



Beratung & Therapie

f ü r F r a u e n

Domestic violence

You have a right to a life
free of violence.

Dear Reader,

Violence is not a private matter - not even if it occurs in the domestic sphere, in private relationships. You and your children have a right to live a life free of violence.

If you are living in a relationship in which you experience violence, it may be the case that your feelings are strongly ambivalent. This brochure is intended to help you better understand yourself and those feelings.

It provides you with information on your rights, on what measures the police may take to protect you, on what you can do yourself and where you can find advice and support if you are experiencing domestic violence.

Please consider carefully where you keep this brochure and who may get to see it!

2

Much of this information is based on the brochure 'Häusliche Gewalt' (Domestic violence) of the Frauenberatungsstelle Frauen helfen Frauen Beckum e.V. We are grateful to our colleagues for their kind permission to use those extracts.

Diese Broschüre basiert in vielen Teilen auf der Broschüre 'Häusliche Gewalt' der Frauenberatungsstelle Frauen helfen Frauen Beckum e.V. Wir danken den Kolleginnen für ihre Genehmigung, dass wir die Auszüge verwenden dürfen.

Contents

Are you affected by domestic violence?	4
Indicators of violent relationships, characteristics of balanced relationship	5
The cycle of violence	6
How do children feel when they experience violence against their mother?	8
What can you do yourself if you find yourself in an acute situation of danger?	9
Police protection – What can the police do for you?	10
Protection against Violence Act (Gewaltschutzgesetz – GewSchG)	13
Residence law issues relating to protection against violence	15
Planning for your safety	16
Criminal proceedings in domestic violence cases	20
Where can you find support and advice?	21
Important telephone numbers and addresses in Münster	22

Are you affected by domestic violence?

Your life partner

- partner has a habit of insulting you and badmouthing you in front of friends or family members,
- hinders you from meeting your family or friends,
- obstructs you from leaving the house,
- checks your finances,
- threatens to hurt you, your children, relatives, friends, pets or themselves,
- gets angry all of a sudden and loses their temper,
- damages your belongings,
- forces you to have sex,
- does not accept that you have split up or want to split up and persecutes, harasses or terrorizes you?

4

All these are manifestations of violence – and you don't need to put up with them. Domestic violence does not only happen to you; in the course of her life, one in four women will experience violence in a relationship. Most remain silent out of shame and suffer years of mental or physical abuse.

Yet they have a right to a life without violence.

There are many patterns of behaviour in different contexts that provide a violent person with power and control.

In a juxtaposition with a balanced relationship, you will see what are possible indicators of a violent relationship in everyday life.

Indicators of violent relationships

Violent relationships are marked by the power and control of the violent person by the following means:

Physical violence

Pushing, beating, kicking, choking, tying up, burning, scalding, hurting or threatening a person with weapons or other objects...

Sexualized violence

Rape, forcing another person to have sex, treating someone as a sexual object, forcing someone to watch pornography ...

Psychological violence

Intimidation with looks, actions, gestures, insults, threats to hurt the woman, himself or the children, to declare her crazy, to humiliate her and subdue her, to force her to withdraw her charges ...

Lessening of accusations, denial, shifting of blame

Denial of abuse, presenting it as being trivial, shifting of responsibility to the victim, portraying her as the actual perpetrator

Isolation

Checking what she does, with whom she meets, where she goes; restricting her contacts with others, jealousy as a justification for behaviour

Utilization of the children

Making her feel guilty in front of the children, using the children as a leverage, as a messenger, threatening to take her children away...

Abuse of economic power

Either prohibiting or coercing her to work, denying her money, taking her money away or apportioning it, checking her spending, not giving her any insight into the family income ...

Characteristics of balanced relationships

Balanced relationships are characterized by mutual respect, mindfulness and fair communication between the partners:

Physical integrity

Mindful interaction with each other, existence of a atmosphere free of fear;

Sexual self-determination

Mutual acceptance of limits;

Trust and support, respect and recognition

Respectful treatment of feelings and needs, experience of mutual support and respect; understanding one another, being able to freely express one's own opinion; recognition of one's own plans in life, friendships, activities etc.

Honesty and responsibility

Ownership, recognition of past violence and assumption of responsibility by the agent of violence; negotiation of solutions to conflicts that are acceptable and satisfactory to both;

Shared responsibility in the partnership

Agreeing on a fair division of labour, taking family-related decisions together;

Responsible parenthood

Sharing parental responsibilities/duties, being a positive and non-violent role model for the children;

Economic partnership

Taking financial decisions together and ensuring that financial arrangements are beneficial for both.

The cycle of violence

Experience shows that relationships in which physical, psychological or sexual violence occurs often do not find their way back to respectful dealing with each other without support from outside. Especially in situations in which everyday life becomes challenging or where problems have to be overcome, e.g. in the case of unemployment, stress at the workplace, trouble with the landlord, problems of the children at school, etc., there is a great risk that conflicts will escalate into violence again.

Experience shows that the threshold of inhibition to use violence decreases over time and that at the same time the extent of the acts of violence becomes increasingly severe over time.

If you are living in a partnership where you experience violence, it is normal for you to have ambivalent feelings. Besides times of tension and anxiety, you probably also experience phases when your partner feels guilty, tries to explain his behavior, and is very loving.

6

You as a partner will probably try very hard to avoid any conflict and then feel responsible yourself when a violent conflict erupts again. You are ashamed of what you are experiencing and fear that others will think unfavourably of you.

Maybe it feels like you have better control over the situation when living with your partner than if you were to separate. And yet you may also feel ashamed that you keep deciding to stay because you don't think you can cope without your partner. Perhaps you are wondering whether it is to do with your personality that you have chosen to stay despite the violence you have experienced.

All these ambivalent feelings have to do with the experience of violence as such. Experiencing violence in a close relationship always affects one's own self-esteem and at the same time, as paradoxical as it may sound, violence in relationships can generate a powerful binding force that can make separation particularly difficult.

All these topics you can discuss in a counselling centre.

And it is important to know: Regardless of your choices, you can always get advice and support.

Act of violence



How do children feel when they experience violence against their mother?

Often, women who experience domestic violence do not want to part with their partner, not least because of their children. They may experience that their partner also has very loving paternal interests and that they wish not to destroy the family. In many cases they try very hard to hide the violence they experience from their children and believe that they will succeed. However, the children will usually understand the situation very well and will also feel the underlying fear and tension.

Children experiencing that their mother is being abused, beaten or threatened always suffer psychological and often physical consequences of their own. They are never just witnesses, but always victims of violence as well. This can take very different effects and depends, among other things, on whether the children themselves are also beaten or abused, whether they are boys or girls, how old the children are and how long the violent relationship persists.

8

Sleep disorders, bed-wetting, headaches, eating disorders or delayed speech development are examples of the effects children may suffer. Children who have experienced violence are also prone to behaving violently as adults in conflict situations themselves or to entering into a violent relationship, whether as perpetrators or victims.

What can you do yourself if you find yourself in an acute situation of danger?

In an immediate situation of violence you should call the police! If you are attacked yourself or notice that violence is being inflicted on another person, call 110. The police are on duty day and night. (If you can't make a phone call, run out of the house and either turn to people directly or call "help", "fire" or "police"!) The police are under obligation to help you.

Tell the police,

- whether, through whom and through what you (or other persons) are immediately at risk,
- whether, through whom and in what form you (or other persons) are injured.

If the offender is no longer present, inform the police,

- whether there is an immediate threat of further danger and
- whether he carries weapons.

Until the police arrive, be sure to stay safe, e.g. at a friend's, a neighbour's, a shop or ensure that you are safe in your own home. Let the police know where you are. At the end of a police operation, it is possible that the police will expel the violent offender from the home.

What can you do if you have not called the police?

If you are injured, you should contact a doctor as soon as possible (during the weekends: emergency service). Please have your injuries documented there. This will also provide you with valuable evidence should you intend to take legal action at a later date.

There are also various facilities for women in your vicinity that offer support in your situation. You are not alone!

In any case, we would be happy to advise you!

You can go to a counselling centre for women to find out about your practical and legal possibilities.

Protection by the police - What can the police do for you?

Threats and domestic violence are no petty crimes. Instead, they must be rated in the same way as crimes committed outside the private sphere.

For you, this means that the police will intervene to protect you and prosecute the perpetrator. The police of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia receives special training for such operations. They will make it clear to every violent offender that they will not tolerate domestic violence and that as a victim you can count on the State's support.

Police intervention for your protection

If you call the police for help, they can do the following for you:

- They have the right to enter your home without the consent of the tenant/owner (who often is the offender).
- The police will interrogate you and the offender separately.
- Even if you may have difficulty giving an accurate account of the incident, you should try to do so to the best of your ability, as this information will be the basis on which the police will decide what further measures are necessary for your protection.
- Please also report on invisible and/or earlier injuries by the same offender.
- The police will secure evidence in order to document what happened to you (e.g. they will interrogate witnesses, seize objects which have been used to commit violence, take photographs, etc.). It is important that you name witnesses, if possible, and surrender any objects with which you have been ill-treated to the police.

If the police assume that you and/or your children continue to be in danger, they will issue a barring order to ban the offender from the home for the purpose of your protection, which usually lasts 10 days.

Important:

The police alone will take this decision based on the situation on the spot! You do not need to file an application!

- In the case of an expulsion through the police, the violent offender can pack up and take with him personal items under the supervision of the police. All his house keys (to the apartment, cellar, etc.) will be taken from him. If he does not leave of his own free will, the police can remove him using coercive measures.
- Simultaneously with the expulsion, the offender is subject to a 10-day barring order imposed by the police. He will not be allowed to enter the apartment during that time. This barring order will be inspected by the police (at least once). This means that the police will visit your home and ask you whether the offender is complying with the order. You are not allowed to let him into your apartment during that time. Should he try to do so nonetheless, please call the police.
- The police will provide documentation justifying the expulsion and the barring order. A copy of this documentation will be handed to you or brought the next day.
- This documentation is important for you: if you decide to apply for a civil protection order, the court might have recourse to this documentation.

Note: You will also receive documentation if no expulsion is carried out.

- You will be asked by the police whether your name and telephone number may be passed on to a women's counselling centre. If you agree, you will receive a call from a counsellor shortly who will support you, inform you in detail and whom you can talk to about the matter.
You can also discuss all questions concerning the proceedings and the legal possibilities afforded by the Act on the Protection against Violence (Gewaltschutzgesetz) with her. **These consultations are strictly confidential!**
- The expulsion and the barring order are generally valid for 10 days. During this period you can apply to the local court for assignment of the housing to you and for other protective orders.
- Please bring the documentation of the police operation along to the court. You can file the applications with the court at the legal applications office.
- You should inform the police once you have filed these applications.
- Automatically with the filing of an application with the court, the period in which the offender is not allowed to enter the housing will be extended up to a maximum of 10 days. The deadline ends on the date of the court resolution and the resolution comes into force (e.g. temporary or permanent assignment of the housing).
- If you do not file an application with the court, your partner may enter the housing again after the expiration of the barring order (the date is stated on the documentation sheet).

If you' re not feeling safe at home after all

If you're not feeling safe despite an expulsion or if the police haven't been able to order an expulsion in your case, you should consider leaving the housing. Women's shelters will offer you support and safe accommodation in this situation of crisis (see: important telephone numbers on pages 22/23).

The police can put you in contact with the nearest women's shelter. They will make sure that you can pack the necessary personal belongings for yourself and the children in peace and can go to the women's shelter or another place of your choice without being exposed to further threats or attacks.

Women's shelters are safe, temporary accommodation for women with and without children. Men have no access, the addresses are kept secret. The women look after themselves and their children there.

Checklist for things you should take with you:

- Identity cards, passports, health insurance cards for yourself and the children
- birth and marriage certificates
- bank account documents, cheque cards, cash
- Rental contract, employment contract, notices from the job centre or social welfare office, pension insurance
- custody decisions
- required medication, medical certificates
- clothing, toiletries, school supplies and children's toys, personal letters or records

If you need to go back to the housing at a later stage to get further personal items, the police can accompany you for your protection.

The Protection against Violence Act (Gewaltschutzgesetz - GewSchG)

The Protection against Violence Act was conceived to enhance protection under civil law against acts of violence and stalking. It is also intended to facilitate the transfer of jointly occupied housing in the event of separation in cases of domestic violence.

If someone has physically injured you or endangered your health or deprived you of your freedom, the court must issue temporary orders at your request.

This applies just as much to corresponding threats as to stalking and harassment, such as the intrusion of another person into your home or your garden, the constant following or observance of your person, abusive telephone calls, abuse by mail, fax or email and similar forms of behaviour, which are carried out against your expressly declared will.

If you have been injured, threatened or harassed, the court may for example order the offender to refrain from doing so on the basis of your application

- to enter your home,
- to move within a certain radius of your apartment,
- to attend other places that you regularly visit, such as the workplace or kindergarten,
- to contact you in person or via communication media (telephone, fax, letters, email),

to cause you to meet him.

Assignment of a jointly used housing

If you have become a victim of violence or deprivation of freedom and you are living together with the offender, then you can, pursuant to the Protection against Violence Act, have the shared housing temporarily or permanently assigned to you for your sole use in expedited proceedings.

You can file urgent applications for protective orders (e.g. contact bans and restraining orders) or for the assignment of an apartment personally with the competent local court.

Please keep this in mind and, if necessary, insist that the Protection against Violence Act be applied, because only then can the offender be prosecuted should he violate the court resolutions. Subject to more specific conditions, this also applies if "mere" threats of violence or deprivation of freedom have been made.

Important questions when filing an application

- What happened when and where?
- Was there a police operation? Submit documentation!
- Were you or the children injured? Present medical certificate!
- Were there any witnesses? Name them, if possible.

The enforcement of the measures set out in the Protection against Violence Act

If the offender disregards the protective orders, you must call the police, because violations against protective orders by the court are criminal offences.

What exactly do you need to do?

- Decide whether you want the housing assigned to you.
- Consider which protective measures are suitable for you and your children. Where do you often spend time? What threats have been made against you?
- Please let us advise you. It is important that you have confidence in a counsellor.
- Women's advice centres and women's shelters have extensive experience with domestic violence and can help you decide how to proceed. They can also accompany you to the court if necessary.
- Legal advice is provided by lawyers. You can obtain addresses from the Chamber of Lawyers or from the counselling centres. Make an appointment for legal advice and ask in advance about the costs involved.

Residence law issues relating to protection against violence

Regardless of your home country, the Protection against Violence Act ensures that German law applies in all cases. If you are a non-EU citizen, the separation from your husband due to domestic violence could cause particular problems if, for example, you do not have a right of residence of your own. However, if your marital cohabitation has legally existed in Germany for at least two years, an autonomous right of residence that is independent of the requirements of family reunification will be granted or extended. If you have a child of German citizenship, you also have a right of residence of your own.

What does this mean for you?

- Due to the particular problems of the right of residence, advice is urgently recommended (either from a counselling centre or from a lawyer).
- Please bear in mind that it is not always possible to provide advice in your mother tongue. When making an appointment, please let us know whether you would like to avail of such an offer. If possible, an interpreter will be called in. If this is not possible, please bring a trusted person with you who can provide translation for you.
- You do not have to fear any disadvantages if you call the police. It is therefore essential that you do so in order to protect your children and yourself and to have evidence secured. Even a 10-day barring order by the police against the offender has no effect on your right of residence.
- Even escaping to a women's shelter does not imply any disadvantages.
- Irrespective of the duration of the marriage in Germany, you can file applications under the Protection against Violence Act.
- If you do not have an autonomous residence status, it is particularly important to have all injuries documented by a doctor (on weekends: emergency service) in order to be able to document the special hardship, if necessary.

Planning for your safety

Dangerous assaults can never be completely ruled out in violent relationships. But there are things you can do yourself to improve your own security and that of your children. Not all recommendations for security planning fit every situation. Go through different possible situations in your imagination and find solutions to your concrete situation (What can I do if he...)? If you notice fear in any situation, do not repress it as a warning signal and pay increased attention. Better call the police once too often than once too seldom. The police prefer to find you healthy rather than maltreated and injured. Depending on whether you decide to leave the offender or continue to live with him, different aspects of security may play a role.

As long as you are still living with the offender

- Do not allow yourself to be isolated from your social environment! Maintain contacts with your neighbourhood, relatives, friends, parents of your children's classmates, etc.
- Observe consciously, in which situations your partner turns violent.
- Leave the home if you fear that he might resort to violence – preferably once too often, rather than once too seldom.
- Find the safest places in your home:
 - Which rooms can be locked?
 - Where is the best place to escape from?
 - In which rooms does your mobile phone have reception?
 - Avoid the kitchen as an escape room!
- Memorize telephone numbers (police, emergency call, women's shelter, neighbours, friends).
- Where is the nearest telephone booth? Is your mobile phone operational? Do not hesitate to call the police: It is **110**. Calls to the police are free of charge.
- Inform trusted people of your situation and work out a plan and a visible sign in case you need help. Discuss with them what they should do then.
- Tell your children that it is important to take shelter if anyone is being violent.
- Practise with your children how they can get help (Emergency number: 110). Tell them to stay out of the violent conflict between you and your partner. Arrange a signal when they should get help and leave the apartment.

- Practice with them to leave the apartment quickly and safely.
- Put away dangerous objects (knives, tools, weapons, etc.).
- Do not wear scarves or long necklaces that your partner could use to throttle you.
- Invent plausible reasons for leaving the apartment at different times of the day or evening to accustom him to the fact that you're not always there.
- Keep regular contact with an advice centre, an emergency call number or a women's shelter.
- Always carry change or a phone card (or mobile phone) with you to call for help. Check that your mobile phone works everywhere in your home.

If you're preparing to leave your partner.

- Collect all evidence of physical abuse such as photos and medical certificates and keep them in a safe place (entrust them to a friend, neighbour, lawyer).
- Find out where there help is available; tell others what your partner is doing to you. You don't need to be ashamed of the violence you have suffered.
- If you are injured, visit a doctor (on weekends: emergency service) and tell them precisely what happened. Have your visit and injuries documented.
- Plan together with your children and find a safe place for them (e.g. a room where they can lock themselves in or, even better, a friend or neighbour where they can get help). Assure them that it is their task to ensure their own safety and not to protect you.
- Keep a diary of all acts of violence and record data, incidents, threats and possible witnesses.
- Contact the nearest women's shelter or counselling centre and find out about your legal and other options before a crisis occurs.
- Keep all important telephone numbers and documents in one place so that you can pick them up and take them with you in case a sudden escape becomes necessary.
- Place a set of clothes for yourself and your children with at a trusted person's place.
- Try to put money aside or ask trusted people to keep money for you.
- Set up your own bank account with another bank.
- Think about how you will react when your partner learns about your plans for separation.
- You can ask the police to protect you if you intend to leave your violent partner.

After you've left a violent relationship.

- Make sure you're never alone with the offender.
- If you feel threatened by the offender while you are on the move, address passers-by directly requesting their help. For example: "You, the gentleman in the grey coat, I am being threatened, please call the police".

If you're living in a new home

Secure your home against burglary - pay attention to security devices such as intercom, security lock, door spy, lighting, motion sensors. The police will advise you.

- Inform your new neighbours of your situation and ask them to call the police in case it becomes dangerous.
- Be very careful whom you give your new address and telephone number; you can ask when registering your new address with the Registration Office that your address be kept secret. If you have children together, you may have to apply to the courts for the address to be kept secret.
- Consider renting a P.O. box or using the address of a trusted person as your postal address.
- Inform colleagues at your place of work and, if possible, let them make calls for you only via the switchboard.
- If possible, do not start work at the same time every day nor leave work at the same time on a regular basis. Arrange your coming and going so that there are always many people present.
- Inform your children's school; consider moving them to another school.
- Tell the people who are looking after your children who is allowed to pick them up and who is not.
- Change your regular appointments that the offender knows about.
- Do not go shopping in the usual shops. Visit other social venues and take care not to be alone.
- Call the telephone company and demand caller identification. Also ask for your own phone number to be hidden so that neither your call partner nor anyone else can find out your new, unregistered telephone number.
- Tell contractual partners (electricity, water, etc.) that your address must remain secret!

If you have enforced a housing assignment and protective orders and remain in your old apartment

- See "If you're living in a new apartment" - many things also apply if the offender has to leave.
- Change the locks (possibly in consultation with the landlord) and have your telephone number changed.
- Give a copy of the protective orders to the kindergarten/school and the nearest police station.
- Inform schools, friends, neighbours and your place of work that you have enforced a housing assignment and protective orders.
- Call the police immediately in case of violations
- Inform your children about the housing assignment and the protective orders and explain to them what these mean according to their age.

Criminal proceedings in cases of domestic violence

(see also: Your rights in cases of domestic violence - A brochure of the Berliner Interventionsstelle bei Häuslicher Gewalt)

There is no separate offence under the term "domestic violence". Domestic violence includes many individual offences such as insult, threat, coercion, physical injury, sexual abuse and rape.

Criminal proceedings are subdivided into the investigation proceedings of the criminal prosecution authorities (police, public prosecutor's office) and the court proceedings.

The investigation begins with a criminal charge, which you yourself, the police and others can file.

As a rule, you will be summoned to testify both in the investigation proceedings and in possible court proceedings. You can be accompanied by trusted persons and/or a lawyer.

You have the right to refuse to give evidence if you are related to the offender, engaged, married, divorced or related by marriage. In other words, you can always say: "I don't want to give evidence".

The investigation may end with proceedings being suspended if there is insufficient evidence. In court proceedings, the offender can also be sentenced to a fine or a suspended sentence without a public trial by a so-called penalty order. If the offender objects to this or if the court accepts a charge, the main trial will be held in court. Criminal proceedings in domestic violence cases.

If you are the victim of domestic violence committed by the accused person, you can apply through your lawyer to be admitted as a secondary plaintiff. Then you can file your own applications for punishment and evidence during the hearing and, if necessary, assert compensation claims for damages and pain suffered.

The court closes the proceedings on the basis of the result of the taking of evidence in a public trial, to which you will usually be summoned as a witness – as a joint plaintiff in any case – either with the imposition of a fine or imprisonment or it passes a verdict of acquittal – e.g. for lack of evidence, or in case of doubt in favour of the accused.

Should you be beaten, blackmailed and/or threatened again after the charge has been filed, inform your lawyer and the police immediately. If the family court has already issued anti-violence protective orders in response to your application, the violation against these orders constitutes a separate criminal offence under the Protection against Violence Act.

Where can you find support and advice?

Many different facilities in your vicinity will offer you support and assistance in your particular situation:

- **Women's counselling centres** focus on different forms of violence (abuse, rape, sexual abuse etc.). They provide support, advice and information. Conversations are confidential and can be conducted anonymously, if you wish. The facilities hold open consultation hours. However, it is advisable to make an appointment by telephone so that the counsellor has sufficient time.
- **Lawyers** are competent to provide legal advice. Specialist lawyers for family law focus on the legal aspects of separation and divorce. Some also specialize in law relating to foreign nationals. If you cannot afford the costs of legal advice yourself, you can apply to the local court for the granting of a subsidy for legal advice.
- **Doctors** can help you cope with the health implications of violence. They are obliged to keep everything they learn to themselves.
- **Forensic Medicine at the University Hospital.** In the Institute for Forensic Medicine at the University Hospital Münster you can have your medical examination and injuries documented. The Institute secures traces and evidence, e.g. in the event of a subsequent court hearing. The employees are bound to confidentiality.
- **Youth Welfare Offices** offer advice and support for family and educational problems, in particular custody and contact regulations.
- **Counselling centres for families, children and youths** often offer therapeutic help for children and youths in addition to advice on family and educational problems.
- **Child and youth psychotherapists** offer children and adolescents support appropriate to their age. The costs for psychotherapy will normally be covered by the health insurance providers.

Important telephone numbers and addresses in Münster

From any of the numbers below, you can expect help. Please have paper and pen ready to write down important information when you call them.

Counselling for women in cases of domestic violence

Beratung und Therapie für Frauen e.V.

Neubrückenstr. 73, 48143 Münster,
Tel.: 0251 5 86 26
www.frauenberatung-muenster.de

Beratungsstelle Frauen helfen Frauen e. V.

Hansaring 32b, 48155 Münster,
Tel.: 0251 6 76 66
www.frauenhelfenfrauen-ev.de

Fachberatungsstelle bei Häuslicher Gewalt des SkF Münster e. V.

Wolbecker Str. 16a, 48155 Münster,
Tel.: 0251 13 32 23 30 oder Mobil: 0162 8 01 89 10
www.skf-muenster.de

Frauenhaus-Beratungsstelle des Vereins Frauenhaus und Beratung e.V.

Achtermannstr. 19, 48143 Münster,
Tel.: 0251 1 42 08 10
www.frauenhaus-und-beratung.de

Women's shelters

Frauenhaus Telgte Tel.: 0 25 04 51 55

Frauenhaus Münster Tel.: 0 25 06 67 55

**Frauenhaus Münster
Sozialdienst Katholischer Frauen
(SkF Münster e.V.)** Tel.: 02 51 13 12 500-0

Counselling in cases of sexualized violence

**Beratungsstelle Frauen-Notruf
für Frauen und Mädchen bei sexualisierter Gewalt**
Heisstraße 9, 48145 Münster
Tel.: 0251 34443
www.frauennotruf-muenster.de

Zartbitter Münster e.V.
(Jugendliche ab 14 Jahren, Frauen und Männer)
Berliner Platz 8–10, 48143 Münster
Tel.: 0251 4 14 05 55,
www.zartbitter-muenster.de

Kriminalprävention/Opferschutz Polizei

Moltkestr. 18, 48151 Münster
Tel.: 0251 2 75 31 04

Rechtsantragstelle Amtsgericht Münster
Gerichtsstr. 2, 48149 Münster
Tel.: 0251 494 24 87

Forensic medicine

**Institut für Rechtsmedizin des Universitätsklinikums Münster
Gewaltopferambulanz des Instituts für Rechtsmedizin**
Röntgenstraße 23, 48149 Münster
Tel.: 02 51 8 35 51 51

Advice for offenders

Caritas Verband für die Stadt Münster e.V.
Krisen- und Gewaltberatung für Männer und Jungen
Josefstraße 2, 48155 Münster
Tel.: 0251 5 30 09-343
Mobil: 0160 96 33 74 06
www.caritas-ms.de

Chance e.V. – Münster
Friedrich-Ebert-Str 7/15, 48153 Münster
Tel.: 0251 6 20 88-0
www.chance-muenster.de



Beratung und Therapie für Frauen

Neubrückenstr. 73

48143 Münster

Telefon: 0251 5 86 26

Telefax: 0251 5 87 29

E-Mail: frauenberatung@muenster.de

www.frauenberatung-muenster.de



Issued July 2019

Sponsored by:

Der Druck dieser Broschüre wurde möglich durch eine Spende
der Sparkasse Münsterland-Ost.