A SNAPSHOT OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE HOMELES SNESS

Los Angeles County occupies the unceded land originally and **STILL INHABITED BY:**

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

LOS ANGELES is the county with the largest number of American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) people in the United States

> 327,930+ +Census 2020

AIAN make up

of the total population of

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

In addition to local tribes, Los Angeles is also home to individuals representing more than **200 TRIBAL NATIONS** from across the United States.



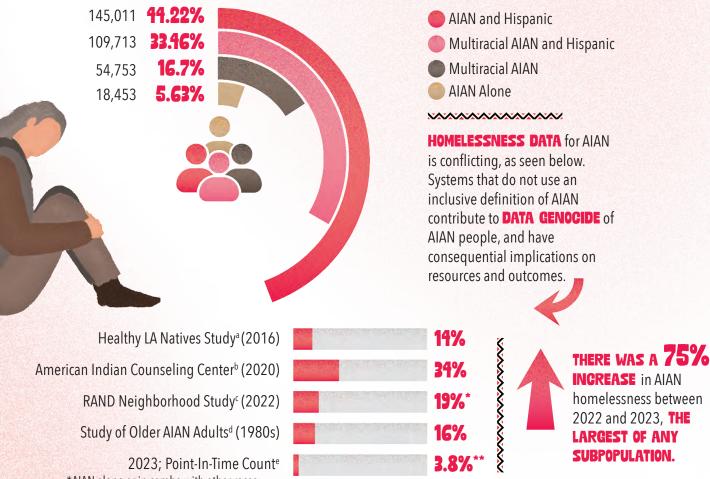
AIAN is a **CULTURALLY DIVERSE POPULATION** made up of more than **574 FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBAL NATIONS**,

and numerous tribal nations who continue to fight for their status to be recognized today



AIAN IDENTITY is shaped by a complicated and resilient past, such that racial and ethnic diversity is also part of our story

AIAN by **SUBPOPULATION**



*AIAN alone or in combo with other races;

** 2,700 AIAN people (Hispanic AIAN + Non-Hispanic AIAN)



of AIAN people experiencing homelessness are unsheltered^f

Of this population, 13% identified as LGBT lesbian), compared to just 7%

However, a large proportion of AIAN adults reported eviction or foreclosure (25%) or uninhabitable living conditions (14%) as a condition that led to their loss of housing (compared to just 8% and 5% of the general population, respectively)^f

(11% bisexual; 2% gay or of the total unsheltered population in the LA CoC^f



Compiled by LOS ANGELES COUNTY NATIVE CAN INDIAN SSION December 2023

VETERANS ARE OVERREPRESENTED in the AIAN unsheltered population, but report receiving Veteran's Administration benefits less often than non-AIAN veterans experiencing homelessness^f

23% of AIAN adults were former foster youth, compared to **13%** of the general homeless population^f

SOURCES

^a Garcia AN, Venegas-Murrillo A, Martinez-Hollingsworth A, Smith LV, Wells K, Heilemann MV, et al. Patterns of Health Care Access and Use in an Urban American Indian and Alaska Native Population. Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities. Published online 2023:1-11.

^b Dickerson D, Cain M, Garcia AN. Primary Psychiatric Diagnoses, Commercialized Tobacco Use, and Homelessness: Comparisons between a Clinical Sample of Urban American Indian/Alaska Native Adults and a Non-Native Clinical Sample. American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research, 2023;30(1):14-34.

e 2023 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count - American Indian / Alaskan Native -Los Angeles Continuum of Care. Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority. September 2023.

^f American Indian and Alaska Native Homelessness. Homelessness Policy Research Institute, 2021. Native-American-Homelessness-Briev_V111.pdf (usc.edu)

^c Ward, Jason M., Rick Garvey, and Sarah B. Hunter, Recent Trends Among the Unsheltered in Three Los Angeles Neighborhoods: An Annual Report from the Los Angeles Longitudinal Enumeration and Demographic Survey (LA LEADS) Project. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2023. https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RRA1890-2.html.

^d Kramer BJ, and Barker JC. "Homelessness among Older American Indians, Los Angeles, 1987-1989." Human Organization, vol. 55, no. 4, 1996, pp. 396-408. JSTOR, http://www.jstor.org/stable/44127857. Accessed 4 Aug. 2023.