



**AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG
HOMELESS PEOPLE: A CASESTUDY OF DURBAN
CITY CENTRE.**

by

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2019.

DECLARATION

This is to confirm that this thesis is my original work, which I have never previously submitted to any other university for any purpose. The references used and cited have been acknowledged.

Signature of candidate.....

On theday of 2019

DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to the homeless people living on the street of Durban City Center. Those who have no homes of their own, whose lives revolve around substance abuse emanating from socio-economic instability of their neighborhood, and who are surviving by day- to- day chances across all races and ages, particularly people within the penal age of 18 and above.

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ABSTRACT

Homelessness has been an age-long and global challenge from years back; and up till now, it still exists across the human societies. Homelessness is, most of the time, linked with substance abuse, although this is not always the fact. The same scenario was observed in Durban Central City, where there are many people sleeping on the street in order to sustain a means of livelihood. The thesis aimed at examining the homeless and their relationship with substance abuse, understanding substance abuse as a contributory factor for crime perpetration, identifying the original cause of substance abuse among the homeless, as well as investigating the effects of the awkward situation on this category of people. The thesis adopted a theoretical integration of the strain and broken windows theories to explain the phenomenon. Using one-on-one open-ended semi-structure interviews, data were collected to describe the phenomenon in relation to relevant literatures. Findings also revealed that there still exists a long way to go in terms of attempting to eradicate issues that relate or contribute to the occurrence of homelessness vis-a vis the abuse of substances not only in Durban Central communities but also in the whole of South Africa.

Key words: Analysis, Durban city, Homeless people, Substance abuse.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and Background of the study

Homelessness is a global phenomenon affecting almost all parts of the world (Morrow, 2010). In the same vein, homelessness in South Africa is a problem that has been gradually increasing and it is accompanied by the other elements in the society. In this regard, this study has focused attention on the phenomenon of homelessness in the Durban inner city of KwaZulu-Natal. Its conceptualization takes different forms as it is more than the mere lack of shelter, but includes street dwellers as well as those who are committing crime to sustain their survival on the street (Doherty, J ;Ogbomnwan, Y; Williams,B ;Frantz, K. 2008). Homelessness often carries negative implications globally mainly because people do not have accurate knowledge of the phenomenon; and this phenomenon at most of the time, is closely knit with substance abuse. A holistic understanding of homelessness in a country is important for government policies aimed at improving the living standards of all its citizens.

This research sought to examine the pushing factors of substance abuse that are happening around the inner Durban city centre. The thesis aimed at understading the correlation that is taking place between the substance abuse and the crime action and also to establishing factors that lead people to homelessness, the reasons why homeless people chose to settle in Durban and their life experiences as the homeless. In South Africa, homelessness is an expression of poverty and other socio-economic problems beyond the individual's control, as opposed to developed countries, where homelessness is attributable to personal and household circumstances as well as efficiencies in the housing market, hence that is why the study is aiming at exploring at the clear level the consequences on the substsnace abusers (Kok,P; Cross,C & Roux,N. 2010). Nevertheless, Morrow (2010) argues that it is not how homelessness is defined per se that really matters but the urgency in comprehending factors that constitute the oppressive nature of poverty, which is characteristic of the homeless people.

Much of South Africa's rural- urban migration shows population movement that is directed by the push and pull factors. Literature indicates that the decision to migrate is often taken as a means to improve rural livelihood through diversifying incomes. A study by Morrow (2010) found that homelessness in South Africa has many measurements as expressed in social problems resulting

from the instability of the rural economy. Rural-urban movement of the population has resulted in the rapid growth of the poor urban population, which has contributed to the overwhelming increase in the homeless population observed on the streets of many communities (Ravallion, 2002).

The term 'substance abuse' is defined as any substances which change the way the body of an individual functions, particularly from physical, mental and emotional perspectives (Kwamanga DH;Odhiambo,JA;Amukaye,EL. 2003). Rather it focuses on changes in the body and behavior brought about through the use of these substances, the term is generally used in reference to substance abuse taken for both therapeutic purposes (Kwamanga et al., 2003). While the term 'homelessness' refers to the situation where an individual has no place for accommodation but stays in the street for survival. For people experiencing homelessness, it is about a lack of security and belonging, as well as being isolated (Hwang, 2007). In Durban, the KwaZulu-Natal province of South Africa, the rate of homelessness is highly increasing at the same rate with substance abuse. This serious increase in substance abuse as well as homelessness serves as a threat to the Durban communities and thereby increasing the levels of crime that occur on daily basis.

The Durban Central Business District (DCBD) is facing a huge challenge of homelessness around the city center. This homelessness problem is facing all the racial groups, ages and it cuts across genders. The Metro police, the South African Police Services, the Local eThekweni Municipality and the Home shelters for homelessness are trying tirelessly to maintain the level of crime caused by homelessness. Parts of their efforts were achieved by moving the homeless people to the shelters built by the Local eThekweni Municipality. That was a strategy to keep the homeless people safe and keeping them away from the street. Factors influencing people to drugs and homelessness in the research inquiries that have been done were identified as parental influences, failure to cope with the existing stress and peer pressure (Ngesu L M ; N d i k u , J ; M a s e s e , A . , 2008).

Social factors can influence individuals to participate in substance abuse (Ngesu et al., 2008). The Durban city center accommodates varieties of people, even from the neighboring towns forming part of the homelessness population in the town due to Durban being the city that is always crowded and is the central business district of KwaZulu-Natal. The failure to cope with stress, conflict of parents, death of the loved ones, and pressure to fit into peer groups are factors which lead to the addiction of substance abuse and homelessness (Kingala, 2000). The sad part of the story is that all

over South Africa the people and the general population of the homeless are confronted by this problem. It appears that the substance abuse affects people's behaviour and has led to many ill behaviors and health problems experienced among the young people (eThekweni Municipality, 2018).

Homeless persons residing in the DCBD experience different problems regardless of their ages and races. They go through varieties of periods which are full of challenges such as stress of physiology and physical change, competition in the society and life of the young ones in school in general (Oketch, 2008). Many young people especially the unemployed have resorted to using substances such as cocaine and heroin which are injectable. Those who are already homeless have a factor pushing them as they have to feel accommodated and convenient around the substance users. This has been a major contributor to the spread of HIV/AIDS due to the carelessness of sharing a syringe. The challenge with substance abuse is that there are other substances such as alcohol which can lead to risk sexual behaviors as they affect judgement and decision-making ((NACADA, 2006).

There is a link between substance abuse, crime and homelessness. The individuals get depressed by the society and they try to escape the strain by abusing the substances and by that, they tend to fail to afford the substances since they are unemployed and they are facing the addiction phase. They begin to try and use the alternative routes of getting money such that involve begging on the street, as well as robbery in order to be able to nurse the addiction (Oketch, 2008). The people who are using substances are under the strain of not fulfilling the expectations of the society on time. Others face difficulties back in their primary society such as conflicts; and that is why they decide on not living under such conditions of conflicts but survive on their own and join gangs to forget about the stress.

This study investigated the causes and effects of substance abuse in relation to homelessness. It also examined the correlation between the substance abuse and the crimes that occur among the existing races, ages and genders in Durban inner city. The historical background of the homelessness and substance abuse begins from homes and schools as well as peer pressure that participates in the use of substances

An understanding of homelessness and amelioration of the conditions of those affected by substance abuse are cardinal in addressing this phenomenon. Homeless people occupy public

spaces and their presence on the streets often carries negative meanings as they are often perceived to be deviant and travelling (Doherty et al., 2008). However, there is scarcity of academic literature on homelessness especially in South Africa. There is not much great attention that has been given to understanding the homeless people, substance abuse and their migratory behaviour. This study intends to fill the gap by exploring homeless people who are abusing substances and those who are only homeless in Durban to shed light on the subject.

Durban inner city was chosen because it is often referred to as one of the fastest growing cities in the world and it is one of the four major urban-industrial centers in South Africa (Maharaj and Moodley, 2000). Since the 1980s, there has been rapid increase of migrants and substance abuse from other parts of KwaZulu-Natal into the region. The city of also provides a typical example of many of the socio-economic problems confronting the country, from high unemployment rates to the housing backlogs, which often result in the spread of informal settlements and homelessness (Maharaj and Moodley, 2000). The study will focus specifically on Durban inner city (Ward 26 which includes Berea, South Beach and Workshop) because there are many homeless people situated in that area, hence it would be cost-effective as there are already established networks with Non-Profitable Organizations (NPOs) that work closely with homeless people in and around Durban.

Driven by poverty and substance abuse, most people decide to migrate to cities even though they may be aware of the high risks involved such as job security which always remains a major challenge. The reality is that most South African big cities are failing to absorb the current available labour supply, mainly due to the changes in labour demands, resulting from the shift from manufacturing jobs to the increase in service-sector jobs, which have reduced the availability of low-skill jobs (Oketch, 2008). Another study conducted by Makiwane et al., (2010), which adopted case studies to document the life experiences of thirty homeless participants in order to obtain data on the root causes of homelessness among many black South Africans. The study shows that the social causes of homelessness include divorce, domestic violence, ill-health, disability and substance abuse. The authors conclude that homelessness in South Africa is a result of rural-urban migration to escape social ills and other factors aligned to poverty (Makiwane et al., 2010).

The major factor of urban homelessness tends to arise from failure of the rural sector to provide livelihoods or employment for its inhabitants and they are often pushed by poverty to migrate to urban areas for better economic prospects. As in most cases, migration is driven by economic

factors, to maximize family and household income and resources (Kok and Collinson, 2006). Even though not much is known about whether rural development would reduce the urban migration pressure as South Africa presents a unique spatial reality that is greatly informed by its history. Furthermore, Cross et al., (2010) identify a range of complex factors including poverty and unemployment that frustrate development efforts and this harks back to the uneven spatial distribution of people and resources that keeps perpetuating spatial disparities.

Both homelessness and social exclusion embrace the absence of financial resources and the isolation from social networks. In actual fact, homelessness tends to be an extreme form of social exclusion as it isolates and deprives this segment of the population from societal participation, resulting in societal disengagement and isolation. Social exclusion is defined as a process by which someone becomes detached from society and from the morals governing society (Pleace, 1998). Poverty remains the major contributor to social exclusion and homelessness. Though it is true that poverty underpins much homelessness, however not all poor people are homeless, and equally, not all homeless people are poor (Tipple and Speak, 2009).

1.2 Problem Statement

It is evident that the inner city of Durban is facing an increasing number of illegal substances abuse among the homeless. In other cases, it happens that the individual may be homeless but may not abuse substances. The homeless people according to their historical background leave their homes because of various reasons such as the situation of losing parents, mental illness, such that give lesser care to their children (Ngesu et al., 2008). Sometimes, parents have conflicts and divorces which could lead to strain that will eventually affect children. As for older people, they sometimes leave homes due to mental disturbance because they are old and do not function accordingly probably as a result of memory loss. Young people start to abuse substances at the critical ages of their life where by they are needed most by the society (Ngesu et al., 2008).

Although people, especially youth have been educated on the danger of abusing substances but the response patterns to the movement against the abuse of substances is still gradually increasing in several of societies (Ngesu et al., 2008). The inhabitants from different situations are affected by the extreme abuse of substances in town, as this behavior is highly

observed by the correctional departments, social departments and the health departments at large. In most cases, the level of substance abuse is rampant because there is a high level of unemployment as a pushing factor for homelessness. The homeless people gain their survival through begging on the street as well as stealing around the town for a quick cash to nurse the addiction of substance abuse (Ngesu et al., 2008).

Although some of the scholars in this area of research still have a feeling that homeless people and substance abusers have not yet been reduced since solution to this problem is not yet approached, and as a result, the homeless people are seen rampant around the entire city of KwaZulu-Natal Durban inner city. This phenomenon is prevalent because the society is not totally united with this challenge, as families, churches, schools and the society at large have not yet come up to speak about this. This study was designed to find out the cause and effect of substance abuse and homelessness, as well as correlation between substance abuse and crime occurrence in the inner city of Durban. This phenomenon is not only restricted to a particular ethnic group in South Africa but also observed to cut across all races, ages and genders.

1.3. Aim and Scope of the Study

This study essentially aimed at analyzing substance abuse among the homeless in the central city of Durban inner city. The scope of the study was strictly streamlined to Durban inner city District of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Rather, the study adopted a qualitative research design involving one-on-one semi-structured in-depth interview as the research instrument. The choice for the adoption of an in-depth interview method was to gather a large body of credible and dependable primary data, which may have been difficult to obtain through a mere survey method. An audio recorder helped in the procurement of oral and institutional data that were collected directly from the field as sources of information relevant to people's understanding of homelessness and substance abuse in the chosen study location. It was argued that the chosen method would give greater leverage to the study due to its in-depth and qualitative nature. In the secondary data collection phase, relevant published scholarly literature, including journal articles, newspaper

reports, the electronic media, and various other print media were scrutinized and explored. The secondary data were juxtaposed with the primary data so as to ensure trustworthiness of the research findings.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The following specific objectives were drawn from the research study:

- i.** To examine the cause of substance abuse among the homeless. The study inclined to understand the cause of substance abuse among the homeless from a distinct perspective. The study also aimed at understanding the pull and push factors for people's migration into the Durban inner city; after which they take up substance abuse as a means of livelihood.

- ii.** To understand substance abuse as a contributory factor for crime perpetration. The researcher here is interested in knowing whether individuals that abuse substances are more involved in crimes and other forms of anti-social behaviour.

- iii.** (iii) To explore the effects of substance abuse among the homeless. The intention of the study in this regard is to find out the adverse consequences of substance abuse among the homeless. This objective of the study addressed an individual physical, emotional, social and health consequences of substance abuse among the homeless.

1.5 Key Research Questions

Based on the objectives of the study, this research work aimed at finding answers to the following research questions:

- i. What are the causes of substance abuse among the homeless?
- ii. How do you understand substance abuse as a contributory factor for crime perpetration?
- iii. What are the effects of substance abuse among the homeless?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study sought to produce significant data on the causes of substance abuse among the homeless, analyze the effects of substance abuse and explore the correlation between substance abuse and the incidence of crime at ward 26 in the inner city of Durban. Therefore, the outcome of these findings may be useful in several ways such as minimizing the crime cause of the substance abuse by the homeless and finding ways to avoid the increasing rate of these substances among the homeless. The study is also interested in building up and restoring the individuals that are already affected to their normal lives so that they can behave according to the expectations of their communities. The study aimed at preventing all kinds of substance abuse across all ages and races. This can be made possible through promotion of awareness on the dangers of drugs and how they affect an individual and society at large.

The eThekweni Municipality may put the extra work in working with the home shelters in strengthening the situation of substance abuse and the homelessness that is striking Durban inner city, by cleaning up the street through taking those people who are homeless to the home shelters, as well as taking the substance abusers to the rehabilitation Centre. Findings may also be used to find out those pushing factors for individuals to become homeless on the street and what solutions should be brought forward to help the victims, before they begin to suffer health, social, mental

and physical challenges . Although it may be difficult, the society of Durban inner city will benefit from the findings of this study if they could create 'substance abuse free town' for social, economic and political developments.

The motivation for this study derived from the significance of understanding the impact of homelessness on relevant policies for development of the South African society. Understanding who the homeless are and their life stories, together with the processes of migration amongst the homeless will offer insights into the intensity of the problem and its influence in population displacement and social change (Clark, 1986). Homeless people can be viewed as a division of the population that reflects the socio-economic problems in a country and opportunities for political growth in a fledgling democracy like South Africa's ,in as much as the growth of a democracy is reflected in its ability to progressively reduce the vulnerability to poverty and homelessness.

Furthermore, in a country widely held as having the most progressive constitution centered on the promotion of the rights of the citizens. As the most advanced economy in the African continent, the steady increase in the number of homeless South Africans creates a podium for interesting academic inquiry (Clark, 1986). Homelessness is affecting people from all population groups and ages in South Africa with both males and females equally susceptible. There is a need for more research on homelessness in the developing world, which can contribute to the development of models for studying homelessness, especially considering that the majority of existing literature on the subject is based on populations from the developed world (Clark, 1986).

1.7 Conceptualization of Key Terms

The basic concepts that are central to this study are clarified and operationalized in this section. This will help the readers have a clearer picture of each of the concepts used in the study, and will also facilitate an understanding of the theoretical and empirical underpinnings of the study.

1.7.1 Homelessness

Homelessness is the circumstance when people are without a permanent dwelling, such as a house or apartment. It, on the other hand, refers to a state of having no home (Mayberry.M,L, Espalage,D.L, & Keeig; B, 2009).

People who are homeless are most often unable to acquire and maintain regular, safe, secure and adequate housing due to a lack of, or an unsteady income (Mayberry et al., 2014).

1.7.2 Substance abuse

Substance abuse can be described as a pattern of harmful use of any substance for mood altering purposes. Substance abuse can simply be defined as a pattern of harmful use of any substance for mood-altering purposes (Jordan and Fedhealth, 2013). "Substances" can include alcohol and other drugs (illegal or not) as well as some substances that are not drugs at all (Jordan and Fedhealth, 2013). "Abuse" can result because you are using a substance in a way that is not intended or recommended, or because you are using more than prescribed (Smith ,D.J; Nichol,B.L; Cullen,B; Martin,D; UI-Hag., 2013).

1.7.3 Crime

The term 'crime' does not have a no single definition. While Kole (2015) defined crime as any illegal act, committed intentionally and punishable by law. While Kole (2015) defines 'crime as an unlawful act of commission or omission which results from a number of risk factors that include but not limited to socio-economic, environmental and political factors that are punishable by law. Furthermore, crime consists of illegal acts such as violent personal crime, property, political and organized crime. Tshabalala (2001), defines crime as any act forbidden by the law and if detected will be punishable by authority. In judicial terms,'crime is a contravention of the law to which punishment is attached and imposed by the state'. In this study crime is defined as any unlawful act motivated by political, environmental and socio-economic factors and is punishable by law.

1.7.4 Addiction

Addiction is a complex disease, often chronic in nature, which affects the functioning of the brain and body (Hammer H; Finkelhor,D; Sedlak,A., 2013). The most common symptoms of addiction are severe loss of

control, continued use of brain despite serious consequences, preoccupation, failed attempts to quit, tolerance and withdrawal (Quello, S.B; Brandy,K.T;& Sonne,S.C., 2005). Although all addictions have the capacity to induce

a sense of hopelessness and feelings of failure, as well as shame and guilt, research documents that addiction is a complex condition, a brain disease that is manifested by compulsive substance use despite harmful consequence (Hammer et al., 2013). People with addiction (severe substance use disorder) have an intense focus on using a certain substance(s), such as alcohol or drugs, to the point that it takes over their life (Kelly and Daley, 2013).

1.7.5 Society

Society is composed of aggregate people living together in a more or less ordered community (Monda, 2015). According to sociologists, a society is a group of people with common territory, interaction, and culture. Social groups consist of two or more people who interact and identify with one another.

1.7.6 Stress

Stress is a state of mental and emotional tension resulting from demanding circumstances (Schneiderman et al., 2005). **Stress** is the body's reaction to any change that requires an adjustment or response. The body reacts to these changes with physical, mental, and emotional responses. **Stress** is a normal part of life. ... Even positive life changes such as promotion, mortgage, or the birth of a child produce **stress**. **Stress** is primarily a physical response. When **stressed**, the body thinks it is under attack and switches to 'fight or flight' mode, releasing a complex mix of hormones and chemicals such as adrenaline, cortisol and norepinephrine to prepare the body for physical action.

1.7.7 Rural-urban migration

Rural-urban migration is the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. Rural-urban migration is both a socio-economic phenomenon and a spatial process involving the movement of people from rural areas into cities, either permanently or semi-permanently (Wang, 2010). At present, it occurs mainly in developing countries as they undergo rapid urbanization

1.7.8 Umthombo

This is a Non Profitable Organization that is keeping homeless people from the street. Umthombo is the isiXhosa word for a natural spring of water or fountain. The most notable features of a fountain are its natural occurrence and limitlessness.

1.7.9 Rural area

A rural area is an area of land outside the densely populated urban areas in a town or city (Wang, 2010). According to Wang (2010), rural areas are traditionally areas not included in the urban definition, and are usually large, open areas with few houses and few people, as opposed to urban areas which have larger populations.

1.7.10 Urban:

An urban area is characterized by higher population density and vast human features in comparison to areas surrounding it cities, towns or conurbations but the term is not commonly extended to rural settlements such as villages and hamlets (Wang, 2010).

1.8 Structure of the Dissertation

The thesis comprises six chapters.

Chapter one offers an introduction of the study. It outlines the aim of the study, objectives of the study and the relevant research questions that the study explored. The study's important concepts are outlined and the research problems are stated in this chapter. This chapter also presents significance of the study.

Chapter Two focuses on the review of relevant literatures and other scholarly investigations. The chapter critically reviews previous studies and thus identifies the gaps in the literature with specific reference to the analysis of substance abuse among the homeless.

Chapter Three provides a theoretical framework for the study by illuminating relevant theoretical models, which served as a blueprint according to which analysis of substance abuse among the homeless could be better understood.

Chapter Four reflects on the research methodology section of the study. In this chapter, the methods employed for the study were explored focusing on research design, study setting, study population and sample size, sampling techniques, data collection, data analysis, ethical considerations and limitations of the study.

Chapter Five focuses on the analysis, interpretation, and presentation of the data that were collected during the fieldwork section of the project. The chapter also addresses and discusses the findings that emerged from the identified themes for comparative and reflective purposes.

Chapter Six offers the concluding part of this thesis. It presents a summary of the main findings, draws relevant conclusions, and offers policy recommendations.

1.9 Conclusion

This chapter provides a concise overview of this study by revealing the core component of the thesis as articulated through the background, statement of the problem, aim, research questions, research objectives and significance of the study and conceptualization of the relevant terms. More importantly, the rationale for selecting the topic and the objectives for undertaking this study were outlined.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the information that has been collected by previous scholars through a secondary data source. Specifically, it reviews the correlation between the objectives and aim of the study under investigation. The literature review section identifies theories and previous research inquiries, which have influenced the choice of the research topic and the methods adopted by the researcher (Ridley, 2008). Literature review provides a good background to the study that is to be conducted. In an attempt to illuminate the findings of the various studies that have been conducted on the topic, the review of previous research and empirical studies is sub-divided into the following sections:

2.1.1 The Extent of Healthiness among the Homeless

There is a social problem of homelessness associated with substance abuse which involves the legal problems, housing, lower rates of employment, instability and poor money management (Petrakis, LL; Polins; Levinson, Nich,C ;Carroll,K; Raloviski,E; Rounsoville,B., 2006). The reason the homeless people are involved in substance abuse is because they have numerous chronic health conditions and physical conditions which are not treated accordingly, so they are using these substances to escape the strain. Studies revealed that more than half of the chronically homeless individuals are struggling with serious mental illness (Rowe C; Santos,G; McFarland,W, Wilson,E.C., 2007). Homeless people with mental health illness have a higher possibility of developing substance use disorder when they are compared to the general community. Similarly people with substance use disorder are more likely to develop mental illness in comparison with general population (Greig R.L; Baker,A; Lewin,T.J;Webster,R.A & Carr,V.J., 2006). Mental illness among the homeless people and substance abuse disorders regularly occur together (Greig et al., 2006).

2.1.2 Experience- based Comparison of Substance Abuse between Men and Women

Homeless people are socially isolated and they often lack the skills that are required to navigate the healthcare system and participate in substance abuse, since they have no life-support in their society (Greig et al., 2006). Indeed men most of the times are getting easily aggressive when they have not nursed their desires of addiction that is mostly observed in many townships. Also that behavior of is seen on the soberness state of them, which is worsened by substance abuse. Men usually use more substances when their first experience of the substance was physically powerful and filled with confrontation of anger, while women tend to use more substances following a breakdown of personal relationship (Kaplan, 1996). Research has found that homeless individuals often have self- defeating, abusive and under-developed personal skills all of which point to the reasons for abusing substances although this self defeating sometimes is brought by the depression and stress people undergo (Malcom, 2004).

2.1.3 Strain as a Pushing Factor for Substance Abuse

Majority of people have a stereotype that homeless populations are all abusing substances (Hammer et al., 2013). Although, there is a higher percentage of homeless people who do struggle with addiction of substances. Being homeless can cause the joining of substance abuse but it often arises after people face strain such as losing their belongings (National Coalition for the Homeless, 2017). People who are homeless often turn to drugs and alcohol use in order to cope with their situations. They use substances in an attempt to attain temporary relief from their problems (Didenko and Pankratz, 2007). In reality, substance dependence only exacerbates their problems and decreases their ability to achieve employment stability. In the likes of other scholars, people view substance abuse as a disease condition that is common among the homeless community (Didenko and Pankratz, 2007).

Substance abuse often occurs at the same time with mental illness which acts as another cause for substance abuse among the homeless. People with untreated mental illnesses frequently use street drugs as a form of self-medication (National Health Care for the Homeless Council, 2007). Homeless people with both substance disorders and mental illness experience additional obstacles to recovery, such as increased risk for violence and victimization and frequent cycling between the streets, jails and emergency rooms (Fisher and Roger, 2009).

Homelessness represents the endpoint in a process characterized by the depletion of an individual's economic and social resources. As people's use of substance increases, so do their financial reserves get exhausted, thereby leading to exclusion, or family breakdown, which can eventually result in homelessness (Coumans and Spreen, 2003).

2.1.4 Substance Abuse as a Coping Strategy for Strain

Drug use emerges as a means of coping with the uncertainty, instability and chaotic conditions that characterize their day to day lives of the homeless people (Neale, 2010). Although individuals respond in ways that make sense to them, the thrust of this argument is that the behavior of the homeless is best understood as an adaptation to environmental exigencies (Snow and Anderson, 1993). Substance abuse often starts to interfere with people's ability to work, commonly leading to job loss. This happens as a case of being introduced to a substance after which they operate extra time than expected to support the habit (Bessant et al., 2002). People who lose these vital social supports are acutely vulnerable to homelessness (Rice et al., 2005). Most people who are at risk of homelessness report high levels of anxiety and psychological distress at the prospect of losing things like accommodation but people with substance abuse problems tend to slide into homelessness (Rice et al., 2005).

When people are homeless they adapt in order to survive, although responses may vary from person to person using drug as a common form of adaptation (Neale, 2010). Substance abuse is common among the homeless population but for many people, substance use is an adaptive response to an unpleasant and stressful environment and drugs use creates new problems for many people (Neale, 2010). It was found through explanations as to why people become involved in problematic substance use after they become homeless. Firstly, some people take drugs as a way to escape oppressive environment that confronts them (Neale, 2010). The second explanation is that problematic substance use stems from increasing involvement in the homeless subculture where drug use is common and accepted as social practice (Auersward, 2002).

People who have been long-term homeless often use boarding houses and the squats. Indeed, these are dangerous places where they specialize in substance abuse and sometimes, it leads to automatic engagement in the abuse of substances due to their lack of proper

accommodation (Grigsby et al., 1990). Boarding houses provide easy access to substance abuse to those who are homeless and it typically locks people into the homeless population (Milby et al., 2005). According to Crane and Brannock (1996) people who first experience homelessness when they are 18 years of age or under are more likely to develop substance abuse issues than people who become homeless when aged 19 years or older. The distress surrounding the death of a family member, relationship breakdown, dismissal and other personal misfortunes are reasons an individual might decide to abuse substances (Milby et al., 2005).

2.1.5 Consequences of Substance Abuse and Homelessness

Substance abuse is a predominant cause of homelessness. Homelessness and substance abuse contribute separately to poor health and social exclusion. The two altogether is a lethal combination that can lead to a pathway of crime and begging (Grigsby et al., 1990). Homeless people can suffer from a variety of other diseases, many of which are caused by socially isolated substances due to the lack of social support. It is not about combating substance abuse alone but about tackling the underlying problems that cause a person to begin the act of involving in substance abuse (Wright, 2006). The other cause of substance abuse and addiction by the homeless is that they are outside the street and some of them are accessed by any individual. For instance, it happened that in Durban South Beach, that there was a car moving around injecting homeless people on the street as they wanted to test their new drug on them; and this ended up destroying the victims' body system (EThekweni Municipality, 2018).

A rising number of populations turn to substance abuse with their situation, often leading to full-pledged addiction. A life on the street rarely cures a drug habit rather it influences it through the surroundings on the street (Satel and Lilienfeld, 2014). The substance abuse by the homeless may start from the college life, where the students fail to cope with the academic life, suffer from peer pressure and face difficulties to pay the college expenses. They try to ease the strain through smoking lite substances up until they are addicted and become mentally ill (Prochaska et al., 2017). They eventually escape and start living another life first by squatting at the college; and later they end up on the street where they will be able to nurse the addiction (News24, 2013).

2.1.6 Addiction of Substance Abuse

Homelessness and substance abuse is a dreadful problem facing the South African nation. Indeed, experts cannot agree whether substance abuse causes homelessness or homeless people are more likely to be substance abusers. Addiction and homelessness is a big problem (Homelessness and Drug Addiction: A national Epidemic, 2016). Many people who are addicted to drugs end up homeless... they can no longer afford housing, because of money spent on substance abuse regularly. Some addicts lose their jobs and they end up losing their homes to foreclosure (eThekweni Municipality, 2018). According to government statistics, some experts also point out that homelessness itself can lead to addiction, people suffering from depression, bipolar disorder and other mental illnesses often turn to substance abuse to self-medicate their symptoms. The high percentage, which is 80% of people have experienced a lifelong struggle with substance abuse (Wright, 2006).

Whether they began as addicts and lost their homes or lived on the streets and turned to substance abuse to numb the pain of being homeless is unknown. The use of substance abuse is the most important contributory factor to this situation (Tshitangano and Tosin, 2016). It is unlikely that the situation is as clear cut, as it may be because individuals turn to addictive substances as a means to cope with homelessness (Drug and Alcohol Rehab, 2017). While there may be many individuals who turned to substance abuse as a means to cope with homelessness, there are undoubtedly many who ended up in this situation because of such abuse (Gopiram and Kishore, 2014). Abusing substances can be highly detrimental to the life of an individual, it can rob them everything including their job, family and friends. In addition, addiction can always involve downward fall that can easily lead to homelessness (Drug and Alcohol Rehab, 2017).

2.1.7 Contributory Factors for Substance Abuse and Homelessness

One of the contributory factor for individuals to use substances is the stress level experienced by them. For example, the loss of a loved one may cause an individual to get addicted. Therefore, in order to kill the pain of the stress, one may go and join the gang outside home for an easy access to substance abuse (National Coalition for Homeless, 2009). Sometimes, it happens that if one lives in a neighborhood where substance abuse is normalized, they begin

to see it as normal and everyone is doing it. It can also be stressful to live in that type of environment which can lead to addiction by way of numbing the fear and worries one might experience (Wright, 2006). Homeless people staying on the street are sometimes bullied and to avoid the situation of being bullied, they begin to hang out with those they see as superior. Hence they participate in drugs and alcohol use to feel welcome and accommodated (Drug and Alcohol Rehab, 2017).

Injection through substance abuse is extremely common among the youth who are homeless (Hammer et al., 2013). In the study of youth at the dance and music parties, it was reported that they do get injected at those parties for the first time to gain energy to keep the night session going and that becomes a habit of addiction (Drug and Alcohol Rehab, 2017). The injection approach increases the chances of being exposed to diseases through sharing these needles (Reid, 2009). However, most of the time, the youth also use alcohol and other drugs to cope with pressure of being homeless (Hammer et al., 2013). The longer someone has been on the street the more likely they are to report drug use as a reason for connecting to other street dwellers, the social networks formed by the youth on the street and in shelters are vital for the sense of community they provide (Johnson, 2009). Homelessness and substance abuse are two issues that have a potential for causing deep, combined harms to people and are strongly linked to social exclusion and a host of other social and individual challenges (Crisis, 2002). Homeless people who are often vulnerable can develop patterns of problematic substance abuse and this can affect their ability to access and benefit from the support (Crisis, 2002). The total number of individuals receiving substance misused treatment in 2014 and 2015, 7% reported an urgent housing problem and 12% reported some form of current housing problem such as staying with friends, family and at a hostel short-term (Crisis, 2002). Still on the discourse of substance abuse, studies have a range of disability groups, with alcohol use being more common than drug use, and people with disabilities are less likely to report illicit drug use than the general population (Warners et al., 2003).

medication since the available evidence suggests that treatment services are often ill equipped

to deal with disabled people (Crisis, 2002). The people living with disability indeed are a part of the population that is suffering from this crisis due to the above-mentioned circumstances. From home especially if they are not receiving the convenient care from the primary people they will assume they do not form part of the community and lose self-confidence (Warners et al., 2003).

The group of homosexuality is the main group dominating compared to heterosexuality when it comes to substance abuse and homelessness (Hammer et al., 2013). The homosexual people display depression from not being accepted and be rejected because of the kind of a lifestyle they are living, of which many people in a society fails to accept it (Warners, 2003). The individuals decide to leave their homes and stay at the friends' place and head on to the street where they will be able to cope with the stress of rejection from home (Hammer et al., 2013). On the street they meet people who are abusing these substances and they start joining since they want to feel welcome and fit in (Crisis, 2002). Neptune spoke about other people who end up abusing drugs because of social isolation and some of these people do not attempt drugs but they commit suicide to avoid the stress from the society because they are homosexual (Crisis, 2002).

The Psychiatrists have found that disaffiliation is a factor which indeed leads to substance abuse by the homeless people, as it refers to social isolation and lack of social system (Breakey, 1987). The lack of these personal supports enables most people to keep themselves on the society and suggest difficulties in establishing and maintaining these bonds which may help explain the apparent lack of motivation and compliance of many homeless patients (Breakey, 1987). Most researchers emphasize the strong links of social support as the lack of social support plays a major role in these homeless people joining the substance abuse. The distrust of authorities often results from bad prior experiences (Blankertz, 1990). The individuals may leave home due to distrust and decide to go on the street and in that regard, they end up being set under peer pressure situation and start to participate in substance abuse (Neptune, 2015).

It is argued that the relationship between substance abuse and homelessness is not a straightforward one, substance abuse among homeless people is strongly associated with economic marginalization, social isolation, alienation and in particular, mental health

problems. It is also argued that substance abuse is more closely linked with some groups of homelessness (Kershaw et al., 2000). The balance of evidence is that homelessness and substance abuse are mutually reinforcing (Hammer et al., 2013). However, substance abuse in itself is generally not a necessary and sufficient condition for homeless to occur as other factors also appear to be involved (Kershaw et al, 2000). Substance abuse has long been associated with homelessness. During the 1960s, an association was found between alcohol abuse, rough sleeping and homeless people who lived in hostels (Sharpe, 2006). These groups were identified as overwhelmingly male towards the middle age and with the characteristics of having experienced relationship break down, that is why they tend to abuse substances (Sharpe, 2006).

Research had indeed found that homeless people in the hostels and people sleeping rough tended to have the characteristics that are shared, besides substance abuse and mental health problems (Anderson, 1991). These people sometimes had to report growing up in relative poverty, low educational attainment, disrupted childhoods and history of poor social and emotional support than they were to report a history of substance abuse (Anderson, 1991). Substance abuse is exactly linked to women who are homeless and family homelessness, because of the role that alcohol plays in male violence against women (Scottish Women's Aid, 2005). Domestic violence is a significant cause of homelessness, there is also evidence from women experiencing domestic violence that substance abuse may be used as a coping mechanism (Scottish Women's Aid, 2005). There is a less tangible evidence of substance misuse among homeless women with children than among some other groups of homeless people (Scottish Women's Aid, 2005).

The social adaptation focuses on substance abuse as a consequence of homelessness, it draws upon the long established sociological argument that social behavior can be best understood by examining the social context in which it occurs (Hartwell, 2003). Newly homeless people encounter an environment where substance abuse is an accepted social practice for some people, involvement with drugs stems from their initiation and socialization into the homeless subculture (Hartwell, 2006). For some other people substance abuse emerges as the means of coping with the uncertainty, chaotic conditions that characterize their day to day survival of lives and the instability. That is why they tend to be part of it (Neale, 2001). Although the homeless individuals respond in ways that make sense to them, the thrust of this argument is

that the behavior of homelessness is best understood as an adaptation to environment (Snow, 1993).

The focus has been on the substance abuse as an adaptation, when people are homeless they adapt in order to survive although responses may vary from person to person as using drugs is a common form of adaptation (Neale, 2010). Substance abuse is common among the homeless population but for many people, substance abuse follows homelessness (Neale, 2010). Substance abuse is an adaptive response to an unpleasant and stressful environment (Neale, 2001). There are explanations as to why people become involved in problematic substance abuse after they become homeless, as it is a way to cope and escape the harsh situations that confront them, they have to survive by forgetting their troubles of which they are expected to be always on substances (Int.J Drug policy, 2001).

Homeless individuals may also abuse drugs and alcohol to provide self-medication for psychiatric problems and challenges (Neale, 2010). Socialization in to the homeless subculture where alcohol consumption in particular is often a prerequisite for peer acceptance is another reason why homelessness may lead to increased substance abuse (Bahr, 1967). There are studies that were conducted and they reflected that alcohol on its stand is the pushing factor for the individual to be on the street and end up being called homeless. The outcome of the addiction of alcohol or level of substance abuse, which is being influenced by the surrounding inhabitants of the hot spot or the place where they survive as homeless people is of great magnitude (Satel and Lilienfeld, 2014). Drug but not alcohol abuse was associated with first homeless episode, prior homeless experiences were found to be predictive of substance abuse (Neale, 2001).

2.1.8 A Societal Perspective of Substance Abuse

Homelessness is associated with premature mortality and high levels of illness. Despite the fact that homeless persons utilize health care systems at very high rates, much of this high rate of use has been attributed to substance abuse (Lambert, 1995). Current drug disorders were more common among the respondents who were younger and who had been homeless, whereas in the general population, low educational attainment, unemployment and marital

status are associated with substance abuse, homelessness and recent institutionalization, which have been identified as significant factors in substance abuse among homeless people (Lambert, 1995). However, it is known that the relationship between homelessness and substance abuse is more prominent than the prevalence of substance abuse disorders among homeless people (Lambert, 1995).

There are models that are attempting to define the relationship between substance abuse and homelessness, which have noted a bi-directional relationship, with both social selection and social adaptation (Johnson, 1995). Substance abuse has been linked indirectly to actual loss of housing but linked directly to a breakdown of social bonds, whereas chronic homelessness has been associated with an earlier age of drug and alcohol use disorders (Johnson, 1995). An appreciation of the causative factors associated with homeless is necessary if we are to develop better-informed public policies and medical and social interventions (Johnson, 1995). Alcohol, cocaine, and heroin are the most commonly reported substances of abuse, with alcohol being the most commonly abused substance both individually and in combination with other drugs because the individuals are easily exposed to them (Johnson, 1995).

Individuals who abused substances reported back in one of the studies that utilized less or the same amount of substance abuse after becoming homeless compared with their use before becoming homeless (Hwang, 2007). The people who were a part of the study reported that more of substance abuse were significantly more likely not to be having any experiences to be without health insurance, hence they have been homeless longer than twelve months and have been arrested in the past twelve months (Hwang, 2007). They indeed also significantly more likely to report less finances, less jobs, no entitlement assistance and substances that are abused as major reasons for their homelessness. They were more likely to use alcohol or heroin and to report panhandling, stealing or selling plasma to support their addictions. Some respondents who reported using more substances since they became homeless were commonly cited reasons for each drug category (Hwang, 2007).

There is also thoughtful evidence pointing to the social causation model. This model suggests that substance abuse indeed increases as a very clear consequence of homelessness and serves as a strategy of coping with the stresses of living and experiencing the street survival

(Fountain, 2003). Researchers estimated that one-third of the homeless people in their investigation became heavy drinkers as a result of homelessness-related factors, also some of the homeless people revealed that they had started using at least one new drug since they have started living without a roof over their heads (Fountain, 2003). Indeed there is nothing new about the element and an idea that people on the street do self-medicate to relieve life's stresses; and after all, the non-homeless population also uses more substances abuse than expected when they have trouble coping in their world (Fountain, 2003).

It is clear that becoming homeless could trigger a new substance abuse problem and worsens an existing one (Coumans, 2003). An individual might lean on substance abuse to help get through a tough night or face unpleasantness during the day with regard to shame, fear, hunger and pain, which are just a few of the challenges a homeless individual may experience (Coumans, 2003). Homeless individuals with alcohol, drug and mental disorders are among the most underprivileged groups in a society (Neale, 2001). At some point, there were agreements among experts that homeless people have much higher rates of substance abuse than the general population (Fischer, 1991).

2.1.9 Substance Abuse as a Contributory Factor for Crime Proliferation

The streets are considered as a space that illicit substance abuse and they are easily accessible while others indicated that they do remain on the streets as they cannot return home because of the family challenges and destructions that their substances have caused in the past (NDMP, 2016). The use of hard drugs was reported by a third of the population and alcohol abuse was substantially lower with a third of the population reporting any use (NDMP, 2016). As with the street living population, those who are living in shelters that report frequent use of drugs, as compared to the street population, a higher proportion of those people in shelters consume alcohol. Some people engage in the use of all substances when they are exposed on the street living (NDMP, 2016).

Among both street and shelter-living populations, the most common substance used was dagga, in shelters this is followed by the alcohol while on the street the second highest reported substance used is whoonga (Fountain, 2003). Dagga was the most commonly used substance across most sub-group populations, with the expectation of the unemployed

persons engaging in frequent drug use. Among children higher rates of glue usage were reported when compared to the other sub group population (Fountain, 2003).

Homeless people in Durban inner city said that their rights are being violated by Metro Police in the wake of clean-up operations, especially in times of festive seasons as approaches (NDMP, 2016). Local research has revealed many reasons for drugs use in South Africa, these reasons include unemployment, family problems. The expectation that the use of substances will make things better is apparently a great attraction, Interventions have to take this into consideration (NDMP, 2006). The National Drug Master Plan aims to reduce substance abuse and its harmful consequences (NDMP, 2006).

Huizinga et al., (2012) determined that the boys that are using drugs engage in delinquency more times than delinquent girls. Hence in boy drug use was a better indicator of delinquency, whereas in girls, delinquency was a better indicator of drug use (Hammerslay, 2008). A similar methodology was adopted with state and federal prison inmates, it was noted that 53% of the state inmates and 46% of federal inmates satisfied criteria for drug abuse (Mumola 2006). It should be noted that in the jail study, alcohol and drugs were combined whereas in the prison study only drug misuse was studied (Karberg, 2005). In two of the three samples that were done in the state prison, female offenders reported a high rate of drug use than male offenders (Mulola and Karberg, 2006).

There is a way to test the drug-crime relationship without depending on self-report. It is used to calculate the proportion of offenders who were under the influence of drugs at the time of offense-based reports received from victims of crime. The questions that were asked by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is that could the perpetrator appear to be under the influence of substance abuse at the time of the offense. Victim reports over several different years of NCVS reflect that slightly half the victims who were able to form an opinion about an offender's sobriety believed the perpetrator to have been under the influence of substance abuse at the time of offense (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010). In a study that was conducted in New York, Nurco (1989) determined that 95% of the male heroin users they interviewed reported involvement in criminal activity during an average age of 12 years, which it is said to be a risk period (Nurco, 1989).

2.1.10 Substance Abuse and Violence

Drugs are related to criminal behavior in multiple ways, most directly, it is a crime to use, manufacture, possess and to distribute drugs classified as having a potential for abuse (U.S Department of justice, 1994). Marijuana, heroin, cocaine are examples of drugs classified to have abusive potential. Drugs are also related to crime through the effects they have on the user's behaviors and by generating violence and other illegal activity in connection with drug-trafficking. Arrestees usually test positive for drug use. The National Institute of Justice and Drug Use Forecasting program measures drug use among arrestees by calculating the percentage of individuals with positive urine tests for drug use (Crime in the United States, 1992).

All forms of violence influenced by substance addiction, violence toward a domestic partner may be one of the most concerning and serious. Department of Justice explains that the abuse in a domestic arrangement is not limited to physical actions such as hitting or pulling hairs of an individual of which may be called domestic violence in a legal term this can cover sexual abuse or rape and emotional abuse at large. Some research has indicated that spousal abuse could be a predictor of the development of a substance addiction. Most of the time substance tends to be more prevalent among women who suffer domestic abuse even this includes pregnant women who were victims of violence. (Crime in the United States,1992). Substance abuse also impacts the rest of the family unit indeed it reduces the happiness within them and bring disappointments.

2.1.11 Understanding the bond between Substance Abuse and Delinquency

Most of the time, the prison inmates were asked whether they were under the influence of substance abuse at the time they committed the offense that resulted in their incarceration, the rate prison inmates who reported that they were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense varies across the major offense categories (Mumola and Kaberg, 2006). Some of the surveys of inmates at the correctional services and facilities found that drug offenders, burglars and robbers were most likely to report having been under the influence of drugs (Da Rocha, 2004). Prison inmates do break the law by committing homicide, assault and public orders offenses. Another perspective of drug-related crime is whether the offense is committed to obtain money to support the substance abuse (Mumola, 2006).

The relationship between drugs and crime is complicated and one question is whether drug use does lead people into criminal activity and whether those who use substance abuse are already predisposed to such activity (Clement, 2005). Many illegal substance abusers commit no other kinds of crime and many persons who commit crimes never abuse substances (Chandler et al., 2009). However at the most intense levels of drug abuse, substance abuse Alcoholism and Drug Defense (2018), there are essentially three types of crime-related substance abuse, first of which includes use-related crime: these crimes result from individuals who ingest substances, second is the economic-related crime: these include individuals who commit crime to fund their addictions and the third type is system-related crime: these result from the structure of the drug system (Jordan and Fedhealth, 2013).

When an adolescent begins to use drugs at an early age, it creates greater consequences to education, interpersonal, and cognitive development than if they began using later in life. This is since the brain isn't fully developed until around the age of 25. Drug use causes irreversible damage to the prefrontal cortex, which is responsible for judgment, emotional control, and decision-making. Because adolescent drug use has long-term health and legal consequences, it is essential for prevention and intervention strategies to be implemented in schools to reduce the rate of adolescent substance use and juvenile delinquency.

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Four of every five teenagers arrestees in state juvenile justice systems are under the influence of substance abuse while committing their crimes, test positive for drugs are arrested for committing substance abuse and admit having substances abuse and addiction problems and share the combinations of these characteristics (NCADD, 2018). There are various cognitive variables that are common to drug abusers such as poor decision-making, high risk taking and lack of self-control (Pinel, 2009). Upon the initial use of substance abuse such as cocaine, changes occur within the brain, influencing a cycle of addiction, and the individual has to participate in crime to cope and maintain the funding for addictions (Pinel, 2009). Many substance abuse addicts' lives are in ruins and the drug effects are not that great anymore but they crave the drug severely (Pinel, 2009).

Involvement within a criminal subculture therefore provides the individual with the context and situation that contributes to subsequent participation in substance abuse (White and Gorman, 2000). It was therefore, hypothesized that an individual commits a criminal act and chooses to use the income from that crime to purchase illicit substance abuse (Menard, 2001). While crime causing substance abuse theory directly states the issues of initiation into both behaviors as a casual pathway, the model also assumes that involvement in criminal behavior is likely to prolong the continuity of involvement in substance abuse (Menard et al., 2001).

The casual relationship between substance abuse and delinquency is complex and not always one way. Therefore, it is important to distinguish between drug -addict offender that commits a crime as a direct result of the effects of the drug or due to its absence of the drug-addict offender, who frequently brings an underlying antisocial disorder as well as criminal records in which substance abuse is an incidental fact (Da Rocha, 2004). Decreased crime is also observed when reduced consumption is the outcome of an effective treatment, as well as under conditions of release on parole of substance abuse. Heroin addicts commit six times more offenses when they are users than when they are dry (Da Rocha, 2004). The relationship between substance abuse and crime in response to a latent, unobservable factor underlying

both behaviors cannot be overlooked, including conditions of vulnerable households, social exclusion of antisocial behavior in general (Contreras et al., 2012).

The relationship between substance abuse and crime is a bit not easy to understand, not all individuals who use drugs become addicted nor do they commit violent crime. Social and economic concerns such as crime, illness, premature death all are affected by substance abuse (Pinel, 2009). Majority of individuals who both drink and smoke do not engage in serious crime, however higher rates of substance addiction exists among individuals on probation, parole or imprisoned than among general population (IDOC, 2009). Crime and substance abuse both indicate an individual with lower self-control, those willing to give a try to substance abuse are more impulsive and indeed turn to street crime because of addiction. Substance abuse does not create a criminal offender, however it may strengthen such movements (Da Rocha, 2004).

Other few factors make the relationship between substance abuse and crime difficult to gauge. Valdez et al., (2007) found that poverty mediates the relationship between substance abuse and violent crime with male arrestees. The scientific literature points out that substance abuse has a multiplying effects on crime. A simple, clear and perfect example is the association between crime and the availability of malt liquors, consistently city by city where it has been tracked, areas in which there has been a great availability of malt liquors have a higher percentage of all crimes in a particular alcohol-related violence (Momula, 1999). The percentage of women testing positive for drugs at the time of their arrest has been increasing in the previous years and has risen to between 60% and 70%. There are some cities in which more women are arrested while under the influence of drugs than men (Farabee, 2001).

Practitioners who deal with drugs and crime on a day- to- day manner find that the reality of drug-crime link is certain. Numerous researchers are validating what practitioners believe and documenting the relationship between substance abuse and crime, many public policies and strategies were developed on the basis of this knowledge (Farabee, 2001). The direct cause model of the drug-crime connection has attracted some supporters because it states simply that either substance abuse leads to crime or crime leads to substance abuse. The fact that drugs and crime are found and are correlated does not reflect their casual connection and in a recent review, White and Gorman (2000) terminated the direct-casual model and

concluded instead that the drugs-crime link is explained by the cause. The strong association between illegal substance abuse and criminal behaviour has been widely acknowledged by academics (Gorman, 2000).

Evidence has been provided which tends to show that the substance abuse is one of a number of factors that may explain why some people commit criminal acts. For example majority of people who have developed an addiction to expensive substances such as heroin and cannot afford their habit will commit crimes to buy drugs (Logan, 2001). However, they do not represent even most illegal substance abusers especially in the case of marijuana users, in other words, illegal substance abuse does not necessarily head to an increase in crime rate even among people who are regular users and have developed an addiction (Logan, 2001). The researcher shows that the number of social, psychological and cultural factors can be used to identify people who are at risk of becoming substance abusers and criminals. Factors that may explain both substance abuse and crime activities include poverty, lack of social values, personality disorders, association with substance abusers and losing contact with socialization (Logan, 2001).

Indications are that it is not correct to think that eliminating drugs from a person's day to day life will immediately put an end to criminal activity. This realization is important in terms of involvement and policy development, because any explanation of crime which attributes a high importance to substances may push to the implementation of ineffective interventions policies (Farabee, 2001). The nature of substance abuse remains uncertain, the scientific information shows that the drug-crime connection is much more complicated than originally believed (Farabee, 2001). There are models that used to explain drug violence as the first violence, which suggests that crime is linked to the psychopharmacological effects of drugs, the second model refers to economic-compulsive crime and suggests that drug users commit crimes in order to get well and the last be systematic model suggesting that crime among illegal drug users is linked to drug market (Farabee, 2001).

There is a clear correlation between crime and substance abuse worldwide (Insulza, 2013). For example there are individuals that are arrested for most types of crime that tested positive for illegal drug at the time of their arrest. However, while correlation may have been established between crime and illicit substance abuse, the existence of a causal link between

the takings of the commissions of offences is subject to a greater debate (Lopez and Valade, 2005). The fact that some inmates use illicit substance abuse does not prove that their offences were committed while under the influence of substance abuse or in order to acquire substances (Insulza, 2013). Moreover, it should be recognized that majority of substance abusers do not commit delinquent behaviours and that in most cases substance abuse is not accompanied by criminal acts (MacCoun Kilmer and Reuter, 2003).

Drug-related offences appear to have a much stronger causal relationship with property offences than with crimes against persons or assault. Certain studies have concluded that there is no evidence that substance abuse increases murder or violent crime rates, some even show a negative association instead (Gizzi and Gerkin, 2010). However, other studies claim the opposite, especially one particular meta-analysis that establishes a strong correlation between drug use and aggression in intimate relationships (Moore et al., 2008). Drug use also influences the types of relationships a person develops and consequently even the lifestyle the person adopts. Hunt (1990) reports that persons who use substances, particularly expensive substances such as heroin or cocaine, are more likely than non-users who are involved in a lifestyle that includes a great variety of illegal activities (Gizzi and Gerkin, 2010).

A member of organization is involved in substance abuse prevention in South Africa (Khulisa, 2013). Testimony gathered at its ground offices has established the existence of different types of drug-related crime based on socio-economic context. It would seem that in the poorest neighbourhoods, crimes are committed to finance substance abuse while in neighbourhoods affected by presence of street gangs, people tend to take drugs to increase their confidence and shed their inhibitions (Khulisa, 2013). The degree of addiction also influences crime, the probability of an offence being committed has been observed to be greater when addiction is intense, with the probability minimized when dependence is less (Insulza, 2013). Continuation use tends to reduce impulse control and induce overstated defensive behaviours. Moreover, high substance abuse consumption appears to provoke individuals, resulting in aggressive and violent behaviour (Insulza, 2013).

Crimes associated with substance abuse range from violent such as murder to burglary, forgery to specific substance abusers law violations. In addition crimes such as bribery and

corruption are related to drug use as a result of drug policy prohibitions (Belenko, 2007). Traditionally, discussions of the drugs-crime relationship have focused initially on violent crime, however it is important to recognize the complexity of criminal acts associated with substance abuse (Belenko, 2000). When one considers the drug and crime relationship, it is recommended that researchers and policymakers include two of the crime, which is violent and nonviolent crime as well as substance abuse law violations and also corruption associated with drug policy to grasp extra more the resulting harms and societal costs (French and Martin, 1996). Efforts to address the drug and crime relationship must include a realization of how the development of policy has contributed to the connection of the two (Belenko, 2000).

The National Institute on Drug Abuse noted the common relationship between the substance abuse and crime is there crucial, this relationship is more complicated if more than one substance abuse exists (ADAM, 1999). Large proportion of arrestees tested positive for more than one drug and reported criminal behaviour tended to include a wide variety of offenses. Most of the time in Durban inner city arrestees for robbery and burglary are usually tested positive or caught under the influence of marijuana and glue (News 24). Based on the evaluations of the research the substance abuse and committing crime in a population is heterogeneous and these leads to severe substance abuse and crime indeed (White & Gorman, 2000).

Substance abuse and criminal offending are among the greatest concerns of policy makers, law enforcement officials, scientists, physicians and citizens alike. There is a growing interest on the part of all parties to examine the causes, possible correlations and results of the drug and crime relationship (Bushman, 2006). The association between substance abuse and crime in the public mind is extremely strong that a recent psychology experiment showed the word drug linked to word fight and wound in participants' associative memory networks (Bushman, 2006). Many different information sources establish a raw correlation between substance abuse and other criminal offenses (White and Gorman, 2000). But correlation does not equal causation, in principle, substance abuse might cause crime, criminality might cause substance abuse (White and Gorman, 2000).

There is little evidence that substance abuse per se directly causes people to become aggressive in some direct and unconditional manner that criminality per se causes someone to abuse substances (Goldstein, R. Z ; Volkow, N. D., 2000). The drug and crime link varies across individuals, over time within an individual's development across situations and possibly over time periods. That substance abuse can casually influence criminality does not exactly involve the properties of the drug (White and Gorman, 2000). The need to raise money to buy drugs and the nature of illicit substance abuse at the markets are distinct as drugs can cause crime, thus drug prohibition cannot be only a response to drug-related crime but it can also be a casual originator to some drug-related crimes (Belenko, 2000). For example, alcohol is a drug and it stimulates a great deal of criminal behaviour, almost certainly more than the street drugs combined (Belenko, 2000).

People who use substances, act out in ways they would not ordinarily behave. Some drugs misrepresent observations, some impact mood. While much is made of those freak incidents in which murder is committed by people too deep in hallucinations to appreciate the nature of their acts, this is hardly the norm (Belenko, 2000). Far more common is the violence that comes from that little push that a living can give towards acting on impulses that would otherwise be ignored. Substances have been abused for years to provide both the excuse and the recklessness to perform acts that most people in their right minds wouldn't do, like robbing a liquor store for example (Belenko, 2000). Some substances are highly associated with substance dependency and addiction (Parry, 2001). This means that some users become quite convinced that they cannot live without them. Feeding this acquired imperative requires money, and being dependent on substances can make finding the time to hold down a job quite difficult (Parry, 2001).

A quarter of the accused said that 57% of those who had been victims of crime tested positive on the substance abuse compared to 46% in the overall sample. This suggests a slightly greater tendency of substance abuse criminal suspects to become victims (Goldstein et al., 2000). A high proportion of arrestees who had been victims of crime tested positive for Mandrax which could be attributed to the fact that an uneven number of Mandrax users came from high crime areas such as in Cape Town. It may also have to do with the fact that the initial stage of Mandrax intoxication leaves the user highly vulnerable (Goldstein et al., 2000). The issue is further complicated by the lack of information around substance abuse in

the general public. To know whether suspected offenders are more or less likely to use substances than the general public, some sort of baseline figures would be required. Offenders showing the presence of illegal drug metabolites in their urine, it is not unreasonable to suspect these as unusually high (Da Rocha, 2004)

The argument here is that the fact that those accused of crime are more likely to use drugs does not mean that substance abuse promotes criminal activities (Hammerslay, 2008). It may be that drugs are readily available and accepted in the social circles in which criminals circulate. People at risk for the arrest for other forms of criminal settings may feel less deterred by the fact that these substances are illegal and may consume them (Hammerslay, 2008). South Africa is a society in transition. Substance abuse correlates strongly with the pressures placed upon society by rapid modernization and the decline in traditional social relationships and forms of family structure which sometimes fails to grow a child to a manner that will avoid them to use substances (Jordan and Fedhealth, 2013). This is particularly the case with respect to children (Khulisa, 2013). Another factor contributing to the increased prominence of substance abuse in South African society is high unemployment (Khulisa, 2013).

Among the non-White population, social injustice and the weakened family bond structures which resulted from decades of apartheid policies have created an environment in which temporary escape from the harsh reality of everyday life is often sought through the consumption of psychoactive substances at the end (Satel and Lilienfeld, 2014). That is why the people are ending up using and abusing substances (Khulisa, 2013). Those who believe that crime leads to drug use assume that abnormal individuals are more likely than non-deviant individuals to find themselves in social situations in which substance use is condoned and encouraged and that involvement in such a subculture provides the context for drug use and crime (White, 1990). In addition, some researchers propose that deviant individuals may use drugs as a form of self-medication or to provide an excuse for their deviant acts (Collins, 2003).

There are many statistics information that are repeating the recognition of a strong association between substance abuse and crime, some of which are violent in nature of which it is crime on its own (Rehm, 2004). Substance abuse which can also lead to ill behaviours such as

stealing and being violent of which all is accommodated under crime that is not reported and never makes it into the criminal justice system (Parry, 2001). Substance abuse can lead to criminal behaviour and be used as a coping mechanism by those who have a background history of crime, in other words they are linked but that does not mean there are no solutions to substance abuse related crime and violence (Rehm, 2004). Since substance abuse accommodates alcohol and other drugs, alcohol is legal and available in South Africa. It has an especially strong connection with crime, forty percent of all crimes are associated with offenders serving jail with reports of drinking and get arrested (Parry, 2001).

Substance abuse was found to be associated with violent crimes such as murder, rape, assault, spousal abuse and child abuse (Parry, 2001). In about half of all homicides and assaults, the offender, the victim or both parties were reported to have been drinking and smoking.

Substance abuse is also a major in violence between people who know each other (Prochaska et al., 2017). Around two-thirds of victims attached a current or a former spouse, other reported the involvement of alcohol, compared to only thirty one percent of stranger-related violence victims (Rehm, 2004). According to White (1990), sixty percent of people arrested tested positive for illegal substance abuse and a study in 2004 found that around one third of state prisoners and one fourth of federal prisoners admitted to committing crimes while under the influence of illegal substance abuse.

When substance abusers are approached and referred to undergo the treatment in the early stages of drugs and alcohol, the cost saving may reflect even on the criminal justice costs, such as imprisonment costs and other issues resulting from criminal actions in a society (Rehm, 2004). There are studies that show that the active market of illegal substance abuse leads to inefficiency in the costs, favouring other crimes as crimes against property, parallel power, deaths and executions, secondary receiving markets, family breakdown, among others (White, 1990). Since alcohol is part of substance abuse, it has been found to be part of a pushing factor for crime situation (Saah, 2005). In a form of drinking and driving, it has happened that the driver uses substance in a form of alcohol and drive a car of which it is not allowed and that calls for an arrest (White, 1990).

Reviewing research examining the relationship between substance abuse and crime, with no doubt, there is a strong association between illicit substance abuse and criminal activity,

which appears to be consistent across much of the empirical literature with regard to the relationship between substance abuse and crime (Moore et al., 2007). However, the relationship between substance abuse and crime is complicated and dynamic, often associated with entrenched social and health challenges such as unemployment, socio economic inequality and poor mental health. Furthermore, the complexity of the relationship further develops with the connections being neither simple across offending (Best et al., 2001). It is argued that substance abuse and crime are related in the public mind and this suggests that substance abuse and crime are connected in a very specific way (Best et al., 2001).

Best et al., (2001) also argued that the onset of criminal behaviour generally continues the onset of initial regular substance abuse. This assertion is demonstrated whereby 17 percent of prisoners reported illicit substance abuse prior to offending, 29 per cent reported that crime and substance abuse occurred at the same age but offending before, the commencement of illicit substance abuse was reported at 54 per cent. These results that the lifetime substance abuse and criminal career begin with the onset of offending then illicit substance abuse with continuing cycle of regular offending and regular substance. Moreover, this bolsters the relationship between substance and crime (Makkai and Payne, 2003). As stated during the introductory section of this chapter, the relationship between substance abuse and crime is dynamic. Furthermore, according to Scott et al 2001, serious substance abuse contributes to continuity in serious crime and vice versa.

Offenders are more likely to become illegal substance abusers. Thus, individuals who are deviant are more likely to be involved or choose social situations where drug use is condoned and encouraged. Studies receive support and even reinforce each other in the sense that crime may lead to substance abuse and substance abuse may lead to more crime.

2.1.12. Effects of Substance Abuse

The existing information on substance abuse at the workplace is currently not available, however the data sources point to an increase in substance abuse among the employed people in South Africa (Grobler, 2006). Research done among the farm workers and at a defence clinic in South Africa revealed high patterns of dangerous drinking (McCann, 2011). The nine per cent mine workers who participated in a study in South Africa were found to use alcohol on a daily basis, fifteen per cent of them were alcohol dependents (Hitzeroth and

Kramer, 2010). There was an information that was collected by the South African Medical Research Council indicating that referrals by the employers for substance abuse challenges at treatment centres are mainly for alcohol- related problems and other substances (McCann, 2011). Wong et al., (2013) referred to the increasing concern of employers about the growth in substance abuse at the workplace.

The impact in economy by substance abuse through employer's amount to millions of rands annually in South Africa. Substance abuse by employee's onsite and offsite inevitably results in decreased productivity, wasted material, work errors and tardiness all of which reflect into the massive loss of each year (Collins, 2003). It is estimated that approximately over 505 of accidents at the workplace are substance abuse-related. (McCann et al., 2011). Above average, absenteeism from work, substance levels of productivity, injuries and poor quality performance of employees with substance abuse problems are also actual costs to some of the companies (Collins, 2003).

2.1.13. The Impact of Substance Abuse on Health- Related Issues

The impact of substance abuse on the individuals such as youth is not only associated with or confined to anti-social behaviour and risk behaviour, such as poor school work performances, absenteeism and other volatile behaviours. The impacts can also extend to the health-related conditions such as HIV/AIDS. Various scholars contend that risk behaviours associated with substance abuse are among the main contributors to the spread of HIV/AIDS (Collins, 2003). They further indicate that substance abuse can change the way the brain operates through disrupting the parts of the brain that people use to weigh risks and benefits when making the social decisions, they also note that the substance abuse can also be used through the use of injection and that indeed increases the chances of getting the HIV since people who are abusing these substances tend to use only one object circulating around them (Chamangwana and Khanyizira, 2008).

2.1.14 Substance Abuse and Various Family Structures

Therefore, when a family member abuses substances, the effect on the family may differ

according to family structure (McCann, 2011). The non-substance abusing parents may act as a superhero and may become very bonded with the children and too focused on ensuring their comfort. Treatment issues such as the economic consequences of substance abuse will be examined with distinct psychological consequences that spouses, parents and children experience (McCann, 2011). Children may act as surrogate spouses for the parent who abuses substances, for example, children may develop elaborate system of denial to protect themselves against the reality of parents' addiction (McCann, 2011).

The effects of substance abuse frequently extend beyond the nuclear family, extended family members may experience feelings of abandonment, anxiety, fear, anger, concern, embarrassment and guilt they may wish to ignore and cut ties with the person abusing substances (Wong et al., 2013). Some family members even may feel the need legal protection from the person that is abusing substances, moreover the effects on families may continue for generations (Mayberry et al., 2014). Inter-generational effects of substance abuse can have a negative impact on role modelling, trust and concepts of normative behaviour which can damage the relationships between generations (Monda, 2015). For example, a child with a parent who abuses substances may grow up to be an overprotective and controlling parent who does not allow his or her children sufficient autonomy due to the realization of suffering the pain they experienced during the times of substance abuse (Wong et al., 2013).

People who abuse substances are likely to find themselves increasingly isolated from their families, that is why they sometime decide to participate on crime because they want to escape the strain of being isolated (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2001). Often they prefer associating with others who abuse substances and participating in some other form of antisocial activity (Jordan and Fedhealth, 2013). These associates support and reinforce each other's behaviour (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2001). Different treatment issues emerge based on the age and role of the person who uses substances in the family, be it small children and adolescents. In some cases, a family might present a healthy face to the community while substance abuse issues lie just below the surface (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2001).

2.1.15 Socio-economic Context of Substance Abuse

There is a noticeable lack of social control and survival of the fittest that is central to dysfunctional behaviour which alters the socio-economic status of families and shelters among the homeless in the research setting, perpetuated by social influences that seem to disregard the harmful outcomes of this self-destructive practice for personal gains and support (Nurco, 1989). The availability and accessibility of these harmful substances within the poorly developed neighbourhood is a tool that facilitates flourishing of the drug culture. Participants reported that there is an increase in unlicensed substance abuse houses; and drug lords are protected, having body guards supplied by the law enforcers which makes it difficult for families and the victims to alert the justice system to initiate social control (Nurco, 1989).

The effects of substance abuse include women, children, males, kids, families, adolescents, people of the colour and mental illness, their lives tend to be marked by multiple risk factors, including poverty, malnutrition, unemployment, physical disability and mental illness, in addition to complex problems arising from homelessness itself and use of substance abuse (Fistcher, 2009). People who have problems with substance abuse and who are marginal economic circumstances are at especially high risk for homelessness as a social effect (Hammer et al., 2013). Risks increase when the use of substances leads to loss of jobs, an eviction notice or an incident of domestic violence (Fistcher, 2009). Moreover homeless people may turn to use substances as much as they were not part of them to numb their senses from their difficulties encountered in these settings (Fistcher, 2009).

The lack of effective restrictive measures in reducing the socially not desired behaviour of abusing substances has resulted in community tolerance, as families are aware that there is substance misuse in the area that is facilitated by lawlessness, but have decided to live with it because of powerlessness, and nobody wants to be a victim for whistle blowing because the drug lords will end up knowing the reporter. Families have decided to go on silence due to fear and have decided to deal with the effects of substance abuse in their own way by looking after their own addicted member (Lander et al., 2013). Failure of the legal system in restricting distribution and consumption of substances has failed in many countries and is reflected by reports of substance related traumas, mental illness, criminal activities, loss of

productive members to unemployment and unintentional deaths that cost countries millions (Insulza, 2013).

The family environment is supposed to be a place that fosters safety and security and promote a sense of emotional bond, and any situation that destabilises this understanding promotes division within the household, especially where deviant behaviour challenges the emotional ties (Insulza, 2013). The availability of illicit drugs and poor social control measures within this neighbourhood is horrifying and frustrating the families who are trying to cope with their low socio-economic status but now have to deal with the burden of illicit substance abuse resulting in disunity within families (Lander et al., 2013). White (1990) postulated that individuals living in poor communities are prone to inherited antisocial behaviour and violence that is related to early developmental problems, unstable family life and a disorganised neighbourhood, with survivors driven to learn coping by using substances.

This is consistent with the research findings because research participants reside in disadvantaged areas and have experienced conflicts that are drugs-related from an early age (Prochaska et al., 2017). The manifestations of dysfunctional family structure are salient in reports of terrible experiences (Mayberry et al., 2014). This causes a lot of pain and hurt because substance abusers are individuals who have been dramatically transformed by addiction to become untouchable, with a no caring attitude, who hardly find time to socialise with the family as they wake up in the early hours of the morning to be with their friends in the streets and return home only to demand drug and alcohol money (Jordan and Fedhealth, 2013). This fuels feelings of anger, hurt and powerlessness and this decreases family interaction and subsequently alteration of the mental well-being (McCann, 2011).

2.1.16 Psychological Context of Substance Abuse

Substance abuse is often associated with emotional and psychological problems which, in turn, creates tensions and arguments within families, at workplaces and among friends (Jordan and Fedhealth, 2013). Cocaine is a powerfully addictive drug of abuse. Once an individual tries it, it becomes difficult to restrain oneself from its reuse (Wong et al, 2013). Physical and emotional effects of cocaine include increased temperature, heart rate and blood pressure, restlessness, irritability, anxiety and sometimes sudden death (WHO, UNICEF, 2000). Inhalants are breathable chemical vapours that produce psychoactive effects

(WHO,UNICEF, 2000). They include gases, solvents and nitrites, the effects of inhalants include intoxicating effects that last for few minutes to several hours if taken repeatedly. Serious effects include hearing loss, limb spasms, brain damage bone marrow damage, liver and kidney damage and blood oxygen depletion (Wong et al., 2013).

Substance abuse and addiction have a large impact on your social life. As you get deeper into substances abuse, old friends no longer seem important, and your social circle changes to eliminate anyone who does not share your substance abuse habits (Wong et al., 2013). Long-time relationships will deteriorate and you will alienate those who truly care for you. As dependency grows larger and larger, friends and family will drift farther and farther away until even you will not value your life as much as the addiction (WHO, UNICEF, 2000).

2.1.17 Conclusion

The analysis of substance abuse among the homeless has been argued in various ways by the previous researchers. Since at some point, there was no clear data information contending that homelessness leads to substance abuse or it is substance abuse that leads to homelessness. However, scientific evidence from the existing literature has been able to establish a correlation between substance abuse and homelessness. It is, therefore, contested that a significant number of people are involved in the use of substances; and their individual lives have been affected by this behaviour to the extent of rendering them homeless on the street.

CHAPTER THREE

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

A theory is defined as an ordered set of assertions about a generic behaviour or structure assumed to hold throughout a significantly broad range of specific instances. However, researchers may define theory as a statement of relationships between units observed or approximated in the empirical world (Wacker, 1998). Nevertheless, there are several theoretical models which explain homelessness, crime and substance abuse in literature.

This chapter presents the theoretical framework adopted for this research. The research will be guided by an analytical integration of two relevant theories.

These include: **i.** The Strain Theory (Robert K. Merton)

ii. The Broken Window Theory (James Q. Wilson)

3.2 The Strain Theory

The general strain theory, also popularly known as Anomie Theory, was developed by Robert Agnew in the year 1992. He argues that for an individual to commit a criminal offence, there must be a certain strain that forces them to do so. Agnew (2001) states that “strains or stressors increase the likelihood of negative emotions like anger and frustration. These emotions create pressure for corrective action, and crime is one possible response”. The above is a true depiction that strain has indeed a direct link to criminal offences since stress can be caused by example financial break down and one can decide to commit crime to nurse the situation of being financially limited. With attempts to identify the different strains and their effects, the author firstly explains what strain is. Strain is referred to as “relationships in which others are not treating the individual as he or she would like to be treated” (Agnew, 2001).

In the same vein, strain theory states that certain stressors lead to negative emotions, which create pressure for corrective actions. Crime is one possible response especially when people lack the ability to cope in a legal manner, the costs of criminal coping are low and there is

some disposition for criminal coping. Also, the classic strain theory focused on one type of strain, the inability to achieve success goals (Merton, 1938). The theory states that society puts pressure on individuals to achieve socially accepted goals (such as the American dream), though they lack the means. This leads to strain which may lead the individuals to commit crimes, for examples, selling drugs or becoming involved in prostitution, to gain financial security (Merton, 1938). "Strain" refers to the differences between culturally defined goals and the institutionalized means available to achieve these sets of goals, thereby causing strain to people. Some individuals wished to pursue the cultural goals through the institutional means but they failed to do so and end up using their own means to attain these goals, such as turning to crime to achieve the goals this all happened because the strain theory was experienced.

People who abuse drugs and alcohol are doing this in order to escape the strain they are facing. Most of the time they are unemployed and they have no source of income, which is why they are resorting to the fast ways of generation money, of which it is risky and the major part is that they are homeless as they have no backup accommodation, thus making their lifestyle focused solely on excessive drug use (Agnew, 2001). Agnews (1985) argued that these strains pressure individuals into engaging in crime through the negative emotions they generate. He also observed an inclusive approach to other theories of crime especially social control. Although for Agnews (1992), anger is the most critical emotional reaction for the purpose of the general strain theory, other negative emotions such as depression and anxiety are important as well. Agnews also pointed that different types of negative emotions may lead to different crimes. For example, the inner directed emotion of depression may be more to internalized criminal acts such as substance abuse while the outer directed emotion of anger maybe more on aggression (Agnews, 1992).

Robert Merton's work on strain theory had an extreme influence in the development of the strain point of view. Merton (1968) emphasized the disjunction between means and goals as a source of strain. At this time of existence, strain is now understood as a negative emotional state characterized by the surrounding frustrations, its alleviation provides the motivation for corrective movements (Agnew, 2006). Corrective actions may take the form of deviant behavior. Cultural goals are argued to be equally distributed amongst the population while the means to obtain these long and short- term goals are not (Merton, 1968). These goals are passed down and maintained by three major institutions, the family, the school and the

workplace even. Merton also argued that contemporary American culture places a strong emphasis on culturally defined goals but lacks the corresponding emphasis on the means to obtain those goals (Merton, 1968).

The inability to achieve the goal of monetary success is considered to be a major source of strain. The ability to cope with this type of strain is differentially distributed throughout the population, with the means to achieve monetary success more readily available to the more affluent members of society. Lower populations are less likely to have the means like education as well as a paying job and they end up having lower self-confidence about their goals (Merton, 1968). The central aim of this study is to link strain and the substance abuse by the homeless and how they cope. While classical strain theory predicts crime as a possible response to the negative affective state produced by strain, it is evident that many individuals do not engage in substance abuse as crime as a result of strain (Merton, 1968).

Merton identified five possible adaptations of which conformity is the element following cultural goals through socially approved means. Indeed when Merton speaks about conformity he points that it is the well-known adaptation. Such people in this category accept both the goals as well as the prescribed means for achieving the goal. Conformist will accept though not always achieve, the goals of the society and means that are approved for achieving them. Second is innovation, which is using the socially unapproved means to obtain culturally approved goals. Innovators under innovation as a mode of adaptation from Merton accepts societal goals but have few legitimate means to achieve those goals, thus they innovate (design) their own means to get ahead. The means to get ahead may be through robbery, theft or other such criminal acts (Merton, 1968).

Ritualism, being the third adaptation element, reflects the use of the socially approved means to achieve less indirect goals. Ritualists, under this mode of adaptation, abandon the goals they once believed to be within their reach and thus dedicate themselves to their current lifestyle. They play by the rules and have a daily, safe routine. In ritualism, individuals have abandoned all hope of advancing in society and achieving the higher goal, and instead they keep what little they have by respecting the rules. Retreatism is the fourth adaptive response to an individual strain and the study has considered retreatism most relevant to this study. The strain theory is relevant and appropriate for this study because it gives the relationship

of stress as a result of people deciding to go to the street and become homeless and begin to abuse the substances, in all sorts of ages, races and genders. Retreatism is given to those who give up not only the goals but also the means. They often retreat into the world of alcoholism and drug addiction. These individuals escape into a non-productive, non-striving lifestyle. Retreatism occurs when people abandon all goals and all ties to society, thus becoming isolated and not respecting the rules. According to Merton this is the rarest type of strain. Rebellion, being the fifth adaptation element, means to reject the cultural goals and means and then work to replace them. In this category, individuals reject all the goals of society and the rules or means of achieving them. In this category, the individuals seek to replace the goals, the norms and the rules of society with their own (Merton, 1968). Individuals create their own goals and their own means, by protest or revolutionary activity.

Merton's theory does not focus upon crime per se, but rather upon various acts of deviance, which may be understood to lead to criminal behaviour. Merton notes that there are certain goals which are strongly emphasized by society, social expectations may cause stress and lead to crime behaviours. Society emphasizes certain means to reach those goals (such as integrity, education, hard work, etc.). However, not everyone has the equal access to the legitimate means to attain those goals. The stage then is set for strain.

Individuals may cope with strain in a number of ways, only some of which involve crime (Agnew, 1992). Individuals may cope using a variety of cognitive strategies most of which attempt to redefine strainful events and conditions in ways that minimize their adversity, they participate in ill behaviors that the law would not approve. Individuals may employ behavioural coping strategies that are intended to terminate or escape from the strainful events and conditions. Certain of these strategies involve conventional behaviours (negotiating with people who harass you), whereas others involve crime; and they may employ emotional coping strategies that are intended to alleviate the negative emotions that result from strain. Certain of these strategies involve conventional actions, whereas others involve crime.

3.3 The Broken Windows Theory

The broken windows theory is a criminological theory that visible signs of crime, anti-social behavior and civil disorder create an urban environment that encourages further crime and disorder, including serious crimes. The theory was introduced in a 1982 article by social scientists James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling. The theory thus suggests that policing

methods that target minor crimes such as vandalism, public drinking and fare avoidance create an atmosphere of order and lawfulness, thereby preventing more serious crimes. The theory assumes that the landscape communicates to people. A broken window transmits to criminals the message that a community displays a lack of informal social control and so is unable or unwilling to defend itself against a criminal attack. It is not so much the actual broken window that is important, but the message the broken window sends to people. It symbolizes the city's defenselessness and vulnerability and represents the lack of cohesiveness of the people within them in the city of Durban.

Neighborhoods with a strong sense of cohesion fix broken windows and assert social responsibility on themselves, effectively giving themselves control over their space. For the homeless people to be homeless and participating in crime, they have lacked the cohesiveness among the primary care from their parents and society and the development of crime as a behaviour began. The broken windows theory occurred because the characteristics of ill-behaviors from these people at the early stages reflected. Under the impression that a broken window left unfixed leads to more serious problems, residents begin to change the way they see their community. In an attempt to stay safe, a cohesive community starts to fall apart, as individuals start to spend less time in communal space to avoid potential violent attacks by strangers. The slow deterioration of a community as a result of broken windows modifies the way people behave when it comes to their communal space, which, in turn, breaks down community control.

In particular, this theory is a long standing practice, widely referred to as 'broken windows' or 'quality of life policing'. This asserts that in communities contending with high levels of disruption, maintaining order not only improves the quality of life for residents, it also reduces opportunities for more serious crimes (Kelling, 1982). Indeed this theory is one of deterioration, a building where a broken window goes unrepaired will soon be subject to far more extensive vandalism because it sends a message that the police forces cannot control minor crimes and thus will be unable to deter more serious ones.

Under the broken windows theory, an ordered and clean environment that is maintained sends the signal that the area is monitored and that criminal behavior is not tolerated. A disordered environment is one that is not maintained and this sends the signal that the area is not

monitored and that criminal behavior has little risk of detection (Kelling, 1982). At some time, the individuals tolerate broken window theory because they feel they belong in the community and they know their place. Problems, however, arise when outsiders begin to disrupt the community's cultural material. However, with policing efforts to remove unwanted disorderly people that put fear in the public eyes, the argument would seem to be in favor of people shaping space as public policies are enacted to help determine how one is supposed to behave. All spaces have their own codes of conduct and what is considered to be right and normal will vary from place to place (Sridhar, 2006).

It has also been argued that rates of major crimes also dropped in other places, for both those who adopted broken window theory and those who did not. In contrast, residents may develop a sharper grasp on the distinction between routine annoyance and true danger because their constant exposure to disorder inoculates them against the fear that formal and informal controls are failing and that crime is on the rise (Skogan, 1990). Indeed, the point in history when broken windows put homeless people in its cross hairs converges with an increase in homelessness. According to the previous research done, the increase in homelessness was the result of failed housing policing especially on the homeless people that are found on the street in the city of Durban.

Critics have come up with a variety of arguments against broken windows theory. Some assert that it is synonymous with the debated patrol tactic known as stop, question, and frisk. Others claim that broken windows is discriminatory, used as a tool to target minorities. Some academics claim that broken windows has no effect on serious crime and that demographic and economic causes better explain the reductions in crime in the majority of cities. Moreover, critics suggest that order maintenance policing leads to over-incarceration or tries to impose a white middle-class morality on urban populations. It is very rare to have the opportunity and space to correct all the misunderstandings and misrepresentations embedded in such charges (Kelling, 1982). Before reviewing the research on broken windows, some more general comments are in order about the effectiveness of the police when it comes to crime. As background, the term "broken windows" is a metaphor. Briefly, it argues that just as a broken window left untended is a sign that nobody cares and invites more broken windows, so disorderly behavior left untended is a sign that nobody cares and this leads to fear of crime, more serious crime and, ultimately, urban decay.

The broken windows thesis has had a profound impact on policing strategies around the world. The past research suggests that police can most effectively fight crime by focusing their efforts on targeting disorders, minor crime and nuisance behavior such as public drinking and vandalism, as well as duplicated physical conditions in a community (Kelling, 1982). The strategy was most prominently used in 1990s and has often been credited for crime drop observed in the city over that decade. While Wilson and Kelling are credited with the broken windows information, they were not the first to examine the role disorder played in communities. In the area of criminology, concern over disorder can partly be traced to early research on fear of crime. Indeed, many of the academic and legal critiques have not only distorted broken windows, but they have added considerable zeal and passion. Among other charges, broken windows gives rise to “wars” on the poor, racism, and police brutality (Skogan, 1990).

3.4 Conclusion

The respective theories discussed in this section are relatively interwoven as they both point out that an individual is likely to react in either a negative or positive manner when faced with a challenge. The strain theory submits that crime occurs when an individual is faced with strain such as poverty and loss of a valuable job while broken windows theory asserts that that visible signs of crime, anti-social behavior and civil disorder create an urban environment that encourages further crime and disorder, including serious crimes. Both theories are relevant to the study under investigation, considering the angles from which they explain the relationship between homelessness and substance abuse in Durban city.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

According to Burns and Grove (2012), methodology is a systematic and logical way in which data are gathered and synthesized. This chapter reflects how the data were collected for the study. This chapter also describes the research design, the population of study and the procedure for sampling this population. The data collection procedure and instrument used to collect the data, as well as the ethical considerations and data management issues underlying this study are further described.

4.2 Research Design

The research design is defined as a systematic subjective approach used to describe life experiences and offer them meanings (Donalek, 2004). This is happening in order to gain insight, explore the depth, richness and complexity inherent in the phenomenon (Donalek, 2004). The type of research design utilized by the study is the Phenomenological methodological approach. These experiences are called life experiences. The goal of phenomenological studies is to describe the meaning that experiences hold for each subject. This type of research is used to study areas in which there is little knowledge (Donalek, 2004). The main purpose for using this type of design was to identify the phenomena through how they are made up in a situation. The main concern with the study is to yield experiences from the perspective of an individual that is under the situation that was discussed. From this perspective, the researcher was collecting the experiences from the homeless individuals who were abusing and not abusing substances. As the study was conducted, what was expected was to describe the experiences of those homeless people that are abusing the substances. The phenomenological method is relevant to the study because it assists in gaining and describing information about an individual in terms of experiences.

The phenomenological method indeed examined human experiences through the descriptions provided by the people involved. That is the reason this method was found suitable to be used for the entire study. Here the researcher was studying homeless people that are abusing and also those who are not abusing substances. The researcher had to undergo the process of yielding the information that involves their historic background, their experiences as well as describing the pushing and pulling factors that occurred to them during that era of decision. That is why the researcher found it relevant to use the phenomenological method when the study was conducted.

4.3 Location of the Study

The research study was conducted in the central inner city of Durban, which is under eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality. The eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality is a metropolitan municipality created in the year 2000, which includes the city of Durban, and the surrounding towns. EThekweni is one of the 11 districts of KwaZulu-Natal province of South Africa. The majority of its 3,442,361 people speak Zulu. From the existing information, the study will only be conducted from ward 26 that is the central town of Durban. The eThekweni Municipality is made of 205 wards, each with its ward councilor. The Durban city is made of three wards with different councilors. The researcher will be focusing on ward 26, which is supervised by Councilor Bongani Dlamini. The Durban inner city center ward 26 accommodates the South Beach, Workshop and Berea at large. This is an urban area which is full of various people from different places and different races and there is age difference among these people living at that specific chosen ward.

The Durban inner city is the central business district, many people are leaving their homes of origin, migrating to Durban for job hunting in order to sustain a means of livelihood. The Non-Profitable Organization that was used as a gatekeeper during the research was the

UMthombo, this NPO was chosen because it is dealing with taking the participants from the city central of Durban. The UMthombo was located at South Beach where they were working with the people who are homeless. They had to move to uMmbilo due to the reasons that were beyond their control. They were forced to leave South Beach although they are still working with the homeless people from the central city. UMthombo is an NPO that does not keep these people with them for the very long time but collects them and assist them on renewing their original lives.

The central city is structured by Black people, Indian people, Whites, Coloreds and the foreigners. They are of different social class in terms of ranking. Other people have homes and rent flats around the town, others come for work purposes and leave and there are those who are homeless around the city and they are the main focus at this location and area. They gain survival from piece jobs, stealing and begging on the street, which is applicable to all races and genders. The place to conduct a research is a bit complex due to involving many things that are not the same as above mentioned. The UMthombo is still in a condition of assisting these people. As the city is an urban area, other people themselves approach the UMthombo to seek help, and this is happening easily because it is the urban area unlike in rural areas where they sometimes lack the expected resources and information.

4.4 Sampling Techniques

Sampling is a process of selecting samples from a group or population to become the foundation for estimating and predicting the outcome of the population as well as to detect the unknown piece of information. A sample is the sub-unit of the population involved in your research work (Black, 2010). There are a few advantages and disadvantages associated with the sampling process. Among the advantages are that sampling can save cost and human resources during the process of research work. Among disadvantages, a researcher may not find the information about the population being studied, especially in its characteristics (Black, 2010). The research can only estimate or predict them. This means that there is a high possibility of error occurrence in the estimation made. Sampling process only enables a researcher to make estimation about the actual situation instead of finding the real truth (Venter and Strydom, 2002).

The sample for this study was taken from the Durban inner city population. The sampling was done under this population with an assistance of UMthombo, which is an NPO that keeps the homeless people collecting them from the selected central town as chosen by the researcher. This NPO is collecting the people who are staying on the street and also those who are coming to the NPO, looking for help to change their lives. The population that was sampled for this study comprised the homeless people from the city of Durban, which are young people from the age of 18 years and above. The overall number of participants that was sampled for the population was fifteen individuals, comprising the male and female individuals.

The purposive sampling technique was used to recruit participants for the study. It is a non-probability sampling method and it occurs when elements selected for the sample are chosen by the judgment of the researcher. The researcher relies on his or her own judgments when choosing the population to participate in a study (Black, 2010). The researcher used his judgement in the current study in sampling out the street people, young and adults as they are relevant to this study. The advantage of purposive sampling is that it is a cost and time-effective sampling method and it is an appropriate method to be used if there are limited numbers of primary data sources who can contribute to the study (Black, 2010)

4.5 Research Approach

The study was practically qualitative. As this approach entails understanding the subjective meanings that individuals give to their social worlds (Morgan, 1998). This approach also enables the researcher to obtain experiences of the study participants that were interviewed. The qualitative approach was used to center the understanding of the subjective meanings that individuals gave to their social world. The researcher decided on this approach because it was designed to enable the researcher to obtain experiences of the study participants that were interviewed in the inner city of Durban. The participants under this approach were studied for their behavior, history and the decisions for leaving their areas of origins for the city. The homeless were interviewed individually to obtain the specific information from every individual participating. This qualitative method allowed the researcher to interpret and analyze the findings of the study from the participants' viewpoints.

4.6 Negotiating Access for the Recruitment of Participants

Negotiating access for the recruitment of participants was a significant step in the research design of this study. Blaxter and Tight (1997) note that one of the factors that determine a successful research study is the researcher's consideration of how to obtain approval from the institutions or individuals that govern (or are the gatekeepers of) a research setting. The consent of the institutions concerned with this research study was sought and formal approval was obtained in writing (i.e., a gatekeeper letter) to conduct the research. The starting point for the preparation of the fieldwork commenced with the approval of this research by authorities of the selected institutions (NPO uMthombo). The next step was to obtain ethical clearance approval from the higher degree committee of the School of Applied Human Sciences at the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Thereafter, the researcher proceeded to undertake the fieldwork. Thereafter, the NPO conveyed the participants into to one home shelter. The director of uMthombo introduced the researcher to the participants, making them realize that it is a form of research that would be of great importance to the growth of their community.

This enabled the researcher to proceed to the different sites where the research participants were located. Thus accessing and recruiting participants on arrival in the field where the primary data collection phase of the research would be conducted were enabled.

4.7 Method of Primary Data Collection

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on targeted variables in an established system, which then enables one to answer relevant questions and evaluate outcomes (Morgan, 1998). Data collection is a component of research in all fields of study including physical and social sciences, humanities and business (Morgan, 1998). While methods vary by discipline, the emphasis on ensuring accurate and honest collection remains the same. The goal for all data collection is to capture quality evidence that allows analysis to lead to the formulation of convincing and credible answers to the questions that have been posed (Weimer, 1995).

This study employed both primary and secondary data collection. The secondary data were obtained from the collection of the existing data such as the library books, articles, social media and the newspaper to gather the data expected. The primary data involved conducting the research by the researcher for the intended purpose. In this study, individual interviews were conducted with 15 participants. The individuals that participated include the youth from the age of 18 years and above, and the homeless adults, strictly around the Durban Central City. It is equally essential to note that the individuals were collected from different races and genders.

Table 1. Table Showing Age and Race Distribution of the Participants

Participants	Age	Race
1	30	Black
2	33	Coloured
3	21	Black
4	18	Black
5	24	Black
6	27	Black
7	21	Black
8	24	Indian
9	27	Black
10	22	Coloured
11	21	Black
12	44	Indian
13	52	Indian
14	40	Black
15	37	Coloured

Individual interviews are particularly useful for getting the story behind a participant's experiences. Individual interviews are more effective at generating personal data and sensitive information than focus group discussion. Other researchers suggested that individual interviews produce more details than focus groups and offer more insights into a

participant's personal thought, feeling and worldview (Morgan, 1998). As the participants were given questions one-on-one, they were expected to probe in-depth into the subject of discussion; and that is why the researcher used the open-ended questions. This method was considered better than the focus group discussion, because other participants might not feel comfortable to discuss their historical background in the presence of others.

These individual interviews were conducted at the UMthombo Street Children's Action Shelter. The individual interview lasted 60 minutes as set by the researcher but none of them took 60 minutes per individual.

4.8 Method of Data Analysis

Data collection is defined as a "technique of gathering information to address those critical evaluation questions that the author has identified earlier in the evaluation process and is an important aspect of any type of research study" (Langkos, 2015). Data collection is also explained as the way in which a researcher elicits or collects data or information in a research study for analysis. Data were collected by primary data collection method through semi-structured interviews. Secondary data collection involving a review of relevant resources such as books, journals and articles was also explored to aid the analysis of the current study. The researcher used individual interviews because it allowed for an individual to be interviewed or questioned on a one-on-one basis allowing for privacy between the participant and the researcher. A data collection tool used in this case was a tape recorder. The tool allowed for valid information from the participants to be stored safely. The researcher in this case used a tape recorder instead of using a paper and pen. The reason why the researcher used such a tool as a method of data collection was because of the advantages associated with "the invention of digital recorders, which made the transcript method even better for several reasons. First, digital files do not get damaged with time and back-ups are easily stored to ensure the integrity of the files. Thus, digital recorders provide unlimited "replay ability." Second, software developed for digital sound files makes it easier to jump through interviews when searching for a specific excerpt" (Tessier, 2012). According to Tessier (2012), other advantages include that tape recorders are fast, they are able to keep information throughout the analysis process and lastly, it uses the participant's voice. The tape recorder was used in

this case to conduct interviews which were conducted on a one-on-one session with each participant in order to allow for confidentiality between the researcher and participant. The Interviews lasted for an hour per participant. In this qualitative method the data collected were used to examine a social phenomenon and it was in a form of spoken and written words to understand human behavior and experience in a social setting (Wertz, et al, 2011).

4.9 Challenges Encountered

During the session of the interviews, the participants, especially those who were young and teenage were not of hundred percent sober senses. During the interviews, others would ask if they would benefit financially from answering the questions of the research. The adult participants did not believe in the voice recording, rather they preferred the researcher to write down in ink what they responded, because they did not want their voices to be recorded on tape. Also, three of the participants who were of a young age felt reluctant to release information as they considered the subject of discussion very sensitive . Other participants refused to sign the informed consent form, especially those who were young. They were only interested in speaking only, even without having their voices recorded.

The researcher at some stage of data collection faced the situation whereby the participants, especially those who were older in age did not want to participate because they undermined the researcher by virtue of age and they did not want to understand the aim of conducting the research. The self-risk for the researcher was that some of the participants were aggressive towards any questions asked of them. Some of the participants did not really trust the researcher as they opined that the study might be of more harm to them than benefit.

4.10 Ethical Considerations

This section discusses the ethical considerations that were undergone since a researcher was conducting a study among the homeless people in Durban inner City. The following information in this section entails gatekeepers, which are inclusive of the eThekweni Municipality and the Umthombo Street Children's Action Shelter and the Department of Ethics from the University of KwaZulu Natal.

4.10.1 Application to UKZN Ethics Committee

The researcher initially applied for the ethical clearance from the University of KwaZulu-Natal research ethics office, which is located at UKZN Westville Campus, requesting to conduct a research on the participants that were selected from the population in the city of Durban. The Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee granted the approval that the researcher should proceed to conduct a research. The approval was granted because they observed that what the researcher was proposing was possible and it would not cause any harm to the participants.

4.10.2 Application for Gatekeepers

The Durban inner city consists of three wards under the supervision of different councilors. The researcher was granted a permission from the eThekweni Municipality ward 26, which is the main ward for the researcher to conduct the study. An application was also made to UMthombo shelter, who assisted the participants by looking after them, and the permission was granted. They assisted the researcher in accessing the participants who were involved in study.

The researcher explained to each participant that this information was for scholarly purposes. The participants were made to realize that they were participating voluntarily as they could withdraw from being interviewed at any time if they deem it right. The participants were told that they would never be penalized under the process of this research study. Also, the researcher explained that confidentiality is another main factor that is also highly respected in this study, as the information of each participant will be held anonymous during the course of the study. The matter of the informed consent form was delivered to the participants as it was very important to let them know that they were not forced but it was of their love and interest to participate in the study.

4.10.3 Ensuring Trustworthiness of the Research

Many critics are reluctant to accept the trustworthiness of a research. The researcher in this section needs to satisfy four criteria. First, 'credibility', which is an interval validity as the researcher is expected to have confidence towards the truth and accuracy of the findings about the homeless people that were abusing substances (Polit & Beck, 2014). Second, 'transferability', which means that the researcher had to structure the results in a form that can be applied by others to verify the found information (Amakwaa, 2016). The third criterion is 'dependability', where the researcher on the project obtained consistent results and captured them on the homeless people (Poli & Beck, 2014). Therefore, the findings depend on the researchers since they need to reflect the accuracy. The fourth criterion is 'conformability' (Polit & Beck, 2014). This requires the researcher not to use personal feelings or appear being biased as this approach is about neutrality. Thus, the objectives of the study should be discussed and interpreted based on neutrality.

The researcher was working hand in hand with the participants, ensuring them to be transparent in their response to the research questions. The informed consent form was given to them, which contains all the power rights of the participants, even though they were taken as street people. The researcher formed a table to unpack the details of the collection of data and the data were analyzed accurately. The researcher, on the point of catching personal feelings, was confident since no results were biased about the situation of the participants.

4.11 Conclusion

This chapter has discussed the research methods and approaches that were employed when embarking on the study to analyze substance abuse among the homeless in Durban city. The basis behind the selection of these methods and approaches was specified. The strategy that were employed for data collection as well as the reasons for using such strategies were explained. This chapter also emphasized the ethical considerations of the study in ensuring that the principles of confidentiality, anonymity and informed consent were observed throughout the study. The researcher was able to acquire an in depth understanding of the participants experiences on the substances abuse in the study location. Furthermore, this chapter highlighted the problems encountered as well as the issue of reflexivity which enhanced the credibility and trustworthiness of the findings.

OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

This section of the study is two-fold. First, it is focused on the analysis, interpretation and presentation of the raw data that were collected from the study location using a qualitative methodological approach that employed in-depth, semi-structured interviews as the research instruments. This section also presents the thematic content analysis of the collected data. This section is rationally structured with a view to shedding logical understanding on the analysis of substance abuse among the homeless in Durban inner city. Thus, the thrust of employing thematic content analysis in the research inquiry is to strengthen the trustworthiness of the research by way of enhancing the credibility and dependability of the data and minimizing possible errors which may have affected the research process or the procedures that were employed. This procedure is crucial in shedding rational meaning on the subjective understanding and interpretation of the collected data so as to contribute widely to the existing body of knowledge.

The second part focuses on a discussion of the research findings using relevant themes that emerged from the data. This aspect provided the research with a sound conceptual framework that buttressed some of the arguments comparative to the findings of earlier studies as well as the theoretical framework within which the study was located. In this process, the data and findings were given credibility and dependability through triangulation, as proposed by (Lincoln and Guba, 1985).

5.2 The Relationship Existing between the Homeless and the Family

According to the findings of the study as reflected during the interviews, there is a relationship between the homeless and their families. Taking a critical look at the responses, ten out of fifteen participants confirmed the relationship between them and their families as normal as.

“It was the relationship that was good and stable, I was staying with my wife back at home Phoenix even today on this street we still together, although we were a couple that had no fortunate moments offinances”

The above expression shows that there has been a good relationship between the Mrs Mnyeni the wife and Mr Mnyeni despite that they have passed through thick and thin due to the societal hardships such as the financial constraints , such that eventually ended them up at the central inner city of Durban.

When questions were asked on the homeless people’s relationship with their families, five of the homeless people could not clearly express their relationship with their family members. The participant could not speak further because of the feeling of being hurt by the experience. This evidence is clearly expressed in the statement below.

“It was very tough” (She couldn’t speak due to being hurt)

Mrs Mnyeni said she was reflecting on the pains and experiences she had with the family before, as she never received any primary care from home until she decided to move on to the street. Empirical evidence in support of this statement is captured in the statements of the following words of her

“Very weak they believe important relationship is afather-son relationship but it was not good to me”

“I do not know my parents they were both involved in car accident and passed away, I had to stay with my Grandmother of which she passes away also due to natural illnesses”

because they do not feel the difference of living with their people at home when they still

remain lonely and hurt. Nevertheless, the study shows that it is a different situation they experience on the street especially when they meet others who share the same lifestyle with them. The society has an influence on the growth and decision- taking of the people living within. People face strain during their lifetimes as they are forced to take the unexpected decisions. The lady Thobeka expressed the feeling of strain that they felt because of the treatment they received at home, which is why they had to live on the street to sustain their livelihood. However, from the standpoint of Merton (1938), because of people's failure to accomplish the goals of their society due to societal pressure as expressed in American society, many people are compelled to move out of their homes and resign to living on the street in order to sustain a living. As mentioned above, the strain is created to push people to take the decisions that will take a lifetime, thus separating them from their immediate family structure. The following participants offered the below statements in support of their narratives.

"The relationship was not good due to conflicts we had with my siblings after the death of both our parents, I was the last born and they had a believe that I was involved in a witchcraft and indeed I had no idea where all this came from"

-----"I do not know my parents the only relationship I know is that of an adoption by other woman of which it was good but the challenge was her biological children were not happy with my presence"

5.3 The Community Structure and the Origin of the Homeless People

The homeless people that decided to live on the street indeed have a community background influence. According to the responses that were reflected by the participants, lesser number of people that decided to live on the street are coming from the rural areas and the neighbouring communities. Six of the fifteen members were coming from the urban and semi urban areas

"We were staying in a rural area that is structure that is along the way to Free State which is called Langkloof"

It is not only the rural areas around Durban that are attracted by Durban Central City to form homeless community but also many kilometers away. The push and pull factors are common in these areas, whether it is the rural or urban area thus causing Durban to accept all kinds of people according to their backgrounds.

“Me and the family we were staying in Collita in Escourt it is an Indian and Colored township due to financial constraints we couldn't cope”

Durban is a pool of homelessness from variety of backgrounds and they survive in the city without being identified of where they are coming from. Also, there are people that came from the Durban vicinity such as uMlazi, forming a homeless community in Durban city

“I was staying at uMlazi” ... I was staying eKasi in Melmoth” That means they stayed in a township community structure”

---“I am staying at Albert Park”

This study also revealed that this section of the town is too busy as it accommodates many foreign and the homeless people day in, day out. The study shows that the majority of the participants who are Indians originated from Phoenix which is just minutes away from Durban. According to the group of people narratives, these Indians came to Durban because of the strain that almost consumed those back homes. They, therefore, decided to live around the area as an alternative means of daily survival. As shown by this current study, most of the time, it is finances that impose stresses on them, thereby causing them to leave their respective homes.

5.4 Experiences of the Homeless People about Abuse and Victimization

Following the responses from Mbongeni and others about the victimization that might have occurred during their historical background, the majority of people were experiencing abuse before moving to the inner city of Durban. Seven participants showed that they had been abused in many senses of living involving emotional, physical and psychological. The study also revealed that some of the participants were abused by their step mother in the absence of the biological mother.

An evidence in support of this assertion is given in the statement below.

“I do have experiences, when my mother was abused then I got abused emotionally as my mother was always victimized by my father”

“I was abused physically most of the time, emotionally and I ended up having a problem mentally but I got well”

“Home duties were too much compared to other kids in the yard, I couldn’t even do my homework”

Taking a critical look at the above expression, this kind of behaviour and treatment is common especially in rural areas. The strain theory is obvious in this situation since the loss of the mother, and the child was abused by the step mother; of which the child has nowhere else to go to avoid this kind of behaviour. Some of the people who end up homeless due to drugs are those from the disciplined townships such as the coloured South Africans, who come from Collita and the Indians who come from Phoenix. These people claimed that they were never abused at homes before but they were said to use substances more often. A coloured South African guy from Estcourt offered this statement in support of this argument.

“My family hated me I couldn’t stay there”

…*“Right after my parents died my aunt beat and insulted me always”*

The study shows that Black people, Coloured and Indians are all victims of homelessness as declared by some of Mbongenis group that was interviewed during the course of the research. The study also reflects that victimization, substance abuse and crime occur across all races

5.5 Understanding the Pushing Factors among the Homeless People

These are Carol’s responses with regard to the pushing factors to leave home reflect a variety of reasons that were mentioned in the literature review such as the individual being abused. The study revealed that all of the respondents have the pushing factors.

“Being abused at home was the pushing factor to leave and the death of my biological mother”

This reflects that majority of people are leaving home because of the fear of being abused by the primary care. In that way, abuse is a common factor behind the decision-taking of moving to the street. There are indeed other factors that lead to homelessness.

There is need to know that the loss of the loved ones around Carol is another reason for the abuse and victimization experienced in society. For instance, a female participant contended that she left home after the death of her mother; and since then she had been having a problem of victimization with the people at home. To her this was a strain, because she cannot find any help like she would from her late mother. Instead she became extremely abused. Carol had this to say:

“They hated me at home I couldn’t stay there anymore”

The study shows that some of the participants are extremely abusing drugs and hence become extremely addicted. This study shows that other people especially, the youth leave home because of the substance desires, and at the same time, they decide to escape home so that they can nurse their addictions somewhere else.

She mentioned further that drugs are addictive:

“I use drugs they are a lifestyle here”

The study also describes physical abuse as another pushing factor in the literature review. It is also unfolded that people have to leave the house at a very young age as a result of physical abuse. To substantiate this finding, Siphho declared that:

“Myfather’s sister use to beat me hard more often at home”

This kind of treatment towards people reflects the type of the pushing factor that may predispose people to a life on the street. Most of the time, children get abused after the loss of their biological parents because they have no backup plan to sort their lives according to what the society expects from them personally. The strain theory is easily applicable in this situation. Majority of the children that were on the street left home because they were raised by non-biological parents. The step-parents were not giving the children the proper care, instead they abused them. This serves also as the pushing factor that was not raised in the literature review.

A male Indian Divesh expressed that he left home because he had no income at all, he used to stay with his grandmother who passed away due to illness.

“After the death of my Grandmother I had to find a way of living on my own, I was left alone with no one”

The other common factor that exists and has been identified is the matter of adoption and the children of the person who adopted. This factor pushes extremely the individual to go to the street because the biological member of the house cannot provide the treatment that is expected. A 27-year-old black male South African expressed that:

“ The treatment and hate by the children of the lady who adopted me ended up taking me out of the house, I was treated as nothing although the lady who adopted me early years back tried to keep ,e inside the home, but I had to vacate the house because the biological children are not happy and they have grown”

Indeed the combination of biological and non-biological children in one family is a problem for those who are not biological, although this is not always happening. In the literature review, it is shown that conflicts between parents are the main cause for the children to leave home. Among other claims, they struggled to observe children as youth. The youth are left unchallenged, such young people will be under the impression that no one cares and their behavior will likely escalate to a more serious crime because their parents are busy in conflicts (Wilson and Kellings, 1982). An empirical evidence in support of this assertion is captured in this excerpt as follows:

“I could not handle looking at the conflicts of my parents because they are fighting always but no one is taking an initiative of sorting it out by that I decided to leave them behind”

There is another proof that conflicts can take a child out from home as this happened to this 22-year-old colored male, who could not stay at home because of strain, looking at his biological parents fighting non-stop. Another thing that makes the young people escape home is because of substance abuse and that they fail to meet what is expected of them such as completing matric. For instance, a 21-year-old male from Shiyabazala Hammarsdale left home because he was abusing substances and he could not complete his matric at the time.

“Due to peer pressure I started smoking and drinking and my father found out multiple of time because I was addicted I couldn't quit and he would punish me for that and worst I couldn't complete matric, that is where I decided to leave and try my own life away from home”

Financial constraints are also described as a pushing factor they appear more often when the study was conducted. This might be caused by factors such as debts and fraud. This Indian male of 44 years of age Niresh.

“I was framed at work they said I was involved in corruption I was fired and my wife also was not working, it's a long story we ended up not affording the life at the township we were forced to leave to find the life in the city and find new jobs”

This study also observed that the death of a person is another factor for an individual to leave home. One may decide to leave home because of the loss of the close people. A 50-year old female Indian, who stayed in Phoenix declared death as a pushing factor for people to live on the street.

“I use to come to the central town to collect the medications for my late grandmother, I got familiar with Durban, my grandmother died and I was alone I had to get a way to survive, my friend from the city of Durban offered a temporary accommodation indeed she was about to leave Durban for another town I couldn't afford taking over the flat the finances were limited, I tried with no luck on job hunting, I ended up having no place to stay”

The study describes social exclusion at a primary level as another pushing factor for people to pick up a living on the street. This exclusion occurred as a result of distrust experienced with people you know. This situation can be better explained by the strain theory, having a feeling of being away from people you knew. This 40-year-old lady who left home because of exclusion, claimed that she could not cope being around because the family excluded her emotionally and as a result she decided to leave home.

“I could not cope anymore, being suspected by my very own siblings that I use witchcraft, they would have family meetings without being informed I felt excluded and at the time I was not working”

More evidence in support of these assertions is captured in this excerpt:

"I had no place to stay since my late husband's family kicked me out they said I control everything"

5.6 The Phenomenon of Substance Abuse among the Homeless

The findings show that people are abusing substance for the sake of suppressing the strain that they are facing at the moment. It is submitted that both males and females abuse substances in the study location based on the narratives of the participants. According to a 30-year old black female South African, people use substance to assist in forgetting the hardships of the moment. Zandile stated as follows:

"I used substances because I wanted to forget about the situation that was happening at home"

Strain theory is applicable to this situation as this woman is bribing the harsh reality of stress with a hope that it will brush off after using substances. This finding aligns with Agnew's (1938) that people across different races take substances to suppress their worries (Agnew, 1938).

Findings also showed that majority of the people on the street abuse drugs. According to the study that was conducted, the interviewed people are using substances because they are away from home.

"It's a lifestyle here use drugs, I can't say someone forced me to them, it's a norm"

"I abuse substances now since I came here this environment forces you to take them with these people to numb the pains and stress"

However, in the community of homelessness, using substances is seen as a norm. By the same token, if one is not using these substances, one does not feel as part of the community. That is why, at some point, you find people who are new on the street life end up beginning to use substance because of pressure of life. Other people assume smoking cigarette and drinking

alcohol is not part of using substances, as to them it is a norm from the early age of life. Evidence in support of this assertion is expressed in the following statements:

“I use to smoke dagga and drink alcohol just as everyone does and also my grandmother use to smoke at home so I do not consider these behaviors as abusing substances”

“Back from Collita we were smoking and drinking with my wife we decided to minimize since it was financially draining”

“My parents would have killed me even if I started from home, I got used from there not to use drugs I only need to survive in terms of food security only”

Interviews with the participants unfold that the homeless are abusing substances because they are stressed by many factors such as school, family-related matters and death of the loved ones. This brings stress to the individuals and people equally manage to suppress the circumstances by developing misdemeanors needed to nurse the addictions of this awkward situation of stress.

5.7 Unemployment among the Homeless People’s Community

Many people from the community of homelessness are rarely found employed. The homeless people are getting the employment through a casual job. This means they are not employed permanently most of the time.

The people who are homeless are having a low self-esteem, they do not believe their lives can be returned back to normal lives. According to the responses of the participants, no one has ever pronounced that they are employed in the area but are having piece jobs while others sit along the streets begging for cash. A 30-year old black female Ntombi had this to in support of this finding.

“I had a piece job and it ended”...“I am not employed”

“I am not employed, but I gain money by assisting the people around by doing laundry”

The reflection of all these participants above is that they can take any of the existing risks to get money if they do not find themselves in a fortunate moment of getting a casual job. The other respondent said they move up and down the town trying to recycle the items that are

recyclable. As the researcher, it is of the best to understand that it depends on an individual to make a survival of life. Evidence in support of this finding is stated in the excerpts below:

"I am a car guard at the Albany hotel" and I am making little money

"I get piece jobs and do the recycling of the cans around the town"

"My situation of being homeless happened just three months back, I am still under job hunting situation"

"I cut the grass on the yards and I sell the 5 liter bottles on the beach for people to carry the sea water when they are visiting the Durban"

"I assist by washing taxis at the taxi renks"

"I am employed as a street cleaner here in town"

5.8 Homeless People and Involvement in Crime

Indeed there are people who do commit crime especially those who are homeless. When majority of people were interviewed, they denied that they steal from anyone around. Although other people did confess that they do have a background of stealing. They put various reasons as to why they steal and also those who say they do not steal have their reasons as to why they do not steal. Zamo had this to say

"I once stole"

"Few times I was involved in theft but I was never arrested"

Findings also make it clear that it is not every homeless person that steals while some of them they need clothes, food and money since they left home because of their depressive situations.

"I don't steal, it's a stereotype that all homeless people steal"

Interviews with a young boy from the township revealed that he was never arrested before. This serves as an alert that not every young male black person from the township is capable

of being involved in crime. It is reflected that it is not all the people from the street that are criminals as what brought them there on the street it is different and their ideas and thoughts are not the same. According to the findings of this study, all the Indians that were interviewed said they had never stolen and they were never involved in any crime situations around the city center. Furthermore, the reflection from the study is that all races and genders out there in the community of homelessness are capable of stealing and getting involved in all forms of crime. Interviews with Zamo, Cebo and others offered the following responses:

"I never stole anything from anyone, the moment I realized I moved to find the assistance from the shelter for food since at home I was never comfortable"

"Yes I stole something before especially when I couldn't get anyways of making money"

"I never stole I was nearly tempted but I reflected back the cousin of mine who is still in prison"

5.9 The Consequences of Crime among the Homeless People

Strain theory unfolds that the structures that are within the society can pressurize the individuals to participate in ill behaviours. According to the participants, majority of the homeless people are against the use of substances. This means they are no longer themselves but being controlled by the substances and addiction whenever they are involved in crimes.

A-22-year old black male Mthobisi validated what was said by the black female respondent that substances are not bringing anything good to people in the society. Therefore, this means the way both genders observe the outcome of substances abuse is common since no one has ever concluded that drug is beneficial to both male and female individuals. Empirical evidence in support of this statement is stated as follows:

"They are results in terms of physical structure, mental structure but if you use them you don't see that"

"Temporarily I forget about my problems because it erases stress, but if there are no substances you get sick"

"Nothing is good about drugs"

Through the course of interviews with the participants, it was discovered that people who use substances have a belief that it adjusts the numb feelings of the stressed person. The below was an explanation of a young black male who grew up at uMlazi.

“It takes you to your own world in a good way but I had to realize there is nothing good about them at the end they are bad”

If the society is putting pressure on the individual who is also a victim from home, death through strain may set in. However, from the standpoint of strain theory, the individual fails to maintain the expectations of the society and feels unaccepted. Therefore, they would look for the things that are possible to suppress the strain even though it is not possible by engaging in substances abuse alone. At some point, the substance abuse functions differently on different people; though its aim is to serve one purpose at the end. Other people who use substances have a belief that these substances make them active and awake; and at the same time, they know the outcomes of abusing these substances. An interview with a coloured male Kade unfolds the following statement:

“As said smoking would make me think and be active since I grew up smoking but it is dangerous as everybody knows”

At some point you run out of cash and its addictive you end up not feeling well at some point and you can decide to commit suicide”

Kade also highlighted that he grew up smoking before he went to the street. This means that he was not thought to abuse substances on the street. Following the conceptual argument of the strain theory, it was the behaviour from home that thought people how to smoke and drink. In fact, it is a norm for them to engage in the use of substances. Interviews with participants highlighted the situation whereby one can end up committing suicide because of these substances. If people are addicted to substances and cannot afford the cost of buying them on daily basis due to financial constraints, they can end up killing themselves because their body system cannot operate without using substances. The finding also revealed that the users sometimes fall sick in the absence of substances.

One of the major consequences of using substances is health hazard. It was established during the course of the interviews that substance abuse is dangerous to human health. The study revealed that substance abuse affects people across genders and ages. It was highlighted in the literature review that mentally people get affected because of substance abuse; and even physically, an individual can be drained because of this abuse and end up in an extreme illness, loss of weight and finally, death.

5.11 Comparison between the Previous and the Present Lifestyle of the Homeless People

According to the participants that were interviewed, four of them were not willing to go back to their original homes while eleven of them were willing to go back home by looking at the situations of their lives. Due to all these ill behaviors and the pushing factors, many individuals prefer not to go back home again. A black male of twenty three years of age said he did not wish to return home, because he was abused too much and he was very sure that his people despise him so much back there at home.

Zitha stated as follows:

“I cannot go back home no matter what, they hate me”

“A lot have changed at home and my father was abusive, living here thought me a lot and there is no place like home”

Some people prefer staying with the strangers and seek help from them rather than stay with their primary families because of the hatred and abuse they have experienced during the course of their lives. This serves as a signal that people are extremely abused to a point where they develop other emotions from their hearts which were not part of their plans for life. Irrespective of this, people still have a belief that there is no place like home.

The reasons that make the respondents leave home are very serious within them since the push factors cause them to sacrifice their love, warmth and care of the family beyond their control. Victimization is real and affects individuals at their respective homes. Sometimes, life at home is even worse than the street. Zitha had this to say in support of this finding.

“Good life currently because no one is abusing us but I miss home I deeply do”

“Emotionally I am good here compare to back at home”

“Before the death of my parents it was home, after them it was cold in the house I was always depressed I had to move out from home to go and try to make life from people that assist the

Based on the participants' narrative, the reality is that life on the street and away from home is not easy. Even if you would think you have been living the life that is miserable but on the street it is not easy. According to the information gathered from the participants, harsh situations experienced by the homeless people triggered them to leave home even though they know the street is not easy but they tend to understand that they do not have any better alternative. However, there are people who are still willing to go back home, especially the young ones since they still need the love of the parents, but the challenge is that they are under victimization pressure, which threatens their plans to return home. A 40-year old Indian lady from Collita Leignne, the township of Escourt offered this statement in support of her argument:

“Life before at Collita was good and maintainable and it is worst here, I wish I could go back there to my original life”

---*“For convenience perspectives I miss home but I am scared to return back”*

Conflict between parents is also seen as one of the causes of the street community. The situation whereby a young person sees his/her parents fighting daily is stressful, and this can make a child decide in terms of which place would be convenient for him/her to live rather than stay and watch the parents fighting and beating each other every day. Moreover, those who are on the street because of the loss of the loved one feel a common gap that the life at home is not the same as the life they are presently living. Food security and accommodation are also factors that make people feel the misery of life when they are away from home because illness and other misfortunes can easily fall on them. Empirical evidence in support of this argument is discussed in the excerpt as follows:

“Looking at the conflicts of my parents as a child was a nightmare that is why I decided to be on my own space, I wish I could go back but only if they are no longer doing that behavior”

“I feel a gap after the loss of my grandmother because things are not the same anymore, I have to get the survival on my own”

By comparing the two lifestyles of the homeless people, one could conclude that both life styles are not the same exactly; thus, the current life they are living is not better than the first life style. Though it all depends on the conditions behind individual's situations of stress.

5.12 Conclusion

In this chapter, the raw data were presented, interpreted, analyzed using thematic analysis and discussed with emerging themes. The themes were formed and discussed using principal questions that engage the topic of the research. By so doing, the analysis of substance abuse among the homeless was adequately investigated. These findings are further adequately summarized in the Chapter Six of this thesis.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

This study was conducted in Durban inner City with the aim of analyzing individual substance abuse among the homeless. Based on the secondary research in Chapter Two and the findings outlined in Chapter Five of the thesis, this chapter will present the summary, the conclusions and relevant recommendations of the study. Attempts were made in organizing responses to individual questions so as to arrive at specific conclusions and recommendations that may expectantly help resolve the problems identified in the study. In summarizing the findings of this study, the following general conclusions were presented based on the following objectives of the study.

- i. To examine the cause of substance abuse among the homeless.
- ii. To understand substance abuse as a contributory factor for crime perpetration.
- iii. To explore the effects of substance abuse among the homeless

6.2.1 Examining the Cause of Substance Abuse among the Homeless.

The main reason for people to become homeless according to the study was due to ill treatment received from their various homes. Majority of the responses were that people leave home because of the loss of the loved ones and that they found life convenient in terms of what they required to make a survive. Financial limitations were some of the factors that have arisen as the cause of the homelessness. Thus people fail to cope with the strain of the financial break down and take the decisions to leave home and make a living on their own on the street. Conflict between parents is also seen as one of the causes of the homeless community. The situation whereby a young person sees his/her parents fighting daily is stressful, and this can

make a child decide in terms of which place would be convenient for him/her to live rather than stay and watch the parents fighting and beating each other every day. Other people were kicked out from their homes by their step parents and step siblings in situations whereby they have lost the biological relatives. Due to mental disturbance, one can decide to leave home following an assumption that parents or close relatives do not cherish them, given the fact that they do not have a valid reason.

6.2.2 Understanding Substance Abuse as a Contributory Factor for Crime Perpetration.

One of the main factors that push crime to a rise among homeless people is that they are financially broken. The people from the street do not have a stable income and they end up stealing for making a life. Addiction is another factor that relates to crime. Since they are unemployed and they are willing to nurse the addiction, they need to be financially stable. If all does not happen, they have an alternative of stealing and robbery to get the money to buy the substances they use. Other people do not start abusing drugs on the street but they have learnt this from their respective homes. Since there is no proper income at various homes, people decide to join the gang that deals in substances as an alternative means of generating money.

6.2.3 Exploring the Effects of Substance Abuse among the Homeless

The outcome that comes with the excessive use of substances is that they are dangerous to one's health, physically, emotionally and mentally. Health hazard is one of the major effects of substance abuse. It was established during the course of the interviews that substance abuse is dangerous to human health. The study revealed that substance abuse affects people across genders and ages. It was highlighted in the literature review that mentally disturbed people get affected because of substance abuse; and even physically, an individual can be drained because of this abuse and end up in an extreme illness, loss of weight and finally, death. Substance abuse is destroying people's futures because the decisions they take under these substances are never beneficial to the lives they have chosen to live. Moreover,

this study also unfolds that substance abuse is closely associated with all sorts of criminal activities such as robbery, stealing, burglary, rape, to mention but a few.

6.3 Conclusion

The thematic analysis process used in this research facilitated the meaningful presentation and evaluation of the data that had been gathered from the interviews. Themes were created using major topics emerging from the data collected. The common factors that lead people to substance abuse in the study area homeless were analyzed and discussed in line with relevant literature. It was established that the homeless face the challenges of addictions and financial constraints. The study revealed that the health conditions confronting the homeless on the street were as a result of the nature of lifestyle they chose to embark upon. There is need to know that the majority in the community of homelessness are not permanently employed but they gain survival through piece jobs and petty thefts. The study elucidates that the participants originated from different homes due to the pushing factors that predispose them to a life of stress on the street. Findings also revealed that there still exists a long way to go in terms of attempting to eradicate issues that relate or contribute to the occurrence of homelessness vis- a vis the abuse of substances not only in Durban inner city communities but also in the whole of South Africa. Finally, the phenomenon of homelessness was observed across a wide range of genders and races.

6.4 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings of this study, the following recommendations are offered. The best intervention that could be done by organizations or institutions in charge of the homeless communities includes that, the government should establish the relationship between the Department of Social Development and the Non Governmental Organisations so that they can be more efficient to oversee the over congested communities of the homeless people. Some of the homeless people know exactly that the correct action is to consult the Home Shelters and go back home through social workers' platforms. This would assist them from being the victims of the police officers in town and avoid running whenever they see them. Whenever the

individual is facing stress at home, thinking that it would lead them to the street they should first consult the local structures of the government and ask for assistance because the street survival has no progress at all in terms of fixing life that was damaged before. Also, the better way is not to run away from the challenges, rather face them with the ultimate desire to resolve them and avoid living a life of stress on the street. Furthermore, punishing the homeless people is another way to minimize crimes among this category of people in society.

More establishment of NGOs like “Umthombo Street Children” should be encouraged. These are places that assist people (an individual under the situation of substance abuse and homeless) with the thoughts that are not most likely to be beneficial to their life and their society. There should be awareness programme for all that substance abuse is not the lasting solution in the face of stress and homelessness. Instead, it delays the healing process because it keeps on healing temporarily, especially when one is in the state of stress after taking substances.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Interview Schedule

1. How was the relationship between you and your biological family?
2. What kind of a society you belonged to back at home before coming here, is it rural area, urban area or township?
3. Do you have any of the experiences about being abused and victimized from home? If you do have what were those experiences?
4. What was the pushing factor to leave home at first to live at here?
5. Have you ever abused substances? If YES

Why? (ii) Who introduced you to them? (iii) What was the effect after you have used them?

6. Are you employed currently? If YES is it a part time/permanent?
7. How did you manage to nurse the addictions in a financial point of view?.
8. What is an alternative way you used before or you are using to always get the substances?
9. Have you ever found yourself under the situation of crime, as a victim or an offender? If YES What happened?
10. Have you ever found yourself under the situation of willing to steal for the sake of selling the item and nurse the addiction?
11. What were the good and bad consequences of substance abuse on your perspective?
12. What can you tell when you can compare your previous life back at home with or without substances and your current life?
13. Has anyone came to you to talk about the use of substances?
14. Would you advise any of your surroundings to abuse substances if they facing strain or through peer pressure?
15. What would you tell a person who is currently facing the same situation you faced in your history to deal with it?

APPENDIX II

Isikhathi Sokuxoxa

1. Babunjani ubudlelwane phakathi kwakho nomndeni wakho woZalo?
2. Iluphi uhlobo lomphakathi ophuma kulo ngaphambi kokuba ufike lapha? Ingabe isemaphandleni, edolobheni okanye iselokishini?
3. Uke waba naso isimo sokuzithola uhlukumezekile ekhaya? Uma kunjalo kwakuyiziphi izimo owahlukumezeka ngaphansi kwazo?
4. Isiphi isimo sokuqala esakuholela ukuba uhlukane nekhaya uze uzohlala lapha?
5. Uke wazihlukumeza izidakamizwa phambilini? Uma kunjalo (i) Kungani wawuzihlukumeza? (ii) Wawuphoqelelwe ngubani ukuba uzihlukumeze? (iii) Kwaba imiphi imiphumela emuva kokuzisebenzisa?
6. Engabe kukhona lapho usebenza khona okwamanje? Uma kunjalo ingabe umsebenzi weskhashana okanye umsebenzi wesikhathi eside?
7. Wakwazi kanjani ukumelelana nokungakwazi ukulangazelela izidakamizwa ngasesimeni sezimali?
8. Iyiphi indlela obuvame okanye oyisebenzisayo ukuze uthole izidakamizwa?
9. Wake wazithole ungaphansi kwesimo sokubhekana nomthetho nobugebengu, njengomuntu ohlukumeziwe okanye ohlukumezile? Uma kunjalo. Ngicela uchaze.
10. Usuke wazithola uphansi kwesimo sokufisa ukuthatha unganikiwe ngoba ufisa ukuthiba ukulangazelela izidakamizwa?
11. Ngokubona kwakho yimiphi imiphumela efika nezidakamizwa emihle nemibi?
12. Kungathini ukuphawula kwakho uma ungaqathanisa impilo yakho yaphambilini nempilo yakho yamanje?
13. Ukhona umuntu oseke wafika kuwe ukuzoxoxa nawe mayelana nezidakamizwa nemophumela yazo?
14. Ungamugqugquzela omunye umuntu ukuthi asebenzise izidakamizwa ukuthiba ukukhathazeka okweqile?
15. Ungamuyala umthini umuntu ongaphansi kwesimo esifana nesakho saphambilini?

APPENDIX III

Informed Consent Document

Dear Participant,

My name is Zethembe M Ndlovu with student number 213515313. I am a Masters candidate studying at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Howard College Campus. The title of my research is: Analyzing the substance abuse among the homeless: A case study of Durban city center. This is located in KwaZulu-Natal. There are studies that were conducted indeed that relates to this research problem. I am indeed interested in interviewing you so as to share your experiences and observations on the subject matter.

Please note that:

- The information that you provide will be used for scholarly research only.
- Your participation is entirely voluntary. You have a choice to participate, not to participate or stop participating in the research. You will not be penalized for taking such an action.
- Your point of views in this interview will be presented anonymously. Neither your name nor identity will be disclosed in any form in the study.
 - The interviews will be conducted at the center where you are living, and any place convenient for you around the grounds of the center.
 - The interview will take about 60 minutes on each participant.
 - The interview will be done once, the participant is allowed to provide extra information related to the question.
- The record as well as other items associated with the interview will be held in a password-protected file accessible only to myself and my supervisors. After a period of years of agreement, in line with the rules of the university, it will be disposed.
- If you agree to participate please sign the declaration attached to this statement (a separate sheet will be provided for signatures)

I can be contacted at: School of Applied Human Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Howard College Campus, and Durban.

Email: khathide22@gmail.com;

Cell: 083 432 5893

My supervisor is Dr. S. Mkhize who is located at the School of Applied Human Sciences, Howard College Campus, Durban of the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Contact details: email mkhizeS1@ukzn.ac.za Phone number: 031 260 1773

The Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee contact details are as follows: Ms. Phumelele Ximba, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Research Office, Email: ximbap@ukzn.ac.za, Phone number +27312603587.

Thank you for your contribution to this research.

Ifomu locwaningo olunemvume

Mhlanganyeli othandekayo

Igama lami ngingu Zethembe M Ndlovu ofunda eNyuvesi ywKwaZulu Natali ohikweni laseHoward. Ngenza iziqu zami zemfundo ephakeme iMasters ngaphansi kweKolishi lwazesintu. Isihloko scwaningo lwami sithi: Analyzing substance abuse among the homeless people: A case study of Durban city center. Zikhona izinhlelo esezike zenziwa phambilini eziphatelene nocwaningo lwami ngokweqiniso. Nginesifiso sokucela ukunibuza imibuzo mayelana nalolucwaningo esimeni sokubona kwenu kanye nezipiliyoni zenu ngalokuphila.

Ngicela uqaphele loku okulandelayo:

- Ulwazi ozolukhipha luzosetshenziswa ezimweni zesikole nocwaningo kuphela.
- Ukuzinikezela kwakho kungokokuzithandela, ungahoxa nanoma inini uma uthanda ngeke uthole isijeziso.
- Uvo lwakho kanye neminingwane yakho ifihliwe angeke yaziswe muntu.
- Ucwano nemibuzo izokwenziwa lapho uhlala khona okanye lapho uzizwa khona uphephile.
- Uhlelo lwamibuzo luzothatha imizuzu engu 45 umuntu ngamunye.
- Uhlelo lwemibuzo luzokwenziw kanye, umhlanganyeli uvumelekile ukunikezela nangolwazi olungaphezulu kombuzo awubuziwe.
- Ilekodi kanye nezinye izintsiza kusebenza zizigxinwa ngephasiwedi ukuze kuphephe ulwazi.
- Uma uvuma ukuthatha iqhaza ngicela ufake isignesha yakho kwisiphu sephepha esingezansi.

Ngiyatholakala eNyuvesi yaKwaZulu Natali phansi kweKolishi yezesintu esophikweni lwaseHoward.

IMeyili:khathide22@gmail.com

Inombolo yocingo:083 432 2893

Umphathi wami: NguDokotela S Mkhize otholakala ngaphansi kwayo iKolishi yaKwaZulu Natali eseThekwini.

Imininingwane yake: Imeyili ithi; mkhizeS1@ukzn.ac.za

Inombolo yakhe yocingo: 031 260 1773

Imininingwane yaseKolishi lwezesintu neyakwezokugunyaza otholakalayo ngu NKSZN P Ximba:

IHHovisi lwezocwaningo: 031 260 3578 nemeyili ithi: ximbap@ukzn.ac.za

Siyabonga ukuzinikezela kwakho kuloluhlelo locwaningo.

ISIBOPHEZELO

Mina.....(amagama aphelele omhlanganyeli)

ngiyazinikezela futhi ngiyavuma ukuthi ngiyayiqonda yonke into echazwe kimi mayelana nalolucwaningo. Ngaloko ngiyavuma ukuth ngizozinikezela ekuphenduleni imibuzo ezobuzwa ngumcwaningi waloluhlelo.

Ngiyaqonda ukuthi ngingahoxa ohlelweni nanoma isiphi isikhathi. Ngiyayiqonda nembangela kanye nesizathu socwaningo. Ngaloko ngiyavuma ukubamba iqhaza.

Ngiyavuma okanye angivume ukubamba iqhaza ukulekhodwa (uma kusebenzeka).

ISIGINESHA YOMHLANGANYELI

USUKU

.....

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