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About 1568

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**Working thesis:** Despite the ongoing advancements for mental illness awareness, many Americans still experience homelessness as a result of not receiving proper care and restrictions in the workplace. It is the responsibility of the community and the individual to work together to reduce the gap of opportunity.

### Homelessness: An Ongoing Battle for Mental Illness

#### An Annotated Bibliography

Cornes, Michelle, Manthrope, Jill, Joly, Louise and Sue O'Halloran. "Reconciling recovery, personalization, and Housing First: integrating practice and outcome in the field of multiple exclusion homelessness". Health and Social Care in the Community, 2014. Print

This source focuses on the recovery process of those who experience homelessness as a result of mental illness on multiple occasions. Through the program, Housing First, homeless and mentally ill individuals receive proper care and motivation that assist them in finding permanent accommodations. By receiving this help, Housing First formed a blueprint that plans to tackle the prior notion that accommodations should only be provided when recovery is achieved. Instead, they hope to provide both adequate housing and recovery support simultaneously.

This source is reliable because it cites several higher level institutions such as the University of Cumbria in the UK and King's College London located in London to supports its

claims. Therefore, also making it a scholarly source. I would use this source to support my claim that rehabilitation and existence in the workplace is possible for homeless people who are mentally ill. This source would also be beneficial in proving that recovery and becoming financially stable can occur at the same time.

Hasnich, Sabine. "The Effectiveness of Interventions Targeting the Stigma of Mental Illness at the Workplace: A Systematic Review". Jan 2016. Print.

This article references that those who have mental illnesses don't seek help because of the stigma that is held by society, often times resulting in them not seeking treatment. Part of this stigma is identified as being the result of ignorance. In fact, this article suggest that educating people on mental illness leads to improved knowledge and supportive behavior. This source also argues that when mentally ill individuals feel understood or supported they're more likely to seek help earlier.

This scholarly source is both current and provides citations that support their reasoning for eliminating stigma within the workplace. I will use this source to address the influence that the mental illness stigma has on the lives of those who have it and how education can potentially change that. This source offers a different perspective to my research in that it explores the effect of society's stigma, in not only the workplace, but also in their personal lives and health.

Kanwar, Ashima "Mental Illness and Stigma: Has Psychiatry Done More Harm Than Good?"  
Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine, June 2015, vol. 37 issue 2. Print.

This source written by Ashima Kanwar, a professor at the University of Delhi in India, references the stigma of those against people with mental illnesses. These

stigmas address society's lack of awareness, misunderstood comprehension of mental illness, illogical generalizations, and the disrespect for the heterogeneity of life. Through identifying these stigmas and examining the causes for these stigmas, Kanwar argues that ignorance influences society to believe people with mental illnesses are incapable of become functioning members of society.

Considering the author's credentials, I believe this source to be rather reliable and also scholarly as she uses many references to support her claims. I would use this source to argue that people with mental illnesses are often times judged on their illness and not their capabilities. Furthermore, this journal also illustrates the impact of society's opinions in the process of these individuals obtaining necessary sources of income to sustain their well-being.

Poremski, Daniel, Whitley, Rob, and Eric Latimer. *Barriers to Obtaining Employment for People with Severe Mental Illness Experiencing Homelessness*. Shadowfax Publishing and Informa UK United, 2014. Print.

This source provides self-reported barriers by people with severe mental illness while experiencing homelessness. It also includes studies performed by people without mental illness in order to compare distinct barriers within the workplace. While focusing on mental illness, this source also references some factors that are a result of mental illness that could also lead to increased barriers when searching for employment. Considering all the factors that affect a person's employment status, this journal argues that mental illness is the distinct obstacle in the homeless population by providing both qualitative and quantitative evidence.

This printed source uses information provided by Department of Psychiatry at McGill University and Douglas Mental Health Institute University in Montreal, Canada where the majority of the studies were conducted. Using credible sources, such as universities where

issues like mental illness are a focus, establishes the accuracy of the information provided by the authors. The scholarly nature of this article is evident through the various citations that support their claims and the specialized jargon that references the behavior of individuals with mental illness. This source can support my thesis because it provides multiple statistics and self-reported encounters with employment barriers by homeless people with mental illnesses.

Russinova, Zlatka, Griffin, Shanta, Bloch, Philippe, Wewiorski, Nancy, and Iliina Rosoklija.

*Workplace Prejudice and Discrimination toward Individuals with Mental Illnesses*. 2011, Vol. 35 Issue 3 p227-241. Print.

This source addresses the discrimination against those with mental illnesses that have the opportunity to receive employment. By presenting data through national samples and surveys, this article provides quantitative support for its findings. These acts of discrimination are explored, whether they are subtle or blatant, in order to administer a comprehensive description of their presence in the workplace. This source explores these findings as a means to improve inclusion and employment experiences for those with mental illnesses.

The combination of detailed writing and college level language sheds light on the scholarly nature of this article. Despite this journal being written in 2011, its currency is still relevant to the discrimination faced by those with mental illness. This article would be beneficial in highlighting that there are, in fact, people that have mental illness in the workplace. I think that addressing that they are exceptions to the idea that mental illness can prevent a stable income can be a challenge to my argument. However, I can also use this article to prove that even when employed, mentally ill people still encounter hardships.

Sun, An-Pyng "Helping Homeless Individuals with Co-occurring Disorders: The Four Components". Jan 2012, vol. 57 issue 1, p.23. Print.

This source identifies the four components deemed effective by the author to ensure complete recovery from experiencing homelessness and mental illness at the same. In addition to this “Four Component” framework, the author also suggest the need for motivational interviewing, cognitive-behavioral therapy and specialized self-help groups. By providing frameworks to rehabilitating, this source argues that despite the obstacle of mental illness, people can gain the tools necessary to provide for themselves and make a living.

I would use this scholarly source in order to further support my claim that rehabilitation is possible. With the use of references and in-text citations, the author’s credibility and research is considered a reliable piece of evidence. This source will also be helpful in comparison to another one of my sources that also suggest other strategies for rehabilitation and success in the workplace.

Vazquez, Carmelo and Manuel Munoz. “Guest Editors’ Introductions: Homelessness and Health”. Jun 2005, Vol.34 Issue 2, p.84. Print.

The “Guest Editors’ Introductions: Homelessness and Health, a scholarly book published by Carmelo Vazquez and Manuel Munoz, addresses the lack of exposure to healthcare in regards to those experiencing homelessness. The authors of this book argue that the untreated minor injuries that homeless people acquire while living on streets, ultimately, trigger severe medical complications and some mental illnesses. Vazquez and Munoz also argue that most research is conducting in a way that places limitations on the variety of medical problem that homeless individuals face. This article also suggest that relying on the presumption that homelessness can be solved with just providing house shuns the broader need for medical rehabilitation.

This source is reliable because it cites the studies and research of many other professionals that are relevant to the topic of homelessness and mental illness. I would use this

book to emphasize the role that medical complications play in finding a reliable source of income. Also, the authors recognize that just providing housing for homeless individuals does not guarantee a decent living, which supports my earlier claims in one of my other sources.

Volunteer Illini Project, 1982, Record Series 41/73/35, University of Illinois Archives.

This source details the mental health volunteer projects done by students at the University of Illinois. This group hoped to provide a first-hand experience for those who were interested in majoring into a related topic or just wanted to share their love and friendship with those who needed it. Their volunteer projects covered organizations, schools, and hospitals all over Champaign and Urbana.

Although this source is not scholarly, it is still relevant to those students who volunteer at the University of Illinois and the continuing efforts to end the bad reputation the surrounds mental illness. I will use this source to highlight that the attempt to educate others on mental health has been in existence for a substantial amount of time. This source can also be used as a comparison of the efforts taken by today's society and the results that we've experienced.