

Abstract

This thesis investigates the correlation between the quality of emergency housing in Berlin, regulated by the 'Allgemeines Sicherheits- und Ordnungsgesetz' (ASOG), and the self-actualisation of shelter users. Furthermore, it explores how perceived human rights violations moderate this relationship, emphasising the importance of individuals' experience and perceptions in shaping their well-being within emergency shelter environments. By researching whether perceived human rights violations intensify this relationship, the study underscores the urgent need to address structural issues within emergency shelters to uphold the human right to adequate housing. Ultimately, the research aims to advocate for improvements in housing quality and the protection of unhoused individuals rights.