



LGBTQI Hawai'i:

A Needs Assessment of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual,
Transgender, Queer/Questioning, and Intersex Communities
in the State of Hawai'i

Supplement 1: Findings by County



Photos on the Cover:

Top left to right: Pride at Work Hawai'i participating in a rally at the Capitol, 2012; University of Hawai'i Mānoa LGBT Student Services Group, 2013; Organization to Support SB1, October 2013

Bottom left to right: Interfaith Prayer Brunch on Marriage Equality, 2013; OutServe Hawai'i marching in Pride Parade, 2013; Ultimate Panache Pageant 2012, Maui

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Acknowledgements: This survey could have never been completed without the support of the LGBTQI community, allies, and loved ones across the State. In particular, we'd like to thank:

Equality Hawai'i	Noelle Cambeilh	C.R.E.A.T.E. One 'Ohana Inc.
Margaret Mann	Trans-Spectrum	eXpression! Magazine Hawai'i
Leah Funyan	Pride Alliance Hawai'i	Honolulu Rainbow Film Festival
Joey Savino	Life Foundation	Domestic Violence Action
Cameron Miyamoto	Pride at Work Hawai'i	Center
Cathy Kapua	No H8 in the 808	Hawai'i State Commission on
Peter Musser	Honolulu Pride	the Status of Women
PFLAG Kaua'i	GSA Hawai'i	Gay Straight Alliance at
PFLAG Maui	Hawai'i Island Pride	Chaminade University
PFLAG O'ahu	Maui Pride	University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
Michael Golojuch	Social Work Hawai'i	LGBT Student Services
Robin Arndt	OutServe Hawai'i	Planned Parenthood of
Laurie Loa	NASW-Hawai'i	Hawai'i
Tiare Sua	HPU's OUTSpoken	Hawai'i United for Marriage

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LGBTQI HAWAI'I: A NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT BY COUNTY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This supplement to *LGBTQI Hawai'i: A Needs Assessment of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning, and Intersex People in Hawai'i, Preliminary Findings* provides additional information about county needs identified by residents of the four most populated counties in Hawai'i.

Sample Demographics: Of the 710 LGBTQI respondents:

- Waikīkī and West Hawai'i had the largest percentages of respondents who were cisgender men who identified as gay or men who have sex with men, while other locations in Hawai'i had more diversity in responses.
- Respondents from Maui County and West Hawai'i were slightly older and those from Central O'ahu and Honolulu were slightly younger on average.
- Respondents from Waikīkī and Kaua'i County were most likely to have lived in Hawai'i less than five years, while those in Leeward and Central O'ahu were most likely to have been born and raised in Hawai'i.
- Most respondents in each county reported their primary race/ethnicity as either White or Hawaiian, with good representation from Latinos, Filipinos, Japanese, and people with Mixed Race/Ethnicities.

Relationships and Families: When asked about relationships and families:

- LGBTQI people in Kaua'i were the most likely to report being single or currently dating, while the highest rates of LGBTQI people in legally recognized relationships (civil unions, same-sex or opposite sex marriages) were located in Southeast O'ahu, Windward O'ahu, and on Maui.
- LGBTQI people in West Hawai'i and Maui County reported the highest rates of parenting.
- Respondents from Leeward O'ahu were most likely to report caring for elders or disabled adults in the home.

Education, Employment, Earnings, and Savings: Respondents from various areas of Hawai'i reported different economic indicators.

- Respondents from Central O'ahu and Maui County were the most likely to have not attended any college, while respondents in Southeast O'ahu and the Waikīkī were most likely to have graduate degrees.
- Related to high levels of educational attainment, respondents living in Waikīkī were more likely to report making over \$100,00/year, while those in Leeward and East Hawai'i were most likely to report making less than \$10,000/year, along with residents in Windward O'ahu and Maui County.
- Roughly twice the rate of LGBTQI people from Hawai'i, Maui, and Kaua'i Counties reported being on government assistance than those in other locations.

- LGBTQI people living in Honolulu were the least likely to have retirement savings, while those living in Waikīkī, Windward O‘ahu, and Kaua‘i County were most likely to have retirement savings.
- Respondents from Central O‘ahu, Leeward O‘ahu and East Hawai‘i were least likely to report having enough emergency savings.
- LGBTQI people in West Hawai‘i reported the lowest rates of being employed full time and the highest rates of being unemployed and actively seeking work. Maui County had the largest percent of people reporting unemployment due to disability. Waikīkī, Maui County, and Kaua‘i County had the highest rates of retired people.
- Central O‘ahu had the largest percentage of LGBTQI respondents who reported being currently in the military. There were large numbers of Veterans of the armed forces in Windward O‘ahu, Leeward O‘ahu, and Maui County.
- Residents of Waikīkī reported the lowest rates of workplace discrimination.

Health and Well-being: The majority of respondents reported that their overall health was excellent or very good, but residents from different regions of Hawai‘i experience different access to health:

- Leeward respondents were less likely to report being in good health and most likely to report being in fair or poor health. The highest percentages of respondents from East Hawai‘i and Windward O‘ahu rated themselves in excellent health.
- LGBTQI people in East Hawai‘i, West Hawai‘i, and Maui County were most likely to report having chronic conditions. This may be due to the fact that respondents in Maui and West Hawai‘i are slightly older, on average, than in other locations.
- Respondents from East Hawai‘i and Leeward O‘ahu reported the highest rates of current tobacco use.
- Windward and Central O‘ahu respondents reported the highest rates of insurance coverage, while Maui County, East and West Hawai‘i, Southeast O‘ahu and Honolulu residents reported the lowest.
- Kaua‘i County and Central O‘ahu reported the highest rates of LGBTQI people having a regular doctor that they see for routine healthcare, while East Hawai‘i, Southeast O‘ahu and Honolulu had the lowest.
- Respondents living in Maui County and Leeward O‘ahu were most likely to report that they had ever experienced discrimination in health/mental health care settings due to sexual orientation and/or gender identity/expression. Windward O‘ahu had the fewest respondents who had experienced this type of discrimination.
- LGBTQI people from Maui County and Leeward O‘ahu reported the highest rates of delaying care due to sexual orientation and/or gender identity/expression. In contrast, respondents from Windward O‘ahu had the lowest rates of delaying care for either reason.

Crime and Safety: There were important differences between counties in experiences of crime and safety.

- Perceptions of community safety were similar across counties and locations within counties.
- Respondents from Kaua'i and Maui Counties reported the highest rates of arrest, while Windward O'ahu and Kaua'i County had the highest percentages of respondents who had been incarcerated.
- LGBTQI people from West Hawai'i and Kaua'i were less likely to report being victimized due to their sexual orientation, while West Hawai'i reported the fewest cases of victimization due to gender identity/expression. Respondents from Maui County, East Hawai'i, and Leeward O'ahu were most likely to have been victims of sexual orientation and/or gender identity/expression-based crimes.

Sense of Community and Community Priorities: Most respondents were happy to be living in Hawai'i and reported overall life satisfaction. Although differences were small, West Hawai'i reported the lowest satisfaction with the LGBTQI community in their location while Kaua'i reported the highest satisfaction with the LGBTQI community on their island. LGBTQI people from West Hawai'i and Kaua'i County reported the most frequent intent to stay, while those in Central O'ahu reported the lowest percentage who thought they would still be here in five years. Respondents from all counties listed "ensuring safety in schools for LGBTQI youth" as their top social service priority, while expanding recognition of LGBTQI relationships and families along with expansion and implementation of civil rights protections were the top two policy priorities across the State.

Recommendations: In addition to recommendations from the overall report, this supplement highlights:

1. **LGBTQI people who live in different regions of Oahu have different needs that need to be addressed.** The LGBTQI community cannot be assumed to be one homogenous group but is in fact a diverse set of peoples with unique needs that reflect the communities that they live in more broadly.
2. **Emerging services and outreach should be sure to include community members from across the state, and be particular sensitive to the needs of rural LGBTQI people.**
3. Given the high rates of need identified by this supplement, **additional resources should be invested in developing LGBTQI-welcoming and LGBTQI-specific services and programs.**

Please read the full report for more detailed information about the survey, survey results, and further recommendations.

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BACKGROUND & RESEARCH METHODS

This report is a supplement to the full report of the LGBTQI Hawai'i Needs Assessment (see full report for more details about survey methods¹). In summary, a needs assessment was conducted from June to August of 2013 utilizing both electronic surveys with invitations on social media sites and via listservs and paper surveys distributed at Pride Events across Hawai'i. People who identified as LGBTQI, who were over the age of 18, and who lived in the State of Hawai'i were asked to participate. 710 people who met these criteria took the survey.

NOTES on TERMS

Due to the complexities of both sexual orientation and gender identity, questions were mixed to have both forced-choice questions and open-ended questions where respondents could self-select how they describe their sexuality or gender identity. The breadth of people's definitions of their own gender identity ranged, but for ease of reporting, were collapsed into seven categories, described in the original report: 1) cisgender woman, 2) gender non-conforming woman, 3) transgender woman (this included māhūwahine),² 4) transgender man (this included māhūkane),⁷ 5) gender non-conforming man, 6) cisgender man, and 7) genderqueer/Androgynous.

Similarly, respondents were asked to self-identify the word they prefer to describe their sexual orientation, but were then also asked about their sexual attractions using the Kinsey scale, ranging from "exclusively attracted to the opposite sex" through "equally attracted to both." This allowed participants who may identify as primarily straight, but who still have sexual attractions for other sexes or gender identities, or who may consider themselves on the "down low." From the responses, six main categories of sexual orientation emerged, discussed in more detail in the original report: 1) Lesbian/Woman who has sex with Women (WSW), 2) Gay/Man who has sex with men, 3) Bisexual/pansexual, 4) Asexual, 5) Straight, and 6) Other.

¹ <http://www.manoa.hawaii.edu/childandfamilylab/NeedsAssessment> to see the full report.

² No participants identified themselves as "intersex", though a handful of respondents reported having disorders of sexual development.

Location by County: The 2012 Census³ estimates that 1.3 million people live in the State of Hawai'i. Of those, 70% live in Honolulu County, and the remaining 30% are spread out between the other four counties. Respondents in this study closely reflected that distribution, with **35.2%** of respondents reporting that they lived in Kaua'i, Maui, or Hawai'i Counties. No respondents were from Kalawao County. When examining the islands individually, there were no respondents from Moloka'i, Ni'ihau, or Lāna'i. When looking more closely at O'ahu, one can see that respondents also closely matched the demographics of the island, with the majority living in Honolulu and Southeast O'ahu. This supplement addresses respondents' differences across these four counties.

When examining the islands on which people resided, 445 resided on O'ahu, 78 on Maui, 118 on Hawai'i, and 45 on Kaua'i. Given the large numbers of respondents on O'ahu and Hawai'i, these counties were further divided into regions. For Hawai'i, we subdivided the island into East Hawai'i (Hakalau, Hilo, Kea'au, Mountain View, Laupahoehoe, Pahoa, Volcano, etc.) and West Hawai'i (Kona, Captain Cook, Holualoa, Waikoloa, Keauhou, etc.). On O'ahu, we subdivided respondents into six general areas, including Leeward (Ewa Beach, Kapolei, Waianae, etc.), Central (Aiea, Pearl City, Waipahu, Mililani, Hickam, Fort Shafter, Tripler, Wahiawa, etc.), Windward (Hale'iwa, Kailua, Kāne'ohe, Ka'a'awa, Waimanalo, etc.), Southeast (Kaimukī, Hawai'i Kai, Aina Haina, Mānoa, etc.), Waikīkī, and in Honolulu's Downtown area (Mō'ili'ili, Kalihi, Nu'uuanu, Punchbowl, Downtown, Lower Makiki, etc.). In this final division, there were 45 respondents from Kaua'i, 78 from Maui, 77 from East Hawai'i, 41 from West Hawai'i, 45 from Leeward O'ahu, 69 from Central O'ahu, 70 from the Windward side of O'ahu, 101 from Southeast O'ahu, 55 from Waikīkī, and 104 from Honolulu and the downtown area.

³ US Bureau of the Census, Quick Facts: Hawai'i.

BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS by COUNTY

Gender Identity: A fairly equal distribution of people of different genders participated across the islands, though some areas showed some important differences. For example, the majority of respondents who live in Waikīkī or West Hawai'i were cisgender men, while more transgender women were recruited from Maui County, Leeward O'ahu, and Honolulu than in other locations.

Sexual Orientation: More gay men and men who have sex with men answered the survey from West Hawai'i and Waikīkī, while the fewest responded from Leeward O'ahu. Lesbians and women who have sex with women were most likely to have responded from Leeward, Central, and Southeast O'ahu, while least likely to have responded from Waikīkī.

Age: Respondents had very similar ages, but those from Maui County and West Hawai'i were slightly older (47.9 and 48.0 years old, respectively), on average, than respondents in other areas. Those from Central O'ahu and Honolulu were slightly younger than others (37.3 and 39.4 years old, respectively).

Residence in Hawai'i: Residents of Waikīkī and Maui were most likely to have lived in Hawai'i less than 5 years. Respondents who were born and raised in Hawai'i were most likely to currently be residing on the Leeward Coast and in Central O'ahu and least likely to have answered "from Waikīkī".

Born in the US: Although most LGBTQI respondents were born in the United States, respondents from Waikīkī and Windward Oahu were more likely to report that they had been foreign born than respondents in other areas of the State.

	Kaua'i County	Maui County	Hawai'i County		Honolulu County					
			East Hawai'i	West Hawai'i	Leeward	Central	Windward	Southeast	Waikīkī	Honolulu
GENDER IDENTITY										
Cisgender Woman	29%	22%	26%	20%	40%	34%	36%	29%	16%	25%
GNC Woman	9%	8%	12%	5%	8%	8%	10%	14%	6%	10%
Trans Woman	4%	8%	1%	2%	8%	2%	1%	3%	4%	9%
Trans Man	0%	3%	1%	7%	4%	5%	1%	3%	2%	1%
GNC man	11%	5%	9%	2%	8%	9%	4%	3%	11%	11%
Cisgender Man	47%	54%	49%	64%	31%	42%	45%	46%	62%	44%
Androgynous	0%	1%	1%	0%	%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%
SEXUAL ORIENTATION										
Lesbian/WSW	22%	24%	27%	20%	29%	28%	23%	28%	13%	25%
Gay/MSM	56%	51%	55%	64%	33%	45%	46%	48%	63%	41%
Bi/Pansexual	16%	18%	16%	5%	25%	21%	22%	11%	20%	22%
Asexual	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	2%
Straight	4%	4%	1%	7%	10%	5%	4%	4%	2%	5%
Other	2%	1%	0%	5%	2%	2%	3%	7%	2%	5%
RESIDENCE IN HAWAI'I and FOREIGN BORN										
< than 5 Years	18%	33%	22%	15%	14%	20%	29%	19%	43%	23%
5-20 Years	29%	20%	32%	33%	23%	7%	10%	40%	36%	27%
21-40 Years	32%	27%	20%	37%	14%	20%	24%	17%	21%	27%
More than 40	4%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%	4%	0%	2%
Born and Raised	18%	20%	27%	15%	46%	53%	33%	21%	0%	21%
Foreign Born	7%	6%	1%	10%	11%	5%	12%	9%	13%	11%
PRIMARY RACE/ETHNICITY										
Most Frequent	White (62%)	White (64%)	White (60%)	White (60%)	Hawaiian (30%)	White (35%)	White (53%)	White (55%)	White (72%)	White (50%)
2 nd Most Frequent	Hawaiian (13%)	Hawaiian (9%)	Hawaiian (16%)	Hawaiian (10%)	White (26%)	Hawaiian (17%)	Hawaiian (9%)	Hawaiian (17%)	Japanese (6%)	Hawaiian (13%)
3 rd Most Frequent	Latino & Filipino (9% each)	Mixed (7%)	Latino, Filipino, & Asian (4% each)	Japanese (10%)	Filipino (11%)	Japanese (17%)	Mixed (11%)	Japanese & Asian (6% each)	Latino (6%)	Filipino (9%)

RELATIONSHIPS and FAMILIES

Relationship Status: LGBTQI people in Kaua'i were the most likely to report being single or currently dating, while the highest rates of LGBTQI people in legally recognized relationships (civil unions, same-sex or opposite sex marriages) were located in Southeast O'ahu, Windward O'ahu, and on Maui.

Parenting: LGBTQI people in West Hawai'i and Maui County reported the highest rates of parenting overall, although the highest rate of biological parenting was among respondents on Kaua'i, legal adoption was most common in West Hawai'i, and having non-biological and non-legally adopted children (such as a partner's child) was most common in Maui, West Hawai'i, and Leeward O'ahu.

Caring for Elders: Respondents from Leeward O'ahu were most likely to report caring for elders or disabled adults in the home while respondents in Southeast O'ahu were least likely to have this responsibility.

	Kaua'i County	Maui County	Hawai'i County		Honolulu County					
			East Hawai'i	West Hawai'i	Leeward	Central	Windward	South-east	Waikiki	Honolulu
RELATIONSHIPS										
Single, not dating	32%	20%	20%	29%	26%	34%	32%	26%	27%	28%
Dating	16%	23%	10%	15%	11%	5%	7%	8%	9%	11%
Committed monogamous	27%	17%	37%	27%	45%	39%	29%	30%	26%	38%
Committed open	5%	4%	7%	0%	0%	2%	4%	4%	11%	2%
Committed polyamorous	2%	7%	5%	7%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Legally recognized (e.g., civil union)	5%	13%	10%	5%	2%	10%	4%	16%	11%	3%
Same-sex marriage	7%	7%	8%	10%	4%	5%	16%	9%	11%	5%
Opposite-sex marriage	5%	4%	3%	0%	9%	2%	4%	5%	2%	6%
Widowed	0%	4%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%
Other	2%	1%	1%	2%	4%	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%
PARENTING										
Biological	20%	19%	18%	17%	17%	17%	15%	13%	15%	11%
Legally adopted	2%	5%	3%	7%	0%	5%	3%	6%	0%	4%
Other	11%	16%	12%	15%	15%	10%	7%	10%	7%	8%
TOTAL PARENTS	27%	31%	27%	32%	25%	26%	24%	18%	20%	18%
PROVIDING CARE										
For an elder or adult w/ disability	19%	13%	18%	25%	32%	20%	26%	7%	13%	12%

EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS and SAVINGS

Educational Attainment: Respondents from Central O‘ahu and Maui County were the most likely to have not attended any college, while respondents in Southeast O‘ahu and the Waikīkī were most likely to have graduate degrees.

Income: Related to high levels of educational attainment, respondents living in Waikīkī were more likely to report making over \$100,00/year, while those in Leeward and East Hawai‘i were most likely to report making less than \$10,000/year, followed closely by respondents in Windward O‘ahu and Maui County. Respondents from Maui were most likely to report that some of their income came from illegal sources (such as drug sales or prostitution) followed by those in Leeward O‘ahu. LGBTQI people from the rural counties (Maui, Kaua‘i, Hawai‘i) were also reporting rates of being on government assistance at rates generally twice as much as the various regions of O‘ahu.

Retirement and Savings: LGBTQI people living in Honolulu were the least likely to have retirement savings, while those living in Waikīkī, Windward O‘ahu, and Kaua‘i County were most likely to have retirement savings. Respondents from Central O‘ahu, Leeward O‘ahu and East Hawai‘i were least likely to report having enough emergency savings for three months of living expenses.

Employment: LGBTQI people in West Hawai‘i reported the lowest rates of being employed full time and the highest rates of being unemployed and actively seeking work. Maui County had the largest percent of people reporting that they were unemployed due to disability. Waikīkī, Maui County, and Kaua‘i County had the highest rates of retired people who responded to the survey.

Currently in the Military or Veteran Status: Predictably, Central O‘ahu had the largest percentage of LGBTQI respondents who reported being currently in the military. There were large numbers of Veterans of the armed forces in Windward O‘ahu, Leeward O‘ahu, and Maui County.

Workplace Discrimination: The least sexual orientation- or gender identity/expression-motivated workplace discrimination was reported among those who lived in Waikīkī, though this could be directly related to the fact that most respondents in Waikīkī were highly educated, high earners, who frequently are discriminated against less than those who are more economically vulnerable. Other than residents of Waikīkī, residents of other areas reported similar levels of sexual orientation-motivated workplace discrimination, but somewhat more wide ranging reports of gender identity/expression-motivated discrimination.

	Kaua'i County	Maui County	Hawai'i County		Honolulu County					
			East Hawai'i	West Hawai'i	Leeward	Central	Windward	South-east	Waikiki	Honolulu
EDUCATION										
8th Grade	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
GED	2%	5%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%
High School	11%	10%	7%	7%	2%	17%	3%	3%	7%	7%
Tech/Trade Sch	2%	3%	5%	7%	2%	2%	4%	1%	2%	1%
Some College	27%	30%	28%	27%	21%	20%	15%	18%	16%	21%
AA Degree	14%	5%	5%	12%	15%	14%	9%	11%	6%	7%
BA/BS Degree	21%	23%	28%	24%	28%	23%	34%	28%	27%	32%
Graduate Degree/s	23%	24%	24%	20%	32%	22%	35%	40%	40%	30%
INCOME										
Less than \$10K	8%	17%	19%	13%	20%	13%	18%	16%	11%	14%
\$10-19,999	10%	9%	24%	23%	15%	15%	7%	16%	9%	19%
\$20-39,999	35%	20%	28%	28%	24%	31%	13%	15%	11%	23%
\$40-59,999	30%	17%	14%	10%	15%	26%	15%	24%	22%	19%
\$60-79,999	5%	20%	7%	18%	15%	8%	22%	15%	22%	11%
\$80-99,999	5%	7%	7%	0%	4%	3%	12%	4%	4%	6%
\$100K or more	8%	12%	1%	10%	7%	5%	13%	11%	20%	8%
INCOME/SAVINGS										
Retirement	65%	58%	51%	55%	56%	59%	68%	56%	70%	47%
Emergency	61%	47%	35%	45%	33%	31%	58%	40%	59%	45%
Income: Illegal	4%	8%	3%	5%	7%	0%	3%	3%	0%	2%
Income: Govnt Assistance	26%	28%	18%	30%	12%	11%	15%	16%	19%	19%
EMPLOYMENT										
Full Time	57%	55%	45%	45%	62%	69%	62%	60%	60%	55%
Part Time	16%	13%	24%	13%	19%	20%	16%	19%	13%	17%
Unemployed – Disabled	5%	8%	3%	8%	4%	2%	3%	2%	4%	4%
– Seeking	5%	7%	7%	15%	0%	5%	6%	4%	6%	7%
– Student	0%	3%	7%	3%	4%	2%	0%	1%	2%	7%
Retired	14%	10%	8%	8%	6%	3%	6%	7%	11%	7%
Other	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%
ARMED FORCES HISTORY										
Currently in the Military	0%	4%	3%	0%	9%	17%	6%	1%	4%	3%
Veteran	5%	15%	8%	12%	15%	13%	19%	7%	9%	12%
WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION										
Due to SO	34%	37%	38%	24%	33%	22%	38%	30%	16%	28%
Due to GIE	23%	29%	14%	20%	28%	19%	17%	20%	9%	17%

HEALTH and WELL-BEING

Overall Health: Respondents from the different counties reported similar levels of self-assessed health. Leeward respondents were less likely to report being in good health and most likely to report being in fair or poor health. The highest percentages of respondents from East Hawai'i and Windward O'ahu rated themselves in excellent health.

Chronic Health/Mental Health Conditions: LGBTQI people in East Hawai'i, West Hawai'i, and Maui County were most likely to report having chronic conditions. This may be due to the fact that respondents in Maui and West Hawai'i are slightly older, on average, than in other locations. In a similar vein, Central O'ahu had the youngest average respondents, and also reported the fewest chronic health/mental health conditions.

Tobacco Use: Similar to state statistics overall, the highest rates of people smoking came out of East Hawai'i and Leeward O'ahu. The lowest rates of tobacco use were reported in Waikīkī.

Health Insurance Coverage: People from Southeast O'ahu, Maui, East, and West Hawai'i reported high rates of uninsurance, which may help explain the high rates of chronic conditions experienced by those in Maui, East and West Hawai'i. In contrast, Windward and Central O'ahu respondents reported the highest rates of insurance coverage. Most respondents with health insurance reported that they were covered through work, while rates of having insurance through a partner remained low most likely due to the lack of marriage equality and the relative recent passage of civil unions in Hawai'i.

Regular Doctor: Kaua'i County and Central O'ahu reported the highest rates of LGBTQI people having a regular doctor that they see for routine healthcare. East Hawai'i, Southeast O'ahu and Honolulu had the lowest percentage of people reporting having a regular doctor.

Healthcare Discrimination: Respondents living in Maui County and Leeward O'ahu were most likely to report that they had ever experienced discrimination (such as poor treatment or been refused services) in health/mental health care settings due to sexual orientation and/or gender identity/expression.

Delaying Care: LGBTQI people from Maui County and Leeward O‘ahu reported the highest rates of delaying care due to sexual orientation and/or gender identity/expression. In contrast, respondents from Windward O‘ahu had the lowest rates of delaying care for either reason.

	Kaua'i County	Maui County	Hawai'i County		Honolulu County					
			East Hawai'i	West Hawai'i	Leeward	Central	Windward	South-east	Waikiki	Honolulu
SELF ASSESSED HEALTH										
Excellent	23%	21%	25%	15%	13%	16%	26%	23%	19%	14%
Very Good	21%	42%	40%	39%	40%	40%	45%	34%	50%	50%
Good	44%	30%	26%	37%	36%	38%	25%	35%	20%	27%
Fair	9%	4%	7%	5%	9%	5%	4%	7%	7%	7%
Poor	2%	4%	3%	5%	2%	2%	0%	1%	4%	3%
HEALTH INSURANCE										
No	7%	17%	21%	10%	9%	3%	3%	14%	8%	13%
Yes, from partner	5%	8%	6%	10%	4%	6%	9%	5%	6%	3%
Yes, from government	27%	17%	16%	27%	22%	14%	20%	17%	13%	15%
Yes, from employer	55%	51%	49%	49%	52%	61%	58%	58%	62%	48%
Yes, other source	7%	8%	8%	5%	13%	16%	10%	6%	6%	21%
HEALTH CARE DISCRIMINATION										
Due to Sexual Orientation	14%	25%	20%	20%	23%	22%	12%	13%	17%	16%
Due to Gender Identity/Expression	20%	21%	15%	7%	21%	18%	6%	13%	9%	12%
DELAYED CARE										
Due to Sexual Orientation	3%	19%	12%	9%	16%	9%	3%	7%	6%	10%
Due to Gender Identity/Expression	9%	14%	10%	5%	15%	11%	2%	2%	2%	11%
OTHER										
Have a Regular Doctor	85%	75%	66%	75%	70%	83%	77%	67%	73%	68%
Chronic Condition	47%	49%	53%	50%	44%	33%	37%	41%	33%	42%
Tobacco Use	17%	20%	24%	18%	24%	22%	16%	15%	8%	20%

CRIME and SAFETY

Perception of Community Safety: As described in the full report, to measure perceptions of community safety, respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement (1 – “strongly disagree” to 5 – “strongly agree”) on six questions. Perceptions of community safety were similar across various areas of Hawai‘i.

Arrest, Incarceration, Interaction with Police: Respondents from Kaua‘i and Maui Counties reported the highest rates of arrest, while Windward O‘ahu and Kaua‘i County had the highest percentages of respondents who had been incarcerated. However, there may be differences in police interactions with residents of different regions of Hawai‘i. A cisgender gay man wrote “I was attacked outside a gay bar in Waikīkī. I didn’t report it to the police because I didn’t think they would act on it.”

Victimization: Participants were asked if they had ever been victims of crime because of their sexual orientation or gender identity/expression. LGBTQI people from West Hawai‘i and Kaua‘i were less likely to report being targeted due to sexual orientation, while residents of West Hawai‘i reported the fewest cases of victimization due to gender identity/expression. Respondents from Maui County, East Hawai‘i, and Leeward O‘ahu were most likely to report being victims of sexual orientation and/or gender identity/expression. One cisgender bisexual woman wrote “My girlfriend and I have been yelled at and called names such as ‘dyke’... or phrases like ‘that’s not right’ while we were holding hands in Waikīkī.” While a cisgender gay man stated he was “followed by two military men down a street in downtown Honolulu, got mugged and beaten for being gay.”

	Kaua‘i County	Maui County	Hawai‘i County		Honolulu County					
			East Hawai‘i	West Hawai‘i	Leeward	Central	Windward	South-east	Waikīkī	Honolulu
PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY SAFETY										
Mean Scores	3.77	3.73	3.65	3.88	3.57	3.52	3.63	3.79	3.68	3.68
CRIMINAL HISTORY										
Arrest	30%	25%	13%	20%	21%	19%	16%	21%	14%	23%
Incarceration	12%	11%	1%	10%	7%	3%	12%	6%	4%	4%
VICTIMIZATION										
Due to Sexual Orientation	28%	51%	45%	27%	42%	44%	30%	39%	38%	40%
Due to Gender Identity/Expression	19%	32%	28%	15%	30%	19%	22%	28%	24%	22%

SENSE of COMMUNITY & COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

LGBTQI Community in Hawai'i: We asked five questions about the LGBTQI community in Hawai'i described in detail in the full report. Respondents across the islands expressed a general level of dissatisfaction with the level of support within and for the LGBTQI people in their communities. Although differences were small, West Hawai'i reported the lowest satisfaction with the LGBTQI community in their location while Kaua'i reported the highest satisfaction with the LGBTQI community on their island. However, many people had comments about the LGBTQI community, and their communities at large.

"A greater sense of community as well as recreational opportunities are desperately needed for those on the neighbor islands--especially Maui." - cisgender gay man

"I have just noticed on the Island of Maui there are a lot of gay men who still have not 'come out' due to the sense of Maui being such a small island community. Maybe it's just lack of education, but I think it's a lack of an 'acceptable gay' community on the island." Cisgender gay man

"I experience the lesbian community on O'ahu as divided up racially and by age." Cisgender woman lesbian

"The LGBTQI community in Hilo and East Hawai'i Island is fragmented ... There is little that brings us together as a community. The vast majority of services for the LGBTQI community are for O'ahu, and that is wrong." Cisgender gay man

"The LGBT community, especially in rural places like the Big Island, need to have an LGBT Resource Center to provide resources to one of the most diverse places in the US. However, because of the limited funds, and because of the very relaxed atmosphere in Hawai'i, nonprofits have a ridiculously difficult time keeping their doors open." Pangender pansexual person

"When I first moved to Hawai'i, I assumed it was the rainbow state and that I would have no problem meeting women. However, I later found out that Hilo is more conservative than what I figured. I would like to see the LGBTQI more recognized and celebrated in this community. There are few resources for this community and that must change." Cisgender bisexual woman

“There is not a very visible LGBT community on Kaua‘i and it can be hard to meet others - but I still love it here.” Gender nonconforming bisexual woman

“I think there is a very large LGBT community in Hawai‘i - however we don't see it on Kaua‘i - it is invisible for the most part. I think a lot of local people do not come out to events and I am not sure why this is. I wish our entire community was more visible and united.” Gender nonconforming bisexual woman

“There is a huge Down Low population in Kailua-Kona and I hate that it's this way. I've lived in O‘ahu and been very active with the LGBT community there and it pains me to see how the men here can't accept themselves.” Cisgender gay man

Sense of Loneliness: Three items were used to measure loneliness, and unlike other measures, higher scores are less desirable because they indicate higher loneliness. Similar to other community measures, there was consistency across counties, and no one location stood out as having more or less loneliness among respondents.

Life satisfaction: Similar to other measures, respondents were asked how much they agree (5 = strongly agree) or disagree (1 = strongly disagree) with five separate statements along a five point continuum described in the Full Report. Despite the poor indicators of community safety, discrimination in the workplace, discrimination in healthcare settings, and concerns about the LGBTQI community infrastructure discussed in earlier sections, respondents indicated a sense of contentment with their overall life situations that were very similar across counties. There was only a 0.2 point difference between the counties with the highest (East Hawai‘i) and lowest (Central O‘ahu) level of life satisfaction.

	Kaua‘i County	Maui County	Hawai‘i County		Honolulu County					
			East Hawai‘i	West Hawai‘i	Leeward	Central	Windward	South-east	Waikīkī	Honolulu
LGBTQI COMMUNITY										
Mean Scores	2.67	2.24	2.29	2.17	2.28	2.35	2.55	2.40	2.62	2.46
SENSE OF LONELINESS										
Mean Scores	2.65	2.59	2.46	2.50	2.71	2.49	2.49	2.43	2.44	2.51
LIFE SATISFACTION										
Mean Scores	3.46	3.41	3.50	3.45	3.37	3.30	3.53	3.49	3.51	3.46
INTENT TO STAY										
Yes	79%	64%	68%	87%	61%	52%	73%	64%	63%	64%

Intent to Stay: To determine whether these unique factors in Hawai'i were related to people's intent to stay on the islands or to leave, respondents were asked "When thinking about your life five years from now, do you still think you will be living in Hawai'i? Why or why not?" LGBTQI people from West Hawai'i and Kaua'i County reported the most frequent intent to stay, while those in Central O'ahu reported the lowest percentage who thought they would still be here in five years. This could be due to the high number of respondents currently in the military who live in Central O'ahu and know they will have a change of station within five years.

Community Priorities: In order to learn more about what LGBTQI people in the State saw as their community's most pressing issues, respondents were asked to rank their top five *social-service* related issues, and their top five *policy or social* issues.

Respondents from all areas of Hawai'i indicated that ensuring that schools are safe for LGBTQI youth was the top social service priority in their community. This suggests that current school efforts in Hawai'i to limit sexual orientation- and gender identity/expression-based bullying are on track for addressing a major concern of the LGBTQI community and more should be done. The second most common priority across regions of the State was a focus on supporting parents with LGBTQI youth and providing them with the support they need to raise healthy children into healthy adults. Kaua'i County respondents listed the need for additional education on STD transmission and other risky behaviors, while respondents from Leeward O'ahu felt that supporting LGBTQI parents and their families was a top priority in their community.

When examining policy or social priorities, all areas listed expansion of relationship and family recognition (such as same-sex marriage, routes to foster care and adoption, etc.) and expanded (or properly implemented) civil rights protections as one of their top two priorities. Addressing homophobia and transphobia was the third most common priority in the majority of areas of the State, suggesting some consensus on the needs and priorities for strengthening communities across the State.

Please see the tables on the following two pages for the complete list of top five priorities in each area of Hawai'i.

TOP FIVE SOCIAL SERVICE PRIORITIES

	Kaua'i County	Maui County	Hawai'i County		Honolulu County					
			East Hawai'i	West Hawai'i	Leeward	Central	Windward	Southeast	Waikīkī	Honolulu
1	Ensuring Safe Schools	Ensuring Safe Schools	Ensuring Safe Schools	Ensuring Safe Schools	Ensuring Safe Schools	Ensuring Safe Schools	Ensuring Safe Schools	Ensuring Safe Schools	Ensuring Safe Schools	Ensuring Safe Schools
2	Education about STDs and other risky behaviors	Ensuring parents have info on supporting LGBT youth	Ensuring parents have info on supporting LGBT youth	Ensuring parents have info on supporting LGBT youth	Supporting LGBTQI Parents and their Families	Ensuring parents have info on supporting LGBT youth	Ensuring parents have info on supporting LGBT youth	Ensuring parents have info on supporting LGBT youth	Ensuring parents have info on supporting LGBT youth	Ensuring parents have info on supporting LGBT youth
3	More LGBTQI Cultural Events	More LGBTQI Cultural Events	More LGBTQI Cultural Events	Access to LGBTQI Supportive Health Care	Ensuring parents have info on supporting LGBT youth	Supporting LGBTQI Parents and their Families	More LGBTQI Cultural Events	Addressing safety for LGBT youth in state care	Addressing the needs of LGBTQI Elders	Access to LGBTQI supportive health care
4	Addressing safety for LGBT youth in state care	Education about STDs and other risky behaviors	Addressing safety for LGBT youth in state care	More LGBTQI Cultural Events	Addressing the needs of LGBTQI Elders	Addressing the needs of LGBTQI Elders	Supporting LGBTQI Parents and their Families	More LGBTQI Cultural Events	Access to LGBTQI supportive mental health & substance abuse services	Addressing safety for LGBT youth in state care
5	Ensuring parents have info on supporting LGBT youth	Addressing the needs of LGBTQI Elders	Addressing the needs of LGBTQI Elders	Addressing the needs of LGBTQI Elders	Education about STDs and other risky behaviors	Addressing safety for LGBT youth in state care	Addressing safety for LGBT youth in state care	Access to LGBTQI supportive mental health & substance abuse services	Education about STDs and other risky behaviors	Education about STDs and other risky behaviors

TOP FIVE POLICY OR SOCIAL PRIORITIES

	Kaua'i County	Maui County	Hawai'i County		Honolulu County					
			East Hawai'i	West Hawai'i	Leeward	Central	Windward	Southeast	Waikīkī	Honolulu
1	Expanded recognition of LGBTQI families (e.g., marriage, parenting)	Expanded civil rights protections	Expanded recognition of LGBT families (e.g., marriage, parenting)	Expanded recognition of LGBT families (e.g., marriage, parenting)	Expanded civil rights protections	Expanded recognition of LGBTQI families (e.g., marriage, parenting)	Expanded recognition of LGBTQI families (e.g., marriage, parenting, etc.)	Expanded recognition of LGBTQI families (e.g., marriage, parenting)	Expanded civil rights protections	Expanded civil rights protections
2	Expanded civil rights protections	Expanded recognition of LGBTQI families (e.g., marriage, parenting)	Expanded civil rights protections	Training about LGBT people for public officials, courts, police, etc.	Expanded recognition of LGBTQI families (e.g., marriage, parenting)	Expanded civil rights protections	Expanded civil rights protections	Expanded civil rights protections	Expanded recognition of LGBTQI families (e.g., marriage, parenting)	Expanded recognition of LGBTQI families (e.g., marriage, parenting)
3	Greater sense of community amongst LGBTQIs in HI	Address homo- and trans-phobia in HI	Address homo- and trans-phobia in HI	Greater sense of community amongst LGBTQIs in HI	Address homo- and trans-phobia in HI	Address homo- and trans-phobia in HI	Training about LGBT people for public officials, police, etc.	Address homo- and trans-phobia in HI	Address homo- and trans-phobia in HI	Address homo- and trans-phobia in HI
4	Address homo- and trans-phobia in HI	Greater sense of community amongst LGBTQIs in HI	Greater sense of community amongst LGBTQIs in HI	Transphobia in the LGBTQI Community	Training about LGBTQI people for public officials, courts, police, etc.	Training about LGBTQI people for public officials, courts, police, etc.	Address homophobia and transphobia in HI	Training about LGBTQI people for public officials, courts, police, etc.	Greater sense of community amongst LGBTQIs in HI	Training about LGBTQI people for public officials, courts, police, etc.
5	Training about LGBTQI people for public officials, police, etc.	Training about LGBTQI people for public officials, police, etc.	Training about LGBTQI people for public officials, police, etc.	Expanded civil rights protections	Increased acceptance within faith-based communities	Greater sense of community amongst LGBTs in HI	Greater sense of community amongst LGBTQIs in HI	Greater sense of community amongst LGBTs in HI	Training about LGBT people for public officials, police, etc.	Greater sense of community amongst LGBTs in HI

CONCLUSIONS

In addition to the findings reported in the *LGBTQI Hawai'i Needs Assessment* report, this supplement suggests that LGBTQI people in various parts of the State have many similar needs overall, but important differences also emerged. For example, Waikiki and Southeast Oahu demonstrated some of the highest overall rates of economic stability, while those in more rural areas reported more issues around health, access to health, economic instability, and higher rates of discrimination-motivated victimization. These results suggest that within the LGBTQI community there are more and less vulnerable populations that need to be addressed.

Although many residents from the rural counties cited how “O‘ahu-centric” the LGBTQI community and resources are, it is important to remember that O‘ahu is also composed of many communities that are differently resourced. In addition, even those who lived in Honolulu felt that there was still room for growth in community connectedness and improving resources there as well. These results suggest a need for increased services, programs, and outreach for LGBTQI people in Hawai‘i overall.

Recommendations: This supplement to the full report highlights an additional three recommendations to improve the lives of LGBTQI people in the State of Hawai‘i:

1. **LGBTQI people who live in different regions of Oahu have different needs that need to be addressed.** The LGBTQI community cannot be assumed to be one homogenous group but is in fact a diverse set of peoples with unique needs that reflect the communities that they live in more broadly.
2. **Emerging services and outreach should be sure to include community members from across the state, and be particularly sensitive to the needs of rural LGBTQI people.**
3. Given the high rates of need identified by this supplement, **additional resources should be invested in developing LGBTQI-welcoming and LGBTQI-specific services and programs.** These resources should be carefully managed to ensure that all LGBTQI people in the state can access opportunities for increased well-being.

By keeping in mind the diversity of experiences among LGBTQI people across the islands, the State of Hawai‘i can work to improve the lives of LGBTQI people.

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Recommended Citation: Stotzer, R. L. (2013). *LGBTQI Hawai'i: A Needs Assessment of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex Communities in the State of Hawai'i, Supplement 1 – Findings by County*. Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa: Honolulu, HI.



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