maximum speeds [Höchstgeschwindigkeiten]
We recommend you observe the traffic regulations. The police [die Polizei] carry out regular checks and the findres can be very high – for example: exceeding the speed limit by 11–15 km/h within built-up areas costs CHF 250. Hidden cameras are used to monitor speed and traffic signals.

In towns	50 km/h, there are zones with a limit of 30 km/h
On main roads	80 km/h
Motorway/Freeway [Autobahn]	120 km/h, the maximum speed for cars towing caravans on motorways is 80 km/h

Motorway / Freeway [Autobahn]
On motorways/freeways, the left-hand lane is used for overtaking – passing on the right is strictly prohibited. Passing on the right is only permitted in a line of traffic (passive passing).
If you wish to use the motorway/freeway, you will require a motorway vignette/sticker [die Vignette] for your car. You can purchase a disk at border posts, petrol stations, post-offices and most garages. The disk should be displayed on the inside of the windscreen, is valid for a calendar year and costs CHF 40. Alternatively, you can purchase an e-vignette, which is digitally linked to your license plate number. You can purchase it at:

↗ **www.e-vignette.ch**

Headlights [Licht]
In Switzerland, it is mandatory to drive with headlights on during the day. This applies to all motor vehicles including 2-wheeled vehicles - motorbikes, mopeds etc.

Alcohol / Drugs [der Alkohol / die Drogen]
The permitted blood-alcohol level is limited to 0.5 per mille [Promille]. Liability for an accident may be attributed at lower blood-alcohol levels, however. There is zero tolerance of drugs. For new drivers (probationary period), professional drivers, driving instructors and driving students, a zero tolerance of 0.1 per mille applies.

Right of way / priority [der Vortritt]
Unless traffic signals indicate otherwise, traffic coming from your right has priority. Police cars, fire brigade, ambulances with blue light, as well as trams and buses always have priority [der Vortritt].
Pedestrians have priority at designated crossing points (der Fussgängerstreifen).

Safety [die Sicherheit]
The driver and all passengers, both in the front and back seats, must wear a seat-belt. All cars – but not motorcycles - must carry a warning triangle [das Pannendreieck]. If you have an accident or break down, it should be positioned 50 m from the vehicle and clearly visible to traffic. It is not enough to simply switch on your hazard warning lights.
The driver and any passenger on all motorized 2-wheel vehicles, irrespective of the vehicle's size/power, must wear a crash helmet.

Accident [der Unfall]
In the case of accidents causing only damage to vehicles or other objects [der Sachschaden], the police do not need to be called, though it may be advisable to call them if there are likely to be issues regarding responsibility for the accident. Whenever people are injured [der Personenschaden] the police must be called to the scene, however.

Breakdown assistance [die Pannenhilfe]
Simply notify your insurance company, which will take all necessary steps to deal with the incident. In Switzerland, you can access help 24/7 by calling 140.

Driver's licence [Führerausweis]
Foreign driving licences are valid for one year from their owner's entry to Switzerland. Before this deadline expires, you need to apply for a Swiss drivers licence to the following cantonal department: "das kantonale Strassenverkehrs- und Schifffahrtsamt". If you miss the deadline, you will have to pay a fine [die Busse]. If you hold a drivers licence from a western European country, the USA or Canada, you can generally obtain a Swiss licence without taking a test. For more detailed information, contact:

↗ Strassenverkehrs- und Schifffahrtsamt
www.sh.ch (Dienststellen > S)

Registration and import of motor vehicles [Registrierung und Einfuhr von Motorfahrzeugen]
Motor vehicles and trailers must be registered with the authorities: the Strassenverkehrs- und Schifffahrtsamt. A registration number [das Fahrzeugkontrollschild] is issued to a vehicle owner [der Fahrzeughalter] but remains the property of the authorities. In Switzerland, registration numbers are issued by the canton. A driver may import their vehicle [das Fahrzeug] tax-free [zollfrei] if the import is part of their relocation to Switzerland. Detailed information is available from the authorities [das Strassenverkehrsamt].

Test of roadworthiness [die Fahrzeugprüfung]
Vehicle owners have to submit their vehicle for a roadworthiness test every three years and receive notification from the authorities [das Strassenverkehrsamt] when this is due. Owners are advised to get their vehicle checked by a recognized workshop prior to the test to ensure the inspection standards will be met.
All motor vehicles have to have their emissions [die Abgaswerte] checked regularly. Measuring the emissions level and adjusting the vehicle can be carried out by an authorized garage /workshop or at one of the technical centres of the TCS (Touring Club Schweiz) or by the vehicle's own on-board diagnostic (OBD) system.

Insurance [die Versicherung] and Motor Vehicle Tax [die Motorfahrzeugsteuern]
All motor vehicles must be covered by third party insurance [die Haftpflicht]. Vehicle documentation is only issued when proof of insurance [der Versicherungsnachweis] is provided.
In the Canton of Schaffhausen, the level of motor taxation [die Kraftfahrzeugsteuer] is linked to the cubic capacity of the engine [der Hubraum] – see also section on Insurance. The tax is paid annually, in advance.

Vehicle rental and mobility scheme
The addresses of vehicle rental companies – from cars to mini-buses, light trucks and motorbikes etc – are listed in the local classified telephone directory [das Telefonbranchenverzeichnis]. A popular service for those who do not need a car all the time is Mobility. You pay a membership fee and then have access to a pool of vehicles which can be hired for an additional charge.

Car parks and parking charges [Parkplätze and Parkgebühren]
In the city of Schaffhausen and all other communes within the canton, there are a number of car parks, often with parking charges. Overnight parking also incurs charges in most communes. Car owners who regularly park their vehicles overnight in public spaces must contact the local authority.

Bicycles and pedestrians

Pedestrians / Pavements
The extensive network of well-maintained pavements enables pedestrians [der Fussgänger] to get from A to B in safety. When you need to cross the street, do so only at marked crossing points [der Fussgängerstreifen] or use subways or footbridges.

Bicycles [das Fahrrad (Velo)]
The Canton of Schaffhausen and neighbouring areas have a lot of signposted and well-maintained cycle paths to guide you through the wonderful landscape. You can hire a bicycle at any SBB (Swiss) railway station [der Bahnhof]. Maps of cycle paths are available in bookshops and from Schaffhausen's Tourist Department – Schaffhauserland Tourismus.

↗ Information portal for cyclists, with routes, reports, cycle-hire locations, repair acilities.
www.schweizmobil.ch

If a road has a designated cycle lane, you must use this. You must not cycle on pavements and motorways/freeways [die Autobahn]. Wearing a helmet is mandatory for fast e-bikes (up to 45 km/h) and recommended for slower e-bikes. Daytime headlight use is mandatory for all e-bikes.

Air travel [Flugverkehr]

Schaffhausen is an ideal base for international air travel thanks to its position at the heart of Europe and its proximity to Zurich airport. Zurich's international airport is 35 km from Schaffhausen and can be accessed in approximately 35 Gminutes by car or 43 minutes by train. There are daily flights from Zurich to practically every major business centre in the world and the facilities represent everything you would expect of a first-class airport.
Other airports within easy reach are: Basel-Mulhouse, Bern-Belp, Geneva [Genf], Lugano and Stuttgart (Germany).

Cross-border travel

If you are planning a tripT to one of our neighbouring countries – Germany [Deutschland], France [Frankreich], Austria [Österreich] or Italy [Italien] – please remember that you will be crossing an international border and there will be different driving regulations. You must always take the following documents with you:

→ Passport [der Reisepass] for each passenger [EU-/EFTA-citizens only require their ID card – die Identitätskarte].
→ A valid drivers licence and vehicle documentation [if you are travelling by car].
→ Dogs and cats must be microchipped and have a valid rabies [die Tollwut] vaccination. The vaccination must have been administrated at least 21 days prior and must not have expired (validity period depends on the vaccine, often 1–3 years). The pet passport must be carried.

Customs regulations [die Zollbestimmungen]
When entering or returning to Switzerland, you must declare any goods bought abroad at the Customs checkpoint [der Zoll] (if the total value of all goods exceeds CHF 150). Duty is not paid on used personal items such as clothes, cameras, sports equipment etc. Each person above the age of seventeen is allowed to import the following goods, per day, tax-free:

→ 5 litres of alcoholic beverages [alkoholische Getränke] with less than 18% alcohol content.
→ 1 litre of alcoholic beverage with more than 18% alcohol content.
→ Food [das Lebensmittel] and other items for household use to a value of CHF 150. If the value of the goods exceeds CHF 150, duty must be paid on the total value of the goods.

The regulations [die Bestimmung] regarding the importation of butter [die Butter], fruit [das Obst], vegetables [das Gemüse], meat [das Fleisch] and meat products [die Fleischwaren] (which either must not be imported or may be imported only in small quantities) are subject to frequent change. We recommend you check the current allowances with Swiss Customs [das Zollamt/der Zoll] before you set off.

Customs Officers [die Zollbeamten] are happy to provide information on which goods can be imported duty-free [zollfrei] and goods on which duty has to be paid. Additionally, they can advise on regulations relating to special items such as weapons.

↗ Zollkreisdirektion
www.bazg.admin.ch

Healthcare [Gesundheit]

Emergency [Notfälle]

Accident [der Unfall]
If a traffic accident results in harm to a person, the police must be informed. It is also advisable to notify the police in the case of accidents (e.g. in the home, at work or during sport) which result in personal injury [der Personenschaden].
However, the emergency medical service is responsible for patient transport and is summoned via the emergency number 144.

Emergency doctor [der Notfallarzt]
In the first instance you should notify your General Practitioner [der Hausarzt]. If your GP is not available, you can receive further information by calling 144. If the patient can be moved, you may choose to take them directly to the Accident & Emergency Room [die Notfallstation] of your local hospital [das Kantonsspital].

↗ Kantonsspital Schaffhausen
www.spitaeler-sh.ch

Emergency pharmacy [die Notfall-apotheke]
Outside normal opening times, you can ring any pharmacy in the city of Schaffhausen or Neuhausen and your call will be automatically re-directed to the pharmacy providing out-of-hours cover at the time.

Mental health support [psychologische Probleme]
By dialling 143 you can access confidential help 24 hours a day, 365 days a year via the "Dargebotene Hand" [the out-stretched hand] organisation. All calls respect caller anonymity and are dealt with on a strictly confidential basis.
The consultation itself is free of charge, though call charges may apply depending on your telephone provider.

Death [der Todesfall]
The following pointers may be of use:
→ Accident: always inform the police
→ At home: notify your GP [Hausarzt] or emergency doctor [Notfallarzt]
→ At hospital: the hospital management will advise you on the next steps

Emergency vet [der Notfalltierarzt]
In an emergency, you should first try to ring your own vet. Details of the on-call emergency vet are usually included in a recorded message.

General Practitioner [der Hausarzt]

In Switzerland you have the right to choose which doctor to visit [die freie Arztwahl], unless you have only the basic level of health insurance cover. (see health insurance / Krankenversicherung, p. 34). The costs of a consultation close to your home or place of work are covered by the basic insurance package [die Grundversicherung]. The first time you visit the doctor, you should take your health insurance ID [der Versicherungsausweis] provided by your insurer.

The region's general practitioners have been operating a shared emergency surgery [die Notfallpraxis] – this is located next to the Accident & Emergency room [die Notaufnahme] of Schaffhausen hospital.

↗ Notfallpraxis Schaffhausen
+41 52 634 34 00 (Notruf 144)
[Emergency Doc.]

Dentist [der Zahnarzt]

Dental treatment is generally not covered by your health insurance company [die Krankenkasse], and thus is paid for by the patient directly. Additional cover to include dental treatment may be available from your health insurance company, however. School pupils [schulpflichtige Kinder] are entitled to reduced rate treatment [die kostengünstige Behandlung] provided by the schools dental service [die Schulzahnklinik].

↗ for emergencies and urgent appointments:

Zahnarztzentrum.ch
Schwertstrasse 6
8200 Schaffhausen
www.zahnarztzentrum.ch/schaffhausen
+41 52 630 04 00

Hospital [das Krankenhaus]

Schaffhausen has two hospitals: the public hospital [das öffentliche Kantonsspital] and the private clinic [die Klinik Belair]. Both institutions offer a high level of care. Referral to a hospital is generally undertaken by a GP. In emergencies [Notfälle] you can go to the Accident & Emergency Room [die Notfallstation] of the cantonal hospital [das Kantonsspital] without the need for referral.

In hospitals, you cannot choose the doctor who treats you unless you have taken out supplementary insurance or attend a hospital operating under an attending-physician mode [das Belegarztspital].

↗ Cantonal / public hospital [Kantonsspital Schaffhausen]
www.spitaeler-sh.ch

Private hospital [Privatklinik Belair]
www.belair.ch

Mental health services [Psychiatrische Dienste]
www.spitaeler-sh.ch > Psychiatriezentrum Breitenau

Mental health services for children and young people [Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrischer Dienst KJPD]
www.spitaeler-sh.ch > KJPD • Kinder- & Jugendpsychiatrischer Dienst

The authorities [die Behörden, die Ämter]

Public authorities [Öffentliche Ämter]

A complete directory of all public offices and authorities, including addresses and telephone numbers of all cantonal administrative offices and municipal authorities, can be found here:

↗ Cantonal Publications Department [Drucksachen- und Materialverwaltung]
www.sh.ch
(Dienststellen > D > Drucksachen und Materialzentrale > Staatskalender)

We have listed below some of the most important departments of the authorities in the Canton and the city of [Stadt] Schaffhausen. Information about the departments in the communes is available from the offices of the respective commune.

Cantonal authorities [kantonale Amtsstellen]

↗ Information Desk of the Canton of Schaffhausen [Info-Schalter Kanton Schaffhausen]
www.sh.ch (go to Dienststellen > I)

Labour Office [Arbeitsamt]
Work Permits [Arbeitsbewilligungen]
www.sh.ch (go to Dienststellen > A > Arbeitsamt KAST > Arbeitgeber und Unternehmen)

Immigration Department [Migrationsamt]
Residence and Entry Permits [Aufenthaltsbewilligungen und Einreisegesuche]
www.sh.ch (go to Dienststellen > M)

INTEGRES Integrationsfachstelle Region Schaffhausen
Integres provides information and advice on all aspects of integration and can help you as you become part of the community.
integres.ch

Transport Department [Strassenverkehrs- und Schifffahrtsamt]; Vehicle registration, number plates [Kontrollschilder], roadworthiness tests [Fahrzeugprüfungen], driving tests [Fahrprüfungen] and drivers licences [Führerscheine]
www.sh.ch (go to Dienststellen > S)

Passport office [Passbüro]
Issuing and extending Swiss passports
www.sh.ch (go to Dienststellen > P)

Social Care Department [Sozialamt]
www.sh.ch (go to Dienststellen > S)

Cantonal Tax Department [Kantonale Steuerverwaltung]
www.steuern.sh.ch

City of Schaffhausen [Stadt Schaffhausen] and the communes in the canton [Gemeinden]

Register of residents [die Einwohnerkontrolle/das Einwohnermeldeamt]
This department is responsible for maintaining a register of all residents in the communes which make up the Canton of Schaffhausen. Many of the functions of this department are regulated by data-protection legislation [das Datenschutzgesetz]. Information or official documentation is only issued if the subject of the information makes the request in person, in writing or, if it is made via third party, in writing with written authorisation from the subject of the enquiry or evidence of entitlement to access the information.

This applies to enquiries and documentation about place of residence, certificates of good conduct, confirmation of capacity to act, proof of life/certificate of existence.

Register of residents in the city of Schaffhausen [Einwohnerkontrolle Stadt Schaffhausen]
www.stadt-schaffhausen.ch/einwohnerkontrolle

In the other communes: go to the office of the Commune [Gemeindeverwaltung]

Tax authorities [Steuerverwaltung]
The tax authorities are responsible for assessing, checking and collecting tax. In the city of Schaffhausen, the following offices are responsible. In the other municipalities, the municipal administration is responsible.

Tax Department for the city of Schaffhausen ([Steuerverwaltung Stadt Schaffhausen]
www.stadt-schaffhausen.ch/steuerverwaltung

Civil registry office [Zivilstandsamt]
This department issues certificates relating to births, marriages and deaths, registered home town, family book (containing details of a married couple) and other extracts from civil records. It also deals with pre-marriage arrangements and performs wedding ceremonies.

Registry for city of Schaffhausen [Zivilstandsamt Stadt Schaffhausen]
www.stadt-schaffhausen.ch/zivilstandsamt

In the other communes: go to the office of the commune [die Gemeindeverwaltung]

Funeral Department [das Bestattungsamt]
Registers deaths and organizes funerals.

Funeral Department for the city of Schaffhausen [Bestattungsamt Stadt Schaffhausen]
www.stadt-schaffhausen.ch/bestattungsamt

In the other communes: go to the office of the commune [die Gemeindeverwaltung]

Communes and city council of Canton Schaffhausen:

Bargen
www.bargen.ch

Beggingen
www.beggingen.ch

Beringen (inkl. Guntmadingen)
www.beringen.ch

Buch
www.buch-sh.ch

Buchberg
www.buchberg.ch

Büttenhardt
www.buettenhardt.ch

Dörflingen
www.doerflingen.ch

Gächlingen
www.gaechlingen.ch

Hallau
www.hallau.ch

Hemishofen
www.hemishofen.ch

Lohn
www.lohn.ch

Löhningen
www.loehningen.ch

Merishausen
www.merishausen.ch

Neuhausen am Rheinfall
www.neuhausen.ch

Neunkirch
www.neunkirch.ch

Oberhallau
www.oberhallau.ch

Ramsen
www.ramsen.ch

Rüdlingen
www.ruedlingen.ch

Schaffhausen (inkl. Hemmental)
www.stadt-schaffhausen.ch

Schleitheim
www.schleitheim.ch

Siblingen
www.siblingen.ch

Stein am Rhein
www.steinamrhein.ch

Stetten
www.stetten.ch

Thayngen (inkl. Altdorf, Barzheim, Bibern, Hofen, Opfertshofen)
www.thayngen.ch

Trasadingen
www.trasadingen.ch

Wilchingen (inkl. Osterfingen)
www.wilchingen.ch

Parishes [Kirchengemeinden]

The parishes of the Christian denominations are responsible for baptisms, church weddings and funerals. These services are free of charge [kostenlos] for church members. The other religious denominations have their own arrangements and are self-financing. Details of the parishes in your area are available from the commune [die Gemeinde] or the municipal administration [Stadtverwaltung] for residents in the city of Schaffhausen or on the following websites:

↗ **www.ref-sh.ch** (Reformed/Protestant)
www.kath.ch/sh (Catholic)
www.christkatholisch.ch/schaffhausen (Christian-Catholic)

Local dialect [Schaffhauser Dialekt]

Dictionary [Wörterbuch]

Schafhuuser-Tüütsch	Standard German [Hochdeutsch]	English
A		
ä Fläsche Wiisse/Roote	eine Flasche Weiss-/Rotwein	a bottle of white/red wine
Ä guets Neus	ein gutes neues Jahr	Happy New Year!
Ä Schtange	ein Glas Bier	a glass of beer
Abfall	Kehricht	garbage / waste / refuse
am Eis	um ein Uhr	at one o'clock
Äxgüsi	Entschuldigung	excuse me, sorry
B		
Bileet	Fahrkarte, Eintrittskarte	ticket
bisseguet	bitte sehr (Duzform)	please (familiar form)
biziite	rechtzeitig	on time
blüete, Blüete	bluten, Blüte	bleeding, blossom
blüetisch?	Blutest Du?	Are you bleeding?
bräche, chörble	erbrechen	to vomit
Brot	Brot	bread
bruched si d'Kwittig?	Brauchen Sie eine Quittung?	Do you need a receipt?
C		
Chääs	Käse	cheese
chalt	kalt	cold
chani hälfe?	Kann ich behilflich sein?	Can I help you?
Chäugummi	Kaugummi	chewing gum
chlii	klein	small
Chnopf	Knopf, kleines Kind	small kid / child
Chnüü	Knie	knee
Chopfweh	Kopfweh	headache
chrank	krank	ill
Chuchichäschtli	Küchenkästchen	kitchen cupboard
Chueche	Kuchen	cake
chüel	kühl	cool
Chuli	Kugelschreiber	pen
D		
daa	hier, da	here
dänäbed	daneben	beside
döt	dort	there
druus cho	etwas verstehen	to understand
Dunschtig	Donnerstag	Thursday
E		
Eier	Eier	eggs
eifach soo	ohne weiteres	anyway

Schafhuuser-Tüütsch	Standard German [Hochdeutsch]	English
		Enjoy your meal!
en Guete	guten Appetit	5 dl of wine (a carafe)
en halbe	einen halben Liter Wein	a lot
en huuffe	eine grosse Menge	Have a nice weekend!
en schööne Sunntig	einen guten Sonntag	Have a nice day!
en schööne Taag	einen schönen Tag	entrecote
Entercott	Zwischenrippenstück	a little bit
es bitzeli	ein bisschen	a mineral water
es Mineral	ein Mineralwasser	attic
Eschtrich	Dachraum	
F		fever / a high temperature
Fiäber	Fieber	meat
Fleisch	Fleisch	Friday
Friitig	Freitag	spring
Früelig	Frühling	pen
Fülli	Füllfederhalter	
G		Isn't that right?
Gäledsi	nicht wahr?	yesterday
Geschter	gestern	Coke or Coca-Cola
Goggi	Coca Cola	cutlet
Gottlett	Kotelett	immediately, straight away
Grad	sogleich	straight ahead
Graduus	geradeaus	Hello!
Grüezi	Grüss Gott	Hello! (to more than one
grüezi mitenand	Ich grüsse Sie	person)
guet Nacht	Gute Nacht	Good night!
guete Morge	Guten Morgen	Good morning!
guete Taag	Guten Tag	Hello!
gueten obig	Guten Abend	Good evening!
Guetsli	Kekse	cookies / biscuits
H		
Häärzig	nett, allerliebst	sweet, cute
händ si öppis gfunde?	Haben Sie etwas gefunden?	Did you find something?
häsch vil Büez?	Hast Du viel Arbeit?	Do you have a lot to do?
Herbscht	Herbst	autumn
Hitzgi	Schluckauf	hiccup
Hoi	hallo	Hello! (to children/good friends)
Hueschte	Husten	to cough
Husmeischter	Hausmeister	caretaker

Schafhuuser-Tüütsch	Standard German [Hochdeutsch]	English
Hütt	heute	today
hütt Mittag	heute Nachmittag	this afternoon
hütte Morge	heute früh	this morning
I		
ich bring grad d'Charte	Ich bringe gleich die Speiskarte	I'll just bring the menu
ich ha nu wele frooge	Ich wollte nur fragen...	I just wanted to ask
liklämmts	Sandwich	sandwich
ischs rächt gsi?	Waren Sie zufrieden?	Did you enjoy your meal?
J		
Jez	jetzt	now
Johr	Jahr	year
K		
Kafi	Kaffee	coffee
Kafi Gräm	Kaffee mit Sahne	coffee with cream
Konduktör	Schaffner	ticket inspector
L		
läbig	lebend	lively
Lädeli	Quartierladen	small grocery store
Laschtwage	LKW	truck / lorry / HGV
lässig	salopp, besonders, sehr gut	cool
linggs	links	left
M		
Mäntig	Montag	Monday
märssi	Danke	Thanks!
märssi viilmool	Vielen Dank	Thank you very much!
mer gönd hei	Wir gehen nach Hause	We're going home!
mer gönd id Schtadt	Wir gehen in die Stadt	We're going to the city!
Milch	Milch	milk
Milchkafi	Milchkaffee	coffee with milk
Mittag	Mittag	midday
Mittwuch	Mittwoch	Wednesday
möchted si en Dessär?	Wünschen Sie einen Nachtisch?	Would you like a dessert?
möchted si öppis ässe?	Möchten Sie etwas essen?	Do you want something to eat?
momoll	jaja	yes
Monet	Monat	month
Moorn	Morgen	tomorrow
Morge	Morgen	morning
Münz	Kleingeld	small change
Muul	Mund	mouth

Schafhuuser-Tüütsch	Standard German [Hochdeutsch]	English
N		
Näbel	Nebel	fog, mist
Naseblüete	Nasenbluten	nose bleed
nei	nein	no
Nomittag	Nachmittag	afternoon
O		
Obed	Abend	evening
Ooreweh	Ohrenschmerzen	ear ache
öppis	etwas	something
Orangschina	Orangenlimonade	orange lemonade
P		
Pfnüsel	Erkältung	a cold
Pischama	Schlafanzug	pyjama
Pommfritt	Pommes	chips
Poschte	Einkaufen	shopping
Proscht, zum Wohl	Prosit	Cheers!
R		
rächts	rechts	right
Räge	Regen	rain
Rippli	Kasseler	rib chops
Rootwii	Rotwein	red wine
S		
s'chunt go schneie	es wird bald schneien	snow's coming
s'tröpflet	es beginnt zu regnen	it's starting to rain
Sali	Hallo	Hello! (familiar)
Salotsosse	Salatsauce	salad dressing
Samschtig	Samstag	Saturday
Schaffe	arbeiten	to work
Schimpfe	schelten	to scold
schlof guet	schlaf gut	Sleep well! (familiar form)
Schlüssel	Schlüssel	key
schöönen obig	schönen Abend	Have a nice evening!
schööni Ferie	schönen Urlaub	Enjoy your holiday!
schööni Wienacht	Schöne Weihnachten	Merry Christmas!
schöös Wätter	schönes Wetter	fine weather
Schpiegeleier	Spiegeleier	eggs sunny side up/fried eggs
Schpitool	Krankenhaus	hospital
schpööter	später	later
Schriibtisch	Schreibtisch	desk
Schtund	Stunde	hour

Schafhuuser-Tüütsch	Standard German [Hochdeutsch]	English
schwümme	schwimmen	to swim
Seckle	schnell rennen	to run
Serviertochter	Kellnerin	waitress
sinder parat?	Sind Sie bereit?	Are you ready?
sisch mer gliich	es ist mir gleichgültig	I don't mind
Summer	Sommer	summer
Sunne	Sonne	sun
Sunntig	Sonntag	Sunday
susch no öppis?	Was darf's sonst noch sein?	Do you want anything else?
Suur	sauer	sour
T		
Töff	Motorrad	motorbike
Troli	Trolleybus	trolleybus
Trottuar	Bürgersteig	sidewalk / pavement
Truurig	traurig	sad
Tschüss	Tschüss	Goodbye!
Tünne	Wähe (Fladenkuchen)	pie
U		
übermorn	übermorgen	the day after tomorrow
uf widerluege	Auf Wiedersehen	Goodbye!
Ufschnitt	Aufschnittwurst	sliced cold meats
V		
Verchelted	erkälted	to have a cold
vorgeschter	Vorgestern	the day before yesterday
W		
wa möchted si pschtelle?	Was möchten Sie bestellen?	What would you like to order?
wänn chunnsch hei?	Wann kommst Du nach Hause?	When are you coming home?
wänn sie wänd so guet sii	Seien Sie so gut, bitte	if you would be so kind
was hätted si gern?	Was darf es sein?	What would you like?
we spoot isch äs?	Wie spät ist es?	What's the time?
Welo	Fahrrad	bike
Wi gohts?	Wie geht es?	How are you?
Wiisswii	Weisswein	white wine
Winter	Winter	winter
Wöschmittel	Waschmittel	washing powder
Wuche	Woche	week
wüeschts Wätter	schlechtes Wetter	bad weather
Wule	Wolle	wool
Würscht	Würste	sausages

Schafhuuser-Tüütsch	Standard German [Hochdeutsch]	English
Z		
Zaaweh	Zahnweh	toothache
Zädel	Zettel	note
Zältli	Bonbon	candy
Zeche	Zehen	toes
Zigi	Zigarette	cigarette
Zischtig	Dienstag	Tuesday
Zmittag	Mittagessen	lunch
Zmorge	Frühstück	breakfast
Znacht	Abendessen	evening meal, dinner
Znüüni	Zwischenmahlzeit	snack
zügle	umziehen	to move house
Zvieri	Vesper	snack around 4 p.m.
zwüschedine	dazwischen	in between

Numbers [Zahlen]

Schafhuuser-Tüütsch	Standard German [Hochdeutsch]	English
Null	Null	Zero
Eis	Eins	1
Zwei	Zwei	2
Drei	Drei	3
Vier	Vier	4
Füüf	Fünf	5
Sechs	Sechs	6
Sibe	Sieben	7
Acht	Acht	8
Nüü	Neun	9
Zeh	Zehn	10
Elf	Elf	11
Zwölf	Zwölf	12
Drizeh	Dreizehn	13
Vierzeh	Vierzehn	14
Fufzeh	Fünfzehn	15
Sechzeh	Sechzehn	16
Siebzeh	Siebzehn	17
Achzeh	Achtzehn	18
Nünzeh	Neunzehn	19
Zwanzg	Zwanzig	20
Einezwanzg	Einundzwanzig	21
Zweiezwanzg	Zweiundzwanzig	22
Drissg	Dreissig	30
Virzg	Vierzig	40
Fufzg	Fünfzig	50
Sächzg	Sechzig	60
Siebezg	Siebzig	70
Achzg	Achtzig	80
Nünzg	Neunzig	90
Hundert	Hundert / Einhundert	100
Eerscht	Erst	1st
Zweit	Zweit	2nd
Dritt	Dritt	3rd
Viert	Viert	4th
Füft	Fünft	5th
Sechst	Sechst	6th
Siebet	Siebt	7th
Acht	Acht	8th
Nünt	Neunt	9th
Zeht	Zehnt	10th

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