

“I understand and will uphold the ideals of academic honesty as stated in the Honor Code.”

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Dr. Brizee

WR 100.20

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### Addressing Homelessness in Baltimore

Homelessness is an issue that can be seen around the world. In every town, one can find at least several, if not more, homeless people. One place that has an elevated level of homelessness is Baltimore city. In Baltimore city, the leading causes of homelessness are unaffordable housing and unemployment due to the economic downturn, and a minor cause is mental illness. Some major effects are a lack of health care for the homeless and an increase in taxpayers and schools costs. If homelessness in Baltimore is not addressed the situation will only worsen. While there may be many solutions, two solutions include pro bono therapy and interview skills workshops. Homelessness is an issue that is prevalent in Baltimore today, and it must be addressed immediately.

According to Meghan Ravenhill, the author of *The Culture of Homelessness*, homelessness is defined as “families in precarious housing or temporary accommodation” (Ravenhill). In 2010, there were six hundred thousand homeless individuals living in America (Parker). Current statistics show that there are about four thousand homeless people in Baltimore (“The Problem”). The major causes of this issue are a lack of housing and unemployment due to the bad economy. A minor cause of homelessness in Baltimore is mental illness. These issues affect the types of health care homeless people receive, and they also affect the costs of taxpayers and schools. This issue also affects several groups of people, including the community

of Baltimore, schools, hospitals, the local government, and the federal government. All of these groups are affected by costs that stem from homelessness. Hospitals also have their resources, such as time and money, drained as a result of frequent use by the homeless. One significant cause of homelessness is unaffordable housing.

A major cause of homelessness in Baltimore is unaffordable housing. Advocates of The Journey Home, a program hoping to end homelessness in Baltimore, say the primary cause of homelessness in Baltimore is unaffordable housing (Wenger). Also, according to The Journey Home the minimum wage needed to afford an average two-bedroom apartment in Baltimore is \$24.83 per hour. In Baltimore, the minimum wage is only \$7.25 per hour, which is far less than the wage needed to afford an apartment (“The Problem”). Along with the journey advocates, the homeless also view unaffordable housing as a cause of homelessness. Robert Brashears, a homeless man living in Baltimore, said, “Finding a job that pays enough to afford rental prices in Baltimore is difficult” (Wenger). The lack of affordable housing can be partially attributed to the federal budget for affordable housing. Jeff Singer, the CEO of Health Care of the Homeless, stated that the federal budget for affordable housing was seventy-six million dollars in 2007. Today, the budget has been slashed to thirty-two million. He also states that a person in Baltimore working for minimum wage would need two full-time minimum wage jobs to afford housing in Baltimore (Berzofsky). This presents a problem, as it would be nearly impossible for a person to work two full-time jobs. While unaffordable housing is a major cause of homelessness in Baltimore, other causes, such as unemployment, play a significant role.

Another cause of homelessness in Baltimore is the rate of unemployment and the economic downturn. Currently, the unemployment rate in Baltimore city is 9.9%. It is among the highest rates of unemployment in the state of Maryland (“Unemployment by County in

Maryland, December 2012”). Venus Wiles, a homeless woman, said in a *Baltimore Sun* article, “It’s really hard to find a job when you’re homeless and really hard to find a home when you’re jobless” (Wenger). Because she is homeless, it is hard to find employment, and her lack of employment leads to homelessness; the cycle has no end. The high rate of unemployment can be seen as an effect of the Great Recession. In a *Baltimore Sun* article, the authors state that the Great Recession caused many in Baltimore to lose their jobs. Once they lost their jobs, they lost their financial stability and their ability to afford their rent and mortgage payments. The recession also affected the amount of federal money appointed for affordable housing. Before the recession, the government gave Baltimore five hundred housing vouchers to create homes for the homeless. They promised more would follow, but once the recession hit the government did not follow through (“The Long Journey Home”). Therefore, the downturn in the economy caused many people in Baltimore to continue to go without homes. The economic downturn and unemployment play a pivotal role in homelessness in Baltimore, but it is also important to look at the minor causes, such as mental illness.

A minor cause of homelessness in Baltimore is mental illnesses. Health Care for the Homeless Inc., a medical practice that treats people experiencing homelessness in Baltimore, state that at least one third of their patients have some sort of mental illness. According to the practice, mental illnesses can prolong homelessness, and one’s mental illness can be worsened by the experience of homelessness. They also state that many of their patients have illnesses that are not well treated with mainstream health care due to circumstances, such as a lack of transportation (“Mental Health Services”). Without a consistent form of treatment, their illness will remain the same or worsen over time. If they are not able to treat their mental illness, finding a job or housing will be hard to manage in addition to being homeless. Without the necessary

treatment, people experiencing homelessness with a mental illness will find it difficult to change their situation. All three causes of homelessness in Baltimore can have serious effects, such as the homeless lacking consistent access to health care.

One effect of homelessness in Baltimore is the homeless not having access to medical care. In a study done by the American Health Association, they found that the two main barriers to outpatient care for the homeless are the lack of ability to pay for the services and the prioritization of other needs above medical care (Chwastiak). The lack of health care for the homeless causes an increase in the use of free clinics and emergency room departments. For the homeless in Baltimore even health care at free clinics can be hard to attain. Lisa Stambolis, director of pediatric and adolescent health at Health Care for the Homeless in Baltimore, says that some clinics will send away the homeless if they are only fifteen minutes late (Hopkins). With nowhere else to turn, many homeless people in Baltimore seek the services of the emergency room. In a study done about the most frequent users of the emergency room, the results have shown that the most frequent users include people that are young, in poor health, and homeless. They often have trouble finding consistent health services. Because they lack a consistent health care facility they must resort to using the emergency department. The frequent use of the emergency department by these individual drains the hospitals' time and resources (DiPietro). Homelessness in Baltimore affects the resources of the medical sector and it also affects the resources of the people of Baltimore and schools.

Another effect of homelessness in Baltimore is that it drains money and resources from taxpayers and schools. The Baltimore taxpayer is affected in a tremendous way by homelessness. For each chronically homeless person, taxpayers pay about forty thousand dollars per year. This is due to their extensive use of police and emergency room services (Wenger). Homelessness

also affects the resources of schools. The chief operating officer for Baltimore schools, Keith Scroggins, says they use buses and cabs to transport homeless students, which usually add up to forty dollars per ride. He believes the increase in homeless students will result in an addition of two millions dollars to their budget (Anderson). If nothing is done to solve this issue, the number of homeless people in Baltimore will increase, and its effects will worsen. Pro bono therapy is one possible way to solve this issue.

One solution to homelessness in Baltimore is to offer pro bono therapy. The word pro bono means “the offering of free services” (“What is Pro Bono?”). Therefore, pro bono therapy means offering free therapy services. The people offering the pro bono hours to the homeless will be the psychology graduate students at Loyola. This will give the graduate students experience in their field, and it will give the homeless free therapy. In most states, psychologists must have predoctoral or postdoctoral experience to obtain their license (“How to Become a Psychologist”). Providing the homeless with pro bono therapy would fulfill this requirement. The sessions would be twice a week with each session lasting a half hour. They would only take place during the fall and spring semesters due to the fact that the students may only be at Loyola during those times. The sessions would take place at five local homeless shelters. To advertise the sessions, sign up sheets could be placed at five local shelters in the Baltimore area. Sign-up sheets would include details, such as the time, place, and the type of service that will be provided. Each sheet will include five slots for the first five people to sign-up for a session. Each day that the therapy sessions are held, someone from the Loyola Clinical Center will call the shelter to confirm people have signed up. Each graduate student participating in the program will need to be motor pool certified. After they become motor pool certified, they can use the motor pool cars to transport themselves to the shelters. Once they are at the shelters, the graduate

students will meet with the people who have signed up based on the order on the sign-up sheet. Once all of the people have been seen, the students will return to campus. The graduate students who are going to the shelters should remain constant for both semesters in order to maintain a relationship with the people they are seeing. This may be viable as one solution, but another solution includes interview skills workshops.

Another solution to homelessness in Baltimore may include interview skills workshops. The workshops would occur once a month over the course of the fall and spring semester. The people who would run the workshops would donate their time to the cause. People running the program would include the people who work at career services. Each workshop would include tips on how to prepare for an interview and how to dress for the interview. They would also include tips on how to create a résumé and a cover letter. A clothing drive for business attire could also be collected once a month and distributed to the homeless at the workshops. To make this information available to the homeless sign up sheets can be put into five local homeless shelters. These shelters will have sign up sheets with six slots for the first six people who sign up. The people who sign up will be transported by the use of a bus donated by Loyola for the event. A bus that is normally used to transport people to the athletic complex can be used to transport people onto campus. Workshops can be held in CCSJ meeting areas. Each workshop will be one half hour and lunch will be provided to the people who attend. To accommodate for the large number of people, Loyola can work with local businesses to provide them meals. After the workshop has finished, the people involved will be returned to their respective shelters. These plans are likely to work for various reasons.

One reason pro bono therapy is likely to be successful is that people who have worked with the homeless have seen results. One psychologist who has seen this is Sandy Sheller.

Sheller is the coordinator for mental health training for the Salvation Army of Greater Philadelphia. While many shelters refer people to outside mental health care Sheller says, “Having in-house mental health services, whenever possible, is helpful” (Shallcross). It is more effective to have a psychologist come to the shelter to help the homeless instead of sending them to another practice outside of the shelter. Sheller was able to help a woman who was afraid to live outside the shelter due to an offender from her past. After working with the woman, Sheller was able to help her move out of the shelter. Another supporter of therapy for the homeless is Michael Brubaker. Brubaker is an assistant professor at the University of Cincinnati and an academic coordinator for the addiction studies program. He has taken students to shelters to talk to the people living there at the moment. Brubaker says that offering their counseling services allows the homeless to take blame off themselves and it allows them to empower themselves to change their circumstances (Shallcross). While these programs are not exactly the same, they are very similar. The same basic concept applies; getting counseling to the homeless is important. Counseling can help to empower the person who is receiving the service and help motivate them to change. These psychologists have seen results from therapy, so it is likely to be effective in Baltimore. Support also exists for interview skills workshops for the homeless.

One place where interview skills workshops have been successful is Atlanta, Georgia. The ministry group, Lazarus Ministries Inc., holds monthly workshops for the homeless. These workshops help them to work on their résumés and interview skills. The director, Allison McGill, has witnessed the benefits of their program. While at a hospital, she recognized a familiar face at the front desk. Allison later realized that this familiar face was a past client, and he now was holding a job. The workshops he had attended as a homeless person helped him to obtain a stable job. When speaking about the workshops Allison says, “They are simple to do,

inexpensive and not a huge time commitment, but they make a powerful impact” (Brust). The solution presented for homelessness in Baltimore is essentially the same idea. The workshops at Loyola will work on the same skills as the workshops in Atlanta. If the workshops have been successful in Atlanta, they are likely to be successful in Baltimore as well. To execute both these plans they will need to be properly advertised.

One way to advertise for the therapy sessions is to make sign-up sheets for five local shelters. The sheet will contain information that includes the details of the program, the times that are available for the sessions, and how long the sessions will be. The sign-up sheets will only contain five spots for five individuals. The sheet will also let the individuals know that the sessions will be held at the shelter. Flyers can also be distributed around the Baltimore area to notify other homeless people about the therapy sessions. Fifty flyers will be placed in areas that are likely to have a large homeless population. The flyers will inform individuals where the sign-up sheets for pro bono therapy can be found. They will also briefly summarize the program details and have the addresses of the shelters participating in the program. Sign-up sheets will also be used for interview workshops.

For the interview skills workshops, sign-up sheets will be placed in five local shelters. These sheets will contain six spots each, and they will have information about the workshops. They will inform individuals that the workshops will be once a month and that transportation will be provided. Most importantly, they will provide the dates of the workshops. More information about the skills the workshop will focus on will be on the sheets. Once again, the program will need to be advertised to a larger group, so flyers will be made. Fifty flyers will be posted throughout the Baltimore area, focusing on areas with a higher homeless population. The flyers will inform individuals of the sign-up sheet locations. They will also contain the dates of

the workshops so people know about the events in advance. A brief summary of the workshop contents will be placed on the flyer. This will allow for a broader group of people to make use of the workshops. As with all plans, there are several costs and benefits to the programs.

The costs associated with both of these solutions are minimal. The pro bono therapy relies heavily on volunteerism. The therapists will come at no cost because they are offering the therapy for free. Students will drive motor pool cars to the shelters, so there will be no costs associated with transportation. The only cost associated with this solution is the cost of flyers and sign-up sheets. In total, only about sixty-four sign-up sheets will be made for both the fall and spring semester. For the fall and spring semester, one hundred flyers will be made to distribute throughout the area. To make these copies the costs will be only about sixteen dollars. Another cost is the time it takes for the students to drive to the shelters and drive back to Loyola. The costs for the interview workshops will be higher than the costs of the therapy. For the workshops, the main costs will stem from food and the information flyers. The people running the workshop will be volunteers, so there is no cost for them. The only cost involved with the volunteers is the time they have to spend away from the career center. There is no cost for the location because it will be held in CCSJ. For the food, Loyola can work with local vendors, such as Roland Park Bagels. If each meal costs about seven dollars, the food costs will be around two thousand dollars for both semesters. The transportation costs will be low as well. A Loyola bus will be used, so no cost will be incurred for transportation except for the cost of gas. The cost of gas for both semesters will fluctuate depending on the prices of gasoline, but it will be below the five thousand dollar budget. Also, the clothing drives will gather clothes at no cost. The only cost involved with the clothing drives is the time it takes to collect the clothing. The cost for the

flyers and sign up sheets will be about fifteen dollars. Although there are some costs involved in the program, the benefits outweigh them.

There are several benefits involved with pro bono therapy. One benefit is that the homeless will be able to relieve some of their problems. Life as a homeless person is stressful, so therapy will help them to relieve some of the stress involved. Some people may gain the confidence to search for jobs after attending therapy sessions. If more people are given the confidence to search for jobs, more of them may become employed and work towards obtaining a home. This solution will also benefit the graduate students involved because they will gain experience. If the homeless who attend these therapy sessions are eventually able to obtain a home, this will also benefit the taxpayers of Baltimore. If there are fewer homeless people on the streets, the city does not have to use as many of its resources. There are also many benefits to the interview skills workshops. One benefit is that the interview skills of the homeless will improve. Once their skills improve, they will be more inclined to search for a job. With their skills renewed or improved, the homeless will be able to find a job more readily. The employment of the homeless will rise, and the number of people that are homeless will decrease over time. Once again, the taxpayers will benefit because less resources will be used in Baltimore. Overall, both of these solutions will benefit the homeless and others in a significant way.

In conclusion, homelessness in Baltimore is a major issue. The causes of homelessness in Baltimore are unaffordable housing, unemployment due to the economy, and mental illnesses. Effects of homelessness include a lack of healthcare for the homeless and an increase in costs for taxpayers and schools. To solve this issue pro bono therapy and interview skills workshops can be held for the homeless. The benefits of these programs will far outweigh the costs in the long run. If nothing is done to solve this issue, the number of homeless people in Baltimore will

continue to increase. The effects of this issue will continue to spread and solving the issue will only become more difficult. This issue will see no end until steps are taken to rid Baltimore of homelessness.

### Annotated Bibliography

Anderson, Jessica. "Homeless Student Numbers Growing." *The Baltimore Sun*. 22 Jan. 2012.

Web. 28 Mar. 2013. <<http://tinyurl.com/co8ngx4>>.

This source includes statistics about the increasing number of homeless students living in Maryland. The source was useful in analyzing the effects of homelessness in Baltimore, and it was reliable because of the people involved with the article. This article was very helpful in stating the effects of homelessness.

Berzofsky, Scott. "The Structural Causes of Homelessness in Baltimore." *Independent Reader*.

Fusion Partnerships, 2008. Web. 25 Mar. 2013. <<http://indyreader.org/node/76>>.

This source discusses the causes of homelessness, including unaffordable housing. The source was useful in analyzing the causes of homelessness, and it was reliable because the interview is with the CEO of Health Care of the Homeless. The source helped to explore one of the causes of homelessness.

Brust, Cynthia P. "Resume/Interview Workshops Equip Homeless For Job Search." *Anglican*

*Mission In The Americas*. Anglican Mission In The Americas, 30 Mar. 2012. Web. 25 Mar. 2013. <<http://tinyurl.com/cg3qemq>>.

This source discusses interview workshops that are held for the homeless in Atlanta, Georgia. The source was useful for supporting my solutions, but it was only somewhat reliable. The source was very helpful in supporting my solution.

Chwastiak, Lydia, Jack Tsai, and Robert Rosenheck. "Impact of Health Insurance Status and

Diagnosis of Serious Mental Illness on Whether Chronically Homeless Individuals Engage in Primary Care." *American Journal of Public Health* 102.12 (2012): 1-7. Dec. 2012. Web. 24 Mar. 2013. <<http://tinyurl.com/cz7jxeh>>.

This source discusses the impact that homelessness has on access to health care.

The article was helpful in analyzing barriers to health care, and it is reliable

because it is a scholarly journal. It was helpful in a small capacity because it did not significantly add to any evidence.

DiPietro, Barbara Y., Dana Kindermann, and Stephen M. Schenkel. "Ill, Itinerant, and Insured:

The Top 20 Users of Emergency Departments in Baltimore City." *The Scientific World*

*Journal* 2012 (2011): 1-6. *Ill, Itinerant, and Insured: The Top 20 Users of Emergency*

*Departments in Baltimore City*. 15 Dec. 2011. Web. 29 Mar. 2013.

<<http://www.hindawi.com/journals/tswj/2012/726568/cta/>>.

This article summarized the top users of the emergency room services in Baltimore. The

article was useful because it allowed me to show an effect of homelessness, and it was

reliable because it is a scholarly journal. It was very helpful because it displayed the

effects of homelessness on health care.

Hopkins, Jamie S. "Getting Medical Care for Kids, Teens." *The Baltimore Sun*. 26 Aug. 2012.

Web. 28 Mar. 2013. <<http://tinyurl.com/d7d5m5m>>.

This article is about making medical care more accessible to kids and teens. The article

was useful in displaying the difficulties of the homeless to get health care access, and it is

reliable because the woman being interviewed works in a free clinic. This article was

extremely helpful because it displays the difficulties the homeless experience when

getting medical care.

"How to Become a Psychologist." *Bureau of Labor Statistics*. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 29

Mar. 2012. Web. 24 Mar. 2013. <<http://tinyurl.com/76l2md>>.

This article is about how to become a psychologist. It was useful because it helped to

show that pro bono therapy would help the graduate students as well as the homeless. It is reliable because it is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It was somewhat helpful in supporting my proposal.

“The long journey home: Our view: The city's 10-year plan to end homelessness has been stymied by the recession and lack of affordable housing.” *The Baltimore Sun*. 11 Mar. 2013. Web. 25 Mar. 2013. <<http://tinyurl.com/cyrz5cc>>.

This article discusses the city's plan to end homelessness by adding homes. It was useful because it demonstrated a cause of homelessness. It was reliable because there are many sources, including the homeless. The article was very helpful because it added to the support for cause of homelessness.

“Mental Health Services.” *Health Care for the Homeless Inc.* Health Care for the Homeless, n.d. Web. 26 Apr. 2013. <<http://www.hchmd.org/mentalhealth.shtml>>.

This article is about mental illnesses in homeless patients in Baltimore. The source was useful because it contributed to the cause of homelessness in Baltimore. The article was reliable because it is knowledge from doctors who treat people experiencing homelessness in Baltimore.

Parker, David R., and Helmut A. Albrecht. “Barriers to Care and Service Needs Among Chronically Homeless Persons in a Housing First Program.” *Professional Case Management* 17.6 (2012): 278. Nov.-Dec. 2012. Web. 25 Mar. 2013.

<<http://tinyurl.com/c8nd9g6>>.

This source includes information about the homeless in America. The source was useful because it gave some background on homelessness in general, and it is reliable because it is from a scholarly journal. The source was helpful because it put homelessness in

Baltimore in context with the whole country.

“The Problem.” *The Journey Home*. The Journey Home, n.d. Web. 25 Mar. 2013.

<<http://www.journeyhomebaltimore.com/problem/>>.

This article includes the problems involved with homelessness. The article was useful because it contains many pertinent statistics, and it is reliable because it is associated with the government. It was very helpful in determining the causes of homelessness.

Ravenhill, Megan. “Defining Homelessness.” *The Culture of Homelessness*. Aldershot, England: Ashgate, 2008. 5. Print.

This source defines homelessness in general. It was useful in giving homelessness a definition, and it was reliable because it came from a book about homelessness. It was helpful because it gives a definition for homelessness.

Shallcross, Lynne. “Putting a Human Face on Homelessness.” *Counseling Today*. N.p., 14 Jan. 2010. Web. 25 Mar. 2013. <<http://tinyurl.com/cl4tk4t>>.

This source discusses the benefits of counseling the homeless. The source was useful because it helped to support my proposal, and it was reliable because it is associated with the American Counseling association. The source was very helpful because it provided evidence my proposal.

“Unemployment by County in Maryland, December 2012.” *Bureau of Labor and Statistics*. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 31 Jan. 2013. Web. 24 Mar. 2013.

<<http://www.bls.gov/ro3/mdlaus.htm>>.

This source gives statistics for unemployment in Maryland. It was useful because it displayed the unemployment rate, and it is reliable because it is from the bls. It was extremely helpful in showing a cause of homelessness.

Wenger, Yvonne. "Aid for street people failing: City homelessness still called an 'epidemic,' despite years of effort." *The Baltimore Sun*. 18 Mar. 2013. Web. 29 Mar. 2013.

<<http://tinyurl.com/cjck4aa>>.

This article discusses the lack of help the homeless are receiving. It was useful in examining a cause of homelessness, and it is reliable because many of the people quoted are involved with the issue of homelessness. It was very helpful because it showed some causes of homelessness.

Wenger, Yvonne. "Homeless Reluctant to Leave Camp Near JFX." *The Baltimore Sun*. 4 Mar. 2013. Web. 25 Mar. 2013. <<http://tinyurl.com/dy4ckmf>>.

This article is about the homeless being evicted from a homeless camp. The article was useful because it helped to distinguish a cause of homelessness, and it is reliable because it gets quotes from several types of people. This article was helpful because it showed evidence of a cause of homelessness.

"What Is Pro Bono?" *Georgetown Law*. Georgetown Law, n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2013.

<<http://tinyurl.com/d6co9up>>.

This article gives the definition of pro bono. It was useful in defining the term pro bono, and it is reliable because it is from Georgetown Law. This article was helpful because it clarified the meaning of pro bono.

## Work Log

February 28, 2013. 30 minutes

I did not find anything to fit my topic of gun violence. Resources that were appropriate were not coming up. The seeker did not find anything on domestic violence either. Not enough articles were being found.

March 21, 2013. 20 minutes

Time was spent trying to find causes of homelessness. Some causes that were found were unemployment and unaffordable housing.

March 24, 2013. 30 minutes.

These websites were found: <http://www.bls.gov/ro3/mdlaus.htm>, <http://www.bls.gov/oo/Life-Physical-and-Social-Science/Psychologists.htm#tab-4>, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1265601820>

Research was found on how to become a psychologist and the steps needed to obtain a license. Other information found was about unemployment rates in Maryland and medical care for the homeless.

March 25, 2013. 40 minutes.

These websites were found:

<http://search.proquest.com/baltimoresun/docview/1314524181/13D08F14C96615A2FA3/5?accountid=12164>, <http://ct.counseling.org/2010/01/putting-a-human-face-on-homelessness/>, <http://www.journeyhomebaltimore.com/problem/>, <http://search.proquest.com/baltimoresun/docview/1315739171/13D08725A41668AC692/4?accountid=12164>, <http://www.theamia.org/new/features/outreach/resumeinterview-workshops-equip-homeless-for-job-search/>, <http://indyreader.org/node/76>

I found information on the causes of homelessness in Baltimore, such as unaffordable housing. I also found information on the solutions other cities have tried to use to get rid of homelessness. Also, I found unemployment to be a cause of homelessness.

March 28, 2013. 30 Minutes.

Found these websites: [http://www.law.georgetown.edu/careers/opics/pro-bono/what\\_is\\_pro\\_bono/](http://www.law.georgetown.edu/careers/opics/pro-bono/what_is_pro_bono/),

<http://search.proquest.com/baltimoresun/docview/1125321959/13D08F14C96615A2FA3/19?accountid=12164>,

<http://search.proquest.com/baltimoresun/docview/1125321959/13D08F14C96615A2FA3/19?accountid=12164>

Articles contain information about the definition of pro bono. They also have information about homeless teenagers. One article deals with medical care of teens and the other deals with the school system and homeless teenagers.

March 29, 2013. 30 minutes.

These websites were found:

<http://search.proquest.com/baltimoresun/docview/1317629744/13D08725A41668AC692/3?accountid=12164>, <http://www.hindawi.com/journals/tswj/2012/726568/>

These websites contained information about the homeless struggle and their need for aid. The housing first plan is not working as hoped. The homeless are also among the most frequent users of the emergency room. They lack consistent medical care and medical insurance. They have complex medical issues.

March 30, 2013. 20 minutes.

Found this website: <http://www.theamia.org/new/features/outreach/resumeinterview-workshops-equip-homeless-for-job-search/>

The homeless interview workshops are held in Atlanta. This provides support for my proposal. They have seen success with this idea.

April 1, 2013. 2 hours.

Time was spent working on a rough draft. I finished about four pages. I included the problem analysis, causes, and effects.

April 3, 2013. 2 hours.

My time was spent finalizing the rough draft. I included the costs and benefits, my proposal, support for my proposal, and my conclusion.

April 8, 2013. 2 hours.

I revised my rough draft and completed my final draft. I also completed my annotated bibliography.

Total time: 9 hours 20 minutes

May 10, 2013

Professor Brizee,

I give you permission to use my paper as an example. Attached is a file with my revised proposal.

Samantha Serafino