



QUALITATIVE RESEARCH PAPER EXAMPLE APA

SOCIO - ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF HOMELESSNESS

How is poverty defined? Poverty is usually defined as a lack of money or enough money and possession of little or insufficient property. There is an opinion that people are living in poverty if their income and resources are not sufficient for a living standard that they consider acceptable in the society in which they live. Because of poverty, such persons are often endangered: unemployment, low income, poor living conditions, inadequate health care, barriers to lifelong learning, cultural, sports and recreational activities. This paper deals with the problem of homeless people in the city area and, on the example of the StopPoverty association, presents the results of research with semi-structured interviews with 11 persons who were in this status in 2018.

The work is divided into 10 parts that include 5 theoretical titles, an explanation of the methodology of work, the interpretation of the answers received by interviewing, the conclusion, the literature as well as the contributions and, finally, a summary and a note about the author. Here is how a homeless describes the reasons and differences of their accommodation in the shelter: "I do not know what to add. I say, look, as soon as a man finds acceptance for the homeless it means ... I mean, we all have a black story about life. No one came to accept homeless people by some normal way. Everyone is a game of chance, a tragedy, a disaster, a clash of unhappy circumstances, and so, everyone has a story of us, all eleven of us. No one came and said, "I would have to live there a bit." That, I do not know ... maybe I am somebody like that, and then it is up to you to look at him (laughs). So we all have some weird stories, and this, it's nonsensical that the stories are at a comparative level, who is the worst hit, who is the least, we've all been hit in some way and found ourselves in such a situation. Now, it is just a difference if somebody is doing something about it or not, what I said at the beginning there are different kinds of homeless persons, someone has fun with this and does not look for better. In that way we are distinguished" (Pablo, 58).



The definition of poverty is not a simple one. Although it seems likely to be easy to define the notion of poverty, this is not easy because of the complexity of this phenomenon. Poverty is commonly defined as the inability to meet material needs, especially for food, but also the inability to secure accommodation, work resources and other assets. In other words, poverty means a lack of more resources that leads to inadequate nutrition and failure to meet basic needs. Many poor people often point out the psychological aspects of poverty because they are fully aware of their inability and exposure to exploitation. Poverty creates vulnerability, and enables many representatives of the state government to be inhumane towards them poor and humiliated. It causes a feeling of abandonment, and because of the limited possibilities of maintaining social ties with friends and relatives, it creates the social isolation of the poor. It is equally important for people in disadvantage to preserve cultural and social norms, especially because social solidarity is one of the most important benefits for many poor people. Even though the poor often point out the economic difficulties of their position, they are mostly hindered by social exclusion or imprisonment in the vicious circle of poverty. In other words, when an individual or a family is found in poverty, it is very difficult to find out: they break their social, kinship and friendships, diminish or completely disappear the possibilities of working in a fire, because of the impossibility or difficulty of establishing acquaintances, their employment opportunities are limited So do not spend the day without meeting the word "poverty". Just turn on the TV, browse the newspapers, talk to someone, and surely, you will meet this concept. In addition, there is almost no profession that, at least indirectly, does not address the issues of poverty in a certain way. It is recognized by the public, media, politics, scientists, practitioners as well as the key social problem. It could be stated that the concept of poverty implies a situation where individuals do not have material or financial resources to meet the needs of survival (absolute poverty) or needs that form an integral part of the least decent standard in the society in which they live (relative poverty).



Powerful classes and status groups, which have their own cultural and social identities and institutions, through social closure, in some way, limit the "outsiders" access to valuable resources such as good jobs, fees, education, urban locations, status patterns of consumption, and so on. Through cultural and institutional differences, some individuals are not only outside certain limits against their will, but social inequalities are maintained. How does the life of the poor differ from those who are not? The poor majority live in overcrowded and poorly maintained housing; their diet is limited to the most basic foods (especially in cities) and are often poorly educated. Only a small part of the poor have savings, they are often not mobile enough, and their social network is very narrow. As for the socialization aspect, the interviewed state various ways of spending time out of the shelter ranging from collecting bottles, bookmakers, swimming in the sea at the sea, visiting friends to volunteer assistance to the StopPoverty association and visiting the Red Cross. Communication with other members of society in the majority of respondents is "regular", "normal", "usual", "satisfactory", and on the basis of the response of 9 respondents, a special difference with regard to status cannot be concluded, since only 2 answered that Interaction is superficial and rare (one of which stated as its choice). The text further quotes one of the respondents who talks about interaction with other members of society: "There is. There is a negative, there is a positive, but I dream somehow, I still dream here. Adapt to different situations and various conditions, do you understand me? So, I can just talk to people quoting normal people, but also communicate with those who have remained for two days. I have some, what I know, a sense of solidarity. So I'm not looking at the person now through some material or these or other things than watching a person like a person. That person is, it comes from the inside, it does not come from outside. As for communication with other homeless people, it turned out to be more problematic than the previous one, as even 4 respondents showed great or lesser dissatisfaction with contact with other homeless people. Of these, 2 explained how this communication was minimized or superficial, one



stated that this communication varies and depends, "with what," while the third respondent explained that he estimates that his attitudes are quite different from those of other homeless people. "

"Well ... you know what the problem is, like this. This is my subjective thinking. Here in the reception you have three types of people, right? People who have reconciled with their destiny and who are doing this well, are not they? You have people who are good for what; I do not know sick, old and so on, right? In addition, they cannot help nobody anymore, no? They are seventy years old and sick; they will be there for the rest of their lives. You have another person, which thinks this is good and who does not try to change something. In addition, rare of us, like to leave. Now, it is normal for my life philosophy to be bitter with theirs. And then I avoid talking to them at all, we can talk about football, but I do not have anything to talk to a man who does not want to go out of the way of his in some way comfortable lifestyle. What, I mean, our attitudes and philosophies and the views of life are what, diametrically opposed. Therefore, I have nothing to talk to him about. In terms of satisfaction with the relationship with the manager of the shelter, all respondents expressed greater or lesser satisfaction and gratitude. Regarding the offered shelter services, the situation is somewhat worse as the three respondents expressed a degree of dissatisfaction, mostly due to the inadequacy of space. The question of self-perception / perception of others has revealed that three respondents hide their status because of the fear and shame of condemning society. Two people think that others respect them regardless of their status because they consider them fair and "good". Four respondents shared their feelings of anxiety and concern for the future, one questioned that the current situation did not adversely affect his opinion about himself, and one respondent states that despite the later feelings of hopelessness, the initial confrontation with the homelessness situation had a positive impetus. "I do not know, sometimes you get the feeling that you know, that you are losing this or that, simply you have a need, to stand up and do something, but ... I do not know what. I do not know. If you have a sure job that



means you need to start moving.... but now as it is... but when you ask how I see myself, I see only for today - tomorrow. It's just finding something to do, and feel that there is something I can do, that I can find something ...that is not a problem you just need to ... pay . "

REFERENCES

Friedman, D. (2010) Social impact of poor housing. London: Ecotec for the National Housing Federation.

Marshall E, Stralow A. (2009). Responding to the health and well-being needs of homeless and marginalized young people in NSW: where are we going? Parity. 22 (9), 29 - 30.

Benzies, K, Rutherford, G, Walsh, C. A., Nelson, A., Rook, J. (2010). Homeless shelter residents: Who are they and what are their needs within a context of rapid economic growth? Currents: New Scholarship Hum Serv.7, 1 - 18.

