

Good Afternoon,

Join us this month in uplifting LGBTQ+ and BIPOC voices through the celebration of Pride Month and Juneteenth!

Pride Month is an entire month dedicated to the uplifting of LGBTQ+ voices, celebration of LGBTQ+ culture, and the support of LGBTQ+ rights. Juneteenth is a federal holiday that commemorates the end of slavery in the United States after the Civil War.

A Brief History of Pride Month

In June of 1969, customers and supporters of the Stonewall Inn, a popular gay bar in New York City, staged an uprising to resist the police harassment and persecution to which LGBTQ+ Americans were commonly subjected. The Stonewall uprising lasted several days and became a catalyst of the Gay Liberation Movement, sparking intense discussions about LGBTQ+ civil rights including rights to housing. This June is the [52nd anniversary of the first Pride parade](#), which happened in 1970, one year after the uprising.



A Brief History of Juneteenth

On June 19, 1865, about two months after the Confederate general Robert E. Lee surrendered, a Union general named Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, Texas to inform enslaved African Americans of their freedom and that the Civil War had ended. This announcement put the Emancipation Proclamation into effect, which had been issued more than two and half years earlier by president Lincoln. June 19th, now known as “Juneteenth,” “Freedom Day,” or “Emancipation Day” has been celebrated by formerly enslaved people and their families since the 1800s. In 1980, Texas became the

first state to designate Juneteenth as a holiday. In 2021, Juneteenth was officially declared a national holiday.



LGBTQ+ and BIPOC Youth Homelessness

Despite national celebrations of LGBTQ+ and BIPOC history and voice, homelessness and housing instability are disproportionately experienced by these populations. Although LGBTQ+ youth only make up 7% of the general population, they account for 40% of the overall homeless population. This [makes LGBTQ+ young adults are approximately 120% more likely to experience homelessness](#) than their non-LGBTQ+ peers. LGBTQ+ youth additionally enter the homeless system having experienced higher rates of discrimination inside and outside the home, physical and sexual abuse, and human trafficking.

The challenge of youth homelessness and housing instability is also [more pronounced among BIPOC youth ages 13 to 25](#), with 11% of American Indian and Alaskan Indian youth experiencing homelessness during a year, 7% of Black youth, and 7% of Hispanic youth relative to 4% of White, non-Hispanic youth. BIPOC youth additionally spend longer periods of time homeless than their White, non-Hispanic counterparts, increasing their risk of re-entering homelessness after exiting. The intersection of different marginalized identities compounds inequities among youth of color, with Black youth identifying as LGBTQ+ experiencing especially high rates of homelessness and adversity.

Resources

Join us in celebrating Pride Month and Juneteenth by checking out the following resources!

- [Tune in for a Youth Advisory Board Panel Discussion on The Intersection of LGBTQIA2S+ Identity and Homelessness on Wednesday, June 22nd](#)
- [Register for the LGBTQ Behavioral Health Virtual Summit on Wednesday, June 29th](#)
- [National Survey on LGBTQ Youth Mental Health](#)
- [Supporting LGBTQ Students of Color](#)
- [Engaging Black Girls Tip Sheet](#)
- [Students and Gender Identity: A Toolkit for Schools](#)
- [Perceptions Report 2022: Exploring Youth Homelessness Prevention and Diversion in the United States](#)

Explore the resources in our [TAY PROVIDERS SHARED FOLDER](#) and ADD SOME RESOURCES FOR PEERS!

Warmly,
Lisa

[COHHIO's Youth Housing Initiative team](#)
Lisa/Ami/Evelyn/Deanna (she, her, hers)
COHHIO Course to HOME Team
Coalition on Homelessness & Housing in Ohio (COHHIO)
Office: 614.280.1984 ext. 132
[Visit our website](#)