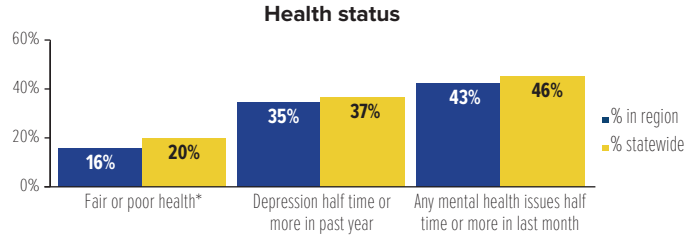


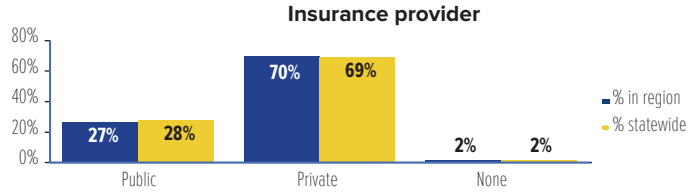
REGIONAL SNAPSHOT: New York City

Health status, health access, barriers to care

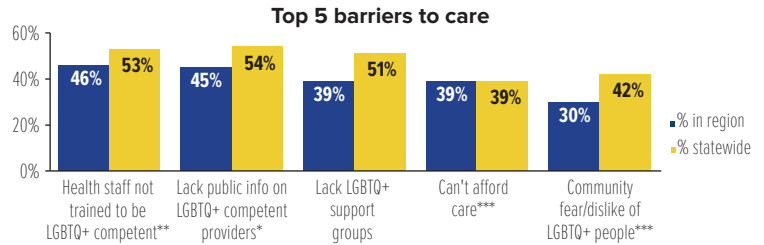
Respondents in New York City reported lower levels of “fair” or “poor” health—at 16% compared to 20% across all respondents. 51% reported “very good” or “excellent” health, compared to 49% statewide. Overall, self-reported health among LGBTQ+ respondents in the survey is lower than the population average in New York State, which is 12% “fair” or “poor” health and 57% “very good” or “excellent” health. Nearly half (43%) reported mental health concerns half the time or more in past month, which is lower than the statewide respondent average of 46%. 2% of respondents lacked health insurance. One fifth (20%) said that they don’t have a primary care provider, which is significantly higher than 15% of respondents statewide. Respondents most frequently selected the following five barriers as “somewhat” or “major” problems in accessing health care services: not enough health professionals who are trained and competent with the LGBTQ+ community (46%), lack of public information about LGBTQ+ competent medical or service providers (45%), lack of financial resources (39%), not enough support groups for LGBTQ+ people (39%), and community fear or dislike of LGBTQ+ people (30%). For more details, see Community Survey Report Section 3 (Service areas and access to care) and Section 4 (Overall health and quality of life).



Note: ‘Mental health issues’ include depression, anxiety, little interest in doing things, and fear for own life.

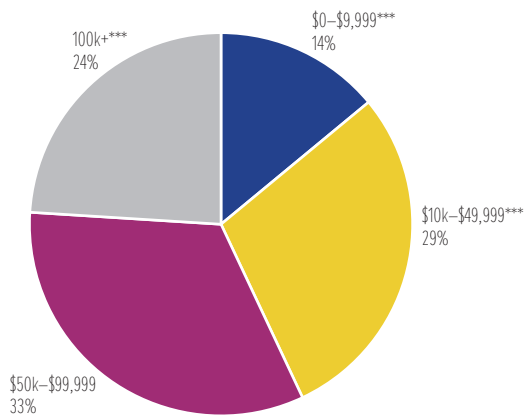


Note: Public insurance includes medicare, medicaid, and military; private insurance includes private employer, private exchange, and private other.



Note: % Respondents denotes percent of respondents in region who selected selected barrier as ‘somewhat’ or ‘major’ problem.

Income brackets

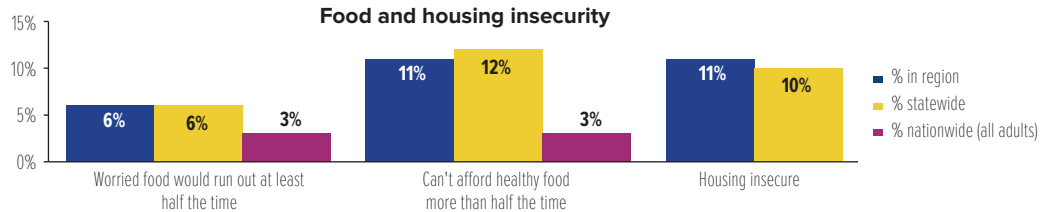


Note: Asterisks denote statistically significant difference from statewide percent, per t-test. * = $p < .05$; ** = $p < .01$; *** = $p < .001$

Note: Due to rounding of percentages, pie chart totals may add to 100%, +/- 1%.

Economic status and vulnerability

43% of survey respondents reported incomes of less than \$50,000 per year. By comparison, 55% of respondents statewide had annual incomes below \$50,000. 6% in New York City were worried that they would run out of food at least half the time, 11% were housing insecure, and 11% said that they usually couldn’t afford healthy meals. 31% had accessed public benefits in the last year. Most respondents (71%) were working part- or full-time, while 11% were neither employed nor in school (and not retired). For more details, see Community Survey Report Section 2 (Community profile) and Section 3 (Service areas and access to care).

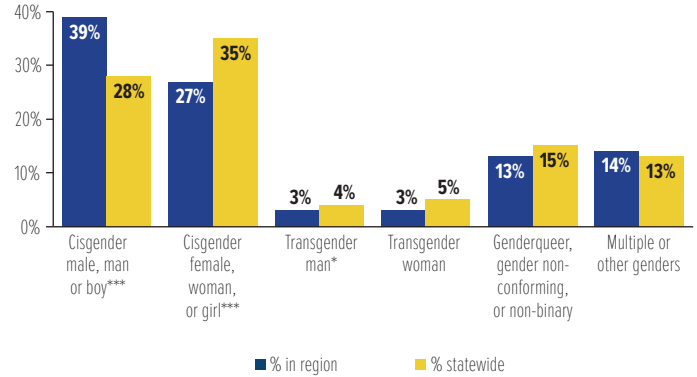


Note: Respondent classified as “housing insecure” if answered “more than half the time” or more to “I did not have enough money for adequate housing” or “I did not have enough money to pay utility bills such as gas, electric or phone bills.” Nationwide food insecurity percentages are from 2020 USDA survey (percent of respondents answering “often” between never/sometimes/often).

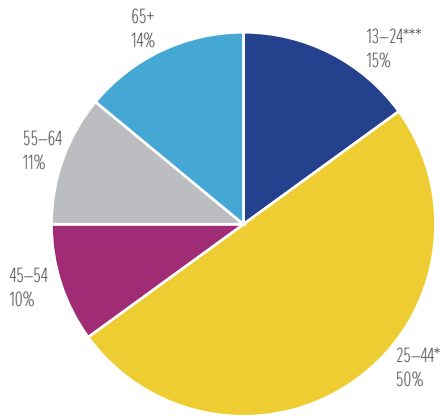
Demographics

Survey respondents represented a diverse range of gender identities and sexual orientations. 33% identified as transgender, genderqueer, non-binary, or multiple genders. 31% identified as gay, 19% as queer or pansexual, and 10% as lesbian. In terms of race and ethnicity, 3% of respondents identified as Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander, 10% Black, 20% Latino/Latinx or Hispanic, 60% White, and 4% multiracial. Finally, respondents tended to be highly educated: 76% had a college degree, which is higher than the average of 65% of survey respondents statewide. For more details, see Community Survey Report Section 2 (Community profile).

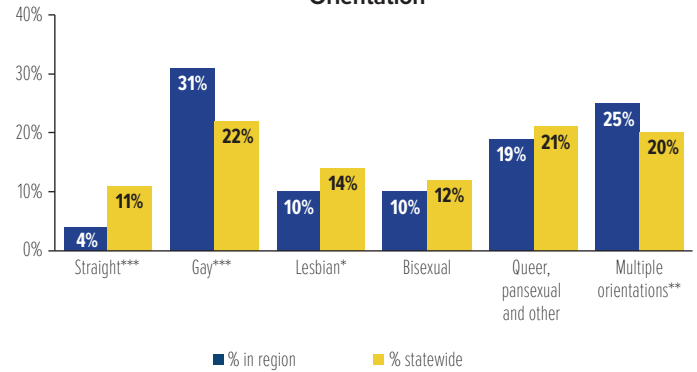
Gender identity



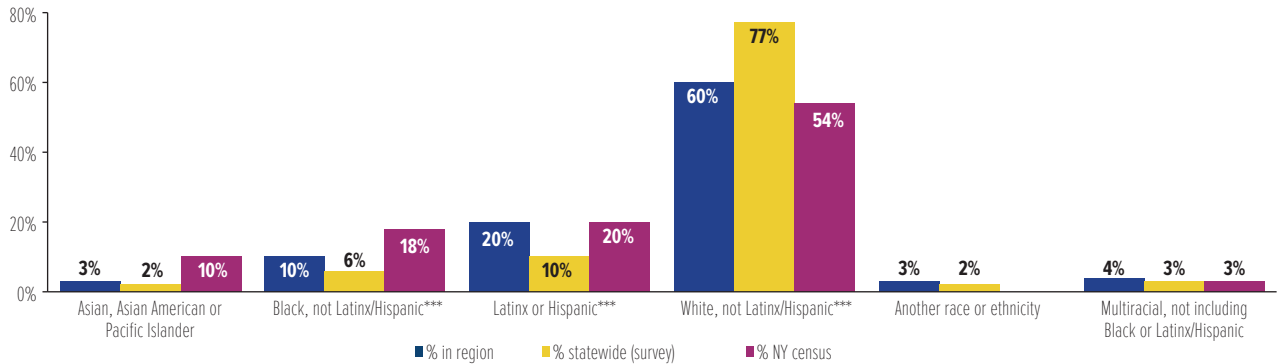
Age brackets



Orientation



Race



Note: Overall New York State percentages come from 2022 estimates by US Census Bureau. U.S. Census does not include "Another race or ethnicity" as a category. Survey respondents represent convenience sample and are not representative of state racial demographics. For more details on survey design and implementation, see Introduction to Community Survey report (pg 6).

Note: Asterisks denote statistically significant difference from statewide percent, per t-test. * = $p < .05$; ** = $p < .01$; *** = $p < .001$

Note: Due to rounding of percentages, pie chart totals may add to 100%, +/- 1%.