**Topic of research: Clinical characteristics in a cohort of homeless or precariously hosued individuals living in the Downtown Eastside of Vancouver, Canada.**

**Honer et al. (2017). The Hotel Study – Clinical and health service effectiveness in a cohort of homeless or marginally housed persons. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 62*(7), 482-492.** [**https://doi.org/10.1177/0706743717693781**](https://doi.org/10.1177/0706743717693781)

Screenshot taken from Honer et al. (2017):

* The below graph is demonstrating that the Downtown Eastside is a neighborhood with low income (panel A), a large number of dwellings in disrepair (B), and high rates of subsidized housing (C).
* Associated with this distribution of poverty markers on the left, the right panels indicate that there are progressively higher rates of emergency department visits for neurological illness, substance use disorders, and for mental illness in general.
* Although this graphic does a good job telling a compelling story, I believe there are ways in which the story could be told more coherently so that the reader does not have to take time to figure out what each panel means and how it’s related to the next. Nevertheless, the accompanying text in the paper, and in the figure caption, allows the reader to better understand what is going on in this dense and crowded figure.

A map of the united states

Description automatically generated

**Barbic et al. (2018). Clinical and functional characteristics of young adults living in single room occupancy housing: Preliminary findings from a 10-year longitudinal study. *Canadian Journal of Public Health, 109*, 204-214.** [**https://doi.org/10.17269/s41997-018-0087-9**](https://doi.org/10.17269/s41997-018-0087-9)

Screenshot taken from Barbic et al. (2018)

* The below graph demonstrates the relationship between scores on the Role Functioning Scale (i.e., how well an individual is able to perform day to day tasks related to work, relationships, and self-care) and number of multimorbid illnesses (i.e., whether an individual has none, 1, 2, 3, and so on chronic physical illnesses) in a sample of persons who are homeless.
* In addition, the shading of the circles indicates years of education and the size of the circles indicates the number of participants.
* Although this graph is very clear and includes important information in one cohesive graphic, it is not entirely clear to me at first glance what the overall pattern/relationship is. Perhaps a regression line would help to show whether a relationship exists and if so, in what direction.

A graph of multimobid illness

Description automatically generated with medium confidence