



Stigma and stereotype notions of community towards the urban homeless at Komtar, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia

Mohd Azmeer Abu Bakar
School of Humanities
Universiti Sains Malaysia
11800 USM, Pulau Pinang
e-mail: azmeerm@usm.my
Malaysia

Nur Farhanah Husain
School of Humanities
Universiti Sains Malaysia
11800 USM, Pulau Pinang
Malaysia

Nooriah Yusoff
School of Humanities
Universiti Sains Malaysia
11800 USM, Pulau Pinang
Malaysia

Norhayati Mat Ghani
School of Education
Universiti Sains Malaysia
11800 USM, Pulau Pinang.
Malaysia

ARTICLE INFO		ABSTRACT
Article History:		Homelessness is a pervasive issue that impacts both developed and developing nations, including Malaysia. This situation gives rise to multiple stigmas and misconceptions within the community. The problem of homelessness in Penang is a significant concern for government authorities and non-governmental groups, who are actively attempting to confront, mitigate, and assist in managing this situation. This study aims to ascertain the community's impression of people experiencing homelessness. The questionnaire survey included 387 respondents from the local community near Komtar, Pulau Pinang. A straightforward random selection was made using the participants' method. This study uses descriptive analysis and a relative importance index (RRI) to analyze the study data. The survey findings indicate a specific outlet or community categorization exists for those currently suffering homelessness, including those who do not have a permanent dwelling (homeless individuals (44.5%) and a significant fraction of wandering individuals (21.5%). Moreover, this study demonstrates that the perception of the homeless population is closely tied to their attire, which in turn is influenced by factors such as safety, surroundings, and location. This study on homelessness can offer significant insights to the Department of Local Government and Social Welfare regarding the community's view and response to homeless individuals in the area, which serves as an administrative centre. Moreover, this study can assist the Government in identifying the precise locations of homeless people. This would enable a more precise allocation of aid to the desired group, ultimately reducing the number of homeless individuals in Pulau Pinang. Keywords: community, homelessness, perspective, stigma, stereotypes.
Received	: 1 August 2024	
Revised	: 20 August 2024	
Accepted	: 27 August 2024	
Publication	: August 31, 2024	
DOI	: 10.47742/ijbssr.v5n8p1	
 https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/		

1. INTRODUCTION

In Malaysia, there is no specific operational definition of homelessness. However, the Orang Papa Act 1977 regulates the situation of individuals without a house and is implemented by [1]. Homeless people encounter inherent health and safety hazards, as well as being subjected to societal stigmatization. Evidence indicates that the general public's perceptions of the homeless population are predominantly unfavorable [2]. It is

crucial to comprehend the perceptions of homeless individuals regarding the unfavorable attitudes held by the community towards them. These ideas can have an impact on their ability to secure employment, seek assistance, and overall well-being. Homeless people perceive that they are subject to societal or communal disdain. Furthermore, this stigma and stereotype of the homeless population is not a recent phenomenon and has persisted for a long time [3]. Different regions within the same country or

territory, as well as different countries, have different laws that describe what it means to be homeless. The homeless are people who sleep in public or private places that aren't meant to be used as accommodations [4]. People who are homeless don't have an appropriate place to live, so they must move around a lot to find shelter. Being poor and being homeless correlate [5]. There are a lot of studies on homelessness in both emerging and industrialized countries because the problem of homelessness is linked to national development issues. A study of homeless people in the United States found that most of them are men [6]. There is a widespread belief that homeless people are dangerous, which is perpetuated by the fact that many people hold the stigma and stereotypes that homeless people are criminals [7]. On the other hand, most people who are homeless do not have criminal records, and if they do, the offenses that they have committed are often non-violent [8]. An important part of the cognitive component of attitude structure is the concept of stereotypes. Several individual factors contribute to the existence of homeless people. These include the fact that homeless people engage in negative behaviors such as drug addiction, alcoholism, gambling, being victims of divorce or family separation, being evicted or running away from home, and so on [9]. In addition to the fact that they do not have income or are living at the level of poverty, some factors contribute to the existence of homeless people. Considering this, this behavioral and social issue is causing the people in the area under study to experience a disruption in their serenity.

Homelessness poses a significant financial burden on the Government, who are taxpayers. This is because homeless individuals are considered heavy users of public services, which indirectly leads to the community bearing the expense of these services [10]. The homeless crisis has a significant influence on local communities due to the conflict between the homeless population and the economy, as well as the linked public policy challenges encountered by local governments, particularly the issue of homeless placement. Municipalities striving to enhance their economic conditions encounter challenges in mitigating homelessness within their jurisdictions. The homeless are subject to social stigma. Individuals experiencing homelessness endure emotions of shame and isolation and require assistance to sustain their lives.

Moreover, the community, devoid of any personal encounter with homelessness, is incapable of comprehending the entire extent of the predicament endured by homeless individuals. Consequently, this circumstance engenders a multitude of stigmas and preconceptions throughout the community towards the homeless population. Despite the negative associations, stereotypes are used by individuals as a handy means of organizing knowledge about people and forming expectations based on their group affiliation [11]. Nevertheless, stereotyping frequently results in an outgroup homogeneity effect, wherein all individuals belonging to the outgroup are viewed as distinctly dissimilar from the ingroup. While stereotypes can be effective, they do not consistently depict the most prominent traits of a group and may unjustly present the group in an unfavorable light. Homeless individuals are often unfairly categorized as criminals, leading to the widespread perception that they pose a threat to society [7]. Nevertheless, most individuals experiencing homelessness lack criminal

histories, and in the few instances when they do, it typically pertains to non-violent offenses [8]. Stereotypes are a fundamental element of the cognitive aspect of attitude formation.

The issue of homelessness has diverse impacts on the local community [12]. The community will be concerned if the Authority does not take responsibility for eliminating the presence of homeless individuals, given the annual rise in their numbers. Based on the 2022 Global Peace Index (GPI), Malaysia holds the 18th position globally and is rated 4th in the Asia-Pacific region. According to the National Key Result Areas (NKRAs), the proportion of respondents who feel safe has declined from 47.5% in 2011 to 39.0% in 2016. The existence of individuals without permanent housing is a contributing factor that generates feelings of uncertainty and unease and presents a potential for security hazards [9]. Therefore, we must conduct a research investigation to examine the stigmatization and stereotypes held by the local populace regarding the presence of homeless individuals in public areas.

1.1 Concept of Homeless

In Malaysia, homeless individuals are classified as "orang papa" according to the Orang Papa Act 1977 (Act 183). According to [9] state that the concept of homelessness varies across different countries. The definition of a homeless person is an individual who engages in various forms of street begging, causing inconvenience to the public who frequent the area, and disrupting the peace [9]. Additionally, a homeless person can be someone who aimlessly wanders in a public space, whether they engage in begging. Superficially, this group is perceived as lacking a place of residence and having an unsatisfying self-image. However, Aziz et al., characterized orang papa in urban areas as the absence of visible individuals, social instability, and the incapacity of individuals to self-manage, resulting in an inability to buy housing and ultimately leading them to reside on the streets [13]. According to [14] people experiencing homelessness lack a suitable dwelling. According to [15] a homeless person may be described as an individual who lacks a stable living situation and is forced to reside on the streets due to financial constraints and poverty. The United Nations classifies homeless individuals into two distinct groups: primary homeless individuals, who remain on the streets without any form of shelter, and secondary homeless individuals, who lack a permanent house and frequently relocate from one location to another in quest of suitable living conditions. Furthermore, the homeless population is commonly linked to those who have fled their homes, been forcibly removed from their homes, are living on the streets, have resided in welfare homes or juvenile rehabilitation institutes, lack a permanent address, and frequently relocate [16].

1.2 The situation of homelessness in Penang, Malaysia

Homelessness is a societal issue that causes distress to a portion of the population [17,18]. The problem of homelessness in Malaysia is predominantly concentrated in the capital city [9]. The homeless population encompasses individuals from diverse age groups and genders, including the elderly, children, individuals with mental health issues, former prisoners, drug addicts, social workers, people with disabilities, undocumented immigrants [19-21], and stateless children [22]. The statistics from the Department of Social Welfare, Penang (JKMPP) revealed that the number of

homeless individuals in 2017 was 580, which increased to 626 in 2018, and then decreased to 587 in 2019 [23] (Table 1). Despite a reported decline in the number of homeless individuals in Penang, the homeless population continues to face distressing circumstances, as evidenced by many studies [24-28]. This discrepancy arises due to an elevated count of individuals experiencing homelessness, beyond the figures documented in the statistical records. The existing data reports do not accurately

represent the actual number of homeless individuals in Penang [29]. The occurrence of several homeless populations clustered in Komtar, Penang is sporadic, transient, and persistent [29]. According to Berawi and Ismail, the causes of homelessness include ex-convicts, drug/alcohol addiction, family abandonment, severe sickness leading to destitution, incapacity to self-manage, unemployment, mental health issues/depression, unemployed foreigners, poverty, and neglect of residents [24].

Table 1. The homeless individual's number in Penang from 2017 to 2019

Years	Malaysian Citizens	Not Malaysian Citizens	Total
2017	511	70	580
2018	467	159	626
2019	442	45	587

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Penang (2020)

1.3 Stigma and Stereotype Against Homeless

Stigma devalues a characteristic due to negative attitudes, preconceptions, or beliefs [30]. The stigmatized attribute might be either apparent or hidden and is usually associated with belonging to a specific social category. Stigma involves separating individuals and identifying them as "different" from others [31,32]. Labelling Theory posits that assigning individuals a specific label can shape how others perceive them and justify treating them differently based on that label [33]. Stereotype refers to a scenario where individuals belonging to a particular social group are apprehensive about being judged or treated unfairly due to a bad stereotype associated with their group. The fear of reinforcing the stereotype can increase anxiety, monopolize cognitive abilities, and hinder motivation to succeed [34]. As a result, individuals belonging to stereotyped groups may exhibit lower performance on tasks that involve evaluation in the domain associated with the stereotype.

Kartini (2016 and Rafiza (2015) state that homeless individuals are frequently stigmatized because of their involvement in criminal activities, which they resort to sustain their survival [35,36]. Due to their frequent presence on the streets, homeless individuals lack privacy and experience a high degree of autonomy, which perpetuates their adherence to conflicting societal norms. Street living is often accompanied by social stigma due to perceived uncleanliness, unpleasant odors, unhappiness, lack of responsibility, lack of resources, and perceived laziness. The act of socially identifying those who are homeless not only demonstrates society's lack of awareness of the issue but also denies the rights of people who have experienced poverty to live a wealthy life in their own country [37]. Krajweska-Kulak et al., discovered that the community's general perception towards the homeless is that homelessness is a deliberate decision and assisting people experiencing homelessness is perceived as unjust, unremunerative, and a squandering of resources [38]. According to Syazwani, homelessness is believed to arise from deficiencies in the social structure, inadequacies in support services, and the mindset of the homeless individuals themselves [39]. Consequently, homeless individuals experience cognitive impairment due to frequent exposure to adverse daily circumstances. In their study, [27] argue that the act of socially labeling homeless individuals serves to isolate them from potential sources of assistance or

support, effectively segregating them from mainstream society and creating a concealed community. According to the investigation from the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), homeless individuals face discrimination and stigma. This is seen in their co-workers ostracizing them or them leaving their jobs shortly after being employed due to negative societal views on homelessness [40]. Hence, it is imperative to undertake this study to investigate the community's stigma and stereotypical notions towards people experiencing homelessness in public areas.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The analysis's methodology explains the specific methods and procedures employed in this investigation, utilizing a quantitative method. The data was collected by conducting a questionnaire survey. The research questionnaire had a total of 387 respondents who were from the local community in the Komtar area of Penang. According to Altheide, questionnaires offer three primary benefits: they enable researchers to engage a substantial number of respondents, facilitate relationship studies and comparisons with a large population, and ultimately generate factual data and information for discussion in the study findings [41]. The questionnaire in this study was divided into three sections to comprehensively gather information from the participants. The initial section of the questionnaire encompasses the demographic information of the participants, including age, gender, race, education level, occupation, and monthly household income. The second phase entails administering a questionnaire to assess the impoverished individuals' understanding of the definition of homelessness. The final section addresses the issue of societal perception towards individuals experiencing homelessness. The data in this study was analyzed utilizing the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software. This study employed descriptive analysis and the Relative Importance Index (RII) to assess the proportion of respondents' demographic profiles and the community's impression of the homeless, encompassing all the parameters examined. According to Aibinu and Jagboro, the Relative Importance Index (RII) method has been used to provide an explanation of the relative significance of the causes and effects according to the likelihood of their occurrence and the impact they have on the project [42]. This method makes use of the Likert scale, which consists of five scales. Additionally, the component

that is the critical cause or impact is the one that has a larger value of the index of its relative importance (RII), which is derived by the equation.

$$RII = \frac{\sum w}{(A * N)}$$
 (1)

Where:
RII – is Relative Importance Index
W –is the weight given to each factor by the respondents from 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 for very low, low, moderate, high, and very high, respectively.
A – is the highest weight (i.e., 5 in this case).
N – is the total number of respondents.

2.1. Study Area

Figure 1 shows that the location of the study was Komtar, Penang. The case of homeless people in the Komtar area and the community's perception of the changes to the Komtar area can be studied in Komtar, Penang. This is particularly true given that the Komtar building is a public space that served as the primary gathering place for residents during its initial construction, and in recent times, the Komtar area's function has declined, which has had multiple effects on Penang's economy and society. Consequently, a significant portion of Penang's homeless population resides in the Komtar neighborhood.

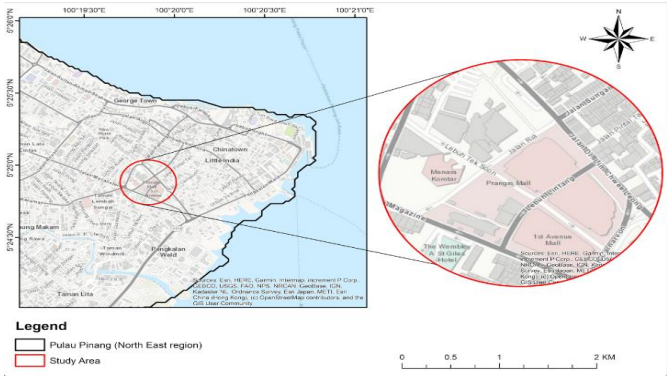


Figure 1. Study Area

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research involved a total of 387 respondents (Table 2). The survey findings indicate that there were 202 female respondents, representing 52.2% of the total, while there were 185 male respondents, representing 47.8%. The age cohort that exhibited the highest level of participation in the study was the 21–30-year-old demographic, comprising a total of 168 participants. This was closely followed by the 31–40 years old age group, which consisted of 121 individuals. In contrast, there was just one individual in the age category of >61 years and beyond, whereas the age groups of 41-50 years and 51-60 years had 64 and

33 responses respectively. Most respondents were Malays, with 135 individuals (34.9%). Chinese respondents represented 122 individuals (31.5%), while Indians constituted 118 individuals (30.5%). The participation of other ethnicities in this poll is minimal, comprising only 12 individuals. 54.4% of the respondents are employed in the public sector, indicating a majority. The informal sector accounts for 18.9% of the total. The private sector contributed 11.4% of the respondents, while the gig economy accounted for 7.4% and non-working individuals made up 4.5%. Housewives constitute the smallest proportion of responders, comprising only 3.4%.

Table 2. Respondents' Demographic Profile

Demography Profile	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	185	47.8
Female	202	52.2
Age Groups		
21-30	168	43.4
31-40	121	31.3
41-50	64	16.5
51-60	33	8.5
>61	1	0.3
Ethnics		
Malay	135	34.9
Chinese	122	31.5
Indian	118	30.5
Others	12	3.1
Occupations		
Public Sector	210	54.4
Informal Sector	73	18.9
Private Sector	44	11.4
Gig Economy	30	7.4
Non-working	17	4.5
Housewife	13	3.4

Figure 2 depicts the general perception of the homeless within the community. The study's findings revealed that the proportion of those without a residence, commonly referred to as the homeless, is the greatest at 44.5%. Furthermore, the category with the second biggest proportion of homeless individuals is comprised of a roam individual, representing 21.5%. This is followed by homeless individuals who have no permanent job, making up 13.1%, and those who are isolated individuals, with a rate of 6.8%. The percentage of individuals who are poor people

is 5.2%, whereas the percentage of individuals who have a bed at night is 3.5%. Alternative perspectives on homelessness encompass individuals staying at home having no security aspect, sharing the same place, and individuals residing in emergency or transitional housing programs. Each of these categories accounts for an equal proportion of 1.4%. The homeless population comprises those with the bankrupt individual, with a mere 1.2% representing their proportion.

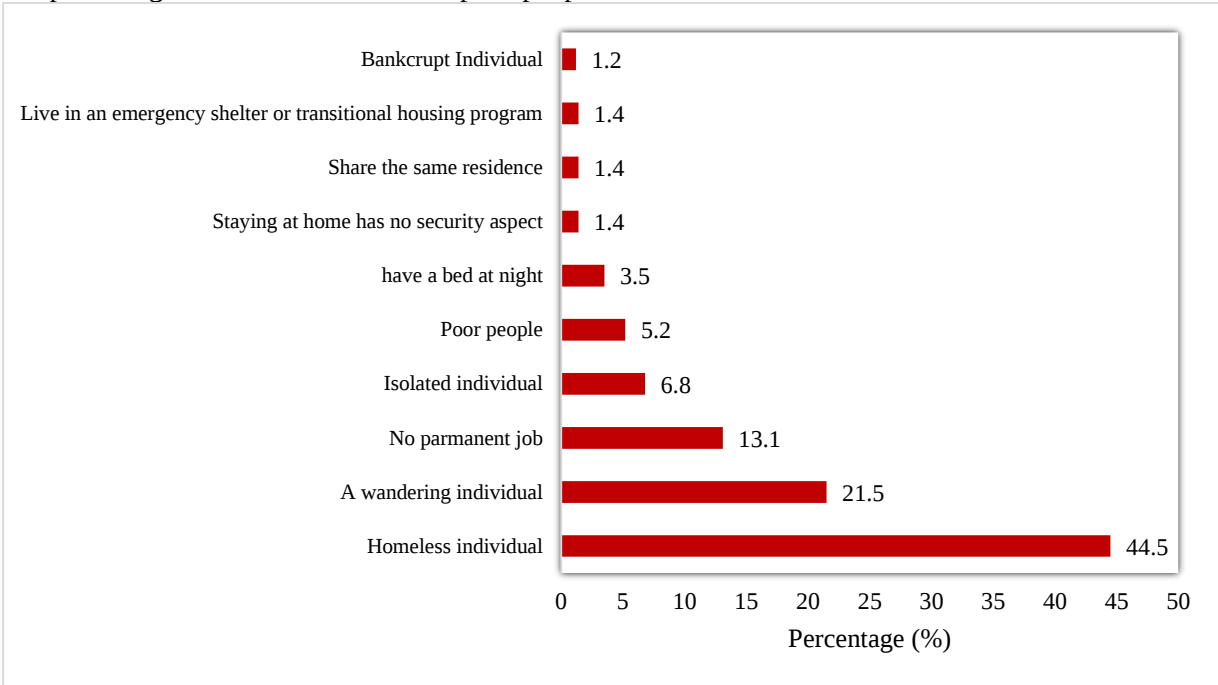


Figure 2. Community perception of the definition of homeles

3.1. Community stigma against the homeless from a safety perspective

Figure 3 discusses important relative indices of community perceptions of safety. People in the Komtar area feel unsafe because of the number of homeless people living there. Due to Komtar's many uses as a meeting place for the Penang government, as well as a shopping centre, public amenities, and a major tourist destination, the area is always bustling with locals and tourists alike, making for heavy traffic. From a security perspective, this is a major worry, particularly for the people of Komtar who rely on public services. The study's results reveal a notable amount of prejudice and antagonistic behavior towards the homeless population, with a level of 0.71 as seen in Figure 3. This is because the community often feels uneasy or fearful around the homeless, as they are often perceived as having unpredictable or aggressive behavior [43]. Furthermore, there are misunderstandings within the community regarding the homeless population. and the underlying factors that contribute to their becoming homeless and aggressive behavior, such as psychological strain and mental disorders [9].

The second-highest relative importance index value, 0.65, is for the community's discomfort with homeless individuals. The third-highest index value, 0.63, is for the stigma that the presence of homeless people will make the area unsafe and advocate the spread of disease. Regarding health, screening of infectious diseases among the homeless community is frequently linked to

sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C. Furthermore, there are respiratory infections such as pertussis, meningococcal, mumps, measles, TB, and gastrointestinal diseases such as shigellosis and giardiasis [44]. According to the Penang State Health Department, homeless individuals in the Komtar area are more vulnerable to tuberculosis and hepatitis [45]. Furthermore, while considering the lifestyle of homeless individuals, who place less emphasis on cleanliness practices, they are very susceptible to contracting diseases, including skin ailments [43, 46, 47]. While the Penang State Health Department is very engaged in implementing the health screening program, its efforts are insufficient and have adverse consequences on the local community, leading to a feeling of uneasiness among them. With a relative relevance rating of only 0.61, the community stigma claims that those experiencing homelessness are disproportionately likely to commit crimes. Numerous communities hold a stereotype that associates homeless individuals with criminal behavior, suggesting that homeless persons are a threat [46]. As per the 2021 report by the Penang Development Corporation (PDC), the crime rate in Komtar, Penang is significantly lower compared to the overall crime rate in Penang. Indeed, Dato' Mohd Bazid, the Chief Executive Officer of the Penang Development Corporation, personally verified that the crimes recorded in the Komtar region were not only perpetrated by those without homes. Not all homeless individuals are perceived as dangerous, even if they have a previous criminal record [48]. Thus, it is inherent that

societal prejudice against the homeless is linked to the least severe forms of criminal behavior.

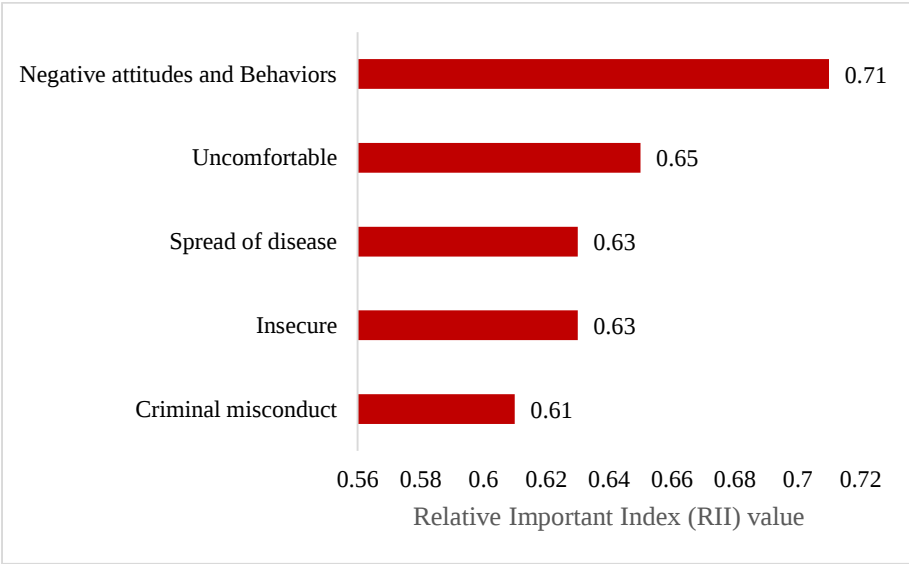


Figure 3. Ranking the Importance Index of Community Stigma on Safety Factors

3.2 Community stigma against the homeless from an environment impact perspective

In addition, this study also investigates the community's prejudice towards the homeless in connection with the environmental consequences (Figure 4). The results indicate that the community stigma with the highest relative importance index value of 0.73 is the lack of attractiveness of the community and tourists in the Komtar area. The presence of homeless individuals might lead to the perception of an area being unclean, with a correlation coefficient of 0.69. The index value of 0.68 indicates that the presence of homeless individuals is associated with the creation of messy and unclean environments, as well as the creation of unpleasant smells. Most of the community concurs with the contention that homeless individuals exert a detrimental influence on the environment in the Komtar area, mostly through the discharge of human waste (feces and urine) in public spaces. Discharging human waste in this manner contaminates both land and water. Subsequently, an offensive and disagreeable odor emanates in the vicinity. Homeless individuals generate various types of waste, including plastic, paper, metal, and glass, which are the most apparent. Urban environments are significantly affected by the accumulation of waste trash, which contributes to environmental degradation. Despite being easily seen on streets

and other public areas; this litter occasionally finds its way into waterways or drainage systems [49]. Kil, claims that homeless individuals frequently disregard the necessary protocols for appropriate waste disposal and instead dispose of garbage according to their preferences [50].

Similarly, the act of creating an unpleasant smell in this specific region where the homeless population is concentrated follows the same principle. The community's appearance of this matter is undeniable since the disagreeable smell is quite disruptive to the comfort of the surrounding community. Homeless individuals, who have limited access to toilets and proper hygiene facilities, experience a stronger body smell that becomes ingrained in their bodies. However, this smell becomes a source of pollution for the nearby population. The presence of public restrooms in buildings such as Komtar exacerbates the prevalence of this stink problem. For instance, in Boston, most toilets are situated in buildings that do not operate around the clock. Several 24-hour toilets have an entrance fee of 25¢ for each usage, which has implications for the homeless population and contributes to the problem of unpleasant odors [51]. Due to the convenient accessibility of public spaces, homeless individuals have sought refuge in these areas, increasing sanitation and pollution concerns.

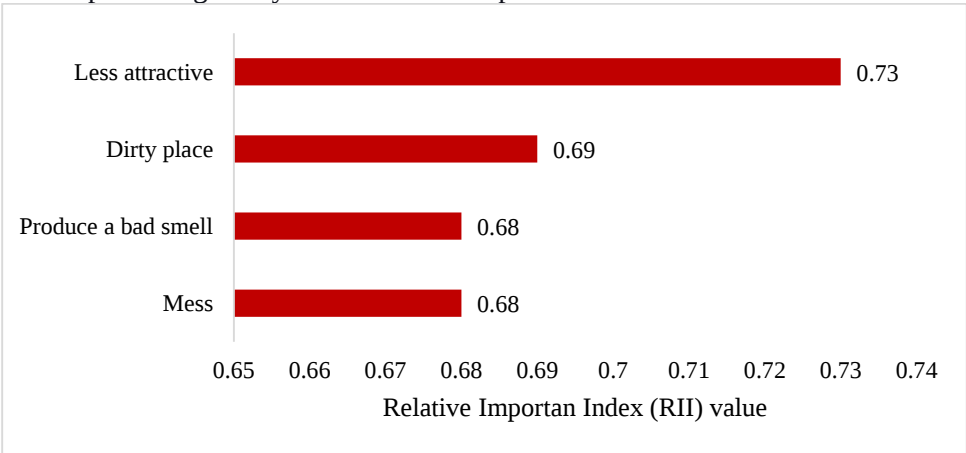


Figure 4. Ranking the Importance Index of Community Stigma on environment impact

3.3 Community stigma against the homeless from Komtar as a Public Space

Figure 5 depicts the stigma of the community towards Komtar as a public space in the presence of homeless individuals. According to the results, the stigma associated with the existence of homeless individuals will significantly damage the reputation of Komtar, which has the top position with a relative importance index of 0.74. With an index value of 0.70, the presence of homeless individuals will significantly affect economic activity and hinder the community's utilization of public amenities. With an index value of 0.67, the lowest level of stigma will lead to human congestion in public areas. Komtar, Penang, serves as both a government administrative centre and a renowned destination for foreign tourists due to its diverse range of attractions. Nevertheless, the current community consensus is that the presence of homeless individuals has an impact on tourism in Komtar. While the tourist structure may not be a primary focus in the economic growth of Komtar, it is undeniably a significant factor in assessing the tourism industry in Georgetown, Penang, as indicated by Penang Travel Tips. Residents and visitors are less inclined to visit regions that appear to be lacking in security and convenience since they

fear higher rates of crime and an increase in drug use. This has a significant connection with the decrease in income from local firms as well. The escalating issue of homelessness, combined with the rampant drug epidemic and the consequent disturbance of public areas, jeopardizes the region's standing as a hub for commerce, services, and tourism.

The management of public facilities and services implies a significant shift in the societal perception of homelessness, which can potentially result in substantial ramifications for current legislation. When discussing the homeless about security and community comfort, it implies that the homeless are excluded from social policy. This statement illustrates the viewpoint of individuals who hold homeless people accountable for their predicament [38,46]. The community, who are also users of public facilities such as the bus station in Komtar, is greatly perturbed by the presence of homeless individuals in the area. Disruption in this sense encompasses the inability to reach the designated waiting seats, feeling unsafe while waiting for an extended period at the bus station vicinity, and creating congestion for users in the region.

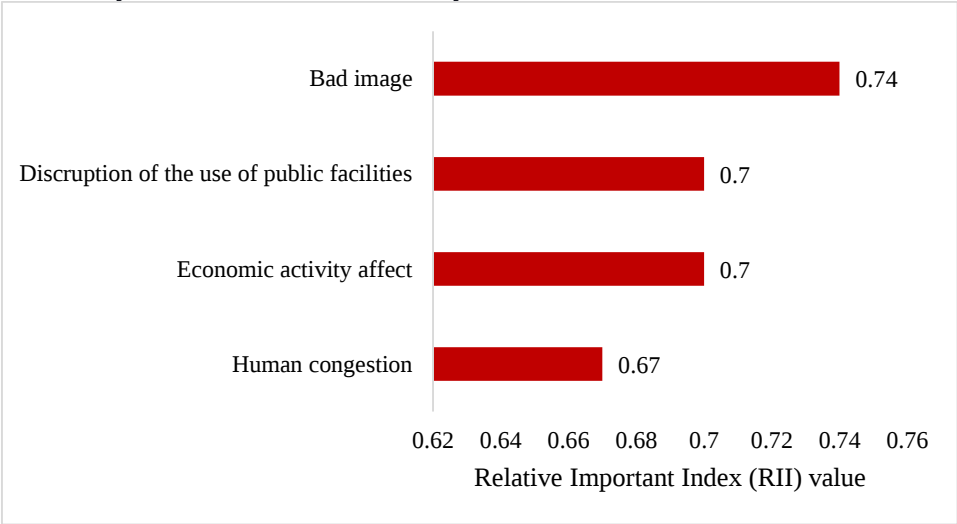


Figure 5. Ranking the Importance Index of Community Stigma on Komtar as a Public Space

4. CONCLUSION

Ultimately, society holds varying perspectives on homeless individuals based on numerous factors. The homeless face stigma and discrimination due to their exclusion from social, economic, and political power. This lack of power makes it challenging for them to defend themselves against social isolation and being stigmatized based on stereotypes. The way the surrounding population perceives the homeless, even those who frequently roam and make the Komtar region their temporary home during the day, is influenced by what is revealed to them. The community perceives the homeless as a disruptive force that

undermines social order, leading to feelings of anxiety. However, they still maintain a positive outlook towards the homeless. According to this study, it is possible to propose recommendations for future research. One approach is to carry out studies that incorporate a more significant number of indicators. This limitation arises because this study solely investigates three specific facets. Furthermore, this study can aid the stakeholders in implementing more efficient initiatives and support systems for the homeless population, ultimately leading to a gradual decrease in the overall number of homeless individuals.

REFERENCES

Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development. Orang Papa Act 1977. 2024. Retrieved from <https://www.kpwkm.gov.my>

Fiske, S. T., Cuddy, A. J. C., Glick, P., & Xu, J. A model of (often mixed) stereotype content: Competence and warmth respectively follow from perceived status and competition. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 82(6), 878-902, 2002. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.82.6.878>

<https://ijbssrnet.com/index.php/ijbssr>



- Leibowitz, L., & Krueger, J. I. Attitudes and Stereotypes About the Homeless: A Study on Self-persuasion and Stereotype Accuracy. *Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless*, 14(3–4), 125–150, 2005. <https://doi.org/10.1179/sdh.2005.14.34.125>
- Gabbard, W. J., Snyder, C. S., Lin, M. B., Chadha, J. H., May, J. D., & Jagers, J. Methodological Issues in Enumerating Homeless Individuals. *Journal of Social Distress and Homelessness*, 16(2), 90–103, 2007. <https://doi.org/10.1179/sdh.2007.16.2.90>
- Kidd, S. A., Greco, S., & McKenzie, K. Global Climate Implications for Homelessness: A Scoping Review. *Journal of Urban Health*, 98(3), 385–393, 2021. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-020-00483-1>
- Firdion, J. M., & Marpsat, M. A research program on homelessness in France. *Journal of Social Issues*, 63(3), 567–587, 2007. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.15404560.2007.00524.x>
- Tompsett, C. J., Toro, P. A., Guzicki, M., Manrique, M., & Zatakia, J. Homelessness in the United States: Assessing changes in prevalence and public opinion, 1993–2001. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 37(1), 47–61, 2006. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10464-005-9007-2>
- Greenberg, G. Jail Incarceration, Homelessness, and Mental Health: A National Study. *Psychiatric Services*, 59(2), 170–177, 2008. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.59.2.170>
- Mustafar, F. W., Yusof, F., Dora, M. T., Mustaffa, F., Mokhtar, M. Y. O., Osman, I. H., Azmi, A. N., & Hanafi, M. H. M. Fenomena gelandangan: Faktor kebanjiran komuniti jalanan. Unit Penyelidikan, Perundingan dan Inovasi (UPPI) Kolej Universiti Islam Melaka, 2018.
- Ohanian, L. The economics of why homelessness worsens as governments spend even more on the problem. Hoover Institution, 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.hoover.org/research/economics-why-homelessness-worsens-governments-spend-even-more-problem>
- Corrigan, P., Markowitz, F. E., Watson, A., Rowan, D., & Kubiak, M. A. An Attribution Model of Public Discrimination Towards Persons with Mental Illness. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 44(2), 162–179, 2003. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1519806>
- Alowaimier, O. Causes, Effects, and Issues of Homeless People. *Journal of Socialomics*, 7(3): 223–226, 2018. doi:10.41 72/2167-0358.1000223
- Aziz, W. N. A. W. A., Ahmad, F., Hanif, N. R., & Wong, H. K. Pembasmian kemiskinan bandar ke arah bandar inklusif dan sejahtera: Cabaran Kuala Lumpur. *Journal of Surveying, Construction & Property*, 2(1), 107–123, 2011. <https://doi.org/10.22452/jscp.vol2no1.8>
- Syafiq, S. & Doris, P.S. Strategi Kelangsungan Hidup Gelandangan di Pusat Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur. Fakulti Ekonomi dan Pengurusan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 10 (2), 19–29. 2018.
- Idris, M.A.H. & Ramli, M.A. Golongan gelandangan di Malaysia: Antara perluasan tafsiran asnaf Ibnu al-Sabil dan al-Riqab. In: Seminar Zakat, Wakaf & Filantropi Islam 2017 (ZAWFI 2017), 13–14 December 2017, Dewan Mukhtar, ACIS, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam, Selangor.
- Edidin, J. P., Ganim, Z., Hunter, S. J. & Karnik, N. S. The mental and physical health of homeless youth: A literature review. *Child Psychiatry and Human Development*, 3(3), 354–75. 2012.
- Vrooman, J. C., & Hoff, S. J. M. The disadvantaged among the Dutch: A survey Approach to the multidimensional measurement of social exclusion. *Social Indicators Research*, 113, 1261–1287, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-012-0138-1>
- Williams, S., & Stickley, T. Stories from the streets: People's experiences of homelessness. *Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing*, 18(5), 432–439, 2011. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2850.2010.01676.x>
- Biscotto, P. R., Jesus, M. C., Silva, M. H., Oliveira, D. M., & Merighi, M. A. Understanding of the life experience of homeless women. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP*, 50(5), 749–755, 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0080623420160000600006>
- Grant, R., Gracy, D., Goldsmith, G., Shapiro, A., & Redlener, I. E. Twenty-five years of child and family homelessness: Where are we now? *American Journal of Public Health*, 103(Suppl 2), 1–10, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2013.301618>
- Watson, J., Crawley, J., & Kane, D. Social exclusion, health, and hidden homelessness. *Public Health*, 139, 96–102, 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2016.05.017>
- Selvakumaran, K. S., Tie F. H., & Yusoff, J. Z. M. The need for a legal definition of stateless children in Malaysian national law and policy: The perspective from international human rights LAW. *UUM Journal of Legal Studies*, 13(1), 345–380, 2022.
- Department of Social Welfare Penang. Number of Homeless in Penang. 2020. Retrieved from <https://jkm.penang.gov.my>
- Berawi, F. M., & Ismail, N. A. Gelandangan di Kuala Lumpur: Tinjauan awal. Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Kedah. 2019. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337679453_Gelandangan_di_Kuala_Lumpur_Tinjauan_Awal
- Jasni, M.A., Ah, S.H.A.B., & Nasir, N. C. M. Three major interrelated factors contributing to homelessness issue among former prisoners in Malaysia. *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology*, 9, 415–430, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.6000/19294409.2020.09.40>



- Jasni, M. A., Ah, S. H. A. B., & Nasir, N. C. M. Tough life after prison: An analysis of 19 former prisoners in Malaysia. *Journal of Community Development Research (Humanities and Social Sciences)*, 14(1), 24–36, 2021.
- Ramli, M. W., & Dawood, S. R. S. Memahami permasalahan golongan terpinggir di bandar: Kajian kes gelandangan di George Town, Pulau Pinang. *Geografi*, 5(2), 78-94.2017. <https://ejournal.upsi.edu.my/index.php/GEOG/article/view/2050>
- Yani, N. M. A., Zahari, N. Z., Samah, N. F. H. A., Azahar, M. A. F. M., Yasin, S. M., Saman, M. S. A., & Noor, N. A. M. Factors associated with homelessness and its medical issues among urban Malaysians: A qualitative research. *Journal of Clinical and Health Sciences*, 1(1), 46–58, 2016.
- Jasni, M. A., Omar, N., Azmy, M. M., Mohd Fikri, S., Mohd Noor, A. A., Hussin, Z., & Abdul Rahman, N. F. Isu gelandangan di Malaysia: Analisa dari perspektif sosial dan undang-undang (Akta Orang-Orang Papa 1977 [Akta 183]). *UUM Journal of Legal Studies*, 14(1), 391-424, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.32890/uumljs2023.14.1.15>
- Crocker, J., & Major, B.. Social stigma and self-esteem: The self-protective properties of stigma. *Psychological Review*, 96(4), 608–630, 1989. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033295X.96.4.608>
- Link, B. G., & Phelan, J. C. Conceptualizing stigma. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 27(1), 363–385, 2001. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.soc.27.1.363>
- Fleming, M., & Wated, G. The impact of academic self-efficacy and perceived stigma on the performance of students with learning disabilities. *Learning Disabilities: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 21(2), 59–66, 2016. <https://doi.org/10.18666/LDMJ-2016-V21-I27127>
- Mehan, H., Hertweck, A., & Meihls, J. L. Handicapping the handicapped: *Decision making in students' educational careers*. Stanford University Press. 1986.
- Pennington, C. R., Heim, D., Levy, A. R., & Larkin, D. T. Twenty years of stereotype threat research: A review of psychological mediators. *PLOS ONE*, 11(1), Article, 64-87, 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0146487>
- Kartini, A.T.@K. Dilema Kemiskinan: Falsafah, Budaya dan Strategi. *Akademika*, 86(2): 65-78. 2016.
- Rafiza, M. *Gelandangan Antara Tret Personaliti dan Religiositi*. Kuala Lumpur: Institut Terjemahan & Buku Malaysia. 2015.
- Lukman, Z.M. & Shahrul, S.A. Gelandangan atau Lumpenproletariat? Memahami Masalah Kemiskinan Bandar dan Fenomena Tidur di Kaki Lima Bangunan. Proceeding of the 50th Anniversary Celebration International Conference, 2014.
- Krajweska-Kulak E., Wejda U., Kulak-Bejda A., Lukaszuk C., Repka B., Gozowski A., Cybulski M., Stelcer B. dan Jasinki M. Differing attitudes for various population groups towards homeless people. *Prog Health Sci* 6(1):57-62. 2016.
- Syazwani, D. *Dinamik Kehidupan Golongan Gelandangan di Pulau Pinang*. Thesis Doctor of Philosophy. Universiti Sains Malaysia. 2016.
- United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC). The definition of the homeless. 2022. Retrieved from <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Housing/Homelessness/States/12112015RepublicofKorea.docx>.
- Altheide L.D. Tracking discourse and qualitative document analysis. *Poetics*, Volume 27(4), 287-299, 2000.
- Aibinu, A.A. & Jagboro, G.O. The Effects of Construction Delays on Project Delivery in Nigerian Construction Industry. *International Journal of Project Management*, 20, 593-599, 2002. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0263-7863\(02\)00028-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0263-7863(02)00028-5)
- Razak, N., Ah, S.H.A.B., & Wahab, A.H. The Reality of the Problems of Youth Homelessness: A Case Study in Chow Kit, Kuala Lumpur. *The Malaysian Journal of Social Administration*, 16. 20-42, 2022.
- National Health Care for the Homeless Council. Homeless Services. 2016. Retrieved from <https://nhchc.org/clinical-practice/homeless-services/>
- Penang State Health Department. Health of Homeless individual. Retrieved from <https://www.moh.gov.my>. 2022.
- Gaetz, S. *Understanding Research on Homelessness in Toronto: A Literature Review*. Wellesley Central Health Corporation, York University. 2004.
- Jasni, M. A., Hassan, N., Ibrahim, F., & Kamaluddin, M. R. The Meaning of Life and Resilience in the Self of Homeless Ex-Prisoners on Jalan Chow Kit. *Perspektif Jurnal Sains Sosial Dan Kemanusiaan*, 14(2), 27–43, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.37134/perspektif.vol14.2.3.2022>
- Penang Development Corporation (PDC). Crime Rate in Komtar, Penang Report. Penang State, Malaysia. 2021.
- County of Santa Clara. Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program. Retrieved from <https://scvurppp.org/management-committee/>. 2013.
- Kil, E. *Impact of Homeless Encampments on The Environment*. Eco Bear, a leading biohazard remediation company in Southern California. 2018.
- Hochbaum, R.S. Bathrooms as a Homeless Rights Issue. *North Carolina Law Review* 98 (2), 205-272, 2020. Retrieved from <https://northcarolinallawreview.org/wpcontent/uploads/sites/5/2020/03/Bathrooms-as-a-Homeless-Rights-Issue.pdf>