CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Homelessness almost always involves people suffering desperate situations and extreme hardship. They frequently face intense pressure, substance misuse disorders, untreated mental illnesses, or unexpected repercussions of well-intentioned regulations since they must make decisions from a relatively small pool of options. In addition, According to Amore et al. (2013), rough sleeping, couch surfing, and living in shelters, women's refuges, automobiles, caravans, and tents are all considered to be forms of homelessness.
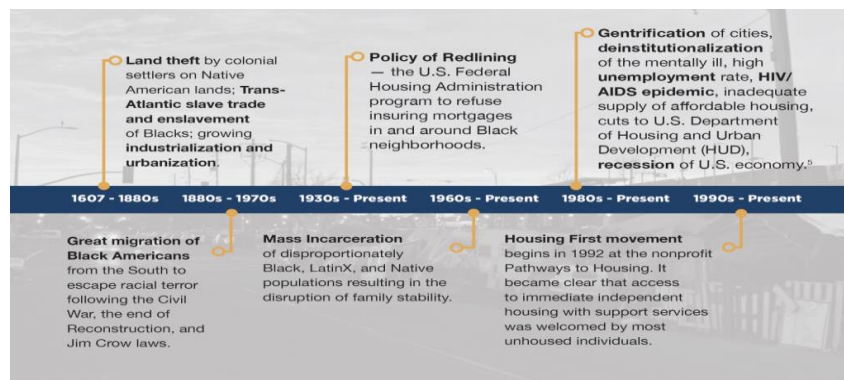
Homelessness is a problem that has recently gotten worse in the United States (Khatana et al. 2020). In the United States, more than millions people become homeless in a single night. According to The Council of Economic Advisors (2019), there were more than 500,000 homeless persons sleeping on the streets every night between 2007 and 2019. These people are most frequently seen in the central business districts of major US cities. Many of these people may be dealing with chronic homelessness, a state that has been the norm for them after experiencing it for a number of years.The prevalence of chronic homelessness has been well documented by volunteers and staff in homeless shelters.

According to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) saw significant financial cuts in the 1980s, the number of people who were homeless increased by 200,000–500,000 per night (Jencks 1995). According to recent

statistics, one American out of every 25 has at least once been homeless (Tsai 2018). Every year from 2007 to 2015, as housing costs increased in several cities, more people became homeless (Koh and O'Connell 2016). More than 130,000 persons received individual assistance from shelters in New York in 2018, a 59% increase from the preceding ten years (Coalition for the Homeless 2019).

In addition, According to Aaronson (2000), homelessness has a severe negative influence on people's happiness and emotional health. It also stunts children's development, causes cognitive impairments, and causes physical difficulties (Bassuk et al. 1997; Mohanty and Raut 2009). Homelessness can present enduring difficulties for the American public and social welfare as a result of these wide-ranging repercussions. Furthermore, this research tries to explore more about factors that cause homeless people in the United States. Besides, this research also wants to seek out efforts to overcome homelessness people in the United States.

See A Brief Timeline of Race and Homelessness in America for a more extensive survey of the connections between race and homelessness.

Picture 1.1. Timeline Homelessnes in Amerika
Source : Journal A Discussion Primer To Guide Conversation On Ending Homelessness

Homeless to Harvard is a biographical film that narrates the remarkable journey of a woman named Liz Murray. The film tells the true story of Liz's struggles, experiencing a challenging childhood amidst a family facing numerous difficulties. Her father was a drug addict, while her mother also battled mental illness. Consequently, Liz found herself living as a homeless person on the streets of New York City.

Despite encountering various obstacles, Liz had a strong determination to change her destiny. She decided to reconstruct her life and immersed herself in education. The story encompasses Liz's journey to attain higher education, especially at Harvard University, an extraordinary achievement given her challenging background.The film captures Liz's resilience, endurance, and fighting spirit in overcoming poverty and the instability of her family. "Homeless to Harvard" inspires audiences with a message of hope and motivation, illustrating that the desire to learn and achieve dreams can overcome any obstacle.

B. Problem Formulation

1) What are factors that cause homelessness people in the United States based on *Homeless to Harvard's Film* ?

2) What does motivate of the main character to overcome the factors that cause homelessness based on *Homeless to Harvard's Film* ?

C. Objective of the Study

1) Explore factors that cause homelessness people in the United States based on *Homeless to Harvard's Film*

2) Identify motivate of the main character to overcome the factors that cause homelessness based on *Homeless to Harvard's Film*

D. Scope of the Study

To ease the writing of the research, this research is written with more leads and according to the scope of the study. Based on the background, the researcher will discuss the factors that cause homelessness people in the United States based on Homeless to Harvard's Film. Moreover, the writer will also discuss the motivate of the main character to overcome the factors that cause homelessness based on Homeless to Harvard's Film. The scope of this research will focus on factors that cause homelessness and motivate the main character to overcome the factors that cause homelessness.

E. Review of Related Studies

Review of the related studies is a part of the proposal that will prove this research is not plagiarism of others research. So, in this section, the researcher must find the similar topics that have been written by other researchers before this research and compare this research with the others research.

Hartnett and Harding (2005) conducted related research titled "Exploring Homelessness Through Academic Lens and Cinematherapy". The study's goal is to investigate the use of film as a sort of "cinematherapy" or cinema-based therapy in comprehending homelessness. The variables investigated include views, attitudes, and psychological dynamics associated with homelessness. The study examined 122 counselling students' written replies after seeing three videos representing homeless living. The answer data was examined utilizing phenomenological approaches and

qualitative content analysis. Following data analysis, the findings demonstrated that film use was beneficial in raising awareness, empathy, and understanding of the homeless experience.

Tsai et al. (2019) published the second relevant study titled "Risk Factors for Homelessness Among U.S. Veterans". This study sought to identify risk variables that contribute to homelessness among US veterans. Mental health issues, substance abuse, trauma exposure, property ownership status, and demographic characteristics were among the variables examined. The study analysed longitudinal data from 1,456 veterans who were tracked for four years. Following data analysis, the findings revealed that mental health issues such as PTSD, drug use disorders, and poor income were the most significant risk factors for homelessness among veterans. The study stressed the necessity of measures aimed at preventing veteran homelessness through mental health, drug recovery, and economic support.

Shinn et al. (2020) published third similar research titled "Interventions to Prevent Homelessness: A Systematic Review". The goal of this study was to perform a comprehensive review of various treatments for preventing homelessness. The study looked at 32 studies that compared the effectiveness of treatments including housing subsidies, support services, and life skills education. The assessment concluded that the most successful intervention was a mix of housing subsidies, case management, and other support services. Single interventions, such as merely providing housing subsidies or support services, were less successful in reducing homelessness.

The fourth linked research is "Homelessness and Housing Instability Among Urban Indigenous Peoples in the United States" by Jackson et al. (2018). The goal of this research was to investigate the variables that contribute to homelessness and housing instability among indigenous peoples in metropolitan regions across the United States. The study discovered that prejudice, poverty, historical trauma, and alienation from tradition and culture were the most significant contributing variables, using qualitative approaches and in-depth interviews. The study emphasizes the need of measures addressing structural and cultural underlying issues, as well as encouraging affordable housing and culturally sensitive support services.

Based on the explanation above, this research has a difference in the way of collecting data, difference in theory, and there is difference in the object of research. This research focuses on factors that cause homelessness people in the United States and efforts to overcome the factors that cause homelessness people in the United States based on *Homeless to Harvard's Film.*

F. Methods of Research

This study is conducted to seek out the factors that cause homelessness people in the United States and ways to overcome homelessness people in the United States. Therefore, this research chose a qualitative approach. Craswell (2018) stated that qualitative research is a process to examine and comprehend the significance that different people or organizations assign to a social or human issue. In line with Qualitative definition, qualitative is a suitable method because it allows the researchers to explore the

factors causing homelessness people in the United States and Ways to Overcome homelessness people in the United States.

a) Data and Source of Data

In this study, the writer uses two types of data to support the research, that is the primary data and the second data. Two definitions and its function of those data will be separately explained as follow:

1) Primary Data

Gathering the information using the first approach is the definition of he primary data (Kumar, 2011). Primary data is the main source that is being used to solve the problem in the research. The primary data also becomes the main reason why this research is happening. In this research, the writer collects data from YouTube https://youtu.be/O0vbIvUSVaA?si=MfDBMIvXfclCPmcN . Additionally, the movie homeless to Harvard was released on April 7, 2003 written by Ronny Kern and directed by Peter Levin, and it as the main data of this research.

2) Secondary Data

Different from the primary data, the secondary data is the data that is used in the second approach (Kumar, 2011). The secondary data is used to ease, support, and help the writer for analysing the main problem. In this research, the writer uses the secondary data from many sources such as books, journals, and articles.

b) Method and Technique of Collecting Data

In qualitative research, there are some methods that can be used by the researchers to collect the data. The researchers can use questionnaires, interviews (it

can be group or individual), surveys, oral histories, study documentations, observations, and focus groups. In this research, the writer uses the observation method to collect the data for providing the relevant research. In collecting the data, the first thing that the writer does is searching, downloading, watching and saving the screenshot evidence of data obtained from the film Homeless to Harvard. The second thing is looking for several books, journals, articles, and similar undergraduate thesis that relate with research (Yin, 2011).

1) study of literature

In his book Research Methods, M. Nazir claims that library research, also known as literature study, is a method for gathering data through examination of books, articles, notes, and reports that are relevant to the issue being addressed.

Meanwhile, library research is conducted by looking for research data or information through reading scientific journals, reference books, and publication materials available in libraries, according to J. Supranto, who Ruslan quotes in his book Public Relations and Communication Research Methods (Ruslan, 2008:31). This study used some articles that included news and research about homelessness in the United States that slightly increase annually, such as Khatana et al. (2020), Tsai (2018), and Koh and O'Connell (2016).

2) Documentation

According to Suharsini Arikunto, the documentation method is a method to search for data regarding things in the form of notes, books, transcripts, newspapers, inscriptions, magazines, meeting minutes, agendas and photographs act ivities.

Documentation method is a data collection technique by studying the data that has been documented. Originally, documentation, namely documents, meant goods written. In implementing the documentation method, researchers investigate written objects, such as books, magazines, regulations, documents, meeting minutes, daily notes, and etc. . In this research, the writer uses the observation method to collect the data for providing the relevant research that the writer does is searching, downloading,watching and saving the screenshot evidence of data obtained from the film Homeless to Harvard.

c.) Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The practice of gathering data methodically to facilitate researchers' conclusion-making is known as data analysis procedures. Bogdan in Sugiyono defines data analysis as the methodical process of looking for and gathering information from field notes, interviews, and other sources such that it is understandable and the results can be shared with others. Analysing qualitative data is inductive, meaning it is dependent on data that is collected. Three concurrent activity flows comprise analysis, according to Miles & Huberman (1992: 16): data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion/verification drawing. The following are these three flows' more thorough details:

1) Data Reduction

The process of choosing, concentrating on reducing, abstracting, and modifying raw data that appears from field notes that are written down is known as data reduction. Throughout a project focused on qualitative research, data reduction is ongoing.

When a researcher selects a data collecting method, the research challenge, and the conceptual framework for the field of study—often without fully recognizing it—it is clearly clear that data reduction is imminent. Additional steps of reduction (summarizing, coding, investigating themes, establishing clusters, constructing divisions, and generating memoranda) took place during the data collecting process. This data reduction/transformation continues after the field research, until a complete final report is prepared. In this research Data reduction focused on aspects of the main character's experience of extreme poverty in the movie. Transcripts and scene summaries were coded based on emerging themes.

2) Presentation of data

A presentation, according to Miles & Huberman, is a set of organized data that offers the ability to make decisions and take action. Better presentations—including different kinds of matrices, graphs, networks, and charts—are, in their opinion, the primary method of achieving legitimate qualitative analysis. Everything is made to bring together data that has been organized in a way that is easy to understand and cohesive. This allows an analyst to observe the situation and decide whether to proceed with the analysis based on the presentation's recommendations, which may be valuable, or to come to the proper conclusion. The study's data was displayed as a matrix that categorized quotations and scene descriptions according to theme codes.

3) Drawing Conclusion

According to Miles & Huberman, drawing conclusions is merely a portion of a larger configuration's activities. Verification of conclusions was also done throughout the study. Verification can take many forms. It can be as quick as an afterthought that occurs to the analyst (researcher) while they are writing, or it can be as involved and time-consuming as reviewing and discussing ideas with colleagues to create intersubjective agreement, or it can involve significant efforts to include a copy of a finding in another data set. To put it succinctly, the validity of the interpretations that arise from other data must be examined for accuracy, consistency, and applicability. The final conclusion does not only occur during the data collection process, but needs to be verified so that it can truly be accounted for. In this research the matrix shows that poverty can be caused by unexpected events, homeless people are often negatively perceived by society, their survival strategies are often illegal and risky, and they need strong determination and support to escape extreme poverty.

Conclusions were verified with raw data to ensure validity. This analysis is expected to generate an in-depth understanding of the homeless-poverty issue from the perspective of the homeless themselves.

G. Presentation

1) **Chapter I Background of the Study.** This chapter contains the background, problem formulation, Objective of the study, Review of related studies, Methods of research and presentation.

2) **Chapter II Theoretical Approach & Theoretical Framework.** This Chapter Contains Theoretical Approach from journals relevant to research and studies related to homelessness & Theoretical Framework.

3) **Chapter III Analysis.** This Chapter Contains The research results found by the researcher are then concluded.

4) **Chapter IV Conclulation & Suggestion.** This chapter contains conclusions from the research results, these conclusions are intended as the final results that the researcher wants to achieve, and contains suggestions that the researcher will give to related parties and future researchers.