

LLP-ERASMUS
Intensive Programme

**Internet advanced promotional tools application for increasing awareness
of social exclusions movement**

Social exclusion of homeless people in Germany

Report prepared under supervision of **Prof. Dr. Gerd Michael Hellstern**

by:

- 1) **Irina Stuermer**
- 2) **Safa Djamshit**
- 3) **Abdul Hadi Bilgic**
- 4) **Schahram Hosseini**

Katowice, 2012



University
of Economics
in Katowice



DG Edukacja i Kultura
Program „Uczenie się przez całe życie”

Table of contents

Introduction	3
1. Level and structure of the exclusion of homeless people	5
2. Causes and consequences of the exclusion of homeless people	8
3. Government role in preventing the exclusion of homeless people	11
4. Institutions and their actions	13
5. Other activities against the exclusion of homeless people	17
6. Characteristic of (name of organization)	19
Conclusions	21
References	22

Introduction

Homelessness is defined as a state in which humans have no fixed abode, and live in public places, outdoors, in shelters or hospital-stay. "Make disk" "push" or or "on his plate," the colloquial term for example in parks, on benches, under bridges, in doorways, construction sites, railway stations for spending the night. The term "shelter" means accommodation or housing.

Long-term homeless people are now present in most major cities. Derogatory terms such as "bums" or equating them with beggars in the cities are common. A romantic-transfiguring vision is to be found in the French term tramp.

Often, victims of natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, but also of destruction as a result of civil wars or wars, are - at least for some period of time- without shelter. This effect is comparable to events in developing countries where it is due to lower resources and tend to be stronger than in more affluent countries.

The majority of homeless people in the developed world are male, under the single homeless men make about 80%.

In Germany, the police and the law draw a distinction between "voluntary" and "involuntary" homelessness. A "voluntary homeless" (obsolete name: no fixed abode), as the person who moves without permanent accommodation from place to place, is not entitled to accommodation on the part of law enforcement and security agencies. Only when he is endeavoring to get permanent accommodation, it is for the state executive to declare the person as "unintentionally homeless" (homeless people in the true sense). Then there is an obligation to accommodate the particular state law from general clauses (eg Article 7 paragraph 2, No. 3 of the Bavarian state criminal and regulatory law).

Public shelter is in the Federal Republic virtually offered to anyone who asks for it (law and order). There are, however, in those affected large internal hurdles before it; ultimately, the creation and provision of housing come first.

The number of people accommodated by the authorities in 2005 was ten percent lower than mid-2002. The increased use of preventive measures taken by the cities and towns has resulted in the eight years prior to 2005 in a continuous decline in the number of homeless people.

When interpreting the figures, it should be noted that the homeless are just entities when referring to their accommodation according to the local planning authorities (homeless 67ff under § SGB XII as well as due to social welfare legal measures with living room, furnished homes are not considered). In fact, the real figures are probably higher. This is particularly the case among single women.

Through the implementation of the Hartz IV legislation is expected to rise in homelessness figures. The reason for that is that access to unemployment benefit II, the social assistance regulations considers the size and the rent for housing for those affected.

With a general decline in the proportion of young homeless people, the number of women and homeless people who often escape from torture and abuse, have increased sharply. While the share of women in the mid-1990s were still around 15 percent, it is now estimated at 23 percent.

Level and structure of the exclusion of homeless people:

Common causes of homelessness are:

- * Rent arrears and evictions
- * Divorce from your spouse or partner's death
- * Unemployment and illness or addiction such as alcohol or drug dependency
- * Lack of rehabilitation after prison
- * Mental disorders.

Common causes of homelessness among children and adolescents are:

- * Material poverty and homelessness of the entire family
- * Escape from violence or abuse at home
- * Escape from constant conflicts with other family members
- * Escape from shelters
- * Lack of money in the family.

The causes are often not enough. As a practical opportunity to homelessness because of rent arrears, eviction proceedings are in the first place. Others may include: unreasonable or non-conforming use of the apartment, release from prisons, asylums and institutions, unforeseen emergencies (such as fire or water damage), family discord.



Development of the number of homeless people 2001 – 2010:



Quelle: Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Wohnungslosenhilfe e.V., Bielefeld, den 09. November 2011

Table 1. Number of homeless people (in thousands)

Amount of homelessness 2008-2010 has increased dramatically

2010, the number of emergency housing reaches a total of approximately 354 000 (2008: 330,000). Among them, there were about 248 000 (2008: 227,000) for the homeless and 106,000 (2008: 103,000) for the people running the risk of becoming homeless.

The total number of people becoming homeless in Germany from 2008 to 2010 is clearly the first time that it has increased by 10% (2008: 227,000; 2009: 237,000; 2010: 248,000).

The homelessness of single people (2008: 132,000; 2009: 145,000; 2010: 152,000) increased by + 15% more dramatically than the homelessness of the multi-person households (3%) too. Of the approximately 246 000 homeless people (excluding homeless emigrants) in 2010 about 38% live in multi-person households (couples and families), 62% are single.

About 22,000 people lived in 2010 without any accommodation on the road (2008: 20,000), an increase of 10%!

In East Germany, as estimated by the BAG W the number of homeless people in 2010 reaches about 30,000 compared to about 216,000 people in the West. The number of homeless

emigrants who remained homeless after immigration had diminished due to the drastic decline in the number of emigrants in 2000-2010 to approximately 2,000 people (2010).

Based on the total group of the 2010 homeless (246,000) the BAG W estimates the proportion of women among the homeless (not ethnic) over 26%, or approximately 64,000 women, the number of children and adolescents to 10% (25,000 people) and the number of men at about 64% (157,000 people).

The proportion of women among the approximately 152 000 single-person households, or so-called single homelessness is estimated at about 26% (40,000).

Forecast 2015:

There might be a further dramatic increase of 10 - 15% up to 270000-280000 homeless people by 2015. Given the economic and fiscal policies and the socio-political environment, the identified trends continue well beyond 2011, so that we are to expect a continuation of the rise in housing emergencies of 2009 and 2010. Therefore an increase is predicted in the BAG W homeless numbers by 10 - 15% to 270000-280000 in 2015.

Only a social and labor market policy reversal - similar to the energy-policy change - could mitigate these emerging developments at the very least.

Causes and consequences of the exclusion of homeless people:

Homeless scene:

Lionel Thelen emphasized (with reference to Pierre Bourdieu and Donald Winnicott) less the emergence of the permanent maintenance of the status of homelessness than an extremely violent relationship within the homeless scene. According to Thelen's observations in Portugal and Spain, the homeless would need an additional protection - even against hostile treatment of other homeless people without such protection -, an intimate relationship or simply a dog . Thelen sees a vicious circle that leads to depersonalization and emotional apathy. A prolonged homelessness , according to Thelen, will lead to "social nudity" and a "l'exile de soi," the exile of the self “, which weakens the personality and makes the work of social institutions considerably more difficult.

The consequences of homelessness are many. They relate to life and the character of those affected. Most visible are probably neglect and deprivation. The consequences of homelessness in detail include:

- *Lack of medical care, inadequate medical examinations, no or substandard drugs;
- * Lack of hygiene, uncleanliness, lack of washing facilities, dirty and stinking clothes;
- * Exposure to the weather conditions such as heat, cold, rain and snow, lack of physical recovery; death by freezing in winter (at the beginning of the 1990s, about 20 homeless people died every year because of the freezing cold in the FRG, now the figure is 8 to 15 deaths);
- * Inadequate diet, consumption of spoiled food, lack of vitamins and minerals, emaciation;
- * disease, particularly through miscarriages and malnutrition, immune deficiency
- * Violent and sexual assaults such as rape, theft, robbery, and sometimes even physical Violence, homicides too ;
- * Changes in the character of the "street life" by addiction to drugs and discrimination by the rest of the population, such as "loose morals" and lack of self -discipline, loneliness, desperation, resistance of homeless people against the rest of the population;

* "Acquisitive crime" in order to get money

According to the British study "Homelessness: A Silent Killer" of the University of Sheffield homeless people have a lower life expectancy by thirty years.

Social psychologists assume that after six months living permanently "in the streets" changes your character, which makes rehabilitation difficult. There is the danger of a vicious circle of a defense reaction of the remaining population, despair and resistance against the homeless vagrants.

Violence against the homeless:

The media have reported about violence against homeless people, leading to manslaughter and murder. An analysis of reported crime often pointed to small groups of young people with extreme right-wing background. That was in 2001 and prompted an inquiry from the PDS in the German federal government..

- devaluation of the homeless :

In Germany the impairment of the homeless is measured annually by the Research Project Group focused enmity. Devaluation of the homeless here means "hostility toward those people who do not meet the expectations of a regulated middle-class existence."

On the subject of devaluation of the homeless in 2007, 38.8% of respondents said that they were uncomfortable with homeless people in cities (2005: 38.9%). The statement that the homeless are lazy was approved of by 32.9% (2005: 22.8%). The demand that homeless beggars should be removed from the pedestrian zone reached 34% (2005: 35%). Overall, the devaluation of the homeless had increased compared to 2005.

Wilhelm Heitmeyer speculates that the increasing devaluation of homeless people with a shift in the market economy to a market society and related correlations of an economization of social life which will result in people considered more on the criterion of usefulness, contributing in turn to the devaluation of the homeless perceived as “useless”

Economic criteria, in addition to the long-term unemployed people fall victim to other groups that contribute little or not at all to the efficiency of the market society. The latter is especially true for those people in the social hierarchy who are still below the long-term unemployed and their work ethic is estimated as even lower: the homeless.

Government role in preventing the exclusion of homeless people:

Fundamental right to bodily integrity

Every community in Germany has to accommodate the homeless. "Guaranteed in our Constitution is all the basic right to physical integrity and it is to protect the role and duty of the municipalities within their jurisdiction of this fundamental right," said Thomas Specht, Managing Director of BAG W. "must Cities and towns sufficient number of emergency shelters ready. Due to the increased number of homeless people , they should check if the measures taken are sufficient. This also affects the quality of Emergency accommodation places. "

In the experience of some of the homeless , the number of places offered will not be sufficient . Many activities are too remote and therefore not reachable, are overcrowded too soon, and are not offered any residence during the day and no secure storage of personal belongings.

The contact person for the local homeless are regionally located in different offices. Often, the welfare office, but also the housing office, the clerk's office, for young people at the Youth Office or the local social services. In some cities there are special technical services for accommodation for homeless people. If you need help, just call in to your social security office. They will refer you to the right person.

Accommodation is usually in collective centers. In addition, there are many offers of free accommodation, especially from church organizations. This can be for example "day visits" in which even the showers and laundry facilities are available. Religious organizations and the Red Cross offer also closets for the poor. in many places . For details about the offers in your city, you can get help from social services, in Diakonia, Caritas and often also find it in church congregations.

Low-threshold medical services

The medical care for homeless people is a particular problem. Many sufferers have no knowledge about the benefits of statutory health insurance or are afraid to seek medical treatment. Many homeless people have had bad experiences in doctors' offices and hospitals.

In order to reach the homeless medically, there are several so-called "low-threshold medical services." These services are regionally very different and often available only in larger cities. In a few cases, state agencies are involved, eg in Cologne, the Health Department. Usually there are offers to privately maintained, especially the Diakonia and Caritas. In some cases there are contractual doctors,;some will all work purely on a voluntary basis , so will nurses, nurses and paramedics. There are clinics that visit homeless people directly into the cities and in institutions offering services for the homeless, providing medical assistance.

Hungry?

In Germany, every person, regardless of whether he is a German citizen or legally resident in Germany, the right to protection of their human dignity. This is for people who are not even able to get food and accommodation. For people without a residence permit these claims also arise under § 3, 6 AsylbLG. Thus, inter alia, people without legal status are entitled to basic necessities of food, shelter, clothing, health and personal care. Even homeless people are of course entitled to social assistance and social services. Responsible for this are mainly the social welfare offices, even on the case, the youth welfare office or the local social services or the general social services.

Institutions and their actions

Who can help?

In addition to state aid (see also → outreach to the homeless), there is a very strong commitment of the churches and several clubs. These include:

- Evangelische Obdachlosenhilfe [www.evangelische-obdachlosenhilfe.de]
- Katholische Arbeitsgemeinschaft Wohnungslosenhilfe [www.kagw.de]
- Diakonisches Werk der EKD [www.diakonie.de]
- Deutscher Caritas Verband [www.caritas.de]
- Die Heilsarmee [<http://www.heilsarmee.de>]
- Die Bahnhofsmissionen [<http://www.bahnhofsmission.de>]
- Die Tafeln [<http://www.tafel.de>]
- Rotes Kreuz [<http://www.drk.de>]
- Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Wohnungslosenhilfe [<http://www.bag-wohnungslosenhilfe.de>]

Evangelische Obdachlosenhilfe:

- * Configuration of the support and counseling for the homeless with the goal of "integration instead of exclusion." Principle here is the partnership and support of those affected.
- * Perception and naming of the problems of homeless people in public as well as monitoring and support of victims in enforcing their rights (function lobby)
- * Initiation and promotion of scientific research on homelessness / homelessness and the formation of a forum for social, political and technical discussions.

Katholische Arbeitsgemeinschaft Wohnungslosenhilfe (KAGW):

- * Is committed to the needs of homeless people and supports their independent advocacy;
- * Represents the concerns and interests of its members and member organizations at the federal level;
- * Promote the exchange and cooperation between the bodies and institutions on a regional level;
- * Cooperating with all the homeless make associations and organizations;
- * Fosters cooperation and networking with other disciplines with the goal of full and barrier free demand-oriented assistance;
- * Development of models and concepts in the homeless continue;
- * Professional development and social policy positions and represents it in politics and the public;
- * Inform the public about the problems of homelessness and social exclusion and the necessary assistance for homeless people;
- * Stands in exchange with science and research.

Diakonisches Werk der EKD:

Diakonie stands for the social work of the churches other than the Roman Catholic Church. Diakonisches Werk der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland (EKD) is the social welfare organisation of the Protestant Church in Germany (EKD). It includes the regional social welfare services of the 20 EKD member churches, diaconal associations of other Protestant denominations and approximately 80 specialist organisations working in different fields of social care, health care and education.

Activities in Germany include:

- Elder care
- Support for the unemployed
- Youth welfare
- Support of people with disabilities
- Family welfare

Deutscher Caritas Verband:

The Caritas wants to contribute to the realizing of the social law described the ideal of "participation". Therefore, Caritas facilities enable disadvantaged people to express their interests and their rights. Where they can not or need assistance, representing the Caritas their concerns - local, national and European level.

Die Heilsarmee:

The Salvation Army is an international Christian movement, and in Germany as a "religious community under public law" recognized. The work of the Salvation Army falls within the top of the tax authorities as particularly worthy of recognized charitable purposes.

Die Bahnhofsmissionen:

Station missions are institutions of Protestant and Catholic Church. Therefore, we feel the message of the Gospel committed ourselves as a living church and at the station. For us, every man has in every life situation of the same value and dignity, regardless of his wallet or his ideological or religious beliefs. Members of other faith communities we are therefore very welcome. People with a history of immigration, we feel because of our location at the station commitment.

Die Tafeln:

In Germany, destroyed many tons of food each day, although they are still capable of consuming. At the same time there are millions of people in this country who do not have enough to eat.

The panels create a bridge between abundance and scarcity: they collect qualitatively acceptable foods that might otherwise end up in the garbage, and distribute them to socially and economically disadvantaged - for free or for a symbolic amount.

Rotes Kreuz:

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, with its 187 National Societies, is the world's largest humanitarian network. The German Red Cross is part of this universal community, which started 150 years ago to deliver comprehensive aid to people affected by conflict, disaster, sanitary emergencies, or social hardship, guided solely by their needs. Around four million volunteers and members support the Red Cross in Germany alone.

Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Wohnungslosenhilfe:

The Federal Association for the Homeless was founded in 1954 under the name of the Federal Association for Non-sedentary help. The BAG homeless homelessness is a social problem, so it has changed its name in 1991 to be visible to all apart from the old concept of non-sedentary. This term - coined in 1938 - assumed the victims an "unbridled wanderlust" - the loss of accommodation was also attributed to personal shortcomings.

Other activities against the exclusion of homeless people:

The most important tool of the state against homelessness is shelter and financial assistance. Which has collapsed since the introduction of the Second Social Code (SGB II), the unemployment benefit and social assistance, employable homeless so as to safeguard the livelihood of unemployment benefit II is also the cost of accommodation can be assumed under SGB II (see also non-sedentary help). Responsible for paying the local employment agencies working with local communities founded or opting municipalities. Cities and towns also have the duty to accommodate homeless people involuntarily. In North Rhine-Westphalia, for example, this is done in accordance with "§ § 1, 14 and 17 of the Act on the structure and powers of regulatory authorities - regulatory authorities, law (OBG)." But these local shelters may have defects or damages they have to be decent. Especially in the big cities there is a network of various aids. Because many homeless people do not seek medical practices due to lack of health insurance, lack of means (consultation fee) or inhibitions, charitable organizations in some cities offer free home medical assistance on the street or in day-stay facilities. The infirmary for the homeless of the Hamburg harbor in the old Charity Hospital offers 16 homeless people temporary housing and care services. Emergency and transitional shelter (eg, skating, church) and day stay facilities ensure the basic material supply. In some cities, the efforts are intensified during the winter to avoid "cold dead". A typical example in Germany is Berlin, which since 1989 also the network "using cold Berlin" (2010/2011: about 450 seats) and was partially funded. Counseling services to support those affected by the search of home and work, often is a necessary advice on alcohol or drug addiction, financial management, money management and debt settlement. Counseling centers often work as street work and outreach (street work) in order to contact affected site and break down barriers in the above help. In addition to making the patient assistance (semi-) stationary support a more ambitious and comprehensive assistance if patient assistance can not meet the needs. These include intensive social and educational support, domestic assistance means all meals and in many homes and employment opportunities. Outpatient and inpatient socio-educational assistance will be financed under § 67ff SGB XII. The ambulatory aids cost the parties nothing. Under steady income assistance are available, how to use ALG1, pension or income-rata basis. Members are not used for

financial reimbursement. Many cities now focus on panels that - give food for free - often in combination with warmed-up rooms. It is also beneficial, especially the homeless. All preventive measures have in the context of addiction prevention, youth work and the rehabilitation of offenders, indirectly, to prevent the emergence of homelessness. Some cities and towns offer in so-called (central) agencies services and skills to prevent homelessness and to their degradation. In many cities, homeless people earn some money by selling street newspapers. In Germany it is published by the Federal Association of Homeless eV statement "Where and How", with emergency shelter addresses from all over Germany and its alleged benefits. Wichtigstes resources of the state against the homeless have shelter and financial assistance. Since the introduction of the Second Social Code (SGB II), the unemployment benefit and social assistance, employable homeless so as to safeguard the livelihood of unemployment benefit II is also the cost of accommodation can be assumed under SGB II (see also non-sedentary help). Responsible for paying the local employment agencies working with local communities founded or opting municipalities.

Characteristic of (name of organization)

Historical Background

The origins of diaconal work in Kurhessen-Waldeck date back to the poor foundation of the Middle Ages. Diakonia in the Kurhessen-Waldeck began in individual parishes: In response to the social upheavals of the 19th Century meant the Inner Mission and departure orientation for new Christian communities. First institutions created in 1844 was in Rengshausen the "home boys Beiser house" founded a home for "neglected youths" who were offered accommodation and training. In 1845 he founded the Children's Hospital "To the child of Brabant" in Kassel. With the advent of industrialization in the 19th Century came many people in need. Johann Hinrich Wichern therefore called the Evangelical Church in Wittenberg in 1848 by the Church to confront this problem. Social assistance and the preaching of the gospel were the roots of the then formed the Inner Mission.

In 1889, the diaconal institutions in Kurhessen joined the "National Association for Home Missions for the Consistorialbezirk Cassel". The aim was to spread the idea of the Inner Mission in the whole Church. In the following years, a number of diaconal institutions founded. The stage of the recovery was finished 1933rd Many diaconal services were incorporated into the National Socialist People's Welfare. Simultaneously, the countries churches Hessen-Kassel and Waldeck were united.

In the period between 1933 and 1945 parts of the Diakonia heavy debt to be invited. Despite ongoing religious resistance were also mentally handicapped charitable institutions run by the victims of the Nazis' extermination "program for life unworthy of life".

The emergency after the Second World War led to the construction of a second church and charitable work: The Protestant charity, founded in 1945 by Eugen Gerstenmaier for Germany in Treysa should be contact for the international aid from the ecumenical movement. It forwarded the assistance of foreign Christians for the devastated population in Germany and for the parishes. Needy were given clothing and food. Communities were provided with emergency churches, bibles and hymnals. Joined together in 1966 in Hesse-Cassel, Waldeck,

Organizational structure

The Inner Mission and the Evangelical Relief and Works Agency. The modern term "Social Service in Electoral Hesse-Waldeck eV" association bears since 1975 after the adoption of the Law diakonia. Today, the Social Service Agency in the Electorate of Hesse-Waldeck eV around 210 charities, foundations and non-profit limited liability companies, and 26 church districts, municipal associations and numerous parishes in the Church.

The Diaconate in Kurhessen-Waldeck e.V. (DWKW) is based in Kassel and the Protestant umbrella organization of voluntary welfare.

The association represents the interests of currently around 210 members (associations, foundations, nonprofit limited liability companies, Protestant church groups and communities, Protestant nurseries, nationwide church-purpose associations). In its more than 600 institutions currently operate approximately 12,500 full-time staff and countless volunteers.

The work of diakonia is in-patient facilities financed primarily through service charges. These are of the pension, health care insurance or social assistance, and the media - but also paid by the person affected. In ambulatory aids the funding is in addition to service fees in some areas, especially through government grants and church funds. Donations help, especially if there is no specific offers of diakonia (control) funding.

Homeless assistance

The diaconal homeless has its roots in Christian poverty relief and is still firmly in their tradition. No roof over their heads to have is the result of depletion and exclusion process of socially disadvantaged people: The crisis in the labor market, job losses and cuts in social services but also due to job loss, rent arrears, addictions, divorce, domestic violence, people are in distress, they overtax and existential threat, because they can not help them out of their own. "People in special social difficulties" need a technically skilled, sophisticated and networked offered assistance. You can find this in the facilities of both Diakonia in the form of counseling centers and day visits as well as in various forms of housing. The diverse variety of charitable organizations based on the individual concerns of the Council, and seeking help. Here you will find hospitality, personal attention, compassion, support and solidarity.

Conclusions

Not all homeless people who live on the street are designated. It refers mainly live like the people who unwittingly lost their homes, in shelters or in unacceptable housing conditions.

The number of homeless in 2011 was estimated at 300,000 people in Germany. For Europe, no exact figures are determined, but one can assume here that it affects far more than 3 million people.

In recent years, in the context of EU policies for poverty reduction some important developments took place in order to curb homelessness. The fight against homelessness has become a priority, as an important part of promoting the EU's strategy for social protection and inclusion, by stimulating the European Union and coordinated national action, and the development of policies to combat poverty and social exclusion.

In our opinion we have to enlarge the social services to support the homelessness. Until now the “problem of homelessness” has been left to the community. A cohesive national structure does not exist. In most cases the individual aid-groups are unaware of projects in other states. Even in the frigid winter in 2011 and 2012, was taken to homelessness very seriously. In Germany was widely reported in news and radio. However, it should be the elucidation of not only if it is just dangerous for the homeless, but throughout the year.

We find that Germany and Europe are on the way to fight homelessness or to reduce it.

One should bear in mind that homelessness can happen to anyone, even his own family, friends or even your own person

References

Books and Journals

1. Georg Huttner: *Die Unterbringung Obdachloser durch die Polizei- und Ordnungsbehörden*. Kommunal- und Schul-Verlag Wiesbaden, Wiesbaden 2007
- Kowalski, J. (2009). Promotion in Internet. *Journal of Marketing*, 24(2): 74-91.

Websites

2. BAG W [online]. [Federal Association of Homeless Aid Association, Bielefeld, 09 11th 2011]. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.bagw.de/aktuell/1.phtml>
3. BAG W [online]. [Federal Association of Homeless Aid Association, Bielefeld, 09 11th 2011]. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.bagw.de/index2.html>
4. Wikipedia [online]. Available from World Wide Web: <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Obdachlosigkeit>
5. Mindener Rundschau [online]. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.mindener-rundschau.de/index.php/2011/11/30/bag-wohnungslosenhilfe-fordert-kaltehilfe-fur-wohnungslose-auszuweiten/>
6. Wikipedia [online]. Available from World Wide Web: <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Obdachlosendiskriminierung>
7. Uwe Scheffler: Problems and alternatives [online]. Available from World Wide Web: http://www.rewi.europauni.de/de/lehrstuhl/sr/krimirecht/Lehrstuhlinhaber/Publikationen/Aufsaezte/Diskriminierung_von_sozialen_Randgruppen.pdf

TABLES

Table 1. Number of homeless people (in thousands)

Source: BAG W.