



Life Outcomes After Experiencing Homelessness Research

May 2026

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1 BACKGROUND

Homelessness has become a critical social policy issue in Canada, with its levels increasing in recent years. The problem has been exacerbated by various social and economic factors, with the COVID-19 pandemic being a major contributor. The pandemic not only led to job losses, rising unemployment and financial instability, but also contributed to increased living costs, particularly in the rental housing market. As the government implemented containment measures to control the spread of the virus, these policies ended up affecting multiple sectors of the economy.

As the demand of housing surpassed supply, fewer units were available for rent, and rental costs skyrocketed across Canada. Combined with other economic pressures, some individuals were unable to keep up with their new circumstances. Consequently, many were evicted and found themselves homeless, further deepening an existing crisis. Housing instability, coupled with other factors related to the pandemic's effects, has highlighted the importance of policy interventions to address the roots and the lasting impacts of experiencing homelessness.

The Canadian Observatory on Homelessness (2012) defines homelessness as “[...] the situation of an individual, family or community without stable, safe, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability of acquiring it.” Research has shown that individuals experiencing homelessness are more likely to develop health problems and they often face barriers to accessing health care (Hwang, 2001). Other findings link victimization and criminalization to an increased likelihood of being banned from shelter services intended to address the basic needs of those experiencing homelessness (Kerman, et al., 2022). As the evidence suggest that the circumstances of homelessness may lead to greater vulnerability, this raises the question of what other aspects of life might be impacted by the experience of homelessness.

The General Social Survey: Canadians' Safety (Victimization) collects data every five years with the objective of tracking changes in the living conditions of Canadians. It also provides information on perceptions of crime and victimization experiences, helping to identify issues that may be addressed through social policy. The survey covers a range of core topics, with a particular focus on socio-demographic characteristics of interest, such as personal safety, types of victimization and perceptions of the justice system. It also includes a question about whether the respondent has ever experienced homelessness. The last time the survey was conducted was in 2019.

To explore the issue further, we examined whether having ever experienced homelessness had an impact on homeownership, income level, highest level of education completed, experiences of different types of discrimination, whether the respondent is a landed immigrant, use of medications, marital status, and alcohol consumption – all available in the General Social Survey. Considering the results may vary by region, we were interested in exploring these relationships not only at a national level but also across territories included in the survey. Understanding these effects and relationships can provide valuable insights for policy development and targeted interventions aimed at addressing the consequences of homelessness.

Our results are constrained to the quality and availability of data reported in the General Social Survey: Canadian Safety (Victimization) and the limitations of the chosen econometric approach. Additionally, since the most recent survey was conducted in 2019, the conditions and relationships identified may have changed in the intervening years. Nevertheless, this remains the most current information available on the topic.

2 DATA SUMMARY

The General Social Survey: Canadians' Safety (Victimization) employs a probability sampling method to select individuals for participation. In this approach, each person chosen for the survey is assigned a statistical weight, which reflects the number of other individuals in the population who share similar characteristics but were not directly surveyed (Statistics Canada, 2025). By applying these weights, the survey results can be extrapolated to represent the broader population more accurately. In our analysis, these weights were used to calculate the frequency of each response, ensuring that the estimated counts properly reflect the population.

To examine relationships across different territorial levels, we used the region of residence reported by survey respondents. This allowed us to construct separate models for each region, providing a more detailed analysis of regional differences. All data used in this analysis were drawn from the most recent survey (2019). **Table 1** below outlines how each province is categorized within the survey.

Table 1: Data regions

Region	Provinces
Canada	All provinces
Atlantic	New Brunswick Newfoundland and Labrador Nova Scotia Prince Edward Island
Quebec	Quebec
Ontario	Ontario
Prairie	Alberta Saskatchewan Manitoba
British Columbia	British Columbia
Territories	Yukon Northwest Territories Nunavut

Source: General Social Survey (Victimization) 2019.

To simplify both the results and their interpretation, the responses to each concept were consolidated into Yes/No categories. This binary grouping makes it easier to analyse and compare the data across different concepts, especially since more than two answers options were originally available. Categories that did not receive any responses were excluded from the analysis, ensuring that only individuals with complete information are presented. By focusing on categories with actual responses, the analysis avoids unnecessary complexity. The revised, recoded version of these categories is presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Recoded categories

Concept	Reorganized categories	Original categories
Have you ever been homeless; that is, having to live in a homeless shelter, on the street or in parks, in a	Yes	Yes
	No	No

Concept	Reorganized categories	Original categories
makeshift shelter, or in an abandoned building?	Not included	Refusal
Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household?	Yes	Yes, owned, even if it still being paid for
	No	No, rented, even if no cash rent is paid
	Not included	Refusal
Income – Total (before tax)	Yes	\$50,000 to \$74,999
		\$75,000 to \$99,999
		\$100,000 to \$124,999
		\$125,000 and over
What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?	No	Less than \$25,000
		\$25,000 to \$49,999
		Trade certificate or diploma College, CEGEP, other non-univ. cert./diploma (not trades) University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level Bachelor's degree University certificate, diploma, degree above bachelor's
		Less than high school diploma or its equivalent High school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? C. Your ethnicity or culture	Not included	Not stated
	Yes	Yes
	No	No
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? D. Your race or colour	Not included	Not stated
	Yes	Yes
	No	No
Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?	Not included	Valid skip Not stated
	Yes	Yes
	No	No
Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?	Not included	Valid skip Not stated
	Yes	Yes
	No	No
Medication – Help to sleep, calm down, get out of depression	Not included	Not stated
	Yes	Yes
	No	No
Marital status of the respondent	Yes	Married Living common-law Widowed
		Separated Divorced
		Single, never married
	Not included	Not stated

Concept	Reorganized categories	Original categories
Alcohol consumption, respondent -5+ drinks on the same occasion	Yes	One to Four Five to Ten More than 10 Less than once a month
	No	Never
	Not included	Valid skip Don't know Not stated

Source: General Social Survey (Victimization) 2019 (Some values were modified due to evident typos).

As previously stated, to capture the relationships within each region, models were developed not only for the country as a whole but for each region included in the sample. This approach allows for a more detailed analysis of regional differences and ensures that the unique characteristics of each area are reflected in the results. The following subsections present by region the number of responses for each concept included by region, as well as the weighted frequency of each recoded answer in the analysis. Due to rounding and approximations, totals may not add up exactly.

The first concept listed in each table is “*Have you ever been homeless?*”, which serves as the explanatory variable for all the models constructed in this analysis. This variable is used to investigate the relationship between having experienced homelessness and a range of life outcomes, which are included as the subsequent concepts in the tables.

In the last subsection, we discuss the overall conclusions that can be drawn from the summary of the data presented, highlighting key findings and implications.

2.1 Canada

Table 3: Variables and number of responses, Canada

Concept	Total number of responses	Weighted frequency	
Have you ever been homeless; that is, having to live in a homeless shelter, on the street or in parks, in a makeshift shelter, or in an abandoned building?	30,609,364	Yes	371,558
		No	30,237,806
Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household?	30,516,509	Yes	23,859,769
		No	6,656,741
Income – Total (before tax)	30,609,359	Yes	11,896,685
		No	18,712,674
What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?	29,843,018	Yes	19,041,653
		No	10,801,365
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? C. Your ethnicity or culture	9,465,209	Yes	918,978
		No	8,546,231
	9,468,143	Yes	1,052,064

Concept	Total number of responses	Weighted frequency	
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? D. Your race or colour		No	8,416,079
Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?	21,986,795	Yes	808,001
		No	21,178,794
Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?	8,034,301	Yes	7,116,748
		No	917,553
Medication – Help to sleep, calm down, get out of depression	30,510,838	Yes	6,137,819
		No	24,373,019
Marital status of the respondent	30,578,036	Yes	20,398,252
		No	10,179,784
Alcohol consumption, respondent -5+ drinks on the same occasion	18,804,032	Yes	7,004,255
		No	11,799,777

Source: General Social Survey (Victimization) 2019.

2.2 Atlantic Region

Table 4: Variables and number of responses, Atlantic Region

Concept	Total number of responses	Weighted frequency	
Have you ever been homeless; that is, having to live in a homeless shelter, on the street or in parks, in a makeshift shelter, or in an abandoned building?	1,996,611	Yes	18,564
		No	1,975,561
Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household?	1,994,125	Yes	1,587,304
		No	406,821
Income – Total (before tax)	1,996,605	Yes	710,508
		No	1,286,097
What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?	1,939,667	Yes	1,172,799
		No	766,868
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? C. Your ethnicity or culture	537,443	Yes	21,796
		No	515,647
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? D. Your race or colour	537,443	Yes	21,522
		No	515,921
	1,830,035	Yes	67,439

Concept	Total number of responses	Weighted frequency	
Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?		No	1,762,596
Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?	106,848	Yes	65,975
		No	40,873
Medication – Help to sleep, calm down, get out of depression	1,990,902	Yes	462,434
		No	1,528,468
Marital status of the respondent	1,994,425	Yes	1,384,042
		No	610,383
Alcohol consumption, respondent -5+ drinks on the same occasion	1,169,588	Yes	509,040
		No	660,548

Source: General Social Survey (Victimization) 2019.

2.3 British Columbia

Table 5: Variables and number of responses, British Columbia

Concept	Total number of responses	Weighted frequency	
Have you ever been homeless; that is, having to live in a homeless shelter, on the street or in parks, in a makeshift shelter, or in an abandoned building?	4,067,421	Yes	46,116
		No	4,021,305
Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household?	4,067,421	Yes	3,221,698
		No	845,723
Income – Total (before tax)	4,079,161	Yes	1,545,893
		No	2,533,268
What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?	3,925,986	Yes	2,509,297
		No	1,416,689
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? C. Your ethnicity or culture	1,240,030	Yes	172,538
		No	1,067,492
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? D. Your race or colour	1,238,634	Yes	218,675
		No	1,019,959
Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?	2,656,577	Yes	139,435
		No	21,178,794
Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?	1,402,371	Yes	1,245,421
		No	156,950

Concept	Total number of responses	Weighted frequency	
Medication – Help to sleep, calm down, get out of depression	4,068,661	Yes	843,047
		No	3,225,614
Marital status of the respondent	4,071,334	Yes	2,707,706
		No	1,363,628
Alcohol consumption, respondent -5+ drinks on the same occasion	2,416,864	Yes	883,686
		No	1,533,178

Source: General Social Survey (Victimization) 2019.

2.4 Ontario

Table 6: Variables and number of responses, Ontario

Concept	Total number of responses	Weighted frequency	
Have you ever been homeless; that is, having to live in a homeless shelter, on the street or in parks, in a makeshift shelter, or in an abandoned building?	11,969,851	Yes	154,021
		No	11,765,134
Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household?	11,919,155	Yes	9,499,408
		No	2,419,747
Income – Total (before tax)	11,969,845	Yes	4,766,513
		No	7,203,332
What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?	11,661,997	Yes	2,509,297
		No	1,416,689
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? C. Your ethnicity or culture	3,822,032	Yes	416,489
		No	3,405,543
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? D. Your race or colour	3,831,368	Yes	503,818
		No	3,327,550
Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?	7,649,886	Yes	202,038
		No	7,447,848
Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?	4,196,881	Yes	3,747,944
		No	448,937
Medication – Help to sleep, calm down, get out of depression	11,919,644	Yes	2,164,422
		No	9,755,222
Marital status of the respondent	11,955,939	Yes	7,964,225
		No	3,991,714

Concept	Total number of responses	Weighted frequency	
Alcohol consumption, respondent -5+ drinks on the same occasion	6,957,268	Yes	2,327,640
		No	4,629,628

Source: General Social Survey (Victimization) 2019.

2.5 Prairie Region

Table 7: Variables and number of responses, Prairie Region

Concept	Total number of responses	Weighted frequency	
Have you ever been homeless; that is, having to live in a homeless shelter, on the street or in parks, in a makeshift shelter, or in an abandoned building?	5,520,541	Yes	98,401
		No	5,422,140
Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household?	5,501,336	Yes	4,504,603
		No	996,733
Income – Total (before tax)	5,520,535	Yes	2,354,739
		No	3,165,796
What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?	5,379,270	Yes	3,312,134
		No	2,067,136
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? C. Your ethnicity or culture	1,856,078	Yes	166,536
		No	1,689,542
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? D. Your race or colour	1,857,021	Yes	190,226
		No	1,666,795
Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?	4,160,973	Yes	302,972
		No	3,858,001
Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?	1,152,669	Yes	989,193
		No	163,476
Medication – Help to sleep, calm down, get out of depression	5,501,834	Yes	1,142,824
		No	4,359,010
Marital status of the respondent	5,516,694	Yes	3,763,220
		No	1,753,474
Alcohol consumption, respondent -5+ drinks on the same occasion	3,322,382	Yes	2,327,640
		No	4,629,628

Source: General Social Survey (Victimization) 2019.

2.6 Québec

Table 8: Variables and number of responses, Prairie Region

Concept	Total number of responses	Weighted frequency	
Have you ever been homeless; that is, having to live in a homeless shelter, on the street or in parks, in a makeshift shelter, or in an abandoned building?	7,043,195	Yes	54,452
		No	6,988,743
Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household?	7,034,465	Yes	5,046,753
		No	1,987,712
Income – Total (before tax)	7,043,190	Yes	2,519,018
		No	4,524,172
What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?	6,936,090	Yes	4,422,491
		No	2,513,599
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? C. Your ethnicity or culture	2,009,619	Yes	141,617
		No	1,868,002
In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? D. Your race or colour	2,003,669	Yes	117,820
		No	1,885,849
Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?	5,689,315	Yes	96,112
		No	5,593,203
Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?	1,175,526	Yes	1,068,211
		No	107,315
Medication – Help to sleep, calm down, get out of depression	7,029,788	Yes	1,525,086
		No	5,504,702
Marital status of the respondent	7,039,635	Yes	4,570,054
		No	2,460,581
Alcohol consumption, respondent -5+ drinks on the same occasion	4,937,920	Yes	1,913,859
		No	3,024,061

Source: General Social Survey (Victimization) 2019.

2.7 General Highlights

To aid understanding, this section reviews and interprets the summaries shown in the tables from the previous subsections, highlighting key patterns and findings.

The number of respondents varies across regions. This variation is consistent with the demographic distribution and ensures that the data represents each region's population. Ontario has the largest number of respondents in Canada, followed by the Prairies, British Columbia, and, finally, Atlantic Canada. Although Territories was included as an eligible option in the survey, no

individuals from this region remained after the data cleaning process, resulting in their exclusion from the final analysis due to lack of data.

Within the same region, the number of answers varies across the different components. This variation occurs because not all questions were asked to every respondent. According to the provided codebook, certain concepts were targeted to specific groups:

- Both concepts addressing discrimination or unfair treatment based on ethnicity or culture, or race, were directed to respondents aged 15 to 34.
- The question *Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?* was asked only of respondents whose BPRCODE¹ indicated Canada, United States, Greenland, or Germany.
- The concept *Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?* was asked only of respondents who were not born in Canada.
- The alcohol consumption concept was included only for respondents who indicated they had consumed alcohol in the last 30 days.

Additionally, respondents who selected *Valid Skip* or *Not Stated* as their answers were excluded from the sample, which reduced the number of individuals included in the analysis. These responses do not capture the intended relationships being studied, so their inclusion helps to ensure the analysis focuses on relevant data.

According to the tables above, the input concept “*Have you ever been homeless?*” is highly imbalanced. In the overall sample, Yes responses account for only 1/83 (1.2%) of those in the No category. This proportion was 0.9% for Atlantic Canada, 1.15% for British Columbia, 1.3% for Ontario and 1.8% for Prairie region. This imbalance is also observed across all the output concepts.

The imbalance observed in the responses of these variables can lead to challenges during model estimation. Such imbalance may affect the reliability and interpretability of the results, potentially causing the models to favor the category with the largest number of answers and overlook important patterns to predict the minority group. These issues, along with their implications for the analysis, will be discussed in detail in the Modeling and Results sections below.

3 MODELING

When analyzing relationships between a variable that represents two possible states, such as Yes/No, and other variables, the logistic regression model is widely used and recognized. This model estimates the probability of an event occurring as a function of the explanatory variables.

In our study, the binary outcomes correspond to all the concepts discussed in the Data Summary section, while the explanatory variable is the response to the concept *Have you ever been homeless?* As noted, using a single variable as the independent variable in a regression model result in overlooking other important factors that were not included, potentially leading to an

¹ This concept appears to identify the geographic area where the respondent resides. However, it was not included in the codebook or the questionnaire provided.

oversimplified analysis. Given this, limitations of the results should be considered before reaching any conclusions.

These considerations are highlighted:

- To properly predict a binary variable, the sample should be balanced. As stated in the previous sections, none of the samples met this requirement. Unbalanced samples can lead to biased results; the models are likely to predict the majority category accurately, but may fail to identify the category with the fewest respondents. In our case, most of the predictions and relationships would be biased towards respondents who have never experienced homelessness.
- Including only a single variable as an explanatory factor is likely to distort effects due to the omission of other relevant variables. The observed relation could be spurious (Ranganathan, Pramesh, & Aggarwal, 2017). This issue, known as omitted variable bias, may result in misleading findings because important factors that influence the outcome variables are not accounted for. Without controls, the analysis can lead to misinterpretations and false significance (Cologne, Furukawa, Grant, & Abbott, 2019), which may result in incorrect conclusions about the effect of the predictor.
- When the single predictor of a logistic model is a binary variable, there may not be enough variation between categories to produce reliable estimates. This lack of variance can lead to unstable or biased results, making it difficult to draw meaningful conclusions (Hosmer Jr, Lemeshow, & Sturdivant, 2013).
- This study was conducted with the sole purpose of establishing correlations between variables. Drawing conclusions that suggest causation would not be appropriate
- made with the sole purpose of establishing correlation between concepts. Conclusions that suggest causation would not be appropriate.

In conclusion, the models may produce misleading results caused by an imbalanced sample and oversimplifications. Therefore, strong conclusions should not be drawn from this analysis. However, the objective of our study is to use these models as an initial approach to understanding life outcomes following an experience of homelessness.

Considering the above, the models were constructed as follows:

$$\log\left(\frac{P_{ic}}{1 - P_{ic}}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 HOM_i$$

Where i is the individual in the sample and c refers to the outcome variable being studied, as listed in the Data Summary section. P_c refers to the probability of success for question c , i.e., the “Yes” answer explained in Table 2. HOM_i is a dummy variable indicating whether individual i has ever been homeless.

To simplify the interpretation of these models, the probability was measured using the following equation:

$$P_{ic} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 HOM_i)}}$$

4 RESULTS

The following section presents the main findings of our analysis. Results are organized into subsections, each addressing the outcomes for a specific region included in the analysis. Tables are provided to support the discussion and facilitate a clear understanding of the study.

As stated in the Modelling section, these results are likely not fully reliable; however, they are presented to provide an initial insight into the patterns observed.

4.1 Canada

Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household?

Homeownership was substantially lower among respondents who had experienced homelessness. The model estimates that 78.6% of respondents with no reported homelessness experience lived in a dwelling owned by a household member, compared with 47.0% of respondents who had experienced homelessness. This points to a strong negative association between past homelessness and current homeownership, though the relationship should not be interpreted as causal.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	ODR_10
HOM_10Yes	-1.419*** (0.003)
Constant	1.299*** (0.0004)
Observations	30,516,509
Log Likelihood	-15,919,886.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	31,839,775.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Income – Total (before tax)

Respondents who had experienced homelessness were less likely to report before-tax income of \$50,000 or more. The estimated probability was 39.1% among those with no reported homelessness experience, compared with 23.8% among those who had experienced homelessness. This suggests that past homelessness is associated with lower income, although other factors not included in the model may also explain part of the difference.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	INC_C
HOM_10Yes	-0.718*** (0.004)
Constant	-0.445*** (0.0004)
Observations	30,609,359
Log Likelihood	-20,432,337.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	40,864,677.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?

Educational attainment also differed by homelessness experience. The estimated probability of having completed a credential above high school was 64.1% among respondents with no reported homelessness experience, compared with 42.4% among those who had experienced homelessness. This indicates a negative association between past homelessness and higher educational attainment.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	EHG1_01
HOM_10Yes	-0.883*** (0.003)
Constant	0.579*** (0.0004)
Observations	29,843,018
Log Likelihood	-19,497,773.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	38,995,549.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? C. Your ethnicity or culture.

The relationship between past homelessness and reported discrimination based on ethnicity or culture appears to move in an unexpected direction in the national model. The estimated probability of reporting this form of discrimination was 94.0% among respondents with no reported homelessness experience, compared with 42.6% among those who had experienced homelessness. Given the direction and magnitude of this estimate, this result should be interpreted especially cautiously and may reflect sample composition, small cell sizes, or other factors not captured in the model.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	DIS_15
HOM_10Yes	1.974*** (0.006)
Constant	-2.271*** (0.001)
Observations	9,465,209
Log Likelihood	-2,977,610.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	5,955,224.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? D. Your race or colour.

Respondents who had experienced homelessness were more likely to report discrimination based on race or colour. The estimated probability was 33.0% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 10.9% among those with no reported homelessness experience. This suggests a positive association between past homelessness and reported experiences of racial discrimination.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	DIS_20
HOM_10Yes	1.394*** (0.007)
Constant	-2.104*** (0.001)
Observations	9,468,143
Log Likelihood	-3,285,388.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	6,570,779.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?

The estimated probability of identifying as Indigenous was slightly higher among respondents who had experienced homelessness. The model estimates a probability of 5.0% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 3.7% among those without. The difference is relatively small, but it points to a positive association between homelessness experience and Indigenous identity in the national sample.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	ABM_01A
HOM_10Yes	0.330*** (0.008)
Constant	-3.272*** (0.001)
Observations	21,986,795
Log Likelihood	-3,461,590.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	6,923,185.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?

The estimated probability of being a landed immigrant was somewhat higher among respondents who had experienced homelessness. The model estimates a probability of 92.6% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 88.6% among those without. This result should be interpreted carefully, particularly because the immigration question applies only to a subset of respondents.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	BPR_16
HOM_10Yes	0.486*** (0.020)
Constant	2.047*** (0.001)
Observations	8,034,301
Log Likelihood	-2,853,562.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	5,707,128.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Medication – Help to sleep, calm down, get out of depression.

Medication use for sleep, anxiety, or depression was higher among respondents who had experienced homelessness. The estimated probability was 32.0% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 20.0% among those without. This suggests that past homelessness is associated with poorer mental-health-related outcomes, though the model does not establish the direction of causality.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	MED_FL
HOM_10Yes	0.633*** (0.004)
Constant	-1.388*** (0.0005)
Observations	30,510,838
Log Likelihood	-15,302,368.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	30,604,739.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Marital status of the respondent

Respondents who had experienced homelessness were less likely to be married, living common-law, or widowed. The estimated probability was 47.0% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 67.0% among those without. This suggests a negative association between past homelessness and being in one of these marital-status categories.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	MARSTAT
HOM_10Yes	-0.826*** (0.003)
Constant	0.706*** (0.0004)
Observations	30,578,036
Log Likelihood	-19,423,717.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	38,847,438.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Alcohol consumption

Respondents who had experienced homelessness were somewhat more likely to report alcohol consumption. The estimated probability was 42.7% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 37.2% among those without. This points to a modest positive association between homelessness experience and reported alcohol consumption.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	DRR_120C
HOM_10Yes	0.229*** (0.005)
Constant	-0.524*** (0.0005)
Observations	18,804,032
Log Likelihood	-12,414,445.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	24,828,894.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

4.2 Atlantic Region

Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household?

Homeownership was substantially lower among respondents in Atlantic Canada who had experienced homelessness. The model estimates that 80.2% of respondents with no reported homelessness experience lived in a dwelling owned by a household member, compared with 15.0% of respondents who had experienced homelessness. This suggests a strong negative association between past homelessness and current homeownership in the region.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	ODR_10
HOM_10Yes	-3.133*** (0.021)
Constant	1.399*** (0.002)
Observations	1,994,125
Log Likelihood	-990,760.900
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,981,526.000
Note:	$p<0.1$; $p<0.05$; $p<0.01$

Income – Total (before tax)

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in Atlantic Canada were much less likely to report before-tax income of \$50,000 or more. The estimated probability was 35.9% among those with no reported homelessness experience, compared with 1.0% among those who had experienced homelessness. This estimate indicates a very large negative association, though the magnitude should be interpreted cautiously given the limitations of the model and potential sample-size issues.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	INC_C
HOM_10Yes	-4.008*** (0.073)
Constant	-0.579*** (0.001)
Observations	1,996,605
Log Likelihood	-1,292,510.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	2,585,025.000
Note:	$p<0.1$; $p<0.05$; $p<0.01$

What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?

Educational attainment was also lower among respondents in Atlantic Canada who had experienced homelessness. The estimated probability of having completed a credential above high school was 60.9% among respondents with no reported homelessness experience,

compared with 17.5% among those who had experienced homelessness. This suggests a strong negative association between homelessness experience and higher educational attainment.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	EHG1_01
HOM_10Yes	-1.994*** (0.019)
Constant	0.442*** (0.001)
Observations	1,939,667
Log Likelihood	-1,294,367.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	2,588,739.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? C. Your ethnicity or culture.

This coefficient was not significant.

In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? D. Your race or colour.

This coefficient was not significant.

Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?

The estimated probability of identifying as Indigenous was lower among respondents who had experienced homelessness, falling from 3.7% among those with no reported homelessness experience to 1.7% among those with past homelessness experience. This result should be interpreted cautiously, as the direction is unexpected and may reflect the small number of respondents in some categories or the limitations of the bivariate model.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	ABM_01A
HOM_10Yes	-0.813*** (0.057)
Constant	-3.258*** (0.004)
Observations	1,830,035
Log Likelihood	-288,655.600
Akaike Inf. Crit.	577,315.200
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?

This coefficient was not significant.

Medication – Help to sleep, calm down, get out of depression.

Medication use for sleep, anxiety, or depression was much higher among respondents in Atlantic Canada who had experienced homelessness. The estimated probability was 76.9% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 22.7% among those without. This suggests a strong positive association between homelessness experience and medication use related to sleep, anxiety, or depression.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
MED_FL	
HOM_10Yes	2.428*** (0.018)
Constant	-1.224*** (0.002)
Observations	1,990,902
Log Likelihood	-1,066,997.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	2,133,998.000
<i>Note: p<0.1; p<0.05; p<0.01</i>	

Marital status of the respondent

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in Atlantic Canada were much less likely to be married, living common-law, or widowed. The estimated probability was 16.7% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 69.9% among those without. This indicates a strong negative association between past homelessness and being in one of these marital-status categories

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
MARSTAT	
HOM_10Yes	-2.452*** (0.020)
Constant	0.842*** (0.002)
Observations	1,994,425
Log Likelihood	-1,217,162.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	2,434,329.000
<i>Note: p<0.1; p<0.05; p<0.01</i>	

Alcohol consumption

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in Atlantic Canada were more likely to report alcohol consumption. The estimated probability was 97.1% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 42.9% among those without. This estimate is very large and should be interpreted with caution, particularly given the potential for small sample sizes and omitted factors.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	DRR_120C
HOM_10Yes	3.803*** (0.051)
Constant	-0.287*** (0.002)
Observations	1,169,588
Log Likelihood	-791,162.700
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,582,329.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

4.3 British Columbia

Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household?

Homeownership was lower among respondents in British Columbia who had experienced homelessness. The estimated probability of living in a dwelling owned by a household member was 52.3% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 79.5% among those with no reported homelessness experience. This suggests a negative association between past homelessness and current homeownership.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	ODR_10
HOM_10Yes	-1.263*** (0.009)
Constant	1.356*** (0.001)
Observations	4,067,421
Log Likelihood	-2,070,890.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	4,141,784.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Income – Total (before tax)

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in British Columbia were less likely to report before-tax income of \$50,000 or more. The estimated probability was 29.1% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 38.0% among those without. This indicates a negative association between past homelessness and higher income.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	INC_C
HOM_10Yes	-0.403*** (0.010)
Constant	-0.490*** (0.001)
Observations	4,079,161
Log Likelihood	-2,705,962.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	5,411,928.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?

Educational attainment was lower among respondents in British Columbia who had experienced homelessness. The estimated probability of having completed a credential above high school was 47.8% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 64.1% among those without. This points to a negative association between homelessness experience and higher educational attainment.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	EHG1_01
HOM_10Yes	-0.670*** (0.009)
Constant	0.580*** (0.001)
Observations	3,925,986
Log Likelihood	-2,564,752.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	5,129,508.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? C. Your ethnicity or culture.

This coefficient was not significant.

In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? D. Your race or colour.

This coefficient was not significant.

Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?

The estimated probability of identifying as Indigenous was lower among respondents who had experienced homelessness, falling from 5.3% among those with no reported homelessness experience to 0.2% among those with past homelessness experience. This result should be interpreted especially cautiously, as the direction and magnitude may reflect small cell sizes, sample composition, or other limitations of the model.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
ABM_01A	
HOM_10Yes	-3.646*** (0.123)
Constant	-2.876*** (0.003)
Observations	2,656,577
Log Likelihood	-544,514.700
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,089,033.000
<i>Note:</i> $p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$	

Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?

This coefficient was not significant.

Medication – Help to sleep, calm down, get out of depression.

Medication use for sleep, anxiety, or depression was higher among respondents in British Columbia who had experienced homelessness. The estimated probability was 28.9% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 20.6% among those without. This suggests a positive association between homelessness experience and medication use related to sleep, anxiety, or depression.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
MED_FL	
HOM_10Yes	0.449*** (0.010)
Constant	-1.348*** (0.001)
Observations	4,068,661
Log Likelihood	-2,075,069.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	4,150,142.000
<i>Note:</i> $p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$	

Marital status of the respondent

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in British Columbia were less likely to be married, living common-law, or widowed. The estimated probability was 37.6% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 66.8% among those without. This indicates a negative association between past homelessness and being in one of these marital-status categories.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	MARSTAT
HOM_10Yes	-1.206*** (0.010)
Constant	0.701*** (0.001)
Observations	4,071,334
Log Likelihood	-2,587,857.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	5,175,718.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Alcohol consumption

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in British Columbia were slightly less likely to report alcohol consumption. The estimated probability was 32.0% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 36.6% among those without. This suggests a modest negative association in this region, though the result should be interpreted cautiously.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	DRR_120C
HOM_10Yes	-0.203*** (0.014)
Constant	-0.549*** (0.001)
Observations	2,416,864
Log Likelihood	-1,586,781.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	3,173,565.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

4.4 Ontario

Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household?

Homeownership was lower among respondents in Ontario who had experienced homelessness. The estimated probability of living in a dwelling owned by a household member was 51.0% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 80.1% among those with no reported homelessness experience. This suggests a strong negative association between past homelessness and current homeownership.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	ODR_10
HOM_10Yes	-1.353*** (0.005)
Constant	1.391*** (0.001)
Observations	11,919,155
Log Likelihood	-5,981,787.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	11,963,577.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Income – Total (before tax)

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in Ontario were less likely to report before-tax income of \$50,000 or more. The estimated probability was 22.6% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 40.0% among those without. This indicates a negative association between homelessness experience and higher income.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	INC_C
HOM_10Yes	-0.827*** (0.006)
Constant	-0.404*** (0.001)
Observations	11,969,845
Log Likelihood	-8,036,682.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	16,073,369.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?

Educational attainment was lower among respondents in Ontario who had experienced homelessness. The estimated probability of having completed a credential above high school was 42.3% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 65.7% among those without. This suggests a negative association between homelessness experience and higher educational attainment.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	EHG1_01
HOM_10Yes	-0.959*** (0.005)
Constant	0.650*** (0.001)
Observations	11,661,997
Log Likelihood	-7,505,284.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	15,010,572.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? C. Your ethnicity or culture.

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in Ontario were more likely to report discrimination based on ethnicity or culture. The estimated probability was 49.8% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 10.2% among those without. This suggests a positive association between past homelessness and reported ethnic or cultural discrimination.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	DIS_15
HOM_10Yes	2.164*** (0.008)
Constant	-2.172*** (0.002)
Observations	3,822,032
Log Likelihood	-1,284,859.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	2,569,721.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? D. Your race or colour.

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in Ontario were also more likely to report discrimination based on race or colour. The estimated probability was 49.8% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 12.5% among those without. This points to a positive association between past homelessness and reported racial discrimination.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
DIS_20	
HOM_10Yes	1.936*** (0.008)
Constant	-1.944*** (0.002)
Observations	3,831,368
Log Likelihood	-1,465,437.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	2,930,877.000
<i>Note:</i> $p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$	

Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?

The estimated probability of identifying as Indigenous was slightly lower among respondents who had experienced homelessness. The model estimates a probability of 2.2% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 2.6% among those without. Given the small difference, this result should be interpreted cautiously.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
ABM_01A	
HOM_10Yes	-0.182*** (0.019)
Constant	-3.604*** (0.002)
Observations	7,649,886
Log Likelihood	-933,500.100
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,867,004.000
<i>Note:</i> $p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$	

Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?

This coefficient was not significant.

Medication – Help to sleep, calm down, get out of depression.

Medication use for sleep, anxiety, or depression was higher among respondents in Ontario who had experienced homelessness. The estimated probability was 24.9% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 18.1% among those without. This suggests a positive association between homelessness experience and medication use related to sleep, anxiety, or depression.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
MED_FL	
HOM_10Yes	0.409*** (0.006)
Constant	-1.512*** (0.001)
Observations	11,919,644
Log Likelihood	-5,645,172.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	11,290,349.000
<i>Note:</i> $p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$	

Marital status of the respondent

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in Ontario were less likely to be married, living common-law, or widowed. The estimated probability was 39.5% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 67.0% among those without. This indicates a negative association between past homelessness and being in one of these marital-status categories.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
MARSTAT	
HOM_10Yes	-1.135*** (0.005)
Constant	0.707*** (0.001)
Observations	11,955,939
Log Likelihood	-7,590,754.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	15,181,512.000
<i>Note:</i> $p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$	

Alcohol consumption

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in Ontario were more likely to report alcohol consumption. The estimated probability was 40.0% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 33.4% among those without. This suggests a modest positive association between homelessness experience and reported alcohol consumption.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	DRR_120C
HOM_10Yes	0.285*** (0.008)
Constant	-0.690*** (0.001)
Observations	6,957,268
Log Likelihood	-4,433,669.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	8,867,343.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

4.5 Prairie Region

Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household?

According to this estimation, being homeless changes the probability that the dwelling is owned by a member of the household from 82.4% to 50.83%, which is consistent with the negative sign of the coefficient.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	ODR_10
HOM_10Yes	-1.514*** (0.006)
Constant	1.547*** (0.001)
Observations	5,501,336
Log Likelihood	-2,578,069.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	5,156,142.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Income – Total (before tax)

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in the Prairie region were less likely to report before-tax income of \$50,000 or more. The estimated probability was 30.9% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 42.9% among those without. This indicates a negative association between homelessness experience and higher income.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	INC_C
HOM_10Yes	-0.516*** (0.007)
Constant	-0.287*** (0.001)
Observations	5,520,535
Log Likelihood	-3,763,837.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	7,527,677.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?

Educational attainment was lower among respondents in the Prairie region who had experienced homelessness. The estimated probability of having completed a credential above high school was 43.4% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 61.9% among those without. This suggests a negative association between homelessness experience and higher educational attainment.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	EHG1_01
HOM_10Yes	-0.750*** (0.006)
Constant	0.486*** (0.001)
Observations	5,379,270
Log Likelihood	-3,576,512.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	7,153,029.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? C. Your ethnicity or culture.

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in the Prairie region were much more likely to report discrimination based on ethnicity or culture. The estimated probability was 77.1% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 8.9% among those without. This suggests a strong positive association, though the size of the estimate should be interpreted cautiously given the limitations of the model.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	DIS_15
HOM_10Yes	3.535*** (0.059)
Constant	-2.324*** (0.003)
Observations	1,856,078
Log Likelihood	-558,185.800
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,116,376.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? D. Your race or colour.

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in the Prairie region were also much more likely to report discrimination based on race or colour. The estimated probability was 77.1% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 10.2% among those without. This points to a strong positive association between past homelessness and reported racial discrimination.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	DIS_20
HOM_10Yes	3.388*** (0.059)
Constant	-2.177*** (0.002)
Observations	1,857,021
Log Likelihood	-611,560.200
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,223,124.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?

The estimated probability of identifying as Indigenous was higher among respondents who had experienced homelessness. The model estimates a probability of 10.7% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 7.2% among those without. This suggests a positive association between homelessness experience and Indigenous identity in the Prairie region.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	ABM_01A
HOM_10Yes	0.433*** (0.012)
Constant	-2.553*** (0.002)
Observations	4,160,973
Log Likelihood	-1,084,835.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	2,169,675.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in the Prairie region were less likely to report being a landed immigrant. The estimated probability was 71.8% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 85.9% among those without. This indicates a negative association between past homelessness and landed immigrant status, though the result should be interpreted cautiously because the question applies only to respondents who were not born in Canada.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	BPR_16
HOM_10Yes	-0.868*** (0.040)
Constant	1.803*** (0.003)
Observations	1,152,669
Log Likelihood	-470,384.800
Akaike Inf. Crit.	940,773.600
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Medication – Help to sleep, calm down, get out of depression.

Medication use for sleep, anxiety, or depression was higher among respondents in the Prairie region who had experienced homelessness. The estimated probability was 41.8% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 20.4% among those without. This suggests a positive association between homelessness experience and medication use related to sleep, anxiety, or depression.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
MED_FL	
HOM_10Yes	1.032*** (0.007)
Constant	-1.362*** (0.001)
Observations	5,501,834
Log Likelihood	-2,799,609.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	5,599,221.000
<i>Note:</i> $p<0.1$; $p<0.05$; $p<0.01$	

Marital status of the respondent

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in the Prairie region were slightly less likely to be married, living common-law, or widowed. The estimated probability was 66.4% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 68.2% among those without. The difference is small, suggesting only a weak association in this region.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
MARSTAT	
HOM_10Yes	-0.082*** (0.007)
Constant	0.765*** (0.001)
Observations	5,516,694
Log Likelihood	-3,449,170.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	6,898,344.000
<i>Note:</i> $p<0.1$; $p<0.05$; $p<0.01$	

Alcohol consumption

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in the Prairie region were more likely to report alcohol consumption. The estimated probability was 50.0% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 41.1% among those without. This suggests a positive association between homelessness experience and reported alcohol consumption.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	DRR_120C
HOM_10Yes	0.423*** (0.009)
Constant	-0.361*** (0.001)
Observations	3,322,382
Log Likelihood	-2,250,492.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	4,500,987.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

4.6 Québec

Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household?

Homeownership was lower among respondents in Quebec who had experienced homelessness. The estimated probability of living in a dwelling owned by a household member was 35.4% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 72.0% among those with no reported homelessness experience. This suggests a strong negative association between past homelessness and current homeownership.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	ODR_10
HOM_10Yes	-1.548*** (0.009)
Constant	0.946*** (0.001)
Observations	7,034,465
Log Likelihood	-4,172,422.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	8,344,848.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Income – Total (before tax)

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in Quebec were less likely to report before-tax income of \$50,000 or more. The estimated probability was 17.7% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 35.9% among those without. This indicates a negative association between homelessness experience and higher income.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	INC_C
HOM_10Yes	-0.957*** (0.011)
Constant	-0.579*** (0.001)
Observations	7,043,190
Log Likelihood	-4,588,202.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	9,176,409.000
<i>Note:</i> $p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$	

What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?

Educational attainment was lower among respondents in Quebec who had experienced homelessness. The estimated probability of having completed a credential above high school was 45.1% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 63.9% among those without. This suggests a negative association between homelessness experience and higher educational attainment.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	EHG1_01
HOM_10Yes	-0.768*** (0.009)
Constant	0.571*** (0.001)
Observations	6,936,090
Log Likelihood	-4,537,695.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	9,075,394.000
<i>Note:</i> $p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$	

In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? C. Your ethnicity or culture.

The relationship between past homelessness and reported discrimination based on ethnicity or culture appears to move in an unexpected direction in Quebec. The estimated probability was 6.6% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 51.6% among those without. Given the direction and size of this estimate, the result should be interpreted especially cautiously and may reflect sample composition, small cell sizes, or omitted variables.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	DIS_15
HOM_10Yes	2.710*** (0.015)
Constant	-2.647*** (0.003)
Observations	2,009,619
Log Likelihood	-498,314.800
Akaike Inf. Crit.	996,633.600
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

In the past 5 years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of any of the following? D. Your race or colour.

This coefficient was not significant.

Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?

The estimated probability of identifying as Indigenous was higher among respondents in Quebec who had experienced homelessness. The model estimates a probability of 11.2% among respondents with past homelessness experience, compared with 1.6% among those without. This suggests a positive association, though the magnitude should be interpreted cautiously given the limitations of the model and the likely small number of observations in some categories.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	ABM_01A
HOM_10Yes	2.036*** (0.016)
Constant	-4.104*** (0.003)
Observations	5,689,315
Log Likelihood	-482,746.100
Akaike Inf. Crit.	965,496.100
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?

This coefficient was not significant.

Medication – Help to sleep, calm down, get out of depression.

Medication use for sleep, anxiety, or depression was nearly the same among respondents with and without past homelessness experience in Quebec. The estimated probability was 21.3% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 21.7% among those without. This suggests little to no meaningful difference in this outcome based on the model.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	MED_FL
HOM_10Yes	-0.022** (0.011)
Constant	-1.283*** (0.001)
Observations	7,029,788
Log Likelihood	-3,676,687.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	7,353,378.000
<i>Note:</i> $p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$	

Marital status of the respondent

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in Quebec were less likely to be married, living common-law, or widowed. The estimated probability was 51.3% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 65.2% among those without. This suggests a negative association between homelessness experience and being in one of these marital-status categories.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	MARSTAT
HOM_10Yes	-0.572*** (0.009)
Constant	0.626*** (0.001)
Observations	7,039,635
Log Likelihood	-4,553,578.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	9,107,160.000
<i>Note:</i> $p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$	

Alcohol consumption

Respondents who had experienced homelessness in Quebec were less likely to report alcohol consumption. The estimated probability was 22.6% among those with past homelessness experience, compared with 38.9% among those without. This suggests a negative association in Quebec, though the result should be interpreted cautiously given the simplicity of the model.

<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
DRR_120C	
HOM_10Yes	-0.781*** (0.012)
Constant	-0.452*** (0.001)
Observations	4,937,920
Log Likelihood	-3,294,548.000
Akaike Inf. Crit.	6,589,100.000
Note:	$p < 0.1$; $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$

5 CONCLUSION

While this study provides insights into the correlations between experiencing homelessness and various life outcomes, it is important to recognize the limitations of the models. The primary limitations of the logistic regression include the unbalanced sample, which may lead to biased estimations, as well as the oversimplification of the analysis by using a single explanatory variable. These issues may result in misleading conclusions regarding the causality of the relationships. Considering the absence of significant explanatory variables, the results should not be interpreted as causal links.

Despite these constraints, the results provide a useful starting point for understanding the potential impact of homelessness on different aspects of life, such as housing ownership, income levels, educational attainment, and experiences of discrimination. For example, the data suggests a noticeable shift in probabilities, such as a reduction in the likelihood of homeownership or a higher probability of experiencing discrimination based on ethnicity and race, following homelessness. However, these findings should be viewed with caution and serve just as an initial exploration rather than final conclusions.

While logistic regression models have found some patterns, more robust methods will be needed to draw meaningful conclusions about the underlying factors and causal relationships.

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