

Abstract

The dissertation focuses on describing and analyzing the life situations of unaccompanied minor refugees in the Federal Republic of Germany. It examines the psychosocial interventions provided to these unaccompanied minor refugees and maps out the various actors involved in the psychosocial support system, with three of them being described in greater detail. Based on a research sample comprising 47 informants from the refugees and 23 informants from experts, it tracks and evaluates the significance of the provided psychosocial interventions from the perspective of their users. The work is founded on a constructivist perspective that reflects the subjective reality of the informants. The employed qualitative research strategy is intertwined with an interpretivist approach. The main theoretical foundation for the hermeneutic circle of the research design is Husserlian phenomenology. The most significant portion of the research data was obtained through semi-structured interviews, and the data coding was conducted using the software MAXQDA.