



## **Housing Insecurity and Homelessness Survey Results and Analysis**

## Introduction

Housing insecurity has become a large issue among college students. College students have many obstacles to obtaining secure housing, including lack of a savings for deposits, guarantors to cosign rental agreements, and even lack of knowledge in how to obtain housing. Moreover, many students are limited in their access to federal aid and support due to their backgrounds. Allan Hancock College (AHC) serves a diverse group of students among ethnicity, gender, and income status with 8,945 students qualifying for low-income financial aid in the 2017-18 academic year.<sup>1</sup>

The California Community College System organized administration of the #RealCollegeSurvey, which is the nation's largest assessment of basic needs security among college students; the survey started in 2015 with the Wisconsin HOPE Lab.<sup>2</sup> However, Allan Hancock College did not participate in this survey, and neither did nearby community colleges such as Cuesta or Santa Barbara City College. A fundamental weakness with the #RealCollegeSurvey analysis of California community colleges is that the region that AHC was grouped into (South-Central Region), was represented solely by Moorpark College.<sup>3</sup> Moorpark is closer to LA County, and the demographics, income, poverty level, and many other relevant regional statistics look strikingly different from northern Santa Barbara County.<sup>4</sup> Data from the US Census Bureau in Table 1 provides evidence of the differences in regional demographics.

Because of the biased findings in the #RealCollegeSurvey, AHC administered the same survey to students in spring 2020 to address the following questions:

- 1) What is the severity of the housing insecurity issue at Allan Hancock College?
- 2) How do our results compare with those sponsored by the Chancellor's office?
- 3) What populations are "at risk" of housing insecurity?
- 4) What actions can be taken, and resources are needed to best support those populations at AHC?

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<sup>1</sup> Low-income students are defined as receiving Board of Governor's grant.

<sup>2</sup> Sara Goldrick-Rab, Christine Baker-Smith, Vanessa Coca, and Elizabeth Looker, "California Community Colleges #RealCollege Survey" The Hope Center (March 2019): 2. <https://hope4college.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/RealCollege-CCCCO-Report.pdf>

<sup>3</sup>Goldrick-Rab, Baker-Smith, Coca, and Looker, 26. Moorpark was the only college from region D that was identified in the survey.

<sup>4</sup> <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

Table 1 Statistics from Census Bureau 2013-17

Measures	College Comparison	
	Moorpark	Santa Maria
Population	34,421	99,553
White/Hispanic Demographics	55.8% / 31.9%	18.1% / 74.6%
Median home value	\$592,000	\$297,200
Median household income	\$102,145	\$55,485
Per capita income	\$41,450	\$19,098
% of Persons in poverty	5.9%	18.6%

### Tools and Methodology

Even though only one college in Region 6 was included in the #RealCollegeSurvey survey, nearly 40,000 students at 57 community colleges participated, providing a large sample of California community colleges. Therefore, the results from the #RealCollegeSurvey are used in comparison to the results from Allan Hancock’s survey. Both #RealCollegeSurvey and AHC’s survey use questions based on Crutchfield and Maguire’s (2017) survey for housing insecurity.<sup>5</sup> This instrument was created with the definitions of homelessness from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Department of Education.

#### Homelessness Questions:

1. Since starting college, have you ever been homeless?
2. In the past 30 days (12 months), have you slept in any of the following places? Please check all that apply.
  - a) In a rented or owned house, mobile home, or apartment (alone or with roommates or friends)
  - b) In a rented or owned house, mobile home, or apartment with my family (parent, guardian, or relative)
  - c) At a shelter
  - d) In a camper
  - e) Temporarily staying with a relative, friend, or couch surfing until I find other housing
  - f) Temporarily at a hotel or motel without a permanent home to return to (not on vacation or business travel)
  - g) In transitional housing or independent living program
  - h) At a group home such as halfway house or residential program for mental health or substance abuse
  - i) At a treatment center (such as detox, hospital, etc.)

<sup>5</sup> Rashida Crutchfield and Jennifer Maguire, “Researching Basic Needs in Higher Education” CSU Office of the Chancellor (August 2017): 31-34. <https://www2.calstate.edu/impact-of-the-csu/student-success/basic-needs-initiative/Documents/researching-basic-needs.pdf>

- j) Outdoor location such as street, sidewalk, or alley, bus or train stop, campground or woods, park, beach, or riverbed, under bridge or overpass
- k) In a closed area/space with a roof not meant for human habitation such as abandoned building, car or truck, van, RV, or camper, encampment or tent, or unconverted garage, attic, or basement

Students are counted as homeless if they respond YES to any one of questions 1 or 2b-2k

Housing insecurity was measured using the United States Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP):<sup>6</sup>

**Housing Insecurity Questions:**

1. In the past 12 months, was there a rent or mortgage increase that made it difficult to pay?
2. In the past 12 months, did you not pay or underpay your rent or mortgage?
3. In the past 12 months, did you not pay the full amount of a gas, oil, or electricity bill?
4. In the past 12 months, have you moved two times or more?
5. In the past 12 months, did you move in with other people, even for a little while, because of financial problems?
6. In the past 12 months, did you “live with others beyond the expected capacity of the house or apartment”?
7. In the past 12 months, did you leave your household because you felt unsafe?
8. In the past 12 months, how many times have you moved?

Students are considered housing insecure if they answered yes to at least one of the first seven questions.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.census.gov/sipp/>

The survey administered to AHC students had 986 responses; however, not all respondents completed the entirety of the survey. As a result, there are some questions with fewer responses (see Appendix A for response counts per question). Table 2 details the count and percentages of respondents that consented to the survey and completed housing insecurity and homelessness questions. Allan Hancock’s Office of Institutional Effectiveness (IE) began distributing this survey in February of 2020. The questions were sent out through several channels, including email, Canvas (Learning Management System), and fliers distributed by faculty and staff. After about four months, the survey data were extracted and analyzed by IE.

*Table 2- Completion count of survey items*

		Yes	No	Not Complete	Total completed
<b>Gives consent to take the survey</b>	<b>Count</b>	956	30		986
	<b>Percent</b>	97%	3%		
<b>Housing insecure</b>	<b>Count</b>	590	184	182	774
	<b>Percent</b>	76%	24%		
<b>Homelessness</b>	<b>Count</b>	240	469	247	709
	<b>Percent</b>	34%	66%		

For more in-depth analysis, IE gave the option for respondents to provide their school ID number so that results could be cross-referenced with institutional databases. Combined with demographic questions administered on the survey, data were disaggregated among, gender, ethnicity, age, LGBTQ+ status, employment, income, and more. However, some populations did not have enough responses to properly analyze. These included athletes, PCPA students, and veterans.

Table 3- Survey responses and AHC demographic comparison

Demographic		Counts and Percentages				
		Male	Female	Not Reported		
Gender	Survey Count	174	388	419		
	Survey Percent	31%	69%			
	AHC Percent (Spring 2020)	45%	53%			
Ethnicity		<b>LatinX</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other Underrepresented</b>	<b>Not reported</b>	
	Survey Count	233	273	50	400	
	Survey Percent	42%	49%	9%		
	AHC Percent (Spring 2020)	45%	42%	11%		
Age		<b>18 to 20</b>	<b>21 to 25</b>	<b>26 to 30</b>	<b>More than 30</b>	<b>Not Reported</b>
	Survey Count	143	134	87	175	442
	Survey Percent	27%	25%	16%	32%	
	AHC Percent (Spring 2020)	32%	22%	10%	16%	
LGBTQ		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Maybe</b>	<b>Prefer not to say</b>	<b>Not reported</b>
	Survey Count	88	526	32	27	283
	Survey Percent	13%	78%	5%	4%	
Employment		<b>Working</b>	<b>Not Working</b>	<b>Prefer not to say</b>	<b>Not Reported</b>	
	Survey Count	290	246	22	290	
	Survey Percent	52%	44%	4%		

Furthermore, since Housing insecurity (HI) and Homelessness (HO) were defined broadly by a respondent answering affirmative to only one item on each survey inventory, a question of HO and HI degree arose. In other words, respondents had varying number of affirmative responses indicating different degrees of homelessness and housing insecurity. Were some students more severely HI of HO than others? Therefore, the data were broken down farther by the amount of affirmative answers given. For example, if a respondent answered affirmative to six items in the HO inventory, then that respondent was deemed at “High” degree of HO. Whereas, a respondent that answered in the affirmative to one item on the HO survey would be “Low” degree of HO. In other words, the more affirmative answers that a student gave to the inventory items for each survey, the higher degree of HO or HI was assigned to them (see table 2 for more detail).

*Table 4 Degree of HI and HO*

Degree	Housing Insecurity (HI)	Homelessness (HO)
	Number of “Yes” Responses	
Low	1-2	1-3
Medium	3-4	4-6
High	5-6	7-9
Highest	7	10

## Analysis

### Chi-Square Analysis

In order to determine if there is a statistical relationship between student demographic groups and housing insecurity and homelessness, Chi-Square tests were conducted with each of the variables (demographic groups).<sup>7</sup> Table 5 lists the results for each variable that was cross tabulated with the homelessness (HO) and housing insecurity (HI) results. The LGBTQ+ population had a significant connection to both housing insecurity (p value of 0.034) and homelessness (p value of 0.003). In addition to the LGBTQ+ population, Extra Time Spent at AHC had a significant connection to both homelessness and housing insecurity with a p value of 0.015 and 0.001 respectively. Table 5 details the results from Chi-Square analysis conducted. Each analysis result was completed after removing the “Not Reported”, and “Prefer not to say” responses out of the responses.<sup>8</sup>

Table 5 Chi-Square analysis results

Demographic	HI/HO	Analysis Results			
		Chi-Square	df	P-value	N
Ethnicity	HO	4.058	2	0.131	556
	HI	3.175	2	0.204	556
Gender	HO	.880	1	0.348	562
	HI	.441	1	0.507	562
LBGTQ	HO	11.609	2	<b>0.003</b>	646
	HI	6.777	2	<b>0.034</b>	646
Hours Worked per Week	HO	7.069	5	0.216	410
	HI	10.480	5	0.063	410
Extra Time Spent at AHC	HO	15.752	6	<b>0.015</b>	652
	HI	22.455	6	<b>0.001</b>	652
Age	HO	13.523	3	<b>0.004</b>	539
	HI	22.165	3	<b>0.000</b>	539

<sup>7</sup> Chi-Square analysis tests the dependence of the categorical variables. In this case, the researcher is testing the dependence of Housing insecurity and homelessness against the demographic variables, such as LGBTQ+ status, ethnicity, gender, and gender. A significant dependence would indicate a strong relationship between the two variables being tested.

<sup>8</sup> These responses were often ones that had not completed the inventories, didn't answer demographic questions, or researchers were unable to link the student ID number to institutional databases.





## **#RealCollege Survey and Allan Hancock Comparison**

Below are the percentages of the total of housing insecure by category as compared to the #RealCollege Survey of California Community Colleges conducted in 2016 and 2018. The #RealCollege Survey used the same survey items and received responses from about 40,000 students distributed over 52 colleges. Allan Hancock reports are higher in all categories indicating that students at AHC have further challenges with housing insecurity among its populations. The populations that received less than 30 respondents have been marked with an asterisk. This is common among AHC's underrepresented ethnicities, so a variable of simple ethnicity, consisting of AHC's two largest populations and a grouping of all other underrepresented students, was used to illustrate the need of housing for those populations. Noteworthy among these percentages is the representation of Region D in the #RealCollege Survey. Region D, AHC's region, was reported to have 49 percent Housing Insecure students while AHC reported 76 percent. Table 6 and 7 below show comparisons of results from the #RealCollege survey and the survey AHC conducted. For example, according to the #RealCollegeSurvey of California Community Colleges 60 percent of students surveyed indicated housing insecurity; however, Allan Hancock College had 76 percent of students surveyed indicate housing insecurity. Furthermore, ##RealCollegeSurvey disaggregated overall data by region. AHC is in region D which begins north of Los Angeles County and continues to San Luis Obispo County. According to the survey Region D has a 49 percent housing insecure student population, 11 percent lower than California Community College as a whole. In contrast, the AHC survey indicated a 76 percent housing in secure student population, a 27 percent difference, even though AHC is considered part of region D. In addition to overall percentages, the tables break down the demographics of each survey side-by-side

Table 6- Housing Insecure comparison of AHC and #RealCollege Survey

**Percent of Housing Insecure Respondents by Category**

Survey of CA Community Colleges		Allan Hancock College	
		<b>Overall</b>	
		60%	76%
Region D (Moorpark)		49%	
		<b>Gender</b>	
	Female	64%	78%
	Male	56%	75%
			25%
		<b>LGBTQ+</b>	
	Transgender	70%	82%
	Gay/Lesbian	68%	76%
	Bisexual	58%	
	Unsure	61%	94%
		<b>Ethnicity</b>	
	White	59%	76%
	LatinX	65%	79%
	American Indian Alaskan Native	74%	
	Middle Eastern	62%	
	South East Asian	52%	73%
	Other/American Asian	50%	58%
	Pacific Islander	63%	71%
	Black	31%	70%
	Other	65%	79%
	Other Underrepresented**		68%
		<b>Age</b>	
	18 to 20	46%	72%
	21 to 25	68%	80%
	26 to 30	78%	93%
	More than 30	71%	70%
			39%
		<b>Employed Hours</b>	
	1 to 20 Hours		86%
	21 to 30 Hours		79%
	More than 30 Hours		77%
			84%
			62%
			75%
			33%
		<b>Employed Status</b>	
			85%
	Not employed, looking for work	58%	83%

Not employed, not looking for work	46%	71%	Not working (other)
		0%	Not working (retired)*
Employed		90%	Not working (temporary layoff from a job)*
	68%	77%	Working (paid employee)
		81%	Working (self-employed)*

\*The number of students for these populations is less than 30.

\*\* This population includes all populations except Not Reported, LatinX and White

The homelessness percentages follow the same patterns as the housing insecure percentages with AHC scoring above the #RealCollege survey with one difference. LatinX students indicated more challenges with housing insecurity, whereas White students indicated more challenges with homelessness with 38 percent. LatinX was at 30 percent, 4 percent below the overall).

### Percent of Homelessness Respondents by Category

Survey of CA Community Colleges		Allan Hancock College	
	<b>Overall</b>		
	19%	34%	
Region D (Moorpark)	16%		
	<b>Gender</b>		
Female	18%	37%	Female
Male	37%	33%	Male
		25%	Not Reported
	<b>LGBTQ+</b>		
Transgender	37%	45%	Yes
Gay/Lesbian	27%	33%	No
Bisexual	25%		
Unsure	19%	56%	Maybe
	<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	21%	38%	White
LatinX	17%	30%	LatinX
American Indian Alaskan Native	32%	33%	
Middle Eastern	21%		
South East Asian	17%	27%	Asian*
Other/American Asian	16%		American Indian/Alaskan Native*
Pacific Islander	25%	29%	Hawaiian & Pacific Islander*
Black	31%	55%	Black*
Other	23%	65%	Not Reported
Other Underrepresented		40%	Other Underrepresented**
	<b>Age</b>		
18 to 20	15%	28%	18 to 20
21 to 25	23%	38%	21 to 25
26 to 30	24%	51%	26 to 30
More than 30	20%	35%	More than 30
		10%	Not Reported
	<b>Employed Hours</b>		

1 to 20 Hours		27%	Less than 10 Hours*
21 to 30 Hours		30%	11 to 20 Hours
More than 30 Hours		40%	21 to 30 Hours
		32%	31 to 40 Hours
		24%	41 to 50 Hours
		13%	More than 50 Hours*
		48%	Not Reported
<b>Employed Status</b>			
		42%	Not working (disabled)*
Not employed, looking for work	21%	39%	Not working (looking for work)
Not employed, not looking for work	13%	45%	Not working (other)
		13%	Not working (retired)
		50%	Not working (temporary layoff from a job)*
Employed	20%	31%	Working (paid employee)
		31%	Working (self-employed)*

\*The number of students for these populations is less than 30.

\*\* This population includes all populations except Not Reported, LatinX and White

## Gender and Ethnicity Analysis

Data were additionally disaggregated along both gender and ethnicity to examine possible at-risk groups. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate these groups. For both homelessness and housing insecurity, females of both LatinX and White have higher percentages. However, White females have a higher percentage of homelessness compared to white males by the largest percent difference at 11 percent.

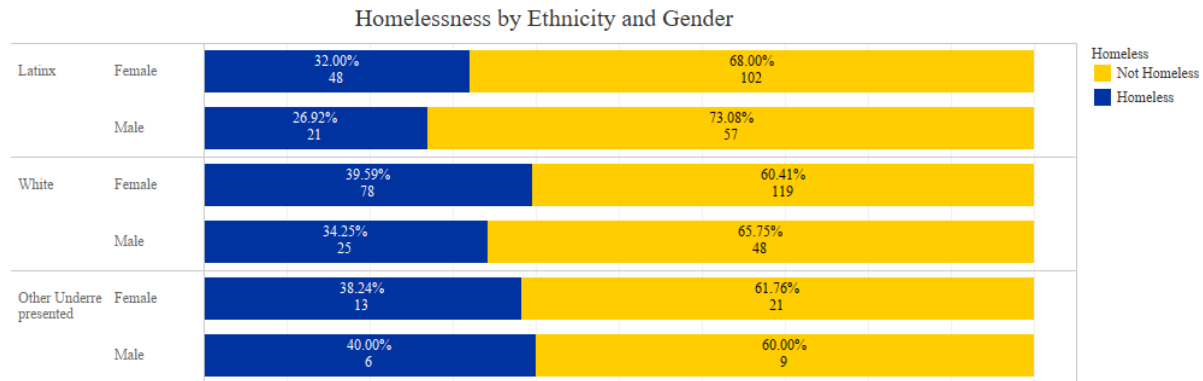


Figure 1 Homelessness by Ethnicity and Gender

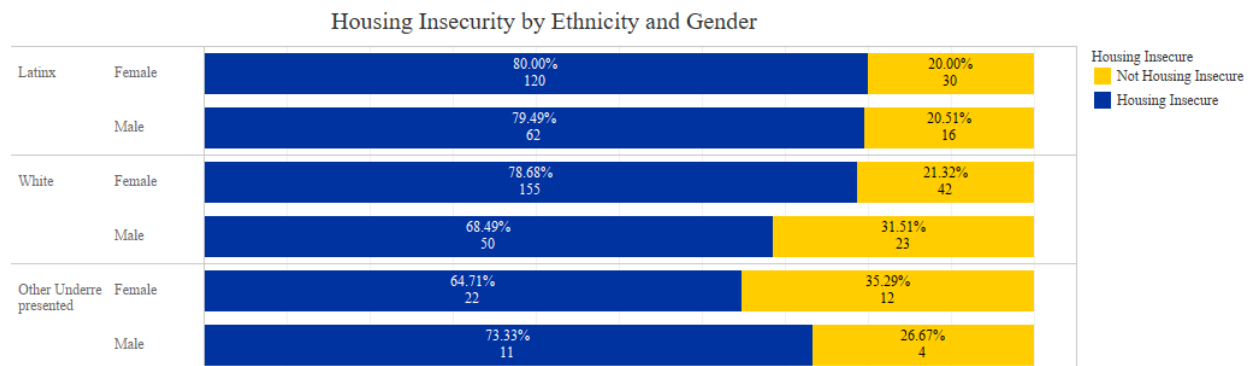


Figure 2 Housing Insecurity by Ethnicity and Gender

## Income, Extra Hours at AHC, and Degree Analysis

Along with the population comparisons to the #RealCollege survey, AHC disaggregated on reported monthly income and the number of extra hours spent on campus. Figure 1 illustrates the difference in students that are housing insecure. The number of students that are not housing insecure does not overcome housing insecure students until the “More than \$4,000” category, indicating housing insecurity is an issue for all students regardless of income.

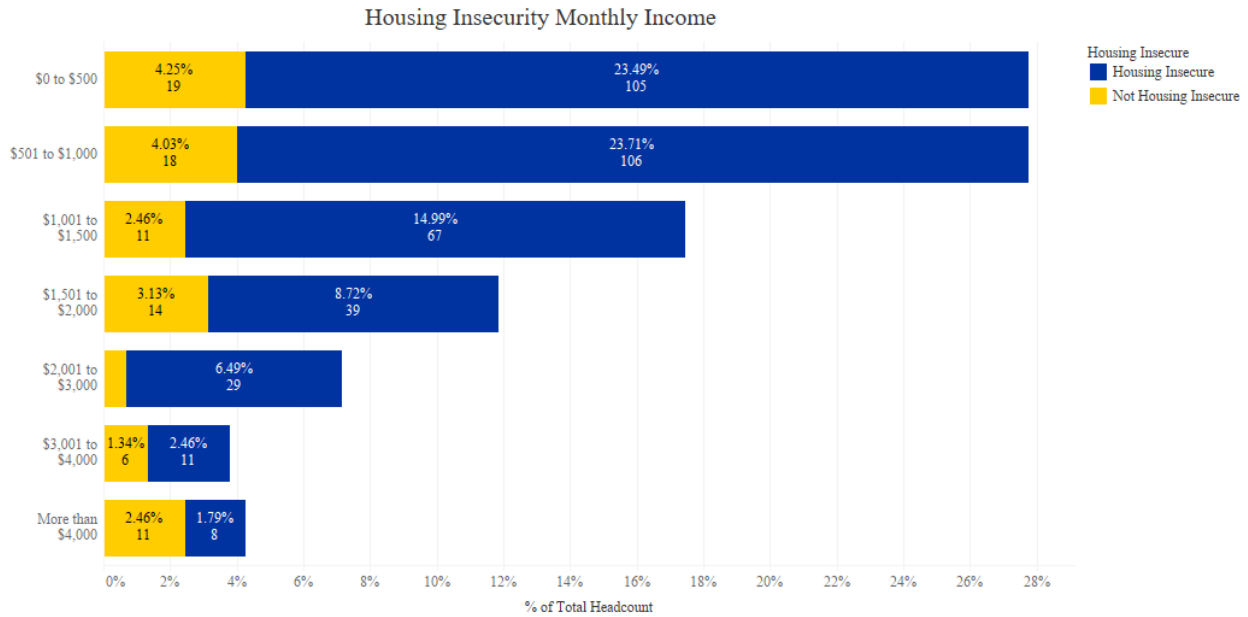


Figure 3 Reported monthly income for AHC housing insecure students

Figure 2 illustrates the how homelessness affects students with regard to monthly income. Unlike housing insecurity, homelessness tends to affect students that have less than \$1,000 a month, indicating that homelessness does not affect all student income categories.

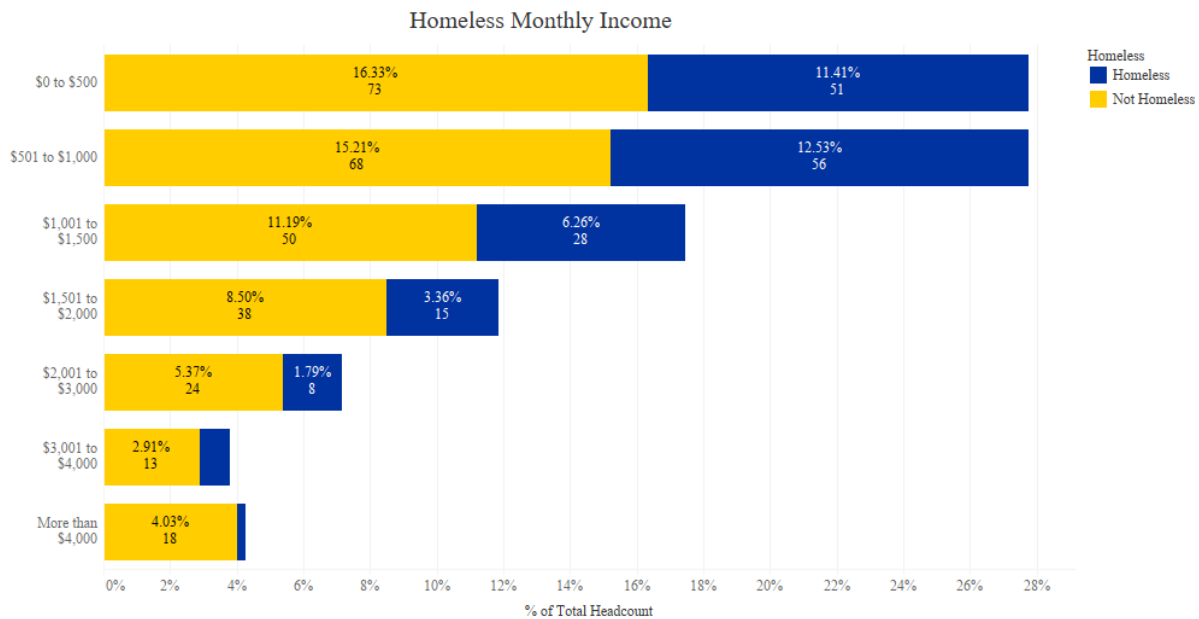


Figure 4 Reported monthly income for AHC homeless students

After receiving feedback from faculty with concerns about students spending time on campus because they do not have secure housing, a question was added to the survey to ascertain

this information. Figure 3 illustrates this information with regards to housing insecurity, indicating an increase in time spent on campus with students that are housing insecure.

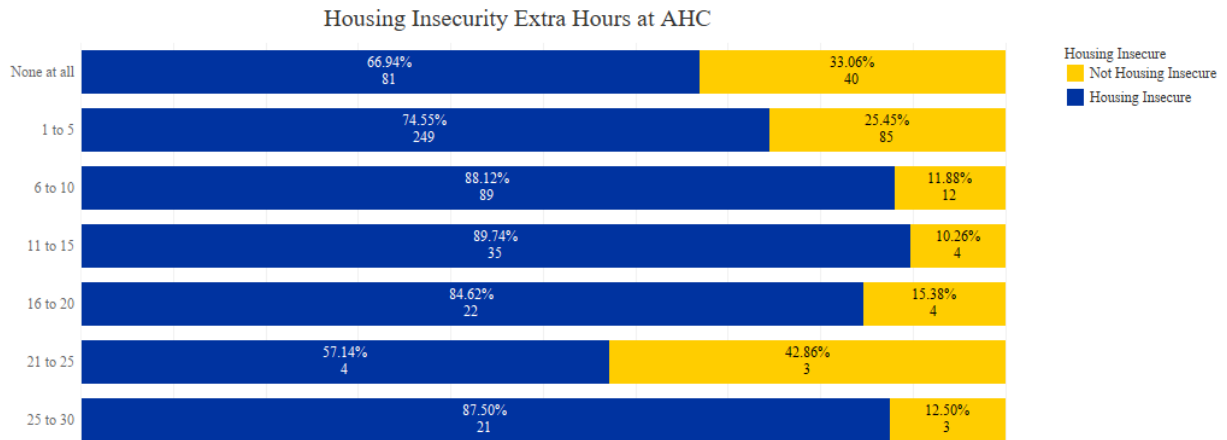


Figure 5 Reported extra hours at AHC campus for housing insecure students

Similar to housing insecurity, Figure 4 indicates that students who indicated homelessness will spend more time on campus than those who did not. Notably, there is a sharp increase of this with students who spend between 16 to 20 extra hours on campus.

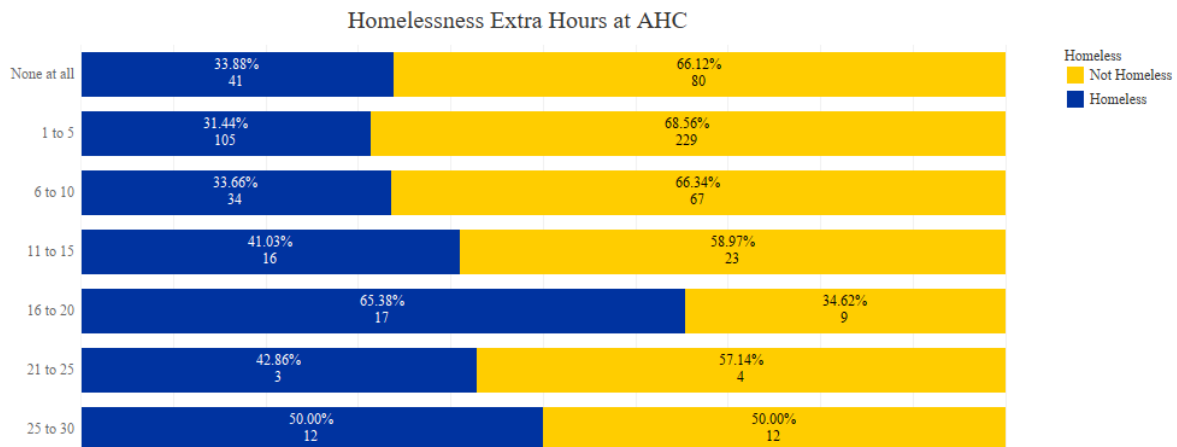


Figure 6 Reported extra hours at AHC campus for homeless students



Data were additionally disaggregated based on the number of “Yes” answers that were given and assigned a degree based on the number (see table 2). The majority of students fall into the lowest degree for both housing insecurity and homelessness. In addition, the degree level was broken down further into gender, simple ethnicity, and LGBTQ+ status (see figures 6 to 11).

Figure 5 demonstrates the number of respondents that indicated housing insecurity and homelessness by degree, “Low” being a respondent answered affirmative to a single item in the corresponding inventory and “Highest” being respondents that answered affirmative to all items in the corresponding inventory. Homelessness has a jump in the number of respondents from “Medium” to “Low” in comparison to housing insecurity with a difference in 152 respondents as opposed to 54. Housing insecurity levels are more spread out over each degree, whereas homelessness is more focused on the “Low” degree. In contrast, the highest level had 2 and 18 respondents that answered in affirmative to all items on the homelessness and housing insecure inventories respectively.

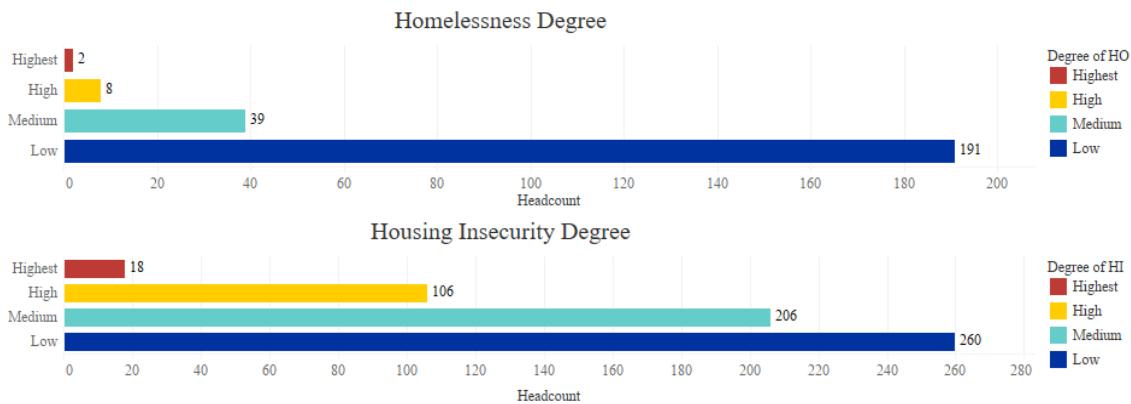


Figure 7 Housing insecurity and homelessness by degree

Figures 6 and 7 disaggregate homelessness and housing insecurity degrees by gender. Females have less respondents in the low than the males by 11 percent. They also have 10 percent more in the high level than males, indicating that females are affected to a higher degree of housing insecurity. Overall, males have less respondents in the higher degrees and more in the low degree of housing insecurity. Conversely, females have more respondents in the low degree of homelessness with an 18 percent difference while males have 12 percent more respondents in

the high degree, indicating that males are affected in a higher degree than females with regards to homelessness.

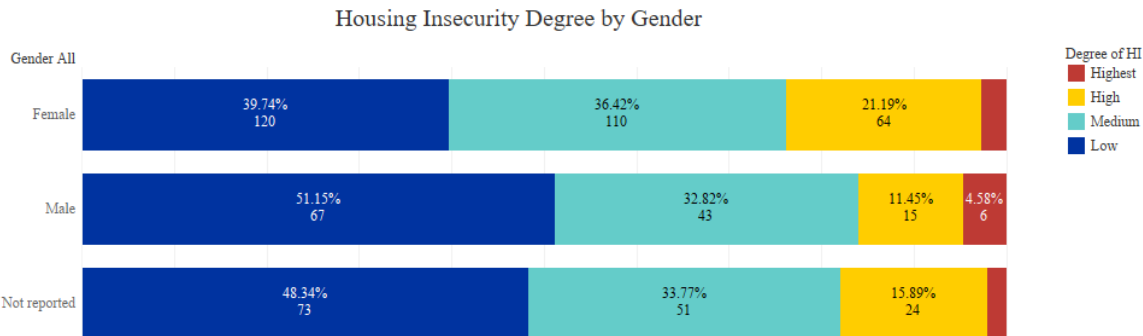


Figure 8 Housing insecurity by degree and gender

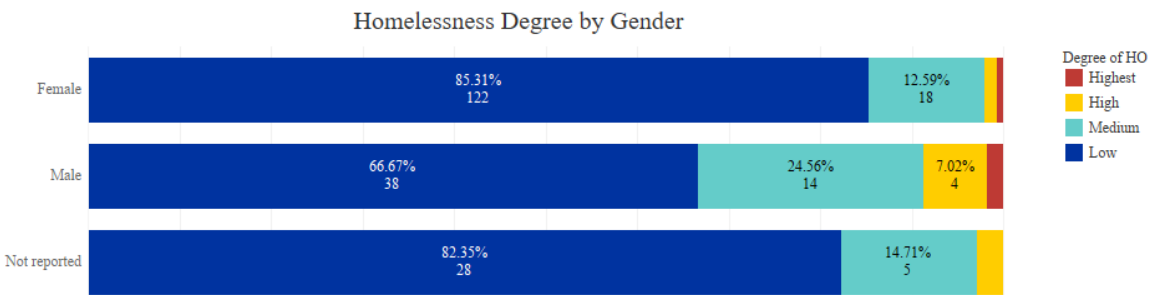


Figure 9 Homelessness by degree and gender

Next, data were disaggregated by simple ethnicity.<sup>9</sup> The White group had the most respondents in the low degree and least in the high medium degree for both homelessness and housing insecurity. The largest gap between the White and other groups is in the housing

<sup>9</sup> AHC has two populations that are much larger than the other ethnicities on campus. As such, the number of students for other populations is often too small to conduct proper analysis. As such, often researchers will group the smaller populations into an Other Underrepresented group. Simple Ethnicity is often shown as these three groups. That is not to say researchers do not do analysis on all populations. That is done often. People will often see, however, charts with three population groups in terms of ethnicity.

insecurity inventory. This indicates that historically underrepresented populations have more respondents in the higher degrees of both inventories compared to the White group.

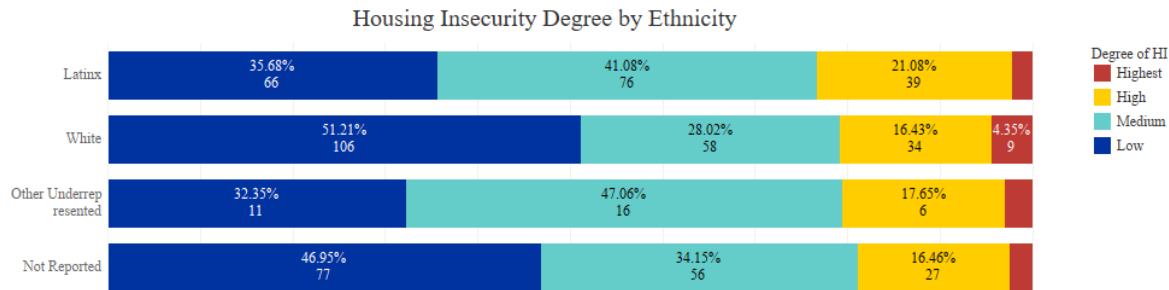


Figure 10 Housing insecurity by degree and ethnicity

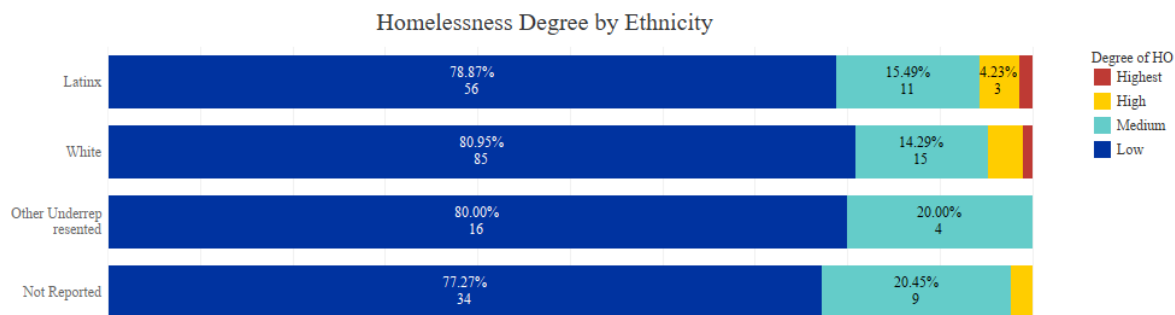


Figure 11 Homelessness by degree and ethnicity

The next disaggregation, illustrated in figures 9 and 10, was along the LGBTQ+ affiliation. Respondents were asked if they identify as being part of the LGBTQ+ group. Those that answered in the affirmative have a higher percentage in the higher degrees and less in the low degree, whereas those who answered in the negative indicated lower degrees of both inventories. However, the difference is larger in housing insecurity inventory with a 17 percent difference from those that answered in the negative, while there is an 8 percent difference with the homelessness inventory.

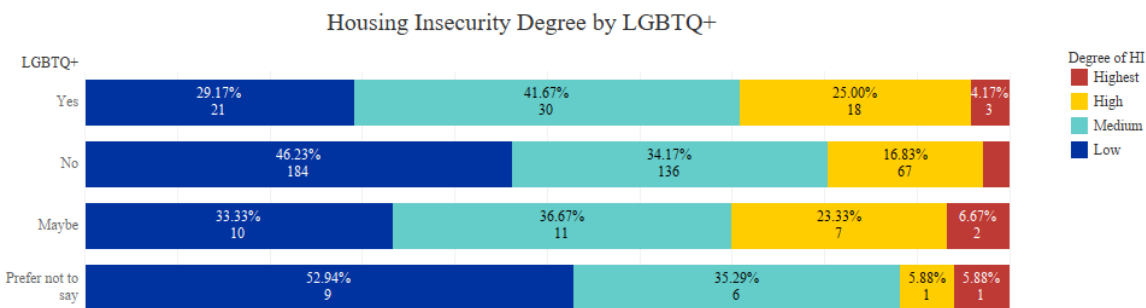


Figure 12 Housing insecurity by degree and LGBTQ+

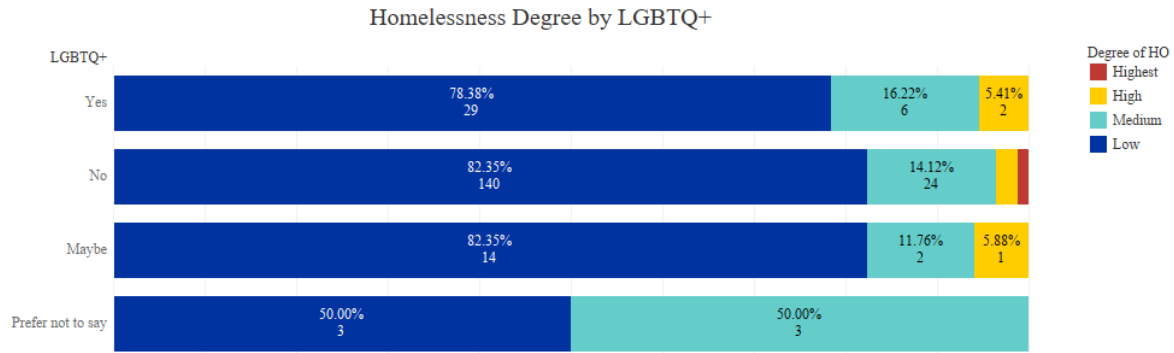


Figure 13 Homelessness by degree and LGBTQ+

The degree of homelessness and housing insecurity was further disaggregated along both gender and ethnicity. For homelessness, LatinX males responded with the lowest percentage in the low degree compared to the other populations. However, LatinX females had the lowest percentage of low responses in housing insecurity and a largest percent of responses in the medium and high degrees.

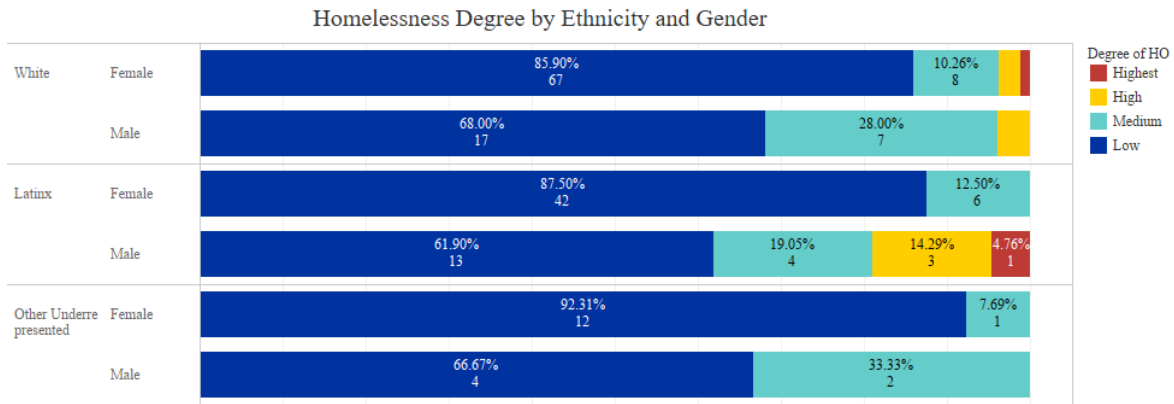


Figure 14 Homelessness Degree by Gender and Ethnicity

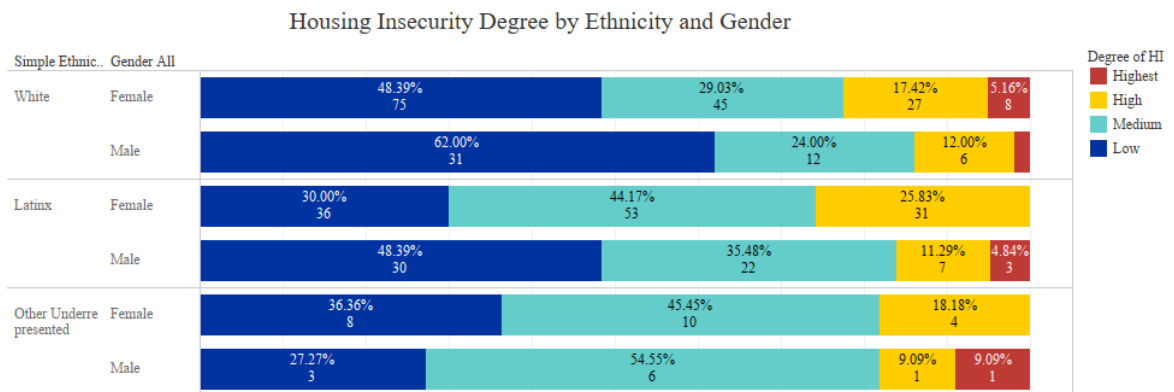


Figure 15 Housing Insecurity Degree by Gender and Ethnicity

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Housing insecurity and homelessness are challenges for students at AHC that need to be addressed in a strategic manner. There are many populations that are at higher levels of housing insecurity and homelessness than those surveyed across California. A large portion of AHC's students are at risk for housing insecurity and among those are female, 26 to 30-year-old, not-working disabled, students that work 31 to 40 hours per week. This means that many of our students at risk work nearly full-time. Since there are large difference in the populations, it makes sense to address housing insecurity directly in these populations.

Homelessness is also a large challenge among many populations at AHC. Many of challenges are in the same populations as housing insecurity, but with some differences. Among ethnicities White and other-underrepresented minorities are more at risk than LatinX. However, it should be noted that LatinX students are still at risk at AHC more than those reported in the #ReallCollege survey that surveyed the state community colleges. Moreover, age had a significant relationship with both housing insecurity and homelessness. The age group 26 to 30 years old has the highest percentage of both with 51 percent indicating homelessness and 93 percent indicating housing insecurity. In contrast, 18 to 20 is the age group below the overall percentages for both inventories. This indicates that student directly out of high school are less likely to have housing challenges, but students that are in their late twenties are much more likely. AHC should focus support services for students that are in their late twenties by providing resources for finding adequate housing options.

In order to address many of these populations, it is recommended that departments that already have access to populations make addressing housing insecurity and homelessness a part of their program objectives. Moreover, a designated coordinator should be delegated to monitoring housing assistance mirroring the methods used by the PCPA. Furthermore, this research should be ongoing and repeated on a regular basis by collecting similar data through registration, creating an ongoing data pool that can be used as a metric for student equity.

Similar to other research including that of the #RealCollege survey, LGTQ+ students are high risk for both housing insecurity and homelessness. Addressing this issue must be handled delicately and it is recommended that a LGBTQ+ safe space be developed for students as a resource and support system.

Students that are affected by housing insecurity and homelessness spend more time on campus. However, facilities and services are often closed for these students beyond regular hours. It is recommended that a center for evening students be made available during irregular hours. In addition, programming should be spread out to these students to provide educational activities and resources.

## Appendices

### Appendix A- Survey results by question

	<b>Responses</b>	<b>% of Total Headcount</b>	<b>Headcount</b>
<b>Q1-Welcome to the research study!</b>	I consent, take me to the survey	97%	956
	I do not consent, I do not wish to participate	3%	30
<b>Q2-In the past 12 months, was there a rent or mortgage increase that made it difficult to pay?</b>	No	34%	333
	Yes	45%	441
<b>Q3-In the past 12 months, did you not pay or underpay your rent or mortgage?</b>	No	55%	543
	Yes	23%	230
<b>Q4-In the past 12 months, did you not pay the full amount of a utility bill (gas, oil, or electricity)?</b>	No	45%	443
	Yes	33%	326
<b>Q5-In the past 12 months, have you moved two times or more?</b>	No	65%	639
	Yes	13%	131
<b>Q6-In the past 12 months, did you move in with other people,</b>	No	49%	484

<b>even for a little while, because of financial problems?</b>	Yes	29%	285
<b>Q7-In the past 12 months, did you live with others beyond the expected capacity of the house or apartment?</b>	No	51%	500
	Yes	27%	271
<b>Q8-In the past 12 months, did you leave your household because you felt unsafe?</b>	No	67%	663
	Yes	11%	104
<b>Q9-In the past 12 months, how many times have you moved?</b>	0	42%	411
	1	17%	168
	2	8%	81
	3	3%	32
	4	3%	25
	5	1%	8
	6	0%	1

	8	0%	1
	10	0%	1
<b>Q10-Since starting college, have you ever been homeless?</b>	No	60%	590
	Yes	12%	117
<b>Q11_1-In the past 12 months, have you slept in any of the following places? - In a rented or owned house, mobile home, or apartment (alone or with roommates or friends)</b>	No	28%	280
	Yes	43%	422
<b>Q11_2-In the past 12 months, have you slept in any of the following places? - In a rented or owned house, mobile home, or apartment with my family (parent, guardian, or relative)</b>	No	24%	239
	Yes	46%	456
<b>Q11_3-In the past 12 months, have you slept in any of the following places? - At a shelter</b>	No	66%	651
	Yes	2%	24
<b>Q11_4-In the past 12 months, have you slept in any of the following places? - In a camper</b>	No	65%	638
	Yes	4%	36



<b>Q11_5-In</b> the past 12 months, have you slept in any of the following places? - Temporarily staying with a relative, friend, or couch/floor surfing until I find other housing	No	52%	514
	Yes	17%	171
<b>Q11_6-In</b> the past 12 months, have you slept in any of the following places? - Temporarily at a hotel or motel without a permanent home to return to (not on vacation or business travel)	No	63%	618
	Yes	6%	59
<b>Q11_7-In</b> the past 12 months, have you slept in any of the following places? - In transitional housing or independent living program	No	66%	654
	Yes	2%	21
<b>Q11_8-In</b> the past 12 months, have you slept in any of the following places? - At a group home such as halfway house or residential program for mental health or substance abuse	No	66%	655
	Yes	2%	19
<b>Q11_9-In</b> the past 12 months, have you slept in any of the following places? - At a treatment center (such as detox, hospital, etc.)	No	67%	657
	Yes	2%	17
<b>Q11_10-In</b> the past 12 months, have you slept in any of the following places? - Outdoor location such as street, sidewalk, or alley, bus or train stop, campground or woods, park, beach, or riverbed, under bridge or overpass	No	65%	643
	Yes	3%	31

<p><b>Q11_11-In</b>  the past 12 months, have you  slept in any of the following  places? - In a closed area/space  with a roof not meant for human  habitation such as abandoned  building, car or truck, van, RV,  or camper, encampment or tent,  or unconverted garage, attic, or  basement</p>	No	62%	614
	Yes	6%	60