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Victimization and posttraumatic stress disorder in homeless women with mental illness are associated with depression, suicide, and quality of life

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Objective: This study aimed to determine the following: 1) the proportion of women in the homeless population with schizophrenia (SZ) or bipolar disorder (BD), in addition to the trajectory of their homelessness (ie, homelessness history, number of nights spent without home during the 180 past nights) and the characteristics of their illnesses compared to men (ie, illness severity, suicide risk, physical health status, and quality of life [QoL]); 2) whether these women were victimized more frequently than similarly situated men; 3) the impact of victimization on these women in terms of illness severity, suicide risk, physical health status, and QoL; and lastly 4) the differences and overlap of homeless women with SZ and BD.

Methods: This study employed data at baseline from a multicenter randomized controlled trial conducted in the following four large French cities: Lille, Marseille, Paris, and Toulouse. Mobile mental health outreach teams recruited SZ/BD homeless patients in the street, emergency shelters, hospitals, and jails from August 2011 to April 2014. Evaluations were performed during face-to-face interviews by psychiatrists and research assistants in the offices of mobile mental health outreach teams that were located in the downtown area of each city. The quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive analyses, chi-square and Student's *t*-tests, generalized estimating equation regression models, and path analysis.

Results: A total of 703 patients were included in this study. The proportion of women in the SZ/BD homeless population was 123/703 (17.5%). In this population, women were more likely than men to declare that they were subjected to physical or sexual assault during the past 6 months, that they had been diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and that they had experienced more severe depressive symptoms. Moreover, these women presented a higher suicide risk, worse physical health status, and lower QoL than similarly situated men. Homeless women with BD were more vulnerable than women with SZ. A path analysis revealed that PTSD and violent victimization might explain the higher levels of depression and suicide risk and the lower levels of physical health status and QoL in homeless women.

Conclusion: SZ/BD homeless women experience more PTSD and victimization than men, which are both associated with poor clinical outcomes. These results confirm the vulnerability of homeless women in this high need population and should be considered by public health policy.

Keywords: homelessness, victimization, quality of life, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, women

Introduction

Homelessness is a significant social, economic, and health issue in France. In 2012, 141,500 people were homeless and nearly two in five of these people were women.¹ The proportion of homeless women has increased substantially over recent years,

reflecting shifts in the vulnerability and socioeconomic conditions of women's lives. The National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED) and the French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) found that the percentage of women in the homeless population had been doubled in Paris between 1995 and 2012.² Despite the magnitude of this phenomenon, the individual circumstances, structural factors, and systemic failures underpinning this feminization are poorly understood and have not been considered in public policy. One of the most challenging issues is the relative invisibility of homeless women.³ Typically, women without homes are accommodated by partners or members of their wider family or partners.⁴ This type of homelessness is called "hidden" that stands in contrast with "visible" homelessness in public spaces and in institutions for the homeless (shelters, hostels, daytime facilities, etc).⁵ This lack of visibility in the public space has translated into a lack of data for both researchers⁶ and public authorities.⁷ Organizations such as the European Federation of National Organizations Working with the Homeless (FEANTSA) have officially made a call for more research into this question.⁸ According to a recent French work, actions toward homeless women should be implemented to promote their access to care.⁹

"Victimization" is defined as the act of being a victim of any aggressive behavior¹⁰ and seems to be both a cause and an effect of homelessness.^{11,12} Victimization often precedes homelessness, and re-victimization is common in the street.^{13,14} Homeless women with severe mental illnesses represent an extreme vulnerable subgroup of victimization.^{15,16} Previous studies have underlined the omnipresence of victimization in the lives of homeless women,¹⁷⁻¹⁹ during their childhood (including physical and sexual abuse), with their intimate male partners, and in the street.¹⁶ Experiences of institutional violence with objectification and infantilization are commonplace in traditional services for the homeless.¹⁹ Moreover, more than one in four homeless people suffer from serious mental illness, such as schizophrenia (SZ) or bipolar disorders (BD),²⁰⁻²² with considerable risk of violent victimization.^{23,24} These studies have unquestionably advanced our knowledge of the vulnerability in homeless women with severe mental illnesses, but several issues remain insufficiently explored. Understanding the characteristics of this extreme vulnerable subgroup and the impact of victimization in the homelessness process is necessary to formulate relevant targeted strategies to ensure rehabilitation and re-entry into the social mainstream. To date, most previous studies were cross-sectional and did not use

analytical techniques that allow for an examination of the direction and the structure of the relations between the trajectory of homelessness (ie, homelessness history and number of nights spent without home during the 180 past nights), victimization, and illness characteristics. Path analysis is used to describe the directed dependencies among a set of variables, could be a useful statistical procedure to test the theories involving non-straightforward relationships, and would be well suited to the management of cross-sectional data for inferential purposes. In addition, the differences and overlap of the trajectory of homelessness, victimization, and illness characteristics between homeless women with SZ and BD have been rarely studied and may be useful for proposing tailored interventions.

The aims of the present study were to determine 1) the proportion of women in the homeless population with SZ or BD in this French multicenter study and the trajectory of their homelessness and illness characteristics compared to those of men; 2) whether women were more frequently victimized than men; 3) the impact of victimization on women in terms of illness severity, suicide risk, physical health status, and quality of life (QoL); and lastly 4) the differences and overlap of homeless women with SZ and BD.

Methods

Study design and population

The French Housing First program is a multicenter randomized controlled trial conducted in the following French cities: Lille, Marseille, Paris, and Toulouse²⁵ and is designed to assess the impact of a Housing First intervention on health outcomes and costs over a period of 24 months on homeless people with severe mental illness compared to Treatment-As-Usual (five evaluations: baseline, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months). Baseline (t0) was the only data used in the present analysis, before any intervention. The Housing First program provides immediate access to independent housing and a recovery-oriented, assertive community treatment team that includes a doctor, a nurse, a social worker, and a peer worker. This team provides case management, mental health services, employment and housing assistance, substance abuse services, and other services to allow the individual to live successfully in the community. The inclusion criteria were as follows: over 18 years of age; homelessness (ie, no fixed place to stay for at least the past seven nights with little likelihood of finding a place in the upcoming month) or precariously housed (housed in a single-room occupancy, rooming house, or hotel/motel as a primary residence AND having a history of two or more episodes of being absolutely homeless in

the past year OR one episode of being absolutely homeless for a duration of at least 4 weeks over the past year); living in the city in question for >6 months and intending to stay in that same city for the coming 2 years; possessing a high level of need, defined as: having a diagnosis of SZ or BD according to *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, fourth edition (DSM-IV-TR) criteria;²⁶ moderate to severe disability according to the Multnomah Community Ability Scale (score ≤ 62);^{27,28} and meet at least one of the following three criteria: 1) having been hospitalized two or more times in any 1 year over the last 5 years for mental illness or 2) having comorbid alcohol or substance use or 3) having been arrested or incarcerated over the last 2 years; being covered by French government health insurance including free state aid; and speaking French. The exclusion criteria (ie, characteristics that disqualify patients from inclusion in the study) were the absence of capacity to consent,²⁹ having young/dependent children at the time of evaluation, a current pregnancy, or irregular immigration status in accordance with French law on biomedical research. Mobile mental health outreach teams³⁰ recruited patients from August 2011 to April 2014 in the street, emergency shelters, hospitals, and jails. Evaluations were performed during face-to-face interviews by psychiatrists and research assistants in the offices of mobile mental health outreach teams that were located in the downtown area of each city (for more details for setting information and recruitment, see the protocol article).²⁵

Data collection

The following data were collected:

- Sociodemographic information.
- History of homelessness: Lifetime duration of homelessness, age at first homeless experience, location (street, emergency shelter, specific accommodation for homeless persons), and number of nights spent homeless over the past 6 months using a retrospective calendar. The location and the number of nights spent homeless over the past 6 months were recoded into the categories of the European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion, which describe all living situations, from sleeping in public spaces to living in extremely over-crowded spaces.³¹
- Clinical characteristics: The diagnosis of SZ and BD must have been based on the *DSM-IV-TR* criteria; psychiatric comorbidities, including current suicide risk and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), were assessed using a structured diagnostic interview, the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI);²⁶ perceived mental health was assessed using the Modified Colorado Symptom

Index (MCSI).³³ The MCSI comprises 14 items inquiring about how often in the past month an individual has experienced a variety of mental health symptoms. Higher scores indicate a higher likelihood of mental health problems.

- Health status: Physical and mental health status was assessed using the Medical Outcomes Study 36-item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) questionnaires, a self-administered questionnaire consisting of 36 items.³⁴ Two composite (also called summary) scores – the physical composite score and the mental composite score – are calculated. The index and composite scores range from 0, indicating the lowest health status, to 100, indicating the highest health status.
- QoL was assessed using the Schizophrenia Quality of Life Scale (S-QoL) 18, which is a self-administered, multidimensional questionnaire developed and validated to specifically assess the QoL in patients with SZ and BD^{35,36} and validated in homeless individuals.³⁷ The total index scores range from 0, indicating the lowest QoL, to 100, indicating the highest QoL.
- Victimization was defined by a self-reported history of violent (physical or sexual assault and attacks/fights) and non-violent (ie, stolen property, verbal assault, offensive behavior) victimization over the most recent 6-month period prior to the evaluation.
- Utilization of health, justice, and social services was based on patients' self-report data for the most recent 6-month period preceding the evaluation.

Ethical approval

The study was carried out in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki, 6th revision. All participants gave written informed consent. The local ethics committee (Comité de Protection des Personnes Sud-Méditerranée V, France: trial number 11.050) and the French Drug and Device Regulation Agency (trial number 2011-A00668-33) approved the study. The current clinical trial number is NCT01570712 (first posted: April 4, 2012).

Analysis

Descriptive analyses were presented as frequencies and percentages for categorical variables and as means and standard deviations for continuous variables. Chi-square or Student's *t*-tests were conducted to compare these characteristics between men and women. Generalized estimating equation (GEE) regression analyses were then performed to confirm the association between gender and each characteristic, after adjusting for the following main confounding factors:

age, marital status, education level, length of homelessness, having SZ or BD, and a random effect for clusters ($n=4$ towns). Regression coefficients included adjusted odds ratios, and a standardized beta with a 95% confidence interval was reported. We also compared women with SZ and BD using chi-square, Student's t -tests, and GEE. Given the numerous statistical tests, statistical significance was defined as $p < 0.01$ in two-sided tests.

We conducted a path analysis using weighted least squares estimation to determine whether victimization of women might explain the poor clinical outcomes found in the previous analysis (ie, depression, suicide risk, physical status, and QoL). We constructed hypothetical relationships among these variables by examining previously published research and the results of univariate analyses. Coefficients are standardized path coefficients, that is, standardized versions of linear regression weights. The standardization involves multiplying the ordinary regression coefficient by the standard deviations of the corresponding explanatory variable. Model fit was evaluated using the chi-square test of model fit, the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA), the comparative fit index (CFI), and the weighted root mean square residual (WRMR).³⁸ Statistical significance was defined as $p < 0.05$ in two-sided tests.

The statistical analyses were performed using the SPSS version 20.0 software package and the R MCMC Generalised Linear Mixed Models package, and the path analysis was performed with Mplus version 6 software.

Results

Sociodemographic characteristics

Overall, 703 homeless people with SZ/BD, including 123 (17.5%) women, were recruited to participate in the trial. The mean age of the study participants was 38.8 years (standard deviation, $SD=10.0$). Most were French 575 (85.8%), single 521 (77.8%), and had no children 575 (85.8%) (Table 1).

Compared to men, women were less likely to be single (67.5% vs 80.0%; $p=0.004$) and more likely to have a high school diploma or achieved an academic level (40.0% vs 24.1%; $p=0.001$). Almost half of the women (46.7%) had children compared to only 35.3% of men ($p=0.026$). No significant association of gender with total monthly income was found ($p > 0.05$).

Mean lifetime duration of homelessness was lower in women than in men (6.6 ± 6.9 years for women vs 9.0 ± 8.0 for men; $p=0.002$). During the 6 months preceding inclusion in the study, women spent fewer nights in the streets than men (38.1 ± 61.7 nights vs 57.3 ± 69.4 nights; $p=0.003$).

Table 1 Sociodemographic and homeless trajectory characteristics based on gender in 703 homeless individuals

Variables	Total sample, N=703 N (%) or M (SD)	Men N=580 N (%) or M (SD)	Women N=123 N (%) or M (SD)	p-value
Sociodemographic characteristics				
Age (years)	38.8 (10.0)	38.6 (9.8)	39.3 (10.9)	0.503
Educational level (high school diploma or higher)	181 (27%)	133 (24.1%)	48 (40.0%)	0.001
French nationality	575 (85.8%)	476 (86.4%)	99 (83.2%)	0.447
Marital status (single)	521 (77.8%)	440 (80.0%)	81 (67.5%)	0.004
Current parenthood	250 (37.4%)	194 (35.3%)	56 (46.7%)	0.026
Average monthly income (euros)	628.7 (402)	632.8 (419)	609.6 (313)	0.494
Social support				
Current contact with family (at least once a week)	180 (27.4%)	148 (27.4%)	32 (27.6%)	0.999
Current contact with friend (at least once a week)	248 (37.5%)	200 (36.6%)	48 (41.7%)	0.356
Current contact with association (at least once a week)	483 (74.2%)	396 (73.9%)	87 (75.7%)	0.782
Homelessness history				
Total length of homelessness during lifetime (years)	8.5 (7.9)	9 (8.0)	6.6 (6.9)	0.002
Age of first homelessness (years)	25.6 (11.2)	25.1 (10.6)	27.9 (13.8)	0.044
Accumulated number of nights spent during the 180 past nights (ETHOS*)				
In streets or public spaces (nights spent during 180 past nights)	53.9 (68.5)	57.3 (69.4)	38.1 (61.7)	0.003
In emergency shelters (nights spent during 180 past nights)	22.8 (46.5)	23.3 (46.9)	20.5 (44.9)	0.549
Living temporarily with family or friends (nights spent during 180 past nights)	28.9 (51.3)	26.6 (49.7)	39.5 (57.1)	0.025

Notes: *The location and the number of nights spent over the past 6 months were recoded according to the European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion (ETHOS), which describes all living situations, from sleeping in public spaces to living in extreme over-crowding. Values in bold indicate statistically significant ($p < 0.01$). N (%) – effective (percentage); M (SD) – mean (standard deviation).

Clinical characteristics and QoL

Women were more often diagnosed with BD than men (43.9% vs 27.9%, $p<0.001$). Overall, 59.0% of women were diagnosed with a current major depressive episode, 51.2% with current high suicide risk, and 25.7% with current PTSD. Compared to men, women were found to have higher rates of PTSD (25.7% vs 16.4%, $p<0.001$), higher suicide risk (51.2% vs 41.8%, $p<0.001$), and impaired QoL (43.4±17.7 vs 48.3±17.3; $p<0.001$). Moreover, women had significantly lower physical health status scores than men (47.9±11.4 vs 51.3±10.3; $p<0.001$) and higher rates of fractures and sprains in the past 6 months than men (11.3% vs 7.5%, $p=0.002$ and 22.6% vs 10.0%, $p<0.001$) (Table 2).

Almost half of the patients (46.3%) had substance dependence issues, and almost 40% were dependent on alcohol but with no difference between genders.

Victimization in the past 6 months

Women were more likely than men to declare having been assaulted verbally (40.8% vs 28.5%; $p<0.001$), physically (34.2% vs 20.9%, $p<0.001$), and sexually (10.0% vs 1.8%, $p<0.001$) in the past 6 months (Table 3).

The impact of PTSD and victimization in homeless women

The path analysis is illustrated in Figure 1. Our general hypothesis was that current PTSD and violent victimization

Table 2 Gender differences in mental and physical health comorbidities and self-reported health status and quality of life between the 123 homeless women and the 580 homeless men with schizophrenia (SZ) or bipolar disorders (BD)

Variables	Total sample N=703 N (%) or M (SD)	Men N=580 N (%) or M (SD)	Women N=123 N (%) or M (SD)	AOR or β^* (95% CI)	p-value
Diagnosis based on the DSM-IV-TR criteria					
SZ	487 (69.3%)	418 (72.1%)	69 (56.1%)	0.48 (0.33–0.69)	<0.001
BD	216 (30.7%)	162 (27.9%)	54 (43.9%)		
Current psychiatric comorbidities (MINI)					
Major depressive episode	388 (55.2%)	316 (54.7%)	72 (59.0%)	1.24 (0.89–1.73)	0.207
Manic episode	117 (17.2%)	95 (17.0%)	22 (18.3%)	1.03 (0.91–1.16)	0.692
Hypomanic episode	24 (3.5%)	20 (3.6%)	4 (3.4%)	0.70 (0.21–2.31)	0.556
Posttraumatic stress disorder	109 (18.0%)	83 (16.4%)	26 (25.7%)	1.96 (1.23–3.11)	<0.001
High suicide risk**	190 (43.6%)	148 (41.8%)	42 (51.2%)	2.40 (1.53–3.75)	<0.001
Alcohol dependence	274 (39.3%)	227 (39.5%)	47 (38.5%)	0.89 (0.52–1.52)	0.682
Substance dependence***	322 (46.3%)	272 (47.4%)	50 (41.3%)	0.78 (0.51–1.21)	0.260
Alcohol abuse	44 (6.4%)	39 (6.8%)	5 (4.2%)	0.46 (0.17–1.28)	0.138
Substance abuse***	70 (10.3%)	58 (10.3%)	12 (10.1%)	0.83 (0.35–2.00)	0.677
Physical health					
Updated vaccinations	391 (77.6%)	336 (79.1%)	55 (69.6%)	0.63 (0.35–1.12)	0.630
Need dental care	470 (71.8%)	389 (72.0%)	81 (71.5%)	1.14 (0.69–1.88)	0.598
Had fractures (past 6 months)	54 (8.2%)	41 (7.5%)	13 (11.3%)	1.37 (1.12–1.69)	0.002
Had sprains (past 6 months)	80 (12.3%)	54 (10.0%)	26 (22.6%)	3.30 (2.29–4.74)	<0.001
Had ectoparasitosis (past 6 months)	79 (12.1%)	64 (11.8%)	15 (13.2%)	1.10 (0.50–2.43)	0.808
Self-reported health status					
MCSI score	21.4 (11.5)	21.1 (11.4)	22.8 (11.7)	1.37 (–0.64 to 3.38)	0.182
Psychotic symptoms	13.5 (8.4)	13.4 (8.4)	14.2 (8.4)	0.75 (–1.43 to 2.92)	0.502
Depressive symptoms	7.1 (3.6)	6.9 (3.5)	7.8 (3.8)	0.59 (0.32 to 0.86)	<0.001
Impulsivity	1.1 (1.8)	1.1 (1.7)	1.1 (1.9)	0.12 (–0.08 to 0.32)	0.230
PCS SF-36 score	50.8 (10.6)	51.3 (10.3)	47.9 (11.4)	–3.04 (–3.07 to –2.38)	<0.001
MCS SF-36 score	34.8 (9.7)	35.0 (9.5)	33.7 (10.8)	–1.35 (–2.88 to 0.18)	0.084
S-QOL 18 score	47.5 (17.5)	48.3 (17.3)	43.4 (17.7)	–4.53 (–5.89 to –3.15)	<0.001

Notes: *Regression coefficients included AORs and standardized beta with 95% CI (men = reference). Each coefficient was adjusted for main confounding factors: age, marital status, education level, age, age of first homelessness, having SZ or BD, and a random effect for clusters ($n=4$ towns). **High suicide risk was defined when the MINI score was >17 . ***Substance abuse is any pattern of substance use that results in repeated adverse social consequences related to drug taking. Substance dependence is characterized by physiological and behavioral symptoms related to substance use. N (%) – effective (percentage); M (SD) – mean (standard deviation). Values in bold indicate a statistically significant difference between genders ($p<0.01$).

Abbreviations: AOR, adjusted odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; SZ, schizophrenia; BD, bipolar disorder; MINI, Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview; MCSI, Modified Colorado Symptom Index; SF-36, Medical Outcomes Study 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey; PCS, physical composite score; MCS, mental composite score; S-QoL, Schizophrenia Quality of Life Scale.

Table 3 A comparison of victimization in the past 6 months between the 123 women and the 580 men

Variables	Total sample N=703	Men N (%)	Women N (%)	AOR* (95% CI)	p-value
Total victimization	417 (59.3%)	333 (60.0%)	84 (70.0%)	1.47 (1.22–1.78)	<0.001
Non-violent victimization	358 (50.9%)	285 (51.3%)	73 (60.8%)	1.58 (1.45–1.72)	<0.001
Stolen property	238 (35.3%)	191 (34.4%)	47 (39.2%)	1.21 (0.94–1.56)	0.130
Verbal assault	207 (30.7%)	158 (28.5%)	49 (40.8%)	1.88 (1.35–2.62)	<0.001
Offensive behavior	239 (35.4%)	192 (34.6%)	47 (39.2%)	1.28 (0.84–1.95)	0.245
Violent victimization	223 (31.7%)	172 (31.0%)	51 (42.5%)	1.46 (1.20–1.77)	<0.001
Physical assault	157 (23.3%)	116 (20.9%)	41 (34.2%)	1.70 (1.28–2.25)	<0.001
Sexual assault	22 (3.3%)	10 (1.8%)	12 (10.0%)	5.90 (4.12–8.46)	<0.001
Attacks/fights	120 (17.8%)	100 (18.1%)	20 (16.7%)	0.81 (0.41–1.60)	0.540

Notes: *Regression coefficients included AORs with 95% CI (men = reference). Each coefficient was adjusted for main confounding factors: age, marital status, education level, age of first homelessness, having SZ or BD, and a random effect for clusters (n=4 towns). N (%) – effective (percentage). Values in bold indicate a statistically significant difference between genders ($p < 0.01$).

Abbreviations: AOR, adjusted odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; SZ, schizophrenia; BD, bipolar disorder.

in the past 6 months explained the poor clinical outcomes found in women, that is, higher depression and suicide risk and lower QoL and physical health status than men.^{11,13,14,39} Conversely, we expected a weaker link between non-violent victimization and clinical outcomes in comparison with violent victimization. Finally, we expected that PTSD and violent victimization were weakly associated, as PTSD often precedes the first reported homeless episode and often results from antecedent victimization,^{14,40} while violent victimization is recent and often a direct consequence of being homeless.

As expected, there was no effect of non-violent victimization on clinical outcomes. Conversely, the path analysis revealed moderate direct effects of violent victimization on PTSD (path coefficient = 0.29, $p = 0.02$) and impaired physical health status (path coefficient = -0.19, $p = 0.021$). There was

a direct and important effect of PTSD on depression (path coefficient = 0.57, $p < 0.001$), and depression was moderately associated with impaired QoL (path coefficient = -0.47, $p < 0.001$) and higher suicide risk (path coefficient = 0.52, $p < 0.001$). Finally, the path analysis revealed several indirect effects from violent victimization on depression via PTSD (path coefficient = 0.17), from PTSD to QoL (path coefficient = -0.27) and to suicide risk via depression (path coefficient = 0.30).

This model showed satisfactory fit based on RMSEA = 0.059, CFI = 0.96, and WRMR = 0.510.

Differences and overlap of homeless women with SZ and BD

Compared to women with SZ, women with BD were found to have higher rates of substance dependence and more severe

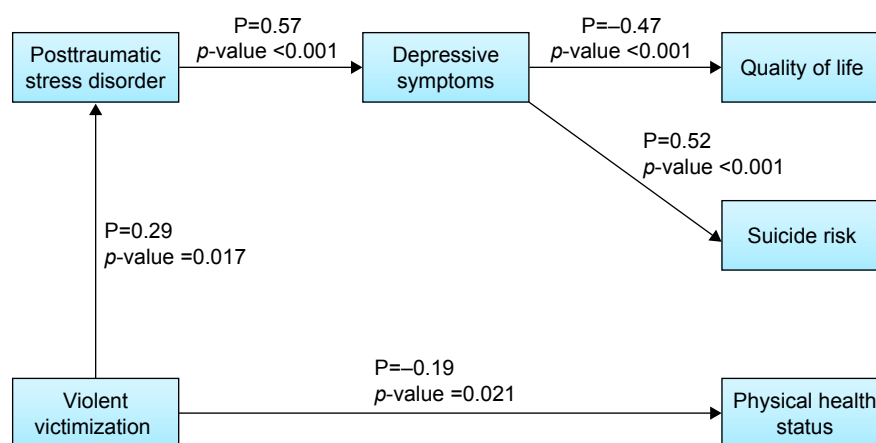


Figure 1 Path analysis with posttraumatic stress disorder, violent victimization, depression, suicide risk, physical health status, and quality of life in homeless women.

Notes: Goodness of fit: chi square = 78.309, DF = 15, CFI = 0.960, WRMR = 0.510. Indirect effects from posttraumatic disorder to quality of life = -0.27 and to suicide risk = 0.30. Indirect effects from violent victimization to depression = 0.17. P represents standardized path coefficient. All the data were measured at baseline, except violent victimization in the past 6 months.

Abbreviations: DF, degrees of freedom; CFI, comparative fit index; WRMR, weighted root mean square residual.

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Table 4 Differences and overlap of homeless women with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder – sociodemographic and homelessness trajectory characteristics

Variables	Women with SZ N=69 N (%) or M (SD)	Women with BD N=54 N (%) or M (SD)	p-value
Sociodemographic characteristics			
Age (years)	40.4 (11.8)	38 (9.5)	0.225
Educational level (high school diploma or higher)	30 (44.8%)	18 (34.0%)	0.311
French nationality	54 (81.8%)	45 (84.9%)	0.841
Marital status (single)	45 (67.2%)	36 (67.9%)	0.999
Current parenthood	35 (52.2%)	21 (39.6%)	0.233
Average monthly income (euros)	659.1 (291.2)	548.8 (330.0)	0.060
Social support			
Current contact with family (at least once a week)	19 (29.7%)	13 (25.0%)	0.724
Current contact with friend (at least once a week)	26 (40.6%)	22 (43.1%)	0.935
Current contact with association (at least once a week)	46 (71.9%)	41 (80.4%)	0.402
Homelessness history			
Total length of homelessness during lifetime (years)	6.4 (7.4)	6.8 (6.3)	0.780
Age of first homelessness (years)	30.0 (15.1)	25.4 (11.7)	0.074
Accumulated number of nights spent during the 180 past nights (ETHOS*)			
In streets or public spaces (nights spent during 180 past nights)	28.9 (53.5)	49.6 (69.4)	0.080
In emergency shelters (nights spent during 180 past nights)	25.8 (52.6)	13.8 (32.1)	0.131
Living temporarily with family or friends (nights spent during 180 past nights)	34.0 (55.8)	46.2 (58.5)	0.255

Notes: *The location and the number of nights spent over the past 6 months were recoded according to the European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion (ETHOS), which describes all living situations, from sleeping in public spaces to living in extreme over-crowding. N (%) – effective (percentage); M (SD) – mean (standard deviation).

Abbreviations: SZ, schizophrenia; BD, bipolar disorder.

symptomatology including depressive symptoms and more violent victimization (Tables 4 and 5).

Discussion

The results of the present study may be summarized as follows: in a consecutive sample of 703 homeless people with SZ or BD, 17.5% were women. Although women have shorter lengths of homelessness and higher education levels than men, they were at higher risk than men for PTSD, depression, suicide risk, and fractures and sprains, as well as for having been verbally, physically, and/or sexually assaulted in the past 6 months. PTSD and violent victimization may explain the high levels of depression, suicide risk, impaired physical status, and impaired QoL in homeless women. Homeless women with BD appeared even more vulnerable than women with SZ with high level of addiction, impaired health status, and more violent victimization.

Compared to homeless men, homeless women with SZ or BD have been found to have more verbal, physical, and sexual assault; PTSD; sprains and fractures. This result is consistent with studies carried out in non-selected samples of homeless people reporting that the street is much more violent for women than for men.^{2,41} Our study highlights that homeless women with SZ or BD are extremely vulnerable and/or exposed to violence. In addition, the path analysis

reveals that violent victimization has important consequences for women's health, leading to impaired physical health, higher PTSD, and depression. Hence, there is an urgent need to provide protection for homeless women with SZ or BD to protect them from violent victimization.

Homeless women with SZ or BD have more PTSD than men. The path analysis suggests that PTSD is associated with increased depression and suicide risk and deteriorated QoL. This analysis is consistent with a prior study suggesting that PTSD was associated with increased suicide risk among homeless individuals with substance use disorders.⁴² This finding confirms the need to attend to PTSD and its mental consequences when addressing the array of needs of homeless women with SZ or BD.¹⁴ Notably, the higher rate of PTSD in women is moderately associated with violent victimization in the past 6 months in homeless women with SZ or BD. To avoid a memory bias, only violent victimization during the past 6 months has been explored in the present study, and older victimization exposure may have thus been implicated in the high rate of PTSD found in the present sample. Victimization has been described as the major precipitating event in homelessness and homelessness as a risk factor for victimization.⁴⁰ More specifically, domestic violence has been suggested as one of the major causal factors for homelessness in women regardless of their mental health status.⁴⁰

Table 5 Differences and overlap of homeless women with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder – mental and physical health comorbidities, self-reported health status, quality of life, and victimization

Variables	Women with SZ N=69 N (%) or M (SD)	Women with BD N=54 N (%) or M (SD)	AOR* (95% CI)	p-value
Current psychiatric comorbidities (MINI)				
Major depressive episode	32 (47.1%)	40 (74.1%)	0.32 (0.22–0.47)	<0.001
Manic episode	9 (13.2%)	13 (25%)	–	–
Hypomanic episode	0 (0%)	4 (7.7%)	–	–
Posttraumatic stress disorder	13 (22.8%)	13 (29.5%)	0.91 (0.38–2.16)	0.831
High suicide risk**	16 (43.2%)	26 (57.8%)	0.72 (0.44–1.2)	0.210
Alcohol dependence	21 (30.4%)	26 (49.1%)	0.39 (0.18–0.87)	0.022
Substance dependence***	21 (30.9%)	29 (54.7%)	0.47 (0.31–0.72)	<0.001
Alcohol abuse	2 (2.9%)	3 (5.8%)	–	–
Substance abuse***	7 (10.4%)	5 (9.6%)	0.77 (0.22–2.65)	0.673
Physical health				
Updated vaccinations	34 (75.6%)	21 (61.8%)	3.72 (1.78–7.81)	0.001
Need dental care	41 (65.1%)	40 (78.4%)	0.53 (0.41–0.71)	<0.001
Had fractures (past 6 months)	6 (9.5%)	7 (13.5%)	0.48 (0.15–1.53)	0.212
Had sprains (past 6 months)	13 (20.6%)	13 (25%)	0.7 (0.4–1.23)	0.215
Had ectoparasitosis (past 6 months)	10 (15.9%)	5 (9.8%)	2.01 (0.91–4.44)	0.085
Self-reported health status				
MCSI score	19.9 (12.1)	26.4 (10.5)	–4.81 (–6.92 to –2.71)	<0.001
Psychotic symptoms	12.5 (8.9)	16.2 (7.5)	–2.51 (–4.56 to –0.47)	0.016
Depressive symptoms	6.6 (3.9)	9 (3.2)	–1.77 (–2.68 to –0.85)	<0.001
Impulsivity	0.9 (1.6)	1.5 (2.2)	–0.28 (–0.64 to 0.07)	0.114
PCS SF-36 score	49.7 (12)	45.9 (10.5)	3.91 (0.64 to 7.19)	0.019
MCS SF-36 score	35.2 (11.4)	32.0 (9.9)	1.98 (–0.68 to 4.63)	0.145
S-QOL 18 score	44.9 (17.2)	41.6 (18.3)	2.31 (–4.61 to 9.24)	0.512
Victimization				
Total victimization	45 (67.2%)	39 (73.6%)	0.65 (0.25–1.64)	0.360
Non-violent victimization	39 (58.2%)	34 (64.2%)	0.79 (0.34–1.79)	0.565
Violent victimization	23 (34.3%)	28 (52.8%)	0.34 (0.21–0.56)	<0.001

Notes: *Regression coefficients included AORs with 95% CI (women with BD = reference). Each coefficient was adjusted for main confounding factors: age, marital status, education level, age of first homelessness, and a random effect for clusters (n=4 towns). **High suicide risk was defined when the MINI score was > 17. ***Substance abuse is any pattern of substance use that results in repeated adverse social consequences related to drug taking. Substance dependence is characterized by physiological and behavioral symptoms related to substance use. N (%) – effective (percentage); M (SD) – mean (standard deviation). Values in bold indicate a statistically significant difference between SZ and BD.

Abbreviations: AOR, adjusted odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; SZ, schizophrenia; BD, bipolar disorder; MINI, Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview; MCSI, Modified Colorado Symptom Index; SF-36, Medical Outcomes Study 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey; PCS, physical composite score; MCS, mental composite score; S-QoL, Schizophrenia Quality of Life Scale.

Some authors have suggested that confounding factors such as childhood trauma are implicated in PTSD onset in adulthood, as well as in the genesis of homelessness.^{42–44} Mental health professionals have thus played an important upstream role in tracking homelessness and then preventing victimization in patients with mental disorders.²³

The present study has confirmed very high rates of alcohol dependence and substance use in this high need population, almost twice as high as that in the general homeless population (for alcohol dependence, 39% for the sample in the present study, 21% for the general homeless population, and 8.5% for the French general population; whereas for substance dependence, 46% for the sample in the present study, 17.5% for the general homeless population, and no

data available for the French general population).⁴⁵ The rate of alcohol dependence in the present homeless sample was similar to that of the meta-analysis of Fazel et al (37%).²¹ However, the proportion of substance dependence in the present study is almost twice as high as that found in Fazel et al (46% vs 24%), and men were found at higher risk for addiction in the Fazel et al meta-analysis, while no gender effect was found in the present study. The absence of a gender effect has also been found in a previous study conducted in the USA in 2011.³³ In other words, the present results suggest that homeless individuals with SZ or BD are at a 200% higher risk of substance dependence than the general homeless population and that women diagnosed with these mental disorders are at much higher risk of alcohol and

substance dependence than other homeless women. This risk is even higher in homeless women with BD (49.1% of alcohol dependence and 54.7% of substance dependence), confirming the findings reported in a recent study on patients with BD.^{46,47} Therefore, public health services should pursue efforts for the prevention and care of addictive behavior in high need homeless people with SZ or BD, particularly in women with BD.

Several actions may be suggested regarding the results of the present study. First, depression, suicidal ideation, PTSD, and victimization should be systematically assessed during psychiatric evaluations of homeless women. Targeted intervention programs should now be widely disseminated for homeless women, as proposed in the Housing First programs.^{48–51} Second, more intensive programs such as assertive community assessment with a special attention to alcohol and substance dependence should probably focus on homeless women with BD. Last, specific prevention programs should be undertaken to protect homeless women from violent victimization but also upstream of homelessness. If these proposals require the involvement of medical and social professionals, homeless women's conditions will never be resolved without the guidance from the government.

Limitations

The present study was based on retrospective data. No causal inference can be formally proposed, and our model should be interpreted from an associational point of view. Moreover, women with dependent/young children were excluded from the present study, which may limit the representativeness of the sample and may underestimate the proportion of women in the homeless population. Data were mostly self-declared and may have been underreported by participants because of having been humiliated as a victim. Future work should explore hetero-assessment, including interviewer-assessed scales such as the Multnomah Community ability scale. Finally, although our study accounts for a large set of potentially relevant variables, other important data should be collected in future studies (eg, history of childhood). Due to ethical concerns, ethnicity has not been reported in the present study. However, French nationality has been reported on and was not associated with gender.

Conclusion

The present study has clearly shown that homeless women with SZ or BD were more exposed to verbal, physical, and sexual violence, which may strongly impact their mental and physical health and QoL and increase their risk of suicide. Future longitudinal studies should confirm these findings,

but the urgency should be noted by policymakers to support the development of specific interventions to protect this particularly vulnerable subgroup.

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Author contributions

AT, VG, and PA involved in conception and design of the study and study coordination. VG and AT contributed to inclusion and clinical data collection. AT, LB, SL, and MB analyzed the data. AT, LB, GF, and PA contributed to interpretation of data. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The sponsor was represented by Assistance Publique, Hôpitaux de Marseille, France; its role was to control the appropriateness of the ethical and legal considerations. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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