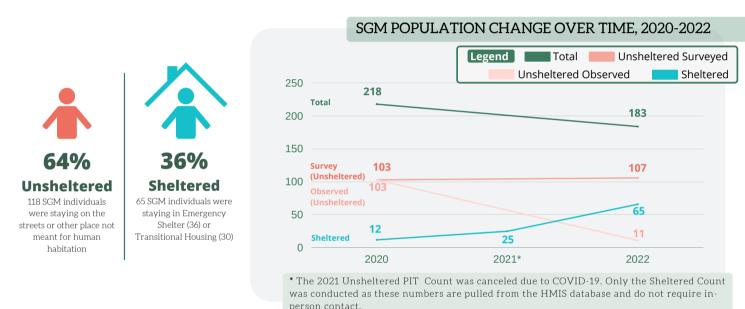
## 183

# individuals experiencing homelessness identified as Sexual & Gender Minorities on O'ahu on the night of March 9, 2022

Sexual & Gender Minorities (SGM): An umbrella term that encompasses populations included in the acronym "LGBTI" (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender & intersex) and individuals whose sexual orientation or gender identity varies.

This report looks at individuals who reported a gender identity different from the sex they were assigned at birth, a gender identity other than man/woman, indicated a sexual orientation other than straight, or indicated they were intersex during the 2022 O'ahu Point in Time (PIT) Count. This is the second year that these questions were asked from the unsheltered population and the first time these questions were systematically asked of our sheltered population.



While there has been an overall decrease in the SGM population from 2020 to 2022, this is actually due in part to better understanding of SGM questions by the volunteers. In 2020, many individuals were Observed as "Other Gender" if the surveyor could not determine a gender; in 2022 surveyors were more likely to mark "Unknown" if gender could not be determined. Unsheltered surveys did not significantly increase. This may be due to the fact that only 38% of the unsheltered population complete a survey; the majority of the unsheltered population was observed. Therefore the total of 183 SGM individuals may be an under count of the total population.

Methodology: four questions are asked to determine if an individual falls under the definition of SGM. These questions are only asked of individuals who are 18 years old or older.

- "What is your sex assigned at birth?"
  - o Single answer options: Male, Female, Unknown, Refused
- "What is your current gender identity?" (asked of everyone regardless of age)
  - Multiple-choice answer options: Man/Boy, Woman/Girl, Transgender, A Gender that is not singularly "Male" or "Female"/Gender Non-Conforming, Other Gender, Unknown, Refused
- "Do you identify as intersex?"
  - o Single answer options: Yes, No, Unknown, Refused
- "Do you think of yourself as:"
  - o Single answer options: Straight, Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Other Sexuality, Questioning/Unsure, Unknown, Refused

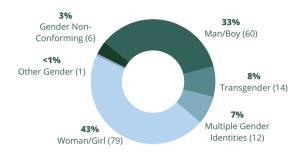
\*Unsheltered Observed: An Observational Tool was included to capture individuals who refused to be surveyed, were sleeping, or were inaccessible due to safety reasons. The Observational Tool is based on HUD's Observational Tool that captures minimal but highly important demographic information such as <u>perceived</u> age, race, ethnicity, and gender. We always advocate for individuals to be able to self-identify their own demographic information (especially their own gender identity) whenever possible.

### SGM: DEMOGRAPHICS

For the purposes of analyzing demographics and characteristics, the remainder of this report will exclude the 11 observations. The following information will look at the remaining 172 SGM individuals.

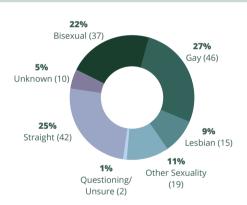
#### **GENDER**

All individuals regardless of age are asked their current gender identity (172)



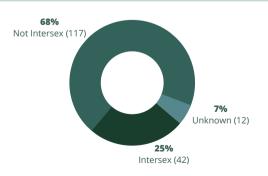
#### SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Only individuals over the age of 18 are asked their sexual orientation (171)



#### **INTERSEX**

Only individuals over the age of 18 are asked if they identify as intersex (171)



Women/Girls (43%) account for the largest percentage of SGM individuals, followed by Men/Boys, (33%).

50 individuals (29%) identified as gender diverse, meaning the individual identifies as a gender other than the sex they were assigned at birth. Within the surveyed PIT Count population (2,475) they account for 2%. In Hawai'i transgender or gender non-conforming individuals account for 0.7% of the population.

#### OTHER DATA SOURCES SHOW:

Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming individuals account for 0.8% of the entire U.S. 2020 PIT Count Population<sup>2</sup>.

119 (70%) of SGM adults identified as an orientation other than straight. They account for 6% of the surveyed adult PIT Count population (1,965). Little data has been collected on SGM adults experiencing homelessness across the U.S. or in Hawai'i. 2021 was the first year sexual orientation was required for all adults and heads of household across all O'ahu HMIS program intake forms.

OTHER DATA SOURCES SHOW:
IN HAWAI'I 4.6% OF ADULTS IDENTIFY AS SGM<sup>3</sup>.
IN THE U.S. 3.5% OF ADULTS IDENTIFY AS SGM<sup>4</sup>.

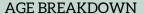
42 (25%) adults identified as intersex. They account for 2% of the surveyed adult PIT Count population (1,965). 14 (33%) individuals identified as being an orientation other than straight, and nine (21%) identified as gender diverse.

Little data has been collected on intersex individuals, within the SGM or homeless community. 2021 was the first year intersex status was required for all adults and heads of household across all Oʻahu HMIS program intake forms.

OTHER DATA SOURCES SHOW:
AN ESTIMATED 1 IN 2.000 BABIES IS BORN INTERSEX<sup>5</sup>.

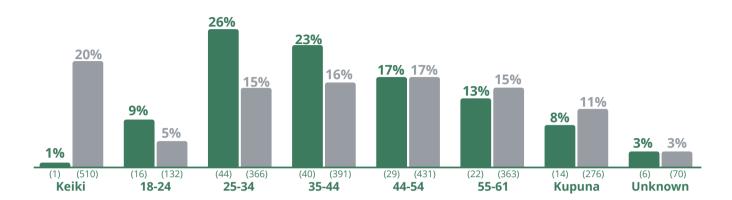
Transgender: A general term used to describe a person whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth. Gender Non-Conforming: Refers to a person who do not adhere to traditional gender roles or stereotypes about how they should look or act based on the sex they were assigned at birth. Intersex: An umbrella term used to describe a person with a range of natural bodily variations in reproductive, genetic and /or sexual anatomy that does not fit the typical definitions of female or male.

### SGM: AGE & HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS



SGM (172) v. Surveyed PIT Count Population (2,475)





As compared to the surveyed PIT Count population, SGM adults are slightly younger, accounting for a higher percentage of youth (aged 18-24) and nearly half of the population between the ages of 25-44. The average age of an SGM adults is 42 years.

OTHER DATA SOURCES SHOW: AVERAGE ADULT AGE IN HAWAI'I SGM INDIVIDUALS: 463 NON-SGM INDIVIDUALS: 483

#### INDIVIDUALS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Number of SGM individuals (Total individuals in Household) / Number of Households

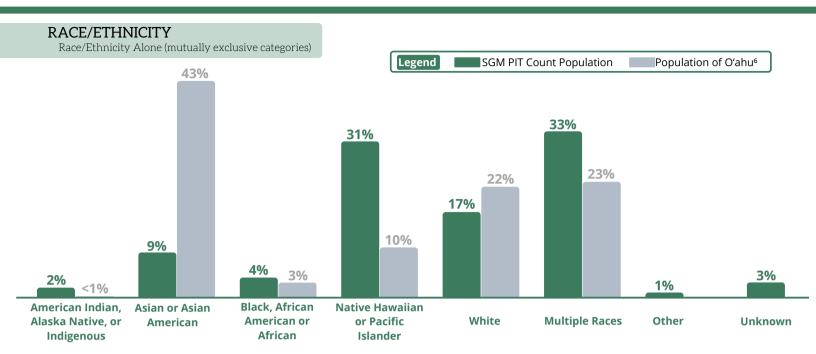


Single individuals account for the largest household type of SGM households at 83%. This is higher than the surveyed PIT Count population (54%) and the U.S. adult SGM population (39%)<sup>7</sup>. Very few SGM individuals (<6%) reported living with keiki as compared to the surveyed PIT Count population(35%), U.S. adult SGM population (10%)<sup>7</sup>, and the Hawai'i SGM population (30%)<sup>3</sup>.

Adult: Persons 18 years and older. Keiki: Persons under 18 years old. Kupuna: Persons 62 years and older. Household: Any group of individuals that presents together for assistance and self-identifies as a family/household. Single Adults: Person living alone who is 25 years old or older. Adult Only Households: Two or more adults living together with no one under the age of 18. Adult(s) with Keiki: One or more adults living with one or more keiki under the age of 18. Parenting Youth (PY): Persons age 24 and under living with one or more keiki under the age of 18. Unaccompanied Youth (UY): Persons age 24 and under who are not accompanied by a parent, guardian, or household member 25 or older and are not a parent. UY can include single youth, youth couples, and groups of youth together as

a household.

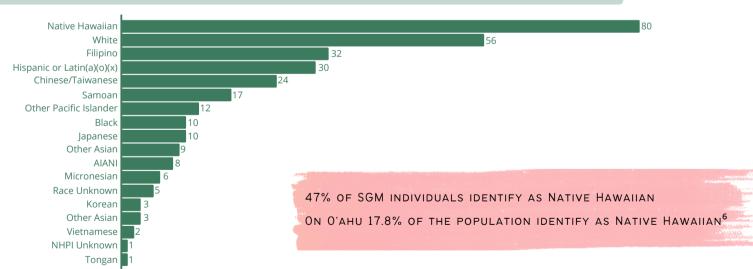
### SGM: RACE & ETHNICITY



Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders, Multi-Racial, and Black individuals are over-represented within the SGM PIT Count population as compared to the population of Oʻahu by 221%, 45% and 45%, respectively. While White and Asian or Asian American individuals are under-represented by -19% and -80%, respectively.

#### RACE/ETHNICITY

Race/Ethnicity Alone or in Combination (an individual may be counted in multiple categories as part of Multi-Racial Identity)



17% of the SGM population identify as Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x), while only 10% of Oʻahu identify as Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x), they are over-represented by 74%

American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous (AIANI): Person having origins in any of the original peoples of North, South, and Central America, Cuba, or Puerto Rico. Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI): Person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaiii, Guam, Samoa, Tonga, Micronesia, or other Pacific Islands. NHPI Unknown: Specific ethnicity within Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander is not known.

### SGM: HEALTH

This section examines characteristics of the 171 adults in 164 households surveyed as either sheltered or unsheltered in the 2022 PIT Count.

	SGM			Surveyed
Health	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total	PIT Count
Chronically Homeless (Unsheltered and Emergency Shelter Only)	<b>55%</b>	30%	<b>46%</b>	<b>37%</b>
Physical, Developmental, or Other Disability	<b>31%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>38%</b>
Mental Health Illness	<b>45%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>38%</b>
Substance Use Disorder	<b>36%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>31%</b>
HIV/AIDS	4%	13%	7%	<b>2%</b>
3 or More Disabling Conditions	<b>12%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>17%</b>	11%
Experiencing Homelessness due to COVID-19	<b>26%</b>	13%	<b>21%</b>	15% (298)

#### OTHER DATA SOURCES SHOW:

In the U.S. 40% of SGM adults reported a debilitating Health Condition $^7$ . In Hawai'i an estimated 11.4% of the population has a disability $^8$ .

Sexual and Gender Minorities have higher rates of disabling conditions as compared to the overall homeless population.

- 32% of all individuals with HIV identify as SGM
- 46% are chronically homeless indicating that they have experienced homelessness for a long period of time while living with a disabling condition.
- SGM individuals have a higher rate of mental health illness as compared to the adult surveyed PIT Count population

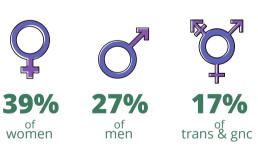
#### EXPERIENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic Violence is significantly higher among the SGM PIT Count population as compared to the O'ahu PIT Count population.

• 30% of SGM adults reported having experienced DV as compared to 19% of the overall homeless population.

Domestic Violence also plays a larger role in why SGMs are currently experiencing homelessness as compared to overall homeless population.

• 13% of SGM adults reported currently fleeing DV, as compared to 5% of the overall homeless population.



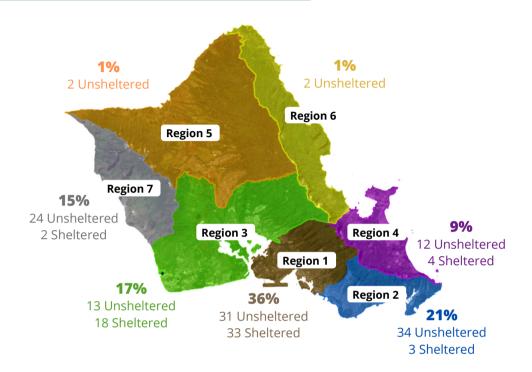
have experienced Domestic Violence

Chronically Homeless: A person who is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven or in an emergency shelter AND has been homeless for at least 1 year continuously or on at least 4 or more occasions over the past 3 years that add up to at least 12 months AND has a disability. Disabling Condition is classified as a Serious Mental Health Illness, Disability, Substance Use Disorder or living with HIV/AIDS. Serious Mental Health Illness, Substance Use Disorder and Disability are classified as a condition(s) that substantially impairs a persons daily life. Domestic Violence (DV): describes physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and/or psychological harm by a current or former partner, spouse, or family member.

### SGM: REGIONS & REPEATS

#### PERCENT OF TOTAL SGM POPULATION BY REGION

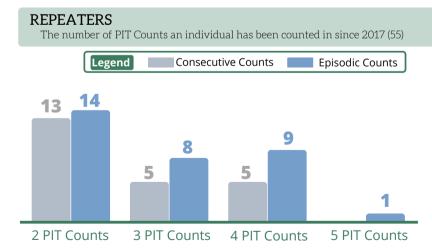
This excludes any individuals from DV shelters but, includes observations (178)



Region 1 has the largest percentage of the SGM population, sheltered and unsheltered, this is due in part to this area having a high number of shelters. Region 2 and Region 7 have the first and third highest number of unsheltered SGM individuals.

32% (55 out of 172) of surveyed SGM individuals had been counted in a previous PIT Count, since 2017.

58% (33) individuals were counted in non-consecutive years (episodically) which may indicate that they have cycled in and out of homelessness.



\* The 2021 Unsheltered PIT Count was canceled due to COVID-19 therefore, any individual counted in 2020 and again in 2022 was considered consecutive.

Repeaters: Persons who have been counted in PIT Counts between 2017 and 2022. Consecutive Counts: An individual who was counted in two or more PIT Counts in consecutive years (i.e. 2017 and 2018 or 2019, 2020, and 2022). Episodic Counts: An individual who was counted in two or more PIT Counts in non-consecutive years (i.e. 2017 and 2020 or 2018, 2019 and 2022).

# SGM: CONTEXT

This section examines characteristics of the 107 individuals in 100 households surveyed as unsheltered in the 2022 PIT Count.



45% of individuals reported multiple causes for currently experiencing homelessness. The leading causes across all individuals were substance use and financial issues.

More than 1/3 of the SGM population has experienced homelessness before the age of 18, indicating a history of housing instability.

380/o experienced homelessness before the age of 18

22 people by themselves.

14 people with their family.

3 people by themselves & with their family.

2 people refused to specify.

OTHER DATA SOURCES SHOW:
IN THE U.S.
17% OF SGM ADULTS HAVE EXPERIENCED HOMELESSNESS<sup>9</sup>.
29% OF SGM ADULTS EXPERIENCED HOMELESSNESS BEFORE THE AGE OF 18<sup>9</sup>.

#### WHAT NEXT?

Gender diverse individuals make up a third of SGM individuals and are over-represented within the O'ahu PIT Count population. Sexual and Gender Minorities have higher rates of disabling conditions as compared to the overall PIT Count Population with mental illness and HIV/AIDS substantially higher than the general PIT Count population. SGM individuals also have a lifetime history of domestic violence that is 1.5 times higher as compared to the overall PIT Count Population.

There is little to no data on SGM adults experiencing homelessness; much of research on homelessness among SGM people focuses on youth. Similar to findings from the Williams Institute<sup>9</sup>, the data for this report shows that nearly a third of all SGM adults on O'ahu experienced homelessness as youths, highlighting that SGM experiences with homelessness do not always begin or end at adulthood.

The distribution of SGM individuals in the unsheltered and shelter population mimics that of the overall PIT Count population. However, unsheltered surveyed SGM individuals account for 12% of the unsheltered surveyed PIT Count population and sheltered SGM individuals account for 4% of the shelter population. Further studies are needed to understand if there are barriers that SGM individuals are facing in accessing shelter.

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