NEW YORK STATE LGBTQ+ HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

2021 Community Survey















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By: John A. Guidry, Erin P. Hou, Mayra Lopez, Maddy Hatch, and Joie Otting for TRX Development Solutions in collaboration with The New York State Network for LGBTQ+ Health and Human Services. New York, The NYS Network for LGBT Health and Human Services, copyright 2022.

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The 2021 New York State LGBTQ+ Health and Human Services Needs Assessment has involved dozens of individuals across New York State over a three year span from late 2019 through the end of 2022. It has been a multi-phase project, and the current Community Survey Report is one half of the work provided in the needs assessment. The other report, on 28 focus groups with 180 providers across the state, provides deeper, contextual insight into the trends, experiences, and emerging needs that have been surfaced in the community survey. Those who have contributed to the process includes the following persons and organizations.

The New York State Network for LGBTQ Health and Human Services comprises over 60 agencies and organizations working to serve the LGBTQ+ community in primary care, physical health, behavioral health, social services, and community advocacy. The members of The Network Advisory Board provided invaluable guidance to the needs assessment team throughout the three years of the process. Dozens of individuals working in Network agencies collaborated directly with Erin Hou, Kevin Williams, and TRX Development Solutions to implement 28 focus groups with 180 providers who worked with Network agencies. Many of the same Network members also worked as outreach liaisons for survey recruitment.

Sixty-nine individuals recruited by The Network piloted the survey instrument in English and Spanish, helping the team refine the questionnaire and ensure its accessibility to the community.

The Network is administered by a team located at The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Community Center in New York City (The Center). The Network's administrative team provided ongoing guidance and material support to the team at TRX Development Solutions, liaising between The Network, the Department of Health's Office of LGBTQ Services, other members of the Department of Health, Network agencies, and community stakeholders. The Network's administrative team is led by Vladimir Tlali, Director of The Network; Louisa Benarbane, Network Coordinator; and Charlie Kerr, Network Associate.

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GLOSSARY

The following terms are used in this report, some more frequently than others. They are drawn from definitions used in similar reports and The National LGBT Health Education Center, "Glossary of LGBT Terms for Health Care Teams" (accessed December 24, 2022 at https://www.lgbtqiahealtheducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Glossary-2020.08.30.pdf). Some of the definitions have been adapted to reflect usage within The Network and The Center during the implementation of the needs assessment.

Bisexual – A sexual orientation that describes a person who is emotionally and physically attracted to women/females and men/males. Some people define bisexuality as attraction to all genders. See pansexual.

Cisgender – A person whose gender identity is consistent in a traditional sense with their sex assigned at birth; for example, a person assigned female sex at birth whose gender identity is woman/female. The term cisgender comes from the Latin prefix cis, meaning "on the same side of."

Coming out – The process of identifying and accepting one's own sexual orientation or gender identity (coming out to oneself), and the process of sharing one's sexual orientation or gender identity with others (coming out to friends, family, etc.).

Gay – A sexual orientation describing people who are primarily emotionally and physically attracted to people of the same sex and/or gender as themselves. Commonly used to describe men who are primarily attracted to men but can also describe women attracted to women.

Gender – The characteristics and roles of women and men according to social norms. Gender is often described as an identity or as an expression of identity. While "sex" is described as female, male, and intersex, gender can be described as feminine, masculine, androgynous, and much more.

Gender affirmation or gender transition – The process of making social, legal, and/or medical changes to recognize, accept, and express one's gender identity. Social changes can include changing one's pronouns, name, clothing, and hairstyle. Legal changes can include changing one's name, sex designation, and gender markers on legal documents. Medical changes can include receiving gender-affirming hormones and/or surgeries.

Gender expression – The way a person communicates their gender to the world through mannerisms, clothing, speech, behavior, etc. Gender expression varies depending on culture, context, and historical period.

Gender identity – A person's inner sense of being a girl/woman/female, boy/man/male, something else, or having no gender.

Genderqueer – An umbrella term that describes a person whose gender identity falls outside the traditional gender binary of male and female. Some people use the term gender expansive.

Intersectionality – The idea that comprehensive identities are influenced and shaped by the interconnection of a number of personal characteristics, experiences, and identity factors. These include: race, class, ethnicity, sexuality/sexual orientation, gender/gender identity, disabilities, national origin, religion, age, immigration status, weight and/or body shape, and other social or physical attributes.

Intersex – Describes a group of congenital conditions in which the reproductive organs, genitals, and/or other sexual anatomy do not develop according to traditional expectations for females or males. Intersex can also be used as the sex assigned at birth or as an identity term for someone with these conditions.

Lesbian – A sexual orientation that describes a woman who is primarily emotionally and physically attracted to other women.

LGBTQ+ – An initialism used in this report to refer to the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and/or Questioning Community.

Non-binary – Describes a person whose gender identity falls outside of the traditional gender binary structure of girl/woman and boy/man. Sometimes abbreviated as NB or enby.

Pansexual – A sexual orientation that describes a person who is emotionally and physically attracted to people of all gender identities, or whose attractions are not related to other people's gender.

Queer – An umbrella term describing people who think of their sexual orientation or gender identity as outside of societal norms. Some people view the term queer as more fluid and inclusive than traditional categories for sexual orientation and gender identity. Although queer was historically used as a slur, it has been reclaimed by many as a term of empowerment. Nonetheless, some still find the term offensive.

Sexual orientation – How a person characterizes their emotional and sexual attraction to others.

Straight – A sexual orientation that describes women who are primarily emotionally and physically attracted to men, and men who are primarily emotionally and physically attracted to women. Also referred to as heterosexual.

Transgender – Describes a person whose gender identity and sex assigned at birth do not correspond based on traditional expectations; for example, a person assigned female sex at birth who identifies as a man; or a person assigned male sex at birth who identifies as a woman. Transgender can also include people with gender identities outside the girl/woman and boy/man gender binary structure; for example, people who are gender fluid or non-binary. Sometimes abbreviated as trans.

Trans man – A transgender person whose gender identity is boy/man/male may use these terms to describe themselves. Some will use the term man.

Trans woman – A transgender person whose gender identity is girl/woman/female may use these terms to describe themselves. Some will use the term woman.

Two-Spirt – Describes a person who embodies both a masculine and a feminine spirit. This is a culture-specific term used among some Native American, American Indian, and First Nations people.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Major findings and takeaways

There are five major takeaways from the 2021 LGBTQ+ Health and Human Services Needs Assessment. These findings bring together separate strands of the data to identify emerging trends that will be increasingly important in the coming years, crucial gaps in care that are at the core of disparities between the LGBTQ+ community and rest of the population, and the importance of addressing the psycho-social context in which needs and care are experienced.

1. **A generational shift is under way. Community members who are over 35 years of age and those under 35 have different experiences, expectations, and needs.**

The 2021 Community Survey shows a community that has shifted substantially in terms of gender expression and identity since the last survey in 2015. The community is growing more diverse in gender identity and sexual orientation, such that binary gender identities and lesbian and gay orientations are trending toward minority status in the larger LGBTQ+ community. The shift is most pronounced in the breakdown of gender and orientation by three major age groups:

	Age group			
	13–34	35–49	50+	Total
Gender (p<0.000)				
Cisgender male or female, only (n=1,450)	44%	72%	85%	63%
Trans man or trans woman, only (n=214)	11%	8%	8%	9%
Any combination of other genderqueer, gender non-conforming, non-binary, other, or multiple gender identities (n=650)	45%	21%	7%	28%
Total (n=2,314)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Orientation (p<0.000)				
Straight, gay, or lesbian (n=1,097)	29%	48%	76%	47%
Bisexual, pansexual, queer, other, or multiple orientations (n=1,217)	71%	52%	24%	53%
Total (n=2,314)	100%	100%	100%	100%

These differences in orientation and gender expression point to substantially different lived experience in different age groups, and the survey's other measures show this to be the case.

- To address the needs of the LGBTQ+ community today means creating appropriate resources and responses for youth, those in middle adulthood, and community members who are ageing.
- Younger community members report poorer overall health than older community members; higher levels of disabilities, especially developmental disabilities; more and more intensive experiences of discrimination; and a higher need for mental health services.
- Community members in middle adulthood — ages 35–49 — reported lower quality life than other age groups and reported being affected by reproductive health and job-related issues at a rate higher than average for all respondents; the highest likelihood of seeking and receiving care for abuse in relationships or the family; and the highest likelihood of being affected by substance use with the lowest level of receiving care for substance use when they sought it.
- Community members who are 50 and older report better overall health, fewer experiences of discrimination, a higher level of physical disabilities and a higher need for services related to chronic conditions and major health events (such as surgeries or major treatment).
- Younger community members are more likely than older community members to feel a strong bond with other LGBTQ+ persons and to see the problems of other LGBTQ+ persons as their own — while older community members are more likely to express a strong connection to their local LGBTQ+ community.

- Youth respondents still in school reported that teachers, staff, and other students were more supportive than the other families or parents involved with their schools. Overall, teachers were reported to be the most supportive group across all demographics.

2. **Disparities in needs, access, and outcomes in the LGBTQ+ community replicate very strongly the patterns of racial and ethnic health disparities in American society as a whole. In a majority of needs and issues examined in the survey, non-White respondents report higher levels of need and lower levels of receiving services than their White counterparts.**

- In some areas the disparities are glaring — especially in terms of food security, obtaining public assistance, and receiving services sought in most service areas including chronic conditions, major health events, mental health, environmental health, and reproductive health.
- Among youth ages 13–24, non-White respondents reported higher needs for educational, work-related, and social services than White respondents — and in 20 out of 23 different services non-White respondents reported a lower level of receiving services than White respondents.

3. **Other patterns of privilege and health inequities mirror American society in general and show two separate worlds of experience in the LGBTQ+ communities of New York State.**

Community members who reported the highest rates of not receiving services they needed were:
- Non-White (usually highest for Latinx and Black, with some exceptions)
- Younger (with some variations: sometimes 13–24 had the highest rates, in some cases 25–34 reported the highest rates)
- Bisexual, pansexual, or other orientations
- Transgender, gender non-conforming, genderqueer, non-binary, and other or multiple gender expressions
- Lower education levels (some college, Associate's Degree, high school, still in school or without a high school degree or equivalent)
- Lower income
- Disabled

Respondents who reported the highest rates of receiving services they needed were:
- White
- Older (usually 50+ years of age)
- Straight, gay, or lesbian
- Cisgender (male or female)
- More highly educated (usually BA/BS or higher) Higher income
- Abled (no physical, sensory, or cognitive disabilities)

4. **Intersectional discrimination is a major factor related to needs, access, and outcomes of services.**

The survey asked respondents about different types of discrimination they may have experienced — 14 in all. These included discrimination due to LGBTQ+ identity, generally; orientation; gender; racism; sexism; ageism (against older); ageism (against younger); ableism; religious belief; weight or body shape; immigration status; HIV diagnosis; mental health diagnosis; and substance use.
- Of all personal characteristics related to quality of life, intersectional discrimination was the most highly associated with reporting a need for health or human services and with the lowest rates of receiving services when sought. Respondents reporting fewer intersectional discrimination experiences reported a lower need for health and human services but a higher rate of receiving services when sought.
- Two-thirds of respondents reported experiencing two or more types of discrimination, and almost half (45%) reported three or more kinds of discrimination in their experience. Individuals whose demographic characteristics were related to stigma — non-White or female — or who possessed another source of stigma — disability, mental health diagnosis, or substance use — tended to report more intersectional experience.

5. **Mental health and the psycho-social context of well-being are both the most prominent areas of need in the community and the greatest opportunity to impact the overall health and quality of life of LGBTQ+ persons in New York State.**

Mental health services were the most highly reported need in the community by far — 78% of all respondents reported mental health concerns. Yet 30% of respondents reporting mental health needs were unable to receive services or care. The largest barriers are a lack of LGBTQ+ affirming providers and a lack of providers in general. Younger community members, in particular, can face very high barriers to care.

The mental health crisis is highly associated with experiences of discrimination and other factors associated with the psycho-social context of self-care and seeking services. The other factors include: high levels of medical mistrust, lower self-reported health, low self-reported quality of life, and a lack of social inclusion and support reported by up to half or more of the respondents.

Addressing the psycho-social context of self-care requires action in multiple areas:

- ***The structural conditions of the field***: searching for ways to address the shortage of mental health professionals; addressing the lack of clear and supported pathways to bring minority candidates into the profession; or supporting certified and trained peer positions that address issues of discrimination, fear, and mistrust in the community.
- ***Developing cultural humility as the fundamental standard of practice in health and human services in New York State***: discrimination and medical mistrust are products of a system that pathologizes individuals seeking care (especially lower income and non-White persons), holds judgement over the reasons (real or suspected) that individuals are seeking care, and frequently fails to listen to persons seeking care while dispensing diagnoses and prescriptions from a place of professional authority. Instilling cultural humility in the system is not the same as providing training for cultural competence or responsiveness. Cultural humility is about one thing: listening to patients and clients without judgement while bringing their lived experience into the process of diagnosis, treatment, and service delivery.
- ***Supporting social inclusion and specific community supports for individuals***: this can mean social programming or community centers, but it could also be manifest in other ways that support inclusion and the affirmation of the LGBTQ+ community in health fairs, schools, libraries, parks, and other public places.

Service needs and access

To understand the current state of health and service needs, the survey asked respondents if they sought services in eight specific areas during the last 12 months prior to taking the survey. These areas included: chronic conditions, major health events, job-related issues, environmental health, reproductive health, abuse in relationships or the home, mental health, and substance use. Note: HIV and COVID-19 were assessed separately and reported as distinct areas of concern.

Most respondents experienced multiple needs and concerns across service areas. Less than a third (28%) reported needs in only one service area, while 60% reported needs in two or more service areas. Respondents who identified as non-White; transgender, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary (TGNB); pansexual, other or multiple orientations; and who were under the age of 35 were more likely to report being affected by multiple needs or concerns.

The results showed that these areas could be grouped in to three categories that describe the shape of the community's needs at present.

1. **Major concerns: Mental health and chronic conditions**

Major concerns are those that most survey respondents reported affecting their lives in the previous year. In this survey, more respondents reported being affected by mental health needs (78%) and chronic

conditions (42%) than any other service area. In mental health, a service gap of 30% affecting almost a quarter of respondents points to a critical shortage of mental health professionals who could address the communities concerns and experiences.

These concerns also reflect an age-related gap in access in which older respondents reported greater needs for services related to chronic conditions, while younger respondents expressed a much higher need for mental health services. In both instances, however, older community members tended to receive the services they sought at a higher rate than younger respondents.

2. Serious concerns: Major health events and reproductive health

Serious concerns were reported by the next largest group of respondents, just over 20%, regarding major health events and reproductive health. These are events that affect a large number of respondents but in limited ways that are related to a specific event or stage of life. The service gap for reproductive health was the smaller (10%) while the service gap for major health events was approximately 20%.

Major health events included life-altering diagnoses (e.g. cancer), major surgery (planned or emergency), and major treatment regimens (e.g. chemotherapy or intensive physical therapy). Reproductive health was reported mainly by respondents who were assigned female at birth — 90% — during the early and middle adult years.

3. Critical concerns: job-related issues, abuse in relationships or the family, environmental health, and substance use

In these areas, less than half of the respondents who reported a need were able to receive services. Service gaps in these areas require further investigation to understand the causes, which are beyond the scope of this community survey.

For job-related issues, abuse, and environmental health, service needs include health issues as well as legal or other social service areas.

- Almost 60% of those reporting job-related issues either did not seek services for the concern or were not able to receive services for the concern.
- For those seeking services related to abuse in the family or in relationships, stigma and the lack of LGBTQ-affirming services were identified as barriers to care.
- 61.4% of respondents who reported a need related to abuse did not receive services, including both those who sought services and those who expressed the need but did not seek services.
- For those reporting environmental health issues, 60% of respondents who reported environmental health concerns did not seek services for the issue, and of those who did, less than half received services related to their concern.

With substance use, an age gap exists in which older respondents were more likely to report having received services for substance use and younger respondents were more likely to report not seeking services even though they reported that it was an issue affecting them.

- Respondents in the 2021 Community Survey reported using substances at a higher rate than the national average for Americans surveyed by SAMHSA
- Alcohol: 50% higher than the national average
- Sedatives and sleeping pills: 3 to 6 times the national average
- Prescription stimulants: 2 to 4 times the national average
- Opioids: 2 times as high as the national average for persons over 25 years of age.

4. HIV

Respondents reporting the highest HIV prevalence were American Indian and Native American, Black, Latinx or Hispanic, Cisgender male, gay respondents, and respondents born outside the U.S. or in U.S. territories or possessions.

- Almost three-quarters (72%) of persons living with HIV (PLWH) who responded to the survey reported that they were in regular HIV care and taking HIV medications
- Four-fifths (80%) reported they were virally suppressed.
- Less than 10% of persons who knew their HIV status were not currently in HIV care.

5. Food and Housing Security

Respondents reported higher levels of food insecurity than the national average as measured by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

- 3% of respondents ran out of food half or most months of the previous year.
- 10% to 22% worried about running out of food or sacrificed healthy foods to have enough money for other foods.
- The rate of food insecurity reported in the survey increased dramatically for non-White respondents, varying between 18% to 29% who worried frequently about running out of food or who sacrificed healthy foods for larger quantities of cheaper foods.
- 13% to 15% of respondents ran out of money for housing and utilities for at least some months in the past year, with non-White respondents reporting much higher levels than White respondents.

6. Access to care

- 98% of respondents reported having health insurance, but 15% did not have a primary care provider.
- Respondents who are younger; non-White; bisexual, pansexual, and other orientations; genderqueer and other nonbinary identities; and with lower levels of education and income tend to have lower levels of access to care and report experiencing higher barriers to care.
- For those who sought but did not receive non-behavioral services
  - 31% of respondents reported the most common reason as the inability to afford the services.
  - 29% of respondents reported that the service they needed was not available in their area.
- For those who sought mental health services but did not receive them, the most commonly cited reason was a lack of mental health services available in the respondent's area (47%), followed by a lack of LGBTQ+ affirming providers (40%).
- Overall, a lack of knowledge about LGBTQ+ affirming services, a lack of LGTBTQ+ providers in general, and a lack of LGBTQ+ support groups were the greatest barriers to seeking care in the first place.

7. Overall health and quality of life

- Respondents reported their overall health as much poorer than current national averages.
- Quality of life is clearly linked to race, age, and education, with respondents who are White, younger, and better educated reporting the highest quality of life.
- Respondents under 35 express higher satisfaction with their quality of life than older respondents while at the same time reporting lower overall health and greater needs for many services, especially mental health, than older respondents.
- Experiences of discrimination and medical mistrust are high among respondents and track with both age and race to indicate that younger respondents and non-white respondents report higher levels of medical mistrust and more overlapping and intersectional experiences of discrimination and stigmatization.

- Intersectional discrimination is highly associated with respondents' experiences of need and access to care.
- Disabilities affect at least 30% of respondents. Respondents under 35 years of age report the highest overall levels of disabilities, especially cognitive disabilities
- Older respondents reported higher levels of physical disabilities, which increase with age.
- Social isolation and a lack of social support track with a higher need for services but lower levels of receiving services.
- From a policy perspective, the results of the survey suggest that addressing isolation and creating sources of social support may have ripple effects on how respondents perceive their health, quality of life, and trust in providers. Positive values on these indicators are associated with better access and health outcomes.
- The linkages between mental health needs, access to care, quality of life, discrimination, mistrust, and social inclusion indicate very strongly that mental health services are key to both behavioral and physical health outcomes in the community. Put simply, mental health is medical health, and vice versa.

8. Transgender, gender non-conforming, and nonbinary (TGNB) respondents reported special needs related their identity and gender expression.

Changing gender markers is an issue for both transgender and other genderqueer, gender non-conforming, and nonbinary community members.

- 38% of transgender respondents have already changed their gender markers on birth certificates, and another 44% would like to do so.
- 14% of gender non-conforming and nonbinary (GNB) respondents have changed their gender markers on birth certificates, and another 30% would like to do so.

Challenges to receiving services related gender transition were more commonly experienced by some groups than others:

- White respondents were more likely to report distance to transition care or a lack of transition providers as major challenges, compared to non-White respondents.
- Respondents with less than a college degree reported higher levels of challenges due to a lack of transition care providers and personal financial resources than more highly educated respondents.
- Respondents in rural areas experienced substantially stronger challenges to seeking or receiving services due to "distance to transition care" and "transition care in a different place from my PCP."
- Respondents in New York City, Finger Lakes, and Central New York experienced the fewest challenges related to geography of providers (distance to care) and availability of transition care, while all other regions of the state experienced a much higher level of geographic challenges to gender transition care.

For respondents receiving hormone replacement therapy

- Almost two-thirds (62%) of respondents are under 35 years of age.
- The vast majority (99%) of the 270 respondents who are currently taking hormones reported that they had a valid medical prescription.
- The inconvenience of the process for obtaining hormone therapy and its high cost were reported as the major challenges to obtaining hormone therapy.
- 47% of respondents reported receiving their hormone therapy prescriptions from a medical provider, 34% from a pharmacy, and 17% from a community-based organization or clinic.
- For respondents who experienced disruptions in hormone therapy, the major reasons were "taking a break" (45%), couldn't afford hormones (23%), and insurance problems (21%).
- Non-White respondents generally encountered more disruptions with hormone therapy.

9. The COVID-19 pandemic and the LGBTQ+ community in New York State

- Obtaining services for mental health, in-home health, specialty services, substance use services, and dental care were more difficult to obtain during the pandemic.
- Obtaining prescription services, emergency or urgent care, vision, primary care, and transitioning services were about the same during the pandemic as prior to the pandemic.
- In most cases, non-White respondents reported higher levels of difficulties in obtaining services than White respondents.
- Respondents identifying as genderqueer and "another gender;" queer, pansexual, or other orientations; and those with disabilities reported the highest levels of difficulty obtaining services due to pandemic-related reasons.
- Almost two-thirds of respondents (63%) were tested at least twice at the time of the survey (July – November 2021) and almost half (45%) were tested 3 times or more.
- Over nine out of ten respondents (95%) were vaccinated when they took the survey.
- Three-quarters of respondents (74%) reported that no one they were close to died in the pandemic, while 14% lost one person and 12% lost two or more persons.
- One in ten respondents reported having tested positive for COVID-19 at the time of the survey (July-November 2021).



I. INTRODUCTION

The New York State LGBTQ+ Health and Human Services Needs Assessment ("The Needs Assessment") is a project of the New York State LGBTQ Health and Human Services Network ("The Network"). The Network is part of the "Health and Human Services Initiative" of the New York State Office of LGBTQ Services and convenes over 60 agencies or organizations that provide services in community and primary health, behavioral health, and a variety of social services such as legal services, housing, shelter, safety and violence prevention, food justice, and LGBTQ+ community advocacy. Some of the organizations are broad in their scope, and others are more tightly focused on specific populations (e.g., medical services for transgender, gender non-conforming, and nonbinary community members), specific service areas (e.g., HIV services, youth services, etc.) or services to a specific geographic community (e.g., the Hudson Valley LGBTQ+ Community Center and many others around the state). The current Needs Assessment is the third, following and updating earlier needs assessments in 2009 and 2015.

A BACKGROUND OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND THE OFFICE OF LGBTQ SERVICES

1 About the Office of LGBTQ Services[1] and the Health and Human Services Initiative

The Office of LGBTQ Services comprehensively addresses the intersection of LGBTQ+ Health and Human Services programs; other community services; and the prevention, care, and treatment of HIV, sexually transmitted diseases (STD), and hepatitis C (HCV). Its objective is to address the emerging needs and gaps in services for all LGBTQ New Yorkers. The Office of LGBTQ Services grew out of the Department of Health's (DOH) AIDS Institute, which has a long and exemplary history of working with communities around the state for the prevention, care, and treatment of HIV.

The Health and Human Services Initiative is at the core of the Office of LGBTQ Services. The initiative provides grants to support The Network and its member agencies across the state in providing non-HIV/AIDS-related health and human services, improving access to health care, reducing stigma, and increasing the number of providers in New York State trained to provide sensitive and affirming care to LGBTQ+ individuals and their families. The initiative also funds two statewide technical assistance and capacity building components for current grantees and emerging organizations. The first component provides leadership development, program development, coordination, health promotion/awareness, and education and support. The second component helps organizations design and implement a LGBTQ+ cultural competence plan, addressing the priority areas of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and gender identity/expression.

The overall goals of the initiative are to:

- Improve health outcomes and quality of life for LGBTQ+ individuals and families.
- Expand health promotion and increase access to healthcare.
- Increase access to behavioral health services.
- Improve the health outcomes and quality of life for LGBTQ+ individuals who use substances.
- Promote access to prevention and support services.
- Improve the quality and appropriateness of LGBTQ+ health and human services.
- Enhance LGBTQ+ cultural competency for health and human service providers.
- Eliminate bias and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity among health and human service providers in New York State.
- Increase access to educational opportunities for LGBTQ+ individuals.
- Expand program models that support mentorship, employment, and life skills training.
- Expand resources to improve access to housing and decrease housing discrimination.
- Provide technical assistance in program and organizational development and enhance the capacity of LGBTQ+ service providers.

2 About The Network and the Needs Assessment

The Network supports the objectives of the LGBTQ Health and Human Services Initiative and helps to advocate for the kinds of programs and policies that The Network's members have identified to address gaps in care and access in the community. The Network's administrative staff are housed in the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Community Center of New York City ("The Center"). Network staff help to coordinate technical assistance, advocacy, and program development among the Network's grantees. Since 2009, The Network has periodically commissioned a statewide needs assessment as part of its mission. The purpose of the needs assessment is to document the shape of the community, its diversity, the services most in demand, the areas of services that are emerging and present new needs and opportunities, gaps in services, and disparities and inequities in needs and access to services.

The results of the needs assessment are utilized by The Network, its member agencies, and other advocates to provide policymakers with alternatives to shape programming and the distribution of resources in the field. In this way, the needs assessment is a crucial representation of the LGBTQ+ community in New York State and a critical platform for community voices. In 2019, The Network released a Request for Proposals for the Needs Assessment resulting in the selection of a private consulting firm, TRX Development Solutions, to implement the Needs Assessment. The Needs Assessment began in early 2020, with a statewide series of focus groups with providers from The Network's member agencies (March-September 2020), the development of a state-wide survey instrument (January-July 2021), and the implementation of the statewide survey (July-November 2021). Throughout 2022, the Network and TRX have worked to develop the findings and compile two main reports: (a) The Community Survey and (b) Provider Focus Groups. By mid-2023, the datasets for both the survey and the provider focus groups will be provided to the Office of LGBTQ Services with codebooks, so that they may be available for further analysis.

More information about The Network can be found on The Center's website (https://gaycenter.org/recovery-health/health/lgbt-health-network/#reports), including The Network's Annual Report for 2016, previous New York State LGBTQ+ Needs Assessment reports, and other resources.

B NEEDS ASSESSMENT DESIGN

The 2021 New York State LGBTQ+ Health and Human Services Needs Assessment was designed around two main data sources: a series of focus groups with providers in The Network and a statewide Community Survey provided online from July through November of 2021.

The needs assessment was designed in the summer of 2019 and began in November 2019. The design called for the first year to consist of formative research with Network providers, utilizing focus groups that were organized either to reflect a specific region of the state or to bring together providers whose work or experience addressed specific "priority populations."

1 Provider focus groups

A series of 28 focus groups were held with 180 providers from The Network agencies around New York State. The focus groups served two fundamental purposes for the needs assessment. First, provider experiences are crucial to understanding how The Network's agencies perceive the community they are serving; the needs presented by the community; and the resources, opportunities, and gaps service providers face in fulfilling their mission. In this sense, the focus groups help us to understand the supply side of LGBTQ+ health and human services needs. Second, 84% of the providers who participated in the focus groups identify as members of the LGBTQ+ community. They share the lived experience of community members. The analysis of the focus groups provided fundamental insights that helped to shape the community survey instrument and the issues that the needs assessment explored.

The results of the provider focus groups will be released separately, early in 2023 following the release of the community survey report.

2 The community survey

The 2021 Community Survey was designed to be taken online over the Qualtrics survey platform. The survey was available to individuals in all regions of the state, utilizing The Network to market the survey. The questionnaire was developed during the period from September 2020 through April 2021. The questionnaire was developed from several sources.

- First, the 2015 survey provided the base, in order that the 2021 results could be read comparatively with the previous survey. These questions provide a snapshot in time of the community, for example, in terms of gender identity, orientation, perceived barriers to services, and other items. Most of the 2015 questions were included in the 2021 questionnaire.
- Second, the provider focus groups revealed some important areas that the 2021 survey should explore in more depth, especially around issues of stigma, discrimination, and intersectionality. On this basis, the 2021 survey included a validated index to measure medical mistrust in the community[2] and an in-depth exploration of the impact of multiple, intersectional experiences on the perception of need and access to services.
- Third, the 2021 survey expanded the age range of the survey. The 2015 survey included respondents from the age of 16 and older. The 2021 survey included respondents beginning at the age of 13, allowing it to explore experiences from early adolescence, a crucial period of development in terms of gender and orientation, as well as other needs and interests. The 2021 survey added a separate index for experience of stigma and discrimination among youth from 13 through 24, the Sexual Minority Adolescent Stress Inventory (SMASI), developed to index the specific forms of minority stress experienced by young people as they are developing.[3]
- Fourth, the needs assessment research team reviewed the questionnaire with several members of the New York State DOH. This resulted in the inclusion of an expanded section on substance use, religious experiences, community identification,

disabilities, and issues facing aging community members. For questions around religion and community life, the survey utilized questions from the Social Justice Sexuality survey developed by Juan Battle at the City University of New York Graduate Center.[4]

- Finally, the survey questionnaire was reviewed with representatives of Network agencies and then piloted with 69 community members (52 in English, 17 in Spanish). Results from the pilot were used to refine questions and response choices, check language use, and gauge response time and potential issues around the length of the survey.

3 Questionnaire content

Service areas that were explored included: chronic conditions, major health events, environmental health, job-related concerns, reproductive health, abuse in relationships or the family, mental health, substance use, public assistance, care for gender transition, youth services, and disabilities. Questions were posed in the community survey to learn not only whether community members needed specific services, but also whether they were able to access services for which they reported a need.

To understand access to services, the community survey asked respondents if they sought services but did not receive them, or if they did not seek services for areas in which they reported a need. In both cases, the survey asked respondents to identify reasons that they believed hindered them from receiving or seeking services.

Factors affecting access to services included an array of demographic characteristics and social determinants of health, including: race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, education, income, socioeconomic status, county of current residence, community relationships, perspectives on the larger LGBTQ+ community, family contexts among adolescents and young adults, food security, housing security, safety, psychological stressors, minority stress, self-reported health status, quality of life, medical mistrust, and personal experiences multiple forms of stigma and discrimination.

5 Institutional Review Board

The Needs Assessment was reviewed by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the New York Academy of Medicine. IRB review provides a formal assessment of a research project's alignment with Federal Regulation on the conduct of research with human participants. The regulations were developed to prevent the kinds of abuses in research that were common prior to the regulation.[5] Thus, the survey included an informed consent process (see Appendix A) that was the opening screen of the survey. At the conclusion of the informed consent section, respondents were asked to indicate their consent. Those who answered "yes" continued to the survey. Those who answered "no" did not continue. Because the survey did not ask for or include any identifying information about respondents, the consent process and survey were anonymous, which allowed respondents the assurance that they could take the survey in private and that no one could connect survey responses to specific individuals. The consent page and the survey screens that followed included contact information for helplines in the event a respondent felt a need to speak to a counselor due to any of the questions or content in the questionnaire.

C FIELDING THE SURVEY

The survey was fielded online, using the Qualtrics survey platform. The survey contained 112 questions, some with subsections, and included special sections for transgender, gender non -conforming, and nonbinary (TGNB) individuals and youth (ages 13–24). The first draft of the instrument was piloted by 69 individuals and the questions were reviewed by Network staff, other advocates, policymakers, and officers of the New York State Department of Health. The piloting and reviews helped the survey team refine questions and include new questions and topics not covered in the 2015 Community Survey. During the pilot, the time to take the survey varied from 20 minutes to 40 minutes depending on how one answered questions, the length of open-ended responses, and whether the respondent received special sections to answer.

The survey was available through the www.nyslgbtq.org website, and paper and web outreach flyers utilized QR codes to bring respondents to the site. The website provided additional information about the survey, support for individuals taking the survey, and a portal to enter the survey. Those wishing to take the survey could choose to take it in English or Spanish, with "screen reader" versions available for both languages in support of community members with impaired vision. As noted, the first screen of the survey included an informed consent statement approved by the IRB. At the bottom of every survey screen, respondents would see a web link to the New York State Department of Health's crisis support line. Respondents were able to use the support line if desired and return to the survey later if they wished to continue. Respondents could leave the survey at any time by exiting the survey page in their browser and not returning. Those who provided consent were asked next for their age, and those who were under 13 years were taken out of the survey and informed that respondents must be 13 or older. From this point forward, all consenting respondents 13 and older could continue and complete the survey.

1 Marketing the survey

The survey was designed to be fielded online and supported by a multi-pronged outreach strategy:

- E-blasts and listservs. Online and emailed newsletters and listserv outreach by over 60 Network organizations
- Social media. Social media marketing using the Network agencies' platforms, other influencers or opinion leaders, and the staff of The Network and TRX Development Solutions
- Respondent-driven outreach. Incentivized, respondent-driven outreach by the focus group participants, in which focus groups participants in each region of the state who recruited the first- and second-highest number of respondents received cash incentives of $100 and $75, respectively)
- In-person contact. Face-to-face engagement at Pride events during the summer of 2021, at which Network staff, TRX staff, and volunteers would discuss the survey with participants, provide information on how to access the survey website at www.nyslgbtq.org, and offer use of a device to take the survey on the spot.

Due to safety concerns caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the cancellation of many Pride events, in-person, face-to-face engagement was not used. Instead, the survey period was extended and social media marketing efforts were intensified.

2 The COVID-19 Pandemic

The implementation of the needs assessment had to contend with the COVID-19 pandemic, which began in mid-March 2020 and continued throughout the data-gathering period, which began in late March 2020 with focus groups and ended with the closing of the survey in November 2021, at the start of the Omicron Wave of the pandemic. The pandemic disrupted all plans for face-to-face engagement, and the team pivoted to an all-virtual focus group format, eventually facilitating 28 focus groups with 180 participants from the Network agencies.

The pandemic affected the survey's marketing and rollout as well as the construction of questions. The survey asked a separate set of questions about the pandemic and its effects on health and human services needs, as well as any direct effects on the respondents in terms of infection, vaccination, and the death of friends and family. Thus, this survey provides a unique set of findings on how the LGBTQ+ community in New York State experienced the pandemic and how it impacted their lives.

3 Response rate and time to completion

The survey was open for responses from July through November 1, 2021, during which time 3,622 individuals responded to the survey. Of these, 1 respondent was screened for age (12 years) and 27 withheld consent following the introductory consent screen. Of the remaining surveys, 1,973 respondents fully completed the survey and 369 completed more than 50% of the questions[6], yielding a dataset of 2,342 responses, a completion rate of 64.7% (see Table 0).

The mean time of completion for respondents was approximately 30 minutes, with 65% of all respondents completing the survey in 25–45 minutes. Younger respondents completed the survey more quickly. Completion time above 45 minutes usually occurred when respondents started the survey, paused, and then returned to complete it later. As long as the respondent used the same device to access the survey link, they would be taken back to the question they left off on and allowed to continue.

Table 0. 2021 Community Survey, dataset

Invalid survey responses	English	English Screen Reader	Spanish	Total
Less than 50% complete	1,209	17	26	1,252
Consent withheld	27	0	0	27
Under 13 years of age	1	0	0	1
Subtotal: invalid surveys				1,280
Valid Responses				
Completed	1,938	18	17	1,973
Partial, 50% or more complete	361	5	3	369
Subtotal, valid dataset				2,342
Total: All responses				3,622

D INTERPRETING THE DATA AND THE RESULTS

The data provided in this report and its appendices are intended to allow readers, advocates, program developers, and grant writers to access cleaned data from the survey that can be utilized to make persuasive arguments about the population's health and human service needs. The data comes in several formats:

- Tables found in the report: These are generally shorter and focused on a specific topic.
- Graphs provided in the report: These are focused on a specific topic and often present comparative breakdowns of population subgroups. They may take the form of:
  - Histograms, which provide a bar graph of how responses are distributed across the respondents.
  - Vertical bar graphs, which usually provide a comparative look at responses on different variables or among different population subgroups.
  - Horizontal bar graphs, which are sometimes the most convenient way to provide comparisons among a large group of variables and population subgroups.
- Pie charts: These present the percentage breakdown or distribution of a single characteristic or variable across the survey respondents.
- Appendix tables: The tables provided in the Appendices are more comprehensive and usually provide a broad demographic array of responses across questions. These usually provide respondent number totals (the raw number of respondents on different questions, excluding "missing data"), row percentages (how the responses are distributed across the demographic or other characteristics on a specific row), and column percentages (the distribution of responses within that column, which shows how the responses were distributed on the "x-axis" variable in a crosstabulation.
- At the start of each section, the report will indicate which Appendix contains the data to back up the results presented in the narrative.

1 "Missing data" and the *n* (i.e., number of responses)

The data provided in the report is not "raw." Data in the report tables is usually cross-tabulated to display relationships among different variables or question items in the survey. The data in the Appendices provides the number of valid responses across diverse respondent characteristics, but it has been "cleaned" to eliminate incomplete answers, non-responses, and other forms of "missing data." The survey allowed respondents to skip any questions they did not want to answer. In many cases, the questions provided a "not applicable," "I don't know," or "I'd prefer not to answer" option. These types of answers and the skipped questions ("blanks") are the "missing data."

The number of valid responses for the whole survey was 2,342, which we refer to as the "*n*" of the survey. In the tables that follow, most variables provide the *n* of responses for that question. When appropriate, the *n* is provided for categories of the variable, and the *n* is usually supplied for the total responses on a variable. The *n* for an individual question or variable, or for a cross-tabulation of two or more variables, may be different from the total response *n* (2,342)—with that difference being the "missing data" for that question or across the groups of questions or variables in a crosstabulation. In most cases the *n* for questions provided to all respondents will be 2,000 or more, meaning there are responses from 85% or more of the respondents. For questions that applied to only a subsection of the respondents, the *n* can be lower. For example, one section of the survey applied to Youth and Young Adults (ages 13–24), which would have a maximum *n* of 451, the number of respondents in that age range.

2 Statistical significance and interpretation—what all those ***'s and ††'s in the tables mean

When appropriate, we conducted tests of "statistical significance" on the distribution of answers to specific questions. For the survey results, "statistical significance" refers to the percent chance that the distribution of results in the table are due to random occurrence. We indicate

significance as a "probability" of randomness called the "p-value," which is a number between zero and one (0 and 1). The lower the p-value, the more likely it is that the results reflect structures or patterns in the data, which in turn may represent structures or patterns of human experience. Different levels of statistical significance are indicated by "daggers" (†, ††) or asterisks (*, **, ***), or the absence of them (indicating no statistical significance). These markers of significance are usually provided in the table or chart title in the report and on the left-hand column of variable names in the appendix tables. Table 1 provides an interpretive guide.

Table 1. Explaining statistical significance

Value	Interpretation
††p<0.15	Less than a 15% chance of random occurrence. There might be a pattern here, but it requires further investigation to be certain.
†p<0.10	Less than a 10% chance of random occurrence. There is a high probability (90%) that there is a pattern here, but it needs to verified and investigated further.
*p<0.05	Less than a 5% chance of random occurrence. A p-value of less than 0.05 is the standard in research for rejecting the hypothesis that the result is random. This is sometimes called the 95% confidence level.
**p<0.01	Less than a 1% chance of random occurrence. This result is highly statistically significant and should be taken as a strong indication that the distribution of values in the table may represent an importing finding.
***p<0.001	Less than 1/10th of 1% chance of random occurrence. This result is extremely significant and may indicate an important, strong finding.
No value indicated	Greater than 15% chance of random occurrence. These results are meaningful at face value, but they may not represent a pattern that is reliable.

a. What statistically significant (and non-significant) results can show us

Sometimes statistically significant results show us important disparities or inequities that should be addressed in advocacy, community action, and policy. For example, health disparities are structures in the data and personal experience that refer to health or social inequities, such as greater access to services by White respondents in the survey compared to non-White respondents. Or, in another example, this survey shows statistically significantly lower levels of "medical mistrust" among respondents who identify as gay males compared to respondents with most other orientations.

Not all statistically significant results demonstrate inequities. Sometimes a significant result just tells us something about the population in general. For example, the households represented in this survey reported fewer persons under 18 years of age in New York City compared to the rest of the state. Households in Long Island and the Mid-Hudson regions, the suburban areas surrounding New York City, reported the highest number of persons under 18 in the household.

b Suggested understanding of higher p-values for this report

For the purposes of understanding the social structures evident in the survey responses, the tables will indicate statistical significance for selected questions, variables, and cross-tabulations that have p-values of less than 0.15 — which can also be understood as a greater than 85% probability that the distribution of data is not random and reflects something notable about the structure of the data. While this level of significance is below the 95% threshold that is used in scientific research, these results are still important to report.

First, results at p<0.15 indicate patterns that we might want to follow up. While 2,342 is a high enough *n* of respondents to ensure statistical testing within crosstabulations that include most of the survey respondents, breaking down the respondents into smaller subgroups reduces the likelihood of achieving the 95% confidence level. Thus, a p<0.15 value might indicate a pattern that could rise to a higher confidence level if the number of respondents in these subgroups were higher.

Second, if we see the p<0.15 occurring repeatedly in the data with a small population group, it is another indicator that there is potentially a pattern that we might want to investigate further, whether in a survey with a larger number of respondents or through qualitative measures such as focus groups or interviews.

c. When statistical significance might be important, and when it might not be

Not all results that are statistically significant indicate something important. Results at the 95% confidence level or higher might reflect a pattern in the data that is small and inconsequential, even though it is also systematically seen across the data. Or they may indicate standard features of the landscape that are not relevant or important to the study. To interpret statistically significant results, we want to see if the difference between two population groups makes a difference in the lives of the respondents. For example, a highly significant result that Group A has a 1% higher likelihood of being served at the clinic compared to Group B might be significant in statistical terms, but the members of Group B still have a 99% chance of being served. This is statistically significant, but it may not make a substantial difference in the daily lives of the folks we are surveying.

When a result is both statistically significant and reflects a difference with important consequences for the populations, we call the result "robust." For example, a significant result that shows that Group A is 30% more likely than Group B to receive the services they seek may be a very important result, while a 10% difference may not. In all cases, we would stress thinking about statistically significant results in context with other findings and our knowledge about how the persons in the sample live, their everyday experiences, and how they define the joys and challenges of their own lives.

When results are not statistically significant they may still show us something important in the data and the community. For example, if the distribution of access to services in a population considered by race is not statistically significant, a high p-value (e.g., p<0.38) indicates that the disparity in access to this service is low and that other factors need to be included in our analysis of why a disparity may exist. This happens sometimes when we "control for" another factor. For instance: The overall data might indicate that a service is more or less equally distributed by race overall, but when we "control for age" we might find that racial disparities exist for certain age groups and less so for others. In another example, in this survey, we sometimes see very high p-values across regions of the state, which indicate that on the specific variable being analyzed there is no difference in access by region of the state. However, when we control for urban, suburban, or rural residence, we see significant differences by type of area more so than region of the state.

3 Limitations to this study

a. Representation

The respondents who participated in this survey are not a representative sample of the LGBTQ+ population in the state of New York. The results described herein are a true representation of the sample, but they cannot be generalized to the larger population. The patterns or trends that are statistically significant also cannot be generalized. Instead, statistically significant patterns should be taken as indications for further exploration. To the extent these significant patterns align with known disparities or population structures, they can shed light on how the LGBTQ+ community reflects disparities in the general population.

b. Disparities

Health needs and outcomes in the LGBTQ+ community are generally known to be different from, and in many cases, more acute than in the population as a whole. Where this report discusses disparities in needs, access, or outcomes, it is not meant to diminish the barriers to care or access that all members of the LGBTQ+ community contend with.

c. Complexity

Most of the relationships reported herein are "binomial," meaning that they reflect the relationship of only two factors—for example, access to care by race, service needs by age, or medical mistrust by region of the state or

urbanization. More complex analyses need to be developed to determine how different characteristics interact and control for each other. For example, non-White respondents are more likely to live in urban areas, and without controlling for race and residence, it may not be clear whether race or urbanization is the more important factor in considering certain disparities.

Thus, these results are reported at face value. The patterns of disparities in the sample are real for the sample and reflect important differences in the population. We report them as such and hope that the results of this needs assessment will prompt further research and exploration of community needs.

4 Other surveys and studies

The results of this needs assessment do not stand alone. As the 2021 New York State LGBTQ+ Health and Human Services Needs Assessment was being implemented, several other studies covering much of the same ground were also being developed in other places and nationally. We refer to these studies where appropriate in this report and encourage readers to assess the results of the New York State needs assessment alongside other studies.

- 2021 Connecticut Statewide LGBTQ+ Community Needs Assessment Results. Prepared by The Consultation Center for the Connecticut LGBTQ+ Health and Human Services Network.
- The State of the LGBTQ Community in 2020. By Lindsay Mahowald, Sharita Gruberg, and John Halpin for the Center for American Progress. Available at https://www.americanprogress.org/article/state-lgbtq-community-2020/.
- Stony Brook Medicine LGBTQ+ Survey, 2021, Nassau and Suffolk Counties. Available online at https://www.stonybrookmedicine.edu/LGBTQ/2021-Survey-Summary.
- Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF): ongoing studies. KFF publishes numerous reports of findings based on surveys and research undertaken by KFF. Going to the KFF main page and searching “LGBT” will turn up a number of reports and releases of data: https://www.kff.org/search/?s=lgbt.
- CDC’s Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). The CDC publishes results of the YRBSS every two years, and it includes supplements of results with gay, lesbian, bisexual, and other sexual minority youth. The results are available online at https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm and also through the CDC’s flagship publication, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR).



II. COMMUNITY PROFILE

In this section of the report, we provide a review of the respondents' demographic and other personal characteristics, their perspectives on the communities in which they live, and the regional distribution of the survey respondents.

The detailed tables that provide the data behind the narrative, tables, and figures in this section can be found in Appendix B, "Survey Demographics" and Appendix C, "Military Service."

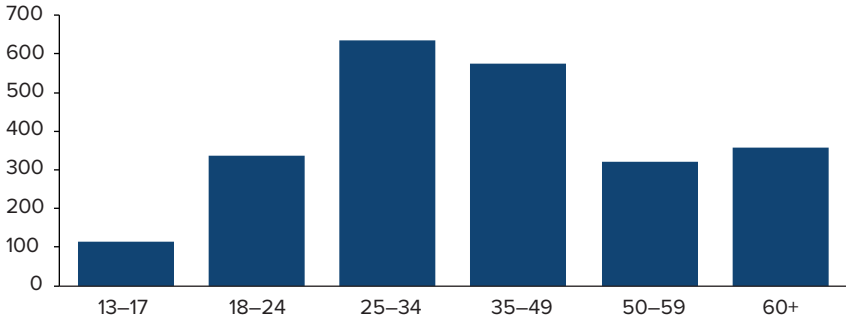
A AGE, GENDER, AND ORIENTATION

In terms of age, gender, and sexual orientation, the 2021 Community Survey shows a community that has shifted substantially in terms of gender expression and identity since the last community survey in 2015. Specifically, the community is growing more diverse in gender identity and sexual orientation, such that binary gender identities and lesbian and gay orientations are trending toward minority status in the larger LGBTQ+ community.

1 Age

The survey's 2,342 respondents varied in age, as shown in Figure 1, which indicates a robust distribution of respondents across age groups: 451 (19%) in the adolescent and transition to adulthood years (13–24); 1,212 (52%) in early to middle adulthood (26–49); and 679 (29%) at 50 and above, in late middle age and older.

Figure 1. Respondents by Age Group (n=2,342)



2 Gender identity

In 2015, approximately 89% of respondents identified as male, man or boy, or female, woman, or girl, including combinations of male and female with other genders, compared to 73% in the 2021 survey. In 2015, approximately 79% of respondents identified as male or female only, compared to 65% in 2021. At the same time, any combination of nonbinary genders was 11% in 2015 and 28% in 2021.

Table 2 shows respondents' current gender identities in 2021, stratified by age. A comparison of gender identities across age groups shows that younger respondents identify in non-cisgender and non-binary categories at a much higher rate compared to older respondents. Many of the younger respondents in 2021 would not have been eligible to participate in the 2015 survey. Other cohorts of adolescents and young adults have been shifting the discourse around gender in the last few years, and these changes account in large part for the shift from the 2015 survey to the 2021 survey. Fifty respondents chose to write in "another gender" different from the alternatives provided by the survey. These identities are provided in Appendix B.

3 Sexual orientation

A similar shift is evident in sexual orientation from 2015 to 2021. In the earlier survey, 66% of respondents identified as gay or lesbian. In 2021, 50% of respondents identified as gay or lesbian along with or in combination with any other orientation, dropping to 36% for respondents who indicated gay or lesbian only. Table 3 breaks out the respondents' sexual orientation by age, showing again that the shift away from lesbian or gay orientations alone is substantially pronounced among younger respondents.

Another shift from 2015 to 2021 is the percentage of respondents who identified as straight, from 4% in 2015 to 11% in 2021. Among straight respondents, 64% identified as female, 21% as male, 6% as transgender male, and 4% as transgender female.

Table 2. Gender identity, by age group

	Age group			
Gender* **	**13–34**	**35–49**	**50+**	**Total**
Cisgender male, man or boy, only (n=638)	15%	31%	45%	28%
Cisgender woman, female, or girl, only (n=812)	29%	40%	40%	35%
Trans man, only (n=100)	6%	3%	2%	4%
Trans woman, only (n=114)	5%	4%	6%	5%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or non-binary (n=350)	25%	10%	4%	15%
Another gender or multiple genders (n=300)	20%	11%	3%	13%
Total (n=2,314)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender* **				
Cisgender male or female, only (n=1,450)	44%	72%	85%	63%
Trans man or tran woman, only (n=214)	11%	8%	8%	9%
Any combination of other genderqueer, gender non-conforming, non-binary, other, or multiple gender identities (n=650)	45%	21%	7%	28%
Total (n=2,314)	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 3. Sexual orientation, by age group

	Age group			
Sexual orientation* **	**13–34**	**35–49**	**50+**	**Total**
Straight (n=264)	5%	16%	17%	11%
Gay (n=519)	14%	23%	37%	22%
Lesbian (n=314)	10%	9%	23%	14%
Bisexual (n=271)	15%	11%	8%	12%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations (n=490)	30%	20%	7%	21%
Multiple orientations (n=456)	26%	21%	9%	20%
Total (n=2,314)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Orientation (condensed)* **				
Straight, gay, or lesbian (n=1,097)	29%	48%	76%	47%
Bisexual, pansexual, queer, other, or multiple orientations (n=1,217)	71%	52%	24%	53%
Total (n=2,314)	100%	100%	100%	100%

4 Gender and orientation

Gender and orientation are associated in some statistically significant ways.

- Respondents who identify as "male, man, or boy" tend to report gay as their orientation (71% of all males)***
- Respondents who identify as "female, woman, or girl" are more evenly spread across orientation: 20% straight; 26% lesbian; 19% bisexual; 16% queer, pansexual, and other orientations; and 18% multiple orientations.***
- Respondents who identify as genderqueer, transgender, gender non-conforming, nonbinary, multiple, and other identities are more likely to report "queer, pansexual, and other orientations," as well as "multiple orientations" (from 28% to 44%) and very low identification with straight, gay or lesbian orientation.***
- Non-White respondents were more likely than White respondents to report genderqueer, transgender, gender non-conforming, nonbinary, multiple, and other identities.***
- Respondents ages 13–34 were more likely to report genderqueer, transgender, gender non-conforming, nonbinary, multiple, and other identities (70%) than those ages 35 and older (30%).***

The trend is vividly apparent when breaking down gender identity and orientation in terms of traditional vs. emerging categories, see Table 4:

Table 4. Gender identity by orientation, emerging categories***

	N	Cisgender male or female	T/GNC/NB and other genders[a]	Total
Straight, Gay, or Lesbian	1,088	62%	23%	47%
Bisexual, Pansexual, Queer, or Other Orientations	1,206	38%	77%	53%
Total	2,294	100%	100%	100%

Note: (a) Transgender, genderqueer, gender non-conforming, nonbinary, other, and multiple genders.

5 Age, orientation, and identity

Respondents were asked when they began to view their sexual orientation and/or gender identities differently from their straight and/or cisgender peers (see Table 5). For most respondents, these periods of questioning, change, and transition occurred in the teenage years, strongly overlapping with puberty and early adolescence.

a. Orientation

Half the respondents first felt their orientation was different than straight during the ages of 10 to 15, with the average age of "first feelings" at 12.5. The age range by which respondents "knew for sure" that their orientation was not straight is slightly

Table 5. Age ranges of questioning, transition, and consolidating identity

		Percentile			
	mean	1–25%	26–75%	76–100%	95%
Age respondent first felt "something other than straight"	12.5	3–9	10–15	16–76	22
Age respondent "knew for sure" they were "something other than straight"	17.6	5–13	14–20	21–76	32
Age respondent first felt their gender was different from their "birth sex"	14.4	3–8	9–19	20–78	30
Age respondent "knew for sure" they were transgender/gender non-conforming/nonbinary"	22.4	3–15	16–27	28–70	44

older, with half the respondents reaching certainty during the ages of 14 through 20. On average, the time between a respondent's "first feelings" and "knowing for sure" was 5.3 years, indicating most respondents were in a substantial time of questioning during adolescence and into young adulthood. Two percent were "still unsure" at the time of the survey, half of whom were ages 25–49.

b. Gender identity

The time frame for gender begins earlier and lasts longer before most respondents reported feeling certain about their identity. Respondents who identified as non-binary, genderqueer, and transgender reported first feeling that their identity was different from their birth sex as early as three years of age, with 80% experiencing their "first feelings" from 6 to 19. The average age of "first feelings" was 14.4 years. The range for reporting "knowing for sure" that their gender identity was different from birth sex was more spread out, with the middle 50% of respondents reaching certainty about their gender between the ages of 16 and 27. Correspondingly, the average time for respondents from "first feelings" to "knowing for sure" concerning gender identity was 8.7 years, while 12.3% were "still unsure" at the time of the survey (60% of whom were ages 18–49 at the time of the survey).

c. Being out to important people

Respondents were asked how many of "the important people in your life" knew about their orientation and/or gender identity. Overall, almost two-thirds of respondents reported that all the "important people" in their lives knew their orientation, and only 1% reported that no one knew. For gender, the results were more evenly distributed. While only 5% of TGNB respondents reported that no "important people" in their lives knew about their gender identity, a quarter reported "a few," 32% reported "some" and 36% reported "all."

Some respondents were more likely to report that "all" of the important people in their lives know their orientation and/ or gender identity vs. "none." Table 6 shows the breakdown by gender and orientation.

Table 6. Who knows about the respondent's orientation or identity, statistically significant disparities

6a. Orientation

More likely to be out	Less likely to be out
The respondents that report "all" of the important people in their lives know about their orientation over-represent the following demographics:	The respondents that report "none" or "a few" of the important people in their lives know about their orientation over-represent the following demographics:
Male Gay or lesbian White 35 or older Higher income ($75,000 or more annually) Highly-educated (Graduate or professional degree) Living in New York City or another urban area	Female, transgender male, transgender female Bisexual Asian, Black or African American, or Another race or ethnicity (not Latinx/Hispanic) Under 35 years of age Lower income (less than $10,000) Less educated (some college, high school, or less than high school complete) More likely to live in the North Country, Long Island or other suburban areas of New York State

6b. Gender Identity

More likely to be out	Less likely to be out
The respondents that report "some" or "all" of the important people in their lives know about their transgender, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary identity over-represent the following demographics:	The respondents that report "none" or "a few" of the important people in their lives know about their transgender, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary identity over-represent the following demographics:
Transgender male or transgender female Queer, pansexual, other or multiple orientations 18 or older	Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary Gay, lesbian, or bisexual

B RACE AND ETHNICITY

Table 7 provides a breakdown of survey respondents by race and ethnicity, including a White/non-White breakdown of 77.2%/22.8%. The primary distinction between White and non-White respondents to the community survey is manifest in access to services. Compared with White respondents, non-White respondents report higher needs for services but lower rates of receiving the services they need.

Table 7. Race and ethnicity

	Number	Percentage
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	57	3%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	133	6%
Latinx or Hispanic	223	10%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	1,779	77%
Another race or ethnicity	51	2%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	62	3%
Total	2,305	100%
Race – White/Non-White		
White	1,779	77%
Non-White	526	23%
Total	2,305	100%

Race and ethnicity are associated with several other demographic characteristics and health and services issues. In many areas, the patterns are statistically significant and indicate important trends and disparities in the data. Non-White respondents reported disparities in access, outcomes, and need for health and human services. These disparities tended to be systematic or widespread in most service areas, with different race/ethnic groups reporting some differences of magnitude.

1 Black and African American respondents

Respondents who identified as Black or African American were more likely to report:

- Being from and currently residing in New York City (57%) and other urban areas of the state (69%).
- Being raised in Protestant households (28%) and practicing their faith at the time of the survey (9%), while also reporting the highest rate of agnosticism (17%).
- Substantially higher levels of food insecurity.
- Greater difficulties paying for housing or utilities.
- Highest rates of needing public assistance and lowest rates of receiving public assistance when sought, compared with the survey mean and other population groups.
- Higher than the average likelihood of not receiving health and human services when they sought them, especially for chronic conditions, major health events, job-related issues, environmental health, and abuse in relationships or the family.
- Being employed part-time (17%), if working.
- Higher rate of reporting no disabilities (76%) than the survey mean.
- Lower levels of education.
- Higher rates of multiple and overlapping discrimination.
- Higher levels of discrimination due to HIV status.
- Second highest percentage reporting “single” relationship status (44%).

2 Latinx and Hispanic respondents

Respondents who identified as Latinx or Hispanic were more likely to report:

- Being from and currently residing in New York City (63%) and other urban areas of the state (64%).
- Being raised in Roman Catholic households (56%) and highest overall percentage of Christian households (68%, Catholic + Protestant).
- Currently professing no faith (35%), while a strong contingent continues to practice Catholicism (15%).
- Substantially higher levels of food insecurity.
- Greater difficulties paying for housing or utilities.
- Higher than the average likelihood of not receiving services when they sought them, especially for chronic conditions and mental health.
- Highest likelihood of all groups not receiving services when sought for reproductive health, abuse in relationships or the family, and substance use.
- Highest likelihood of seeking and receiving services for job-related issues (71%).
- Highest likelihood of all groups to be unemployed and looking for work (18%).
- Lowest percentage of households using only English (39%) and second highest level of multi-lingual households (51%).
- Highest percentage of respondents that do not possess U.S. citizenship (55% of foreign-born respondents).
- Higher rate of reporting no disabilities (77%) than the survey mean.

3 Asian, Asian American and Pacific Islander Respondents

Respondents who identified as Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander were more likely to report:

- Currently residing in New York City (44%) and urban areas of the state (62%).
- Being raised in households professing Buddhism (11%) or multiple spiritual traditions (24%) and also practicing these traditions (Buddhism 7% and multiple traditions 13%) at the time of the survey.
- Substantially lower levels of food insecurity.
- Fewer difficulties paying for housing or utilities.
- Higher than average likelihood of not receiving services when they sought them, especially for chronic conditions, job-related issues, abuse, and reproductive health.
- Highest likelihood of all groups to not receive services when sought for mental health.
- Highest likelihood of all groups to be working part-time (20%).
- Highest percentage of households speaking multiple languages (52%) and second lowest percentage of households speaking English only (41%).
- Highest percentage of households speaking only a language other than English (9%).
- Second highest percentage of respondents that do not possess U.S. citizenship (43% of foreign-born respondents) and highest percentage of respondents born outside the U.S. (39%).
- Highest rate of reporting no disabilities (84%) than other groups.
- Highest level of education among respondents (69% college degree or higher).
- Highest percentage reporting “single” relationship status (47%).

4 White respondents

Respondents who identified as White were more likely to report:

- Residing in upstate areas (61%) including Western New York, Southern Tier, Capital District, Mohawk Valley, Central New York, Finger Lakes, and the North Country.
- Residing in suburban (39%) and rural areas (22%).
- Highest percentage of disabilities (28%).
- Highest levels of receiving services sought for chronic conditions (96%), major health events (95%), and abuse (78%).
- Second highest rate of receiving services that were sought for reproductive health (92.2%) and mental health (92%).
- Highest percentage working full-time (60%).
- Highest percentage married to their partners (26%).
- Highest percentage by far born in New York State (52%) and born in the U.S. (33%).
- Highest percentage living in the same place for 5 or more years (65%).

C IMMIGRATION EXPERIENCE

Table 8 shows the breakdown of respondents by birthplace. Almost two-thirds (62%) were born in New York State (including those born in New York City). Approximately six percent came to New York from another country, and one percent from a U.S. territory or possession. The majority of respondents from a U.S. territory or possession were from Puerto Rico.

Table 8. Respondents with immigrant experience

Respondent birthplace	Number	Percent
New York City	367	15.8%
New York State	1,051	45.3%
U.S.	729	31.4%
U.S. territory or possession	28	1.2%
Outside U.S.	144	6.3%
Total	2,319	100%
Citizenship, of those born outside the U.S.		
Another country	55	39.6%
U.S.	84	60.4%
Total	139	100%
Of those born outside the U.S., how long they have lived in U.S.		
Less than 1 year	1	0.7%
1–2 years	10	7.1%
3–5 years	13	9.2%
More than 5 years	117	83.0%
Total	141	100%

Over 60% of respondents who were born outside the U.S. or its territories or possessions were U.S. citizens at the time of the survey. Most are long-term residents, with four out of five living in the U.S. for more than five years.

1 Demographics

Respondents who were born outside the U.S. are more likely to:

- Be ages 24–35, peak working years
- Be non-White (62%)
- Identify as gay
- Have a lower income
- Hold a college degree

In addition, both respondents born outside the U.S. and those from U.S. territories or possessions are more likely to identify as gay and have a Catholic background. Respondents from U.S. territories or possessions are 93% Latinx or Hispanic and most are from Puerto Rico. Immigrants from outside the U.S. reflect the same distribution as the respondent norms, but those from a U.S. territory or possession are more likely to be cisgender males. Table 9 shows that respondents with immigration experience are less likely to have been living in the same place as long as other respondents.

Table 9. How long respondents have lived in current place of residence

	Less than 1 year	1–2 years	3–5 years	More than 5 years	Total
New York City	22 (6%)	34 (9%)	47 (13%)	262 (72%)	365 (100%)
New York State	79 (8%)	96 (9%)	143 (14%)	720 (69%)	1,038 (100%)
U.S.	88 (12%)	123 (17%)	141 (20%)	368 (51%)	720 (100%)
U.S. territory or possession	2 (7%)	5 (19%)	1 (4%)	19 (70%)	27 (100%)
Outside U.S.	18 (13%)	20 (14%)	28 (20%)	75 (53%)	141 (100%)
Total	209 (9%)	278 (12%)	360 (16%)	1,444 (63%)	2,291 (100%)

2 Service needs and access

a. Major health and human services

Respondents who have immigration experience, whether born outside the U.S. or in a U.S. territory or possession, differ from the rest of the respondents in their need for and access to services for major health events, environmental health, abuse in relationships or the family, substance use, and HIV.

- **Major health events**: Respondents born outside the U.S. or in U.S. territories or possessions are more likely to have experienced major health events (e.g., medical emergencies, surgeries, or major acute illness) but two-to-three times more likely to have not received services for major health events.
- **Environmental health**: Respondents born in U.S. territories or possessions were twice as likely to have reported environmental health concerns than other respondents, including those born outside of the U.S.
- **Abuse in relationships or the family**: Respondents born outside the U.S. were twice as likely to report abuse in relationships or the family compared to other respondents. Most (60%) were unable to receive any medical, health, or social services for abuse.
- **Substance use**: Respondents born outside the U.S. or in U.S. territories or possessions were less likely to report substance use than other respondents.
- **HIV**: Respondents born outside the U.S. or in U.S. territories or possessions are much more likely to be living with HIV compared to other respondents (see Table 10).

Table 10. Birthplace and HIV risk and HIV prevalence***

	At risk	Have HIV	No or low risk	Total
New York City	33 (10%)	18 (5%)	283 (85%)	334 (100%)
New York State	91 (9%)	27 (3%)	841 (88%)	959 (100%)
U.S.	88 (13%)	27 (4%)	577 (83%)	692 (100%)
U.S. territory or possession	3 (14%)	4 (18%)	15 (68%)	22 (100%)
Outside U.S.	20 (16%)	18 (15%)	86 (69%)	124 (100%)
Total	235 (11%)	94 (4%)	1,802 (85%)	2,131 (100%)

b. Public assistance and other social services

The survey asked respondents about their use of social services, reported in more detail in Section III. For the most part, persons with immigration experience did not differ from the respondent population as a whole in terms of their public assistance and service needs, except for the following:

- Respondents born outside the U.S. were more likely to report a need for cash assistance and food stamps.
- Respondents born outside the U.S. or in U.S. territories or possessions were more likely to have tried to seek services at a homeless shelter.
- Respondents born outside the U.S. or in U.S. territories or possessions were more likely than

other respondents to report applying for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP), which aligns with their higher prevalence of HIV as noted above.

3 Challenges to accessing services

As noted, respondents with immigration experiences were less likely to receive services they needed than other respondents. When asked about the reasons they felt they were not able to receive services, respondents with immigration experiences reported that cost, insurance problems, a lack of culturally and linguistically appropriate services, and a lack of LGBTQ+ affirming services were the most important challenges.

D MILITARY SERVICE

Respondents could report on military service in different categories: Never served, Reserves or National Guard, Active Duty, or Veteran. Overall, 3.5% of respondents reported some form of military experience, but only three individuals reported current active duty (see Table 11). Of these respondents, 96% are either veterans, Reservists or National Guard members, who tend to be older respondents and reflect some of the health and human services of older respondents generally. Researchers estimate that approximately 6% of active duty service members and 5% to 6% of veterans identify as LGBTQ+.[7] In this regard, individuals with military experience may be under-represented in the 2021 Community Survey. However, the number of respondents, particularly Veterans, permits a discussion of trends in the data that cohere with other, more statistically robust findings in the survey.

Table 11. Respondents with military service

	Number	Percentage
Have never served	2,239	97%
Reserves, National Guard, trained but have not served on active duty	18	0.8%
Active Duty	3	0.1%
Veterans	60	3%
Total	2,320	100%

1 Demographics

The demographic characteristics of respondents with military experience are provided in Appendix C, Table C1. Characteristics that are not statistically associated with military include: race, education level, and income. Respondents who reported any type of military service over-represent the following demographics:

- Straight, bisexual, queer, pansexual, or other orientations
- Cisgender male, man, or boy; trans man; and trans woman
- 50 and older, which reflects the large number of veteran respondents
- From upstate and rural areas

2 Services and access

Respondents with military experience show a greater need for services related to major health events ($p<0.030$), as well as a slightly higher need for services related to chronic conditions ($p<0.148$); see Appendix C, Table C2 for details. In both cases, they also show higher levels of needing but not receiving services, pointing to barriers to access.

With regard to abuse in relationships or the family, respondents reporting reserve, national guard, or active duty experience differed in statistically significant ways from veterans. Non-veteran respondents with military service were two times likelier than veterans to report needs for services related to abuse in relationships or the family, as well as high levels of needing and not receiving those services.

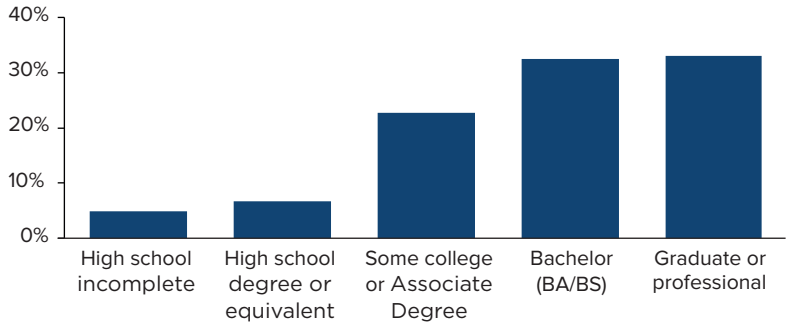
E EDUCATION AND INCOME

Education and income were strongly associated with many issues related to need, access, and outcomes in health and human services. Generally, respondents with higher levels of education and income expressed a lower need for services and a higher rate of receiving services when they sought services, compared to respondents with lower education levels or income.

1 Education

Survey respondents were fairly well educated (see Figure 2): approximately two-thirds of respondents reported holding a bachelor's degree (BA/BS) or higher (graduate or professional degrees). This is the opposite of New York State averages for education, in which approximately 30% of residents reported a college degree or higher. The number of respondents with "some college" or less, however, exceeds 700, and analysis can therefore generate reliable confidence intervals to report on trends and patterns in the results.

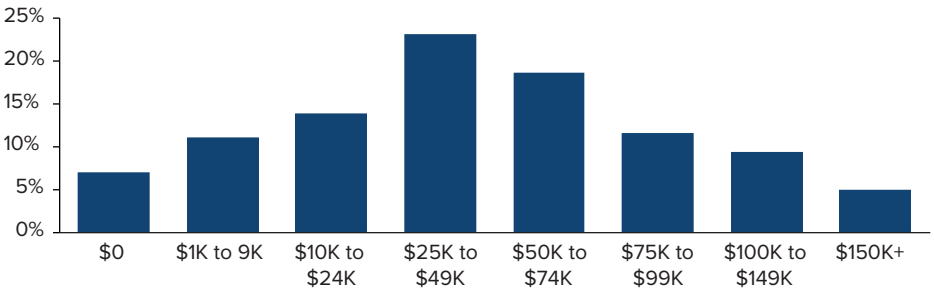
Figure 2. Education levels (n=2,316)



2 Income

The income distribution for respondents (see Figure 3) is the same as the population distribution for New York State according to the U.S. Census, in which the median income approximately $40,000–$49,000. Overall, survey respondents are in a sense more highly educated and less-well remunerated than non-LGBTQ+ individuals in general. In terms of the relationship among demographic factors that compose "socio-economic status" (education + income), having a college degree or higher income tend to be control factors, sometimes overriding race and other factors in obtaining services for reported needs. The higher a respondent's education or income, the more likely they are to have service needs satisfied.

Figure 3. Income levels (n=2,195)



F RELIGION AND SOCIETY

1 Religious traditions and practice

The survey asked respondents about religious identity and practice. Respondents were asked about the religious or spiritual traditions that were practiced in the household in which they grew up, and then what religious or spiritual tradition they currently practice. Figure 4 shows the comparison of religious upbringing compared to current practice. In keeping with secularizing trends in the country as a whole, most respondents are not currently practicing or professing the faith or traditions they grew up with. Most have changed in some way, whether by changing traditions or leaving religious practice for no faith, agnosticism, or atheism.

Religious traditions and practices have an impact on the perception of health needs, behaviors, and outcomes. Respondents were asked to rate how much their religious tradition has been a negative or positive influence in their lives using a 7-point scale in which 1 was the most negative, 7 the most positive, and 4 neither positive nor negative. Respondents who identify as Black or "Another race or ethnicity" reported the highest positive influence of religion in their lives, while those identifying as Latinx/ Hispanic and Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander reported the most negative levels of influence (Figure 5). Notably, the mean for all races in the survey hovers around

Figure 4. Spiritual and religious beliefs, growing up and at the time of survey

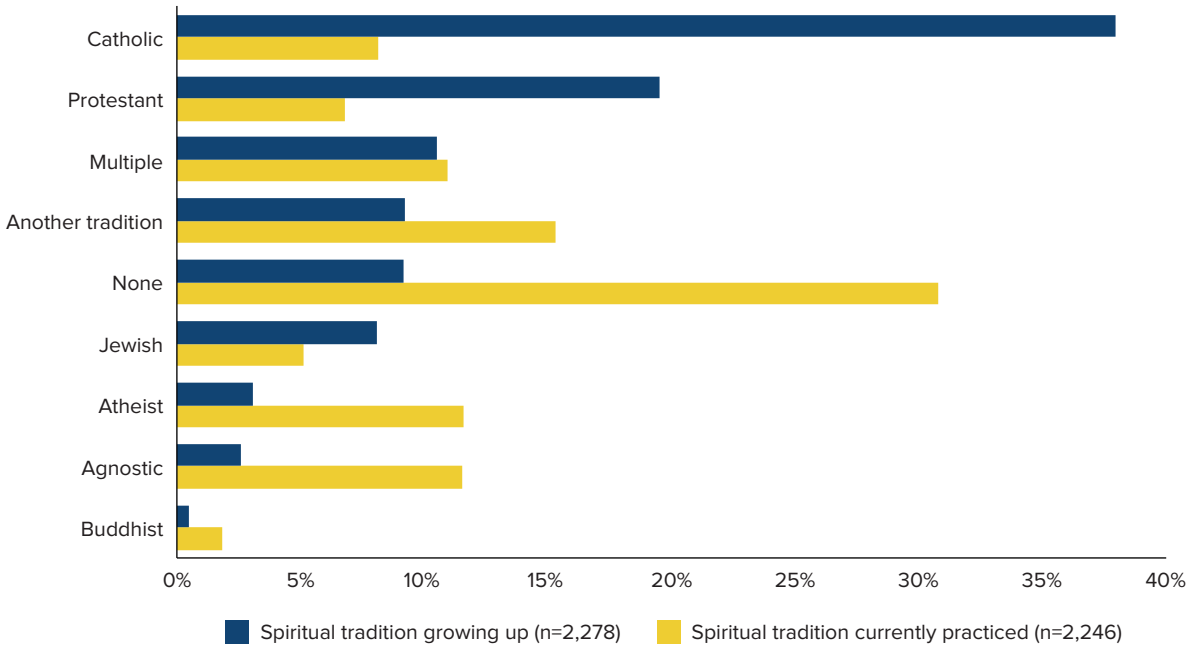
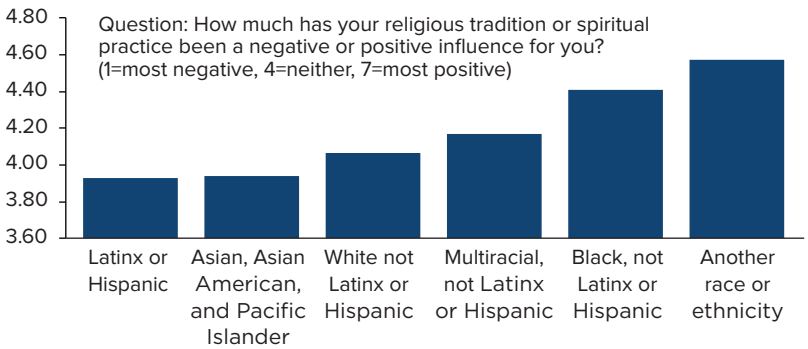


Figure 5. Race and influence of religion (n=2,186)

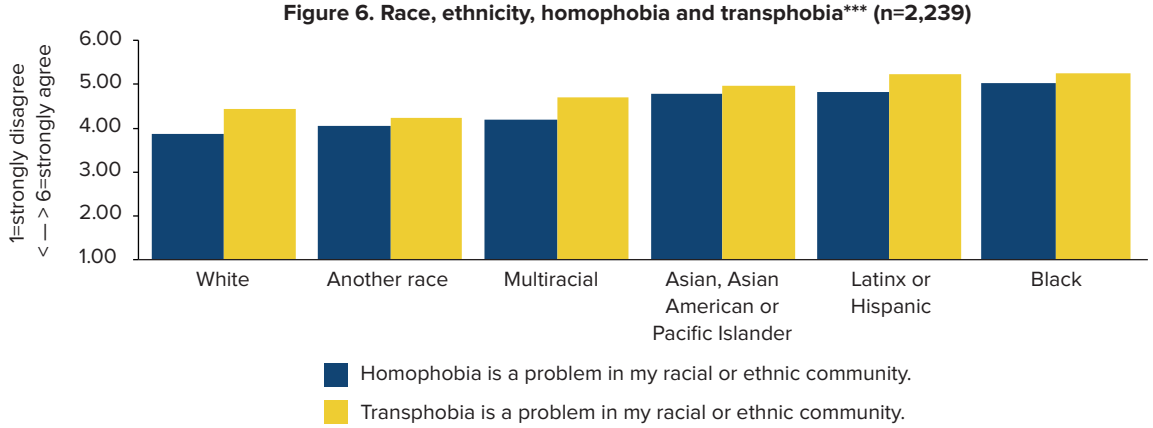


the value of 4 (from 3.9 to 4.6), which is presented in the survey as the midpoint, "neither positive nor negative." Across all racial and ethnic groups, negative and positive experiences with religion are evenly distributed around these means, with a peak at the middle value of 4 (35% of respondents).

2 Community identification

Respondents were asked for their agreement or disagreement with several statements about the extent of homophobia and transphobia in the communities they live in, as well as their own sense of identification with the LGBTQ+ community. These questions were all asked using a 6-point scale in which 1=strongly disagree and 6=strongly agree. Figure 6 provides the mean responses to the statements "Homophobia is a problem with my ethnic or racial community" and "Transphobia is a problem with my ethnic or racial community." In these cases, non-White rates of agreement (i.e., homophobia/transphobia is a problem in my ethnic or racial community) were significantly higher than the rate for White respondents. Black respondents reported the highest level of agreement with the statements. Overall, homophobia and transphobia remain a consistent safety concern across all race and ethnic groups, increasing among non-White communities.

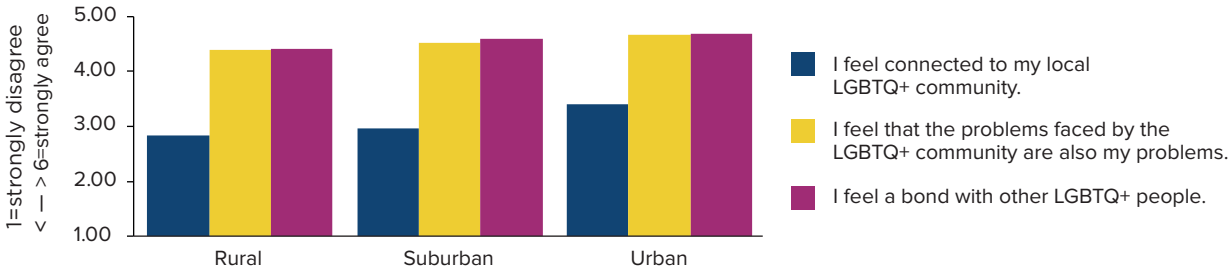
Figure 6. Race, ethnicity, homophobia and transphobia* (n=2,239)**



Agreement with the statements "Homophobia/ Transphobia is a problem in my city or county" was lowest in the New York City, Mid-Hudson, and Long Island regions and highest in upstate regions. However, regardless of region, agreement was lower in urban areas and higher in rural areas.

Figure 7 shows agreement and disagreement with statements about connections to the larger LGBTQ+ community, broken out by urban, suburban. and rural residence. Respondents from urban areas across the state are significantly more likely to feel connections to the broader LGBTQ+ community than residents in rural and suburban areas, with rural areas posting the lowest levels of agreement.

Figure 7. Connections to LGBTQ+ community, by urbanization (n=2,199, p<0.01)



G REGIONS OF NEW YORK AND URBANIZATION

The survey was available statewide. All but 58 respondents (2.4%) lived in New York State. Of those not living in New York, 23 lived in the New York City metropolitan tri-state area. Table 12a shows the distribution of respondents throughout the state, according to three different regional combinations based on the Empire State Development Corporation's regional map of the state (https://esd.ny.gov/regions).[8] In the demographic tables in multiple appendices to this report, we provided all three regional distributions. The higher numbers of respondents in the 5-region map and the "Upstate/Downstate" map enable some broader statistical analyses and help us think about how different regions of the state manifest different lived experience. In terms of upstate/downstate demographics, the survey displays an adequate reach outside New York City, which accounts for only 30% of respondents in contrast to its U.S. Census percentage of 45% of New York State residents.

1 Regional distribution of respondents

Figure 8 provides the distribution of respondents across the 62 counties of New York, showing the breakdown by the 5-region map.[9] The areas of highest respondent density are highlighted, which overlap with urban areas in the state, including Watertown in Jefferson County.

Table 12b shows the distribution of survey respondents by urbanization. The percentage of respondents in rural areas (19%) is consistent with measures from the New York State Senate, which estimated the rural population to be approximately 18% in 2010.

Figure 8. Respondents by county and region of New York State (n=2,092)

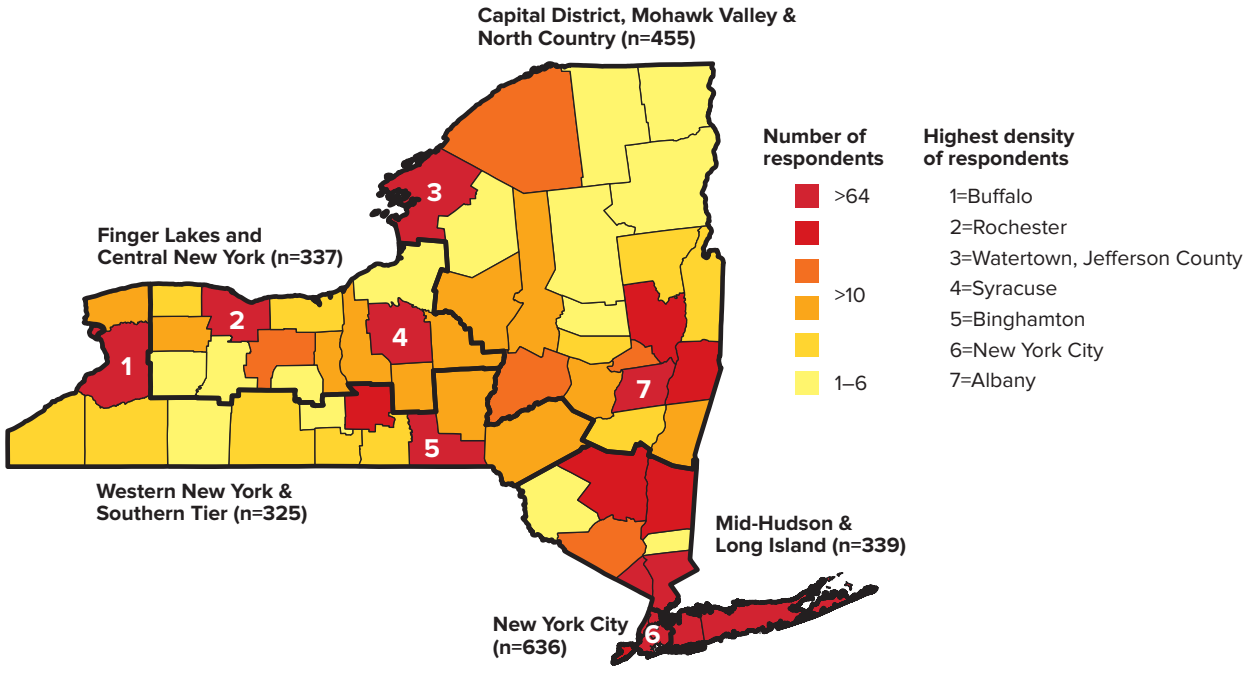


Table 12a. Respondents, by regions of New York State

Regions of New York State (expanded)	Number	Percentage
Western New York	152	8%
Capital District	245	12%
Finger Lakes	182	9%
New York City	636	30%
Mid-Hudson	259	12%
North Country	128	6%
Long Island	80	4%
Southern Tier	173	8%
Central New York & Mohawk Valley	237	11%
Total	2,092	100%

Regions of New York State (5 regions)		
New York City	636	30%
Mid-Hudson & Long Island	339	16%
Finger Lakes and Central New York	337	16%
Western New York & Southern Tier	325	16%
Capital District, Mohawk Valley, & North Country	455	22%
Total	2,092	100%

Regions of New York State: Upstate/Downstate		
Upstate	1,117	53%
Long Island and Mid-Hudson	339	16%
New York City	636	30%
Total	2,092	100%

Table 12b. Respondents by level of urbanization

	Number	Percentage
Rural	429	19%
Suburban	835	37%
Urban	991	44%
Total	2,255	100%

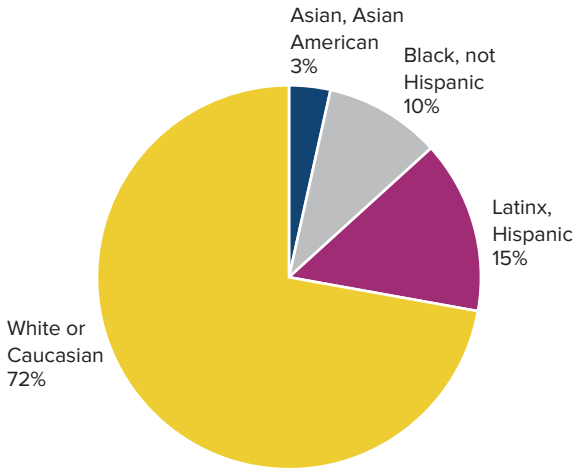
1 Urban, suburban, and rural areas

a. Urban respondents

Respondent demographics differed by the level of urbanization where they lived (see Figure 9). The following demographics were over-represented in urban areas:

- Gay male***
- Non-white***
- Higher education levels***
- Higher income***
- Ages 25–49***
- Those with job-related health issues but have not received services for them*
- Those who sought services for mental health needs, whether they received them or not*
- Those who sought services for environmental health issues but have not received services for them***
- Those who have sought and received substance use services*
- Those who sought and received mental health services**

Figure 9. Urban respondents by race



b. Suburban respondents

Suburban areas over-represented the following groups (see Figure 10):

- Cisgender women, transgender, genderqueer, gender non-conforming, transgender, and nonbinary***
- Lesbian, bisexual, and pansexual***
- Ages 13–24***
- In high school***
- White**
- Those who are less likely to have reported environmental health issues*

c. Rural respondents

Rural areas over-represented specific population demographics (see Figure 11):

- Cisgender women***
- Straight orientation***
- Ages 13–17 and 50–59***
- Lower income***
- Lower education level***
- White***
- Those who reported seeking and receiving services for a job-related issue*
- Those who reported no mental health concerns***

Figure 10. Suburban respondents by race

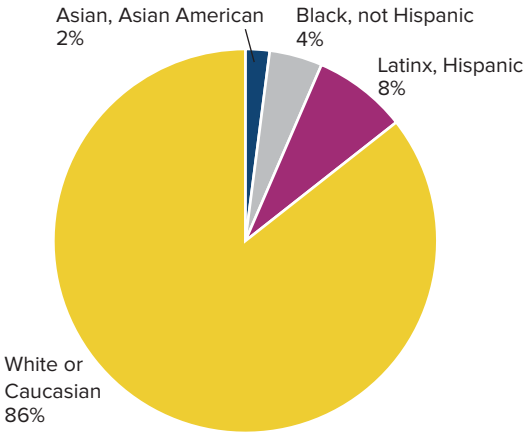
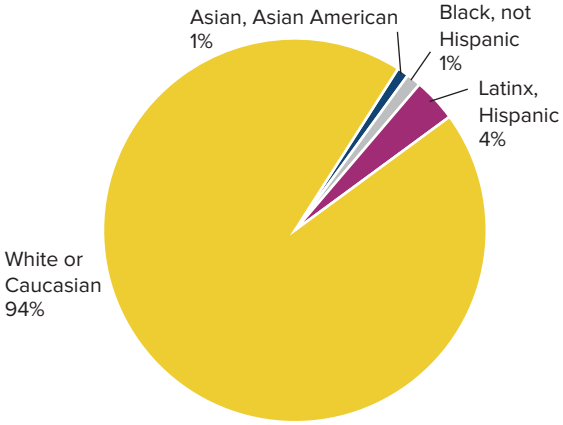


Figure 11. Rural respondents by race





III. SERVICE AREAS AND ACCESS TO CARE

The 2021 LGBTQ+ New York State Community Survey explored medical and human service needs in specific service areas and several indicators of social determinants of health (including food security, housing, and public assistance). To understand the current state of health and service needs, the survey asked respondents if they sought services in eight specific areas in the last 12 months, including: chronic conditions, major health events, job-related issues, environmental health, reproductive health, abuse in relationships or the family, mental health, and substance use. Questions regarding these service areas were provided in the following format:

Question: During the last 12 months, did you seek services for [name of area]?:

a. Yes, and I received services

b. Yes, but I did not receive services

c. No, I did not seek services but this issue affected me

d. No, I did not seek services for this issue because it didn't affect me

e. Prefer not to say

The structure of the question eliminated COVID-19 or HIV, which were handled in separate sections of the survey. The format of the questions sought to focus respondents on these issues in themselves, apart from the pandemic or HIV.

The detailed tables that provide the data behind the narrative, tables, and figures in this section can be found in Appendix D, "Demographics of Respondent Substance Use"; E, "Access to Insurance and Providers"; F, "Demographics of Service Needs and Access to Care"; and G, "Barriers to Health and Human Services."

A MAJOR CONCERNS: MENTAL HEALTH AND CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Major concerns are those that most survey respondents reported affecting their lives in the previous year. In this survey, mental health and chronic conditions affected more respondents than any other issues. These concerns also reflect an age-related gap in access in which older respondents tended to report receiving services they sought at a higher level than younger respondents. Mental health concerns were reported most frequently by younger respondents, and 30% of those expressing mental health needs did not receive services in the past year. Chronic conditions tend to affect older respondents more highly, and less than 15% of those needing services for chronic conditions were unable to receive services.

1 Mental health

a. Services sought and community needs

Mental health includes services and issues related to short-term and long-term counseling, serious emotional disturbances, mental illness, trauma and trauma symptomatology, anxiety, depression, co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders, and others. While the majority of those who needed mental health services were able to receive services, approximately 30% of respondents were not able to receive services. Access to mental health services is hampered by a shortage of providers, long wait lists to be seen, and a lack of LGBTQ-affirming providers.

77.4% of respondents reported being affected by mental health issues. Of those:

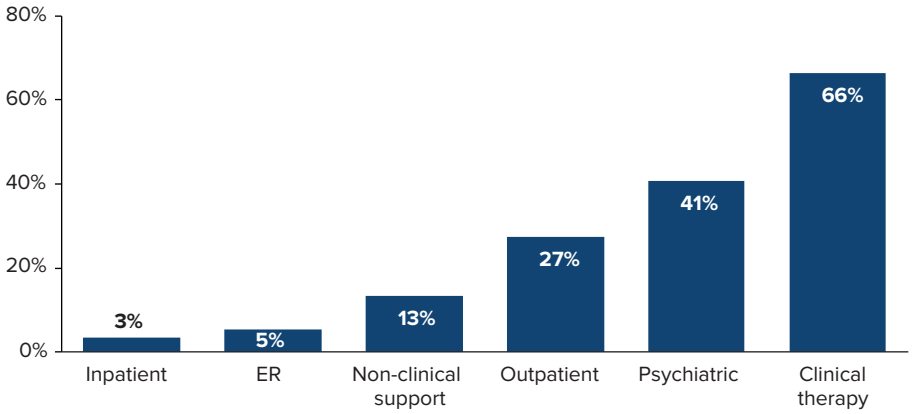
- 69.4% sought and received services
- 7.2% sought but did not receive services
- 23.4% did not seek services, even though they were affected by the issue

Younger respondents reported a greater need for mental health services:

- 57.7% of those who **reported mental health needs** were 35 years or younger
- 78.6% of those who reported that they were **not affected by mental health concerns** were 36 years of age or older

Of 1,190 respondents who sought and received mental health services, 63% received a diagnosis. Figure 12 shows the different services sought by respondents for mental health, including both those who sought and received services and those who sought services but did not receive them. Overall, respondents sought clinical therapy more than any other services (66%), followed by psychiatric services, outpatient care, non-clinical support, inpatient care, and Emergency Room care.

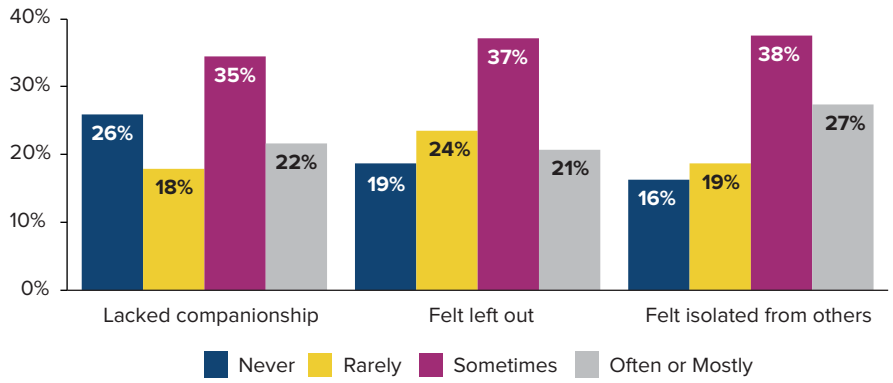
Figure 12. Mental health services sought by respondents (n=1,357)



b. Mental health needs and concerns

Respondents were asked about basic conditions and concerns in everyday life that indicate mental health concerns. Specifically, two sets of questions addressed "social inclusion" and "psychological distress." Figure 13 provides responses on inclusion. On the first three items, "lacked companionship," "felt left out" and "felt isolated from others," approximately one-quarter of respondents reported "often or mostly." Adding together "sometimes" and "often or mostly," the survey indicates that half of the community reported experiencing occasional to pronounced bouts of loneliness and isolation.

Figure 13. Inclusion, past 12 months



Respondents were also asked "do you feel supported by others," with the responses of "never," "rarely," "sometimes," and "often." Almost half of the respondents (44%) reported "often," followed by 41% reporting "sometimes." Support by others was inversely correlated with isolation: those who reported the lowest levels of support were most likely to report feeling isolated, left out, and lacking companionship (***p<0.001).

Social inclusion and support are discussed in much greater detail in Section IV and Appendices H and I, connecting these factors to other challenges to engagement in services and access to care across all service areas discussed in the current section. The overall result is that factors influencing mental health are deeply connected to medical and other social services outcomes, supporting the centrality of mental health as the major service concern in the community.

Respondents were asked about feelings of anxiety, depression, motivation, and feeling scared in the 12 months prior to the survey, with 5 response options: "not at all," "rarely," "sometimes," "half the time," or "most of the time." Results are shown in Figure 14. Half of the respondents reported anxiety over half the time, while approximately 40% reported depression and lack of motivation over half the time and 12% reported feeling "scared for their lives" over half the time.

Respondents who reported over half the time on the indicators in Figure 14 were asked again how frequently they felt this way during the 30 days prior to the survey. Those results are provided in Figure 15 and show how persistent and pervasive these feelings are among large numbers in the community. One-half to four-fifths of respondents who reported psychological distress over half the time in the past year reported feeling this way most of the time in the month before the survey.

c. Access to mental health services: a crucial, unmet need for almost one-third of the community

The prevalence of these forms of psychological distress and isolation shows a need for mental health services in the community. Slightly more than 30% of respondents who reported mental health needs were unable to receive services for the concerns noted above during the year prior to the survey. These are also the respondents who reported the highest levels of need, indicating a critical need for mental health services that is currently unmet for a large portion of the community.

Feelings of isolation, anxiety, depression, and lack of motivation are highly associated with seeking services for mental health. Respondents who reported seeking mental health services but not

Figure 14. Psychological Distress, last 12 months

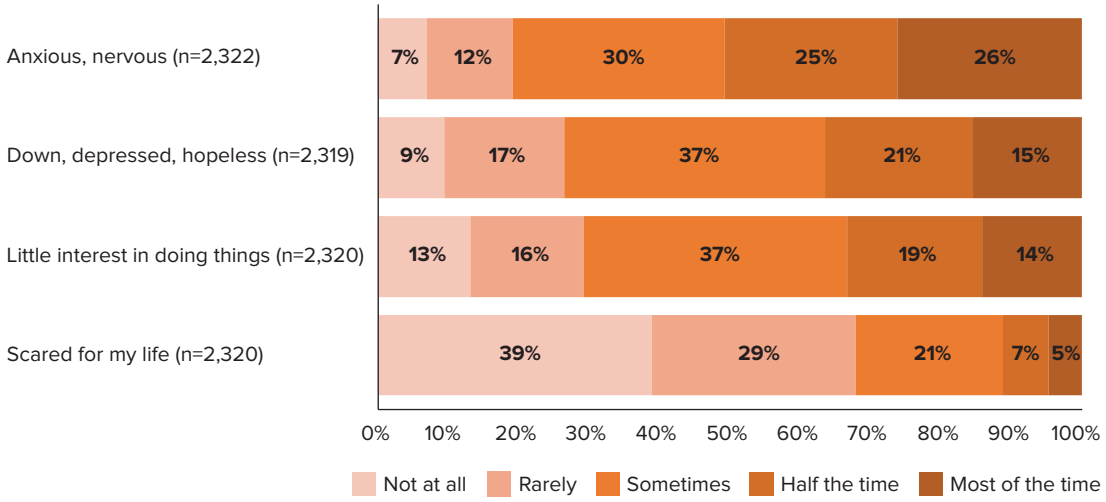
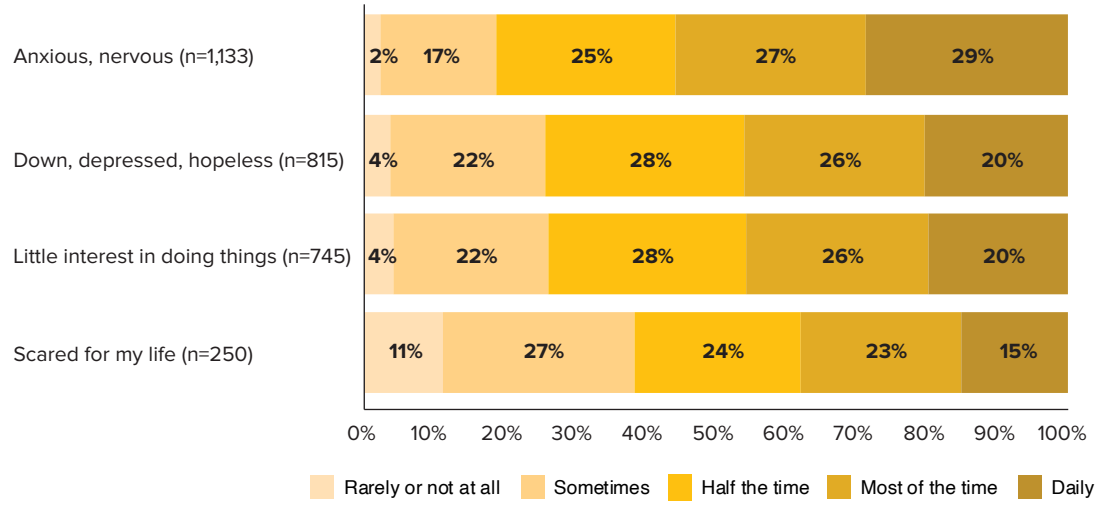


Figure 15. Psychological Distress, last 30 days for respondents experiencing these feelings over half the time in the past year (see Figure 14)



receiving the services also reported the highest levels of anxiety (*p<0.037) and the highest levels of isolation from other persons (***p<0.001) in the 30 days prior to the survey. Seeking but not receiving services for mental health was also significantly associated with feeling "scared for my life" either "most of the time" or "daily" in the past year (***p<0.001).

2 Chronic conditions

Chronic conditions include, for example, chronic heart conditions or disease, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), among others. Overall, 42.2% of respondents reported being affected by a chronic condition, and a large majority (85%) were able to receive services for the concern.

a. Older respondents are more highly affected.

- Chronic conditions tended to be reported more highly with age. Given the aging of the population, it is likely that chronic conditions will become a concern for a majority of community members in the near future.

b. Overall need and access: 42.2% of respondents reported chronic conditions. Of those:

- 85.3% sought and received services
- 5.0% sought but did not receive services
- 9.7% did not seek services, even though they were affected by the issue

Most respondents reported that having a chronic condition disrupted daily life at home, work, or school; required more time to complete regular tasks; required extra or regular care for the condition; or added other expenses to daily life. These added concerns were experienced at least half the time by half of those with chronic conditions (see Figure 16). In terms of medical services or care (see Figure 17), having chronic conditions mainly required respondents to monitor their condition as part of their self-management, while smaller percentages of respondents needed special prescription medications, regular treatment, other services, or durable medical equipment (such as catheters, prosthetics, or ostomy care).

Figure 16. Difficulties caused by chronic conditions

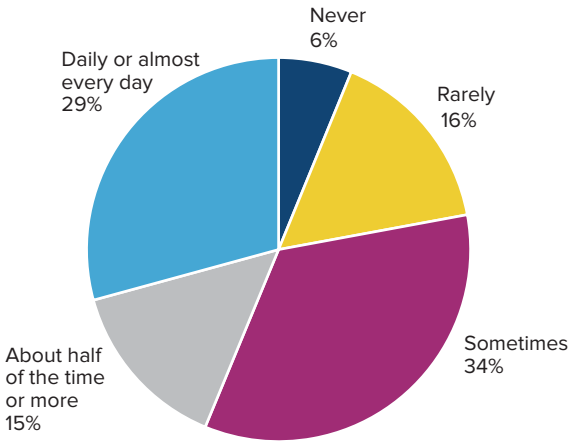
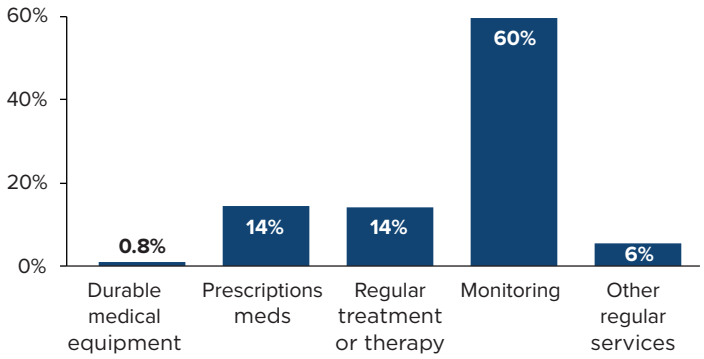


Figure 17. Services required for managing chronic conditions



B SERIOUS CONCERNS: MAJOR HEALTH EVENTS AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Serious concerns were reported by the next largest group of respondents, just over 20%, regarding major health events and reproductive health. These are conditions or service areas that affect a large number of respondents but in limited ways that are related to a specific event or stage of life. Of those who sought care for these concerns, less than one in ten failed to receive the services sought (7% for major health events and 9% for reproductive health.)

1 Major health events

Major health events include, for example, a bad accident, disaster, injury, heart attack, stroke, cancer, or surgery (planned or emergency). The vast majority of persons reporting a major health event were able to receive services for their concerns.

a. **Overall need and access: 20.3% of respondents reported a major health event. Of those:**
   - 80.0% sought and received services
   - 6.3% sought but did not receive services
   - 14.1% did not seek services, even though they were affected by the issue

Of respondents who experienced major health events and sought services for them, 88% reported that they were able to receive a diagnosis and 50% reported that their major health concern was resolved by the time of the survey.

2 Reproductive health

Reproductive health includes, for example, fertility issues, pregnancy, family building, or menopause. Over 90% of respondents reporting reproductive health issues were assigned female at birth.

a. **Overall need and access: 21.2% of respondents reported an issue related to reproductive health. Of those:**
   - 74.7% sought and received services
   - 7.0% sought but did not receive services
   - 18.3% did not seek services, even though they were affected by the issue

b. **Gender and reproductive health: 90.2% of those who sought reproductive health services were assigned female at birth, while current gender identity was reported as:**
   - 57.6% cisgender female
   - 31.8% genderqueer or “another gender”
   - 4.1% cisgender male
   - 3.8% trans man
   - 2.8% trans woman

Table 13 presents reproductive health by age group, showing that these concerns were most commonly reported by adults in the main years of family building, ages 25 through 49.

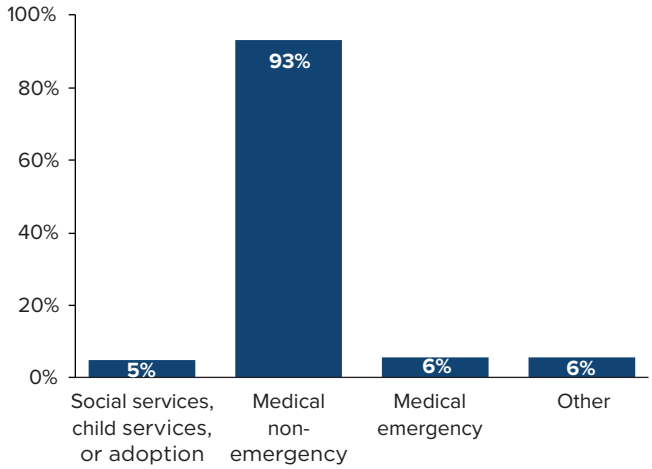
Respondents who reported reproductive health needs overwhelmingly sought non-emergency medical services for their concerns (see Figure 18). By the time of the survey, 53% reported that their issue was resolved, while 47% were awaiting resolution.

Table 13. Reproductive health, by age group (n=2,291)***

Age Group	Sought & received services	Did not receive services[a]	Not affected by reproductive health issues	Total
13–24	13%	6%	81%	100%
25–34	22%	7%	71%	100%
35–49	21%	7%	72%	100%
50+	7%	2%	90%	100%
Total	16%	5%	79%	100%

Note: (a) Includes both respondents who sought services but did not receive them and respondents who did not seek services but were affected by reproductive health issues.

Figure 18. Services sought for reproductive health concerns



C CRITICAL CONCERNS: JOB-RELATED ISSUES, ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, ABUSE, AND SUBSTANCE USE

In four areas—job-related issues, abuse, environmental health, and substance use—less than half of the respondents who reported a need were able to receive services. Service gaps in these areas require further investigation to understand the causes, which are beyond the scope of this community survey. For job-related issues, abuse, and environmental health, service needs include health issues as well as legal or other social service areas. For those seeking services related to abuse in relationships or the family, stigma and a lack of LGBTQ-affirming services were identified as barriers to care. Community outreach and education are urgently needed to provide community members with both resources as well as a structure of acknowledgment for these concerns. In the area of substance use, an age gap exists in which older respondents were more likely to report having received services for substance use, while younger respondents were more likely to report not seeking services even though they reported that it was an issue affecting them.

1 Job-related issues

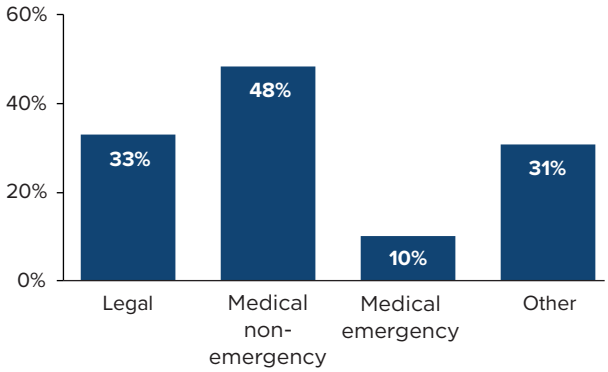
Job-related issues include, for example, workplace accidents or injury, unsafe working conditions, sexual harassment, or workplace bullying, among others.

a. Overall need: 11.4% of respondents reported an issue related to their job or work. Of those:
- 40.1% sought and received services
- 19.8% sought but did not receive services
- 40.1% did not seek services, even though they were affected by the issue

b. Access: more respondents lacked access than received services.
- Almost 60% of those reporting job-related issues either did not seek services for the concern or were not able to receive services for the concern.

Respondents who experienced job-related issues sought a variety of services, shown in Figure 19, reflecting the need for both medical and legal services to address job-related concerns. Of those who sought services, 43% reported that their issue was resolved by the time of the survey, while 57% reported that their issue had not been resolved.

Figure 19. Services sought for job-related issues



2 Abuse in relationships or the family

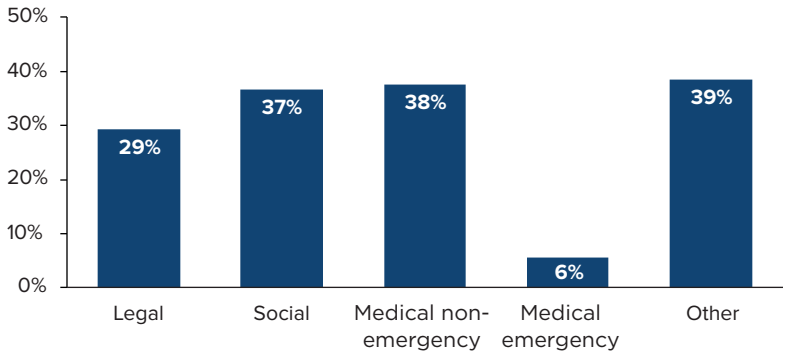
Abuse in relationships or the family includes, for example, domestic violence, relationship abuse, or emotional or physical abuse in intimate relationships.

a. **Overall need: 9.3% of respondents reported an issue related to abuse in relationships or the family. Of those:**
   - 38.7% sought and received services
   - 14.2% sought but did not receive services
   - 47.2% did not seek services, even though they were affected by the issue

b. **Access: more respondents lacked access than received services.**
   - 61.4% of respondents who reported a need related to abuse did not receive services, including both those who sought services and those who expressed the need but did not seek services.

Respondents who experienced abuse in relationships or the family, sought a variety of services, shown in Figure 20, reflecting a mixture of legal, social, and medical services needed by those dealing with abuse. Of those who sought services, only 34% reported that their issue was resolved by the time of the survey, while 66% reported that their issue had not been resolved.

Figure 20. Services sought for abuse in relationships or the family



3 Environmental health issues

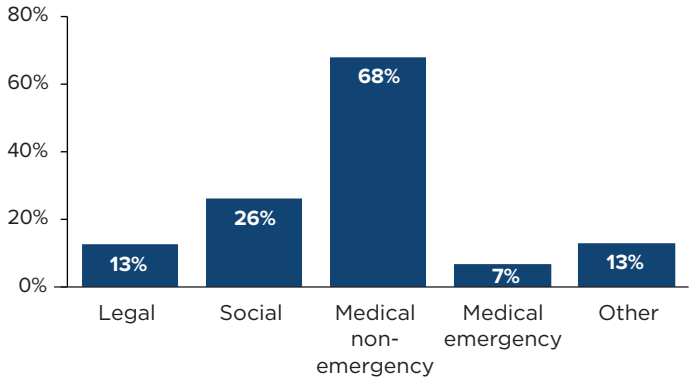
Environmental health issues include, for example, asthma; living in a polluted area; and unsafe housing conditions like mold, pests, asbestos, lead, pesticide, and animal wastewater runoff.

a. **Overall need: 15.4% of respondents reported being affected by environmental health issues. Of those:**
   - 49.3% sought and received services
   - 13.8% sought but did not receive services
   - 36.9% did not seek services, even though they were affected by the issue

b. **Access: more respondents lacked access than received services.**
   - Over half (50.7%) reporting environmental health issues either did not seek or were unable to receive services for these concerns in the past 12 months.

Respondents who experienced environmental health issues sought a variety of services, as shown in Figure 21. While medical services were the most frequently sought, respondents also reported a substantial need for legal and social services. Of those who sought services, 43% reported that their issue was resolved by the time of the survey, while 57% reported that their issue had not been resolved.

Figure 21. Services sought for environmental health issues



4 Substance use issues

Substance use issues include, for example, substance abuse disorders, addiction, recovery, harm reduction, medication-assisted therapy, and substance-related individual or group therapy. In the area of substance use, the survey included alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (both prescription- and street-sourced).

a. **Overall need: 9.3% of respondents reported needing or seeking services related to substance use. Of those:**
   - 35.7% sought and received services, two-thirds of whom were 36 years of age or older
   - 3.8% sought but did not receive services

b. **Access: more respondents lacked access than received services.**
   - 62.6% did not seek services, even though they were affected by the issue, over half of whom were 35 years of age or younger.

Nine of every ten respondents (89%) reported some substance use (including alcohol and tobacco), with half (50%) reporting using only one or two substances. Another fifth (18%) reported using three substances, and another fifth (21%) reported using four or more substances. The tables in Appendix D break out each of the most commonly used substances by a variety of demographics, providing a detailed window into substance use in the community.

Figure 22. Substance use reported by respondents (n=2,296)

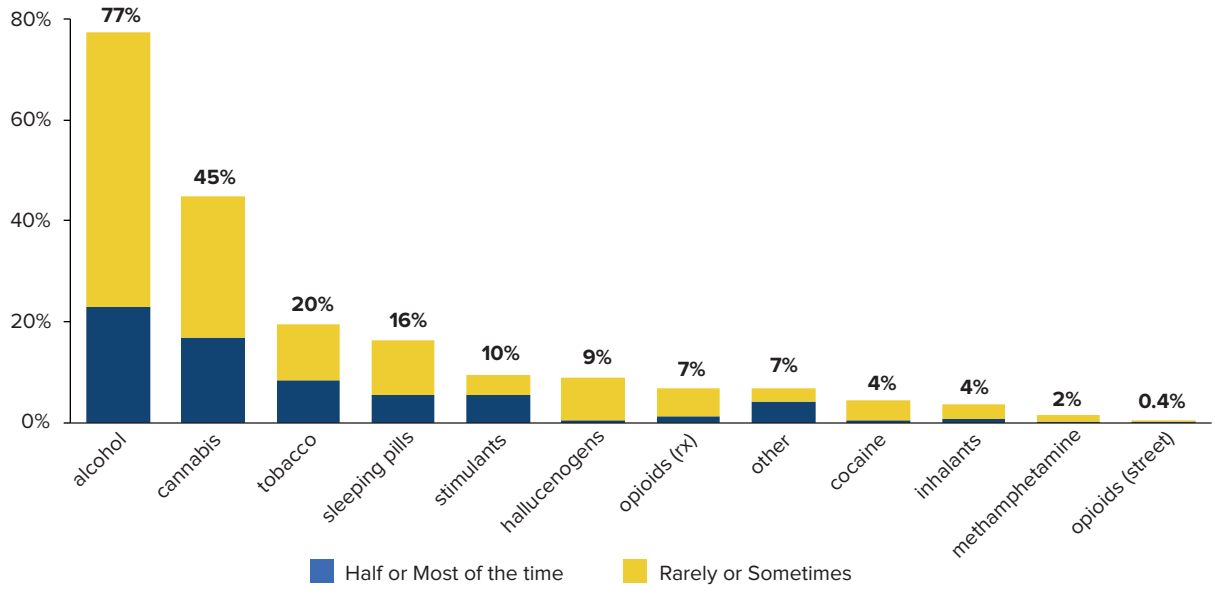


Figure 22 shows rates of substance use reported by respondents, broken out by whether they reported using a substance "rarely or sometimes" (yellow portion of the bar) or "half or most of the time" (blue portion of the bar), while the total for each substance is indicated above the bar. Alcohol (77%) was most heavily consumed, with almost a quarter of respondents reporting heavy use (over "half the time" or "daily"). Cannabis was the next most used (45%), with the heaviest use among 17% of respondents. Tobacco was used by 20% of the respondents, with 8.5% reporting heavy use. Sleeping pills (16%), stimulants (10%), hallucinogens (9%), and prescription opioids (7%) were the next most commonly used substances.

For most substances, respondents reported "rarely" or "sometimes," indicating occasional use, including for highly addictive substances such as sleeping pills, opioids (pharmaceutical or street), and methamphetamine.

Respondents who reported using alcohol at least "sometimes" or more frequently were asked how often they engaged in binge drinking, defined as four or more drinks in one day for persons assigned female at birth and five for those assigned male at birth. The rates for each were almost identical:

- 5 or more drinks, assigned male at birth: 22% "sometimes," 5% "mostly," 2% "always"
- 4 or more drinks, assigned female at birth: 21% "sometimes," 5% "mostly," 1% "always"

The respondents in the 2021 Community Survey reported higher rates of substance use than the national rates reported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). The NSDUH uses the same 12–month incidence rate ("use in the last 12 months") that was used in the Community Survey. Direct comparisons by age group show the differences in Table 14. In most cases, the incidence rate of use by survey respondents was higher than the national average. One notable distinction is the use of tobacco, in which the survey respondents reported lower overall rates of use than the national rates.

Methamphetamine use during the previous 12 months was reported by 34 respondents (1.5%). This is higher than the use of methamphetamine in the general population during the previous 12 months, which SAMHSA estimates at 0.9% for individuals 12 years of age and older nationally, broken down as 0.1% for individuals ages 12–17, 0.5% for ages 18–25, and 1.1% for ages 26 and older (see Table 15). For LGBTQ+ individuals 18 years of age and older, SAMHSA's reported rate of use in the previous 12 months is 2.9%, almost twice the rate for respondents in the Community Survey.

With this in mind, the survey's results are instructive in identifying general trends that indicate the need for further research in the community, both quantitative and qualitative, to understand trends, dynamics, and potential avenues to reduce harm. For methamphetamine, the survey reveals trends that tend to confirm the current understanding

Table 14. Substance use 12-month incidence, comparison of the NSDUH and the 2021 Community Survey

	12–17	18–25	26+
Alcohol			
NSDUH	8.2%	51.5%	54.6%
Community Survey	18.4%	76.9%	80.8%
Cannabis			
NSDUH	10.1%	34.5%	16.3%
Community Survey	10.0%	58.4%	44.1%
Tobacco			
NSDUH	6.5%	25.1%	21.6%
Community Survey	6.4%	20.7%	20.0%
Sedatives/Sleeping Pills			
NSDUH	0.9%	3.7%	2.2%
Community Survey	10.1%	11.0%	17.7%
Prescription Stimulants			
NSDUH	1.2%	4.8%	1.5%
Community Survey	13.8%	10.7%	8.9%
Hallucinogens			
NSDUH	1.5%	7.3%	2.0%
Community Survey	0.9%	11.3%	8.8%
Opioids[a]			
NSDUH	1.6%	4.1%	3.5%
Community Survey	1.8%	5.4%	7.6%

Note: (a) Includes both prescription and street opioids.

Source: NSDUH data from Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2021), "Key substance use and mental health indicators in the United States: Results from the 2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health" (HHS Publication No. PEP21-07-01-003, NSDUH Series H-56). Rockville, MD: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

of higher use among gay men and transgender women.

- Among all respondents who used methamphetamine in the 12 months prior to the survey, 90% were assigned male at birth.
- Methamphetamine use was highest among respondents who identified as cisgender male or transgender female.
- Methamphetamine use was lowest among respondents who identified as cisgender female, transgender male, gender non-conforming, non-binary, genderqueer, and other genders.

Table 15. Methamphetamine use, SAMHSA compared with Community Survey[a]

Population[b]	SAMHSA	Community Survey
12–17	0.1%	0.9%
18–25	0.5%	1.3%
26+	1.1%	1.6%
LGBTQ 18+	2.9%	1.5%

Notes: (a) SAMHSA figures are for 2019 & 2020, the most recent release of data. Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. National Survey on Drug Use and Health Retrieved 2019 (LGBTQ data) and 2020 (national data). Accessed at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/. See report footnotes for full citations.

(b) The SAMHSA NSDUH refers to the entire population (LGBTQ+ and straight); below, a separate SAMHSA report pulled LGBTQ+ respondents 18 and older, compared to the community survey ages 18 and older.

Table 16a. Statistically significant patterns of substance use among respondents

	Alcohol	Cannabis	Tobacco	Sedatives/Sleeping Pills
Age	***Highest among ages 25–49. Ages 18–24 are closer in incidence to 50+.	***Highest among ages 18–35; all other ages at >50% never using, 90% for 13–17	***Highest use in ages 25–49	***Use increases with age; highest use at 50+ with especially high use ("half or most of the time" at 5.5%+) compared to other ages
Race & Ethnicity	**Latinx and White report highest use; overall White use is higher than non-White	Not significant by race or by White/non-White difference	**Highest use in Asian, Black, and multiracial respondents; non-White use much higher than White	Not significant among different race/ethnic groups, but in *White/non-White comparison, White respondents used at higher rates "half or most of the time" (1.3x higher than non-White)
Gender	***Cisgender male and female identified respondents report the highest use; difference is robust at 10%+ from other categories	***Substantial, significant differences: highest use among genderqueer and another gender; lowest use among transgender female and male respondents	**Highest use among cisgender male, transgender female, and genderqueer/ gender non-forming, and nonbinary respondents	††Cisgender male and female and transgender female report highest use, with males highest in the "half or most of the time" category
Orientation	***Gay and bisexual respondents report highest use	**Highest use among bisexual, queer, pansexual, and multiple orientations; robust differentiation from other demographics	*Slightly higher use among gay and bisexual respondents	*Gay respondents reported the highest use, especially "half or most of the time"
Region of New York State	***Highest use in New York City, followed closely by Upstate, with a substantial difference from Long Island/Mid-Hudson of 10%+	***Highest in New York City, followed by Long Island/ Mid-Hudson, and then rural, with robust differences	*Highest use in New York City and Upstate	Not significant by region
Urbanization	***Urban use is much higher with a robust difference from rural and suburban respondents	***Urban areas have much higher use; rural and suburban almost even in use	**Rural and urban areas report highest use	†Urban and suburban areas reported the highest use

The demographics of respondents who reported substance use are provided in detail in Appendix D.[10] Most of the demographic breakdowns are statistically significant. Tables 16a and 16b provide a condensed itemization of statistically significant results for the demographics of substance use among respondents. The patterns identified in these tables point to specific demographic patterns for different substances and indicate a need to identify which substances pose the greatest risks for specific demographic groups. Overall, with substance use, White, gay, and male respondents tended to report higher levels of use than other groups.

Table 16b. Statistically significant patterns of substance use among respondents

	Rx Stimulants	Hallucinogens	Rx Opioids
Age	***Youth are the highest users, with 13–17 reporting the highest use including 4.3% at "half or most of the time"	***18–34 highest use by far; but overall use is occasional and not in the "half or most of time" categories	***Older respondents more likely to use; 50–59 with highest "half or most of the time" use
Race & Ethnicity	Not significant by race or by White/non-White categories	Not significant by race; but *White/Non-White breakdown shows slightly higher usage by White respondents	†White respondents have slightly higher use rate compared to individual race groups, and highest in "half or most of the time" use
Gender	***Highest use among genderqueer, gender non-conforming, nonbinary and "another gender"	***Transgender females report the highest use, followed by genderqueer/gender non-conforming, and nonbinary; use is occasional, with few to no respondents using "half or most of the time"	†Cisgender female respondents report a slightly higher use rate
Orientation	***Highest in general by queer, pansexual, other, and multiple orientations; highest use at "half or most of the time" by multiple orientations and lesbian respondents	***Highest use among bisexual, queer, pansexual, multiple, and another orientation; but few to no respondents using "half or most of the time"	*Straight and lesbian respondents report the highest use
Region of New York State	*New York City highest use, followed by upstate.	***Highest use in New York City	*Highest use upstate, followed by Long Island/Mid-Hudson and then New York City.
Urbanization	Not significant	***Urban areas report highest use, by far	Not significant

D OVERLAPPING AND MULTIPLE CONCERNS

Within the eight main service areas, most respondents reported experiencing multiple needs and concerns. Like most experiences reported in this needs assessment, the distribution of concerns was not random or equally shared. Respondents who identified as non-White; TGNB; pansexual, other or multiple orientations; and who were under the age of 35 were overrepresented among those who reported being affected by multiple or overlapping concerns.

1 Experiencing multiple needs and concerns

Table 17 shows the number of service areas reported by respondents. This includes all those who reported the need, whether they sought services for the need or not, and whether they were served for the need or not. In other words, this includes respondents who reported that they either (a) sought services for the area and received them, or (b) sought services but did not receive them, or (c) did not seek services but were affected by the issue.

Most respondents reported experiencing needs in multiple service areas. Less than a third (28%) reported needs in only one service area, while 60% reported needs in two or more service areas. The majority—54% of respondents—reported needs in two to four service areas.

Table 17. Number of service areas in which respondents reported needs

Number of service areas for which respondents reported a need	Number of Respondents	Percent
0 Service areas reported[a]	290	12%
1 Service area reported	660	28%
2 Service areas reported	658	28%
3 Service areas reported	395	17%
4 Service areas reported	205	9%
5 Service areas reported	87	4%
6 Service areas reported	29	1%
7 Service areas reported	15	0.6%
8 Service areas reported	3	0.1%
Total	2342	100%

Note: (a) This number includes both respondents who did not need the service and other missing data (e.g., respondents who skipped the questions).

2 Specific service areas

Just over one-fourth (28%) of respondents stated that they were affected by concerns in only one service area. Table 18 breaks out the 28% reporting only one concern by the specific area.

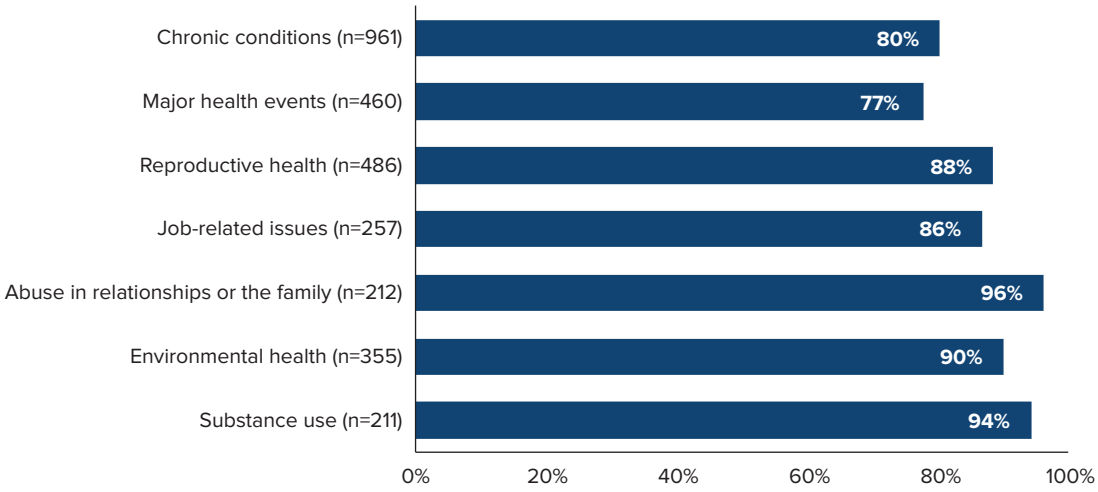
Table 18. Respondents who reported a single service need

Number of respondents who reported need for only one service area	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Mental health	512	21.9%
Chronic conditions	79	3.4%
Reproductive health	24	1.0%
Major health events	14	0.6%
Environmental health	13	0.6%
Job-related issues	9	0.4%
Substance use	6	0.3%
Abuse in relationships or family	3	0.1%
Total	660	28%

3 Overlap of mental health concerns with other service area needs

Mental health concerns were reported as the most common service area of need by 77% of respondents, and most respondents who reported mental health concerns also reported other concerns. Figure 23 shows how other areas of concern overlapped with mental health, which varied from 77% of respondents reporting a major health event also reporting mental health concerns, to a high of 96% of those reporting abuse in relationships or the family also reporting mental health concerns. This level of overlap highlights how the community's mental health concerns reflect other burdens of stress and suggests mental health services as a critical factor in addressing the interlocking patterns of stress, need, and access to services.

Figure 23. Respondents who reported mental health concerns in addition to at least one other service area concern



E HIV RISK, PREVALENCE, AND CARE

Respondents were asked about HIV risk and status. Table 19 provides HIV risk and prevalence by race and ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation. "No or low HIV risk" for acquiring HIV was self-assessed by respondents who were given the following examples of lower HIV risk: "I've never had sex, I abstain from sex, I have not had sex in the last year, I do not have unprotected sex, and I do not use injection drugs."

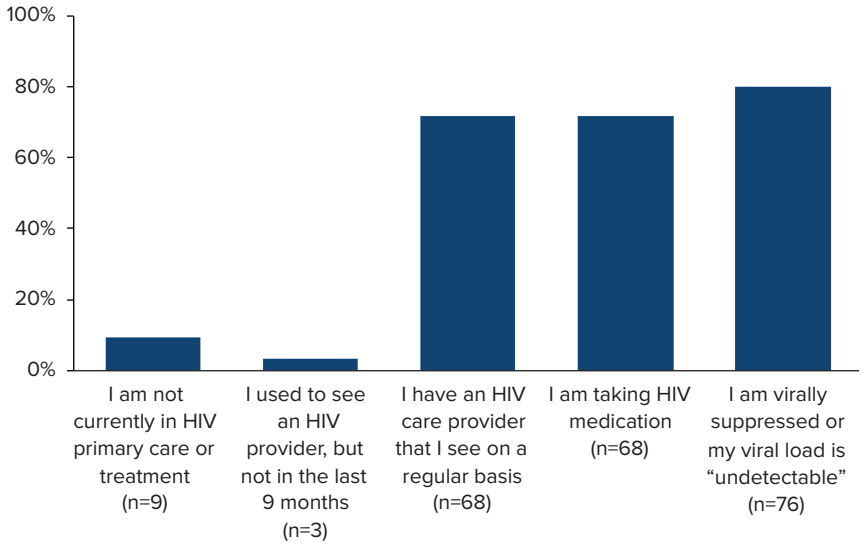
Table 19. HIV risk and prevalence, 2021 Community Survey (row percentages)

Race or Ethnicity	HIV-positive	At risk of HIV	No or low risk of HIV
American Indian, Native American (n=6)	17%	0%	83%
Black, not Latinx or Hispanic (n=122)	12%	12%	75%
Latinx, Hispanic (n=196)	10%	16%	74%
Other (n=96)	7%	6%	87%
Asian, Asian American (n=48)	4%	10%	85%
White, not Latinx or Hispanic (n=1,648)	3%	11%	86%
Total (n=2,116)	5%	11%	84%
Gender			
Cisgender male (n=592)	13%	20%	67%
Cisgender female (n=735)	1%	3%	95%
Transgender male (n=96)	2%	11%	86%
Transgender female (n=106)	4%	13%	83%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or non-binary (n=308)	1%	10%	90%
Multiple or other genders (n=286)	1%	12%	88%
Total (n=2,123)	4%	11%	85%
Sexual Orientation			
Straight (n=235)	3%	2%	96%
Gay (n=482)	13%	21%	66%
Lesbian (n=286)	1%	2%	98%
Bisexual (n=250)	1%	10%	89%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations (n=446)	2%	11%	87%
Multiple orientations (n=425)	3%	12%	85%
Total (n=2,124)	5%	11%	84%

- **High HIV prevalence**: The demographic groups with the highest HIV prevalence were American Indian and Native American, Black, Latinx or Hispanic, Cisgender male, gay respondents, and respondents born outside the U.S. or in U.S. territories or possessions.
- **High HIV risk**: With the exception of "Other" race or ethnicity, cisgender female, straight, and lesbian respondents, relative HIV risk was high, varying from 10% (Asian and Asian American) to 21% (gay respondents).
- **Persons Living with HIV (PLWH)**: Of the 95 respondents who reported living with HIV, 79% were cisgender male and 67% identified as gay, constituting the two largest demographic groups in terms of HIV prevalence.

Figure 24 provides shows that most PLWH who responded to the survey reported that they were in regular HIV care (72%) and taking HIV medications (72%), while 80% overall reported they were virally suppressed. Less than 10% of persons who knew their HIV status were not currently in HIV care.

Figure 24. HIV Continuum of care



F PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The 2021 Community Survey asked respondents if they had sought specific forms of public assistance in the past 12 months. Table 20 shows the services and needs, which varied from a low of 1% of respondents who sought services with a homeless shelter to a high of 18% who sought unemployment benefits. Access to services varied and reveals large gaps in unemployment benefits access, rental or Section 8 voucher assistance, and cash assistance. Access was impacted by racial disparities in which non-White respondents reported that they were more likely to have sought Coronavirus relief aid and mortgage or rental assistance, job training, and unemployment benefits. For job training and unemployment benefits, non-White respondents were the least likely to receive these services when they sought them. Respondents from urban areas (who are more likely to be non-White) also reported higher needs for Section 8 housing vouchers, ADAP, and homeless shelter services.

Table 20. Public assistance in the last 12 months

Question: In the past 12 months, did you seek services in any of the following areas? (N=2,253)

	% who sought	Of those who sought, % who obtained the service
Unemployment benefits	18%	8%
Coronavirus relief aid	13%	72%
Food stamps or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	10%	67%
Job training	7%	63%
Social Security Disability Income (SSDI)	4%	53%
COVID-19 mortgage/rent assistance	4%	44%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	4%	60%
Public rental assistance or Section 8 voucher	4%	39%
Cash assistance from the government such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or Safety Net Assistance (SNA)	3%	37%
AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)	2%	92%
Homeless shelter	1%	68%

G FOOD SECURITY AND HOUSING SECURITY

The three indicators of food security were taken from the USDA questionnaire used to determine levels of food insecurity in the United States.[11] The percentage of respondents who experienced low or very low food security (running out of food, worrying about running out of food, or being unable to buy healthy food) was between 10% and 22%, with 3% of respondents reporting they ran out of food more than half the time in the last 12 months. These figures compare to a national estimate by the USDA of 4% very low food security and 6% low food security, for an overall sum of 10% at low to very low food security. As Table 21 shows, the rate of food insecurity reported in the survey increased dramatically for non-White respondents, varying between 18% to 29% who experience low to very low food security.

Table 21. Food and housing security

	White	Non-White
I worried whether my food would run out before I got money to buy more. (n=2,175)		
A few times	11%	17%
More than half time	5%	10%
The food that I bought just didn't last and I didn't have money to get more. (n=2,173)		
A few times	7%	13%
More than half time	3%	5%
I couldn't afford to eat healthy meals. (n=2,166)		
A few times	11%	14%
More than half time	11%	15%
I did not have enough money for adequate housing. (n=2,165)		
A few times	6%	9%
More than half time	7%	13%
I did not have enough money to pay utility bills such as gas, electric or phone bills. (n=2,157)		
A few times	8%	13%
More than half time	6%	11%

Similar questions were utilized to gauge relative housing security in terms of the ability to pay for monthly housing costs (mortgage or rent) and utilities over the past year. On these items, 13% to 15% of respondents ran out of money for housing and utilities for at least some of the months, with non-White respondents reporting much higher levels than White respondents.

H DISPARITIES IN NEED AND ACCESS TO CARE

The 2021 Community Survey asked respondents about the barriers they have perceived or experienced in identifying their needs and seeking services or care. This section of the report unpacks access and barriers to care in several ways. The 2021 Community Survey respondents report higher levels of insurance access than the state as a whole, although 15% of respondents also reported not having a regular primary care provider. Statistically significant disparities among respondents in access to care follow a general pattern seen across services and needs in this report: Respondents who report being younger; non-White; bisexual, pansexual, and other orientations; genderqueer and other nonbinary identities; and with lower levels of education and income tend to report lower levels of access to care and higher barriers to care. The tables in Appendices E, F, and G break out the demographics and statistical significance so that readers can interpret the data and utilize it for advocacy, reporting, and program development.

1 Insurance and access to providers

The vast majority of respondents (98%) reported having health insurance, which is higher than the insurance rate for the state as a whole. Two thirds of respondents had health insurance from their employers, 14% from Medicare, 13% from Medicaid, and the rest from other sources (see Figures 25a and 25b). Appendix E, Tables E1 and E2 show the breakdown of insurance by demographics. Table E2 shows that, overall, two-thirds to three-quarters of respondents held private insurance (from employers or other sources) and one-quarter to one-third relied upon public insurance.

Figure 25a. Respondent insurance (n=2,201)

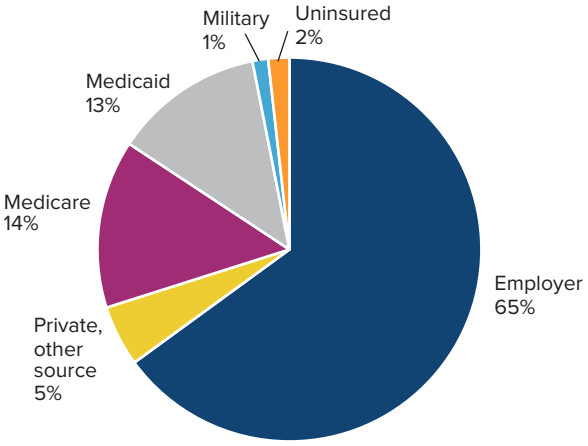
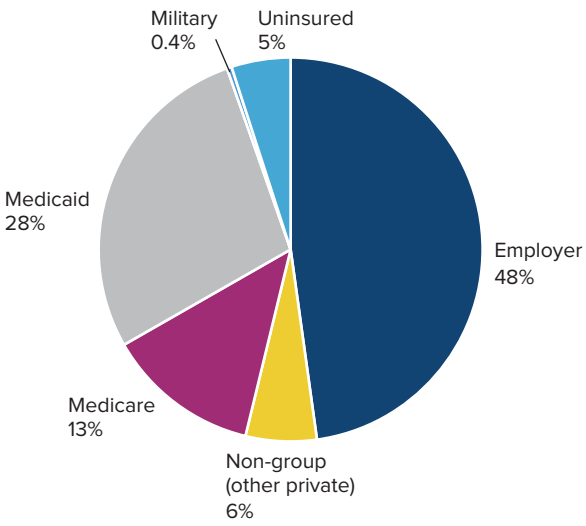


Figure 25b. New York State insurance, 2021



a. Insurance access

Respondents to the 2021 Community Survey reported higher rates of insurance access—and a lower percentage of uninsured—than New York State averages. Figures 25a and 25b show the prevalence of different types of insurance among respondents and in New York State more generally. The respondents tended to be insured through employers at a higher rate than the state overall. While the percentage of respondents receiving Medicare is equivalent to the state level, respondents reported half the rate of Medicaid utilization than the state data and slightly higher levels of receiving health care through the military.[12]

While only 2% of respondents reported not having medical or health insurance, there is statistically significant variation among population subgroups. As shown in Table E1 (Appendix E), respondents who reported a higher rate of being uninsured overrepresented respondents who identified as lesbian; genderqueer and nonbinary; Asian, Asian American, or Pacific Islander; Latinx; multiracial; ages 18–35; lower income (less than $25,000 annually); holding less than a college degree; and living in an urban area. The differences are most substantial in terms of race, education, and income.

b. Primary care providers

Across New York State, approximately 6.5 million individuals (34% of the state's population) live in Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs).[13] In the 2021 Community Survey, 85% of respondents reported having a regular primary care provider, while 15% reported no provider (see Figure 26). Appendix E, Table E3 provides demographic breakdowns for primary care providers, including an indication of the population subgroups that were more and less likely to report not having a regular primary care provider.

- *More likely to report not having a regular primary care provider*: Genderqueer and other nonbinary identities, pansexual and other orientations, younger respondents, those with lower income and education levels, and those residing in urban areas were less likely to report having a primary care provider.
- *More likely to report having a regular primary care provider*: Transgender and older respondents were significantly more likely to have one or more regular primary care providers.
- *Not statistically significant*: Race and ethnicity did not turn up as significant, with non-White and White respondents reporting equivalent levels of access to primary care providers.

Figure 27 shows where respondents receive health care. Between two-thirds and three-quarters of respondents reported that they received care from private clinics or hospitals (see Appendix E, Tables E4 and E5). The other one-fourth to one-third received their care at public agencies, including community health clinics, Federally Qualified Community Health Centers (FQHCs). The tables in Appendix E provide further breakdowns of respondents by demographics and other personal characteristics. Some groups of respondents reported higher levels of having nowhere to receive health care than other groups: bisexual, pansexual, queer, and other orientations; genderqueer, gender non-conforming, and other genders; Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander, and multiracial respondents; ages 13–34; lower income (less than $10,000 annually); lower education (high school degree or less); upstate New York; and those residing in rural areas.

Figure 26. Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or primary health care provider? (n=2,308)

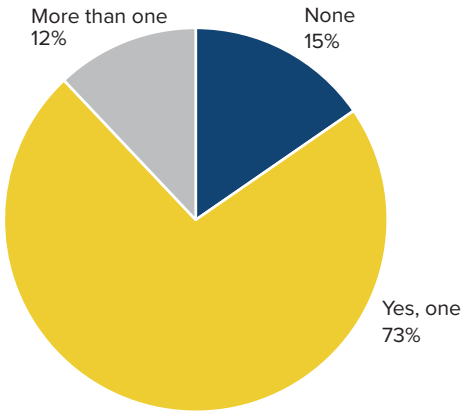
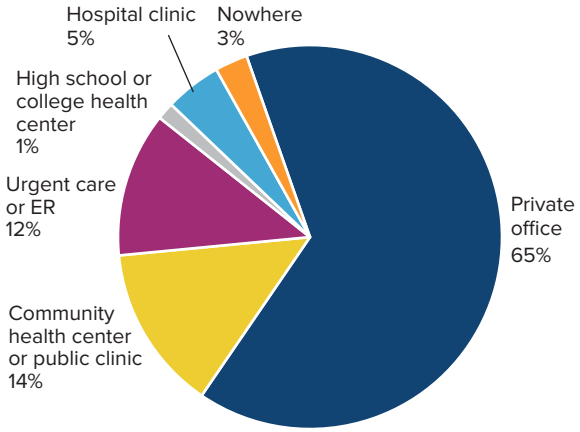


Figure 27. Where respondents receive health care (n=2,254)



2 Access to care

Within the respondent demographics, a profile emerges of access to services that is repeated with little variation across the eight service areas discussed above and in the Public Assistance services. Appendix F provides a thorough demographic breakdown of need and access for the eight service areas (major concerns, serious concerns, and critical concerns) discussed earlier in this section of the report (Sections III.A-III.D, above).

a. Reading the tables in Appendix F:

To provide a deeper analysis, Appendix F, Tables F1–F8, provide the demographics of access to the eight service areas in the survey in terms of age, education, income, gender, sexual orientation, disabilities, and race & ethnicity. Each table provides the number of respondents affected by the service area, the column percentages, and five metrics of need and access to care. Each metric is a percentage based on the raw number columns A, B, C, D, and E. The formula for each metric is provided below the metric heading. With these metrics, we know how many respondents in the survey expressed a need for services, who sought and received the services, who sought services but did not receive them, and who were affected by the concern but did not seek services.

The five metrics are:

- % Of respondents affected by the condition
- % Affected who sought care for the condition
- % Who sought care for the condition and received it
- % Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care
- % Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not

The crucial metrics are ***% Who sought care for the condition and received it*** and ***% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care***. These are about access and are bolded to indicate greater access (blue) and less access (red) for statistically significant demographics. For the demographics that are not statistically significant, the differences are not bolded.

Where ***% Who sought care for the condition and received it*** is **bolded in blue**, these population subgroups have the highest rates of receiving care when they have sought it. When the percentage is **bolded in red**, those subgroups have a lower rate of receiving services when they seek them. The percentages for ***% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care*** are the opposite for those who received care. In the same way, **blue-bolded percentages** indicate that these subgroups have a higher chance of receiving services they have sought, while **red-bolded percentages** show a higher chance of not receiving services when sought.

b. Respondents who reported the highest rates of not receiving services they needed were:

- Non-White (usually highest for Latinx and Black, with some exceptions)
- Younger (with some variations: sometimes 13–24 had the highest rates, in some cases 25–34 reported the highest rates)
- Bisexual, pansexual, or other orientations
- Transgender, gender non-conforming, genderqueer, non-binary, and other or multiple gender expressions
- Lower education levels (some college, Associate's Degree, high school, still in school or without a high school degree or equivalent)
- Lower income
- Disabled

c. Respondents who reported the highest rates of receiving services they needed were:

- White
- Older (usually 50+ years of age)
- Straight, gay, or lesbian
- Cisgender (male or female)
- More highly educated (usually BA/BS or higher)
- Higher income
- Abled (no physical, sensory, or cognitive disabilities)

These patterns are especially evident for the service areas that are "Major concerns" (mental health and chronic conditions) and "Serious concerns" (major health events and reproductive health). For "Crucial concerns" (job-related issues, environmental health, abuse in relationships or the family, and substance use), patterns of statistically significant disparities break down, due to smaller numbers of respondents in these areas of concern. Thus, we should regard the information in these categories as indicative of trends that merit further exploration, even when statistically significant.

3 Barriers to care in general

Respondents were asked about barriers to access generally. In this instance, the survey asked, "How much of a problem is each of the following for seeking and obtaining the health care services or opportunities you need?" The survey provided a list of 10 factors that could make seeking care difficult, emphasizing culturally responsive care, distance to care, community factors, personal finances, and immigration status. Respondents used a 4-point scale: 1 = "Not at all;" 2 = "Very slight problem;" 3 = "Somewhat of a problem;" and 4 = "Major Problem."[14]

a. Self-reported barriers to care

Table 22 provides the distribution of responses for the barriers to care or services, ranked from the most common to least common barriers. For the first 7 items, between one-third and one-half of respondents reported "Not at all," indicating that these issues were not problems when they needed care or services. For these items between a third and one-half responded that the items were "somewhat" a problem or a "major" problem in seeking care. Item 8, providers who refuse care to LGBTQ+ people, was reported as somewhat or major for one-fifth of respondents. Items 9 and 10 addressed respondents with language needs or preferences and those with immigration experience, 3% of whom were more strongly affected by barriers related to language and immigration status (n=74). Table 22a shows that respondents born outside the U.S. or in U.S. territories or possessions identified language and immigration status as "somewhat" or a "major" problem at a much higher rate than other respondents—15% language barriers, and 12% challenges due to immigration status.

b. Disparities in barriers and access

The access issues in Table 22 were analyzed for disparities by demographics, regions of New York State, socio-economic factors, and

Table 22. Barriers to seeking services or care

	Not at all	Very slight	Somewhat	Major	Total	Somewhat + Major
1. Lack of public information about LGBTQ+ competent medical or service providers in my area. (n=1,961)	32%	14%	27%	27%	100%	54%
2. Not enough health professionals who are adequately trained and competent to deliver health care to LGBTQ+ people. (n=1,922)	32%	16%	24%	28%	100%	53%
3. Not enough support groups (clinical or peer) for LGBTQ+ people. (n=1,857)	33%	16%	25%	26%	100%	51%
4. Community fear or dislike of LGBTQ+ people. (n=1,990)	33%	24%	25%	17%	100%	42%
5. My personal financial resources/can't afford to pay costs of care or services. (n=1,943)	42%	18%	18%	21%	100%	39%
6. Long distances to LGBTQ+ culturally competent medical facilities. (n=1,868)	48%	16%	22%	13%	100%	36%
7. Long distances to other (non-medical) LGBTQ+ sensitive service providers. (n=1,874)	50%	17%	22%	12%	100%	34%
8. Doctors and other health care workers who refuse to provide services to LGBTQ+ people. (n=1,825)	67%	15%	11%	7%	100%	18%
9. Not enough services available in the language I am most comfortable with. (n=1,264)	95%	2%	2%	1%	100%	3%
10. My immigration status prevents me from seeking out care or services. (n=1,153)	96%	1%	2%	1%	100%	3%

other characteristics of community or individual experience. The figures in Appendix G show that the distribution of experiencing these barriers mirrors the larger disparities and patterns of privilege in our society. The results in Appendix G are highly statistically significant and are summarized in Table 23. The differences map consistently and systematically across most of the barriers surveyed.

There were a few exceptions in which responses were not statistically significant or not aligned with the larger trends reported above.

- **Cost and financial resources: not statistically significant in terms of region or urbanization.** There were no discernable statistical differences by region of New York State (in any of the three regional variables) or by the respondent's residence with regard to urbanization. Cost and financial resources were unequally experienced by respondents in terms of demographics (age, race, orientation, gender identity) and socio-economic status (income and education). Also, as noted, cost and insurance problems were the most substantial barriers for respondents born outside the U.S. or in U.S. territories or possessions.
- **Community fear or dislike of LGBTQ+ people: statistically significant, but not aligned with the usual pattern.** Almost half of straight and bisexual respondents reported community fear as "somewhat" or a "major" problem with access to care at a highly statistically significant level. This is contrary to these groups in the distributions of other access barriers, in which they often line up with gay and lesbian respondents in reporting lower levels of barriers. Bisexual and straight respondents have a distinct gender profile: 57% of bisexual respondents and 64% of straight respondents identify as cisgender female. The only orientation with a higher percentage of cisgender females is lesbian (70% female). For most of the other access barriers, however, straight respondents line up more closely with gay and lesbian respondents, while bisexual respondents are usually aligned more closely with respondents who identified as pansexual, other, or multiple orientations.

Table 22a. Barriers to seeking services or care, language and immigration status, respondents born outside the U.S. or in U.S. territories and possessions (n=112)

	Not at all	Very slight	Somewhat	Major	Total	Somewhat + Major
9. Not enough services available in the language I am most comfortable with.	75%	10%	10%	5%	100%	15%
10. My immigration status prevents me from seeking out care or services.	77%	11%	10%	2%	100%	12%

Table 23. Disparities in the experience of barriers to services or care, consistent and highly statistically significant (see Appendix G, Figures G1 to G7)

Respondents who are more likely to report "somewhat" or "major" experiences with barriers to care or services:	Respondents who are more likely to report no or "very slight" experiences with barriers to care or services:
Younger, especially those under 35, with the risk increasing for younger respondents	Over 35, with barriers diminishing with increasing age
Queer, pansexual, other, or multiple orientations	Straight, gay, lesbian, and sometimes bisexual
Transgender, genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	Cisgender binary categories (male, female)
Non-White, with some differences between non-White race and ethnic groups depending on the category of barrier	White
From rural areas, followed by suburban areas	From urban areas
From Long Island and the Mid-Hudson regions	From New York City, Finger Lakes, and Western New York regions
Lower socio-economic status (education and income)	Higher socio-economic status (education and income), especially those with college and graduate degrees who earn $50,000 or more annually.

4 Barriers affecting respondents who were unable to receive care

Respondents who did not receive care in the eight service areas discussed in this report had two different experiences. Some of them sought care but did not receive it. Others reported that they were affected by the condition but did not seek care. Both groups were asked why — why they were not served if they sought care, or why they did not seek care, even if they were affected by the condition. These questions sought to explore the specific experiences in seeking services by those who lacked access.

a. Non-behavioral health concerns (chronic conditions, major health events, job-related issues, environmental health, reproductive health, and abuse in relationships or the home)

For respondents who **sought but did not receive non-behavioral services** (n=168), the most commonly reported reasons were:

- Could not afford services – 31%
- Not available in my area – 29%
- Problems with insurance – 25%
- Lack of time to receive services – 20%
- COVID-19 pandemic – 19%

For respondents who **did not seek non-behavioral services but indicated a need for them** (n=419), the most commonly reported reasons were:

- Didn't feel I needed to – 32%
- Could not afford services – 28%
- Lack of time to seek services – 19%
- COVID-19 pandemic – 21%
- Problems with insurance – 17%

b. Mental health

For respondents who **sought but did not receive mental health services** (n=124), the most commonly reported reasons were:

- Not available in my area – 47%
- Lack of LGBTQ+ affirming services – 40%
- Could not afford services – 40%
- Problems with insurance – 35%
- COVID-19 pandemic – 29%
- Lack of time to receive services – 19%

For respondents who **did not seek mental health services but indicated a need for them** (n=401), the most commonly reported reasons were:

- Didn't feel I needed to – 31%
- Lack of LGBTQ+ affirming services – 29%
- No time to get services – 28%
- Not afford services – 28%
- COVID-19 pandemic – 26%
- Fear of stigma or discrimination – 22%



IV. OVERALL HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE

The 2021 Community Survey collected several measures of overall health and quality of life. The results provide a picture of urgency in the ways that respondents perceive their health, quality of life, discrimination and stigmatization, and low levels of trust in medical providers. Some notable results include:

- Respondents reported their overall health as much poorer than current national averages.
- Quality of life is clearly linked to race, age, and education.
- Respondents under 35 express higher satisfaction with their quality of life than older respondents, while at the same time reporting lower overall health and greater needs for many services, especially mental health, than older respondents.
- Experiences of discrimination and medical mistrust are high among respondents and track with both age and race. Younger respondents and non-white respondents report higher levels of medical mistrust and more overlapping and intersectional experiences of discrimination and stigmatization.
- Intersectional discrimination is highly associated with respondents' experiences of need and access to care.
- Disabilities affect at least 30% of respondents. Respondents under 35 years of age report the highest levels of disabilities, especially cognitive disabilities, compared to other respondents; the exception is physical disabilities, which increase with age.
- Social isolation and a lack of social support track with a higher need for services but lower levels of receiving services.
- From a policy perspective, the results of the survey suggest that addressing isolation and creating sources of social support may have ripple effects on how respondents perceive their health, quality of life, and trust in providers. Positive values on these indicators are associated with better access and health outcomes.
- The linkages between mental health needs, access to care, quality of life, discrimination, mistrust, and social inclusion indicate very strongly that mental health services are key to both behavioral and physical health outcomes in the community. Put simply, mental health is medical health, and vice versa.

A SELF-REPORTED HEALTH

1 Lower overall health in LGBTQ+ communities

Self-Reported Health (SRH) is a globally normed indicator. The measure uses a 5-point scale (1=poor, 2=fair, 3=good, 4=very good, 5=excellent) to respond to the prompt: "Would you say that in general your health is?" The sum of "poor" and "fair" (the two lowest ratings) is used as a global indicator of population health status. Table 24 reports a comparison of the U.S. (2020), New York State (2020), and 2021 LGBTQ+ Community Survey results on this question. Overall, the survey respondents reported poorer overall health than the state or nation, as measured by the "poor + fair" subtotal — U.S., 14.8%; NYS, 11.2%; and survey respondents, 19.7% — while the percentage reporting "excellent" was half the state average.

Table 24. Self-reported health comparisons: U.S., New York State, and 2021 Community Survey

Question: Would you say that in general your health is …	U.S. Mean (2020)	New York State (2020)	LGBTQ+ Community Survey (2021)
Excellent	22.0%	21.6%	10.4%
Very good	34.0%	34.9%	35.4%
Good	29.2%	27.9%	34.6%
Fair	11.2%	9.2%	16.1%
Poor	3.6%	3.0%	3.6%

Source for U.S. and New York State figures: Kaiser Family Foundation, "Adult Self-Reported Health Status," available at https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/adult-self-reported-health-status, accessed September 12, 2022.

The 2021 Community Survey results are consistent with recent findings released by a Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) report on LGBTQ+ access to health care in which 23% of respondents reported "poor + fair" health.[15] The slightly better results of the New York State Community Survey compared to the KFF survey mirror the slightly better SRH results for New York State compared to the U.S. as a whole as reported in Table 24.[16]

2 Very low overall health for LGBTQ+ youth

Survey results include a sharp disparity by age in which younger respondents reported a much higher "fair + poor" percentage than older respondents — 22% for ages 13–34, 17% for ages 35–49, and 18% for ages 50 and older. This reverses the usual pattern in which youth tend to report much better SRH than older individuals. Among youth respondents, the higher levels of "fair + poor" SRH show no significant disparity by race. ***LGBTQ+ youth in general report very low levels of self-reported health***.

3 Low levels of health among Asian and Black respondents; high levels among older Latinx respondents

Among respondents 50 and older, there is a significant disparity in which those who identify as Latinx or Hispanic report the highest levels of overall health among all respondents. At the same time, respondents who identify as Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander; Black; or another race or ethnicity, all ages, report lower levels of overall health than average.

4 Relationship to need and access to services

Respondents who reported that they were not affected by the eight service areas also reported higher levels of SRH (see Figure 28). The relationship is robust and highly statistically significant — and it makes sense. These respondents had a reduced need for services.

A similar relationship is seen in terms of access to care (see Figure 29). ***Access has consequences: respondents who received services generally reported higher levels of SRH***. The relationship is statistically significant for most service areas, but not for environmental health, abuse in relationships or the family, or mental health.

Figure 28. Self-reported health and service needs

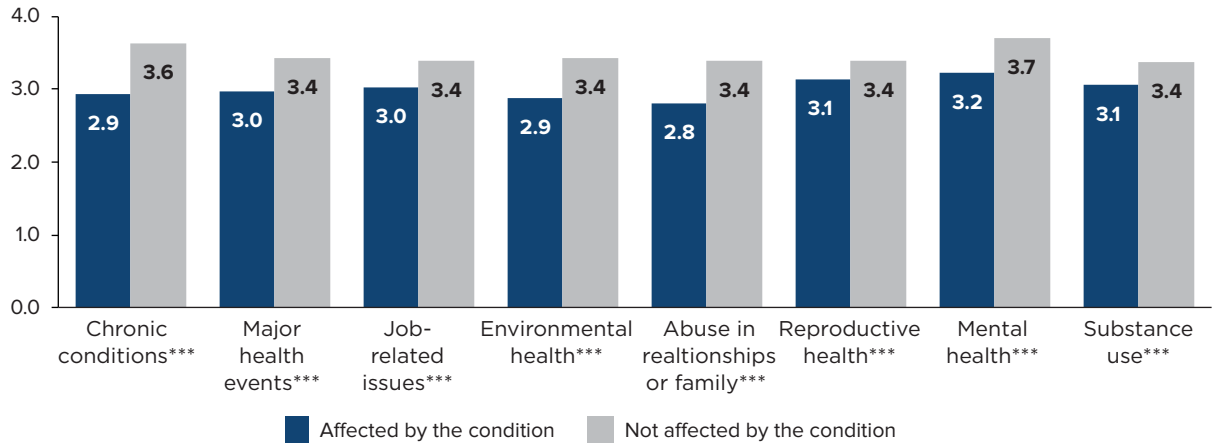
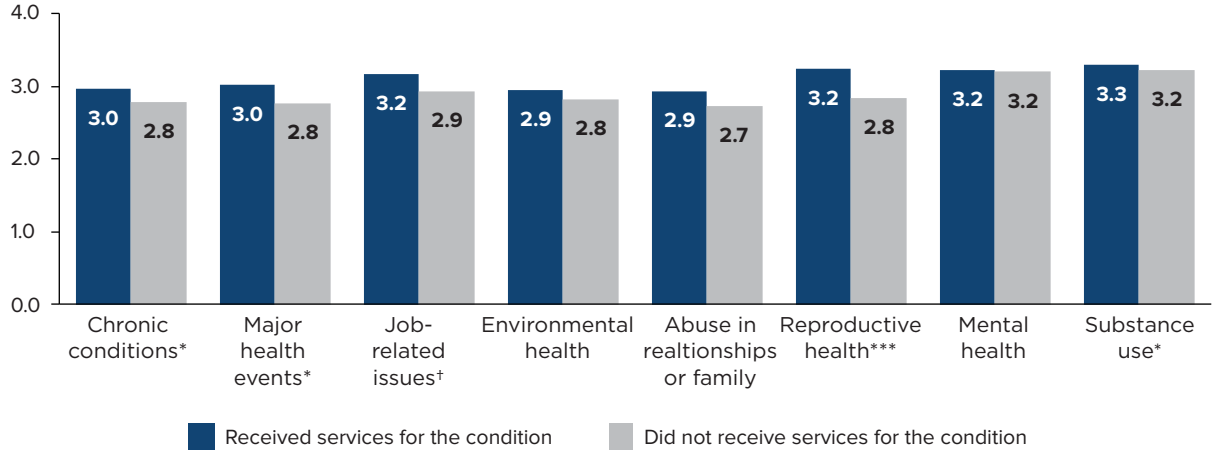


Figure 29. Self-reported health and service access



B SELF-REPORTED QUALITY OF LIFE

1 Youth Report Higher Quality of Life

The question for Self-Reported Quality of Life uses the same 5-point scale as SRH in response to the question: How would you rate your quality of life?. These results show younger respondents reporting higher quality of life than others — 76.9% "very good" or "excellent" among those 13–34, 53.0% among those 35–49, and 70.1% among those 50 and older.

2 Older, non-White respondents report much lower quality of life

While the survey results do not indicate statistically significant differences by race among respondents under 50, non-White respondents 50 and older reported substantially lower quality of life than White respondents. The disparity is highly statistically significant and is large enough to skew the results overall in a statistically significant direction.

3 Relationship to need and access for services

Respondents who reported that they were not affected by the eight service areas reported higher levels of quality of life (see Figure 30). The relationship is robust and highly statistically significant — and it makes sense. These respondents had reduced need for services.

Respondents who reported receiving the services they sought also reported a higher quality of life (see Figure 31). As with the relationship of SRH to access, access has a positive impact on the quality of life for respondents who can have their needs addressed. The relationship is statistically significant for most service areas, but not for abuse in relationships or the family or mental health (which report negligible to no difference in the quality of life regardless of receiving services).

Figure 30. Quality of life and service needs

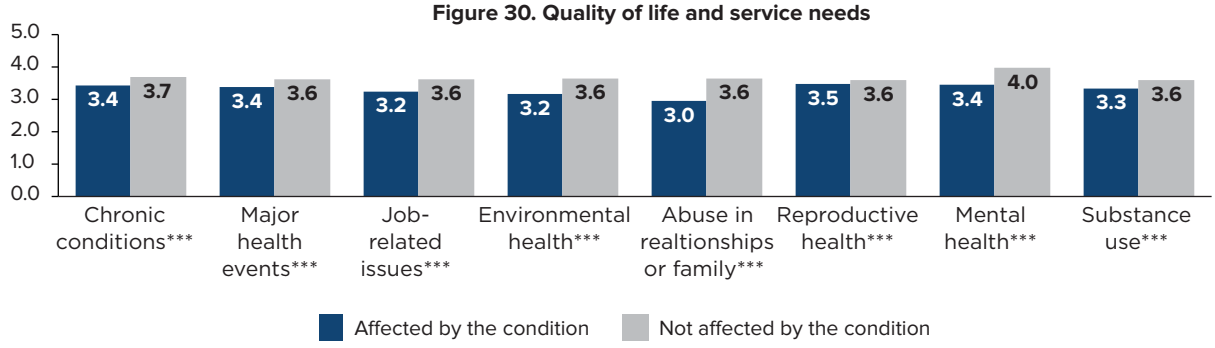
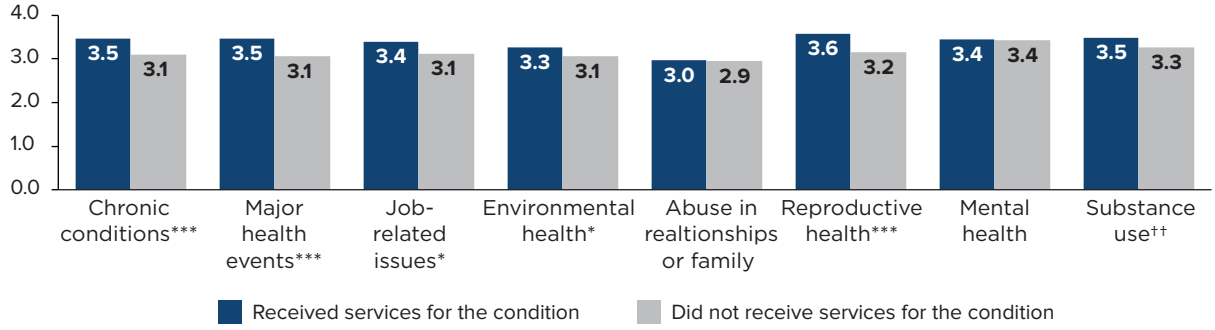


Figure 31. Quality of life and service access



C DISCRIMINATION AND INTERSECTIONAL EXPERIENCES

Respondents reported high levels of intersectional discrimination. Results show that multiple, intersectional experiences of discrimination or stigma have measurable consequences in terms of how people act to address their needs in care and their levels of access to care they receive. These relationships are substantial and highly statistically significant in most cases. For non-White respondents, the effect of multiple forms of discrimination were even more pronounced.

The results from the 2021 Community Survey are aligned with the results from the Center for American Progress's recent national survey of discrimination among LGBTQ+ Americans, including findings that discrimination has an impact on the mental health and well-being of LGBTQ+ community members. The linkages between mental health and other services or needs are most highly reported by respondents under 35, which is more highly perceived and reported by LGBTQ+ youth and has intensified, intersectional impacts on non-White LGBTQ+ community members.[17]

1 High levels of intersectional or multiple experiences of discrimination

The 2021 Community Survey asked respondents if they had experienced discrimination in 14 different categories: LGBTQ+ identity generally, sexual orientation (by itself), gender expression (by itself), sexism, racism, immigrant status, ageism (against younger persons), ageism (against older persons), religious identity, weight or body shape, disabilities, mental health diagnosis, substance use, or HIV status. This allowed the survey to measure a general index of the number of types of discrimination experienced in the respondents' lifetime. This variable is called the "Intersectional Discrimination Index," which ranges from zero to 12 types experienced by the respondents. Overall:

- 16% (n=352) reported no experiences of discrimination, of any kind
- 20% (n=447) reported experiencing 1 type of discrimination only
- 20% (n=461) reported experiencing 2 types of discrimination
- 44% (n=1,000) reported experiencing 3 or more types of discrimination

Table 25 presents the most commonly reported types of discrimination reported individually and in combinations of up to three types. Two-thirds (65%) of respondents reported discrimination due to LGBTQ+ identity, whether due to gender identity, orientation, or both. The next most common forms of discrimination were due to sexism (47%), weight or body shape (36%), sexual orientation only (30%), ageism (younger, 29%), gender expression only (27%), mental health diagnosis (20%), ageism (older, 19%), and racism (17%), followed by other forms of discrimination and then combinations of multiple forms.

2 Racial discrimination: higher intensity experience across all types of discrimination

Respondents who reported experiencing discrimination due to race or ethnicity tended to report a higher number on the Intersectional Discrimination Index, which for Black and Latinx respondents increased their index by 1. This reflects the low percentage of White respondents (3.6%) who reported racial or ethnic discrimination and the high percentage of Black (76%) and Latinx (54%) who reported racial or ethnic discrimination. Overall, non-White respondents reported higher rates of multiple types of discrimination (Figure 32).

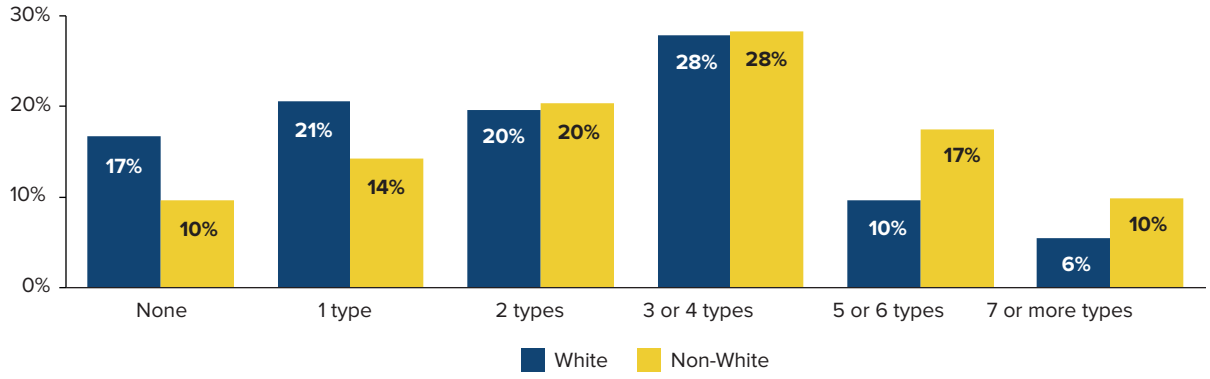
When types of discrimination are analyzed by racial and ethnic identity, the intensity of discrimination is affected, and non-White respondents in general reported higher levels of discrimination within each of the 14 categories. This is reflected in needs, access, and outcomes across the eight major health and service areas, in which higher levels of intersectional discrimination are associated with substantially reduced access to needed services. These differences, with race factored into multiple types of discrimination, are all highly statistically significant.

Table 25. Most common forms of discrimination, up to three forms combined (n=2,342)

First	Second	Third	% of Respondents
LGBTQ+[a]			65%
Sexism			47%
Weight or body shape			36%
Orientation			30%
Ageism, against younger			29%
Gender			27%
Mental Health			20%
Ageism, against older			19%
LGBTQ+	Sexism		19%
Racism			17%
Disability			17%
Religion			10%
LGBTQ+	Weight or body shape		10%
LGBTQ+	Ageism, against younger		9%
LGBTQ+	Mental health		9%
LGBTQ+	Disabilities		8%
LGBTQ+	Racism		8%
LGBTQ+	Sexism	Weight or body shape	5%
LGBTQ+	Sexism	Racism	4%
LGBTQ+	Ageism, against younger	Weight or body shape	4%
LGBTQ+	Weight or body shape	Disabilities	3%
LGBTQ+	Mental health diagnosis	Ageism, against younger	3%

Note: (a) Includes experiences of discrimination based on any form of identity with LGBTQ+ communities, including discrimination due to gender, orientation, or both.

Figure 32. Intersectional discrimination by race (n=2,342)



3 Relationship to need and access for services

Respondents who reported that they were affected by any of the eight service areas also reported experiencing a higher number of types of discrimination (see Figure 33). The relationship is robust and highly statistically significant. The direction of the relationship cannot be inferred from the data—but as noted elsewhere in this report, the experience of intersectional discrimination is related to an unwillingness to engage in services, delaying services, and avoiding seeking care. The implication is that respondents who reported the greatest need for services also carry with them higher experiences of discrimination that are barriers to seeking or engaging in care.[18]

For most service areas, a similar relationship is seen for respondents who reported receiving the services they sought as opposed to those who did not receive services (whether they sought services or not) (see Figure 34). Respondents who reported not receiving services generally reported higher levels of discrimination experiences. The relationship is statistically significant for most service areas, but not for environmental health or abuse in relationships or the family. With mental health and substance use services, the opposite relationship occurs: those receiving services in these areas reported higher levels of intersectional discrimination at a substantial increase from approximately two types of discrimination to three. This can be partly related to the fact that "mental health diagnosis" and "substance use" are also types of stigma measured in the Intersectional Discrimination Index. Thus, in the same way that race discrimination results in a higher Intersectional Discrimination Index for non-White respondents,

Figure 33. Intersectional discrimination index and service needs

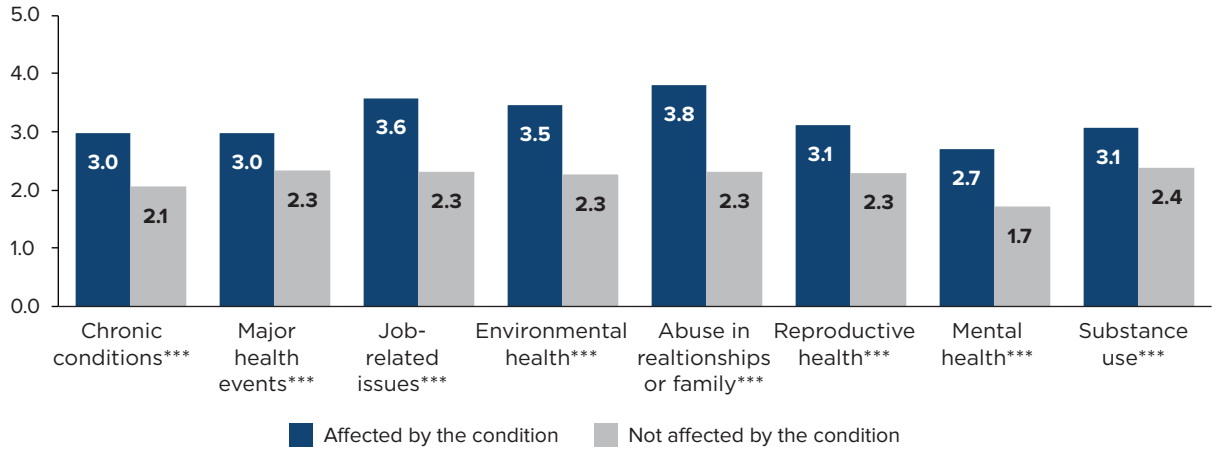
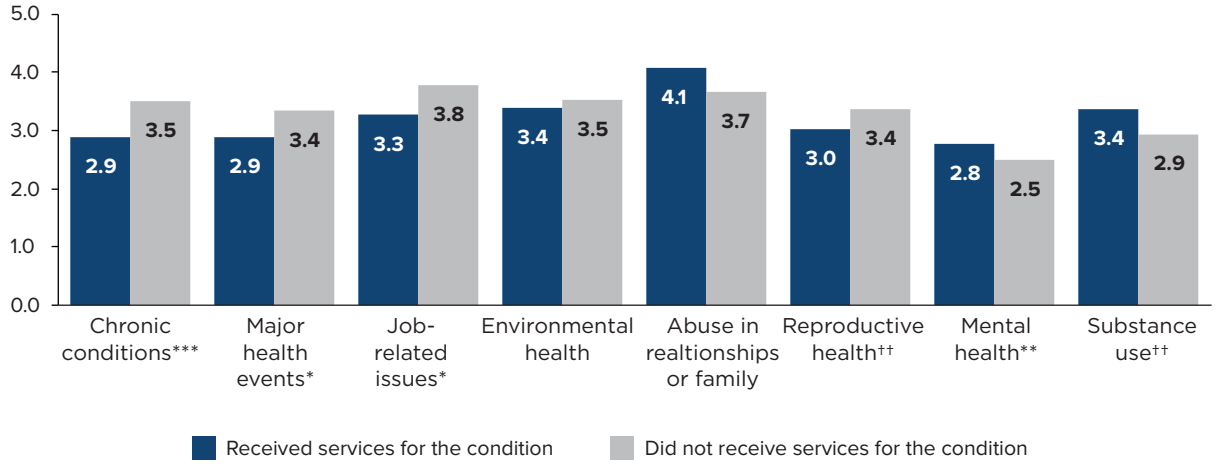


Figure 34. Intersectional discrimination index and service access



these results for mental health and substance use in terms of access reflect how respondents receiving mental health and substance use services experience discrimination.

a. Non-behavioral health and service areas

The raw number of types of discrimination reflected in the Intersectional Discrimination Index emerged as the factor most robustly associated with need, access, and outcomes among non-behavioral health and service areas. This pattern appears regardless of the types or combinations of discrimination types.

- Respondents reporting ***3 or more types of discrimination*** were substantially more likely to need but not receive services in all six non-behavioral health areas.
- The highest average number of discrimination types was reported by respondents who ***sought services but did not receive them, with chronic conditions and abuse showing the highest levels of intersectional discrimination***.
  - Chronic conditions, job-related issues, environmental health, and reproductive health: **4 types of discrimination**, on average.
  - Abuse in relationships or the family: **5 types of discrimination**, on average.

b. Behavioral health and services areas

- **Mental health**. Respondents who reported mental health needs (77% of all respondents) reported slightly lower thresholds of multiple discrimination types:
  - Respondents who reported a mental health needs and received services reported 2 types of discrimination, on average.
  - Respondents who sought mental health services but did not receive them reported 3 types of discrimination on average.
- **Substance use services**. Respondents who received substance use services reported the highest average number of multiple discrimination types (3.4) among those reporting substance use concerns. This is the opposite from all other service areas, in which those receiving services have the second lowest average of discrimination types, just above those who reported no need for services.

D MEDICAL MISTRUST

Respondents reported high levels of "medical mistrust." Medical mistrust is a sense of wariness toward medical and other service providers that can vary from moderate unease to a deep suspicion of provider intentions and prejudicial beliefs. Medical mistrust can result in individuals not seeking services for needs they have. Between 41% and 61% of respondents "agreed" or "strongly agreed" to a series of seven statements such as "Patients have sometimes been deceived or misled by health care organizations" (61%) and "When health care organizations make mistakes they usually cover it up" (53%). In the 2021 Community Survey, medical mistrust was significantly associated with the need for services and access to care, as well as a number of other barriers to care related to discrimination, the presence or lack of culturally-responsive LGBTQ+ care, and perceptions of LGBTQ+ persons held by other community members more generally.

The results of the 2021 Community Survey are consistent with the research literature on medical mistrust as a barrier to seeking or engaging with health care. The role of mistrust in minority communities is well known and associated with several examples of underutilization of care, including: leading to lower levels of engagement in care among Black women who have sex with women,[19] avoidance of needed medical treatment among LGBTQ+ populations in general,[20] the underutilization of services by Black gay men,[21] and higher risk for HIV among Black men who have sex with men.[22]

1 The Medical Mistrust Index

The Medical Mistrust Index utilized in the 2021 Community Survey was developed by Thomas A. LaVeist and colleagues, based on focus groups with patients.[23] The index used in the survey consisted of 7 essential questions, rated on a scale of 1 to 5, in which 1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=neither, 4=agree, and 5=strongly agree. Respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with the following statements:

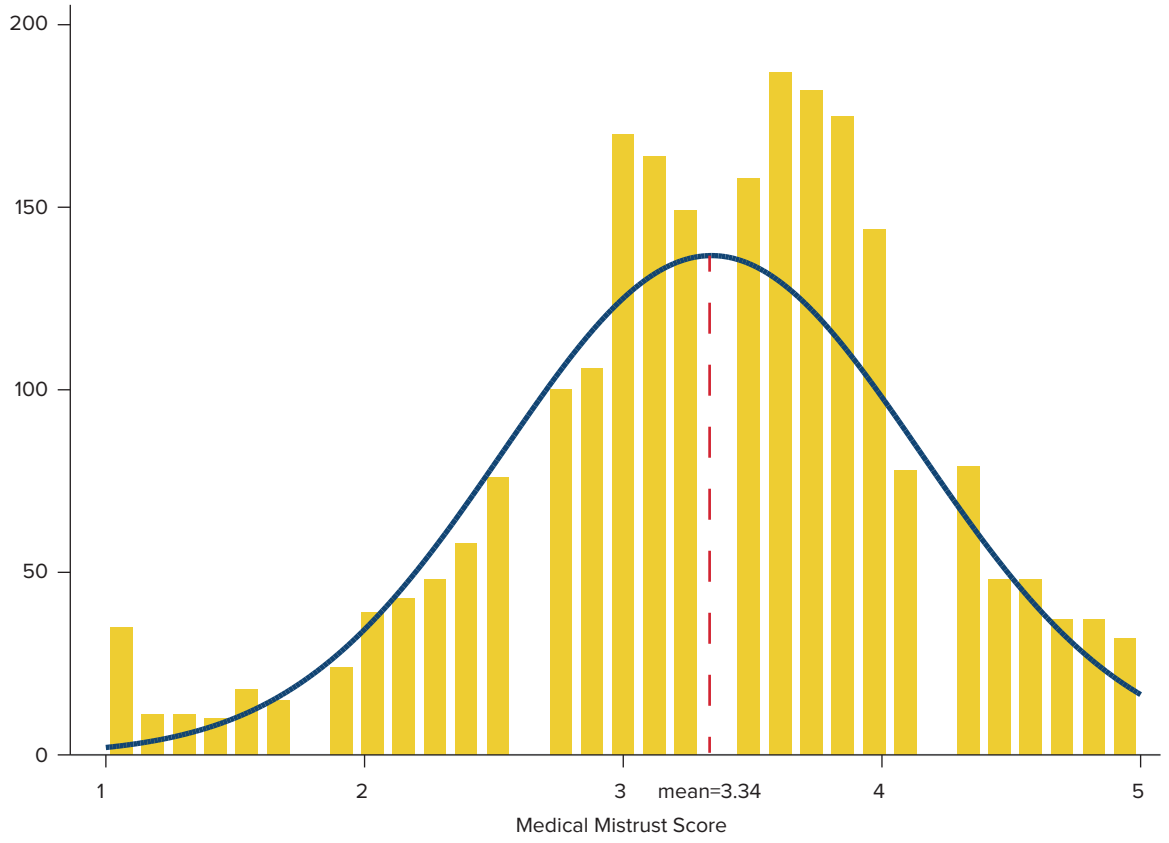
a. You'd better be cautious when dealing with health care organizations.
b. Patients have sometimes been deceived or misled by health care organizations.
c. When health care organizations make mistakes, they usually cover it up.
d. Health care organizations have sometimes done harmful experiments on patients without their knowledge.
e. Health care organizations don't always keep your information totally private.
f. Sometimes I wonder if health care organizations really know what they are doing.
g. Mistakes are common in health care organizations.

The mean for the Medical Mistrust Index was 3.34 (n=2,282), which is just over the midpoint of the index (3), indicating a skew toward respondents who tend to agree with the mistrust statements. The distribution of the results, Figure 35, shows that the skew toward higher levels of mistrust is pronounced, and in the aggregate ***over 40% of respondents held average positions of "agree" or "strongly agree" across the seven mistrust items***.

2 Demographics of medical mistrust

Stratifying the mistrust index mean by race, age, gender, and orientation shows two tendencies in the sample of respondents. Respondents who identify as non-White, younger, non-cisgender, pansexual, bisexual, and other orientations have a higher mistrust index value than respondents who are White, older, cisgender, lesbian, gay and straight. Table 26 shows these differences, which indicate a substantial pattern of experience in different populations of the community and are highly statistically significant.

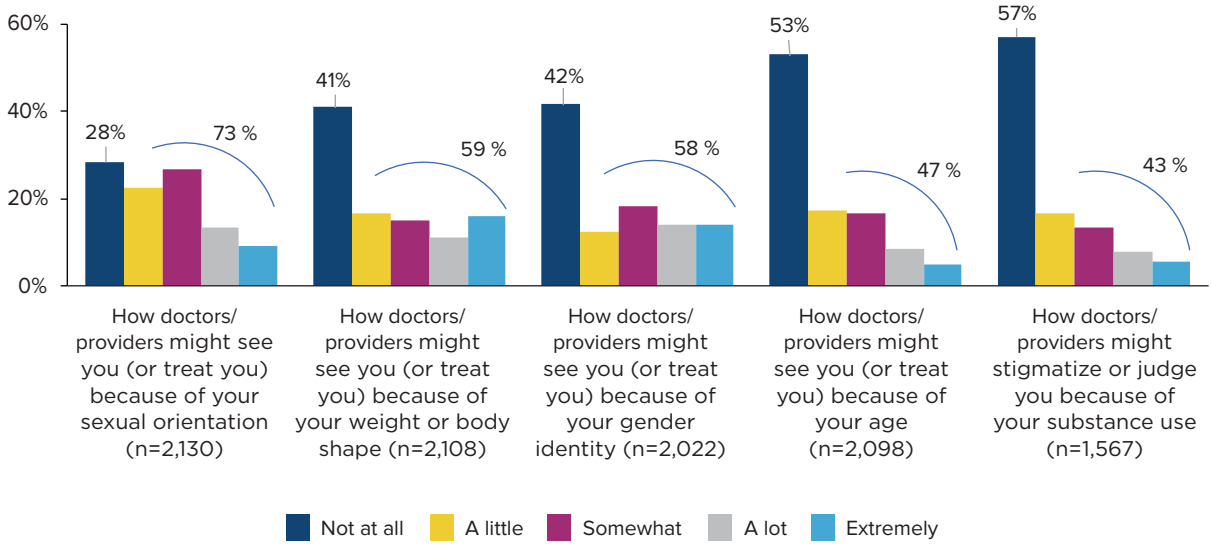
Figure 35. Medical mistrust index, distribution



3 Factors associated with mistrust

Following the Medical Mistrust Index, respondents were asked about reasons why they might mistrust their providers. The factors included sexual orientation, weight or body shape, gender, age, substance use, and religious affiliation. Figure 36 shows responses to the main categories. Sexual orientation was the most commonly cited factor, with over 70% of respondents reporting that their

Figure 36. Factors contributing to medical mistrust



orientation was a factor in mistrust from "a little" to "extremely" in its importance. Religious identity, not included in the figure, was a factor for only 18% of respondents, well below the response means for the other items. These factors were more intensely associated with mistrust for the demographic groups that had higher mistrust levels in general (Table 26). Also, 252 respondents provided "write in" factors as well, which included previous trauma in medical experiences, insurance problems, disabilities, and bureaucratic barriers—but the most common "write in" reasons described harsh, insensitive, or dismissive treatment by healthcare staff and providers.

Table 26. Medical Mistrust Index, by demographics***

Lower Mistrust	Mean, Mistrust Index	Higher Mistrust	Mean, Mistrust Index
White	3.3	Non-White	3.5
36 +	3.2	13 to 35 years of age	3.5
Cisgender	3.2	Transgender, gender non-conforming and nonbinary	3.6
Straight, gay, or lesbian	3.1	Other orientations	3.5

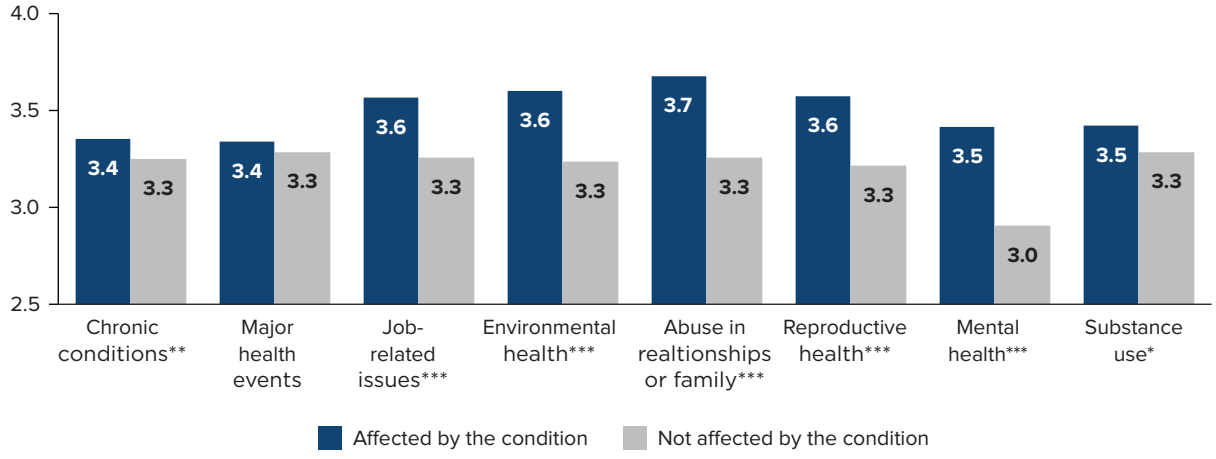
4 Relationship to need and access for services

Respondents who reported that they were not affected by any of the eight service areas reported lower levels of medical mistrust (see Figure 37). The relationship is robust and highly statistically significant. As with discrimination experiences, however, the data cannot support inferring the direction of the relationship. What is notable is that the individuals who reported the greatest need for services are those who have the highest levels of mistrust.

An important avenue of further exploration should seek to establish the direction of the relationship. Arguably, respondents reporting the highest need for services have a higher level of interaction with providers. If they also report the highest levels of medical mistrust, an opportunity exists for providers, policy makers, and funders to address mistrust at its source by providing support for training and programming to enhance cultural humility among providers. Resources to assess and address cultural humility exist and are shown to support stronger, more affirming relationships between providers and those they serve.[24]

Levels of medical mistrust among those who have received or not received services do not present the same level of consistently significant relationships (Figure 38). With the exception of chronic conditions, environmental health, and

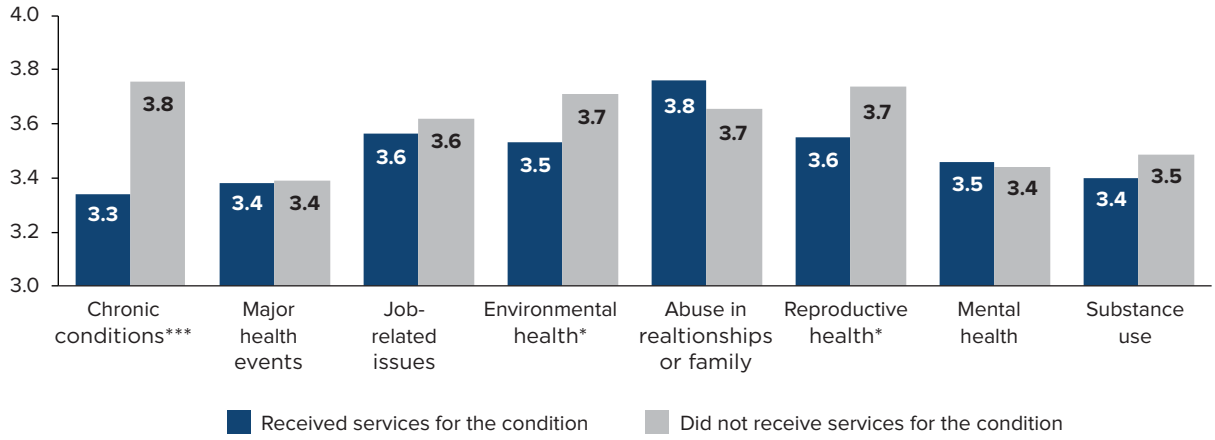
Figure 37. Medical mistrust and service needs



reproductive health, the difference in levels of medical mistrust between those who receive and do not receive services is close and not substantially different.

Further exploration of the relationship of medical mistrust is warranted. The results here suggest that mistrust is high among most respondents who need or sought services, and receiving the services did not substantially reduce mistrust.

Figure 38. Medical mistrust and service access



E RESPONDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Respondents reported the following levels of disabilities:

- Sensory (blindness, deafness) – 3%
- Cognitive or developmental – 6%
- Physical – 15%
- Multiple disabilities – 6%
- No disability – 70%

Of the 640 respondents who reported disabilities, Figure 39 shows that almost half reported physical disabilities. Table 27 shows the distribution of disabilities by age. Respondents under 36 years of age reported the highest prevalence of disabilities, with the exception of physical disabilities, which were most likely to be reported by older respondents. Almost half of those ages 13–35 reported multiple disabilities. This level of disability contributes to the higher levels of "poor + fair" SRH reported by younger respondents.

Figure 39. Percent of respondents with disabilities (n=640)

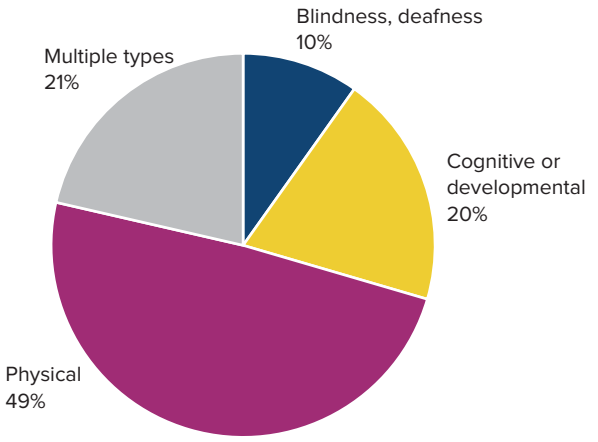


Table 27. Disabilities, by age (n=2,134)***

	13–34	35–49	50+	Total
Blindness, deafness	51%	14%	35%	100%
Cognitive or developmental	75%	19%	6%	100%
Physical	25%	22%	52%	100%
Multiple types	46%	21%	33%	100%
No disability	46%	28%	27%	100%
Total	45%	25%	30%	100%

1 Disabilities and measures of health and life quality

Table 28 shows how disabilities track with medical mistrust and intersectional discrimination. While having any disability was moderately associated with an increase in medical mistrust, having cognitive or multiple disabilities increased respondents' discrimination index factor by 100% to 200%. In other words, having cognitive or multiple disabilities was related to reporting 1 to 2 more forms of discrimination, which was shown earlier in the report to be highly associated with the need and access to services. This is similar to the impact of race, mental health, and substance use stigma on the Intersectional Discrimination Index of a respondent, because disability was also one of the types of discrimination measured. Table 29 shows that having any disability was associated with lower SRH and quality of life, with multiple disabilities accounting for a drop in SRH and quality of life of a full point on the five-point scale.

Table 28. Mistrust Index and multiple types of discrimination, by respondents with disabilities

Lower values indicate less mistrust and fewer types of discrimination experienced.

Disabilities	Mistrust Index***	Multiple types of discrimination***
Physical	3.35	2.99
Blindness	3.46	2.37
Cognitive	3.62	3.31
Multiple	3.67	4.42
No disability	3.24	2.06
Total	3.32	2.43

Table 29. Self-reported health and life quality, by respondents with disabilities

Higher values indicate better overall health and life quality.

Disabilities	Self-Reported Health***	Life Quality***
Physical	2.72	3.31
Blindness	3.13	3.29
Cognitive	3.04	3.12
Multiple	2.43	2.93
No disability	3.62	3.76
Total	3.36	3.59

2 How disabilities affect daily life and access to care

a. Service areas

The experience of disabilities was statistically significantly correlated with a lack of access to services for chronic conditions, job-related issues, environmental health issues, family or relationship abuse, reproductive health, and mental health ($p<0.001$) — but not for major health events or substance use services.

b. COVID-19 pandemic

Respondents with disabilities were asked how the COVID-19 Pandemic affected their access to care. On average, 40% of respondents with disabilities found services more difficult to access during the pandemic, while only 23% reported no change. Table 30 provides the breakdown by age, showing how older and younger respondents differed in their assessment of how the pandemic affected access to care, with older respondents on balance reporting a higher level of difficulty.

c. Impact of disabilities on daily life

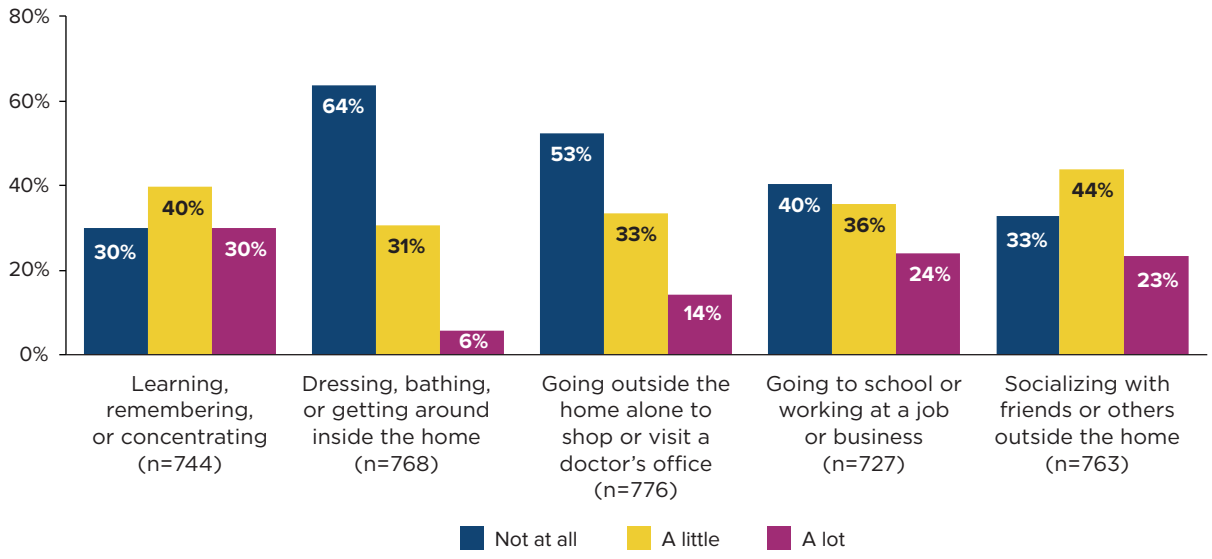
Respondents with disabilities (n=620) and those who reported that they were unsure if they had a disability (n=160) were asked how disabilities affect different activities of daily life. Figure 40 provides the results, showing that most respondents found that disabilities had some effect on daily life activities, with the largest impacts being on "learning, remembering, or concentrating" and "socializing with friends or others outside the home."

Table 30. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on respondents with disabilities

Question: How did COVID-19 affect your access to care?

	13–34	35–49	50+	Total
Made things harder to access	93 (38%)	40 (16%)	111 (45%)	244 (100%)
Made some things harder and some things easier to access	99 (46%)	61 (28%)	56 (26%)	216 (100%)
Made things easier to access	13 (62%)	6 (29%)	2 (10%)	21 (100%)
It did not affect my access to care	56 (38%)	24 (16%)	66 (45%)	146 (100%)
Total	261 (42%)	131 (21%)	235 (37%)	627 (100%)

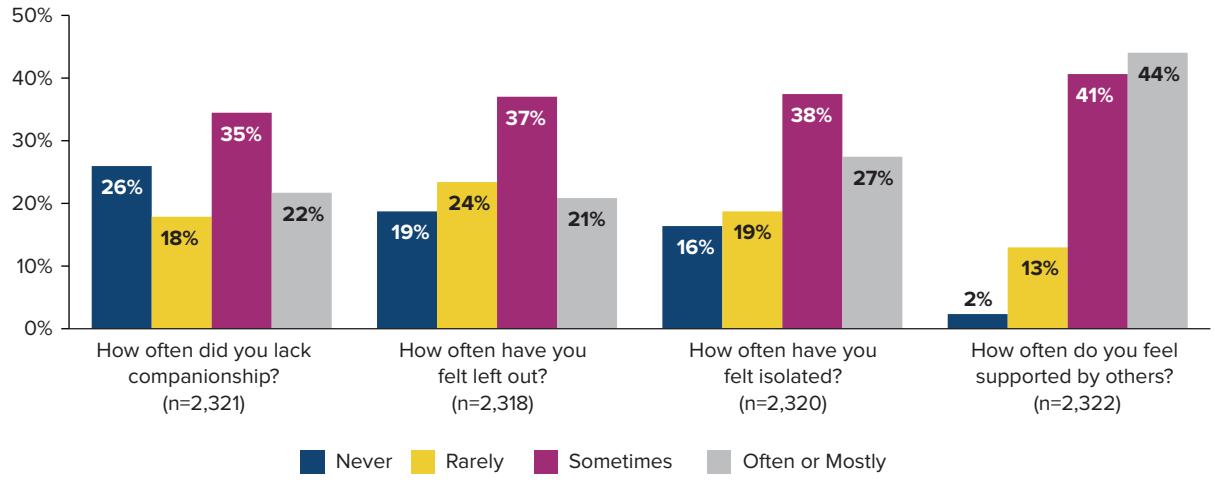
Figure 40. Disabilities and daily life



F SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SUPPORT

Respondents were asked about their experiences of companionship, inclusion, isolation, and social support during the previous year. Figure 41 shows the distribution of respondent's answers to several questions: how often during the last year the respondents felt a lack of companionship, felt left out, felt isolated, and felt support by others. This topic was discussed earlier with regard to mental health (Section III.A.1), and the current discussion considers the relationships of social inclusion and support more thoroughly with quality of life, needs, and access to care across other concerns and in light of the quality of life factors discussed in this section.

Figure 41. Social inclusion and support



Overall, more than half of the respondents reported lacking companionship, feeling left out, and feeling isolated "sometimes" or "often or mostly." Only 44% of respondents reported feeling supported "mostly," 41% only "sometimes," 13% "rarely," and 2% "never."

The distribution of these indicators by respondent demographics is systematic and shows that respondents who are younger; less educated; earn less income; identify as genderqueer, gender non-conforming or nonbinary; or identify as pansexual, queer, other or multiple orientations report the lowest levels of inclusion and support.

The one demographic factor that is not systematically associated with inclusion and support is race, which is more evenly distributed among respondents.

These indicators for inclusion and support are highly associated with need and access to the eight main service areas discussed in this report.

- Overall, respondents who reported the highest levels of feeling left out, lacking companionship, and feeling isolated also reported the highest need for services and the lowest rate of receiving services they needed or have sought.
- In terms of support, respondents that reported the highest levels of support also reported the lowest need for services but the highest rate of obtaining services when they sought them.

In the analysis that follows, the four indicators will be referred to in shorthand, as "companionship," "left out," "isolated," and "support." Collectively, "companionship, left out, and isolated" will be referred to as the "inclusion measures."

1 Demographics of inclusion and support

The distribution of demographic categories and personal characteristics across the four indicators is highly statistically significant, at the p<0.000 (***) level. These measures reveal a robust pattern of inclusion and support in different subpopulations of the community.

The only exception was for race and ethnicity, which indicated a more even distribution of respondents with no discernable patterns on the surface. Inclusion and support provide similar challenges to respondents regardless of race.

The following patterns are robust across the measures:

Gender

Cisgender male and female respondents reported the highest levels of inclusion and social support followed by transgender respondents (male and female), with other nonbinary and gender non-conforming respondents reporting the lowest levels of inclusion and support.

Orientation

Orientation followed a similar three-way pattern. Respondents identifying as straight (mostly female) and gay reported the highest levels of inclusion followed by lesbian and bisexual respondents, with queer, pansexual, other, and multiple orientations reporting much lower levels of inclusion and support.

Age Group

Respondents ages 50 and older reported the highest levels of inclusion and support followed by respondents ages 25–34, with youth respondents ages 13–24 reporting the lowest levels of inclusion and support.

Education

More highly educated respondents (college degree or graduate and professional school) had higher levels of inclusion and support, while less well-educated respondents (high school through some college experience) reported lower levels of inclusion and support.

Income

The highest income brackets (generally $75,000 annually and higher) reported the highest levels of inclusion and support followed by middle income respondents ($25,000–$75,000 annually), with those reporting less than $25,000 annually also reporting the lowest levels of inclusion and support.

Reading the tables in Appendix H for the sections: 2 “Regions and urbanization” and 3 “Relation to need and access for services”

The tables in Appendix H are designed to provide the survey data behind the results presented in these sections of the report. The purpose is to highlight how different levels of inclusion and support are distributed across regions of the state and across the indicators of need for services and access to services sought. Follow these steps to interpret the data:

a. To provide clarity regarding the relationships in the data, the row percentages at the far right of the table condensed the four responses on the inclusion and support measures into two categories: “never + rarely” and “sometimes + often or mostly.”
b. Each of the regions and service areas is displayed across the rows, and the row percentage columns allow a comparison, either regionally or in need and access to services.
c. Statistically significant relationships are indicated with “crosses and asterisks” next to the service area name (see Section I.D for the explanation of the legend). No crosses or asterisks means the result is not statistically significant at the 85% level or higher.
d. For statistically significant rows, the figures **highlighted in blue** in the “never + rarely” column show the higher levels of inclusion among respondents on that row (either region or need for services).
e. For statistically significant rows, the figures **highlighted in red** in the “sometimes + often or mostly” column show the respondents reporting the lowest level of inclusion on that row (either region or need for services).

2 Regions and urbanization

There was some statistically significant regional variation in levels of inclusion and support across the state. Appendix H, Tables H1–H4, provides detailed tables for New York State in five macro-regions, the three-part upstate/downstate variable, and by the degree of urbanization (urban, suburban, rural).

Generally, respondents from upstate areas reported higher levels of inclusion than New York City. The inclusion results are generally statistically significant at varying levels. The results for support were not substantially distinct by region or level of urbanization, were not statistically significant, and did not indicate any specific patterns in support to be noted.

3 Relation to need and access for services

The measures for inclusion and support are systematically associated with the levels of need and access respondents reported in the eight major service areas. The data is broken down in detail in Appendix H, Tables H5–H8 which provides both the raw numbers for the measures along with column and row percentages.

Across the statistically significant inclusion measures (companionship, left out, and isolated) a pattern repeats:

- Respondents who report the highest levels of inclusion are significantly more likely to report not needing services.
- Respondents who report the lowest levels of inclusion are significantly more likely to need services and more likely to have sought services.
- Respondents who report the lowest levels of inclusion are generally less likely to be served.
- Lack of inclusion — low levels of companionship, feeling left out in society, and feeling isolated — has a strong relationship with service needs and access to services. The analysis does not support a causal argument: it cannot be said that needing services or not receiving them causes a lack of inclusion or vice versa.
- However, the powerful linkage of these phenomena indicates that programs or advocacy addressing inclusion and isolation in the LGBTQ+ community may be an important avenue to increasing access to needed services. At the same time, enhancing access to services of all kinds (medical, behavioral, or social) may also provide a distinct opportunity to address inclusion.

4 Relation of inclusion and support to other indicators of quality of life

The Self-Reported Health and Quality of Life measures discussed earlier in this section provide a basic indication of how respondents felt about their health and lives at the time of the survey. The measures of medical mistrust and types of stigma or discrimination experienced by respondents provide a snapshot of how many in the community perceive their treatment by providers and experiences of marginalization in society more generally.

The findings supporting these conclusions are provided in Appendix I. (See the box at the conclusion of this section for “how to read” the tables in Appendix I.) These relationships are all highly statistically significant ($p<0.000$, ***), and they show a specific pattern in which respondents with low levels of inclusion and support report robust, qualitatively different life experiences.

- **Inclusion and support have important consequences.** Respondents who report lower levels of inclusion and support generally show lower levels of self-reported health and quality of life. Low inclusion and support also track with the need for services and lack of access, which indicates the importance of the psycho-social context of health and human services needs.
- **Challenges are also opportunities to reach community members.** These results suggest that providers have an opportunity to utilize whole-person centered care and LGBTQ-affirming practices as methods to address quality of life related barriers to care while also providing health care, behavioral care, and other social services.
- **Mistrust and discrimination have consequences for how community members**

access services. Patterns of medical mistrust and the experience of multiple, intersectional forms of discrimination are deeply related to needs for, and access to, health and human services. They are also deeply related to inclusion and support at highly statistically significant levels. The direction of causation cannot be determined from this survey, but mistrust, experiences of discrimination, a sense of isolation and exclusion, and a perceived lack of social support cluster together among the respondents who express the highest needs for services and, frequently, the lowest levels of service access.

Respondents who report the lowest levels of inclusion and support show:

- **The highest levels of medical mistrust.** The difference between respondents who report lower vs. higher levels of inclusion and support is substantial. On average, the respondents who report high levels of inclusion and support tend to disagree with the statements in the medical mistrust index, while those with lower inclusion and support on average tend to agree with the medical mistrust statements.
- **The highest Intersectional Discrimination Index — 3 types of discrimination or more, generally.** Lower levels of inclusion and support are related to an increase of approximately one or more types of discrimination experienced by the respondent.
- **The lowest levels of self-reported health.** Respondents reporting lower levels of inclusion and support show an average self-reported health level below 3, which is the mid-point on its 5-point scale. Higher levels of inclusion and support average above 3. The implication is that the rates of "poor + fair" self-reported health are strongly related to inclusion and support.
- **The lowest levels of quality of life.** Respondents' reported quality of life is the least impacted by inclusion and support, with respondents generally falling around the mid-point (3 on the 5-point scale). However, higher levels of inclusion and support are, as with self-reported health, related to a higher reported quality of life that is both robust (a shift of 1 point on the 5-point scale for inclusion) and highly statistically significant.

Reading the tables in Appendix I for this section, "Relation of inclusion and support to other indicators of quality of life"

a. The table in Appendix I provides the data supporting the results discussed in this section. Follow these steps to interpret the data:
b. The three inclusion measures and support are represented in the columns of the table. The four responses are provided in the rows, repeated for each of the four quality of life measures in the table.
c. The variables for Medical Mistrust, Discrimination Index, Self-Reported Health, and Quality of Health are reported as an average on the variable's scale. Medical Mistrust, Self-Reported Health and Quality of Life all used a five-point scale, and the value is the mean on a range of 1 to 5. The Discrimination Index variable ranges from zero to 12 types of discrimination experiences.
d. The figures on the rows for each quality of life measure are the mean values of that measure for the specific level of companionship, feeling left out, isolation, and personal support in each column.
e. Higher values on Mistrust and Discrimination indicate higher levels of mistrust and an elevated number of discrimination types experienced by respondents.
f. Lower values on Self-Reported Health and Quality of Life indicate poorer self-reported health and a lower quality of life.
g. All of these relationships are highly statistically significant ($p<0.000$) and show that feeling isolated, left out or lacking companionship is associated with lower levels of self-reported health and quality of life and higher levels of medical mistrust and types of discrimination or stigma experience in the lifetime.
h. The figures highlighted in red are the values for a quality of life measure associated with the lowest levels of inclusion or support.



V. SERVICE NEEDS AND ACCESS FOR TRANSGENDER, GENDERQUEER, AND NONBINARY COMMUNITY MEMBERS

A. CHANGING GENDER MARKERS

1 Gender marker change

Respondents who identified as transgender (any gender), or genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary (GNB) and who were 21 or older (n=643) were asked if they had ever tried to change the gender marker on their birth certificate. Of these:

- 19% had tried to change the gender on their birth certificate.
- 33% reported that they have not tried but want to change their birth certificate.
- 30% were not sure if they wanted to make the change.
- 17% reported that they have not tried to change their gender on the birth certificate and do not want to do so.

Table 31 shows that respondents who identified as transgender were much more likely to change or want to change their gender marker. As well, a substantial portion of respondents identifying as genderqueer and other non-conforming identities also reported changing (14%) or wanting to change (30%) their gender markers.

Table 31. Changing birth certificate gender markers (n=643)

	Yes	No, but I would like to	I'm not sure	No, and I do not want to	Total
Trans man or trans woman	38%	44%	14%	4%	100%
Gender non-conforming and other non-binary identities	14%	30%	35%	21%	100%
Total	19%	33%	30%	18%	100%

2 Demographics and birth certificate change

- Demographically, respondents who have changed their birth certificates overrepresented older, non-White, and less well-educated respondents.
- Those who would like to change their birth certificates but have not done so at the time of the survey overrepresented younger, White, and also less well-educated respondents.
- Those who were not interested in changing their birth certificates overrepresented older and more well-educated respondents (college degree or higher).
- Factors that were not associated with changing or desiring to change the birth certificate included urban/suburban/rural residence and region of New York State.

3 Quality of life and birth certificate change

TGNB respondents of all ages and demographics reported the highest percentage of "poor + fair" SRH, lower levels of quality of life, higher rates of intersectional discrimination, and high levels of medical mistrust. Within this population group, respondents who have changed or wish to change the gender markers on their birth certificates reported even lower SRH and quality of life at statistically significant levels. Levels of discrimination and medical mistrust, however, remain similar regardless of birth certificate status (i.e., higher than the mean for respondents overall).

B SERVICES SOUGHT RELATED TO GENDER TRANSITION

1 Transgender and GNB differences in services sought

Respondents who identified as transgender (any gender) and GNB sought a variety of services related to gender transition. The services most likely to be sought were mental health services and hormone therapy. For other services (psychiatric, cosmetic procedures, and top or bottom surgery), half or more of the respondents, both transgender and GNB, were not currently seeking them at the time of the survey.

While services related to gender transition were more likely to be sought by respondents who identified as transgender, GNB respondents also sought these services in substantial numbers. Overall, GNB respondents were approximately 50% as likely to seek services related to gender transition as transgender respondents—the exceptions being bottom surgery and cosmetic changes, for which GNB respondents were about one-third as likely to seek. The services sought are shown in Table 32, below.

There are no significant differences in services sought by race, which are almost identical across White and non-White respondents. Differences by age are also limited; younger respondents reported higher levels of accessing services for counseling, hormone therapy, and cosmetic procedures, while seeking services by age is approximately identical across age groups for the other services.

Table 32. Sought services for gender transition

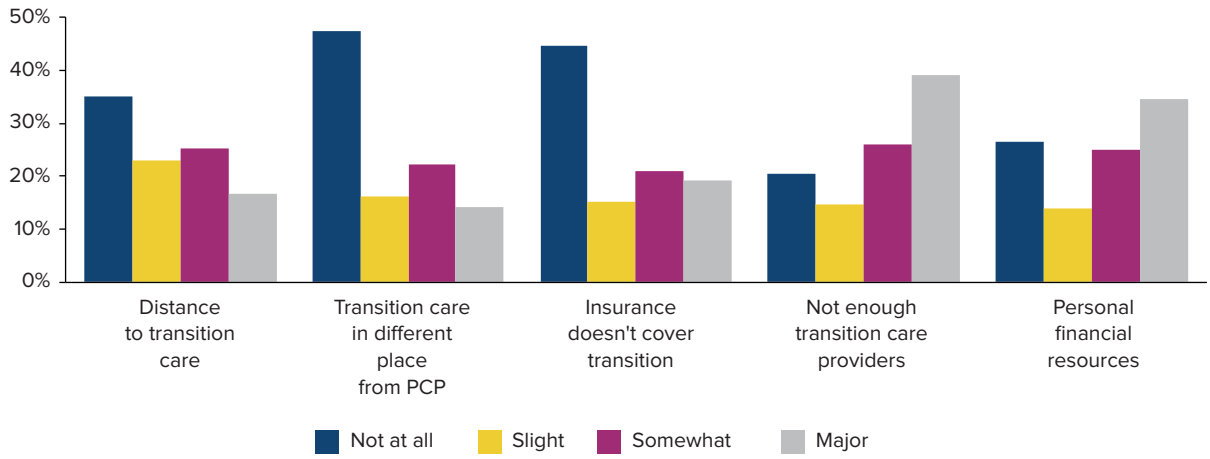
Mental Health	No	Yes, in the last 12 months	Yes, more than 12 months ago	Total
Transgender, male or female	12%	18%	70%	100%
GNB	51%	13%	36%	100%
Total	42%	14%	44%	100%
Psychiatric Services				
Transgender, male or female	52%	12%	37%	100%
GNB	73%	7%	20%	100%
Total	68%	8%	24%	100%
Hormone Therapy				
Transgender, male or female	10%	19%	72%	100%
GNB	59%	10%	30%	100%
Total	48%	12%	40%	100%
Cosmetic Procedures				
Transgender, male or female	49%	10%	40%	100%
GNB	83%	4%	12%	100%
Total	76%	6%	19%	100%
Top Surgery				
Transgender, male or female	51%	11%	38%	100%
GNB	75%	8%	17%	100%
Total	70%	9%	22%	100%
Bottom Surgery				
Transgender, male or female	69%	7%	24%	100%
GNB	91%	3%	6%	100%
Total	86%	4%	10%	100%

2 Challenges to receiving services related to gender transition

Respondents identified a number of challenges to receiving services related to gender transition, as shown in Figure 42. Access to services differed across some demographic groups.

- **Race and ethnicity**: White respondents were more likely to rate challenges as "somewhat" and "major" in all categories except for "personal financial resources," while non-White respondents reported larger percentages rating the challenge as non-existent for them ("not at all").
- **Urban/suburban/rural**: Respondents in rural areas experienced substantially stronger, statistically significant challenges to seeking or receiving services due to "distance to transition care" and "transition care in a different place from my PCP."
- **Regions of the state**: Respondents in some regions of New York State experienced more challenges than others, with geographic reasons ("distance and having transition care" and "PCP located in different places") emerging as highly statistically significant. Respondents in New York City, Finger Lakes, and Central New York experienced the fewest challenges related to geography and transition care, while all other regions of the state experienced a much higher level of geographic challenges.
- **Education**: Respondents with less than a college degree reported higher levels of challenges due to a lack of transition care providers and personal financial resources than more highly educated respondents. The difference was robust and statistically significant.
- **Income**: Respondents with lower income reported more difficulty with personal financial resources, but otherwise income was not associated with other reasons for difficulty accessing transition care.
- **Age**: Age was not related to difficulty in seeking transition care, except for the category of having transition care and primary care located in different places: this was most challenging, at a statistically significant level, for respondents ages 25 to 39.

Figure 42. Challenges or barriers to receiving services for gender transition (n=420)



3 Hormone replacement therapy

Respondents seeking hormone replacement therapy (n=312) were asked about their hormone therapy situation. Table 33 shows differences by race, which show that non-White respondents generally encountered more disruptions with hormone therapy. Respondents who identified as Asian, Asian American, or Pacific Islander reported the highest level of not being able to obtain hormone therapy, which despite the small number of respondents (n=9) remains statistically significant and indicates a potentially important service gap in the community.

On other demographics for respondents who have taken, or are taking hormone therapy:

- **Youth**: Almost two-thirds (62%) of respondents are under 35 years of age.
- **Prescriptions**: The vast majority (99%) of the 270 respondents who are currently taking hormones reported that they had a valid medical prescription.
- **Barriers**: inconvenience and cost: The inconvenience of the process for obtaining hormone therapy and its high cost were reported as the major challenges to obtaining hormone therapy.
- **Provider**: Asked where they obtained the most recent hormone dose, 98% of respondents reported from a provider (47%), pharmacy (34%), or community-based organization or clinic (17%).
- **Disruptions**: For respondents who experienced disruptions in hormone therapy (n=46), the major reasons for disruption in hormone therapy were "taking a break" (45%), couldn't afford hormones (23%), and insurance problems (21%). However, when breaking down respondents into smaller categories of use, especially for those who have experienced disruptions in hormone therapy, the numbers become too small to generate valid confidence intervals. Thus, results for barriers and disruptions to hormone therapy are best understood as information that will be useful to drill down into the community with other methods, such as focus groups.

The 2021 Community Survey was unable to obtain results on hormone therapy or puberty blockers from youth ages 13–20. All indications from the survey, including questions about gender transition in the "Youth" section of the survey (Section VI of the report), show that hormone therapy is much more widely used by respondents under 35 and increases as age decreases. The debates and public discourse about hormone therapy and puberty blockers for youth under 18 evolved rapidly during the three years of the needs assessment, from 2020 through 2022. Current research shows that both puberty blockers and hormone therapy are increasingly in demand by transgender youth and their parents, who are concerned as to the mental health impact of failing to provide gender-affirming treatment for youth during adolescence.

Increasing numbers of persons under 18 years of age are using puberty blockers and gender-affirming hormone therapy. This is true nationally and in New York State. Research commissioned

Table 33. Hormone therapy, by race and ethnicity

Question: Regarding gender-affirming hormone therapy, which statement best describes your situation?

Race and Ethnicity***	Taking hormones currently	Taking hormones currently, but have stopped and started in the past	Not taking hormones currently, but have in the past	Have tried to obtain hormones, but have been unable to	Total
Asian, Asian American, or Pacific Islander (n=9)	33%	0%	11%	56%	100%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic (n=20)	80%	5%	15%	0%	100%
Latinx or Hispanic (n=31)	77%	16%	6%	0%	100%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic (n=224)	83%	8%	5%	4%	100%
Another race or ethnicity (n=10)	80%	10%	10%	0%	100%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic (n=12)	83%	0%	17%	0%	100%
Total (n=306)***	81%	8%	7%	5%	100%
Race, White/non-White* **					
White (n=224)	83%	8%	5%	4%	100%
Non-White (n=82)	74%	9%	11%	6%	100%
Total (n=306)	81%	8%	7%	5%	100%

***p<0.000

by the Reuters press agency analyzed insurance claims and other medical records in 2021 and reports that 121,882 U.S. youth ages 6–17 were diagnosed with gender dysphoria from 2017 through 2021; 17,683 began puberty blockers or hormones during this period.[25] Multiple studies in recent years have concluded that access to gender-affirming hormone therapy has beneficial mental health outcomes, including reduced depression and reduced suicidality among transgender youth.[26] One study undertaken by Trevor Project-affiliated researchers surveyed 34,749 youth recruited online and returned findings that:[27]

- Half of the transgender youth surveyed were not taking gender-affirming hormones but would like to.
- One-third did not seek gender-affirming hormone therapy.
- One-sixth (14%) of respondents were taking gender-affirming hormone therapy.
- Those receiving gender-affirming hormone therapy showed lower rates of depression and suicidality at highly statistically significant levels.
- While the study was not a controlled trial, the results strongly indicate that having gender-affirming medical treatment available to youth under 18 would make an important contribution to mental health outcomes.

This research is aligned with the 2021 Community Survey's results regarding the connections between behavioral health — and specifically mental health — and medical health. Whole person-centered care should begin in childhood and continue throughout the life course.



VI. YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS (AGES 13–24)

A PARENTS AND LGBTQ-AFFIRMING NEEDS AND CARE

As noted at the beginning of this report, the 2021 Community Survey has measured robust change in how younger members of the community define and express gender and orientation. One-third (37%) of respondents overall identify as transgender (9%) or genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary (28%). When broken out by age, however, over half (56%) of respondents ages 13–35 identify as transgender (11%) and genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary (45%).

A larger gap exists for orientation. A little over half (53%) of respondents describe their orientation as bisexual, pansexual, queer, multiple, or another orientation — but almost three-quarters (71%) of those ages 13–15 do.

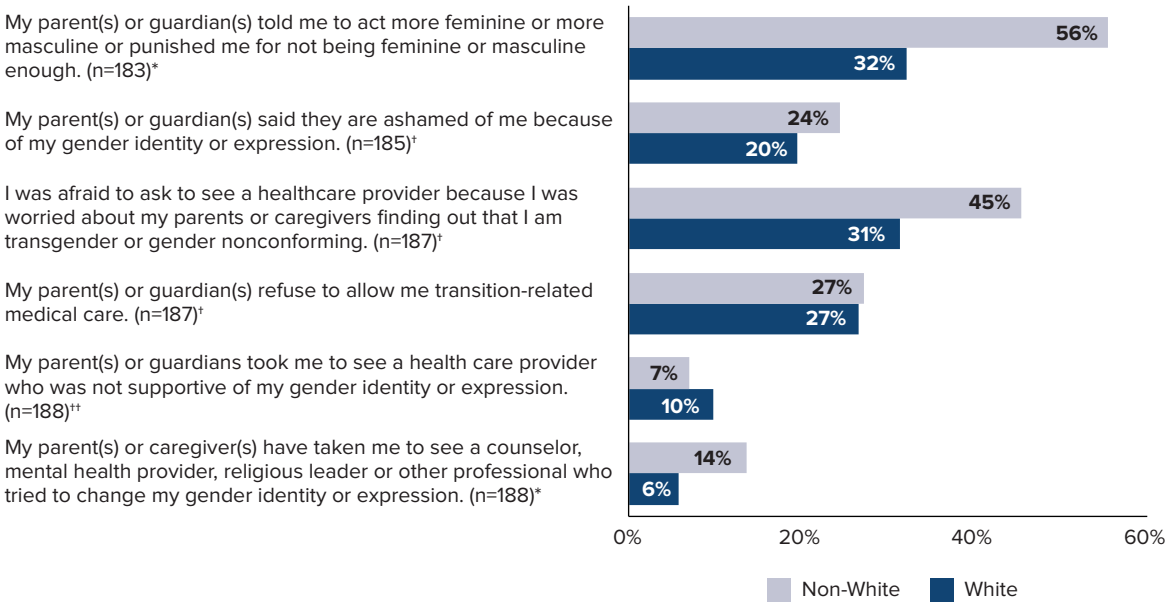
In addition to the other questions about needs, services, quality of life and community, the survey included a youth supplement with questions about youth experience in their families, schools, and communities with regard to gender, orientation, minority stress, discrimination, services utilized, and other concerns. These questions were provided to respondents 13 to 24 years of age.

1 Gender expression, health care, and transitioning

Youth in the ages of 13 to 24 were asked about how their parents or guardians supported or hindered their needs for gender transition services or access to appropriate medical providers, inclusive of therapy, counseling, hormone therapy, or surgeries. For this, respondents rated several statements on a four-point scale (1=no problem, 2=slight problem, 3=somewhat a problem, 4=major problem).

Figure 43 shows the results by race (White/non-White). Differences by White and non-White respondents were generally systematic and frequently statistically significant, showing that non-White respondents generally reported these issues as more of a problem than their white counterparts. The issues that were least resonant involved parents taking the respondents to specific

Figure 43. Parents, gender, and healthcare, "Somewhat or a major problem," 13–24 years of age, by race



providers who were not supportive or who would try to change identity or expression. Overall, youth reported the highest stress around discussing or acknowledging the respondents' gender and general transition-related care.

Other demographics (education, urbanization, region, or income) showed no statistically significant or systematic results. For age, respondents diverged systematically in response rate but not how they responded: 90% of respondents ages 13–17 answered these questions, while only 10% of respondents ages 18–24 did. This pattern indicates that respondents ages 18–24 are possibly less concerned about, or less reliant upon, their parents when it comes to gender-specific care.

2 Sexual orientation, health care, and support

Youth ages 13 to 24 were asked about their parents' or guardians' support or rejection of their sexual orientation, with regard to social factors and seeking health care. For this, respondents rated several statements on a four-point scale (1=no problem, 2=slight problem, 3=somewhat a problem, 4=major problem). The results were largely statistically significant for race (White/non-White) and Gender, but not for other demographics (including region, urbanization, education, or income). Unlike the response rate for the questions on gender and parental support, the response rate was very high for youth across the age continuum from 13 to 24, with 94% of all respondents (421 of 451) in these age groups providing responses to the questions.

Figure 44 provides results by race (White/non-White), showing that differences by White and non-White respondents were systematic and frequently statistically significant. Overall, non-White respondents generally reported that these issues were more of a problem than their White counterparts.

In terms of gender, Figure 45 shows a large divergence on the same questions, with much fewer cisgender males or females reporting that these issues were "somewhat a problem" or a "major problem." The results are in all but two instances highly statistically significant. Transgender (any gender) and GNB youth reported higher rates of experiencing these issues as problematic, with transgender youth showing the highest levels of concern overall.

Figure 44. Parents, orientation, and healthcare, "somewhat or a major problem," 13–24 years of age, by race

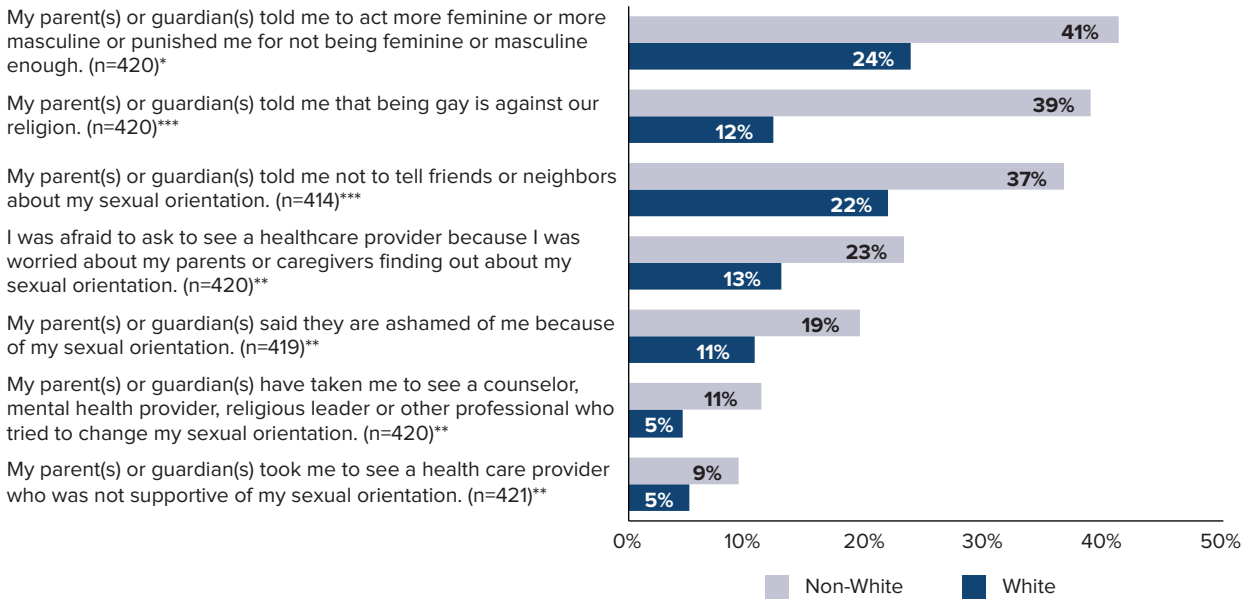
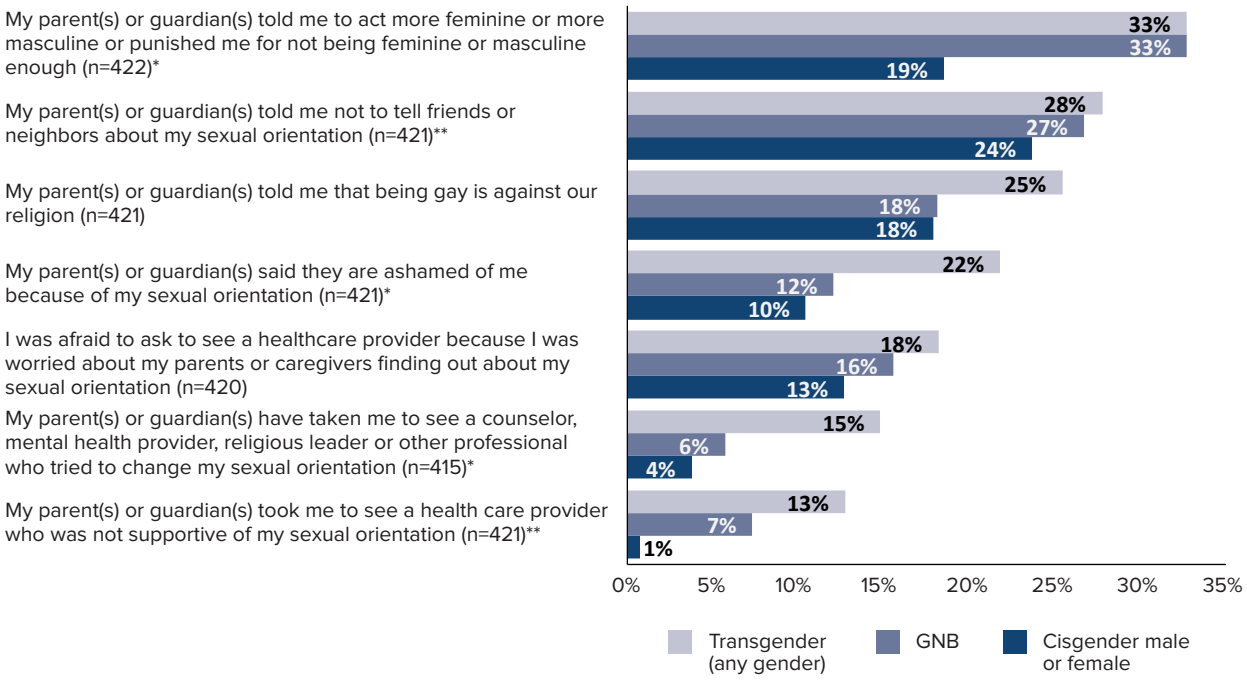


Figure 45. Parents, orientation, and healthcare, "somewhat or a major problem," 13–24 years of age, by gender



B LGBTQ+ YOUTH AND SCHOOL EXPERIENCES

1 Gender expression and identity in school and community

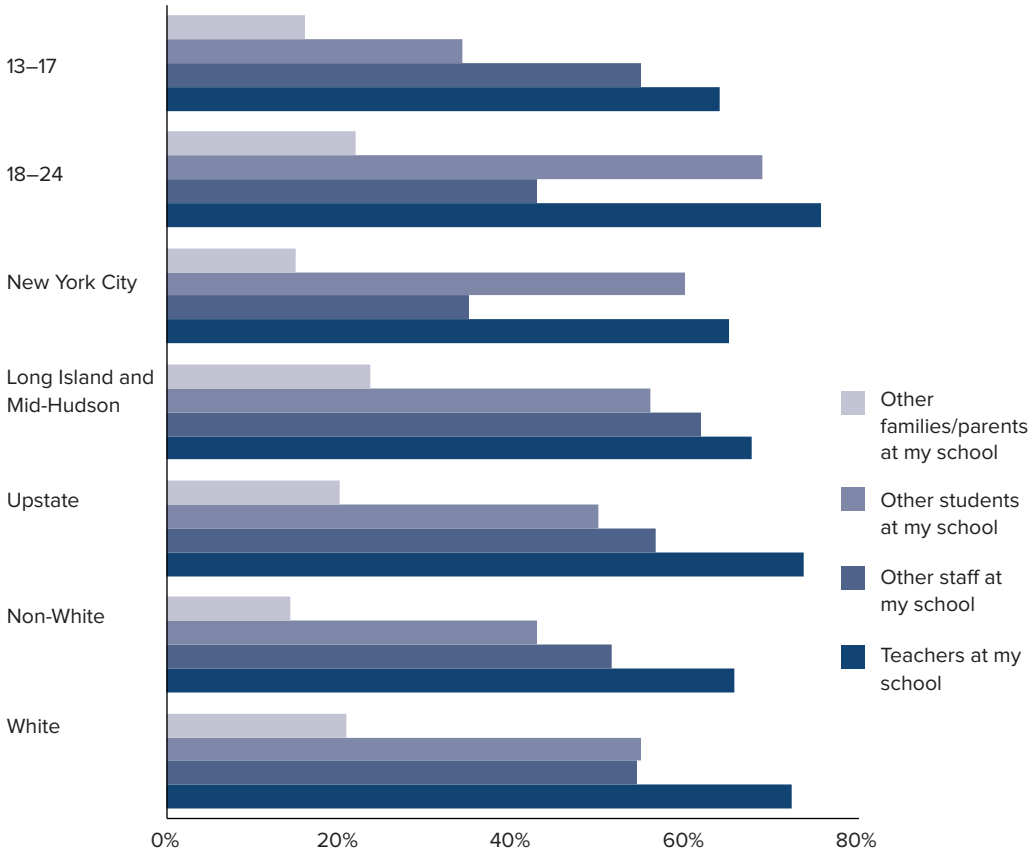
TGNB youth were asked about the support they received in school. Overall, 74% of respondents (n=70 out of 96) reported that their schools had formal policies to support and protect transgender and other GNB students.

Respondents were asked about the support they received from teachers, other school staff, other students, and the families or caregivers of other students, using a 5-point scale (1=very unsupportive, 2=unsupportive, 3=neither supportive or unsupportive, 4= supportive, and 5= very supportive). The response rate for these questions was 54% (n=150) across all ages 13–24 (n=278), with 73% of those ages 13–17 (n=77) and 43% of those 18–24 (n=74) responding.

Figure 46 shows breakdowns on these questions by race (White/non-White), region of New York State, and age. In most cases, the results were not statistically significant within these groups, but they show three patterns of interest.

- Respondents of all ages reported that teachers, staff, and other students were more supportive than the other families or parents involved with their school.
- Overall, teachers were reported to be the most supportive group across all demographics.
- Older respondents (18–24) reported a much higher level of support from other students than younger respondents (13–17), which was also highly statistically significant (p=0.001).

Figure 46. Percentage of respondents, 13–24, who replied "supportive" or "very supportive" to the question: *In general, how supportive are the following persons of transgender and gender non-conforming students at your school? (*n=151)



While half of the respondents reported that other students were "supportive" or "very supportive, the other half reported "neither supportive or unsupportive" (30%), "unsupportive" (12%), or "very unsupportive" (5%). However, when asked how many friends or other individuals they could rely on for support in their gender identity or expression (see Table 34), 60 to 80% of respondents reported 4 or more. This result did not show significant differences across demographics, indicating somewhat high levels of support for youth respondents' gender identity or gender expression.

Table 34. Support for respondents' gender identity or expression (n=148)

Question: How many individuals can you rely upon to fully support your gender identity or expression? This includes friends, family, teachers, or others.

Race	0	1	2 or 3	4 or more
White	2%	2%	24%	73%
Non-White	0%	8%	23%	69%
Region				
Upstate	0%	2%	25%	73%
Long Island and Mid-Hudson	3%	3%	16%	78%
New York City	4%	4%	26%	65%
Age Group				
18–24	1%	4%	26%	69%
13–17	1%	1%	22%	75%

2 Sexual orientation in school and the community

As with gender identity and expression, youth were asked about the school environment and support around sexual orientation. Overall, 81% (n=174) of respondents 13 to 24 reported that their schools have formal policies to support their students' LGBTQ+ sexual orientation. Statistically significant demographic breakdowns included region of New York State and age, with age generally standing in for school type (college or high school):

- 97% of respondents in New York City reported formal policies at their schools, followed by 78% in Upstate New York and 70% in Long Island and Mid-Hudson (suburban NYC).
- 89% of respondents ages 18–24 (college age and higher) reported formal policies at their schools, followed by 64% ages 13–17 (high school).

Respondents were asked how much support they received in and around school for their sexual orientation. The question polled support from the same groups (teachers, other staff, other students, and other students' families or caregivers), using the same 5-point scale from very unsupportive to very supportive. Results are shown in Figure 47. The response rate for these items was 95% for both ages 13–17 and 18–24 (n=266 out of 278 total respondents in school ages 13–24).

- Respondents in **New York City reported significantly higher levels of support from teachers ($p<0.05$)** and other students ($p<0.05$) in their schools compared to Mid-Hudson and Long Island and other Upstate New York areas.
- Respondents ages **13–17 reported statistically significantly lower support than those 18–24** from "other staff" (non-teaching staff, $p<0.05$), "other students" ($p<0.001$) and "other students' families or caregivers" ($p<0.01$).
- As with support for gender identity and expression, **teachers were the most supportive group** reported by the respondents, across all demographics.

Overall, youth respondents reported very high levels of support by friends or others, with 89% or more of respondents reporting that they could rely on the support of 2 or more individuals in their sexual orientation or questioning about orientation (see Table 35). The only statistically significant difference was for race, in which non-White respondents reported lower levels of support ($p<0.05$).

Figure 47. Percentage of Respondents, 13–24, who replied "supportive" or "very supportive" to the question: *In general, how supportive are the following persons of lesbian, gay and bisexual students at your school*? (n=263)

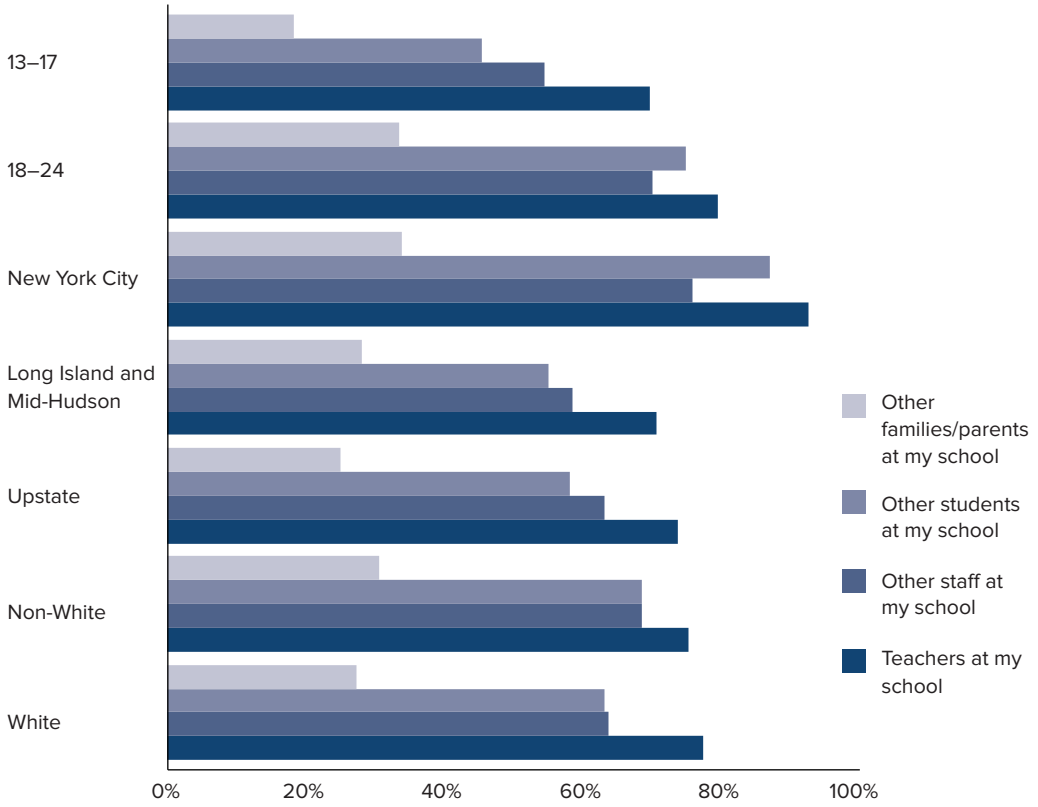


Table 35. Support for respondents' sexual orientation (n=417)

Question: How many individuals can you rely upon to fully support your sexual orientation or questioning about orientation? This includes friends, family, teachers, or others.

Race	0	1	2 or 3	4 or more
White	1%	3%	15%	81%
Non-White	4%	7%	21%	69%
Region				
Upstate	1%	3%	12%	85%
Long Island and Mid-Hudson	4%	6%	20%	70%
New York City	3%	4%	19%	74%
Age Group				
18–24	2%	4%	17%	77%
13–17	0%	4%	15%	81%

C SERVICE NEEDS AND ACCESS

Respondents 13 to 24 years of age were asked about service needs aimed specifically at youth. (Note that youth needs for the eight service areas or other public assistance were reported with all respondents above in Sections III and IV.) For youth specifically, the survey asked about 9 services related to schooling or education (Appendix J, Table J1), 11 services related to working or finding a job (Appendix J, Table J2), and 3 services related to social life or other concerns (Appendix J, Table J3), including seeking safe spaces. Respondents who indicated they sought a service were then asked if they received the service.

Tables J1–J3 in Appendix J provide the distribution of respondents on these items by race, gender, and orientation. The percentage of respondents who received the services they sought varied (for all respondents) from the low 40's for transportation to work (42%), clothing for work (43%), and help with immigration status (45%) to the 80's for transportation to school (80%) and help with high school applications (83%).

In all but 3 service areas,[28] non-White respondents reported a higher level of need but a lower level of receiving the services they sought. The differences between White and non-White service access ranged from -2% to -41%, with -15% as the average difference in receiving services for non-White respondents. A similar, but not as systematic, difference was observed in the results by sexual orientation, in which respondents who identify as straight, gay, or lesbian tended to receive the services they sought at a slightly higher rate than those who identified as bisexual, pansexual, other, or multiple orientations. No systematic difference was encountered by gender. The tables in Appendix J do not provide statistical significance for the results because the numbers are small, and the differences between those who sought and did not seek services is not well understood. The trends observed for race and orientation indicate an opportunity for further research with youth on these services, particularly via focus groups that can help policy makers understand the psycho-social context in which youth know of, seek, and obtain services.

D SEXUAL MINORITY ADOLESCENT STRESS INVENTORY (SMASI)

The survey asked respondents ages 13–24 to answer 10 questions that form the short version of the Sexual Minority Adolescent Stress Inventory (SMASI, see Table 35). The SMASI was developed initially with a battery of 102 items.[29] The New York State LGBTQ+ Health and Human Services Needs Assessment obtained a short (10-question) version of the SMASI from its developers and utilized it in the survey (see Appendix J, Table J4). These 10 items are the most salient items that demonstrate the impact of minority stress on adolescents.

Table 36 . SMASI results, ages 13–24

SMASI Item	% of respondents
1. My friends make jokes about LGBTQ people.	48%
2. My family has told me that being LGBTQ is just a phase.	51%
3. I have felt unsafe or threatened in the neighborhood where I live because I am LGBTQ.	34%
4. I feel as though I don't fit in my racial/ethnic community because I am LGBTQ.	17%
5. Someone who lives with me has told me they disapprove of me being LGBTQ.	27%
6. I felt unsafe or threatened in school because I am LGBTQ. (Including youth not attending school.)	30%
7. I have felt isolated or alone in the neighborhood where I live because I am LGBTQ.	40%
8. I am having trouble accepting that I am LGBTQ.	22%
9. A family member asked me if I was gay or lesbian before I wanted to talk about it.	40%
10. Other students make fun of me for being LGBTQ.	23%

The survey used an "item/follow-up" format, in which the respondent was asked if they experienced a particular form of stress in their lifetime, with those who indicated "yes" then asked if they experienced this form of stress in the last 30 days prior to the survey. The results (see Appendix J, Table J4) show that between 17% and 51% of respondents reported these forms of stress (excluding the three lowest outliers, the range is more constrained, 27%-51%). Of these, 13%-36% (not counting the three outliers) indicated that they experienced these specific stressors in the last 30 days. The results point to a churn of microaggression and stigma that youth respondents reported. The ultimate result of minority stress in adolescence is to enhance the experience of stigma and discrimination over the lifetime, which is supported by the results of the quality of life questions (and especially discrimination) for youth respondents reported above in Section IV.

Overall, differences between White and non-White respondents were slight and varied in no systematic manner. For many of the items, non-White respondents reported a lower rate of minority stress. The one exception is Item 4, "I feel as though I don't fit in my racial/ethnic community because I am LGBTQ," for which non-White respondents reported double-digit differences much higher than their White counterparts. Overall 41% of youth respondents (ages 13–24) responded "yes" to this item; however, within non-White respondents there is a prominent age difference: 27% of those ages 13–17 responded yes, compared to 45% of those 18–24. The potential indication is that the experiences of acceptance by younger respondents may be slightly improved compared to older adolescents. Differences by gender and orientation are negligible.



VII. THE COMMUNITY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

A EXPERIENCING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

1 Enhanced difficulty of obtaining services

Respondents were asked how selected healthcare services changed during the pandemic. Figure 48 shows the results, in which respondents assessed obtaining various services as being "easier," "harder," or "about the same" during the pandemic.

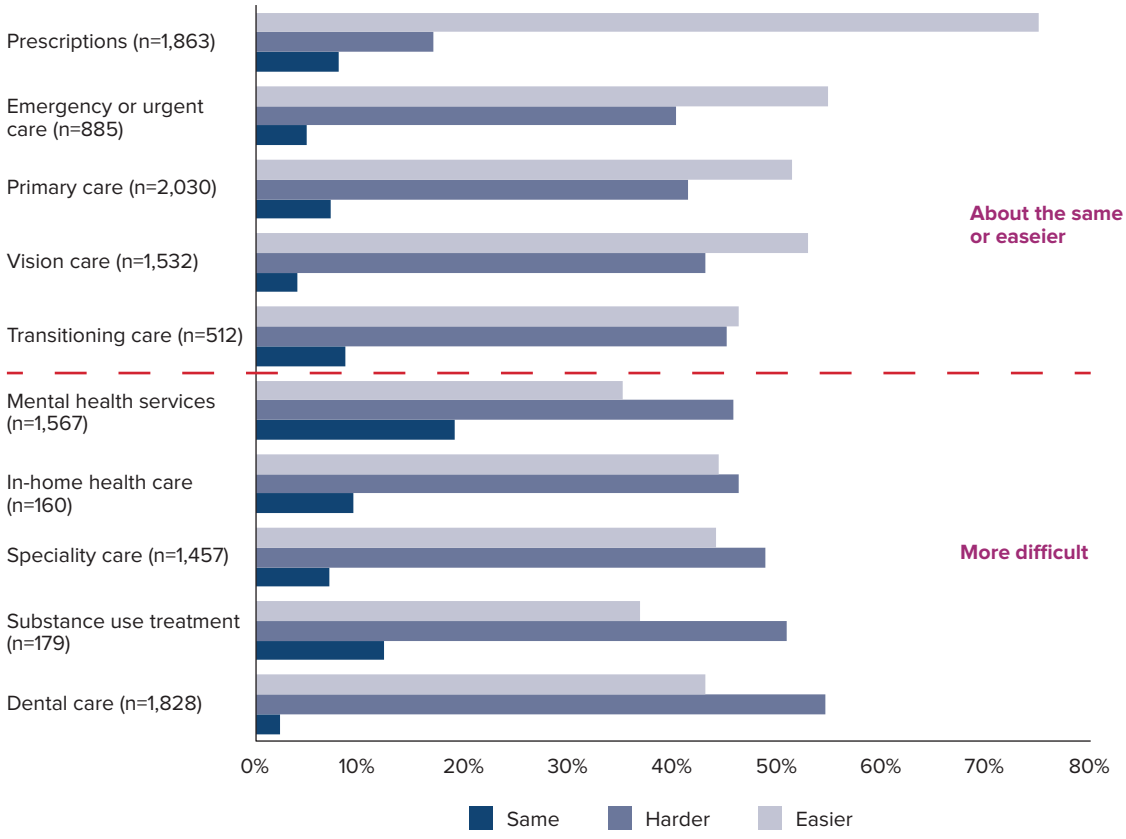
a. About the same

Most respondents rated obtaining **prescription services, emergency or urgent care, vision, and transitioning services to be about the same** during the pandemic as prior to the pandemic. "The same" is not necessarily good news, given the high levels of medical mistrust and experiences of discrimination when obtaining services revealed in the survey. This just means that a simple majority of respondents felt that things had not changed very much for these services during the pandemic.

b. More difficult to obtain

Most respondents rated obtaining **mental health, in-home health, specialty services, substance use services, and dental care as more difficult** to obtain during the pandemic. Already difficult experiences of access in these areas were exacerbated during the pandemic.

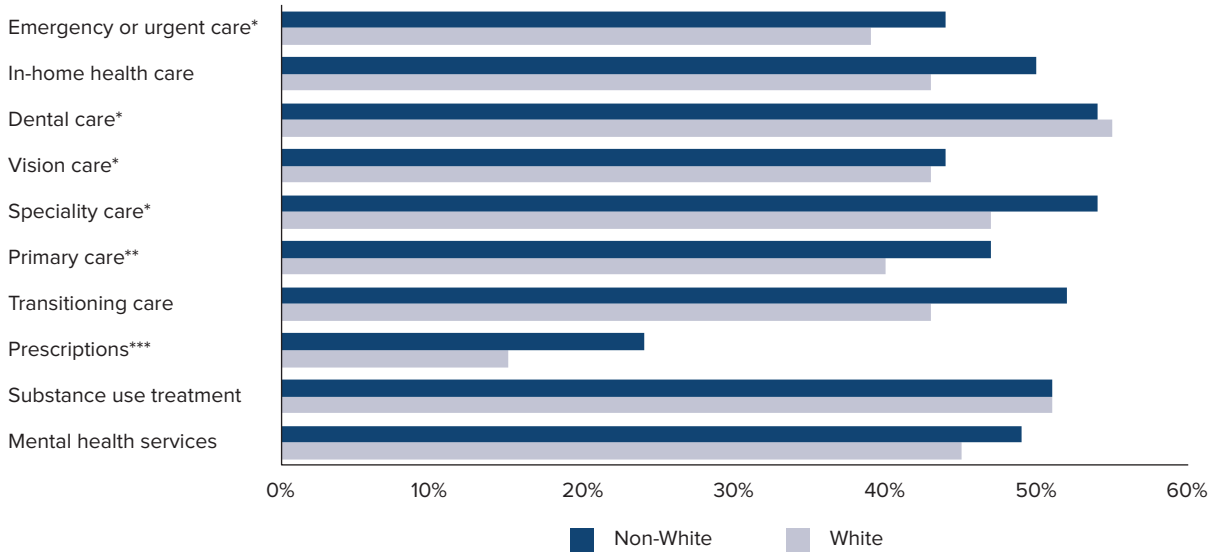
Figure 48. Increased difficulty of obtaining services during the pandemic



2 Racial disparities

The difficulties in obtaining services were experienced differently for White and non-White respondents, see Figure 49. In most cases, non-White respondents reported higher levels of difficulties in obtaining services than White respondents. In several instances, the disparity is statistically significant, but in cases where the difference is not statistically significant, the pattern of difficulty for non-White respondents is repeated, except for dental care (more difficult for White respondents) and substance use treatment (same level of difficulty for White and non-White respondents).

Figure 49. Increased difficulty of obtaining services during the pandemic, by race



3 Other disparities

a. Gender Identity

Respondents identifying as "genderqueer" and "another gender" (28% of respondents overall) consistently reported greater difficulty, at highly statistically significant levels, of accessing care during the pandemic across prescription drug services ($p<0.001$), primary care ($p<0.01$), vision services ($p<0.01$), in-home care ($p<0.05$), and urgent/emergency care ($p<0.01$).

b. Orientation

Respondents identifying as queer, pansexual, another orientation, and multiple orientations consistently reported more difficulty, at highly statistically significant levels, of accessing a variety of services during the pandemic, including prescription drug services ($p<0.001$), primary care ($p<0.05$), specialized care ($p<0.01$), vision care ($p<0.05$), and urgent care or emergency services ($p<0.001$).

c. Respondents with disabilities

Respondents who reported any disability reported that they experienced much higher levels of difficulty receiving services during the pandemic than persons without disabilities across mental health ($p<0.055$), prescription services ($p<0.000$), transitioning support ($p<0.055$), vision care ($p<0.001$), and urgent care and emergency services ($p<0.05$).

B EXPOSURE AND VACCINATION

a. High levels of testing and vaccination

Community members responded to the pandemic with high levels of vigilance in terms of testing and vaccination.

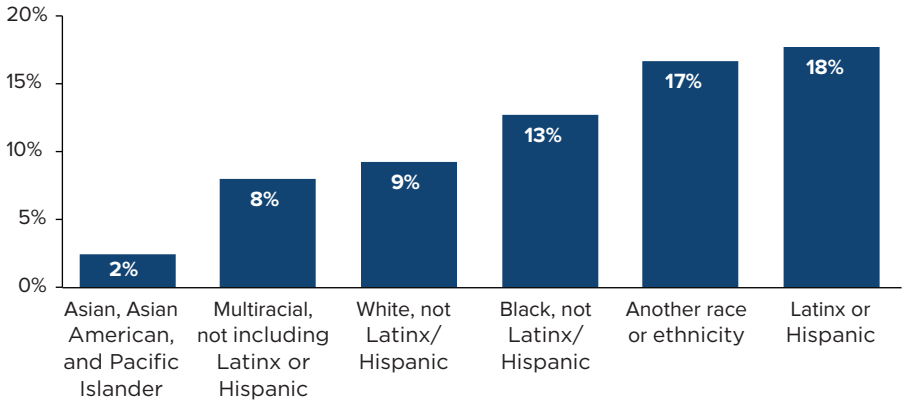
- Almost two-thirds of respondents (63%) were tested at least twice at the time of the survey (July – November 2021) and almost half (45%) were tested 3 times or more.
- Response to the availability of the COVID-19 vaccine was even more thorough: 95% of respondents (n=2,185) were vaccinated when they took the survey.
- Three-quarters of respondents (74%) reported that no one they were close to died in the pandemic, while 14% lost one person and 12% lost two or more persons.

b. COVID-19 infection and exposure

Approximately 10% of respondents had tested positive for COVID-19 at the time of the survey. As in the population as a whole, the effects of the pandemic were more strongly felt by non-White respondents, with respondents who identified as Black, another race or ethnicity, or Latinx/Hispanic having the highest rates, shown in Figure 45.

- The most common locations for exposure were in the workplace (31%) and the home (28%).
- Almost half (48%) of respondents reported that their COVID-19 case included symptoms, but they did not seek care.
- A third (34%) of respondents who were infected sought care and 5% were hospitalized.

Figure 50. COVID-19 infection, by race and ethnicity



ENDNOTES

1 The "Office of LGBTQ Services" if the office's title. The report defaults to "LGBTQ+" as the general term of reference, while organizations or programs that utilize other designations are referred to by the way they present themselves (e.g., LGBT, LGBTQ, or LGBTQIA+).

2 The medical mistrust index was taken from LaVeist TA, Isaac LA, and Williams KP, "Mistrust of Health Care Organizations is Associated with Underutilization of Health Services," Health Services Research 2009; 44:6 (December).

3 Schrager SM, Goldbach JT and Mamey MR (2018) Development of the Sexual Minority Adolescent Stress Inventory. Front. Psychol. 9:319. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00319. Also: Goldbach JT, Schrager SM, Mamey MR and Rhoades H (2021) Confirming the Reliability and Validity of the Sexual Minority Adolescent Stress Inventory in a National Sample of Sexual Minority Adolescents. Front. Psychol. 12:720199. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2021.720199.

4 See the Social Justice Sexuality website, https://socialjusticesexuality.com/, for background on the study, reports, and other resources.

5 See Bankert EA, Gordon BG, Hurley EA, and Shriver SP, Institutional Review Board: Management and Function, 3rd ed. (Burlington MA: Jones and Bartlett, 2022), especially Chapter 1-1, "Ethical Foundations of Human Research Protections," and 1-2, "Historical Timeline."

6 Of these incomplete surveys, the vast majority were more than 75% complete.

7 Sarah O. Meadows, Charles C. Engel, Rebecca L. Collins et al. 2015 Department of Defense Health Related Behaviors Survey (HRBS), Washington DC, RAND Corporation, 2018.

8 The Empire State Development Corporation identifies 10 regions in the state. For statistical purposes, this report has combined Central New York and the Mohawk Valley. Separately, 155 respondents reported their residence in Central New York and 82 in the Mohawk Valley.

9 Respondents were distributed across all but 3 counties in the state: Fulton, Hamilton, and Wyoming counties. All other counties had one or more respondents.

10 Appendix E only reports demographics of substances for which at least 100 respondents reported use in the previous 12 months. Confidence intervals and statistical significance for substances with fewer respondents could not be sustained in smaller demographic categories.

11 Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Matthew P. Rabbitt, Christian A. Gregory, and Anita Singh. 2021. Statistical Supplement to Household Food Security in the United States in 2020, AP-091, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

12 Kaiser Family Foundation, "Health Insurance Coverage of the Total Population, 2021," data for New York State. Accessed online November 27, 2022, at https://www.kff.org/statedata/.

13 Kaiser Family Foundation, "Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs)," New York State data, 2022, accessed online November 27, 2022, at https://www.kff.org/statedata/.

14 The question included a 5th response, "This doesn't apply to me, N/A." These responses are excluded from the table as missing data. The average N/A response rate for the first 8 items was 17% of respondents. The average N/A responses for the 9th and 10th responses was 47%, because these questions apply to a much smaller subset of respondents with language concerns or preferences and those with immigration experience.

15 Dawson L, Frederiksen B , Long M , Ranji U, Kates J, "LGBT+ People's Health and Experiences Accessing Care," Kaiser Family Foundation July, 22, 2021, accessed on November 30, 2022 at https://www.kff.org/report-section/lgbt-peoples-health-and-experiences-accessing-care-report/#top. The source for the report is the 2020 KFF Women's Health Survey.

16 The KFF survey was taken in 2018, well before the COVID-19 pandemic, in contrast to the NYS 2021 Community Survey.

17 Mahowald L, Gruberg S, Halpin J, The State of the LGBTQ Community in 2020: A National Public Opinion Study, Center for American Progress, October 2020.

18 Mahowald et al., The State of the LGBTQ Community in 2020..

19 Brenick A, Romano K, Kegler C, Eaton LA, "Understanding the Influence of Stigma and Medical Mistrust on Engagement in Routine Healthcare Among Black Women Who Have Sex with Women," LGBT Health 2017; 4(1):4–10.

20 Mahowald L, Gruberg S, Halpin J, The State of the LGBTQ Community in 2020.

21 Lisa A. Eaton, Daniel D. Driffin, Christopher Kegler, Harlan Smith, Christopher Conway-Washington, Denise White, and Chauncey Cherry, 2015: The Role of Stigma and Medical Mistrust in the Routine Health Care Engagement of Black Men Who Have Sex With Men, American Journal of Public Health 105, e75_e82, https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2014.302322.

22 Bogart LM, Ransomeb Y, Allenc W, Higgins-Biddled M, Ojikutue BO, "HIV-Related Medical Mistrust, HIV Testing, and HIV Risk in the National Survey on HIV in the Black Community," Behav Med. 2019 ; 45(2): 134–142.

23 LaVeist TA, Isaac LA, Williams KP, "Mistrust of Health Care Organizations is Associated with Underutilization of Health Services," Health Services Research 2009; 44:6.

24 Hook JN, Davis DE, Owen, J, Worthington Jr., EL, & Utsey, SO, "Cultural Humility: Measuring Openness to Culturally Diverse Clients," Journal of Counseling Psychology 2013; May 6.

25 Terhune C, Respaut R, Conlin M, "As more transgender children seek medical care, families confront many unknowns," Reuters Special Report, October 6, 2022, accessed online December 2, 2022 at https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-transyouth-care/.

26 Turban J, "The Evidence for Trans Youth Gender-Affirming Medical Care," Psychology Today, January 24, 2022, Accessed online December 3, 2022, at https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/political-minds/202201/the-evidence-trans-youth-gender-affirming-medical-care.

27 Green AE, DeChants JP, Price MN, Davis CK, "Association of Gender-Affirming Hormone Therapy With Depression, Thoughts of Suicide, and Attempted Suicide Among Transgender and Nonbinary Youth," Journal of Adolescent Health 2022; 70:643–649.

28 The three areas areas are: "help with immigration status," "learning what jobs to apply for," and "leaning interview skills..

29 Schrager SM, Goldbach JT and Mamey MR (2018) Development of the Sexual Minority Adolescent Stress Inventory. Front. Psychol. 9:319. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00319.

APPENDICES

The data in the Appendices to the 2021 Community Survey is provided in support of the report narrative, as well as to provide a deeper look at the demographics of different data points, variables, and factors discussed in the report. Please note that percentages may sometimes add up to 99% or 101% on the totals, due to rounding the percentages to integers, with no decimal points.

In utilizing the data in the tables, keep in mind the limitations of the report as discussed in Section I.D: The report is not a proportional representative sample of the community as a whole. The data as such may be taken at face value but cannot be generalized to the LGBTQ+ population of New York State. Statistically significant results portray important patterns in this dataset only. Significant results in the report may confirm or support other research or knowledge about the community, and to this extent the data herein are a valuable part of the larger picture of the community that we have. Finally, the crosstabulations in the appendices represent the relationships of only two variables, and more complex analysis will be needed to separate which factors are more salient than others in explaining access to services and health outcomes.

The table below reiterates Table 1 from Section I.D, providing the interpretive template for the marks indicating statistical significance in the tables.

Legend: Statistical significance

Value	Interpretation
$^{††}p<0.15$	Less than a 15% chance of random occurrence. There might be a pattern here, but it requires further investigation to be certain.
$^{†}p<0.10$	Less than a 10% chance of random occurrence. There is a high probability (90%) that there is a pattern here, but it needs to verified and investigated further.
$^{*}p<0.05$	Less than a 5% chance of random occurrence. A p-value of less than 0.05 is the standard in research for rejecting the hypothesis that the result is random. This is sometimes called the 95% confidence level.
$^{**}p<0.01$	Less than a 1% chance of random occurrence. This result is highly statistically significant and should be taken as a strong indication that the distribution of values in the table may represent an importing finding.
$^{***}p<0.001$	Less than 1/10th of 1% chance of random occurrence. This result is extremely significant and may indicate an important, strong finding.
No value indicated	Greater than 15% chance of random occurrence. These results are meaningful at face value, but they may not represent a pattern that is reliable.

APPENDIX A. INFORMED CONSENT, 2021 COMMUNITY SURVEY

Welcome to the New York State LGBTQ+ Health and Human Services Needs Assessment! We appreciate your support! This needs assessment is the only, systematic accounting of LGBTQ+ health and human services needs in the United States. Thus, the information you provide today will be crucial to developing policy and access to care for communities across New York and the country as well.

This survey will take about 20 to 30 minutes to answer. It is anonymous and will not record any personal information that can identify you. It will include questions about your knowledge and experiences of health and human services and a little basic information on the communities you identify with. The survey will also ask how your use of health and human services may have changed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the questions may ask about difficult experiences, or they may spark your interest in seeking services.

As a resource for you, the bottom of every screen of this survey will provide a link to the New York State Department of Health Crisis contact website. There you will see information on how to contact counselors or receive immediate assistance. If you use the link, your survey will close, and you'll be taken to the contact website. If at any point you would like to continue the survey, use the same link you did to start the survey. If you lost the link, go to the LGBT Center website (gaycenter.org) and enter "Network" in the search box to find the link. If you return, you'll pick up where you left off.

Also, at the conclusion of the survey, we will provide you with a link to the Queer Health Emergency Resources Explorer — "(Qu)H.E.R.E.." This is a resource maintained the New York State LGBTQ+ Health and Human Services Network. From this site, you can explore the kinds of services available for LGBTQ+ communities throughout the state of New York.

You can skip any question that you do not feel comfortable answering, or you can select "prefer not to say" on questions that provide this option. Some questions also let you respond in your own words by typing your answers in a box on the survey window. If you decide to stop the survey for any reason, simply close your web browser to quit. We will not include data from any survey that is less than half complete.

This survey is provided by the New York State LGBTQ+ Health and Human Services Network. We deeply appreciate your participation. We know your time is very valuable. But we can assure you that the information you provide today will help make sure that the services needed by the community are available to all.

If you would like to take the survey, you can click the button below, "Yes, I agree to participate," and you will be taken to the survey screen. If you do not want to participate, click the button that says "No, I do not want to participate," and you will be taken to the exit screen after which you may close the browser.

If you would like to take the survey, you can click the button below, "Yes, I agree to participate," and you will be taken to the survey screen. If you do not want to participate, click the button that says "No, I do not want to participate," and you will be taken to the exit screen after which you may close the browser.

Survey Footer:

To speak to a counselor or service provider, use this link: https://omh.ny.gov/omhweb/bootstrap/crisis.html. This will take you out of the 1 survey, but you may return to the survey any time by using the same URL you used before.

NOTE ON GENDER IDENTIFICATION IN APPENDIX B

The survey offered several choices for gender identity, including multiple choices. The question was worded as follows:

4. How do you describe your current gender identity? Please select all that apply.
   a. Male, man or boy
   b. Female, woman or girl
   c. Trans man, female-to-male, FTM
   d. Trans female, male-to-female, MTF
   e. Genderqueer, gender nonconforming, or non-binary
   f. Another gender identity not listed here (please state): _____
   g. Prefer not to say

Fifty respondents reported "another gender identity" by writing in how they identify themselves. These fifty chose no other identity. The list that follows are the identities provided by the 50 respondents included in the category "another gender." This list is provided verbatim, as the respondent wrote it, with no editing. Though many of the terms are similar, the decision was made not to categorize these groups or add them to existing categories, in part to acknowledge the intentionality of those making this choice instead of one of the offered categories. The group of "another gender" is statistically meaningful on its own, and any sub-categories herein would be too small to generate statistics at a high confidence level.

demiboy
Female adjacent
Pansexual
Demi-girl
Genderfluid, Agender, and Trans Masculine
Omnigender
Queer femme
agender
bigender
Agender-genderless
AFAB, questioning gender identity
Female ish
Transfem/Fuck Gender
Transandrogyne
Male but questioning
Nonbinary trans man
Intersex born, trans by default
She/Them
Person/Human
Non binary
Transgender, Trans-masculine
Fluid- I identify as both a woman and gender fluid
Questioning
She/they
Demiguy
Demi
nonbinary transmasculine
Genderfluid
Non-binary woman
Transmasculine
Agender
Genderfluid
Agender
Demigirl
Questioning
demigirl
Genderfluid
Genderfluid
I am female and do not have a gender identity as such
Transgender non-binary
Transgender
Genderfluid
Demigirl
Agender
agender
Trans Female
femme-presenting nonbinary
Not totally sure. Maybe woman, maybe non-binary.
femme
Female AMAB
Non-binary woman
Trans masculine non binary
I would like to mention, I am in fact a trans man but I hate identifying as trans, I'm just a man, no labels
Butch lesbian
Genderfluid
agender
Demigirl
I am woman because I am female; I do not believe in gender identities, for me or for anyone else
Butch, Queer
Cis-woman
Xenogender
Agender
questioning/ demi-girl
Demigirl
Trans-androgynous

transmasculine
Butch
Androgynous
demi-boy
Agender
Demi boy
Transmasc
Bigender
agender
Queer
transmasculine
Demigirl
trans masculine
Agender
Transmasculine Nonbinary
i also am transgender and transitioned medically for over 3 years
Transmasculine
GenderFae
Agender
Transmasculine
trans, aporagender, genderflux
Agender
Nonbinary Trans
intersex
Transmasculine
Trans (neither male nor female)
trans masc
Transmasculine
Trans masc
Demiboy
transmasculine
genderfluid
Genderfluid bigender
transmasc
Masc
Transmasculine Nonbinary
femme

APPENDIX B. SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

Table B1. Respondent demographics and other characteristics, by age group

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Age group							ROW PERCENTAGES Age group							COLUMN PERCENTAGES Age group						
	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total
Race or ethnicity																					
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	2	17	18	14	3	3	57	4%	30%	32%	25%	5%	5%	100%	2%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	4	23	33	38	22	13	133	3%	17%	25%	29%	17%	10%	100%	4%	7%	5%	7%	7%	4%	6%
Latinx or Hispanic	11	32	80	58	28	14	223	5%	14%	36%	26%	13%	6%	100%	10%	10%	13%	10%	9%	4%	10%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	86	244	469	428	250	302	1,779	5%	14%	26%	24%	14%	17%	100%	76%	73%	75%	76%	79%	87%	77%
Another race or ethnicity	7	4	10	11	8	11	51	14%	8%	20%	22%	16%	22%	100%	6%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	3	13	19	17	5	5	62	5%	21%	31%	27%	8%	8%	100%	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%	1%	3%
Total	113	333	629	566	316	348	2,305	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race (White/Non-White)																					
White	86	244	469	428	250	302	1,779	5%	14%	26%	24%	14%	17%	100%	76%	73%	75%	76%	79%	87%	77%
Non-White	27	89	160	138	66	46	526	5%	17%	30%	26%	13%	9%	100%	24%	27%	25%	24%	21%	13%	23%
Total	113	333	629	566	316	348	2,305	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender																					
Cisgender male, man or boy	4	28	130	178	139	159	638	1%	4%	20%	28%	22%	25%	100%	4%	8%	21%	31%	44%	45%	28%
Cisgender female, woman or girl	15	99	201	230	131	136	812	2%	12%	25%	28%	16%	17%	100%	14%	30%	32%	40%	42%	39%	35%
Trans man	14	20	34	19	7	6	100	14%	20%	34%	19%	7%	6%	100%	13%	6%	5%	3%	2%	2%	4%
Trans woman	3	20	26	24	14	27	114	3%	18%	23%	21%	12%	24%	100%	3%	6%	4%	4%	4%	8%	5%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or non-binary	33	91	141	59	14	12	350	9%	26%	40%	17%	4%	3%	100%	30%	27%	22%	10%	4%	3%	15%
Another gender or multiple genders	42	77	99	60	10	12	300	14%	26%	33%	20%	3%	4%	100%	38%	23%	16%	11%	3%	3%	13%
Total	111	335	631	570	315	352	2,314	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex assigned at birth																					
Male	13	75	206	230	161	193	878	1%	9%	23%	26%	18%	22%	100%	12%	23%	33%	40%	51%	56%	38%
Female	93	249	415	337	155	152	1,401	7%	18%	30%	24%	11%	11%	100%	87%	77%	67%	59%	49%	44%	61%
Intersex	1	1	1	2	0	1	6	17%	17%	17%	33%	0%	17%	100%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	107	325	622	569	316	346	2,285	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table B1. Respondent demographics and other characteristics, by age group

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Age group							ROW PERCENTAGES Age group							COLUMN PERCENTAGES Age group						
	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total
Sexual orientation																					
Straight	5	16	38	93	59	53	264	2%	6%	14%	35%	22%	20%	100%	4%	5%	6%	16%	19%	15%	11%
Gay	7	33	107	130	115	127	519	1%	6%	21%	25%	22%	24%	100%	6%	10%	17%	23%	37%	37%	22%
Lesbian	20	38	53	52	53	98	314	6%	12%	17%	17%	17%	31%	100%	18%	11%	8%	9%	17%	28%	14%
Bisexual	18	60	81	62	26	24	271	7%	22%	30%	23%	10%	9%	100%	16%	18%	13%	11%	8%	7%	12%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	38	106	183	115	32	16	490	8%	22%	37%	23%	7%	3%	100%	34%	32%	29%	20%	10%	5%	21%
Multiple orientations	25	82	171	119	30	29	456	5%	18%	38%	26%	7%	6%	100%	22%	24%	27%	21%	10%	8%	20%
Total	113	335	633	571	315	347	2,314	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Orientation (condensed)																					
Straight, gay, or lesbian	32	87	198	275	227	278	1,097	3%	8%	18%	25%	21%	25%	100%	28%	26%	31%	48%	72%	80%	47%
Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	81	248	435	296	88	69	1,217	7%	20%	36%	24%	7%	6%	100%	72%	74%	69%	52%	28%	20%	53%
Total	113	335	633	571	315	347	2,314	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Education level																					
Less than high school completed	97	11	1	2	0	4	115	84%	10%	1%	2%	0%	3%	100%	93%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	5%
High school	5	75	27	16	18	13	154	3%	49%	18%	10%	12%	8%	100%	5%	23%	4%	3%	6%	4%	7%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	1	129	131	107	84	76	528	0%	24%	25%	20%	16%	14%	100%	1%	39%	21%	19%	26%	21%	23%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	0	98	271	180	92	111	752	0%	13%	36%	24%	12%	15%	100%	0%	29%	43%	31%	29%	31%	32%
Graduate or professional school	1	20	203	268	124	151	767	0%	3%	26%	35%	16%	20%	100%	1%	6%	32%	47%	39%	43%	33%
Total	104	333	633	573	318	355	2,316	4%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Education, college binary																					
Less than a college degree completed	103	215	159	125	102	93	797	13%	27%	20%	16%	13%	12%	100%	99%	65%	25%	22%	32%	26%	34%
College, graduate, or professional degree	1	118	474	448	216	262	1,519	0%	8%	31%	29%	14%	17%	100%	1%	35%	75%	78%	68%	74%	66%
Total	104	333	633	573	318	355	2,316	4%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table B1. Respondent demographics and other characteristics, by age group

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Age group							ROW PERCENTAGES Age group							COLUMN PERCENTAGES Age group						
	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total
Income level, personal income																					
$0	71	50	19	10	5	0	155	46%	32%	12%	6%	3%	0%	100%	73%	16%	3%	2%	2%	0%	7%
$1–9,999	22	126	44	34	11	7	244	9%	52%	18%	14%	5%	3%	100%	23%	41%	7%	6%	4%	2%	11%
$10,000–24,999	3	69	107	53	28	46	306	1%	23%	35%	17%	9%	15%	100%	3%	22%	17%	10%	9%	14%	14%
$25,000–49,999	1	43	192	113	69	90	508	0%	8%	38%	22%	14%	18%	100%	1%	14%	31%	20%	23%	28%	23%
50,000–74,999	0	15	149	124	58	63	409	0%	4%	36%	30%	14%	15%	100%	0%	5%	24%	22%	19%	20%	19%
$75,000–99,999	0	2	62	97	51	44	256	0%	1%	24%	38%	20%	17%	100%	0%	1%	10%	18%	17%	14%	12%
$100,000–149,999	0	2	32	80	51	42	207	0%	1%	15%	39%	25%	20%	100%	0%	1%	5%	14%	17%	13%	9%
$150,000+	0	0	13	41	27	29	110	0%	0%	12%	37%	25%	26%	100%	0%	0%	2%	7%	9%	9%	5%
Total	97	307	618	552	300	321	2,195	4%	14%	28%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Income, $50K binary																					
Up to $49K	97	288	362	210	113	143	1,213	8%	24%	30%	17%	9%	12%	100%	100%	94%	59%	38%	38%	45%	55%
$50K or more	0	19	256	342	187	178	982	0%	2%	26%	35%	19%	18%	100%	0%	6%	41%	62%	62%	55%	45%
Total	97	307	618	552	300	321	2,195	4%	14%	28%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Disabilities																					
Blindness, deafness	2	14	16	9	7	15	63	3%	22%	25%	14%	11%	24%	100%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%	3%
Cognitive or developmental	11	43	41	24	3	4	126	9%	34%	33%	19%	2%	3%	100%	10%	13%	6%	4%	1%	1%	5%
Physical	5	30	45	70	69	95	314	2%	10%	14%	22%	22%	30%	100%	4%	9%	7%	12%	21%	27%	13%
Multiple types	4	20	39	29	15	30	137	3%	15%	28%	21%	11%	22%	100%	4%	6%	6%	5%	5%	8%	6%
No disability	92	230	495	444	228	213	1,702	5%	14%	29%	26%	13%	13%	100%	81%	68%	78%	77%	71%	60%	73%
Total	114	337	636	576	322	357	2,342	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table B1. Respondent demographics and other characteristics, by age group

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Age group							ROW PERCENTAGES Age group							COLUMN PERCENTAGES Age group						
	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total
Regions of New York State (9 regions)																					
Western New York	2	12	34	49	26	29	152	1%	8%	22%	32%	17%	19%	100%	2%	4%	6%	9%	9%	9%	7%
Capital District	5	31	86	73	31	19	245	2%	13%	35%	30%	13%	8%	100%	5%	10%	15%	14%	11%	6%	12%
Finger Lakes	10	26	46	40	30	30	182	5%	14%	25%	22%	16%	16%	100%	11%	9%	8%	8%	10%	10%	9%
New York City	9	86	200	163	78	100	636	1%	14%	31%	26%	12%	16%	100%	9%	28%	34%	32%	27%	33%	30%
Mid-Hudson	22	31	45	64	46	51	259	8%	12%	17%	25%	18%	20%	100%	23%	10%	8%	12%	16%	17%	12%
North Country	6	24	26	31	25	16	128	5%	19%	20%	24%	20%	13%	100%	6%	8%	4%	6%	9%	5%	6%
Long Island	12	23	22	13	5	5	80	15%	29%	28%	16%	6%	6%	100%	13%	8%	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%
Southern Tier	13	28	54	38	18	22	173	8%	16%	31%	22%	10%	13%	100%	14%	9%	9%	7%	6%	7%	8%
Central New York & Mohawk Valley	16	43	68	45	30	35	237	7%	18%	29%	19%	13%	15%	100%	17%	14%	12%	9%	10%	11%	11%
Total	95	304	581	516	289	307	2,092	5%	15%	28%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State (5 regions)																					
New York City	9	86	200	163	78	100	636	1%	14%	31%	26%	12%	16%	100%	9%	28%	34%	32%	27%	33%	30%
Mid-Hudson & Long Island	34	54	67	77	51	56	339	10%	16%	20%	23%	15%	17%	100%	36%	18%	12%	15%	18%	18%	16%
Finger Lakes & Central New York	22	48	94	67	46	60	337	7%	14%	28%	20%	14%	18%	100%	23%	16%	16%	13%	16%	20%	16%
Western New York & Southern Tier	15	40	88	87	44	51	325	5%	12%	27%	27%	14%	16%	100%	16%	13%	15%	17%	15%	17%	16%
Capital District, Mohawk Valley, & North Country	15	76	132	122	70	40	455	3%	17%	29%	27%	15%	9%	100%	16%	25%	23%	24%	24%	13%	22%
Total	95	304	581	516	289	307	2,092	5%	15%	28%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate																					
Upstate	52	164	314	276	160	151	1,117	5%	15%	28%	25%	14%	14%	100%	55%	54%	54%	53%	55%	49%	53%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	34	54	67	77	51	56	339	10%	16%	20%	23%	15%	17%	100%	36%	18%	12%	15%	18%	18%	16%
New York City	9	86	200	163	78	100	636	1%	14%	31%	26%	12%	16%	100%	9%	28%	34%	32%	27%	33%	30%
Total	95	304	581	516	289	307	2,092	5%	15%	28%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization																					
Rural	28	55	92	109	78	67	429	7%	13%	21%	25%	18%	16%	100%	29%	17%	15%	19%	25%	20%	19%
Suburban	54	152	211	183	106	129	835	6%	18%	25%	22%	13%	15%	100%	56%	47%	34%	33%	34%	38%	37%
Urban	14	116	315	271	128	147	991	1%	12%	32%	27%	13%	15%	100%	15%	36%	51%	48%	41%	43%	44%
Total	96	323	618	563	312	343	2,255	4%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table B1. Respondent demographics and other characteristics, by age group

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Age group							ROW PERCENTAGES Age group							COLUMN PERCENTAGES Age group						
	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total
Religious tradition growing up																					
Catholic	29	107	221	213	144	150	864	3%	12%	26%	25%	17%	17%	100%	28%	33%	35%	38%	46%	43%	38%
Protestant	7	38	116	119	70	94	444	2%	9%	26%	27%	16%	21%	100%	7%	12%	19%	21%	23%	27%	19%
Jewish	13	22	36	33	25	55	184	7%	12%	20%	18%	14%	30%	100%	12%	7%	6%	6%	8%	16%	8%
Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu or Yoruba	1	6	10	6	2	3	28	4%	21%	36%	21%	7%	11%	100%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Another tradition	11	39	44	61	12	15	182	6%	21%	24%	34%	7%	8%	100%	10%	12%	7%	11%	4%	4%	8%
Multiple traditions	13	45	89	56	19	17	239	5%	19%	37%	23%	8%	7%	100%	12%	14%	14%	10%	6%	5%	10%
None	23	38	67	45	24	11	208	11%	18%	32%	22%	12%	5%	100%	22%	12%	11%	8%	8%	3%	9%
Agnostic or Atheist	8	31	41	29	15	5	129	6%	24%	32%	22%	12%	4%	100%	8%	10%	7%	5%	5%	1%	6%
Total	105	326	624	562	311	350	2,278	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Religious tradition at time of survey (all)																					
Catholic	7	10	26	56	41	42	182	4%	5%	14%	31%	23%	23%	100%	7%	3%	4%	10%	14%	12%	8%
Jewish	8	11	23	19	21	32	114	7%	10%	20%	17%	18%	28%	100%	8%	3%	4%	3%	7%	9%	5%
Protestant	3	5	17	32	43	52	152	2%	3%	11%	21%	28%	34%	100%	3%	2%	3%	6%	14%	15%	7%
Muslim	0	4	3	3	1	0	11	0%	36%	27%	27%	9%	0%	100%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Atheist	16	51	86	48	24	35	260	6%	20%	33%	18%	9%	13%	100%	15%	16%	14%	9%	8%	10%	12%
Agnostic	6	52	99	60	22	20	259	2%	20%	38%	23%	8%	8%	100%	6%	16%	16%	11%	7%	6%	12%
Buddhist	0	5	9	11	6	9	40	0%	13%	23%	28%	15%	23%	100%	0%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Hindu	0	1	3	1	0	0	5	0%	20%	60%	20%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Yoruba	0	0	3	1	3	0	7	0%	0%	43%	14%	43%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Another	19	35	64	73	41	48	280	7%	13%	23%	26%	15%	17%	100%	18%	11%	10%	13%	14%	14%	12%
None	28	103	212	183	77	88	691	4%	15%	31%	26%	11%	13%	100%	26%	32%	34%	33%	25%	26%	31%
Multiple	19	47	72	64	24	19	245	8%	19%	29%	26%	10%	8%	100%	18%	15%	12%	12%	8%	6%	11%
Total	106	324	617	551	303	345	2,246	5%	14%	27%	25%	13%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table B1. Respondent demographics and other characteristics, by age group

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Age group							ROW PERCENTAGES Age group							COLUMN PERCENTAGES Age group						
	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total
Religious tradition at time of survey (condensed)																					
Catholic	7	10	26	56	41	42	182	4%	5%	14%	31%	23%	23%	100%	7%	3%	4%	10%	14%	12%	8%
Protestant	3	5	17	32	43	52	152	2%	3%	11%	21%	28%	34%	100%	3%	2%	3%	6%	14%	15%	7%
Jewish	8	11	23	19	21	32	114	7%	10%	20%	17%	18%	28%	100%	8%	3%	4%	3%	7%	9%	5%
Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu or Yoruba	0	10	18	16	10	9	63	0%	16%	29%	25%	16%	14%	100%	0%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Another tradition	19	35	64	73	41	48	280	7%	13%	23%	26%	15%	17%	100%	18%	11%	10%	13%	14%	14%	12%
Multiple traditions	19	47	72	64	24	19	245	8%	19%	29%	26%	10%	8%	100%	18%	15%	12%	12%	8%	6%	11%
None	28	103	212	183	77	88	691	4%	15%	31%	26%	11%	13%	100%	26%	32%	34%	33%	25%	26%	31%
Agnostic or Atheist	22	103	185	108	46	55	519	4%	20%	36%	21%	9%	11%	100%	21%	32%	30%	20%	15%	16%	23%
Total	106	324	617	551	303	345	2,246	5%	14%	27%	25%	13%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Currently in school																					
No	9	158	524	530	305	343	1,869	0%	8%	28%	28%	16%	18%	100%	8%	48%	83%	93%	97%	99%	81%
Yes	104	174	109	40	11	3	441	24%	39%	25%	9%	2%	1%	100%	92%	52%	17%	7%	3%	1%	19%
Total	113	332	633	570	316	346	2,310	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Currently working (all categories)																					
No, and I'm not looking for work	15	30	15	14	11	10	95	16%	32%	16%	15%	12%	11%	100%	14%	9%	2%	3%	4%	3%	4%
No, but I want to work	39	72	60	51	22	10	254	15%	28%	24%	20%	9%	4%	100%	35%	22%	10%	9%	7%	3%	11%
No, I'm too young to work	35	2	1	0	0	0	38	92%	5%	3%	0%	0%	0%	100%	32%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
No, I am retired	0	1	4	7	19	196	227	0%	0%	2%	3%	8%	86%	100%	0%	0%	1%	1%	6%	56%	10%
Yes, I work part-time	20	114	74	41	31	48	328	6%	35%	23%	13%	9%	15%	100%	18%	35%	12%	7%	10%	14%	14%
Yes, I work full-time	2	111	468	447	228	89	1,345	0%	8%	35%	33%	17%	7%	100%	2%	34%	75%	80%	73%	25%	59%
Total	111	330	622	560	311	353	2,287	5%	14%	27%	24%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Currently working (condensed)																					
Full-time	2	111	468	447	228	89	1,345	0%	8%	35%	33%	17%	7%	100%	2%	34%	75%	80%	73%	25%	59%
Part-time	20	114	74	41	31	48	328	6%	35%	23%	13%	9%	15%	100%	18%	35%	12%	7%	10%	14%	14%
Unemployed, looking for work	39	72	60	51	22	10	254	15%	28%	24%	20%	9%	4%	100%	35%	22%	10%	9%	7%	3%	11%
Retired, too young, or not looking for work	50	33	20	21	30	206	360	14%	9%	6%	6%	8%	57%	100%	45%	10%	3%	4%	10%	58%	16%
Total	111	330	622	560	311	353	2,287	5%	14%	27%	24%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table B1. Respondent demographics and other characteristics, by age group

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Age group							ROW PERCENTAGES Age group							COLUMN PERCENTAGES Age group						
	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total
Active duty military service																					
None	110	333	620	552	301	323	2,239	5%	15%	28%	25%	13%	14%	100%	98%	99%	98%	97%	95%	92%	97%
Trained but have not served, Reserves, National Guard	1	2	6	2	4	3	18	6%	11%	33%	11%	22%	17%	100%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Currently serving	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Veteran	1	0	7	16	10	26	60	2%	0%	12%	27%	17%	43%	100%	1%	0%	1%	3%	3%	7%	3%
Total	112	335	634	571	316	352	2,320	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dating & Relationships																					
Single	75	133	152	136	76	95	667	11%	20%	23%	20%	11%	14%	100%	68%	41%	24%	24%	24%	27%	29%
Dating casually	9	23	29	9	2	1	73	12%	32%	40%	12%	3%	1%	100%	8%	7%	5%	2%	1%	0%	3%
In relationship with one or more partners, not living together	19	57	67	31	10	21	205	9%	28%	33%	15%	5%	10%	100%	17%	17%	11%	5%	3%	6%	9%
Living together with one or more partners	1	45	133	78	40	25	322	0%	14%	41%	24%	12%	8%	100%	1%	14%	21%	14%	13%	7%	14%
Married or state-certified partnership	0	6	111	198	133	124	572	0%	1%	19%	35%	23%	22%	100%	0%	2%	18%	35%	42%	35%	25%
Separated or divorced	0	0	5	14	13	18	50	0%	0%	10%	28%	26%	36%	100%	0%	0%	1%	2%	4%	5%	2%
Widowed	0	0	0	2	4	18	24	0%	0%	0%	8%	17%	75%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	5%	1%
Multiple types of relationships	7	64	131	96	38	48	384	2%	17%	34%	25%	10%	13%	100%	6%	20%	21%	17%	12%	14%	17%
Total	111	328	628	564	316	350	2,297	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Birthplace																					
New York City	13	50	72	75	47	110	367	4%	14%	20%	20%	13%	30%	100%	12%	15%	11%	13%	15%	31%	16%
New York State	70	181	297	242	140	121	1,051	7%	17%	28%	23%	13%	12%	100%	62%	54%	47%	42%	44%	34%	45%
Another state in the U.S.	27	83	218	203	98	100	729	4%	11%	30%	28%	13%	14%	100%	24%	25%	34%	36%	31%	28%	31%
U.S. territory or possession	0	2	5	5	10	6	28	0%	7%	18%	18%	36%	21%	100%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%
Another country, outside the U.S.	3	17	43	45	22	14	144	2%	12%	30%	31%	15%	10%	100%	3%	5%	7%	8%	7%	4%	6%
Total	113	333	635	570	317	351	2,319	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table B1. Respondent demographics and other characteristics, by age group

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Age group							ROW PERCENTAGES Age group							COLUMN PERCENTAGES Age group						
	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total	13–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50–59	60+	Total
U.S. Citizenship (foreign born only)																					
No	0	5	22	17	6	5	55	0%	9%	40%	31%	11%	9%	100%	0%	31%	52%	39%	29%	36%	40%
Yes	2	11	20	27	15	9	84	2%	13%	24%	32%	18%	11%	100%	100%	69%	48%	61%	71%	64%	60%
Total	2	16	42	44	21	14	139	1%	12%	30%	32%	15%	10%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Primary language spoken at home																					
English only	99	276	531	496	280	319	2,001	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	16%	100%	87%	82%	84%	87%	89%	90%	86%
Spanish only	0	4	6	8	2	3	23	0%	17%	26%	35%	9%	13%	100%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Another language, only	0	3	5	3	2	1	14	0%	21%	36%	21%	14%	7%	100%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Multiple languages	15	52	91	60	32	31	281	5%	19%	32%	21%	11%	11%	100%	13%	16%	14%	11%	10%	9%	12%
Total	114	335	633	567	316	354	2,319	5%	14%	27%	24%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Time in place of current residence (county)																					
Less than 1 year	5	45	92	45	13	9	209	2%	22%	44%	22%	6%	4%	100%	5%	14%	15%	8%	4%	3%	9%
1–2 years	4	68	107	62	23	16	280	1%	24%	38%	22%	8%	6%	100%	4%	21%	17%	11%	7%	5%	12%
3–5 years	15	40	148	92	37	31	363	4%	11%	41%	25%	10%	9%	100%	14%	12%	24%	16%	12%	9%	16%
More than 5 years	86	174	281	368	246	297	1,452	6%	12%	19%	25%	17%	20%	100%	78%	53%	45%	65%	77%	84%	63%
Total	110	327	628	567	319	353	2,304	5%	14%	27%	25%	14%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

APPENDIX C. MILITARY SERVICE

Table C1. Military service, demographics and personal characteristics

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS, ALL CATEGORIES					NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS, CONDENSED			ROW PERCENTAGES			COLUMN PERCENTAGES		
Has respondent ever served in the military?	No service experience	Reserves or National Guard	Currently serving	Veteran	Total with any military experience	No service experience	Any military experience	Total Respondents	No service experience	Any military experience	Total Respondents	No service experience	Any military experience	Total Respondents
Orientation†														
Straight	243	2	1	14	17	243	17	260	93%	7%	100%	11%	21%	11%
Gay	503	3	0	12	15	503	15	518	97%	3%	100%	23%	19%	23%
Lesbian	302	2	0	8	10	302	10	312	97%	3%	100%	14%	13%	14%
Bisexual	258	8	0	3	11	258	11	269	96%	4%	100%	12%	14%	12%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	468	3	1	13	17	468	17	485	96%	4%	100%	21%	21%	21%
Multiple orientations	444	0	1	9	10	444	10	454	98%	2%	100%	20%	13%	20%
Total	2,218	18	3	59	80	2,218	80	2,298	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender Identity* **														
Cisgender male, man, or boy	606	3	2	24	29	606	29	635	95%	5%	100%	27%	37%	28%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	790	7	0	12	19	790	19	809	98%	2%	100%	36%	24%	35%
Trans man	96	1	1	2	4	96	4	100	96%	4%	100%	4%	5%	4%
Trans woman	101	4	0	7	11	101	11	112	90%	10%	100%	5%	14%	5%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	341	0	0	6	6	341	6	347	98%	2%	100%	15%	8%	15%
Another gender or multiple genders	288	2	0	8	10	288	10	298	97%	3%	100%	13%	13%	13%
Total	2,222	17	3	59	79	2,222	79	2,301	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race & Ethnicity														
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	54	1	0	1	2	54	2	56	96%	4%	100%	2%	3%	2%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	128	1	0	2	3	128	3	131	98%	2%	100%	6%	4%	6%
Latinx or Hispanic	216	1	0	3	4	216	4	220	98%	2%	100%	10%	5%	10%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	1,706	11	3	48	62	1,706	62	1,768	96%	4%	100%	77%	79%	77%
Another race or ethnicity	46	2	0	3	5	46	5	51	90%	10%	100%	2%	6%	2%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	60	1	0	1	2	60	2	62	97%	3%	100%	3%	3%	3%
Total	2,210	17	3	58	78	2,210	78	2,288	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table C1. Military service, demographics and personal characteristics

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS, ALL CATEGORIES					NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS, CONDENSED			ROW PERCENTAGES			COLUMN PERCENTAGES		
Has respondent ever served in the military?	No service experience	Reserves or National Guard	Currently serving	Veteran	Total with any military experience	No service experience	Any military experience	Total Respondents	No service experience	Any military experience	Total Respondents	No service experience	Any military experience	Total Respondents
Race (White/Non-White)														
White	1,706	11	3	48	62	1,706	62	1,768	96%	4%	100%	77%	79%	77%
Non-White	504	6	0	10	16	504	16	520	97%	3%	100%	23%	21%	23%
Total	2,210	17	3	58	78	2,210	78	2,288	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Age Group* **														
13–17	110	1	0	1	2	110	2	112	98%	2%	100%	5%	2%	5%
18–24	333	2	0	0	2	333	2	335	99%	1%	100%	15%	2%	14%
25–34	620	6	1	7	14	620	14	634	98%	2%	100%	28%	17%	27%
35–49	552	2	1	16	19	552	19	571	97%	3%	100%	25%	23%	25%
50–59	301	4	1	10	15	301	15	316	95%	5%	100%	13%	19%	14%
60+	323	3	0	26	29	323	29	352	92%	8%	100%	14%	36%	15%
Total	2,239	18	3	60	81	2,239	81	2,320	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Age Group (condensed)* **														
13–34	1,063	9	1	8	18	1,063	18	1,081	98%	2%	100%	47%	22%	47%
35–49	552	2	1	16	19	552	19	571	97%	3%	100%	25%	23%	25%
50+	624	7	1	36	44	624	44	668	93%	7%	100%	28%	54%	29%
Total	2,239	18	3	60	81	2,239	81	2,320	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Income†														
$0	153	0	0	0	0	153	0	153	100%	0%	100%			
$1–9,999	239	3	0	2	5	239	5	244	98%	2%	100%	11%	7%	11%
$10,000–24,999	293	3	0	10	13	293	13	306	96%	4%	100%	14%	18%	14%
$25,000–49,999	487	3	0	16	19	487	19	506	96%	4%	100%	23%	26%	23%
50,000–74,999	400	3	1	5	9	400	9	409	98%	2%	100%	19%	12%	19%
$75,000–99,999	241	2	1	11	14	241	14	255	95%	5%	100%	11%	19%	12%
$100,000–149,999	194	2	1	6	9	194	9	203	96%	4%	100%	9%	12%	9%
$150,000+	104	0	0	4	4	104	4	108	96%	4%	100%	5%	5%	5%
Total	2,111	16	3	54	73	2,111	73	2,184	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table C1. Military service, demographics and personal characteristics

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS, ALL CATEGORIES					NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS, CONDENSED			ROW PERCENTAGES			COLUMN PERCENTAGES		
Has respondent ever served in the military?	**No service experience**	**Reserves or National Guard**	**Currently serving**	**Veteran**	**Total with any military experience**	**No service experience**	**Any military experience**	**Total Respondents**	**No service experience**	**Any military experience**	**Total Respondents**	**No service experience**	**Any military experience**	**Total Respondents**
Education level														
Less than high school completed	111	1	0	1	2	111	2	113	98%	2%	100%	5%	3%	5%
High school degree or equivalent	146	1	0	6	7	146	7	153	95%	5%	100%	7%	9%	7%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	503	4	2	17	23	503	23	526	96%	4%	100%	23%	29%	23%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	726	5	0	18	23	726	23	749	97%	3%	100%	33%	29%	33%
Graduate or professional school	738	5	1	17	23	738	23	761	97%	3%	100%	33%	29%	33%
Total	2,224	16	3	59	78	2,224	78	2,302	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State														
Western New York	142	4	0	5	9	142	9	151	94%	6%	100%	7%	13%	7%
Capital District	236	1	1	7	9	236	9	245	96%	4%	100%	12%	13%	12%
Finger Lakes	176	1	0	5	6	176	6	182	97%	3%	100%	9%	9%	9%
New York City	616	5	0	12	17	616	17	633	97%	3%	100%	31%	25%	30%
Mid-Hudson	253	1	0	1	2	253	2	255	99%	1%	100%	13%	3%	12%
North Country	120	2	1	4	7	120	7	127	94%	6%	100%	6%	10%	6%
Long Island	76	0	0	3	3	76	3	79	96%	4%	100%	4%	4%	4%
Southern Tier	165	1	0	6	7	165	7	172	96%	4%	100%	8%	10%	8%
Central New York & Mohawk Valley	229	0	1	6	7	229	7	236	97%	3%	100%	11%	10%	11%
Total	2,013	15	3	49	67	2,013	67	2,080	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State (5)*														
New York City	616	5	0	12	17	616	17	633	97%	3%	100%	31%	25%	30%
Mid-Hudson & Long Island	329	1	0	4	5	329	5	334	99%	1%	100%	16%	7%	16%
Finger Lakes & Central New York	328	1	0	7	8	328	8	336	98%	2%	100%	16%	12%	16%
Western New York & Southern Tier	307	5	0	11	16	307	16	323	95%	5%	100%	15%	24%	16%
Capital District, Mohawk Valley, & North Country	433	3	3	15	21	433	21	454	95%	5%	100%	22%	31%	22%
Total	2,013	15	3	49	67	2,013	67	2,080	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table C1. Military service, demographics and personal characteristics

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS, ALL CATEGORIES					NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS, CONDENSED			ROW PERCENTAGES			COLUMN PERCENTAGES		
Has respondent ever served in the military?	**No service experience**	**Reserves or National Guard**	**Currently serving**	**Veteran**	**Total with any military experience**	**No service experience**	**Any military experience**	**Total Respondents**	**No service experience**	**Any military experience**	**Total Respondents**	**No service experience**	**Any military experience**	**Total Respondents**
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate*														
Upstate	1,068	9	3	33	45	1,068	45	1,113	96%	4%	100%	53%	67%	54%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	329	1	0	4	5	329	5	334	99%	1%	100%	16%	7%	16%
New York City	616	5	0	12	17	616	17	633	97%	3%	100%	31%	25%	30%
Total	2,013	15	3	49	67	2,013	67	2,080	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization†														
Rural	403	6	2	14	22	403	22	425	95%	5%	100%	19%	28%	19%
Suburban	803	4	1	24	29	803	29	832	97%	3%	100%	37%	37%	37%
Urban	961	6	0	21	27	961	27	988	97%	3%	100%	44%	35%	44%
Total	2,167	16	3	59	78	2,167	78	2,245	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table C2. Services needs and access, respondents with military experience

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS			ROW PERCENTAGES			COLUMN PERCENTAGES		
Military experience, services received[a]	**No service experience**	**Any military experience**	**Total Respondents**	**No service experience**	**Any military experience**	**Total Respondents**	**No service experience**	**Any military experience**	**Total Respondents**
Mental Health**									
Received	1,196	34	1,230	97%	3%	100%	54%	43%	54%
Not received	524	15	539	97%	3%	100%	24%	19%	24%
Not affected	481	31	512	94%	6%	100%	22%	39%	22%
Total	2,201	80	2,281	96%	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Chronic Conditions[†]									
Received	783	34	817	96%	4%	100%	36%	44%	36%
Not received	131	7	138	95%	5%	100%	6%	9%	6%
Not affected	1,269	37	1,306	97%	3%	100%	58%	47%	58%
Total	2,183	78	2,261	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Major Health Events*									
Received	347	18	365	95%	5%	100%	16%	23%	16%
Not received	84	6	90	93%	7%	100%	4%	8%	4%
Not affected	1,747	53	1,800	97%	3%	100%	80%	69%	80%
Total	2,178	77	2,255	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reproductive Health									
Received	352	10	362	97%	3%	100%	16%	13%	16%
Not received	116	4	120	97%	3%	100%	5%	5%	5%
Not affected	1,730	66	1,796	96%	4%	100%	79%	83%	79%
Total	2,198	80	2,278	96%	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Job-related Issues									
Received	98	3	101	97%	3%	100%	5%	4%	5%
Not received	147	5	152	97%	3%	100%	7%	6%	7%
Not affected	1,920	69	1,989	97%	3%	100%	89%	90%	89%
Total	2,165	77	2,242	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table C2. Services needs and access, respondents with military experience

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS			ROW PERCENTAGES			COLUMN PERCENTAGES		
Military experience, services received[a]	No service experience	Any military experience	Total Respondents	No service experience	Any military experience	Total Respondents	No service experience	Any military experience	Total Respondents
Environmental Health									
Received	170	3	173	98%	2%	100%	8%	4%	8%
Not received	173	5	178	97%	3%	100%	8%	6%	8%
Not affected	1,869	70	1,939	96%	4%	100%	84%	90%	85%
Total	2,212	78	2,290	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Abuse									
Received	78	4	82	95%	5%	100%	4%	5%	4%
Not received	126	3	129	98%	2%	100%	6%	4%	6%
Not affected	1,983	70	2,053	97%	3%	100%	91%	91%	91%
Total	2,187	77	2,264	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Substance Use									
Received	69	1	70	99%	1%	100%	3%	1%	3%
Not received	131	7	138	95%	5%	100%	6%	9%	6%
Not affected	1,975	70	2,045	97%	3%	100%	91%	90%	91%
Total	2,175	78	2,253	97%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: (a) The categories for services are:
"Received = Respondent sought and received services for the condition in the past 12 months."
"Not received = Respondent was affected by the condition but did not receive services for it in the past 12 months, whether they sought services or not."
"Not affected = Respondent was not affected by this condition."

APPENDIX D. SUBSTANCE USE

Table D1. Demographics by substance use: alcohol

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Alcohol				ROW PERCENTAGES Alcohol				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Alcohol			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Age group* **												
13–17	87	19	2	108	80.6%	17.6%	1.9%	100%	16.7%	1.5%	0.4%	4.7%
18–24	85	189	60	334	25.4%	56.6%	18.0%	100%	16.3%	15.2%	11.4%	14.5%
25–34	85	365	176	626	13.6%	58.3%	28.1%	100%	16.3%	29.3%	33.3%	27.3%
35–49	99	311	153	563	17.6%	55.2%	27.2%	100%	19.0%	25.0%	29.0%	24.5%
50–59	76	166	73	315	24.1%	52.7%	23.2%	100%	14.6%	13.3%	13.8%	13.7%
60+	90	196	64	350	25.7%	56.0%	18.3%	100%	17.2%	15.7%	12.1%	15.2%
Total	522	1,246	528	2,296	22.7%	54.3%	23.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race or ethnicity**												
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	14	31	8	53	26.4%	58.5%	15.1%	100%	2.7%	2.5%	1.5%	2.3%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	30	77	22	129	23.3%	59.7%	17.1%	100%	5.8%	6.3%	4.2%	5.7%
Latinx or Hispanic	44	137	38	219	20.1%	62.6%	17.4%	100%	8.5%	11.2%	7.3%	9.7%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	393	922	437	1,752	22.4%	52.6%	24.9%	100%	76.2%	75.3%	83.6%	77.4%
Another race or ethnicity	19	25	5	49	38.8%	51.0%	10.2%	100%	3.7%	2.0%	1.0%	2.2%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/ Hispanic	16	33	13	62	25.8%	53.2%	21.0%	100%	3.1%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%
Total	516	1,225	523	2,264	22.8%	54.1%	23.1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race (White/Non-White)**												
White	393	922	437	1,752	22.4%	52.6%	24.9%	100%	76.2%	75.3%	83.6%	77.4%
Non-White	123	303	86	512	24.0%	59.2%	16.8%	100%	23.8%	24.7%	16.4%	22.6%
Total	516	1,225	523	2,264	22.8%	54.1%	23.1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender***												
Cisgender male, man, or boy	116	332	174	622	18.6%	53.4%	28.0%	100%	22.4%	27.0%	33.2%	27.4%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	149	444	204	797	18.7%	55.7%	25.6%	100%	28.8%	36.1%	38.9%	35.1%
Trans man	34	49	17	100	34.0%	49.0%	17.0%	100%	6.6%	4.0%	3.2%	4.4%
Trans woman	34	59	18	111	30.6%	53.2%	16.2%	100%	6.6%	4.8%	3.4%	4.9%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	92	180	71	343	26.8%	52.5%	20.7%	100%	17.8%	14.6%	13.5%	15.1%
Another gender or multiple genders	92	166	40	298	30.9%	55.7%	13.4%	100%	17.8%	13.5%	7.6%	13.1%
Total	517	1,230	524	2,271	22.8%	54.2%	23.1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table D1. Demographics by substance use: alcohol

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Alcohol				ROW PERCENTAGES Alcohol				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Alcohol			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Sex assigned at birth**												
Male	184	452	223	859	21.4%	52.6%	26.0%	100%	36.7%	37.0%	42.9%	38.3%
Female	315	766	297	1,378	22.9%	55.6%	21.6%	100%	62.7%	62.7%	57.1%	61.4%
Intersex	3	3	0	6	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	502	1,221	520	2,243	22.4%	54.4%	23.2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual orientation***												
Straight	45	148	63	256	17.6%	57.8%	24.6%	100%	8.8%	12.0%	12.0%	11.3%
Gay	102	270	134	506	20.2%	53.4%	26.5%	100%	19.8%	21.8%	25.5%	22.2%
Lesbian	94	154	60	308	30.5%	50.0%	19.5%	100%	18.3%	12.5%	11.4%	13.5%
Bisexual	50	150	68	268	18.7%	56.0%	25.4%	100%	9.7%	12.1%	13.0%	11.8%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	130	264	89	483	26.9%	54.7%	18.4%	100%	25.3%	21.4%	17.0%	21.2%
Multiple orientations	93	250	111	454	20.5%	55.1%	24.4%	100%	18.1%	20.2%	21.1%	20.0%
Total	514	1,236	525	2,275	22.6%	54.3%	23.1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate***												
Upstate	236	627	241	1,104	21.4%	56.8%	21.8%	100%	51.6%	55.9%	50.2%	53.6%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	104	168	57	329	31.6%	51.1%	17.3%	100%	22.8%	15.0%	11.9%	16.0%
New York City	117	327	182	626	18.7%	52.2%	29.1%	100%	25.6%	29.1%	37.9%	30.4%
Total	457	1,122	480	2,059	22.2%	54.5%	23.3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization***												
Rural	112	219	90	421	26.6%	52.0%	21.4%	100%	22.9%	18.0%	17.4%	19.0%
Suburban	203	469	151	823	24.7%	57.0%	18.3%	100%	41.5%	38.6%	29.2%	37.1%
Urban	174	527	276	977	17.8%	53.9%	28.2%	100%	35.6%	43.4%	53.4%	44.0%
Total	489	1,215	517	2,221	22.0%	54.7%	23.3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table D2. Demographics by substance use: Cannabis

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Cannabis				ROW PERCENTAGES Cannabis				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Cannabis			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Age group* **												
13–17	99	8	3	110	90.0%	7.3%	2.7%	100%	7.9%	1.3%	0.8%	4.8%
18–24	141	119	71	331	42.6%	36.0%	21.5%	100%	11.2%	18.7%	18.5%	14.5%
25–34	253	218	152	623	40.6%	35.0%	24.4%	100%	20.2%	34.2%	39.6%	27.4%
35–49	292	169	97	558	52.3%	30.3%	17.4%	100%	23.3%	26.5%	25.3%	24.5%
50–59	217	63	27	307	70.7%	20.5%	8.8%	100%	17.3%	9.9%	7.0%	13.5%
60+	252	60	34	346	72.8%	17.3%	9.8%	100%	20.1%	9.4%	8.9%	15.2%
Total	1,254	637	384	2,275	55.1%	28.0%	16.9%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race or ethnicity												
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	28	21	5	54	51.9%	38.9%	9.3%	100%	2.3%	3.3%	1.3%	2.4%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	67	34	27	128	52.3%	26.6%	21.1%	100%	5.4%	5.4%	7.2%	5.7%
Latinx or Hispanic	106	63	46	215	49.3%	29.3%	21.4%	100%	8.6%	10.0%	12.2%	9.6%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	968	485	283	1,736	55.8%	27.9%	16.3%	100%	78.5%	76.6%	75.1%	77.4%
Another race or ethnicity	34	10	4	48	70.8%	20.8%	8.3%	100%	2.8%	1.6%	1.1%	2.1%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/ Hispanic	30	20	12	62	48.4%	32.3%	19.4%	100%	2.4%	3.2%	3.2%	2.8%
Total	1,233	633	377	2,243	55.0%	28.2%	16.8%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race (White/Non-White)												
White	968	485	283	1,736	55.8%	27.9%	16.3%	100%	78.5%	76.6%	75.1%	77.4%
Non-White	265	148	94	507	52.3%	29.2%	18.5%	100%	21.5%	23.4%	24.9%	22.6%
Total	1,233	633	377	2,243	55.0%	28.2%	16.8%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender* **												
Cisgender male, man, or boy	375	185	59	619	60.6%	29.9%	9.5%	100%	30.3%	29.3%	15.5%	27.5%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	443	213	132	788	56.2%	27.0%	16.8%	100%	35.8%	33.8%	34.6%	35.0%
Trans man	59	15	23	97	60.8%	15.5%	23.7%	100%	4.8%	2.4%	6.0%	4.3%
Trans woman	61	27	20	108	56.5%	25.0%	18.5%	100%	4.9%	4.3%	5.2%	4.8%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	153	99	90	342	44.7%	28.9%	26.3%	100%	12.4%	15.7%	23.6%	15.2%
Another gender or multiple genders	147	92	57	296	49.7%	31.1%	19.3%	100%	11.9%	14.6%	15.0%	13.2%
Total	1,238	631	381	2,250	55.0%	28.0%	16.9%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table D2. Demographics by substance use: Cannabis

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Cannabis				ROW PERCENTAGES Cannabis				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Cannabis			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Sex assigned at birth**												
Male	498	247	109	854	58.3%	28.9%	12.8%	100%	40.7%	39.5%	29.1%	38.4%
Female	722	377	264	1,363	53.0%	27.7%	19.4%	100%	59.0%	60.3%	70.6%	61.3%
Intersex	3	1	1	5	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Total	1,223	625	374	2,222	55.0%	28.1%	16.8%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual orientation***												
Straight	171	52	28	251	68.1%	20.7%	11.2%	100%	13.8%	8.2%	7.3%	11.1%
Gay	294	160	48	502	58.6%	31.9%	9.6%	100%	23.8%	25.2%	12.5%	22.3%
Lesbian	193	71	45	309	62.5%	23.0%	14.6%	100%	15.6%	11.2%	11.7%	13.7%
Bisexual	139	68	60	267	52.1%	25.5%	22.5%	100%	11.2%	10.7%	15.6%	11.8%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	233	134	112	479	48.6%	28.0%	23.4%	100%	18.8%	21.1%	29.2%	21.2%
Multiple orientations	207	149	91	447	46.3%	33.3%	20.4%	100%	16.7%	23.5%	23.7%	19.8%
Total	1,237	634	384	2,255	54.9%	28.1%	17.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate***												
Upstate	607	284	208	1,099	55.2%	25.8%	18.9%	100%	54.7%	50.3%	57.0%	53.9%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	215	69	40	324	66.4%	21.3%	12.3%	100%	19.4%	12.2%	11.0%	15.9%
New York City	288	212	117	617	46.7%	34.4%	19.0%	100%	25.9%	37.5%	32.1%	30.2%
Total	1,110	565	365	2,040	54.4%	27.7%	17.9%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization***												
Rural	252	102	64	418	60.3%	24.4%	15.3%	100%	20.9%	16.5%	17.0%	19.0%
Suburban	494	189	132	815	60.6%	23.2%	16.2%	100%	41.1%	30.6%	35.0%	37.1%
Urban	457	326	181	964	47.4%	33.8%	18.8%	100%	38.0%	52.8%	48.0%	43.9%
Total	1,203	617	377	2,197	54.8%	28.1%	17.2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table D3. Demographics by substance use: Tobacco

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Tobacco				ROW PERCENTAGES Tobacco				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Tobacco			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Age group* **												
13–17	103	5	2	110	93.6%	4.5%	1.8%	100%	5.6%	2.0%	1.0%	4.8%
18–24	269	52	14	335	80.3%	15.5%	4.2%	100%	14.6%	20.6%	7.2%	14.6%
25–34	478	96	49	623	76.7%	15.4%	7.9%	100%	25.9%	38.1%	25.3%	27.2%
35–49	429	65	69	563	76.2%	11.5%	12.3%	100%	23.2%	25.8%	35.6%	24.5%
50–59	255	22	36	313	81.5%	7.0%	11.5%	100%	13.8%	8.7%	18.6%	13.6%
60+	314	12	24	350	89.7%	3.4%	6.9%	100%	17.0%	4.8%	12.4%	15.3%
Total	1,848	252	194	2,294	80.6%	11.0%	8.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race or ethnicity**												
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	40	14	0	54	74.1%	25.9%	0.0%	100%	2.2%	5.6%	0.0%	2.4%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	94	16	19	129	72.9%	12.4%	14.7%	100%	5.2%	6.5%	9.9%	5.7%
Latinx or Hispanic	172	27	19	218	78.9%	12.4%	8.7%	100%	9.4%	10.9%	9.9%	9.6%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	1,431	178	142	1,751	81.7%	10.2%	8.1%	100%	78.5%	71.8%	74.0%	77.4%
Another race or ethnicity	40	3	6	49	81.6%	6.1%	12.2%	100%	2.2%	1.2%	3.1%	2.2%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	46	10	6	62	74.2%	16.1%	9.7%	100%	2.5%	4.0%	3.1%	2.7%
Total	1,823	248	192	2,263	80.6%	11.0%	8.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race (White/Non-White)*												
White	1,431	178	142	1,751	81.7%	10.2%	8.1%	100%	78.5%	71.8%	74.0%	77.4%
Non-White	392	70	50	512	76.6%	13.7%	9.8%	100%	21.5%	28.2%	26.0%	22.6%
Total	1,823	248	192	2,263	80.6%	11.0%	8.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender**												
Cisgender male, man, or boy	492	67	63	622	79.1%	10.8%	10.1%	100%	26.9%	26.9%	32.8%	27.4%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	658	81	57	796	82.7%	10.2%	7.2%	100%	36.0%	32.5%	29.7%	35.1%
Trans man	79	7	14	100	79.0%	7.0%	14.0%	100%	4.3%	2.8%	7.3%	4.4%
Trans woman	84	11	15	110	76.4%	10.0%	13.6%	100%	4.6%	4.4%	7.8%	4.8%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	266	50	28	344	77.3%	14.5%	8.1%	100%	14.5%	20.1%	14.6%	15.2%
Another gender or multiple genders	250	33	15	298	83.9%	11.1%	5.0%	100%	13.7%	13.3%	7.8%	13.1%
Total	1,829	249	192	2,270	80.6%	11.0%	8.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table D3. Demographics by substance use: Tobacco

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Tobacco				ROW PERCENTAGES Tobacco				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Tobacco			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Sex assigned at birth†												
Male	665	100	94	859	77.4%	11.6%	10.9%	100%	36.9%	40.7%	49.2%	38.3%
Female	1,133	146	97	1,376	82.3%	10.6%	7.0%	100%	62.8%	59.3%	50.8%	61.4%
Intersex	5	0	0	5	100%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Total	1,803	246	191	2,240	80.5%	11.0%	8.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual orientation*												
Straight	205	22	27	254	80.7%	8.7%	10.6%	100%	11.2%	8.8%	14.1%	11.2%
Gay	397	52	57	506	78.5%	10.3%	11.3%	100%	21.7%	20.7%	29.7%	22.3%
Lesbian	256	27	28	311	82.3%	8.7%	9.0%	100%	14.0%	10.8%	14.6%	13.7%
Bisexual	208	35	26	269	77.3%	13.0%	9.7%	100%	11.4%	13.9%	13.5%	11.8%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	390	63	28	481	81.1%	13.1%	5.8%	100%	21.3%	25.1%	14.6%	21.2%
Multiple orientations	375	52	26	453	82.8%	11.5%	5.7%	100%	20.5%	20.7%	13.5%	19.9%
Total	1,831	251	192	2,274	80.5%	11.0%	8.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate*												
Upstate	885	110	108	1,103	80.2%	10.0%	9.8%	100%	53.3%	48.9%	62.8%	53.6%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	278	32	20	330	84.2%	9.7%	6.1%	100%	16.7%	14.2%	11.6%	16.0%
New York City	498	83	44	625	79.7%	13.3%	7.0%	100%	30.0%	36.9%	25.6%	30.4%
Total	1,661	225	172	2,058	80.7%	10.9%	8.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization**												
Rural	334	37	50	421	79.3%	8.8%	11.9%	100%	18.7%	15.1%	26.3%	19.0%
Suburban	684	76	65	825	82.9%	9.2%	7.9%	100%	38.4%	31.0%	34.2%	37.2%
Urban	764	132	75	971	78.7%	13.6%	7.7%	100%	42.9%	53.9%	39.5%	43.8%
Total	1,782	245	190	2,217	80.4%	11.1%	8.6%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table D4. Demographics by substance use: Sleeping pills

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Sleeping Pills				ROW PERCENTAGES Sleeping Pills				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Sleeping Pills			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Age group* **												
13–17	98	6	5	109	89.9%	5.5%	4.6%	100%	5.1%	2.5%	4.0%	4.8%
18–24	297	25	12	334	88.9%	7.5%	3.6%	100%	15.6%	10.3%	9.5%	14.7%
25–34	550	66	10	626	87.9%	10.5%	1.6%	100%	28.8%	27.3%	7.9%	27.5%
35–49	452	73	33	558	81.0%	13.1%	5.9%	100%	23.7%	30.2%	26.2%	24.5%
50–59	240	34	33	307	78.2%	11.1%	10.7%	100%	12.6%	14.0%	26.2%	13.5%
60+	271	38	33	342	79.2%	11.1%	9.6%	100%	14.2%	15.7%	26.2%	15.0%
Total	1,908	242	126	2,276	83.8%	10.6%	5.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race or ethnicity												
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	50	2	2	54	92.6%	3.7%	3.7%	100%	2.7%	0.8%	1.6%	2.4%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	109	10	8	127	85.8%	7.9%	6.3%	100%	5.8%	4.2%	6.5%	5.7%
Latinx or Hispanic	195	16	5	216	90.3%	7.4%	2.3%	100%	10.4%	6.7%	4.0%	9.6%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	1,438	201	102	1,741	82.6%	11.5%	5.9%	100%	76.3%	84.5%	82.3%	77.5%
Another race or ethnicity	43	3	1	47	91.5%	6.4%	2.1%	100%	2.3%	1.3%	0.8%	2.1%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	49	6	6	61	80.3%	9.8%	9.8%	100%	2.6%	2.5%	4.8%	2.7%
Total	1,884	238	124	2,246	83.9%	10.6%	5.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race (White/Non-White)*												
White	1,438	201	102	1,741	82.6%	11.5%	5.9%	100%	76.3%	84.5%	82.3%	77.5%
Non-White	446	37	22	505	88.3%	7.3%	4.4%	100%	23.7%	15.5%	17.7%	22.5%
Total	1,884	238	124	2,246	83.9%	10.6%	5.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender												
Cisgender male, man, or boy	507	61	50	618	82.0%	9.9%	8.1%	100%	26.9%	25.4%	40.3%	27.4%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	650	97	42	789	82.4%	12.3%	5.3%	100%	34.4%	40.4%	33.9%	35.0%
Trans man	85	10	4	99	85.9%	10.1%	4.0%	100%	4.5%	4.2%	3.2%	4.4%
Trans woman	90	14	4	108	83.3%	13.0%	3.7%	100%	4.8%	5.8%	3.2%	4.8%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	302	27	15	344	87.8%	7.8%	4.4%	100%	16.0%	11.3%	12.1%	15.3%
Another gender or multiple genders	254	31	9	294	86.4%	10.5%	3.1%	100%	13.5%	12.9%	7.3%	13.1%
Total	1,888	240	124	2,252	83.8%	10.7%	5.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table D4. Demographics by substance use: Sleeping pills

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Sleeping Pills				ROW PERCENTAGES Sleeping Pills				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Sleeping Pills			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Sex Assigned at Birth												
Male	711	84	56	851	83.5%	9.9%	6.6%	100%	38.2%	35.4%	45.2%	38.3%
Female	1,147	153	67	1,367	83.9%	11.2%	4.9%	100%	61.6%	64.6%	54.0%	61.5%
Intersex	4	0	1	5	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%
Total	1,862	237	124	2,223	83.8%	10.7%	5.6%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual orientation*												
Straight	208	29	14	251	82.9%	11.6%	5.6%	100%	11.0%	12.1%	11.1%	11.1%
Gay	406	50	46	502	80.9%	10.0%	9.2%	100%	21.5%	20.8%	36.5%	22.3%
Lesbian	263	27	15	305	86.2%	8.9%	4.9%	100%	13.9%	11.3%	11.9%	13.5%
Bisexual	223	29	12	264	84.5%	11.0%	4.5%	100%	11.8%	12.1%	9.5%	11.7%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	410	49	21	480	85.4%	10.2%	4.4%	100%	21.7%	20.4%	16.7%	21.3%
Multiple orientations	379	56	18	453	83.7%	12.4%	4.0%	100%	20.1%	23.3%	14.3%	20.1%
Total	1,889	240	126	2,255	83.8%	10.6%	5.6%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate												
Upstate	926	109	61	1,096	84.5%	9.9%	5.6%	100%	53.9%	51.4%	54.5%	53.6%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	285	27	16	328	86.9%	8.2%	4.9%	100%	16.6%	12.7%	14.3%	16.1%
New York City	508	76	35	619	82.1%	12.3%	5.7%	100%	29.6%	35.8%	31.3%	30.3%
Total	1,719	212	112	2,043	84.1%	10.4%	5.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization†												
Rural	368	27	23	418	88.0%	6.5%	5.5%	100%	20.0%	11.4%	18.9%	19.0%
Suburban	683	97	40	820	83.3%	11.8%	4.9%	100%	37.1%	41.1%	32.8%	37.3%
Urban	791	112	59	962	82.2%	11.6%	6.1%	100%	42.9%	47.5%	48.4%	43.7%
Total	1,842	236	122	2,200	83.7%	10.7%	5.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table D5. Demographics by substance use: Rx stimulants

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Rx Stimulants				ROW PERCENTAGES Rx Stimulants				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Rx Stimulants			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Age group* **												
13–17	94	3	12	109	86.2%	2.8%	11.0%	100%	4.6%	3.3%	9.7%	4.8%
18–24	292	19	17	328	89.0%	5.8%	5.2%	100%	14.2%	20.9%	13.7%	14.4%
25–34	542	36	45	623	87.0%	5.8%	7.2%	100%	26.3%	39.6%	36.3%	27.4%
35–49	503	22	36	561	89.7%	3.9%	6.4%	100%	24.4%	24.2%	29.0%	24.7%
50–59	296	5	9	310	95.5%	1.6%	2.9%	100%	14.4%	5.5%	7.3%	13.6%
60+	333	6	5	344	96.8%	1.7%	1.5%	100%	16.2%	6.6%	4.0%	15.1%
Total	2,060	91	124	2,275	90.5%	4.0%	5.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race or ethnicity												
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	48	3	3	54	88.9%	5.6%	5.6%	100%	2.4%	3.3%	2.4%	2.4%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	115	6	7	128	89.8%	4.7%	5.5%	100%	5.7%	6.7%	5.7%	5.7%
Latinx or Hispanic	193	10	12	215	89.8%	4.7%	5.6%	100%	9.5%	11.1%	9.8%	9.6%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	1,571	68	98	1,737	90.4%	3.9%	5.6%	100%	77.4%	75.6%	79.7%	77.4%
Another race or ethnicity	47	1	0	48	97.9%	2.1%	0.0%	100%	2.3%	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	57	2	3	62	91.9%	3.2%	4.8%	100%	2.8%	2.2%	2.4%	2.8%
Total	2,031	90	123	2,244	90.5%	4.0%	5.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race (White/Non-White)												
White	1,571	68	98	1,737	90.4%	3.9%	5.6%	100%	77.4%	75.6%	79.7%	77.4%
Non-White	460	22	25	507	90.7%	4.3%	4.9%	100%	22.6%	24.4%	20.3%	22.6%
Total	2,031	90	123	2,244	90.5%	4.0%	5.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender* **												
Cisgender male, man, or boy	575	25	17	617	93.2%	4.1%	2.8%	100%	28.2%	27.8%	14.0%	27.4%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	734	20	35	789	93.0%	2.5%	4.4%	100%	36.0%	22.2%	28.9%	35.1%
Trans man	91	2	6	99	91.9%	2.0%	6.1%	100%	4.5%	2.2%	5.0%	4.4%
Trans woman	97	4	7	108	89.8%	3.7%	6.5%	100%	4.8%	4.4%	5.8%	4.8%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	290	27	26	343	84.5%	7.9%	7.6%	100%	14.2%	30.0%	21.5%	15.2%
Another gender or multiple genders	252	12	30	294	85.7%	4.1%	10.2%	100%	12.4%	13.3%	24.8%	13.1%
Total	2,039	90	121	2,250	90.6%	4.0%	5.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table D5. Demographics by substance use: Rx stimulants

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Rx Stimulants				ROW PERCENTAGES Rx Stimulants				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Rx Stimulants			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Sex Assigned at Birth												
Male	777	35	39	851	91.3%	4.1%	4.6%	100%	38.6%	39.8%	32.2%	38.3%
Female	1,231	53	81	1,365	90.2%	3.9%	5.9%	100%	61.2%	60.2%	66.9%	61.5%
Intersex	4	0	1	5	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%
Total	2,012	88	121	2,221	90.6%	4.0%	5.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual orientation* **												
Straight	242	3	8	253	95.7%	1.2%	3.2%	100%	11.9%	3.3%	6.5%	11.2%
Gay	468	22	12	502	93.2%	4.4%	2.4%	100%	23.0%	24.4%	9.7%	22.3%
Lesbian	280	8	19	307	91.2%	2.6%	6.2%	100%	13.7%	8.9%	15.3%	13.6%
Bisexual	241	13	12	266	90.6%	4.9%	4.5%	100%	11.8%	14.4%	9.7%	11.8%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	419	22	34	475	88.2%	4.6%	7.2%	100%	20.6%	24.4%	27.4%	21.1%
Multiple orientations	388	22	39	449	86.4%	4.9%	8.7%	100%	19.0%	24.4%	31.5%	19.9%
Total	2,038	90	124	2,252	90.5%	4.0%	5.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate*												
Upstate	992	36	69	1,097	90.4%	3.3%	6.3%	100%	53.8%	45.0%	59.0%	53.7%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	298	8	15	321	92.8%	2.5%	4.7%	100%	16.2%	10.0%	12.8%	15.7%
New York City	555	36	33	624	88.9%	5.8%	5.3%	100%	30.1%	45.0%	28.2%	30.6%
Total	1,845	80	117	2,042	90.4%	3.9%	5.7%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization												
Rural	389	11	18	418	93.1%	2.6%	4.3%	100%	19.5%	12.4%	15.3%	19.0%
Suburban	742	30	43	815	91.0%	3.7%	5.3%	100%	37.2%	33.7%	36.4%	37.0%
Urban	862	48	57	967	89.1%	5.0%	5.9%	100%	43.3%	53.9%	48.3%	44.0%
Total	1,993	89	118	2,200	90.6%	4.0%	5.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table D6. Demographics by substance use: Hallucinogens

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Hallucinogens				ROW PERCENTAGES Hallucinogens				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Hallucinogens			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Age group* **												
13–17	109	0	1	110	99.1%	0.0%	0.9%	100%	5.3%	0.0%	9.1%	4.8%
18–24	294	34	3	331	88.8%	10.3%	0.9%	100%	14.2%	17.9%	27.3%	14.6%
25–34	524	95	6	625	83.8%	15.2%	1.0%	100%	25.3%	50.0%	54.5%	27.5%
35–49	508	49	1	558	91.0%	8.8%	0.2%	100%	24.5%	25.8%	9.1%	24.5%
50–59	300	8	0	308	97.4%	2.6%	0.0%	100%	14.5%	4.2%	0.0%	13.5%
60+	338	4	0	342	98.8%	1.2%	0.0%	100%	16.3%	2.1%	0.0%	15.0%
Total	2,073	190	11	2,274	91.2%	8.4%	0.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race or ethnicity												
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	48	5	0	53	90.6%	9.4%	0.0%	100%	2.3%	2.7%	0.0%	2.4%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	114	10	2	126	90.5%	7.9%	1.6%	100%	5.6%	5.3%	20.0%	5.6%
Latinx or Hispanic	190	24	2	216	88.0%	11.1%	0.9%	100%	9.3%	12.8%	20.0%	9.6%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	1,596	136	6	1,738	91.8%	7.8%	0.3%	100%	78.0%	72.7%	60.0%	77.5%
Another race or ethnicity	45	2	0	47	95.7%	4.3%	0.0%	100%	2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	52	10	0	62	83.9%	16.1%	0.0%	100%	2.5%	5.3%	0.0%	2.8%
Total	2,045	187	10	2,242	91.2%	8.3%	0.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race (White/Non-White)++												
White	1,596	136	6	1,738	91.8%	7.8%	0.3%	100%	78.0%	72.7%	60.0%	77.5%
Non-White	449	51	4	504	89.1%	10.1%	0.8%	100%	22.0%	27.3%	40.0%	22.5%
Total	2,045	187	10	2,242	91.2%	8.3%	0.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender* **												
Cisgender male, man, or boy	568	45	1	614	92.5%	7.3%	0.2%	100%	27.7%	23.8%	9.1%	27.3%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	744	43	3	790	94.2%	5.4%	0.4%	100%	36.3%	22.8%	27.3%	35.1%
Trans man	94	5	1	100	94.0%	5.0%	1.0%	100%	4.6%	2.6%	9.1%	4.4%
Trans woman	90	15	2	107	84.1%	14.0%	1.9%	100%	4.4%	7.9%	18.2%	4.8%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	292	50	1	343	85.1%	14.6%	0.3%	100%	14.3%	26.5%	9.1%	15.3%
Another gender or multiple genders	261	31	3	295	88.5%	10.5%	1.0%	100%	12.7%	16.4%	27.3%	13.1%
Total	2,049	189	11	2,249	91.1%	8.4%	0.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table D6. Demographics by substance use: Hallucinogens

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Hallucinogens				ROW PERCENTAGES Hallucinogens				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Hallucinogens			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Sex Assigned at Birth												
Male	762	80	4	846	90.1%	9.5%	0.5%	100%	37.6%	43.2%	40.0%	38.1%
Female	1,258	105	6	1,369	91.9%	7.7%	0.4%	100%	62.1%	56.8%	60.0%	61.7%
Intersex	5	0	0	5	100%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Total	2,025	185	10	2,220	91.2%	8.3%	0.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual orientation* **												
Straight	245	7	0	252	97.2%	2.8%	0.0%	100%	11.9%	3.7%	0.0%	11.2%
Gay	467	29	1	497	94.0%	5.8%	0.2%	100%	22.8%	15.3%	9.1%	22.1%
Lesbian	297	11	0	308	96.4%	3.6%	0.0%	100%	14.5%	5.8%	0.0%	13.7%
Bisexual	240	24	2	266	90.2%	9.0%	0.8%	100%	11.7%	12.6%	18.2%	11.8%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	419	57	4	480	87.3%	11.9%	0.8%	100%	20.4%	30.0%	36.4%	21.3%
Multiple orientations	383	62	4	449	85.3%	13.8%	0.9%	100%	18.7%	32.6%	36.4%	19.9%
Total	2,051	190	11	2,252	91.1%	8.4%	0.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate* **												
Upstate	1,010	80	5	1,095	92.2%	7.3%	0.5%	100%	54.5%	44.7%	50.0%	53.7%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	309	14	1	324	95.4%	4.3%	0.3%	100%	16.7%	7.8%	10.0%	15.9%
New York City	533	85	4	622	85.7%	13.7%	0.6%	100%	28.8%	47.5%	40.0%	30.5%
Total	1,852	179	10	2,041	90.7%	8.8%	0.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization* **												
Rural	388	26	1	415	93.5%	6.3%	0.2%	100%	19.4%	14.1%	10.0%	18.9%
Suburban	773	42	1	816	94.7%	5.1%	0.1%	100%	38.6%	22.8%	10.0%	37.1%
Urban	842	116	8	966	87.2%	12.0%	0.8%	100%	42.0%	63.0%	80.0%	44.0%
Total	2,003	184	10	2,197	91.2%	8.4%	0.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table D7. Demographics by substance use: Rx opioids

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Rx Opioids				ROW PERCENTAGES Rx Opioids				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Rx Opioids			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Age group**												
13–17	107	2	0	109	98.2%	1.8%	0.0%	100%	5.1%	1.6%	0.0%	4.8%
18–24	311	16	1	328	94.8%	4.9%	0.3%	100%	14.8%	12.7%	3.6%	14.5%
25–34	597	23	3	623	95.8%	3.7%	0.5%	100%	28.4%	18.3%	10.7%	27.6%
35–49	509	38	7	554	91.9%	6.9%	1.3%	100%	24.2%	30.2%	25.0%	24.5%
50–59	274	19	10	303	90.4%	6.3%	3.3%	100%	13.0%	15.1%	35.7%	13.4%
60+	305	28	7	340	89.7%	8.2%	2.1%	100%	14.5%	22.2%	25.0%	15.1%
Total	2,103	126	28	2,257	93.2%	5.6%	1.2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race or ethnicity												
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	52	1	0	53	98.1%	1.9%	0.0%	100%	2.5%	0.8%	0.0%	2.4%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	118	6	1	125	94.4%	4.8%	0.8%	100%	5.7%	4.8%	3.7%	5.6%
Latinx or Hispanic	208	3	3	214	97.2%	1.4%	1.4%	100%	10.0%	2.4%	11.1%	9.6%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	1,598	109	21	1,728	92.5%	6.3%	1.2%	100%	77.1%	86.5%	77.8%	77.6%
Another race or ethnicity	41	2	1	44	93.2%	4.5%	2.3%	100%	2.0%	1.6%	3.7%	2.0%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	56	5	1	62	90.3%	8.1%	1.6%	100%	2.7%	4.0%	3.7%	2.8%
Total	2,073	126	27	2,226	93.1%	5.7%	1.2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race (White/Non-White)†												
White	1,598	109	21	1,728	92.5%	6.3%	1.2%	100%	77.1%	86.5%	77.8%	77.6%
Non-White	475	17	6	498	95.4%	3.4%	1.2%	100%	22.9%	13.5%	22.2%	22.4%
Total	2,073	126	27	2,226	93.1%	5.7%	1.2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender												
Cisgender male, man, or boy	572	31	7	610	93.8%	5.1%	1.1%	100%	27.5%	24.6%	26.9%	27.3%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	721	50	15	786	91.7%	6.4%	1.9%	100%	34.6%	39.7%	57.7%	35.2%
Trans man	91	6	1	98	92.9%	6.1%	1.0%	100%	4.4%	4.8%	3.8%	4.4%
Trans woman	100	3	1	104	96.2%	2.9%	1.0%	100%	4.8%	2.4%	3.8%	4.7%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	324	17	1	342	94.7%	5.0%	0.3%	100%	15.6%	13.5%	3.8%	15.3%
Another gender or multiple genders	273	19	1	293	93.2%	6.5%	0.3%	100%	13.1%	15.1%	3.8%	13.1%
Total	2,081	126	26	2,233	93.2%	5.6%	1.2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table D7. Demographics by substance use: Rx opioids

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS Rx Opioids				ROW PERCENTAGES Rx Opioids				COLUMN PERCENTAGES Rx Opioids			
	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total	Never or Not at all	Rarely or sometimes	Half the time or most of the time	Total
Sex Assigned at Birth												
Male	793	39	8	840	94.4%	4.6%	1.0%	100%	38.6%	32.0%	30.8%	38.1%
Female	1,257	83	18	1,358	92.6%	6.1%	1.3%	100%	61.2%	68.0%	69.2%	61.6%
Intersex	5	0	0	5	100%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Total	2,055	122	26	2,203	93.3%	5.5%	1.2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual orientation*												
Straight	221	19	6	246	89.8%	7.7%	2.4%	100%	10.6%	15.2%	22.2%	11.0%
Gay	461	29	5	495	93.1%	5.9%	1.0%	100%	22.1%	23.2%	18.5%	22.1%
Lesbian	277	20	10	307	90.2%	6.5%	3.3%	100%	13.3%	16.0%	37.0%	13.7%
Bisexual	249	13	2	264	94.3%	4.9%	0.8%	100%	11.9%	10.4%	7.4%	11.8%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	454	19	2	475	95.6%	4.0%	0.4%	100%	21.8%	15.2%	7.4%	21.2%
Multiple orientations	422	25	2	449	94.0%	5.6%	0.4%	100%	20.2%	20.0%	7.4%	20.1%
Total	2,084	125	27	2,236	93.2%	5.6%	1.2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate*												
Upstate	998	72	18	1,088	91.7%	6.6%	1.7%	100%	52.8%	63.2%	78.3%	53.7%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	302	18	3	323	93.5%	5.6%	0.9%	100%	16.0%	15.8%	13.0%	15.9%
New York City	590	24	2	616	95.8%	3.9%	0.3%	100%	31.2%	21.1%	8.7%	30.4%
Total	1,890	114	23	2,027	93.2%	5.6%	1.1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization												
Rural	384	25	8	417	92.1%	6.0%	1.9%	100%	18.9%	20.3%	32.0%	19.1%
Suburban	747	48	11	806	92.7%	6.0%	1.4%	100%	36.8%	39.0%	44.0%	37.0%
Urban	901	50	6	957	94.1%	5.2%	0.6%	100%	44.3%	40.7%	24.0%	43.9%
Total	2,032	123	25	2,180	93.2%	5.6%	1.1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

APPENDIX E. ACCESS TO INSURANCE AND PROVIDERS

Table E1. Access to health insurance, by respondent demographics

RESPONDENTS INSURANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS								ROW PERCENTAGES								COLUMN PERCENTAGES							
	Private employer	Private exchange[a]	Private other	Medicare	Medicaid	Military	None	Total	Private employer	Private exchange	Private other	Medicare	Medicaid	Military	None	Total	Private employer	Private exchange	Private other	Medicare	Medicaid	Military	None	Total
Orientation* **																								
Straight	186	4	3	31	24	4	1	253	74%	2%	1%	12%	9%	2%	0%	100%	13%	6%	7%	10%	9%	14%	3%	12%
Gay	309	23	7	94	62	2	9	506	61%	5%	1%	19%	12%	0%	2%	100%	22%	34%	16%	31%	23%	7%	24%	23%
Lesbian	161	15	5	66	27	5	8	287	56%	5%	2%	23%	9%	2%	3%	100%	11%	22%	11%	22%	10%	17%	21%	13%
Bisexual	175	4	5	29	34	7	4	258	68%	2%	2%	11%	13%	3%	2%	100%	12%	6%	11%	10%	12%	24%	11%	12%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	293	13	8	47	74	5	8	448	65%	3%	2%	10%	17%	1%	2%	100%	21%	19%	18%	15%	27%	17%	21%	21%
Multiple orientations	296	9	17	37	54	6	8	427	69%	2%	4%	9%	13%	1%	2%	100%	21%	13%	38%	12%	20%	21%	21%	20%
Total	1,420	68	45	304	275	29	38	2,179	65%	3%	2%	14%	13%	1%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender* **																								
Cisgender male, man, or boy	388	24	13	113	65	6	11	620	63%	4%	2%	18%	10%	1%	2%	100%	27%	35%	29%	37%	24%	21%	28%	28%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	542	25	15	91	82	10	12	777	70%	3%	2%	12%	11%	1%	2%	100%	38%	37%	33%	30%	30%	34%	31%	36%
Trans man	64	2	1	9	15	2	0	93	69%	2%	1%	10%	16%	2%	0%	100%	5%	3%	2%	3%	5%	7%	0%	4%
Trans woman	56	1	1	28	20	1	1	108	52%	1%	1%	26%	19%	1%	1%	100%	4%	1%	2%	9%	7%	3%	3%	5%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	202	7	5	43	46	4	10	317	64%	2%	2%	14%	15%	1%	3%	100%	14%	10%	11%	14%	17%	14%	26%	15%
Another gender or multiple genders	166	9	10	24	46	6	5	266	62%	3%	4%	9%	17%	2%	2%	100%	12%	13%	22%	8%	17%	21%	13%	12%
Total	1,418	68	45	308	274	29	39	2,181	65%	3%	2%	14%	13%	1%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race & Ethnicity* **																								
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	30	1	3	7	7	0	3	51	59%	2%	6%	14%	14%	0%	6%	100%	2%	1%	7%	2%	3%	0%	8%	2%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	76	4	0	13	29	1	1	124	61%	3%	0%	10%	23%	1%	1%	100%	5%	6%	0%	4%	11%	3%	3%	6%
Latinx or Hispanic	126	6	4	25	34	1	11	207	61%	3%	2%	12%	16%	0%	5%	100%	9%	9%	9%	8%	12%	3%	28%	10%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	1,121	55	35	244	184	25	21	1,685	67%	3%	2%	14%	11%	1%	1%	100%	80%	81%	80%	79%	67%	86%	54%	78%
Another race or ethnicity	23	0	0	12	10	0	1	46	50%	0%	0%	26%	22%	0%	2%	100%	2%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	3%	2%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	32	2	2	8	10	2	2	58	55%	3%	3%	14%	17%	3%	3%	100%	2%	3%	5%	3%	4%	7%	5%	3%
Total	1,408	68	44	309	274	29	39	2,171	65%	3%	2%	14%	13%	1%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table E1. Access to health insurance, by respondent demographics

RESPONDENTS INSURANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS								ROW PERCENTAGES								COLUMN PERCENTAGES							
	Private employer	Private exchange[a]	Private other	Medicare	Medicaid	Military	None	Total	Private employer	Private exchange	Private other	Medicare	Medicaid	Military	None	Total	Private employer	Private exchange	Private other	Medicare	Medicaid	Military	None	Total
Race (White/Non-White)* **																								
White	1,121	55	35	244	184	25	21	1,685	67%	3%	2%	14%	11%	1%	1%	100%	80%	81%	80%	79%	67%	86%	54%	78%
Non-White	287	13	9	65	90	4	18	486	59%	3%	2%	13%	19%	1%	4%	100%	20%	19%	20%	21%	33%	14%	46%	22%
Total	1,408	68	44	309	274	29	39	2,171	65%	3%	2%	14%	13%	1%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Age Group* **																								
13–17	22	2	1	16	5	4	1	51	43%	4%	2%	31%	10%	8%	2%	100%	2%	3%	2%	5%	2%	14%	3%	2%
18–24	210	2	11	33	38	2	8	304	69%	1%	4%	11%	13%	1%	3%	100%	15%	3%	24%	11%	14%	7%	21%	14%
25–34	428	21	19	29	100	8	20	625	68%	3%	3%	5%	16%	1%	3%	100%	30%	31%	42%	9%	36%	28%	51%	28%
35–49	430	18	3	29	66	6	9	561	77%	3%	1%	5%	12%	1%	2%	100%	30%	26%	7%	9%	24%	21%	23%	25%
50–59	225	11	5	24	42	4	1	312	72%	4%	2%	8%	13%	1%	0%	100%	16%	16%	11%	8%	15%	14%	3%	14%
60+	115	14	6	181	27	5	0	348	33%	4%	2%	52%	8%	1%	0%	100%	8%	21%	13%	58%	10%	17%	0%	16%
Total	1,430	68	45	312	278	29	39	2,201	65%	3%	2%	14%	13%	1%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Age Group (condensed)* **																								
13–34	660	25	31	78	143	14	29	980	67%	3%	3%	8%	15%	1%	3%	100%	46%	37%	69%	25%	51%	48%	74%	45%
35–49	430	18	3	29	66	6	9	561	77%	3%	1%	5%	12%	1%	2%	100%	30%	26%	7%	9%	24%	21%	23%	25%
50+	340	25	11	205	69	9	1	660	52%	4%	2%	31%	10%	1%	0%	100%	24%	37%	24%	66%	25%	31%	3%	30%
Total	1,430	68	45	312	278	29	39	2,201	65%	3%	2%	14%	13%	1%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Income* **																								
$0	51	1	0	19	24	3	4	102	50%	1%	0%	19%	24%	3%	4%	100%	4%	2%	0%	7%	9%	11%	11%	5%
$1–9,999	89	5	11	35	69	5	7	221	40%	2%	5%	16%	31%	2%	3%	100%	6%	8%	26%	13%	27%	18%	19%	11%
$10,000–24,999	98	15	12	69	90	5	10	299	33%	5%	4%	23%	30%	2%	3%	100%	7%	23%	29%	25%	35%	18%	28%	14%
$25,000–49,999	321	21	8	72	57	5	10	494	65%	4%	2%	15%	12%	1%	2%	100%	23%	32%	19%	26%	22%	18%	28%	24%
50,000–74,999	335	11	5	29	11	4	3	398	84%	3%	1%	7%	3%	1%	1%	100%	24%	17%	12%	10%	4%	14%	8%	19%
$75,000–99,999	219	3	0	25	2	4	2	255	86%	1%	0%	10%	1%	2%	1%	100%	16%	5%	0%	9%	1%	14%	6%	12%
$100,000–149,999	171	7	2	22	2	1	0	205	83%	3%	1%	11%	1%	0%	0%	100%	12%	11%	5%	8%	1%	4%	0%	10%
$150,000+	91	2	4	9	1	1	0	108	84%	2%	4%	8%	1%	1%	0%	100%	7%	3%	10%	3%	0%	4%	0%	5%
Total	1,375	65	42	280	256	28	36	2,082	66%	3%	2%	13%	12%	1%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table E1. Access to health insurance, by respondent demographics

RESPONDENTS INSURANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS								ROW PERCENTAGES								COLUMN PERCENTAGES							
	Private employer	Private exchange[a]	Private other	Medicare	Medicaid	Military	None	Total	Private employer	Private exchange	Private other	Medicare	Medicaid	Military	None	Total	Private employer	Private exchange	Private other	Medicare	Medicaid	Military	None	Total
Education level* **																								
Less than high school completed	25	0	0	19	11	3	1	59	42%	0%	0%	32%	19%	5%	2%	100%	2%	0%	0%	6%	4%	10%	3%	3%
High school degree or equivalent	57	3	6	21	38	3	6	134	43%	2%	4%	16%	28%	2%	4%	100%	4%	4%	13%	7%	14%	10%	16%	6%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	270	12	8	85	105	7	14	501	54%	2%	2%	17%	21%	1%	3%	100%	19%	18%	18%	27%	38%	24%	37%	23%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	510	23	16	93	80	11	11	744	69%	3%	2%	13%	11%	1%	1%	100%	36%	34%	36%	30%	29%	38%	29%	34%
Graduate or professional school	562	29	15	94	42	5	6	753	75%	4%	2%	12%	6%	1%	1%	100%	39%	43%	33%	30%	15%	17%	16%	34%
Total	1,424	67	45	312	276	29	38	2,191	65%	3%	2%	14%	13%	1%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State[††]																								
Western New York	101	4	2	19	21	1	1	149	68%	3%	1%	13%	14%	1%	1%	100%	8%	7%	4%	7%	8%	4%	3%	8%
Capital District	179	3	5	22	23	4	2	238	75%	1%	2%	9%	10%	2%	1%	100%	14%	5%	11%	8%	9%	15%	7%	12%
Finger Lakes	119	6	2	25	19	1	3	175	68%	3%	1%	14%	11%	1%	2%	100%	9%	10%	4%	9%	8%	4%	10%	9%
New York City	398	18	20	78	84	4	13	615	65%	3%	3%	13%	14%	1%	2%	100%	31%	31%	44%	29%	34%	15%	43%	31%
Mid-Hudson	142	11	5	40	32	3	2	235	60%	5%	2%	17%	14%	1%	1%	100%	11%	19%	11%	15%	13%	12%	7%	12%
North Country	77	4	1	16	15	6	1	120	64%	3%	1%	13%	13%	5%	1%	100%	6%	7%	2%	6%	6%	23%	3%	6%
Long Island	50	2	1	7	5	1	2	68	74%	3%	1%	10%	7%	1%	3%	100%	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%	4%	7%	3%
Southern Tier	97	6	1	24	28	2	3	161	60%	4%	1%	15%	17%	1%	2%	100%	7%	10%	2%	9%	11%	8%	10%	8%
Central New York & Mohawk Valley	141	5	8	37	22	4	3	220	64%	2%	4%	17%	10%	2%	1%	100%	11%	8%	18%	14%	9%	15%	10%	11%
Total	1,304	59	45	268	249	26	30	1,981	66%	3%	2%	14%	13%	1%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State (5)																								
New York City	398	18	20	78	84	4	13	615	65%	3%	3%	13%	14%	1%	2%	100%	31%	31%	44%	29%	34%	15%	43%	31%
Mid-Hudson & Long Island	192	13	6	47	37	4	4	303	63%	4%	2%	16%	12%	1%	1%	100%	15%	22%	13%	18%	15%	15%	13%	15%
Finger Lakes & Central New York	215	8	9	47	31	4	6	320	67%	3%	3%	15%	10%	1%	2%	100%	16%	14%	20%	18%	12%	15%	20%	16%
Western New York & Southern Tier	198	10	3	43	49	3	4	310	64%	3%	1%	14%	16%	1%	1%	100%	15%	17%	7%	16%	20%	12%	13%	16%
Capital District, Mohawk Valley, & North Country	301	10	7	53	48	11	3	433	70%	2%	2%	12%	11%	3%	1%	100%	23%	17%	16%	20%	19%	42%	10%	22%
Total	1,304	59	45	268	249	26	30	1,981	66%	3%	2%	14%	13%	1%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table E1. Access to health insurance, by respondent demographics

RESPONDENTS INSURANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS								ROW PERCENTAGES								COLUMN PERCENTAGES							
	Private employer	Private exchange[a]	Private other	Medicare	Medicaid	Military	None	Total	Private employer	Private exchange	Private other	Medicare	Medicaid	Military	None	Total	Private employer	Private exchange	Private other	Medicare	Medicaid	Military	None	Total
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate																								
Upstate	714	28	19	143	128	18	13	1,063	67%	3%	2%	13%	12%	2%	1%	100%	55%	47%	42%	53%	51%	69%	43%	54%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	192	13	6	47	37	4	4	303	63%	4%	2%	16%	12%	1%	1%	100%	15%	22%	13%	18%	15%	15%	13%	15%
New York City	398	18	20	78	84	4	13	615	65%	3%	3%	13%	14%	1%	2%	100%	31%	31%	44%	29%	34%	15%	43%	31%
Total	1,304	59	45	268	249	26	30	1,981	66%	3%	2%	14%	13%	1%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization**																								
Rural	245	13	6	70	58	10	4	406	60%	3%	1%	17%	14%	2%	1%	100%	17%	20%	13%	24%	22%	34%	11%	19%
Suburban	538	23	10	97	84	11	9	772	70%	3%	1%	13%	11%	1%	1%	100%	38%	35%	22%	33%	32%	38%	25%	36%
Urban	620	29	29	129	119	8	23	957	65%	3%	3%	13%	12%	1%	2%	100%	44%	45%	64%	44%	46%	28%	64%	45%
Total	1,403	65	45	296	261	29	36	2,135	66%	3%	2%	14%	12%	1%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: (a) "Private exchange" refers to private, Affordable Care Act plans available on the state or federal health insurance exchange.

Table E2. Insurance type, private/public, by respondent demographics

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS				ROW PERCENTAGES				COLUMN PERCENTAGES			
RESPONDENT INSURANCE TYPE	**Private insurance**	**Public insurance**	**None**	**Total**	**Private insurance**	**Public insurance**	**None**	**Total**	**Private insurance**	**Public insurance**	**None**	**Total**
Orientation*												
Straight	193	59	1	253	76%	23%	0%	100%	13%	10%	3%	12%
Gay	339	158	9	506	67%	31%	2%	100%	22%	26%	24%	23%
Lesbian	181	98	8	287	63%	34%	3%	100%	12%	16%	21%	13%
Bisexual	184	70	4	258	71%	27%	2%	100%	12%	12%	11%	12%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	314	126	8	448	70%	28%	2%	100%	20%	21%	21%	21%
Multiple orientations	322	97	8	427	75%	23%	2%	100%	21%	16%	21%	20%
Total	1,533	608	38	2,179	70%	28%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender* **												
Cisgender male, man, or boy	425	184	11	620	69%	30%	2%	100%	28%	30%	28%	28%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	582	183	12	777	75%	24%	2%	100%	38%	30%	31%	36%
Trans man	67	26	0	93	72%	28%	0%	100%	4%	4%	0%	4%
Trans woman	58	49	1	108	54%	45%	1%	100%	4%	8%	3%	5%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	214	93	10	317	68%	29%	3%	100%	14%	15%	26%	15%
Another gender or multiple genders	185	76	5	266	70%	29%	2%	100%	12%	12%	13%	12%
Total	1,531	611	39	2,181	70%	28%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race & Ethnicity* **												
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	34	14	3	51	67%	27%	6%	100%	2%	2%	8%	2%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	80	43	1	124	65%	35%	1%	100%	5%	7%	3%	6%
Latinx or Hispanic	136	60	11	207	66%	29%	5%	100%	9%	10%	28%	10%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	1,211	453	21	1,685	72%	27%	1%	100%	80%	74%	54%	78%
Another race or ethnicity	23	22	1	46	50%	48%	2%	100%	2%	4%	3%	2%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	36	20	2	58	62%	34%	3%	100%	2%	3%	5%	3%
Total	1,520	612	39	2,171	70%	28%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race (White/Non-White)* **												
White	1,211	453	21	1,685	72%	27%	1%	100%	80%	74%	54%	78%
Non-White	309	159	18	486	64%	33%	4%	100%	20%	26%	46%	22%
Total	1,520	612	39	2,171	70%	28%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table E2. Insurance type, private/public, by respondent demographics

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS				ROW PERCENTAGES				COLUMN PERCENTAGES			
RESPONDENT INSURANCE TYPE	**Private insurance**	**Public insurance**	**None**	**Total**	**Private insurance**	**Public insurance**	**None**	**Total**	**Private insurance**	**Public insurance**	**None**	**Total**
Age Group* **												
13–17	25	25	1	51	49%	49%	2%	100%	2%	4%	3%	2%
18–24	223	73	8	304	73%	24%	3%	100%	14%	12%	21%	14%
25–34	468	137	20	625	75%	22%	3%	100%	30%	22%	51%	28%
35–49	451	101	9	561	80%	18%	2%	100%	29%	16%	23%	25%
50–59	241	70	1	312	77%	22%	0%	100%	16%	11%	3%	14%
60+	135	213	0	348	39%	61%	0%	100%	9%	34%	0%	16%
Total	1,543	619	39	2,201	70%	28%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Age Group (condensed)* **												
13–34	716	235	29	980	73%	24%	3%	100%	46%	38%	74%	45%
35–49	451	101	9	561	80%	18%	2%	100%	29%	16%	23%	25%
50+	376	283	1	660	57%	43%	0%	100%	24%	46%	3%	30%
Total	1,543	619	39	2,201	70%	28%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Income* **												
$0	52	46	4	102	51%	45%	4%	100%	4%	8%	11%	5%
$1–9,999	105	109	7	221	48%	49%	3%	100%	7%	19%	19%	11%
$10,000–24,999	125	164	10	299	42%	55%	3%	100%	8%	29%	28%	14%
$25,000–49,999	350	134	10	494	71%	27%	2%	100%	24%	24%	28%	24%
50,000–74,999	351	44	3	398	88%	11%	1%	100%	24%	8%	8%	19%
$75,000–99,999	222	31	2	255	87%	12%	1%	100%	15%	5%	6%	12%
$100,000–149,999	180	25	0	205	88%	12%	0%	100%	12%	4%	0%	10%
$150,000+	97	11	0	108	90%	10%	0%	100%	7%	2%	0%	5%
Total	1,482	564	36	2,082	71%	27%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Education level* **												
Less than high school completed	25	33	1	59	42%	56%	2%	100%	2%	5%	3%	3%
High school degree or equivalent	66	62	6	134	49%	46%	4%	100%	4%	10%	16%	6%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	290	197	14	501	58%	39%	3%	100%	19%	32%	37%	23%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	549	184	11	744	74%	25%	1%	100%	36%	30%	29%	34%
Graduate or professional school	606	141	6	753	80%	19%	1%	100%	39%	23%	16%	34%
Total	1,536	617	38	2,191	70%	28%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table E2. Insurance type, private/public, by respondent demographics

RESPONDENT INSURANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS				ROW PERCENTAGES				COLUMN PERCENTAGES			
	Private insurance	Public insurance	None	Total	Private insurance	Public insurance	None	Total	Private insurance	Public insurance	None	Total
Regions of New York State												
Western New York	107	41	1	149	72%	28%	1%	100%	8%	8%	3%	8%
Capital District	187	49	2	238	79%	21%	1%	100%	13%	9%	7%	12%
Finger Lakes	127	45	3	175	73%	26%	2%	100%	9%	8%	10%	9%
New York City	436	166	13	615	71%	27%	2%	100%	31%	31%	43%	31%
Mid-Hudson	158	75	2	235	67%	32%	1%	100%	11%	14%	7%	12%
North Country	82	37	1	120	68%	31%	1%	100%	6%	7%	3%	6%
Long Island	53	13	2	68	78%	19%	3%	100%	4%	2%	7%	3%
Southern Tier	104	54	3	161	65%	34%	2%	100%	7%	10%	10%	8%
Central New York & Mohawk Valley	154	63	3	220	70%	29%	1%	100%	11%	12%	10%	11%
Total	1,408	543	30	1,981	71%	27%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State (5)												
New York City	436	166	13	615	71%	27%	2%	100%	31%	31%	43%	31%
Mid-Hudson & Long Island	211	88	4	303	70%	29%	1%	100%	15%	16%	13%	15%
Finger Lakes & Central New York	232	82	6	320	73%	26%	2%	100%	16%	15%	20%	16%
Western New York & Southern Tier	211	95	4	310	68%	31%	1%	100%	15%	17%	13%	16%
Capital District, Mohawk Valley, & North Country	318	112	3	433	73%	26%	1%	100%	23%	21%	10%	22%
Total	1,408	543	30	1,981	71%	27%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate												
Upstate	761	289	13	1,063	72%	27%	1%	100%	54%	53%	43%	54%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	211	88	4	303	70%	29%	1%	100%	15%	16%	13%	15%
New York City	436	166	13	615	71%	27%	2%	100%	31%	31%	43%	31%
Total	1,408	543	30	1,981	71%	27%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization*												
Rural	264	138	4	406	65%	34%	1%	100%	17%	24%	11%	19%
Suburban	571	192	9	772	74%	25%	1%	100%	38%	33%	25%	36%
Urban	678	256	23	957	71%	27%	2%	100%	45%	44%	64%	45%
Total	1,513	586	36	2,135	71%	27%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table E3. Primary care provider, by respondent demographics

DOES RESPONDENT HAVE PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS				ROW PERCENTAGES				COLUMN PERCENTAGES			
	No	Yes, one	Yes, more than one	Total	No	Yes, one	Yes, more than one	Total	No	Yes, one	Yes, more than one	Total
Orientation* **												
Straight	22	205	31	258	9%	79%	12%	100%	6%	12%	11%	11%
Gay	62	398	54	514	12%	77%	11%	100%	18%	24%	20%	22%
Lesbian	40	228	41	309	13%	74%	13%	100%	11%	14%	15%	14%
Bisexual	50	174	41	265	19%	66%	15%	100%	14%	10%	15%	12%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	85	352	47	484	18%	73%	10%	100%	24%	21%	17%	21%
Multiple orientations	90	307	58	455	20%	67%	13%	100%	26%	18%	21%	20%
Total	349	1,664	272	2,285	15%	73%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender Identity* **												
Cisgender male, man, or boy	79	483	66	628	13%	77%	11%	100%	22%	29%	24%	27%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	125	598	79	802	16%	75%	10%	100%	35%	36%	29%	35%
Trans man	8	72	19	99	8%	73%	19%	100%	2%	4%	7%	4%
Trans woman	8	72	32	112	7%	64%	29%	100%	2%	4%	12%	5%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	79	234	33	346	23%	68%	10%	100%	22%	14%	12%	15%
Another gender or multiple genders	54	196	48	298	18%	66%	16%	100%	15%	12%	17%	13%
Total	353	1,655	277	2,285	15%	72%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race & Ethnicity												
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	14	36	6	56	25%	64%	11%	100%	4%	2%	2%	2%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	17	98	17	132	13%	74%	13%	100%	5%	6%	6%	6%
Latinx or Hispanic	42	147	29	218	19%	67%	13%	100%	12%	9%	11%	10%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	263	1,284	210	1,757	15%	73%	12%	100%	75%	78%	77%	77%
Another race or ethnicity	5	40	4	49	10%	82%	8%	100%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	8	46	8	62	13%	74%	13%	100%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Total	349	1,651	274	2,274	15%	73%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race (White/Non-White)												
White	263	1,284	210	1,757	15%	73%	12%	100%	75%	78%	77%	77%
Non-White	86	367	64	517	17%	71%	12%	100%	25%	22%	23%	23%
Total	349	1,651	274	2,274	15%	73%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table E3. Primary care provider, by respondent demographics

DOES RESPONDENT HAVE PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS				ROW PERCENTAGES				COLUMN PERCENTAGES			
	No	Yes, one	Yes, more than one	Total	No	Yes, one	Yes, more than one	Total	No	Yes, one	Yes, more than one	Total
Age Group* **												
13–17	9	82	21	112	8%	73%	19%	100%	3%	5%	8%	5%
18–24	76	208	49	333	23%	62%	15%	100%	21%	12%	18%	14%
25–34	163	398	66	627	26%	63%	11%	100%	46%	24%	24%	27%
35–49	69	449	50	568	12%	79%	9%	100%	19%	27%	18%	25%
50–59	24	253	39	316	8%	80%	12%	100%	7%	15%	14%	14%
60+	14	285	53	352	4%	81%	15%	100%	4%	17%	19%	15%
Total	355	1,675	278	2,308	15%	73%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Age Group (condensed)* **												
13–34	248	688	136	1,072	23%	64%	13%	100%	70%	41%	49%	46%
35–49	69	449	50	568	12%	79%	9%	100%	19%	27%	18%	25%
50+	38	538	92	668	6%	81%	14%	100%	11%	32%	33%	29%
Total	355	1,675	278	2,308	15%	73%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Income **												
$0	28	102	23	153	18%	67%	15%	100%	8%	6%	9%	7%
$1–9,999	40	158	46	244	16%	65%	19%	100%	12%	10%	18%	11%
$10,000–24,999	60	208	34	302	20%	69%	11%	100%	18%	13%	13%	14%
$25,000–49,999	78	371	50	499	16%	74%	10%	100%	23%	23%	19%	23%
50,000–74,999	62	304	37	403	15%	75%	9%	100%	19%	19%	14%	19%
$75,000–99,999	28	197	29	254	11%	78%	11%	100%	8%	12%	11%	12%
$100,000–149,999	26	158	23	207	13%	76%	11%	100%	8%	10%	9%	10%
$150,000+	13	81	15	109	12%	74%	14%	100%	4%	5%	6%	5%
Total	335	1,579	257	2,171	15%	73%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Education level* **												
Less than high school completed	12	82	19	113	11%	73%	17%	100%	3%	5%	7%	5%
High school degree or equivalent	25	99	27	151	17%	66%	18%	100%	7%	6%	10%	7%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	79	367	79	525	15%	70%	15%	100%	22%	22%	29%	23%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	135	525	82	742	18%	71%	11%	100%	38%	32%	30%	32%
Graduate or professional school	103	588	67	758	14%	78%	9%	100%	29%	35%	24%	33%
Total	354	1,661	274	2,289	15%	73%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table E3. Primary care provider, by respondent demographics

DOES RESPONDENT HAVE PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS				ROW PERCENTAGES				COLUMN PERCENTAGES			
	No	Yes, one	Yes, more than one	Total	No	Yes, one	Yes, more than one	Total	No	Yes, one	Yes, more than one	Total
Regions of New York State**												
Western New York	12	124	15	151	8%	82%	10%	100%	4%	8%	6%	7%
Capital District	29	192	20	241	12%	80%	8%	100%	9%	13%	8%	12%
Finger Lakes	20	136	24	180	11%	76%	13%	100%	6%	9%	10%	9%
New York City	127	413	90	630	20%	66%	14%	100%	41%	27%	38%	30%
Mid-Hudson	41	192	21	254	16%	76%	8%	100%	13%	13%	9%	12%
North Country	15	99	12	126	12%	79%	10%	100%	5%	7%	5%	6%
Long Island	14	55	11	80	18%	69%	14%	100%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Southern Tier	25	127	21	173	14%	73%	12%	100%	8%	8%	9%	8%
Central New York & Mohawk Valley	30	177	26	233	13%	76%	11%	100%	10%	12%	11%	11%
Total	313	1,515	240	2,068	15%	73%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State (5)***												
New York City	127	413	90	630	20%	66%	14%	100%	41%	27%	38%	30%
Mid-Hudson & Long Island	55	247	32	334	16%	74%	10%	100%	18%	16%	13%	16%
Finger Lakes & Central New York	41	250	40	331	12%	76%	12%	100%	13%	17%	17%	16%
Western New York & Southern Tier	37	251	36	324	11%	77%	11%	100%	12%	17%	15%	16%
Capital District, Mohawk Valley, & North Country	53	354	42	449	12%	79%	9%	100%	17%	23%	18%	22%
Total	313	1,515	240	2,068	15%	73%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate***												
Upstate	131	855	118	1,104	12%	77%	11%	100%	42%	56%	49%	53%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	55	247	32	334	16%	74%	10%	100%	18%	16%	13%	16%
New York City	127	413	90	630	20%	66%	14%	100%	41%	27%	38%	30%
Total	313	1,515	240	2,068	15%	73%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization**												
Rural	51	330	44	425	12%	78%	10%	100%	15%	20%	17%	19%
Suburban	109	631	87	827	13%	76%	11%	100%	32%	39%	33%	37%
Urban	183	667	130	980	19%	68%	13%	100%	53%	41%	50%	44%
Total	343	1,628	261	2,232	15%	73%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table E4. Where respondents receive care

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS							ROW PERCENTAGES							COLUMN PERCENTAGES						
	Private medical office	Community health center or public clinic	Urgent care or ER	High school or college clinic	Hospital clinic	Nowhere	Total	Private medical office	Community health center or public clinic	Urgent care or ER	High school or college clinic	Hospital clinic	Nowhere	Total	Private medical office	Community health center or public clinic	Urgent care or ER	High school or college clinic	Hospital clinic	Nowhere	Total
Orientation* **																					
Straight	192	27	26	0	9	3	257	75%	11%	10%	0%	4%	1%	100%	13%	9%	10%	0%	8%	5%	12%
Gay	351	68	51	1	31	4	506	69%	13%	10%	0%	6%	1%	100%	24%	22%	19%	3%	29%	7%	23%
Lesbian	209	36	33	5	12	8	303	69%	12%	11%	2%	4%	3%	100%	14%	12%	12%	15%	11%	13%	14%
Bisexual	166	32	37	4	8	11	258	64%	12%	14%	2%	3%	4%	100%	11%	10%	14%	12%	7%	18%	12%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	273	80	58	11	29	19	470	58%	17%	12%	2%	6%	4%	100%	19%	26%	22%	33%	27%	31%	21%
Multiple orientations	263	66	64	12	18	16	439	60%	15%	15%	3%	4%	4%	100%	18%	21%	24%	36%	17%	26%	20%
Total	1,454	309	269	33	107	61	2,233	65%	14%	12%	1%	5%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender* **																					
Cisgender male, man, or boy	431	78	62	4	39	8	622	69%	13%	10%	1%	6%	1%	100%	30%	25%	23%	12%	37%	13%	28%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	572	74	94	8	20	20	788	73%	9%	12%	1%	3%	3%	100%	39%	24%	35%	24%	19%	32%	35%
Trans man	57	23	7	2	5	1	95	60%	24%	7%	2%	5%	1%	100%	4%	7%	3%	6%	5%	2%	4%
Trans woman	68	22	7	3	7	2	109	62%	20%	6%	3%	6%	2%	100%	5%	7%	3%	9%	7%	3%	5%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	182	51	61	8	19	17	338	54%	15%	18%	2%	6%	5%	100%	13%	16%	23%	24%	18%	27%	15%
Another gender or multiple genders	140	63	40	8	15	14	280	50%	23%	14%	3%	5%	5%	100%	10%	20%	15%	24%	14%	23%	13%
Total	1,450	311	271	33	105	62	2,232	65%	14%	12%	1%	5%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race & Ethnicity* **																					
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	29	8	8	4	1	4	54	54%	15%	15%	7%	2%	7%	100%	2%	3%	3%	12%	1%	7%	2%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	74	28	11	1	9	4	127	58%	22%	9%	1%	7%	3%	100%	5%	9%	4%	3%	8%	7%	6%
Latinx or Hispanic	105	53	28	4	17	6	213	49%	25%	13%	2%	8%	3%	100%	7%	17%	11%	12%	16%	10%	10%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	1,174	202	207	21	69	44	1,717	68%	12%	12%	1%	4%	3%	100%	81%	65%	78%	64%	65%	72%	77%
Another race or ethnicity	25	11	6	1	6	0	49	51%	22%	12%	2%	12%	0%	100%	2%	4%	2%	3%	6%	0%	2%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	39	7	6	2	4	3	61	64%	11%	10%	3%	7%	5%	100%	3%	2%	2%	6%	4%	5%	3%
Total	1,446	309	266	33	106	61	2,221	65%	14%	12%	1%	5%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: 64 responsdents listed other sources of care, including alternative care, workplace clinics, other community health clinics, or personal workarounds (e.g., friend who is a MD). Their numbers were too small to affect the statistical results, so they were not incluided to keep the tables as simple as possible.

Table E4. Where respondents receive care

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS							ROW PERCENTAGES							COLUMN PERCENTAGES						
	Private medical office	Community health center or public clinic	Urgent care or ER	High school or college clinic	Hospital clinic	Nowhere	Total	Private medical office	Community health center or public clinic	Urgent care or ER	High school or college clinic	Hospital clinic	Nowhere	Total	Private medical office	Community health center or public clinic	Urgent care or ER	High school or college clinic	Hospital clinic	Nowhere	Total
Race (White/Non-White)* **																					
White	1,174	202	207	21	69	44	1,717	68%	12%	12%	1%	4%	3%	100%	81%	65%	78%	64%	65%	72%	77%
Non-White	272	107	59	12	37	17	504	54%	21%	12%	2%	7%	3%	100%	19%	35%	22%	36%	35%	28%	23%
Total	1,446	309	266	33	106	61	2,221	65%	14%	12%	1%	5%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Age Group* **																					
13–17	59	21	15	2	6	4	107	55%	20%	14%	2%	6%	4%	100%	4%	7%	5%	6%	6%	6%	5%
18–24	173	43	52	19	21	17	325	53%	13%	16%	6%	6%	5%	100%	12%	14%	19%	58%	20%	27%	14%
25–34	343	96	115	10	21	25	610	56%	16%	19%	2%	3%	4%	100%	23%	31%	42%	30%	20%	40%	27%
35–49	370	85	69	2	17	11	554	67%	15%	12%	0%	3%	2%	100%	25%	27%	25%	6%	16%	18%	25%
50–59	240	37	14	0	19	3	313	77%	12%	4%	0%	6%	1%	100%	16%	12%	5%	0%	18%	5%	14%
60+	278	32	10	0	23	2	345	81%	9%	3%	0%	7%	1%	100%	19%	10%	4%	0%	21%	3%	15%
Total	1,463	314	275	33	107	62	2,254	65%	14%	12%	1%	5%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Age Group (condensed)* **																					
13–34	575	160	182	31	48	46	1,042	55%	15%	17%	3%	5%	4%	100%	39%	51%	66%	94%	45%	74%	46%
35–49	370	85	69	2	17	11	554	67%	15%	12%	0%	3%	2%	100%	25%	27%	25%	6%	16%	18%	25%
50+	518	69	24	0	42	5	658	79%	10%	4%	0%	6%	1%	100%	35%	22%	9%	0%	39%	8%	29%
Total	1,463	314	275	33	107	62	2,254	65%	14%	12%	1%	5%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Income* **																					
$0	78	28	21	2	11	5	145	54%	19%	14%	1%	8%	3%	100%	6%	9%	8%	6%	11%	9%	7%
$1–9,999	126	42	26	15	13	17	239	53%	18%	11%	6%	5%	7%	100%	9%	14%	10%	48%	13%	31%	11%
$10,000–24,999	141	73	45	9	19	9	296	48%	25%	15%	3%	6%	3%	100%	10%	24%	17%	29%	19%	16%	14%
$25,000–49,999	318	73	60	5	20	10	486	65%	15%	12%	1%	4%	2%	100%	23%	24%	23%	16%	20%	18%	23%
50,000–74,999	289	41	45	0	17	6	398	73%	10%	11%	0%	4%	2%	100%	21%	14%	17%	0%	17%	11%	19%
$75,000–99,999	180	28	29	0	9	6	252	71%	11%	12%	0%	4%	2%	100%	13%	9%	11%	0%	9%	11%	12%
$100,000–149,999	154	10	25	0	8	2	199	77%	5%	13%	0%	4%	1%	100%	11%	3%	10%	0%	8%	4%	9%
$150,000+	86	6	10	0	4	0	106	81%	6%	9%	0%	4%	0%	100%	6%	2%	4%	0%	4%	0%	5%
Total	1,372	301	261	31	101	55	2,121	65%	14%	12%	1%	5%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: 64 responsdents listed other sources of care, including alternative care, workplace clinics, other community health clinics, or personal workarounds (e.g., friend who is a MD). Their numbers were too small to affect the statistical results, so they were not incluided to keep the tables as simple as possible.

Table E4. Where respondents receive care

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS							ROW PERCENTAGES							COLUMN PERCENTAGES						
	Private medical office	Community health center or public clinic	Urgent care or ER	High school or college clinic	Hospital clinic	Nowhere	Total	Private medical office	Community health center or public clinic	Urgent care or ER	High school or college clinic	Hospital clinic	Nowhere	Total	Private medical office	Community health center or public clinic	Urgent care or ER	High school or college clinic	Hospital clinic	Nowhere	Total
Education level* **																					
Less than high school completed	59	23	13	2	3	5	105	56%	22%	12%	2%	3%	5%	100%	4%	7%	5%	6%	3%	8%	5%
High school degree or equivalent	71	26	22	7	11	9	146	49%	18%	15%	5%	8%	6%	100%	5%	8%	8%	21%	11%	15%	7%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	313	85	59	8	31	13	509	61%	17%	12%	2%	6%	3%	100%	22%	27%	22%	24%	30%	21%	23%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	480	97	103	6	25	26	737	65%	13%	14%	1%	3%	4%	100%	33%	31%	38%	18%	24%	42%	33%
Graduate or professional school	530	81	75	10	34	9	739	72%	11%	10%	1%	5%	1%	100%	36%	26%	28%	30%	33%	15%	33%
Total	1,453	312	272	33	104	62	2,236	65%	14%	12%	1%	5%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State* **																					
Western New York	103	25	9	1	4	9	151	68%	17%	6%	1%	3%	6%	100%	8%	9%	4%	3%	4%	16%	7%
Capital District	173	19	29	1	5	8	235	74%	8%	12%	0%	2%	3%	100%	13%	7%	12%	3%	5%	15%	12%
Finger Lakes	121	26	18	4	5	3	177	68%	15%	10%	2%	3%	2%	100%	9%	9%	7%	13%	5%	5%	9%
New York City	338	124	84	9	47	13	615	55%	20%	14%	1%	8%	2%	100%	26%	44%	34%	28%	49%	24%	30%
Mid-Hudson	170	32	36	0	5	4	247	69%	13%	15%	0%	2%	2%	100%	13%	11%	15%	0%	5%	7%	12%
North Country	80	18	17	1	8	1	125	64%	14%	14%	1%	6%	1%	100%	6%	6%	7%	3%	8%	2%	6%
Long Island	56	4	14	2	1	3	80	70%	5%	18%	3%	1%	4%	100%	4%	1%	6%	6%	1%	5%	4%
Southern Tier	119	12	15	9	7	5	167	71%	7%	9%	5%	4%	3%	100%	9%	4%	6%	28%	7%	9%	8%
Central New York & Mohawk Valley	155	23	24	5	13	9	229	68%	10%	10%	2%	6%	4%	100%	12%	8%	10%	16%	14%	16%	11%
Total	1,315	283	246	32	95	55	2,026	65%	14%	12%	2%	5%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State (5)* **																					
New York City	338	124	84	9	47	13	615	55%	20%	14%	1%	8%	2%	100%	26%	44%	34%	28%	49%	24%	30%
Mid-Hudson & Long Island	226	36	50	2	6	7	327	69%	11%	15%	1%	2%	2%	100%	17%	13%	20%	6%	6%	13%	16%
Finger Lakes & Central New York	228	39	31	9	10	9	326	70%	12%	10%	3%	3%	3%	100%	17%	14%	13%	28%	11%	16%	16%
Western New York & Southern Tier	222	37	24	10	11	14	318	70%	12%	8%	3%	3%	4%	100%	17%	13%	10%	31%	12%	25%	16%
Capital District, Mohawk Valley, & North Country	301	47	57	2	21	12	440	68%	11%	13%	0%	5%	3%	100%	23%	17%	23%	6%	22%	22%	22%
Total	1,315	283	246	32	95	55	2,026	65%	14%	12%	2%	5%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: 64 responsdents listed other sources of care, including alternative care, workplace clinics, other community health clinics, or personal workarounds (e.g., friend who is a MD). Their numbers were too small to affect the statistical results, so they were not incluided to keep the tables as simple as possible.

Table E4. Where respondents receive care

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS							ROW PERCENTAGES							COLUMN PERCENTAGES						
	Private medical office	Community health center or public clinic	Urgent care or ER	High school or college clinic	Hospital clinic	Nowhere	Total	Private medical office	Community health center or public clinic	Urgent care or ER	High school or college clinic	Hospital clinic	Nowhere	Total	Private medical office	Community health center or public clinic	Urgent care or ER	High school or college clinic	Hospital clinic	Nowhere	Total
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate* **																					
Upstate	751	123	112	21	42	35	1,084	69%	11%	10%	2%	4%	3%	100%	57%	43%	46%	66%	44%	64%	54%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	226	36	50	2	6	7	327	69%	11%	15%	1%	2%	2%	100%	17%	13%	20%	6%	6%	13%	16%
New York City	338	124	84	9	47	13	615	55%	20%	14%	1%	8%	2%	100%	26%	44%	34%	28%	49%	24%	30%
Total	1,315	283	246	32	95	55	2,026	65%	14%	12%	2%	5%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization* **																					
Rural	286	47	41	4	23	15	416	69%	11%	10%	1%	6%	4%	100%	20%	16%	16%	13%	22%	25%	19%
Suburban	577	77	102	12	25	22	815	71%	9%	13%	1%	3%	3%	100%	40%	25%	39%	40%	24%	37%	37%
Urban	565	178	118	14	55	23	953	59%	19%	12%	1%	6%	2%	100%	40%	59%	45%	47%	53%	38%	44%
Total	1,428	302	261	30	103	60	2,184	65%	14%	12%	1%	5%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: 64 responsdents listed other sources of care, including alternative care, workplace clinics, other community health clinics, or personal workarounds (e.g., friend who is a MD). Their numbers were too small to affect the statistical results, so they were not incluided to keep the tables as simple as possible.

Table E5. Where respondents receive care, private or other care

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS				ROW PERCENTAGES				COLUMN PERCENTAGES			
	Private clinic or hospital	Community or group-based clinic, ER, alternative care	Nowhere	Total	Private clinic or hospital	Community or group-based clinic, ER, alternative care	Nowhere	Total	Private clinic or hospital	Community or group-based clinic, ER, alternative care	Nowhere	Total
Orientation* **												
Straight	201	56	3	260	77%	22%	1%	100%	13%	8%	5%	11%
Gay	382	129	4	515	74%	25%	1%	100%	24%	19%	7%	22%
Lesbian	221	83	8	312	71%	27%	3%	100%	14%	12%	13%	14%
Bisexual	174	82	11	267	65%	31%	4%	100%	11%	12%	18%	12%
Queer, pansexual & other orientations	302	166	19	487	62%	34%	4%	100%	19%	25%	31%	21%
Multiple orientations	281	157	16	454	62%	35%	4%	100%	18%	23%	26%	20%
Total	1,561	673	61	2,295	68%	29%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender* **												
Cisgender male, man, or boy	470	155	8	633	74%	24%	1%	100%	30%	23%	13%	28%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	592	195	20	807	73%	24%	2%	100%	38%	29%	32%	35%
Trans man	62	35	1	98	63%	36%	1%	100%	4%	5%	2%	4%
Trans woman	75	35	2	112	67%	31%	2%	100%	5%	5%	3%	5%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	201	130	17	348	58%	37%	5%	100%	13%	19%	27%	15%
Another gender or multiple genders	155	128	14	297	52%	43%	5%	100%	10%	19%	23%	13%
Total	1,555	678	62	2,295	68%	30%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race & Ethnicity* **												
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	30	21	4	55	55%	38%	7%	100%	2%	3%	7%	2%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	83	45	4	132	63%	34%	3%	100%	5%	7%	7%	6%
Latinx or Hispanic	122	92	6	220	55%	42%	3%	100%	8%	14%	10%	10%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	1,243	479	44	1,766	70%	27%	2%	100%	80%	71%	72%	77%
Another race or ethnicity	31	19	0	50	62%	38%	0%	100%	2%	3%	0%	2%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/ Hispanic	43	15	3	61	70%	25%	5%	100%	3%	2%	5%	3%
Total	1,552	671	61	2,284	68%	29%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race (White/Non-White)* **												
White	1,243	479	44	1,766	70%	27%	2%	100%	80%	71%	72%	77%
Non-White	309	192	17	518	60%	37%	3%	100%	20%	29%	28%	23%
Total	1,552	671	61	2,284	68%	29%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table E5. Where respondents receive care, private or other care

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS				ROW PERCENTAGES				COLUMN PERCENTAGES			
	Private clinic or hospital	Community or group-based clinic, ER, alternative care	Nowhere	Total	Private clinic or hospital	Community or group-based clinic, ER, alternative care	Nowhere	Total	Private clinic or hospital	Community or group-based clinic, ER, alternative care	Nowhere	Total
Age Group* **												
13–17	65	41	4	110	59%	37%	4%	100%	4%	6%	6%	5%
18–24	194	122	17	333	58%	37%	5%	100%	12%	18%	27%	14%
25–34	364	241	25	630	58%	38%	4%	100%	23%	35%	40%	27%
35–49	387	172	11	570	68%	30%	2%	100%	25%	25%	18%	25%
50–59	259	57	3	319	81%	18%	1%	100%	16%	8%	5%	14%
60+	301	53	2	356	85%	15%	1%	100%	19%	8%	3%	15%
Total	1,570	686	62	2,318	68%	30%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Age Group (condensed)* **												
13–34	623	404	46	1,073	58%	38%	4%	100%	40%	59%	74%	46%
35–49	387	172	11	570	68%	30%	2%	100%	25%	25%	18%	25%
50+	560	110	5	675	83%	16%	1%	100%	36%	16%	8%	29%
Total	1,570	686	62	2,318	68%	30%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Income* **												
$0	89	57	5	151	59%	38%	3%	100%	6%	9%	9%	7%
$1–9,999	139	87	17	243	57%	36%	7%	100%	9%	13%	31%	11%
$10,000–24,999	160	135	9	304	53%	44%	3%	100%	11%	21%	16%	14%
$25,000–49,999	338	156	10	504	67%	31%	2%	100%	23%	24%	18%	23%
50,000–74,999	306	95	6	407	75%	23%	1%	100%	21%	15%	11%	19%
$75,000–99,999	189	60	6	255	74%	24%	2%	100%	13%	9%	11%	12%
$100,000–149,999	162	42	2	206	79%	20%	1%	100%	11%	6%	4%	9%
$150,000+	90	19	0	109	83%	17%	0%	100%	6%	3%	0%	5%
Total	1,473	651	55	2,179	68%	30%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Education level* **												
Less than high school completed	62	43	5	110	56%	39%	5%	100%	4%	6%	8%	5%
High school degree or equivalent	82	61	9	152	54%	40%	6%	100%	5%	9%	15%	7%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	344	168	13	525	66%	32%	2%	100%	22%	25%	21%	23%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	505	220	26	751	67%	29%	3%	100%	32%	32%	42%	33%
Graduate or professional school	564	189	9	762	74%	25%	1%	100%	36%	28%	15%	33%
Total	1,557	681	62	2,300	68%	30%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table E5. Where respondents receive care, private or other care

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS				ROW PERCENTAGES				COLUMN PERCENTAGES			
	Private clinic or hospital	Community or group-based clinic, ER, alternative care	Nowhere	Total	Private clinic or hospital	Community or group-based clinic, ER, alternative care	Nowhere	Total	Private clinic or hospital	Community or group-based clinic, ER, alternative care	Nowhere	Total
Regions of New York State**												
Western New York	107	35	9	151	71%	23%	6%	100%	8%	6%	16%	7%
Capital District	178	57	8	243	73%	23%	3%	100%	13%	9%	15%	12%
Finger Lakes	126	53	3	182	69%	29%	2%	100%	9%	9%	5%	9%
New York City	385	233	13	631	61%	37%	2%	100%	27%	38%	24%	30%
Mid-Hudson	175	75	4	254	69%	30%	2%	100%	12%	12%	7%	12%
North Country	88	39	1	128	69%	30%	1%	100%	6%	6%	2%	6%
Long Island	57	20	3	80	71%	25%	4%	100%	4%	3%	5%	4%
Southern Tier	126	42	5	173	73%	24%	3%	100%	9%	7%	9%	8%
Central New York & Mohawk Valley	168	58	9	235	71%	25%	4%	100%	12%	9%	16%	11%
Total	1,410	612	55	2,077	68%	29%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State (5)***												
New York City	385	233	13	631	61%	37%	2%	100%	27%	38%	24%	30%
Mid-Hudson & Long Island	232	95	7	334	69%	28%	2%	100%	16%	16%	13%	16%
Finger Lakes & Central New York	238	88	9	335	71%	26%	3%	100%	17%	14%	16%	16%
Western New York & Southern Tier	233	77	14	324	72%	24%	4%	100%	17%	13%	25%	16%
Capital District, Mohawk Valley, & North Country	322	119	12	453	71%	26%	3%	100%	23%	19%	22%	22%
Total	1,410	612	55	2,077	68%	29%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regions of New York State, Upstate/Downstate***												
Upstate	793	284	35	1,112	71%	26%	3%	100%	56%	46%	64%	54%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	232	95	7	334	69%	28%	2%	100%	16%	16%	13%	16%
New York City	385	233	13	631	61%	37%	2%	100%	27%	38%	24%	30%
Total	1,410	612	55	2,077	68%	29%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urbanization***												
Rural	309	103	15	427	72%	24%	4%	100%	20%	16%	25%	19%
Suburban	602	205	22	829	73%	25%	3%	100%	39%	32%	37%	37%
Urban	620	342	23	985	63%	35%	2%	100%	40%	53%	38%	44%
Total	1,531	650	60	2,241	68%	29%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: "Community, group, ER, or alterative" consists of several categories in the original survey: community health centers or clinics, school and workplace based clinics, ER, urgent care, alternative care, and personal workarounds (e.g. friend who is MD).

NOTE ON READING THE TABLES IN APPENDIX F

To provide a deeper analysis, Appendix F, Tables F1–F8, provide the demographics of access to the eight service areas in the survey in terms of age, education, income, gender, sexual orientation, disabilities, and race & ethnicity. Each table provides the number of respondents affected by the service area, the column percentages, and five metrics of need and access to care. Each metric is a percentage based on the raw number columns A, B, C, D, and E. The formula for each metric is provided below the metric heading. With these metrics, we know how many respondents in the survey expressed a need for services, who sought and received the services, who sought services but did not receive them, and who were affected by the concern but did not seek services.

The five metrics are:

- % Of respondents affected by the condition
- % Affected who sought care for the condition
- % Who sought care for the condition and received it
- % Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care
- % Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not

For the metrics ***% Who sought care for the condition and received it*** and ***% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care***, the percentages may be bolded to indicate greater access (blue) and less access (red) for statistically significant demographics. For the demographics that are not statistically significant, the differences are not bolded. Also, if the number of respondents affected by the condition in the category is less than 9, then we did not bold the percentage.

Where ***% Who sought care for the condition and received it*** is **bolded in blue**, these population subgroups have the highest rates of receiving care when they have sought it. When the percentage is **bolded in red**, those subgroups have a lower rate of receiving services when they seek them. The percentages for ***% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care*** are the opposite for those who received care. In the same way, **blue-bolded percentages** indicate that these subgroups have a higher chance of receiving services they have sought, while **red-bolded percentages** show a higher chance of not receiving services when sought.

APPENDIX F. DEMOGRAPHICS OF SERVICE NEEDS AND ACCESS TO CARE

Table F1. Mental health

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by mental health concerns, sought services and received them A	Sought services for mental health but did not receive them B	Affected by mental health concerns but did not seek services C	Not affected by mental health concerns D	Total E	Affected by mental health concerns, sought services and received them	Sought services for mental health but did not receive them	Affected by mental health concerns but did not seek services	Not affected by mental health concerns	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the condition (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Age Group* **															
13–17	69	8	19	14	110	5.6%	6.3%	4.6%	2.7%	4.8%	87.3%	80.2%	89.6%	10.4%	28.1%
18–24	209	29	72	20	330	16.9%	22.8%	17.3%	3.9%	14.4%	93.9%	76.8%	87.8%	12.2%	32.6%
25–34	417	41	104	68	630	33.8%	32.3%	25.0%	13.1%	27.5%	89.2%	81.5%	91.0%	9.0%	25.8%
35–49	304	26	109	128	567	24.6%	20.5%	26.2%	24.7%	24.7%	77.4%	75.2%	92.1%	7.9%	30.8%
50–59	118	10	57	124	309	9.6%	7.9%	13.7%	23.9%	13.5%	59.9%	69.2%	92.2%	7.8%	36.2%
60+	117	13	55	164	349	9.5%	10.2%	13.2%	31.7%	15.2%	53.0%	70.3%	90.0%	10.0%	36.8%
Total	1,234	127	416	518	2,295	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	77.4%	76.6%	90.7%	9.3%	30.6%
Income* **															
$0	91	13	31	16	151	7.8%	10.9%	7.8%	3.4%	7.0%	89.4%	77.0%	87.5%	12.5%	32.6%
$1–9,999	163	15	49	15	242	13.9%	12.6%	12.4%	3.2%	11.2%	93.8%	78.4%	91.6%	8.4%	28.2%
$10,000–24,999	189	24	46	42	301	16.1%	20.2%	11.6%	8.9%	13.9%	86.0%	82.2%	88.7%	11.3%	27.0%
$25,000–49,999	264	26	103	104	497	22.5%	21.8%	26.0%	21.9%	23.0%	79.1%	73.8%	91.0%	9.0%	32.8%
50,000–74,999	204	16	71	112	403	17.4%	13.4%	17.9%	23.6%	18.7%	72.2%	75.6%	92.7%	7.3%	29.9%
$75,000–99,999	118	11	55	70	254	10.1%	9.2%	13.9%	14.8%	11.8%	72.4%	70.1%	91.5%	8.5%	35.9%
$100,000–149,999	97	11	28	67	203	8.3%	9.2%	7.1%	14.1%	9.4%	67.0%	79.4%	89.8%	10.2%	28.7%
$150,000+	45	3	13	48	109	3.8%	2.5%	3.3%	10.1%	5.0%	56.0%	78.7%	93.8%	6.3%	26.2%
Total	1,171	119	396	474	2,160	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	78.1%	76.5%	90.8%	9.2%	30.5%
Education Level **															
Less than high school completed	73	11	15	12	111	6.0%	8.7%	3.6%	2.3%	4.9%	89.2%	84.8%	86.9%	13.1%	26.3%
High school degree or equivalent	71	14	28	35	148	5.8%	11.0%	6.8%	6.8%	6.5%	76.4%	75.2%	83.5%	16.5%	37.2%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	272	25	101	120	518	22.3%	19.7%	24.4%	23.4%	22.8%	76.8%	74.6%	91.6%	8.4%	31.7%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	392	38	155	158	743	32.1%	29.9%	37.4%	30.9%	32.7%	78.7%	73.5%	91.2%	8.8%	33.0%
Graduate or professional school	414	39	115	187	755	33.9%	30.7%	27.8%	36.5%	33.2%	75.2%	79.8%	91.4%	8.6%	27.1%
Total	1,222	127	414	512	2,275	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	77.5%	76.5%	90.6%	9.4%	30.7%

Table F1. Mental health

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by mental health concerns, sought services and received them A	Sought services for mental health but did not receive them B	Affected by mental health concerns but did not seek services C	Not affected by mental health concerns D	Total E	Affected by mental health concerns, sought services and received them	Sought services for mental health but did not receive them	Affected by mental health concerns but did not seek services	Not affected by mental health concerns	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the condition (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Gender* **															
Cisgender male, man, or boy	240	22	124	236	622	19.6%	17.6%	30.2%	46.2%	27.4%	62.1%	67.9%	**91.6%**	**8.4%**	37.8%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	424	39	152	188	803	34.6%	31.2%	37.0%	36.8%	35.3%	76.6%	75.3%	**91.6%**	**8.4%**	31.1%
Trans man	57	6	11	23	97	4.6%	4.8%	2.7%	4.5%	4.3%	76.3%	85.1%	**90.5%**	**9.5%**	23.0%
Trans woman	68	6	15	22	111	5.5%	4.8%	3.6%	4.3%	4.9%	80.2%	83.1%	**91.9%**	**8.1%**	23.6%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	239	20	62	22	343	19.5%	16.0%	15.1%	4.3%	15.1%	93.6%	80.7%	**92.3%**	**7.7%**	25.5%
Another gender or multiple genders	198	32	47	20	297	16.2%	25.6%	11.4%	3.9%	13.1%	93.3%	83.0%	**86.1%**	**13.9%**	28.5%
Total	1,226	125	411	511	2,273	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	77.5%	76.7%	90.7%	9.3%	30.4%
Orientation* **															
Straight	84	9	58	104	255	6.8%	7.2%	14.1%	20.6%	11.2%	59.2%	61.6%	**90.3%**	**9.7%**	44.4%
Gay	206	25	83	192	506	16.7%	20.0%	20.1%	37.9%	22.3%	62.1%	73.6%	**89.2%**	**10.8%**	34.4%
Lesbian	158	11	55	85	309	12.8%	8.8%	13.3%	16.8%	13.6%	72.5%	75.4%	**93.5%**	**6.5%**	29.5%
Bisexual	158	15	61	34	268	12.8%	12.0%	14.8%	6.7%	11.8%	87.3%	73.9%	**91.3%**	**8.7%**	32.5%
Queer, pansexual & other	328	35	75	45	483	26.7%	28.0%	18.2%	8.9%	21.2%	90.7%	82.9%	**90.4%**	**9.6%**	25.1%
Multiple orientations	296	30	80	46	452	24.1%	24.0%	19.4%	9.1%	19.9%	89.8%	80.3%	90.8%	9.2%	27.1%
Total	1,230	125	412	506	2,273	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	77.7%	76.7%	90.8%	9.2%	30.4%
Disabilities* **															
Blindness, deafness	33	9	12	8	62	3.0%	8.4%	3.2%	1.6%	2.9%	87.1%	77.8%	**78.6%**	**21.4%**	38.9%
Cognitive or developmental	92	14	18	1	125	8.2%	13.1%	4.8%	0.2%	5.9%	99.2%	85.5%	**86.8%**	**13.2%**	25.8%
Physical	163	13	60	71	307	14.6%	12.1%	16.0%	14.1%	14.6%	76.9%	74.6%	**92.6%**	**7.4%**	30.9%
Multiple types	89	11	19	17	136	8.0%	10.3%	5.1%	3.4%	6.5%	87.5%	84.0%	**89.0%**	**11.0%**	25.2%
No disability	739	60	266	407	1,472	66.2%	56.1%	70.9%	80.8%	70.0%	72.4%	75.0%	**92.5%**	**7.5%**	30.6%
Total	1,116	107	375	504	2,102	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	76.0%	76.5%	91.3%	8.7%	30.2%

Table F1. Mental health

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by mental health concerns, sought services and received them A	Sought services for mental health but did not receive them B	Affected by mental health concerns but did not seek services C	Not affected by mental health concerns D	Total E	Affected by mental health concerns, sought services and received them	Sought services for mental health but did not receive them	Affected by mental health concerns but did not seek services	Not affected by mental health concerns	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the condition (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Race & Ethnicity††															
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	25	5	8	14	52	2.1%	4.0%	1.9%	2.8%	2.3%	73.1%	78.9%	83.3%	16.7%	34.2%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	70	7	26	27	130	5.7%	5.6%	6.3%	5.3%	5.7%	79.2%	74.8%	90.9%	9.1%	32.0%
Latinx or Hispanic	114	17	45	43	219	9.4%	13.7%	10.9%	8.5%	9.7%	80.4%	74.4%	87.0%	13.0%	35.2%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	944	88	309	406	1,747	77.4%	71.0%	75.2%	80.1%	77.3%	76.8%	77.0%	91.5%	8.5%	29.6%
Another race or ethnicity	23	4	10	14	51	1.9%	3.2%	2.4%	2.8%	2.3%	72.5%	73.0%	85.2%	14.8%	37.8%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	43	3	13	3	62	3.5%	2.4%	3.2%	0.6%	2.7%	95.2%	78.0%	93.5%	6.5%	27.1%
Total	1,219	124	411	507	2,261	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	77.6%	76.6%	90.8%	9.2%	30.5%

Table F2. Chronic conditions

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by chronic conditions, sought services and received them A	Sought services for chronic conditions but did not receive them B	Affected by chronic conditions but did not seek services C	Not affected by chronic conditions D	Total E	Affected by chronic conditions, sought services and received them	Sought services for chronic conditions but did not receive them	Affected by chronic conditions but did not seek services	Not affected by chronic conditions	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the conditiion (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Age Group* **															
13–17	9	3	5	91	108	1.1%	6.3%	5.4%	6.9%	4.7%	15.7%	70.6%	75.0%	25.0%	47.1%
18–24	74	11	13	224	322	9.0%	22.9%	14.0%	17.0%	14.2%	30.4%	86.7%	87.1%	12.9%	24.5%
25–34	183	12	30	400	625	22.3%	25.0%	32.3%	30.4%	27.5%	36.0%	86.7%	93.8%	6.2%	18.7%
35–49	217	8	20	317	562	26.5%	16.7%	21.5%	24.1%	24.7%	43.6%	91.8%	96.4%	3.6%	11.4%
50–59	149	8	14	139	310	18.2%	16.7%	15.1%	10.6%	13.6%	55.2%	91.8%	94.9%	5.1%	12.9%
60+	188	6	11	143	348	22.9%	12.5%	11.8%	10.9%	15.3%	58.9%	94.6%	96.9%	3.1%	8.3%
Total	820	48	93	1,314	2,275	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42.2%	90.3%	94.5%	5.5%	14.7%
Income* **															
$0	21	7	9	111	148	2.7%	15.2%	10.2%	9.0%	6.9%	25.0%	75.7%	75.0%	25.0%	43.2%
$1–9,999	79	13	16	128	236	10.2%	28.3%	18.2%	10.3%	11.0%	45.8%	85.2%	85.9%	14.1%	26.9%
$10,000–24,999	122	7	14	150	293	15.8%	15.2%	15.9%	12.1%	13.7%	48.8%	90.2%	94.6%	5.4%	14.7%
$25,000–49,999	196	9	21	272	498	25.4%	19.6%	23.9%	22.0%	23.2%	45.4%	90.7%	95.6%	4.4%	13.3%
50,000–74,999	145	6	16	238	405	18.8%	13.0%	18.2%	19.2%	18.9%	41.2%	90.4%	96.0%	4.0%	13.2%
$75,000–99,999	92	2	4	156	254	11.9%	4.3%	4.5%	12.6%	11.8%	38.6%	95.9%	97.9%	2.1%	6.1%
$100,000–149,999	78	1	6	118	203	10.1%	2.2%	6.8%	9.5%	9.5%	41.9%	92.9%	98.7%	1.3%	8.2%
$150,000+	39	1	2	65	107	5.1%	2.2%	2.3%	5.3%	5.0%	39.3%	95.2%	97.5%	2.5%	7.1%
Total	772	46	88	1,238	2,144	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42.3%	90.3%	94.4%	5.6%	14.8%
Education Level* **															
Less than high school completed	11	6	2	91	110	1.3%	12.5%	2.2%	7.0%	4.9%	17.3%	89.5%	64.7%	35.3%	42.1%
High school degree or equivalent	34	5	10	97	146	4.2%	10.4%	11.1%	7.4%	6.5%	33.6%	79.6%	87.2%	12.8%	30.6%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	205	17	28	260	510	25.0%	35.4%	31.1%	20.0%	22.6%	49.0%	88.8%	92.3%	7.7%	18.0%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	261	11	25	442	739	31.9%	22.9%	27.8%	33.9%	32.7%	40.2%	91.6%	96.0%	4.0%	12.1%
Graduate or professional school	308	9	25	413	755	37.6%	18.8%	27.8%	31.7%	33.4%	45.3%	92.7%	97.2%	2.8%	9.9%
Total	819	48	90	1,303	2,260	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42.3%	90.6%	94.5%	5.5%	14.4%

Table F2. Chronic conditions

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by chronic conditions, sought services and received them A	Sought services for chronic conditions but did not receive them B	Affected by chronic conditions but did not seek services C	Not affected by chronic conditions D	Total E	Affected by chronic conditions, sought services and received them	Sought services for chronic conditions but did not receive them	Affected by chronic conditions but did not seek services	Not affected by chronic conditions	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the conditiion (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Gender* **															
Cisgender male, man, or boy	228	8	10	375	621	28.1%	16.7%	10.9%	28.8%	27.6%	39.6%	95.9%	**96.6%**	**3.4%**	7.3%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	312	22	27	441	802	38.5%	45.8%	29.3%	33.8%	35.6%	45.0%	92.5%	93.4%	6.6%	13.6%
Trans man	35	1	5	55	96	4.3%	2.1%	5.4%	4.2%	4.3%	42.7%	87.8%	**97.2%**	**2.8%**	14.6%
Trans woman	41	1	6	62	110	5.1%	2.1%	6.5%	4.8%	4.9%	43.6%	87.5%	**97.6%**	**2.4%**	14.6%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	110	6	26	191	333	13.6%	12.5%	28.3%	14.7%	14.8%	42.6%	81.7%	94.8%	5.2%	22.5%
Another gender or multiple genders	84	10	18	179	291	10.4%	20.8%	19.6%	13.7%	12.9%	38.5%	83.9%	89.4%	10.6%	25.0%
Total	810	48	92	1,303	2,253	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42.2%	90.3%	94.4%	5.6%	14.7%
Orientation **															
Straight	92	4	10	152	258	11.3%	8.3%	10.9%	11.7%	11.5%	41.1%	90.6%	**95.8%**	**4.2%**	13.2%
Gay	189	6	9	299	503	23.2%	12.5%	9.8%	23.0%	22.3%	40.6%	95.6%	**96.9%**	**3.1%**	7.4%
Lesbian	126	7	16	156	305	15.5%	14.6%	17.4%	12.0%	13.5%	48.9%	89.3%	**94.7%**	**5.3%**	15.4%
Bisexual	96	6	5	160	267	11.8%	12.5%	5.4%	12.3%	11.9%	40.1%	95.3%	94.1%	5.9%	10.3%
Queer, pansexual & other	169	10	28	262	469	20.8%	20.8%	30.4%	20.2%	20.8%	44.1%	86.5%	94.4%	5.6%	18.4%
Multiple orientations	141	15	24	271	451	17.3%	31.3%	26.1%	20.8%	20.0%	39.9%	86.7%	90.4%	9.6%	21.7%
Total	813	48	92	1,300	2,253	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42.3%	90.3%	94.4%	5.6%	14.7%
Disabilities* **															
Blindness, deafness	23	3	3	31	60	3.0%	6.8%	3.7%	2.6%	2.9%	48.3%	89.7%	88.5%	11.5%	20.7%
Cognitive or developmental	43	3	7	69	122	5.6%	6.8%	8.5%	5.8%	5.8%	43.4%	86.8%	93.5%	6.5%	18.9%
Physical	199	13	24	73	309	26.1%	29.5%	29.3%	6.1%	14.8%	76.4%	89.8%	93.9%	6.1%	15.7%
Multiple types	88	11	9	26	134	11.5%	25.0%	11.0%	2.2%	6.4%	80.6%	91.7%	88.9%	11.1%	18.5%
No disability	409	14	39	1,000	1,462	53.7%	31.8%	47.6%	83.4%	70.1%	31.6%	91.6%	**96.7%**	**3.3%**	11.5%
Total	762	44	82	1,199	2,087	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42.5%	90.8%	94.5%	5.5%	14.2%

Table F2. Chronic conditions

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by chronic conditions, sought services and received them	Sought services for chronic conditions but did not receive them	Affected by chronic conditions but did not seek services	Not affected by chronic conditions	Total	Affected by chronic conditions, sought services and received them	Sought services for chronic conditions but did not receive them	Affected by chronic conditions but did not seek services	Not affected by chronic conditions	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition	% Affected who sought care for the conditiion	% Who sought care for the condition and received it	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not
	A	B	C	D	E						(A+B+C)/E	(A+B)/(A+B+C)	A/(A+B)	B/(A+B)	B+C/(A+B+C)
Race & Ethnicity* **															
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	11	1	3	37	52	1.4%	2.2%	3.3%	2.8%	2.3%	28.8%	80.0%	91.7%	8.3%	26.7%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	40	6	4	77	127	4.9%	13.0%	4.4%	5.9%	5.7%	39.4%	92.0%	87.0%	13.0%	20.0%
Latinx or Hispanic	59	5	12	143	219	7.3%	10.9%	13.3%	11.0%	9.7%	34.7%	84.2%	92.2%	7.8%	22.4%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	650	28	64	995	1,737	80.1%	60.9%	71.1%	76.5%	77.3%	42.7%	91.4%	95.9%	4.1%	12.4%
Another race or ethnicity	23	1	4	22	50	2.8%	2.2%	4.4%	1.7%	2.2%	56.0%	85.7%	95.8%	4.2%	17.9%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	28	5	3	26	62	3.5%	10.9%	3.3%	2.0%	2.8%	58.1%	91.7%	84.8%	15.2%	22.2%
Total	811	46	90	1,300	2,247	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42.1%	90.5%	94.6%	5.4%	14.4%

Table F3. Major health events

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by major health events, sought services and received them	Sought services for major health events but did not receive them	Affected by major health events but did not seek services	Not affected by major health events	Total	Affected by major health events, sought services and received them	Sought services for major health events but did not receive them	Affected by major health events but did not seek services	Not affected by major health events	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition	% Affected who sought care for the condition	% Who sought care for the condition and received it	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not
	A	B	C	D	E						(A+B+C)/E	(A+B)/(A+B+C)	A/(A+B)	B/(A+B)	B+C/(A+B+C)
Age Group* **															
13–17	1	1	4	101	107	0.3%	3.4%	6.2%	5.6%	4.7%	5.6%	33.3%	50.0%	50.0%	83.3%
18–24	33	3	6	283	325	9.0%	10.3%	9.2%	15.6%	14.3%	12.9%	85.7%	91.7%	8.3%	21.4%
25–34	82	11	17	510	620	22.4%	37.9%	26.2%	28.2%	27.3%	17.7%	84.5%	88.2%	11.8%	25.5%
35–49	89	4	17	455	565	24.3%	13.8%	26.2%	25.1%	24.9%	19.5%	84.5%	95.7%	4.3%	19.1%
50–59	71	9	9	220	309	19.4%	31.0%	13.8%	12.2%	13.6%	28.8%	89.9%	88.8%	11.3%	20.2%
60+	90	1	12	241	344	24.6%	3.4%	18.5%	13.3%	15.2%	29.9%	88.3%	98.9%	1.1%	12.6%
Total	366	29	65	1,810	2,270	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20.3%	85.9%	92.7%	7.3%	20.4%
Income*															
$0	10	5	5	128	148	2.9%	17.9%	8.6%	7.5%	6.9%	13.5%	75.0%	66.7%	33.3%	50.0%
$1–9,999	31	5	7	194	237	9.0%	17.9%	12.1%	11.3%	11.1%	18.1%	83.7%	86.1%	13.9%	27.9%
$10,000–24,999	52	4	11	227	294	15.2%	14.3%	19.0%	13.2%	13.7%	22.8%	83.6%	92.9%	7.1%	22.4%
$25,000–49,999	92	7	15	381	495	26.8%	25.0%	25.9%	22.2%	23.1%	23.0%	86.8%	92.9%	7.1%	19.3%
50,000–74,999	62	2	13	326	403	18.1%	7.1%	22.4%	19.0%	18.8%	19.1%	83.1%	96.9%	3.1%	19.5%
$75,000–99,999	39	2	1	211	253	11.4%	7.1%	1.7%	12.3%	11.8%	16.6%	97.6%	95.1%	4.9%	7.1%
$100,000–149,999	37	3	6	158	204	10.8%	10.7%	10.3%	9.2%	9.5%	22.5%	87.0%	92.5%	7.5%	19.6%
$150,000+	20	0	0	89	109	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	5.1%	18.3%	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	343	28	58	1,714	2,143	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20.0%	86.5%	92.5%	7.5%	20.0%
Education Level**															
Less than high school completed	2	2	4	101	109	0.5%	6.9%	6.2%	5.6%	4.8%	7.3%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	75.0%
High school degree or equivalent	19	5	4	121	149	5.2%	17.2%	6.2%	6.7%	6.6%	18.8%	85.7%	79.2%	20.8%	32.1%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	88	8	18	395	509	24.2%	27.6%	27.7%	22.0%	22.6%	22.4%	84.2%	91.7%	8.3%	22.8%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	114	10	24	587	735	31.3%	34.5%	36.9%	32.7%	32.6%	20.1%	83.8%	91.9%	8.1%	23.0%
Graduate or professional school	141	4	15	592	752	38.7%	13.8%	23.1%	33.0%	33.4%	21.3%	90.6%	97.2%	2.8%	11.9%
Total	364	29	65	1,796	2,254	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20.3%	85.8%	92.6%	7.4%	20.5%

Table F3. Major health events

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by major health events, sought services and received them	Sought services for major health events but did not receive them	Affected by major health events but did not seek services	Not affected by major health events	Total	Affected by major health events, sought services and received them	Sought services for major health events but did not receive them	Affected by major health events but did not seek services	Not affected by major health events	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition	% Affected who sought care for the condition	% Who sought care for the condition and received it	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not
	A	B	C	D	E						(A+B+C)/E	(A+B)/(A+B+C)	A/(A+B)	B/(A+B)	B+C/(A+B+C)
Gender															
Cisgender male, man, or boy	116	9	20	477	622	31.9%	31.0%	30.8%	26.6%	27.7%	23.3%	86.2%	92.8%	7.2%	20.0%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	121	6	16	649	792	33.2%	20.7%	24.6%	36.3%	35.2%	18.1%	88.8%	95.3%	4.7%	15.4%
Trans man	12	1	5	78	96	3.3%	3.4%	7.7%	4.4%	4.3%	18.8%	72.2%	92.3%	7.7%	33.3%
Trans woman	19	3	5	83	110	5.2%	10.3%	7.7%	4.6%	4.9%	24.5%	81.5%	86.4%	13.6%	29.6%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	52	3	10	274	339	14.3%	10.3%	15.4%	15.3%	15.1%	19.2%	84.6%	94.5%	5.5%	20.0%
Another gender or multiple genders	44	7	9	229	289	12.1%	24.1%	13.8%	12.8%	12.9%	20.8%	85.0%	86.3%	13.7%	26.7%
Total	364	29	65	1,790	2,248	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20.4%	85.8%	92.6%	7.4%	20.5%
Orientation**															
Straight	40	3	7	207	257	11.0%	10.3%	10.8%	11.6%	11.4%	19.5%	86.0%	**93.0%**	**7.0%**	20.0%
Gay	98	9	10	386	503	26.9%	31.0%	15.4%	21.6%	22.4%	23.3%	91.5%	**91.6%**	**8.4%**	16.2%
Lesbian	51	2	4	246	303	14.0%	6.9%	6.2%	13.7%	13.5%	18.8%	93.0%	**96.2%**	**3.8%**	10.5%
Bisexual	44	1	3	214	262	12.1%	3.4%	4.6%	12.0%	11.7%	18.3%	93.8%	**97.8%**	**2.2%**	8.3%
Queer, pansexual & other	61	8	25	381	475	16.8%	27.6%	38.5%	21.3%	21.1%	19.8%	73.4%	**88.4%**	**11.6%**	35.1%
Multiple orientations	70	6	16	356	448	19.2%	20.7%	24.6%	19.9%	19.9%	20.5%	82.6%	**92.1%**	**7.9%**	23.9%
Total	364	29	65	1,790	2,248	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20.4%	85.8%	92.6%	7.4%	20.5%
Disabilities***															
Blindness, deafness	11	2	0	46	59	3.2%	7.7%	0.0%	2.8%	2.8%	22.0%	100%	**84.6%**	**15.4%**	15.4%
Cognitive or developmental	20	1	4	95	120	5.8%	3.8%	6.8%	5.7%	5.8%	20.8%	84.0%	**95.2%**	**4.8%**	20.0%
Physical	99	5	17	179	300	28.9%	19.2%	28.8%	10.8%	14.4%	40.3%	86.0%	**95.2%**	**4.8%**	18.2%
Multiple types	45	7	7	74	133	13.2%	26.9%	11.9%	4.5%	6.4%	44.4%	88.1%	**86.5%**	**13.5%**	23.7%
No disability	167	11	31	1,261	1,470	48.8%	42.3%	52.5%	76.2%	70.6%	14.2%	85.2%	**93.8%**	**6.2%**	20.1%
Total	342	26	59	1,655	2,082	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20.5%	86.2%	92.9%	7.1%	19.9%

Table F3. Major health events

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by major health events, sought services and received them A	Sought services for major health events but did not receive them B	Affected by major health events but did not seek services C	Not affected by major health events D	Total E	Affected by major health events, sought services and received them	Sought services for major health events but did not receive them	Affected by major health events but did not seek services	Not affected by major health events	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the condition (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Race & Ethnicity**															
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	11	0	2	41	54	3.0%	0.0%	3.1%	2.3%	2.4%	24.1%	84.6%	**100%**	**0%**	15.4%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	16	4	5	98	123	4.4%	13.8%	7.8%	5.5%	5.5%	20.3%	80.0%	**80.0%**	**20.0%**	36.0%
Latinx or Hispanic	32	4	8	173	217	8.8%	13.8%	12.5%	9.7%	9.7%	20.3%	81.8%	**88.9%**	**11.1%**	27.3%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	278	15	43	1,401	1,737	76.6%	51.7%	67.2%	78.5%	77.5%	19.3%	87.2%	**94.9%**	**5.1%**	17.3%
Another race or ethnicity	11	3	3	31	48	3.0%	10.3%	4.7%	1.7%	2.1%	35.4%	82.4%	**78.6%**	**21.4%**	35.3%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	15	3	3	40	61	4.1%	10.3%	4.7%	2.2%	2.7%	34.4%	85.7%	**83.3%**	**16.7%**	28.6%
Total	363	29	64	1,784	2,240	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20.4%	86.0%	92.6%	7.4%	20.4%

Table F4. Reproductive health

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by reproductive health concerns, sought services and received them A	Sought services for reproductive health but did not receive them B	Affected by reproductive health concerns but did not seek services C	Not affected by reproductive health concerns D	Total E	Affected by reproductive health concerns, sought services and received them	Sought services for reproductive health but did not receive them	Affected by reproductive health concerns but did not seek services	Not affected by reproductive health concerns	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the condition (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Age Group* **															
13–17	8	1	3	96	108	2.2%	2.9%	3.4%	5.3%	4.7%	11.1%	75.0%	88.9%	11.1%	33.3%
18–24	50	6	14	256	326	13.8%	17.6%	15.7%	14.2%	14.2%	21.5%	80.0%	89.3%	10.7%	28.6%
25–34	137	16	28	447	628	37.7%	47.1%	31.5%	24.8%	27.4%	28.8%	84.5%	89.5%	10.5%	24.3%
35–49	119	5	34	410	568	32.8%	14.7%	38.2%	22.7%	24.8%	27.8%	78.5%	96.0%	4.0%	24.7%
50–59	36	5	7	269	317	9.9%	14.7%	7.9%	14.9%	13.8%	15.1%	85.4%	87.8%	12.2%	25.0%
60+	13	1	3	327	344	3.6%	2.9%	3.4%	18.1%	15.0%	4.9%	82.4%	92.9%	7.1%	23.5%
Total	363	34	89	1,805	2,291	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	21.2%	81.7%	91.4%	8.6%	25.3%
Income															
$0	18	2	5	125	150	5.2%	5.9%	5.7%	7.4%	6.9%	16.7%	80.0%	90.0%	10.0%	28.0%
$1–9,999	34	2	13	189	238	9.8%	5.9%	14.9%	11.2%	11.0%	20.6%	73.5%	94.4%	5.6%	30.6%
$10,000–24,999	52	9	9	231	301	15.0%	26.5%	10.3%	13.7%	13.9%	23.3%	87.1%	85.2%	14.8%	25.7%
$25,000–49,999	90	11	21	376	498	26.0%	32.4%	24.1%	22.2%	23.1%	24.5%	82.8%	89.1%	10.9%	26.2%
50,000–74,999	67	3	22	312	404	19.4%	8.8%	25.3%	18.4%	18.7%	22.8%	76.1%	95.7%	4.3%	27.2%
$75,000–99,999	39	6	11	199	255	11.3%	17.6%	12.6%	11.8%	11.8%	22.0%	80.4%	86.7%	13.3%	30.4%
$100,000–149,999	34	1	3	168	206	9.8%	2.9%	3.4%	9.9%	9.5%	18.4%	92.1%	97.1%	2.9%	10.5%
$150,000+	12	0	3	92	107	3.5%	0.0%	3.4%	5.4%	5.0%	14.0%	80.0%	100%	0.0%	20.0%
Total	346	34	87	1,692	2,159	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	21.6%	81.4%	91.1%	8.9%	25.9%
Education Level*															
Less than high school completed	8	4	3	96	111	2.2%	12.1%	3.4%	5.4%	4.9%	13.5%	80.0%	66.7%	33.3%	46.7%
High school degree or equivalent	18	3	5	124	150	5.0%	9.1%	5.7%	6.9%	6.6%	17.3%	80.8%	85.7%	14.3%	30.8%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	69	9	23	415	516	19.1%	27.3%	26.1%	23.2%	22.7%	19.6%	77.2%	88.5%	11.5%	31.7%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	117	11	27	585	740	32.3%	33.3%	30.7%	32.7%	32.5%	20.9%	82.6%	91.4%	8.6%	24.5%
Graduate or professional school	150	6	30	571	757	41.4%	18.2%	34.1%	31.9%	33.3%	24.6%	83.9%	96.2%	3.8%	19.4%
Total	362	33	88	1,791	2,274	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	21.2%	81.8%	91.6%	8.4%	25.1%

Table F4. Reproductive health

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by reproductive health concerns, sought services and received them A	Sought services for reproductive health but did not receive them B	Affected by reproductive health concerns but did not seek services C	Not affected by reproductive health concerns D	Total E	Affected by reproductive health concerns, sought services and received them	Sought services for reproductive health but did not receive them	Affected by reproductive health concerns but did not seek services	Not affected by reproductive health concerns	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the condition (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Gender* **															
Cisgender male, man, or boy	16	0	2	605	623	4.4%	0.0%	2.2%	33.9%	27.5%	2.9%	88.9%	**100%**	**0.0%**	11.1%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	212	15	38	537	802	58.7%	45.5%	42.7%	30.1%	35.4%	33.0%	85.7%	**93.4%**	**6.6%**	20.0%
Trans man	12	3	3	81	99	3.3%	9.1%	3.4%	4.5%	4.4%	18.2%	83.3%	**80.0%**	**20.0%**	33.3%
Trans woman	11	0	3	97	111	3.0%	0.0%	3.4%	5.4%	4.9%	12.6%	78.6%	**100%**	**0.0%**	21.4%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	63	7	23	249	342	17.5%	21.2%	25.8%	13.9%	15.1%	27.2%	75.3%	**90.0%**	**10.0%**	32.3%
Another gender or multiple genders	47	8	20	216	291	13.0%	24.2%	22.5%	12.1%	12.8%	25.8%	73.3%	**85.5%**	**14.5%**	37.3%
Total	361	33	89	1,785	2,268	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	21.3%	81.6%	91.6%	8.4%	25.3%
Orientation* **															
Straight	47	1	14	194	256	13.1%	2.9%	15.7%	10.8%	11.3%	24.2%	77.4%	**97.9%**	**2.1%**	24.2%
Gay	16	1	1	490	508	4.5%	2.9%	1.1%	27.4%	22.4%	3.5%	94.4%	**94.1%**	**5.9%**	11.1%
Lesbian	41	6	13	250	310	11.5%	17.6%	14.6%	14.0%	13.6%	19.4%	78.3%	**87.2%**	**12.8%**	31.7%
Bisexual	63	6	10	191	270	17.6%	17.6%	11.2%	10.7%	11.9%	29.3%	87.3%	91.3%	8.7%	20.3%
Queer, pansexual & other	105	11	24	336	476	29.3%	32.4%	27.0%	18.8%	21.0%	29.4%	82.9%	**90.5%**	**9.5%**	25.0%
Multiple orientations	86	9	27	330	452	24.0%	26.5%	30.3%	18.4%	19.9%	27.0%	77.9%	**90.5%**	**9.5%**	29.5%
Total	358	34	89	1,791	2,272	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	21.2%	81.5%	91.3%	8.7%	25.6%
Disabilities* **															
Blindness, deafness	8	3	4	46	61	2.4%	10.3%	5.5%	2.8%	2.9%	24.6%	73.3%	**72.7%**	**27.3%**	46.7%
Cognitive or developmental	15	3	7	98	123	4.5%	10.3%	9.6%	5.9%	5.9%	20.3%	72.0%	**83.3%**	**16.7%**	40.0%
Physical	44	5	15	244	308	13.2%	17.2%	20.5%	14.7%	14.7%	20.8%	76.6%	**89.8%**	**10.2%**	31.3%
Multiple types	32	6	4	91	133	9.6%	20.7%	5.5%	5.5%	6.3%	31.6%	90.5%	**84.2%**	**15.8%**	23.8%
No disability	235	12	43	1,186	1,476	70.4%	41.4%	58.9%	71.2%	70.3%	19.6%	85.2%	**95.1%**	**4.9%**	19.0%
Total	334	29	73	1,665	2,101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20.8%	83.3%	92.0%	8.0%	23.4%

Table F4. Reproductive health

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by reproductive health concerns, sought services and received them	Sought services for reproductive health but did not receive them	Affected by reproductive health concerns but did not seek services	Not affected by reproductive health concerns	Total	Affected by reproductive health concerns, sought services and received them	Sought services for reproductive health but did not receive them	Affected by reproductive health concerns but did not seek services	Not affected by reproductive health concerns	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition	% Affected who sought care for the condition	% Who sought care for the condition and received it	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not
	A	B	C	D	E						(A+B+C)/E	(A+B)/(A+B+C)	A/(A+B)	B/(A+B)	B+C/(A+B+C)
Race & Ethnicity††															
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	9	1	6	39	55	2.5%	3.0%	6.7%	2.2%	2.4%	29.1%	62.5%	90.0%	10.0%	43.8%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	18	2	2	104	126	5.0%	6.1%	2.2%	5.8%	5.6%	17.5%	90.9%	90.0%	10.0%	18.2%
Latinx or Hispanic	23	5	5	186	219	6.4%	15.2%	5.6%	10.4%	9.7%	15.1%	84.8%	82.1%	17.9%	30.3%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	285	24	73	1,367	1,749	79.6%	72.7%	82.0%	76.8%	77.4%	21.8%	80.9%	92.2%	7.8%	25.4%
Another race or ethnicity	8	1	1	39	49	2.2%	3.0%	1.1%	2.2%	2.2%	20.4%	90.0%	88.9%	11.1%	20.0%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	15	0	2	45	62	4.2%	0.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	27.4%	88.2%	100%	0.0%	11.8%
Total	358	33	89	1,780	2,260	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	21.2%	81.5%	91.6%	8.4%	25.4%

Table F5. Job-related issues

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by job-related issues, sought services and received them A	Sought services for job-related issues but did not receive them B	Affected by job-related issues but did not seek services C	Not affected by job-related issues D	Total E	Affected by job-related issues, sought services and received them	Sought services for job-related issues but did not receive them	Affected by job-related issues but did not seek services	Not affected by job-related issues	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the condition (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Age Group* **															
13–17	0	1	4	101	106	0.0%	2.0%	3.9%	5.1%	4.7%	4.7%	20.0%	0.0%	100%	100%
18–24	8	11	23	282	324	7.8%	21.6%	22.3%	14.1%	14.4%	13.0%	45.2%	42.1%	57.9%	81.0%
25–34	39	18	36	526	619	37.9%	35.3%	35.0%	26.3%	27.5%	15.0%	61.3%	68.4%	31.6%	58.1%
35–49	32	9	25	493	559	31.1%	17.6%	24.3%	24.7%	24.8%	11.8%	62.1%	78.0%	22.0%	51.5%
50–59	16	7	10	269	302	15.5%	13.7%	9.7%	13.5%	13.4%	10.9%	69.7%	69.6%	30.4%	51.5%
60+	8	5	5	326	344	7.8%	9.8%	4.9%	16.3%	15.3%	5.2%	72.2%	61.5%	38.5%	55.6%
Total	103	51	103	1,997	2,254	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11.4%	59.9%	66.9%	33.1%	59.9%
Income*															
$0	1	4	5	137	147	1.0%	8.0%	5.3%	7.3%	6.9%	6.8%	50.0%	20.0%	80.0%	90.0%
$1–9,999	4	5	16	212	237	4.0%	10.0%	16.8%	11.3%	11.1%	10.5%	36.0%	44.4%	55.6%	84.0%
$10,000–24,999	17	11	18	250	296	17.0%	22.0%	18.9%	13.3%	13.9%	15.5%	60.9%	60.7%	39.3%	63.0%
$25,000–49,999	34	16	22	425	497	34.0%	32.0%	23.2%	22.6%	23.3%	14.5%	69.4%	68.0%	32.0%	52.8%
50,000–74,999	22	7	14	354	397	22.0%	14.0%	14.7%	18.8%	18.6%	10.8%	67.4%	75.9%	24.1%	48.8%
$75,000–99,999	13	2	9	222	246	13.0%	4.0%	9.5%	11.8%	11.6%	9.8%	62.5%	86.7%	13.3%	45.8%
$100,000–149,999	7	3	7	186	203	7.0%	6.0%	7.4%	9.9%	9.5%	8.4%	58.8%	70.0%	30.0%	58.8%
$150,000+	2	2	4	98	106	2.0%	4.0%	4.2%	5.2%	5.0%	7.5%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	75.0%
Total	100	50	95	1,884	2,129	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11.5%	61.2%	66.7%	33.3%	59.2%
Education Level*															
Less than high school completed	0	4	4	100	108	0.0%	7.8%	3.9%	5.0%	4.8%	7.4%	50.0%	0.0%	100%	100%
High school degree or equivalent	6	1	14	128	149	5.8%	2.0%	13.6%	6.5%	6.7%	14.1%	33.3%	85.7%	14.3%	71.4%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	31	17	27	430	505	30.1%	33.3%	26.2%	21.7%	22.6%	14.9%	64.0%	64.6%	35.4%	58.7%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	33	14	32	658	737	32.0%	27.5%	31.1%	33.2%	32.9%	10.7%	59.5%	70.2%	29.8%	58.2%
Graduate or professional school	33	15	26	666	740	32.0%	29.4%	25.2%	33.6%	33.1%	10.0%	64.9%	68.8%	31.3%	55.4%
Total	103	51	103	1,982	2,239	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11.5%	59.9%	66.9%	33.1%	59.9%

Table F5. Job-related issues

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by job-related issues, sought services and received them A	Sought services for job-related issues but did not receive them B	Affected by job-related issues but did not seek services C	Not affected by job-related issues D	Total E	Affected by job-related issues, sought services and received them	Sought services for job-related issues but did not receive them	Affected by job-related issues but did not seek services	Not affected by job-related issues	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the condition (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Gender**															
Cisgender male, man, or boy	13	12	22	573	620	12.9%	23.5%	21.6%	28.9%	27.8%	7.6%	53.2%	52.0%	48.0%	72.3%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	44	11	30	696	781	43.6%	21.6%	29.4%	35.2%	35.0%	10.9%	64.7%	80.0%	20.0%	48.2%
Trans man	5	5	6	83	99	5.0%	9.8%	5.9%	4.2%	4.4%	16.2%	62.5%	50.0%	50.0%	68.8%
Trans woman	6	3	6	91	106	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	4.6%	4.7%	14.2%	60.0%	66.7%	33.3%	60.0%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	22	10	20	285	337	21.8%	19.6%	19.6%	14.4%	15.1%	15.4%	61.5%	68.8%	31.3%	57.7%
Another gender or multiple genders	11	10	18	252	291	10.9%	19.6%	17.6%	12.7%	13.0%	13.4%	53.8%	52.4%	47.6%	71.8%
Total	101	51	102	1,980	2,234	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11.4%	59.8%	66.4%	33.6%	60.2%
Orientation*															
Straight	12	6	7	229	254	11.8%	12.0%	6.9%	11.6%	11.4%	9.8%	72.0%	66.7%	33.3%	52.0%
Gay	13	10	17	462	502	12.7%	20.0%	16.8%	23.3%	22.5%	8.0%	57.5%	56.5%	43.5%	67.5%
Lesbian	17	2	9	269	297	16.7%	4.0%	8.9%	13.6%	13.3%	9.4%	67.9%	89.5%	10.5%	39.3%
Bisexual	9	6	11	238	264	8.8%	12.0%	10.9%	12.0%	11.8%	9.8%	57.7%	60.0%	40.0%	65.4%
Queer, pansexual & other	30	15	29	399	473	29.4%	30.0%	28.7%	20.2%	21.2%	15.6%	60.8%	66.7%	33.3%	59.5%
Multiple orientations	21	11	28	383	443	20.6%	22.0%	27.7%	19.3%	19.8%	13.5%	53.3%	65.6%	34.4%	65.0%
Total	102	50	101	1,980	2,233	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11.3%	60.1%	67.1%	32.9%	59.7%
Disabilities***															
Blindness, deafness	2	3	4	49	58	2.1%	7.3%	4.7%	2.7%	2.8%	15.5%	55.6%	40.0%	60.0%	77.8%
Cognitive or developmental	8	2	8	102	120	8.5%	4.9%	9.3%	5.5%	5.8%	15.0%	55.6%	80.0%	20.0%	55.6%
Physical	14	10	11	264	299	14.9%	24.4%	12.8%	14.3%	14.4%	11.7%	68.6%	58.3%	41.7%	60.0%
Multiple types	16	5	9	102	132	17.0%	12.2%	10.5%	5.5%	6.4%	22.7%	70.0%	76.2%	23.8%	46.7%
No disability	54	21	54	1,332	1,461	57.4%	51.2%	62.8%	72.0%	70.6%	8.8%	58.1%	72.0%	28.0%	58.1%
Total	94	41	86	1,849	2,070	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10.7%	61.1%	69.6%	30.4%	57.5%

Table F5. Job-related issues

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by job-related issues, sought services and received them A	Sought services for job-related issues but did not receive them B	Affected by job-related issues but did not seek services C	Not affected by job-related issues D	Total E	Affected by job-related issues, sought services and received them	Sought services for job-related issues but did not receive them	Affected by job-related issues but did not seek services	Not affected by job-related issues	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the condition (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Race & Ethnicity															
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	2	0	3	47	52	2.0%	0.0%	3.0%	2.4%	2.3%	9.6%	40.0%	100%	0.0%	60.0%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	6	6	8	103	123	5.9%	12.0%	8.1%	5.2%	5.5%	16.3%	60.0%	50.0%	50.0%	70.0%
Latinx or Hispanic	10	4	12	191	217	9.8%	8.0%	12.1%	9.7%	9.7%	12.0%	53.8%	71.4%	28.6%	61.5%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	78	37	70	1,542	1,727	76.5%	74.0%	70.7%	78.1%	77.6%	10.7%	62.2%	67.8%	32.2%	57.8%
Another race or ethnicity	2	1	3	41	47	2.0%	2.0%	3.0%	2.1%	2.1%	12.8%	50.0%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	4	2	3	51	60	3.9%	4.0%	3.0%	2.6%	2.7%	15.0%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	55.6%
Total	102	50	99	1,975	2,226	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11.3%	60.6%	67.1%	32.9%	59.4%

Table F6. Environmental health

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by environmental health issues, sought services and received them	Sought services for environmental health issues but did not receive them	Affected by environmental health issues but did not seek services	Not affected by environmental health issues	Total	Affected by environmental health issues, sought services and received them	Sought services for environmental health issues but did not receive them	Affected by environmental health issues but did not seek services	Not affected by environmental health issues	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition	% Affected who sought care for the condition	% Who sought care for the condition and received it	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not
	A	B	C	D	E						(A+B+C)/E	(A+B)/(A+B+C)	A/(A+B)	B/(A+B)	B+C/(A+B+C)
Age Group†															
13–17	4	3	6	95	108	2.3%	6.1%	4.6%	4.9%	4.7%	12.0%	53.8%	57.1%	42.9%	69.2%
18–24	27	12	22	266	327	15.4%	24.5%	16.8%	13.7%	14.2%	18.7%	63.9%	69.2%	30.8%	55.7%
25–34	50	17	48	510	625	28.6%	34.7%	36.6%	26.2%	27.1%	18.4%	58.3%	74.6%	25.4%	56.5%
35–49	48	7	25	492	572	27.4%	14.3%	19.1%	25.3%	24.8%	14.0%	68.8%	87.3%	12.7%	40.0%
50–59	20	6	12	279	317	11.4%	12.2%	9.2%	14.3%	13.8%	12.0%	68.4%	76.9%	23.1%	47.4%
60+	26	4	18	306	354	14.9%	8.2%	13.7%	15.7%	15.4%	13.6%	62.5%	86.7%	13.3%	45.8%
Total	175	49	131	1,948	2,303	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15.4%	63.1%	78.1%	21.9%	50.7%
Income***															
$0	9	5	11	125	150	5.3%	11.6%	8.9%	6.8%	6.9%	16.7%	56.0%	64.3%	35.7%	64.0%
$1–9,999	25	10	24	180	239	14.8%	23.3%	19.4%	9.8%	11.0%	24.7%	59.3%	71.4%	28.6%	57.6%
$10,000–24,999	32	9	24	237	302	18.9%	20.9%	19.4%	12.9%	13.9%	21.5%	63.1%	78.0%	22.0%	50.8%
$25,000–49,999	37	5	24	437	503	21.9%	11.6%	19.4%	23.8%	23.2%	13.1%	63.6%	88.1%	11.9%	43.9%
50,000–74,999	36	8	23	340	407	21.3%	18.6%	18.5%	18.5%	18.7%	16.5%	65.7%	81.8%	18.2%	46.3%
$75,000–99,999	15	2	10	228	255	8.9%	4.7%	8.1%	12.4%	11.7%	10.6%	63.0%	88.2%	11.8%	44.4%
$100,000–149,999	10	3	7	187	207	5.9%	7.0%	5.6%	10.2%	9.5%	9.7%	65.0%	76.9%	23.1%	50.0%
$150,000+	5	1	1	102	109	3.0%	2.3%	0.8%	5.6%	5.0%	6.4%	85.7%	83.3%	16.7%	28.6%
Total	169	43	124	1,836	2,172	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15.5%	63.1%	79.7%	20.3%	49.7%
Education Level†															
Less than high school completed	4	5	6	96	111	2.3%	10.2%	4.6%	5.0%	4.9%	13.5%	60.0%	44.4%	55.6%	73.3%
High school degree or equivalent	13	4	9	123	149	7.5%	8.2%	6.9%	6.4%	6.5%	17.4%	65.4%	76.5%	23.5%	50.0%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	48	14	37	421	520	27.6%	28.6%	28.5%	21.8%	22.7%	19.0%	62.6%	77.4%	22.6%	51.5%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	45	18	40	645	748	25.9%	36.7%	30.8%	33.4%	32.7%	13.8%	61.2%	71.4%	28.6%	56.3%
Graduate or professional school	64	8	38	649	759	36.8%	16.3%	29.2%	33.6%	33.2%	14.5%	65.5%	88.9%	11.1%	41.8%
Total	174	49	130	1,934	2,287	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15.4%	63.2%	78.0%	22.0%	50.7%

Table F6. Environmental health

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by environmental health issues, sought services and received them A	Sought services for environmental health issues but did not receive them B	Affected by environmental health issues but did not seek services C	Not affected by environmental health issues D	Total E	Affected by environmental health issues, sought services and received them	Sought services for environmental health issues but did not receive them	Affected by environmental health issues but did not seek services	Not affected by environmental health issues	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the condition (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Gender* **															
Cisgender male, man, or boy	22	8	20	581	631	12.7%	16.3%	15.7%	30.1%	27.7%	7.9%	60.0%	73.3%	26.7%	56.0%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	68	12	41	684	805	39.3%	24.5%	32.3%	35.4%	35.3%	15.0%	66.1%	**85.0%**	**15.0%**	43.8%
Trans man	11	4	6	78	99	6.4%	8.2%	4.7%	4.0%	4.3%	21.2%	71.4%	73.3%	26.7%	47.6%
Trans woman	10	3	4	95	112	5.8%	6.1%	3.1%	4.9%	4.9%	15.2%	76.5%	76.9%	23.1%	41.2%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	32	13	31	263	339	18.5%	26.5%	24.4%	13.6%	14.9%	22.4%	59.2%	71.1%	28.9%	57.9%
Another gender or multiple genders	30	9	25	231	295	17.3%	18.4%	19.7%	12.0%	12.9%	21.7%	60.9%	76.9%	23.1%	53.1%
Total	173	49	127	1,932	2,281	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15.3%	63.6%	77.9%	22.1%	50.4%
Orientation* **															
Straight	14	3	12	231	260	8.1%	6.3%	9.4%	12.0%	11.4%	11.2%	58.6%	**82.4%**	**17.6%**	51.7%
Gay	16	7	15	476	514	9.2%	14.6%	11.7%	24.6%	22.5%	7.4%	60.5%	69.6%	30.4%	57.9%
Lesbian	34	5	18	253	310	19.7%	10.4%	14.1%	13.1%	13.6%	18.4%	68.4%	**87.2%**	**12.8%**	40.4%
Bisexual	18	4	16	229	267	10.4%	8.3%	12.5%	11.8%	11.7%	14.2%	57.9%	**81.8%**	**18.2%**	52.6%
Queer, pansexual & other	56	22	37	363	478	32.4%	45.8%	28.9%	18.8%	20.9%	24.1%	67.8%	71.8%	28.2%	51.3%
Multiple orientations	35	7	30	381	453	20.2%	14.6%	23.4%	19.7%	19.9%	15.9%	58.3%	**83.3%**	**16.7%**	51.4%
Total	173	48	128	1,933	2,282	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15.3%	63.3%	78.3%	21.7%	50.4%
Disabilities* **															
Blindness, deafness	4	1	3	53	61	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%	3.0%	2.9%	13.1%	62.5%	80.0%	20.0%	50.0%
Cognitive or developmental	11	5	9	99	124	6.7%	11.9%	7.8%	5.5%	5.9%	20.2%	64.0%	68.8%	31.3%	56.0%
Physical	30	11	25	245	311	18.3%	26.2%	21.7%	13.7%	14.7%	21.2%	62.1%	73.2%	26.8%	54.5%
Multiple types	28	6	17	84	135	17.1%	14.3%	14.8%	4.7%	6.4%	37.8%	66.7%	**82.4%**	**17.6%**	45.1%
No disability	91	19	61	1,313	1,484	55.5%	45.2%	53.0%	73.2%	70.2%	11.5%	64.3%	**82.7%**	**17.3%**	46.8%
Total	164	42	115	1,794	2,115	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15.2%	64.2%	79.6%	20.4%	48.9%

Table F6. Environmental health

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by environmental health issues, sought services and received them	Sought services for environmental health issues but did not receive them	Affected by environmental health issues but did not seek services	Not affected by environmental health issues	Total	Affected by environmental health issues, sought services and received them	Sought services for environmental health issues but did not receive them	Affected by environmental health issues but did not seek services	Not affected by environmental health issues	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition	% Affected who sought care for the condition	% Who sought care for the condition and received it	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not
	A	B	C	D	E						(A+B+C)/E	(A+B)/(A+B+C)	A/(A+B)	B/(A+B)	B+C/(A+B+C)
Race & Ethnicity* **															
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	5	0	2	46	53	2.9%	0.0%	1.6%	2.4%	2.3%	13.2%	71.4%	100%	0.0%	28.6%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	13	4	10	101	128	7.6%	8.5%	8.0%	5.2%	5.6%	21.1%	63.0%	76.5%	23.5%	51.9%
Latinx or Hispanic	28	7	15	172	222	16.3%	14.9%	12.0%	8.9%	9.8%	22.5%	70.0%	80.0%	20.0%	44.0%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	113	29	87	1,528	1,757	65.7%	61.7%	69.6%	79.3%	77.4%	13.0%	62.0%	79.6%	20.4%	50.7%
Another race or ethnicity	1	6	5	37	49	0.6%	12.8%	4.0%	1.9%	2.2%	24.5%	58.3%	14.3%	85.7%	91.7%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	12	1	6	43	62	7.0%	2.1%	4.8%	2.2%	2.7%	30.6%	68.4%	92.3%	7.7%	36.8%
Total	172	47	125	1,927	2,271	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15.1%	63.7%	78.5%	21.5%	50.0%

Table F7. Abuse in relationships or the family

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by abuse in relationships or the family, sought services and received them	Sought services for abuse in relationships or the family but did not receive them	Affected by abuse in relationships or the family but did not seek services	Not affected by abuse in relationships or the family	Total	Affected by abuse in relationships or the family, sought services and received them	Sought services for abuse in relationships or the family but did not receive them	Affected by abuse in relationships or the family but did not seek services	Not affected by abuse in relationships or the family	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition	% Affected who sought care for the condition	% Who sought care for the condition and received it	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not
	A	B	C	D	E						(A+B+C)/E	(A+B)/(A+B+C)	A/(A+B)	B/(A+B)	B+C/(A+B+C)
Age Group* **															
13–17	4	6	8	87	105	4.9%	20.0%	8.0%	4.2%	4.6%	17.1%	55.6%	40.0%	60.0%	77.8%
18–24	16	12	27	265	320	19.5%	40.0%	27.0%	12.8%	14.0%	17.2%	50.9%	57.1%	42.9%	70.9%
25–34	31	6	29	555	621	37.8%	20.0%	29.0%	26.9%	27.3%	10.6%	56.1%	83.8%	16.2%	53.0%
35–49	18	4	15	532	569	22.0%	13.3%	15.0%	25.8%	25.0%	6.5%	59.5%	81.8%	18.2%	51.4%
50–59	5	2	10	297	314	6.1%	6.7%	10.0%	14.4%	13.8%	5.4%	41.2%	71.4%	28.6%	70.6%
60+	8	0	11	330	349	9.8%	0.0%	11.0%	16.0%	15.3%	5.4%	42.1%	100%	0.0%	57.9%
Total	82	30	100	2,066	2,278	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.3%	52.8%	73.2%	26.8%	61.3%
Income* **															
$0	6	7	16	118	147	7.4%	25.9%	17.4%	6.1%	6.8%	19.7%	44.8%	46.2%	53.8%	79.3%
$1–9,999	17	6	22	191	236	21.0%	22.2%	23.9%	9.8%	11.0%	19.1%	51.1%	73.9%	26.1%	62.2%
$10,000–24,999	14	10	19	251	294	17.3%	37.0%	20.7%	12.9%	13.7%	14.6%	55.8%	58.3%	41.7%	67.4%
$25,000–49,999	22	2	16	458	498	27.2%	7.4%	17.4%	23.5%	23.2%	8.0%	60.0%	91.7%	8.3%	45.0%
50,000–74,999	12	1	10	381	404	14.8%	3.7%	10.9%	19.6%	18.8%	5.7%	56.5%	92.3%	7.7%	47.8%
$75,000–99,999	6	0	5	243	254	7.4%	0.0%	5.4%	12.5%	11.8%	4.3%	54.5%	100%	0.0%	45.5%
$100,000–149,999	3	1	3	199	206	3.7%	3.7%	3.3%	10.2%	9.6%	3.4%	57.1%	75.0%	25.0%	57.1%
$150,000+	1	0	1	107	109	1.2%	0.0%	1.1%	5.5%	5.1%	1.8%	50.0%	100%	0.0%	50.0%
Total	81	27	92	1,948	2,148	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.3%	54.0%	75.0%	25.0%	59.5%
Education Level* **															
Less than high school completed	4	7	8	88	107	4.9%	23.3%	8.1%	4.3%	4.7%	17.8%	57.9%	36.4%	63.6%	78.9%
High school degree or equivalent	6	4	15	123	148	7.3%	13.3%	15.2%	6.0%	6.5%	16.9%	40.0%	60.0%	40.0%	76.0%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	23	7	36	443	509	28.0%	23.3%	36.4%	21.6%	22.5%	13.0%	45.5%	76.7%	23.3%	65.2%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	24	10	23	683	740	29.3%	33.3%	23.2%	33.3%	32.7%	7.7%	59.6%	70.6%	29.4%	57.9%
Graduate or professional school	25	2	17	714	758	30.5%	6.7%	17.2%	34.8%	33.5%	5.8%	61.4%	92.6%	7.4%	43.2%
Total	82	30	99	2,051	2,262	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.3%	53.1%	73.2%	26.8%	61.1%

Table F7. Abuse in relationships or the family

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by abuse in relationships or the family, sought services and received them A	Sought services for abuse in relationships or the family but did not receive them B	Affected by abuse in relationships or the family but did not seek services C	Not affected by abuse in relationships or the family D	Total E	Affected by abuse in relationships or the family, sought services and received them	Sought services for abuse in relationships or the family but did not receive them	Affected by abuse in relationships or the family but did not seek services	Not affected by abuse in relationships or the family	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the condition (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Gender* **															
Cisgender male, man, or boy	8	2	15	603	628	9.8%	6.9%	15.0%	29.5%	27.8%	4.0%	40.0%	**80.0%**	**20.0%**	68.0%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	23	5	34	738	800	28.0%	17.2%	34.0%	36.1%	35.4%	7.8%	45.2%	**82.1%**	**17.9%**	62.9%
Trans man	4	2	5	85	96	4.9%	6.9%	5.0%	4.2%	4.3%	11.5%	54.5%	**66.7%**	**33.3%**	63.6%
Trans woman	4	3	6	96	109	4.9%	10.3%	6.0%	4.7%	4.8%	11.9%	53.8%	**57.1%**	**42.9%**	69.2%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	27	6	21	280	334	32.9%	20.7%	21.0%	13.7%	14.8%	16.2%	61.1%	**81.8%**	**18.2%**	50.0%
Another gender or multiple genders	16	11	19	244	290	19.5%	37.9%	19.0%	11.9%	12.8%	15.9%	58.7%	**59.3%**	**40.7%**	65.2%
Total	82	29	100	2,046	2,257	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.3%	52.6%	73.9%	26.1%	61.1%
Orientation* **															
Straight	9	3	7	240	259	11.1%	10.3%	7.1%	11.7%	11.5%	7.3%	63.2%	**75.0%**	**25.0%**	52.6%
Gay	10	2	12	485	509	12.3%	6.9%	12.1%	23.7%	22.6%	4.7%	50.0%	**83.3%**	**16.7%**	58.3%
Lesbian	9	1	20	277	307	11.1%	3.4%	20.2%	13.5%	13.6%	9.8%	33.3%	**90.0%**	**10.0%**	70.0%
Bisexual	9	2	13	242	266	11.1%	6.9%	13.1%	11.8%	11.8%	9.0%	45.8%	**81.8%**	**18.2%**	62.5%
Queer, pansexual & other	23	15	21	411	470	28.4%	51.7%	21.2%	20.1%	20.8%	12.6%	64.4%	**60.5%**	**39.5%**	61.0%
Multiple orientations	21	6	26	392	445	25.9%	20.7%	26.3%	19.1%	19.7%	11.9%	50.9%	**77.8%**	**22.2%**	60.4%
Total	81	29	99	2,047	2,256	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.3%	52.6%	73.6%	26.4%	
Disabilities* **															
Blindness, deafness	1	3	2	54	60	1.3%	13.0%	2.4%	2.8%	2.9%	10.0%	66.7%	25.0%	75.0%	83.3%
Cognitive or developmental	8	4	12	98	122	10.4%	17.4%	14.6%	5.1%	5.8%	19.7%	50.0%	**66.7%**	**33.3%**	66.7%
Physical	10	5	20	272	307	13.0%	21.7%	24.4%	14.3%	14.7%	11.4%	42.9%	**66.7%**	**33.3%**	71.4%
Multiple types	15	3	14	98	130	19.5%	13.0%	17.1%	5.1%	6.2%	24.6%	56.3%	**83.3%**	**16.7%**	53.1%
No disability	43	8	34	1,386	1,471	55.8%	34.8%	41.5%	72.6%	70.4%	5.8%	60.0%	**84.3%**	**15.7%**	49.4%
Total	77	23	82	1,908	2,090	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	8.7%	54.9%	77.0%	23.0%	57.7%

Table F7. Abuse in relationships or the family

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by abuse in relationships or the family, sought services and received them	Sought services for abuse in relationships or the family but did not receive them	Affected by abuse in relationships or the family but did not seek services	Not affected by abuse in relationships or the family	Total	Affected by abuse in relationships or the family, sought services and received them	Sought services for abuse in relationships or the family but did not receive them	Affected by abuse in relationships or the family but did not seek services	Not affected by abuse in relationships or the family	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition	% Affected who sought care for the condition	% Who sought care for the condition and received it	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not
	A	B	C	D	E						(A+B+C)/E	(A+B)/(A+B+C)	A/(A+B)	B/(A+B)	B+C/(A+B+C)
Race & Ethnicity															
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	3	2	2	46	53	3.7%	6.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	13.2%	71.4%	60.0%	40.0%	57.1%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	6	4	6	109	125	7.3%	13.8%	6.1%	5.3%	5.6%	12.8%	62.5%	60.0%	40.0%	62.5%
Latinx or Hispanic	7	3	14	196	220	8.5%	10.3%	14.1%	9.6%	9.8%	10.9%	41.7%	70.0%	30.0%	70.8%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	62	18	73	1,588	1,741	75.6%	62.1%	73.7%	77.9%	77.4%	8.8%	52.3%	77.5%	22.5%	59.5%
Another race or ethnicity	1	1	1	45	48	1.2%	3.4%	1.0%	2.2%	2.1%	6.3%	66.7%	50.0%	50.0%	66.7%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	3	1	3	55	62	3.7%	3.4%	3.0%	2.7%	2.8%	11.3%	57.1%	75.0%	25.0%	57.1%
Total	82	29	99	2,039	2,249	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.3%	52.9%	73.9%	26.1%	61.0%

Table F8. Substance use

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by substance use concerns, sought services and received them A	Sought services for substance use but did not receive them B	Affected by substance use concerns but did not seek services C	Not affected by substance use concerns D	Total E	Affected by substance use concerns, sought services and received them	Sought services for substance use but did not receive them	Affected by substance use concerns but did not seek services	Not affected by substance use concerns	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the condition (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Age Group*															
13–17	1	0	3	109	113	1.4%	0.0%	2.3%	5.3%	5.0%	3.5%	25.0%	100%	0.0%	75.0%
18–24	11	0	16	297	324	15.5%	0.0%	12.1%	14.4%	14.3%	8.3%	40.7%	**100%**	**0.0%**	59.3%
25–34	14	2	49	551	616	19.7%	25.0%	37.1%	26.8%	27.2%	10.6%	24.6%	**87.5%**	**12.5%**	78.5%
35–49	20	5	38	493	556	28.2%	62.5%	28.8%	24.0%	24.5%	11.3%	39.7%	**80.0%**	**20.0%**	68.3%
50–59	10	1	11	287	309	14.1%	12.5%	8.3%	14.0%	13.6%	7.1%	50.0%	**90.9%**	**9.1%**	54.5%
60+	15	0	15	319	349	21.1%	0.0%	11.4%	15.5%	15.4%	8.6%	50.0%	**100%**	**0.0%**	50.0%
Total	71	8	132	2,056	2,267	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.3%	37.4%	89.9%	10.1%	66.4%
Income															
$0	3	0	8	139	150	4.5%	0.0%	6.2%	7.2%	7.0%	7.3%	27.3%	100%	0.0%	72.7%
$1–9,999	9	0	13	216	238	13.4%	0.0%	10.1%	11.2%	11.2%	9.2%	40.9%	100%	0.0%	59.1%
$10,000–24,999	14	0	28	255	297	20.9%	0.0%	21.7%	13.2%	13.9%	14.1%	33.3%	100%	0.0%	66.7%
$25,000–49,999	14	2	24	448	488	20.9%	25.0%	18.6%	23.2%	22.9%	8.2%	40.0%	87.5%	12.5%	65.0%
50,000–74,999	7	4	26	364	401	10.4%	50.0%	20.2%	18.9%	18.8%	9.2%	29.7%	63.6%	36.4%	81.1%
$75,000–99,999	8	1	13	228	250	11.9%	12.5%	10.1%	11.8%	11.7%	8.8%	40.9%	88.9%	11.1%	63.6%
$100,000–149,999	8	0	13	178	199	11.9%	0.0%	10.1%	9.2%	9.3%	10.6%	38.1%	100%	0.0%	61.9%
$150,000+	4	1	4	100	109	6.0%	12.5%	3.1%	5.2%	5.1%	8.3%	55.6%	80.0%	20.0%	55.6%
Total	67	8	129	1,928	2,132	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.6%	36.8%	89.3%	10.7%	67.2%
Education Level															
Less than high school completed	3	0	4	105	112	4.2%	0.0%	3.0%	5.2%	5.0%	6.3%	42.9%	100%	0.0%	57.1%
High school degree or equivalent	3	1	6	139	149	4.2%	12.5%	4.5%	6.8%	6.6%	6.7%	40.0%	75.0%	25.0%	70.0%
Some college, associate's degree, or technical certification	15	1	34	459	509	21.1%	12.5%	25.8%	22.5%	22.7%	9.8%	32.0%	93.8%	6.3%	70.0%
Bachelor's degree (B.A./B.S.)	29	1	48	647	725	40.8%	12.5%	36.4%	31.8%	32.3%	10.8%	38.5%	96.7%	3.3%	62.8%
Graduate or professional school	21	5	40	686	752	29.6%	62.5%	30.3%	33.7%	33.5%	8.8%	39.4%	80.8%	19.2%	68.2%
Total	71	8	132	2,036	2,247	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.4%	37.4%	89.9%	10.1%	66.4%

Table F8. Substance use

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES				
	Affected by substance use concerns, sought services and received them A	Sought services for substance use but did not receive them B	Affected by substance use concerns but did not seek services C	Not affected by substance use concerns D	Total E	Affected by substance use concerns, sought services and received them	Sought services for substance use but did not receive them	Affected by substance use concerns but did not seek services	Not affected by substance use concerns	Total	% Of respondents affected by the condition (A+B+C)/E	% Affected who sought care for the condition (A+B)/(A+B+C)	% Who sought care for the condition and received it A/(A+B)	% Who sought care for the condition but did not receive care B/(A+B)	% Affected by the condition who did not receive care, whether they sought care or not B+C/(A+B+C)
Gender**															
Cisgender male, man, or boy	28	4	38	547	617	40.0%	50.0%	29.5%	26.9%	27.5%	11.3%	45.7%	87.5%	12.5%	60.0%
Cisgender female, woman, or girl	21	0	29	745	795	30.0%	0.0%	22.5%	36.6%	35.4%	6.3%	42.0%	100%	0.0%	58.0%
Trans man	3	2	9	83	97	4.3%	25.0%	7.0%	4.1%	4.3%	14.4%	35.7%	60.0%	40.0%	78.6%
Trans woman	5	0	9	94	108	7.1%	0.0%	7.0%	4.6%	4.8%	13.0%	35.7%	100%	0.0%	64.3%
Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or nonbinary	7	2	27	299	335	10.0%	25.0%	20.9%	14.7%	14.9%	10.7%	25.0%	77.8%	22.2%	80.6%
Another gender or multiple genders	6	0	17	269	292	8.6%	0.0%	13.2%	13.2%	13.0%	7.9%	26.1%	100%	0.0%	73.9%
Total	70	8	129	2,037	2,244	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.2%	37.7%	89.7%	10.3%	66.2%
Orientation*															
Straight	8	1	11	237	257	11.3%	14.3%	8.4%	11.6%	11.4%	7.8%	45.0%	88.9%	11.1%	60.0%
Gay	25	4	32	437	498	35.2%	57.1%	24.4%	21.5%	22.2%	12.2%	47.5%	86.2%	13.8%	59.0%
Lesbian	8	0	9	290	307	11.3%	0.0%	6.9%	14.2%	13.7%	5.5%	47.1%	100%	0.0%	52.9%
Bisexual	12	0	18	233	263	16.9%	0.0%	13.7%	11.4%	11.7%	11.4%	40.0%	100%	0.0%	60.0%
Queer, pansexual & other	10	2	34	426	472	14.1%	28.6%	26.0%	20.9%	21.0%	9.7%	26.1%	83.3%	16.7%	78.3%
Multiple orientations	8	0	27	413	448	11.3%	0.0%	20.6%	20.3%	20.0%	7.8%	22.9%	100%	0.0%	77.1%
Total	71	7	131	2,036	2,245	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.3%	37.3%	91.0%	9.0%	66.0%
Disabilities*															
Blindness, deafness	4	0	3	53	60	6.1%	0.0%	2.5%	2.8%	2.9%	11.7%	57.1%	100%	0.0%	42.9%
Cognitive or developmental	5	0	11	104	120	7.6%	0.0%	9.3%	5.5%	5.8%	13.3%	31.3%	100%	0.0%	68.8%
Physical	15	0	24	264	303	22.7%	0.0%	20.3%	14.0%	14.6%	12.9%	38.5%	100%	0.0%	61.5%
Multiple types	7	1	10	114	132	10.6%	25.0%	8.5%	6.0%	6.4%	13.6%	44.4%	87.5%	12.5%	61.1%
No disability	35	3	70	1,355	1,463	53.0%	75.0%	59.3%	71.7%	70.4%	7.4%	35.2%	92.1%	7.9%	67.6%
Total	66	4	118	1,890	2,078	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.0%	37.2%	94.3%	5.7%	64.9%
Race & Ethnicity															
Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander	0	0	4	50	54	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.4%	7.4%	0.0%	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Black, not Latinx/Hispanic	5	0	6	114	125	7.4%	0.0%	4.5%	5.6%	5.6%	8.8%	45.5%	100%	0.0%	54.5%
Latinx or Hispanic	5	1	15	192	213	7.4%	12.5%	11.4%	9.5%	9.5%	9.9%	28.6%	83.3%	16.7%	76.2%
White, not Latinx/Hispanic	56	7	98	1,574	1,735	82.4%	87.5%	74.2%	77.7%	77.6%	9.3%	39.1%	88.9%	11.1%	65.2%
Another race or ethnicity	0	0	2	45	47	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.2%	2.1%	4.3%	0.0%	n.a.	n.a.	100%
Multiracial, not including Black or Latinx/Hispanic	2	0	7	52	61	2.9%	0.0%	5.3%	2.6%	2.7%	14.8%	22.2%	100%	0.0%	77.8%
Total	68	8	132	2,027	2,235	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.3%	36.5%	89.5%	10.5%	67.3%

APPENDIX G. PERCEIVED BARRIERS TO SEEKING SERVICES AND OBTAINING CARE

The bar graphs that follow in this appendix provide demographic breakdowns for the barriers to care identified by respondents to the survey. For each barrier, respondents could respond by rating the barrier:

- Not at all a problem
- Very slight problem
- Somewhat a problem
- Major problem

The graphs are arrayed in each demographic category from the subgroups that rated the barrier as "somewhat a problem" or "major problem" from highest to lowest. The shading on the bars provides a graphic display of which groups in the community are most highly affected by which barriers. Table 23 in Section III.H.3 provides a summary of who are most affected by the barriers. These graphs provide the data behind that table and allow readers to take a deeper look at inequities in the community. With few exceptions, these relationships are highly statistically significant and point to important patterns of disparities in the community.

Figure G1a. Lack of public information about LGBTQ+ competent medical or service providers in my area (n=1,961)

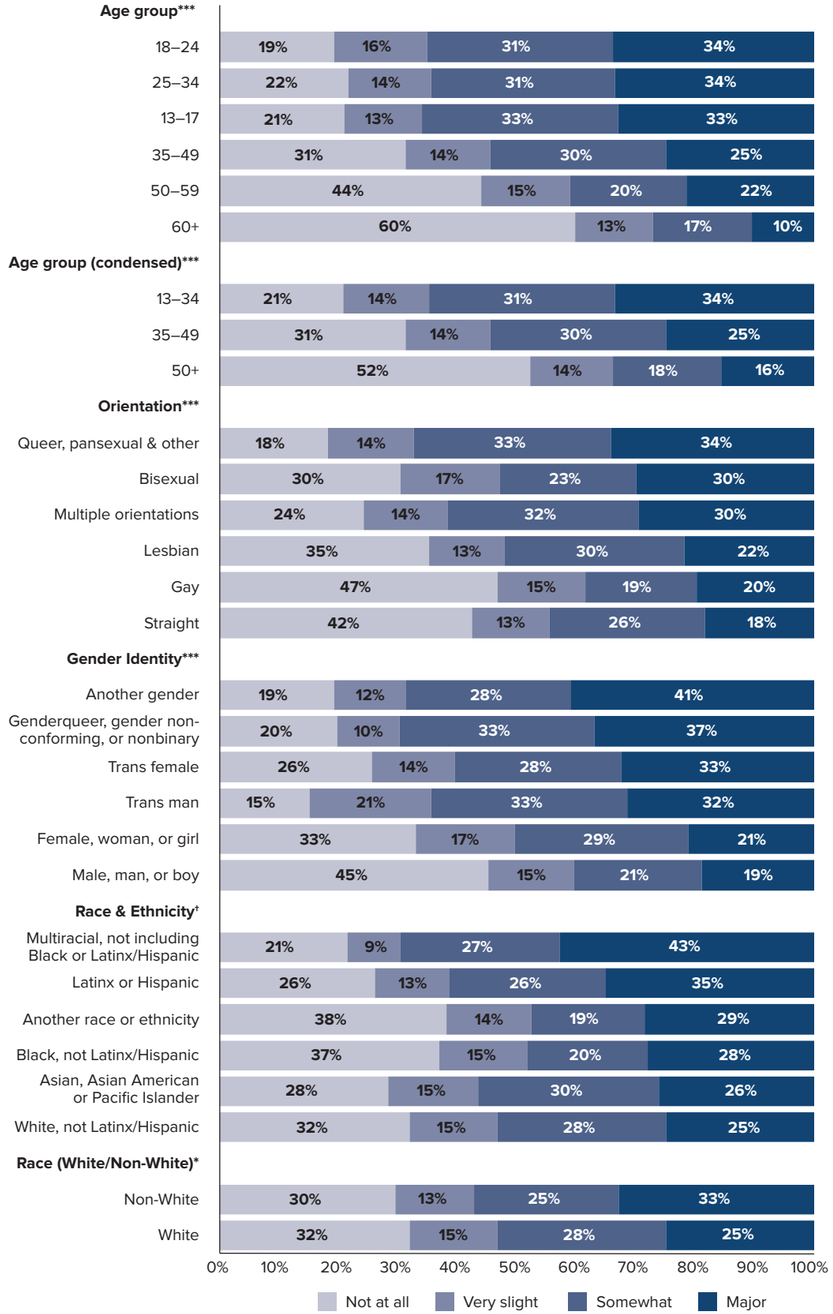


Figure G1b. Lack of public information about LGBTQ+ competent medical or service providers in my area (n=1,961)

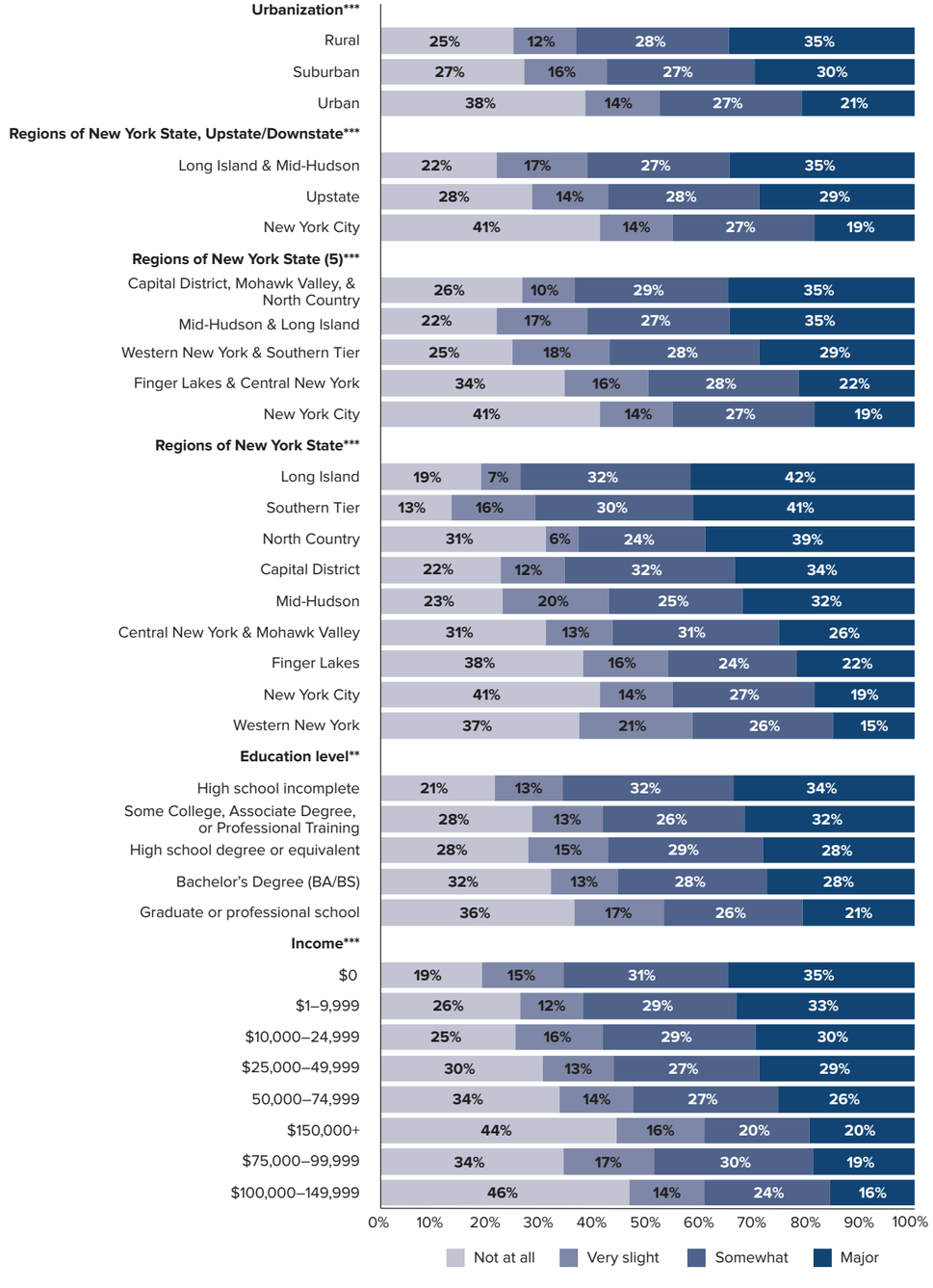


Figure G2a. Not enough health professionals who are adequately trained and competent to deliver health care to LGBTQ+ people (n=1,922)

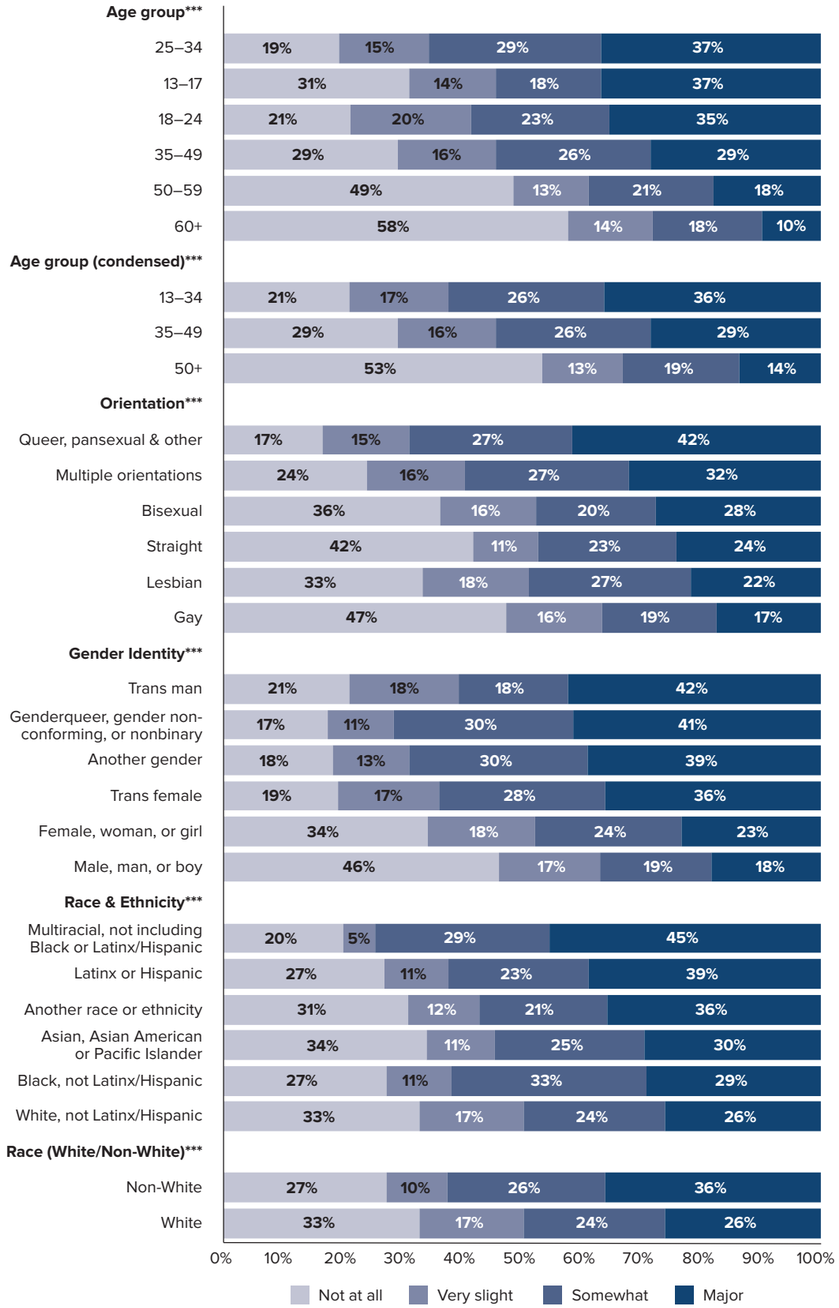


Figure G2b. Not enough health professionals who are adequately trained and competent to deliver health care to LGBTQ+ people (n=1,922)

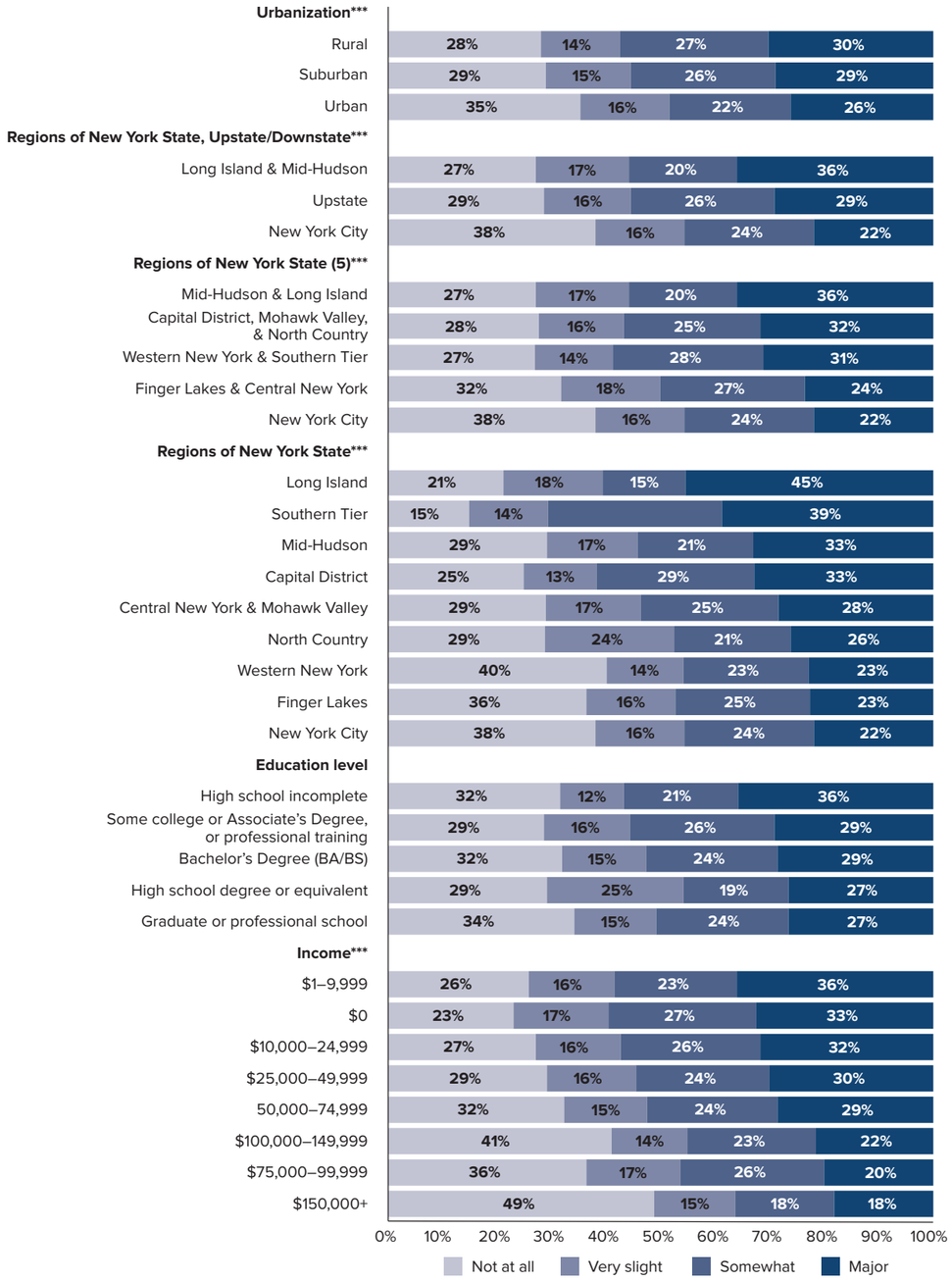


Figure G3a. Not enough support groups (clinical or peer) for LGBTQ+ people (n=1,857)

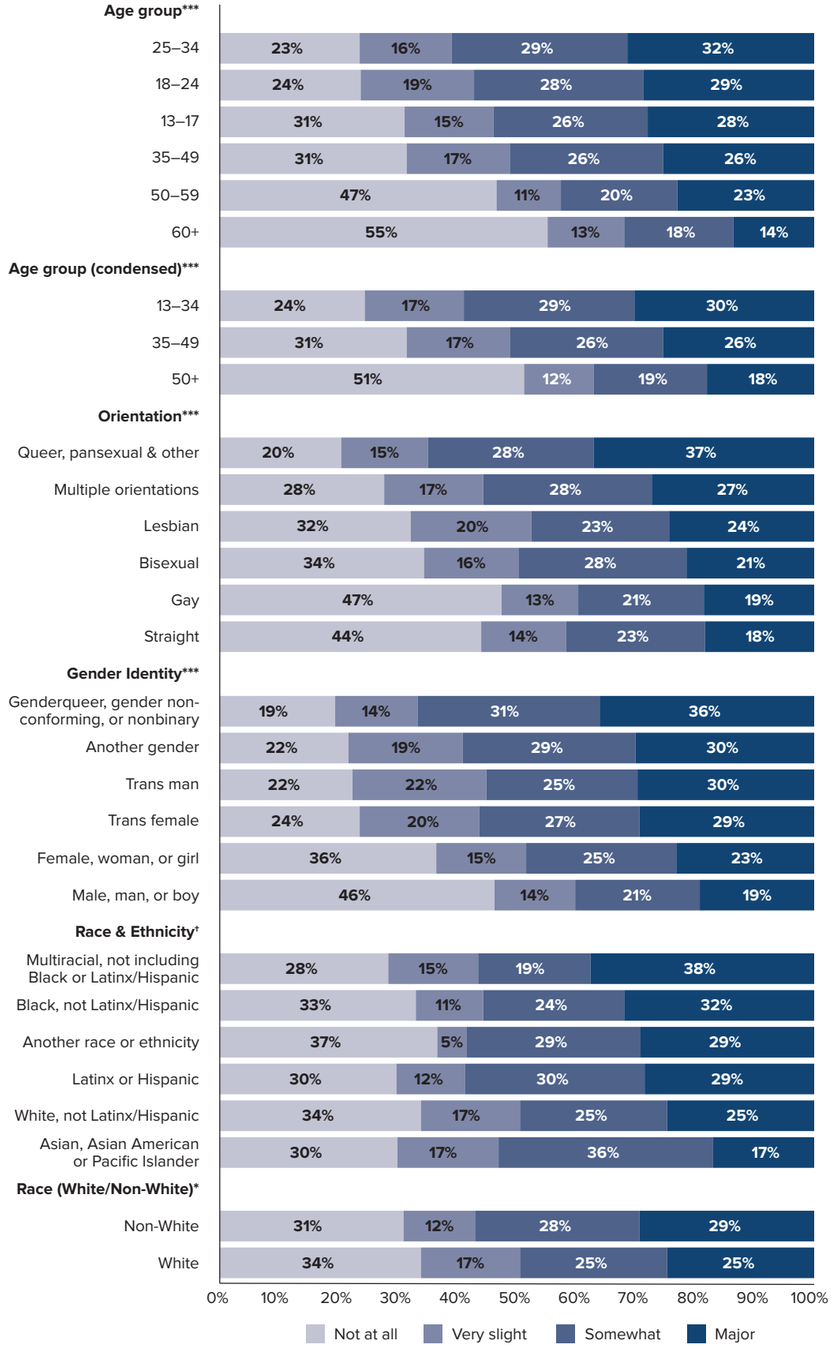


Figure G3b. Not enough support groups (clinical or peer) for LGBTQ+ people (n=1,857)

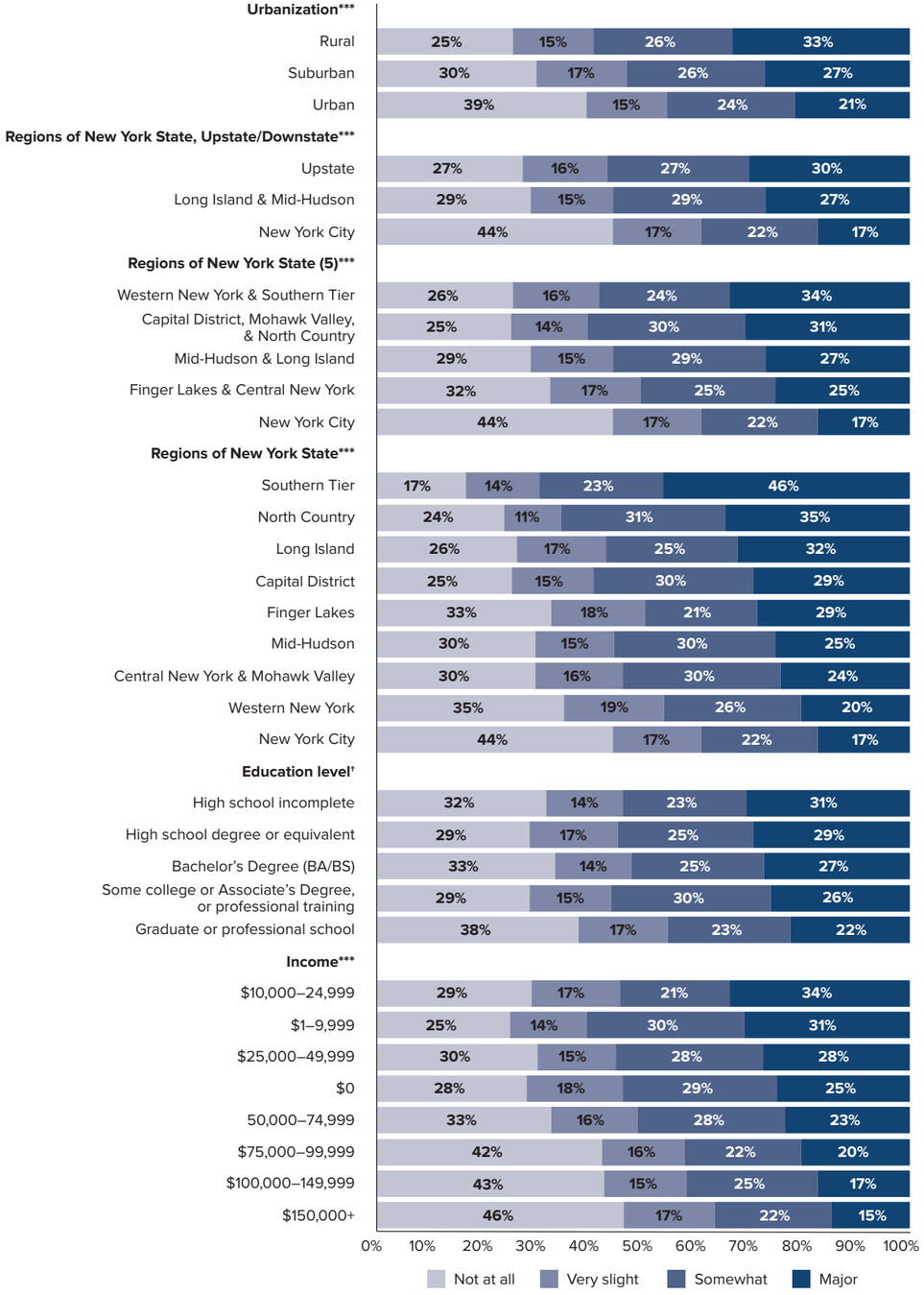


Figure G4a. Community fear or dislike of LGBTQ+ people (n=1,990)

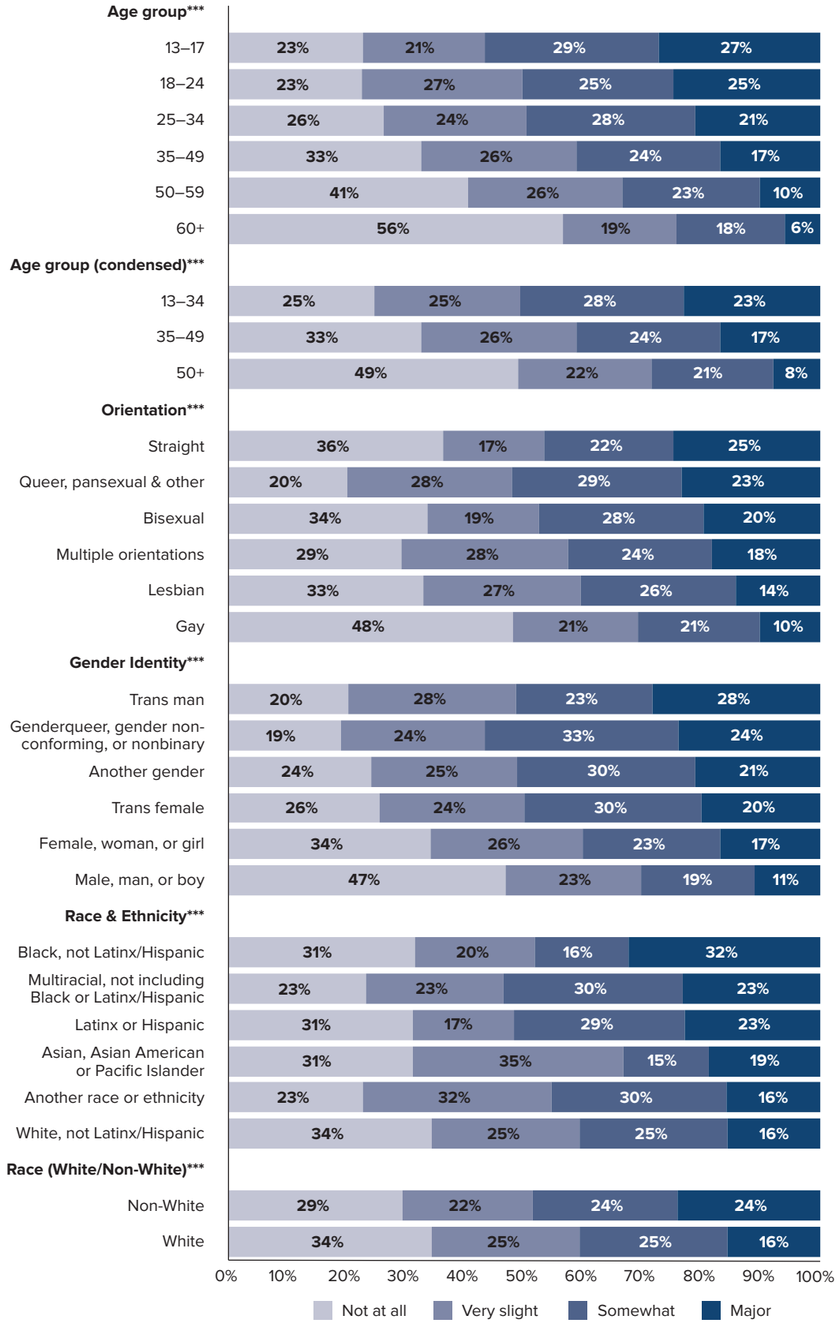


Figure G4b. Community fear or dislike of LGBTQ+ people (n=1,990)

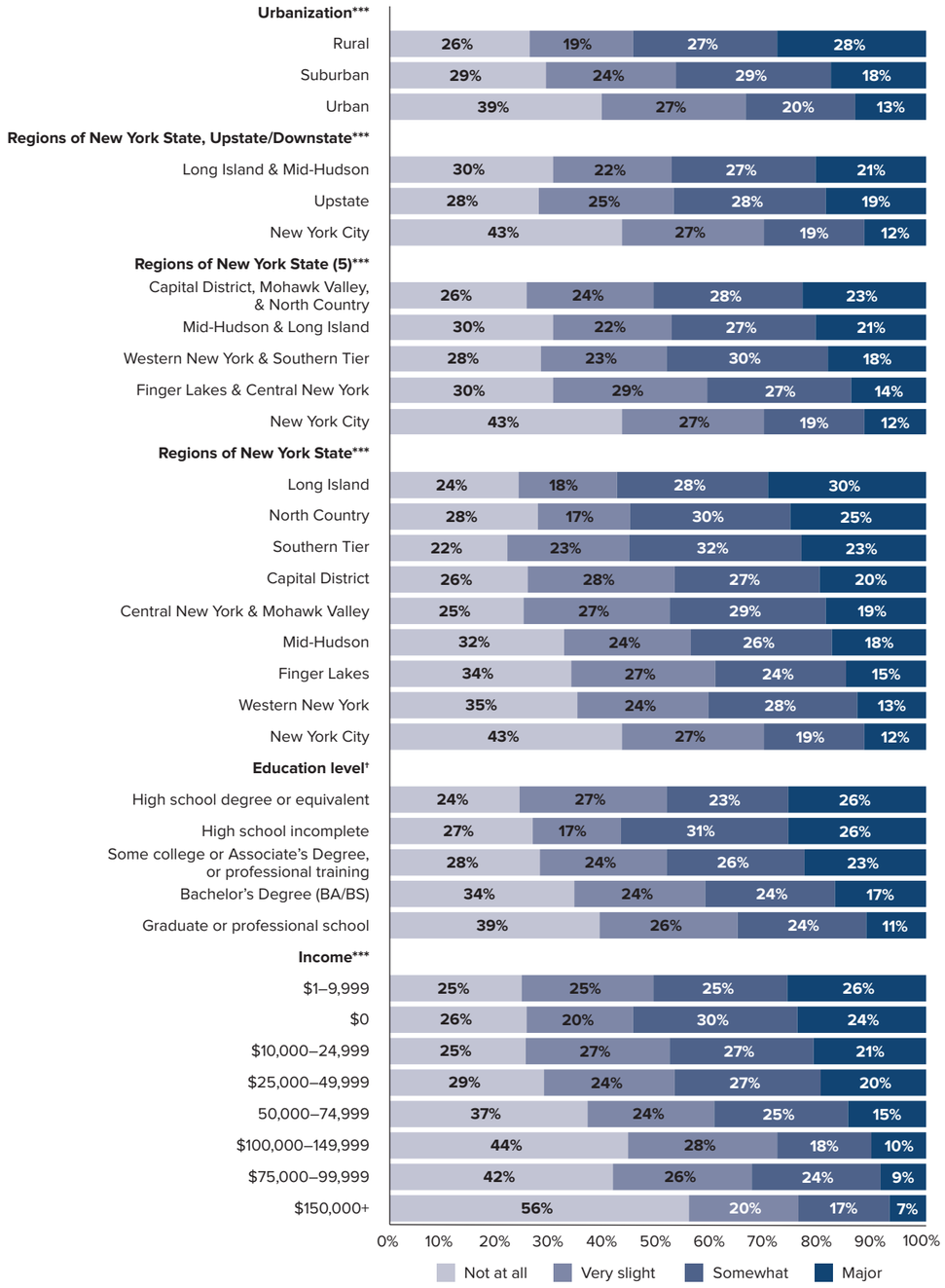


Figure G5a. My personal financial resources/can't afford to pay costs of care or services (n=1,934)

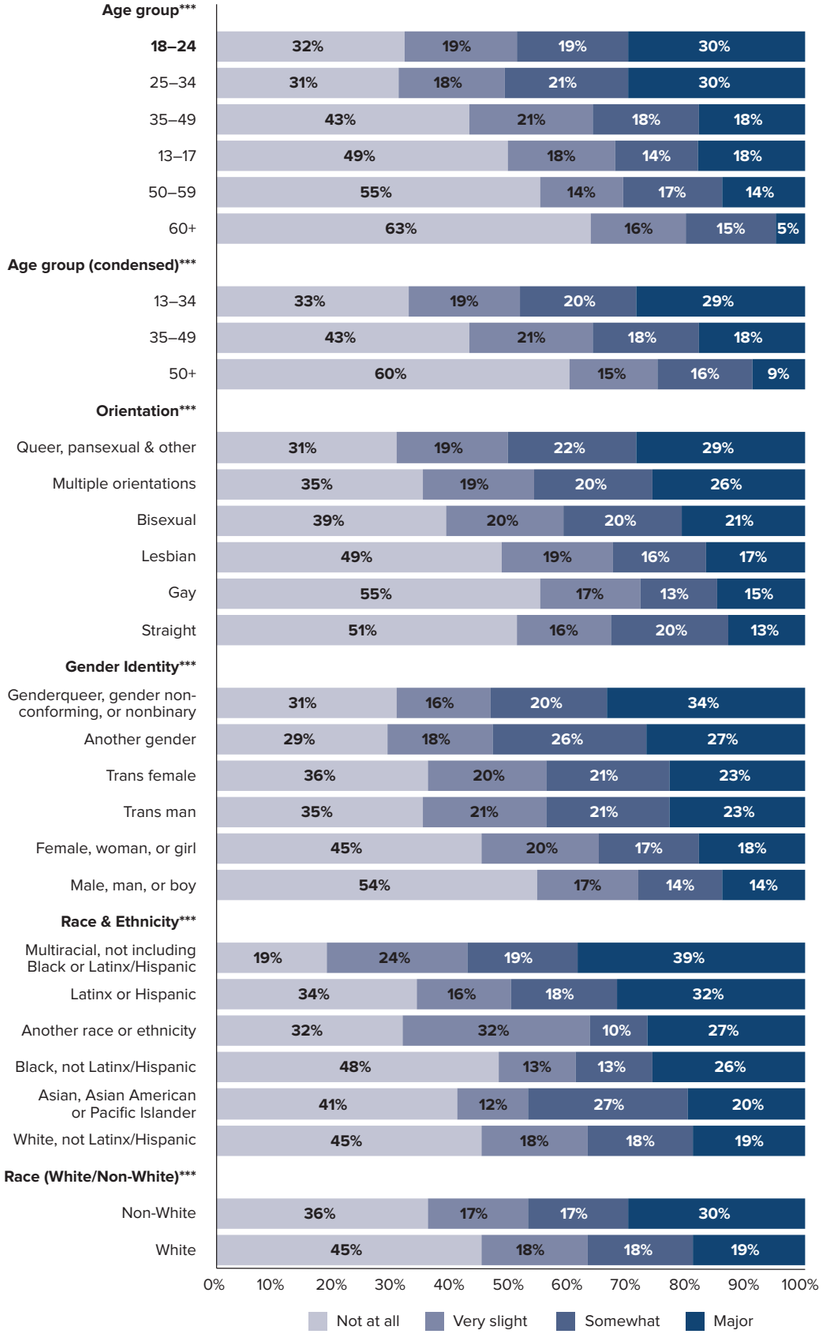


Figure G5b. My personal financial resources/can't afford to pay costs of care or services (n=1,934)

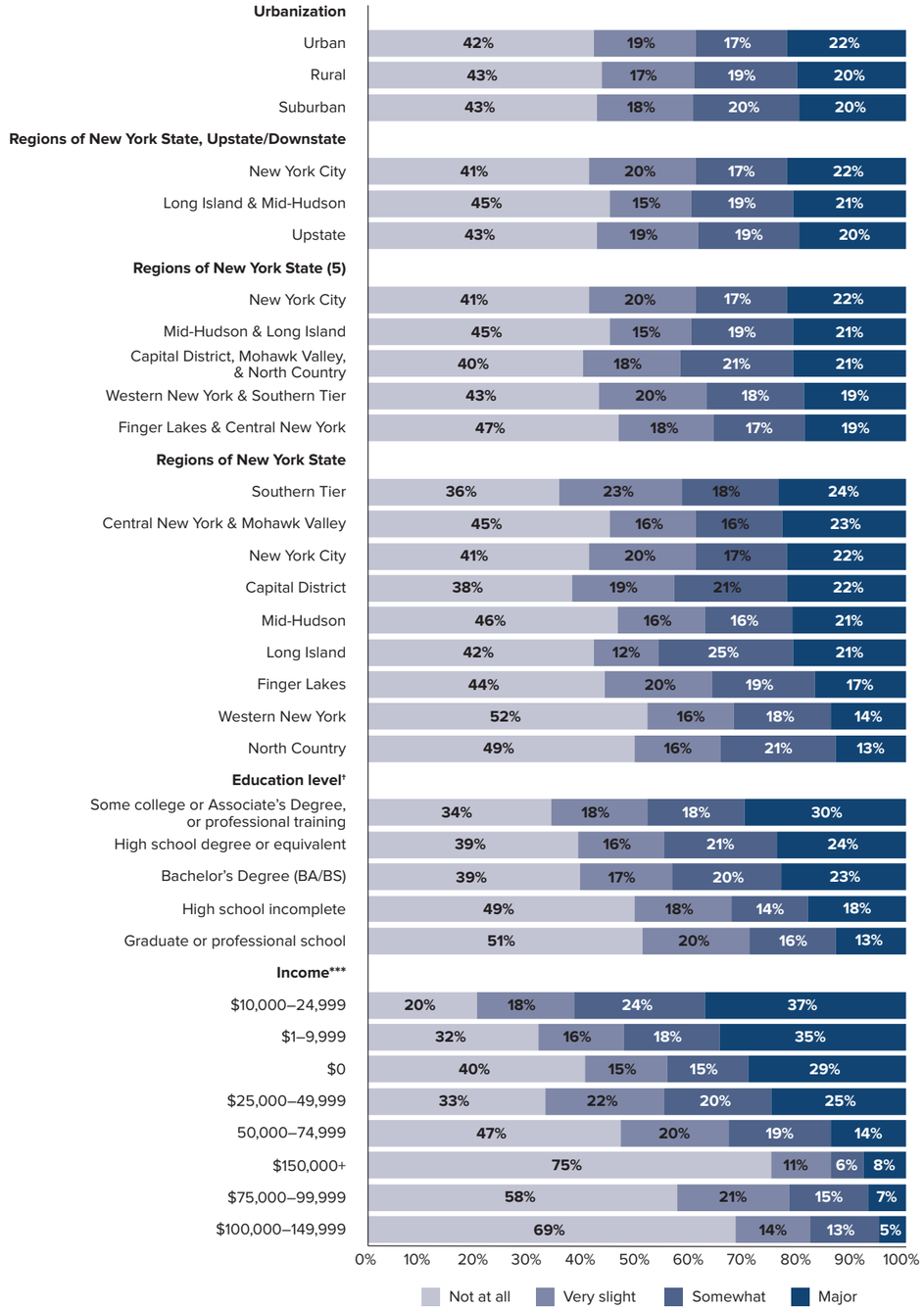


Figure G6a. Long distances to LGBTQ+ culturally competent medical facilities (n=1,868)

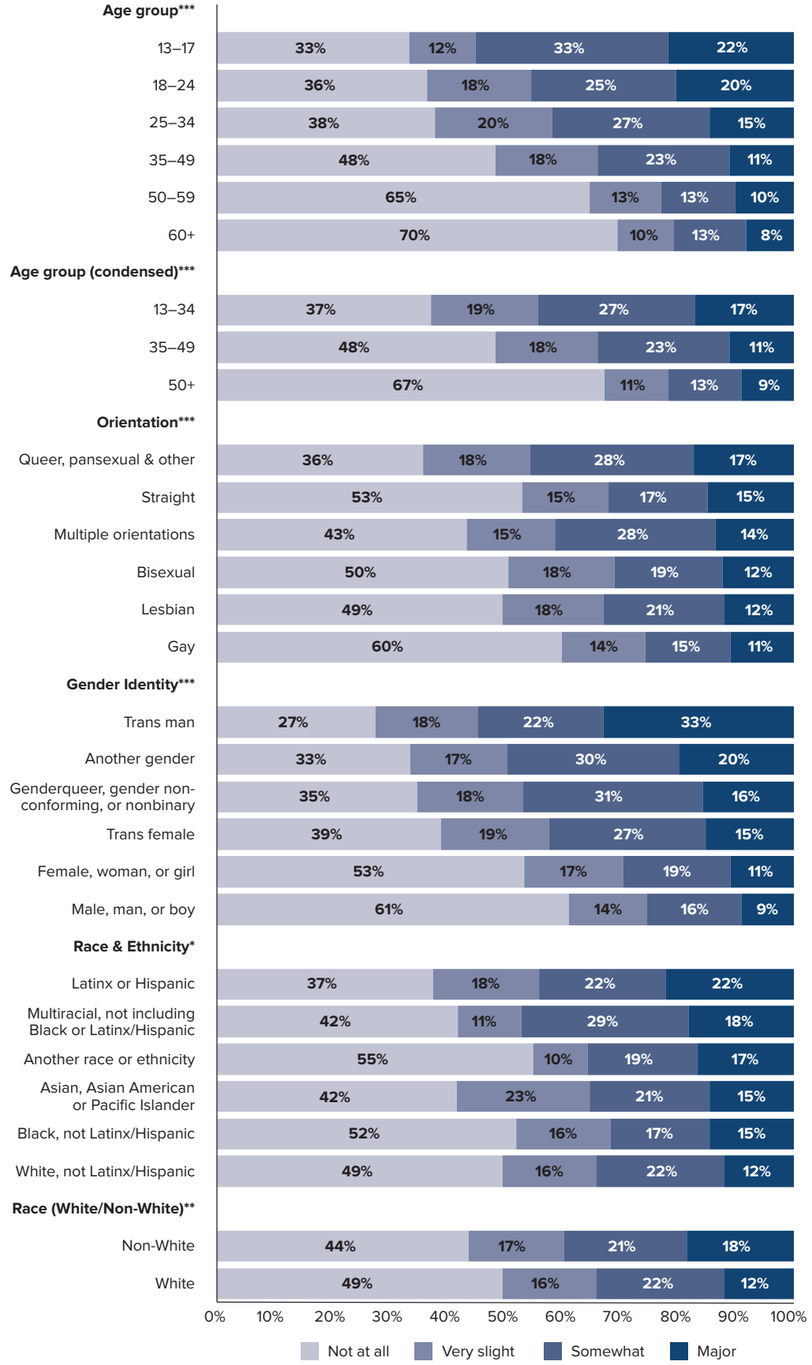


Figure G6b. Long distances to LGBTQ+ culturally competent medical facilities (n=1,868)

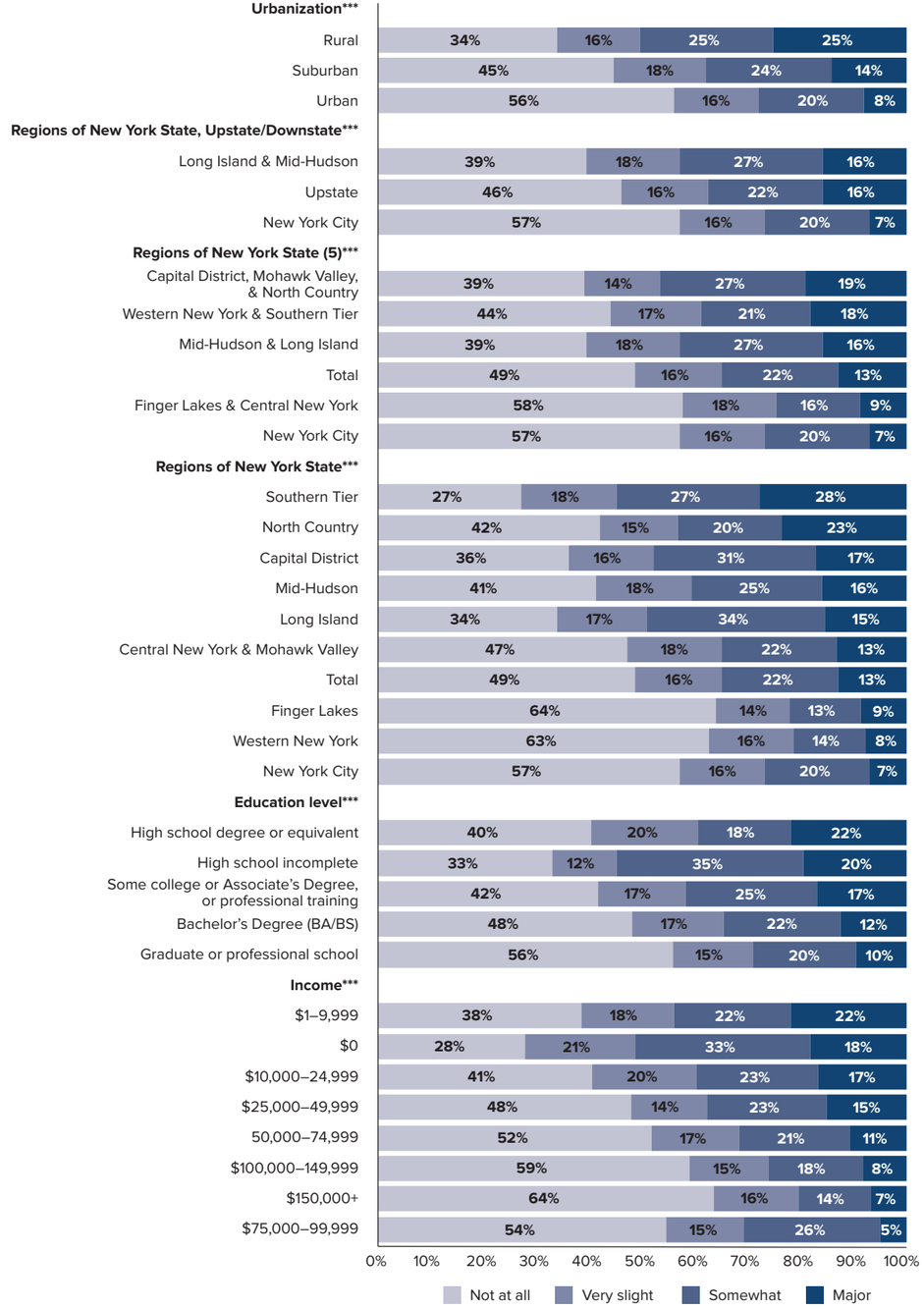


Figure G7a. Long distances to other (non-medical) LGBTQ+ sensitive service providers (n=1,874)

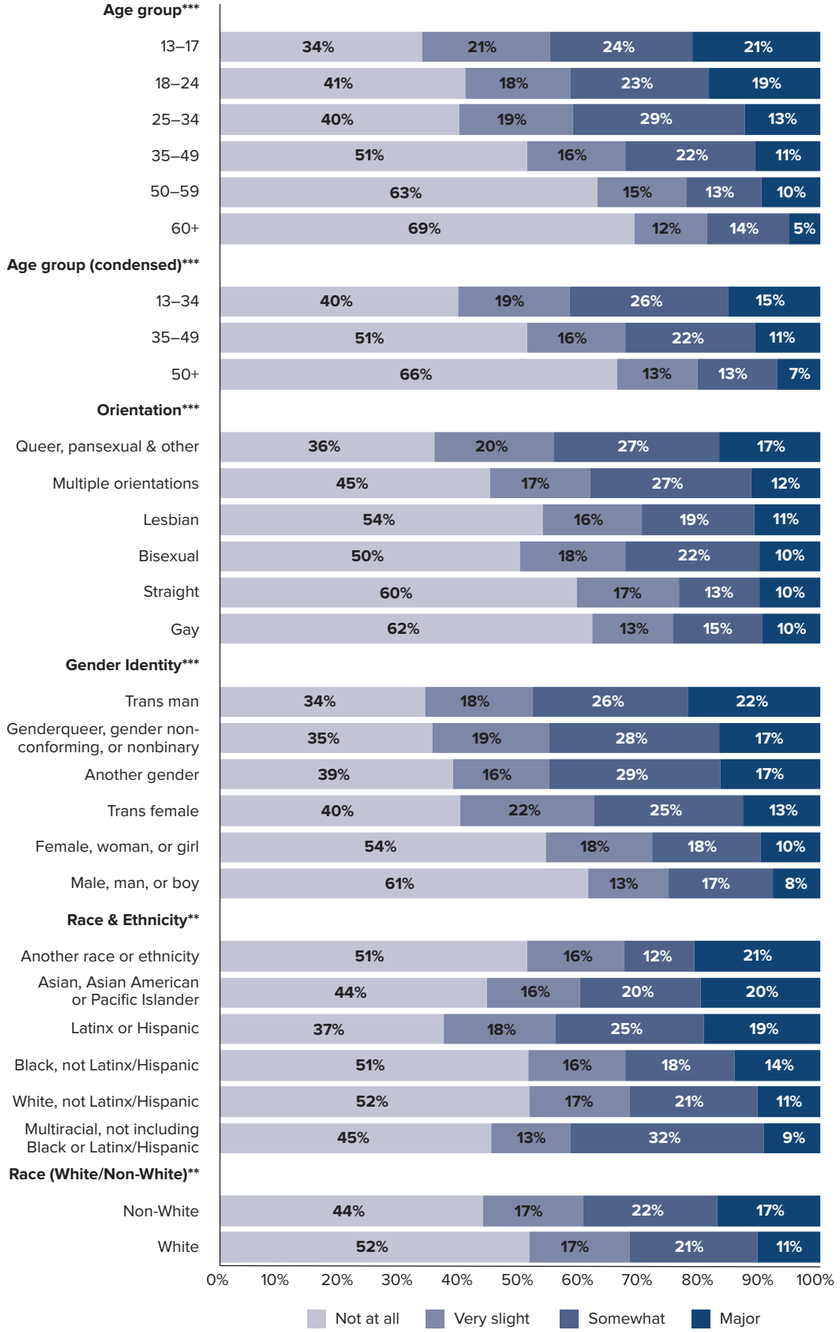


Figure G7b. Long distances to other (non-medical) LGBTQ+ sensitive service providers (n=1,874)

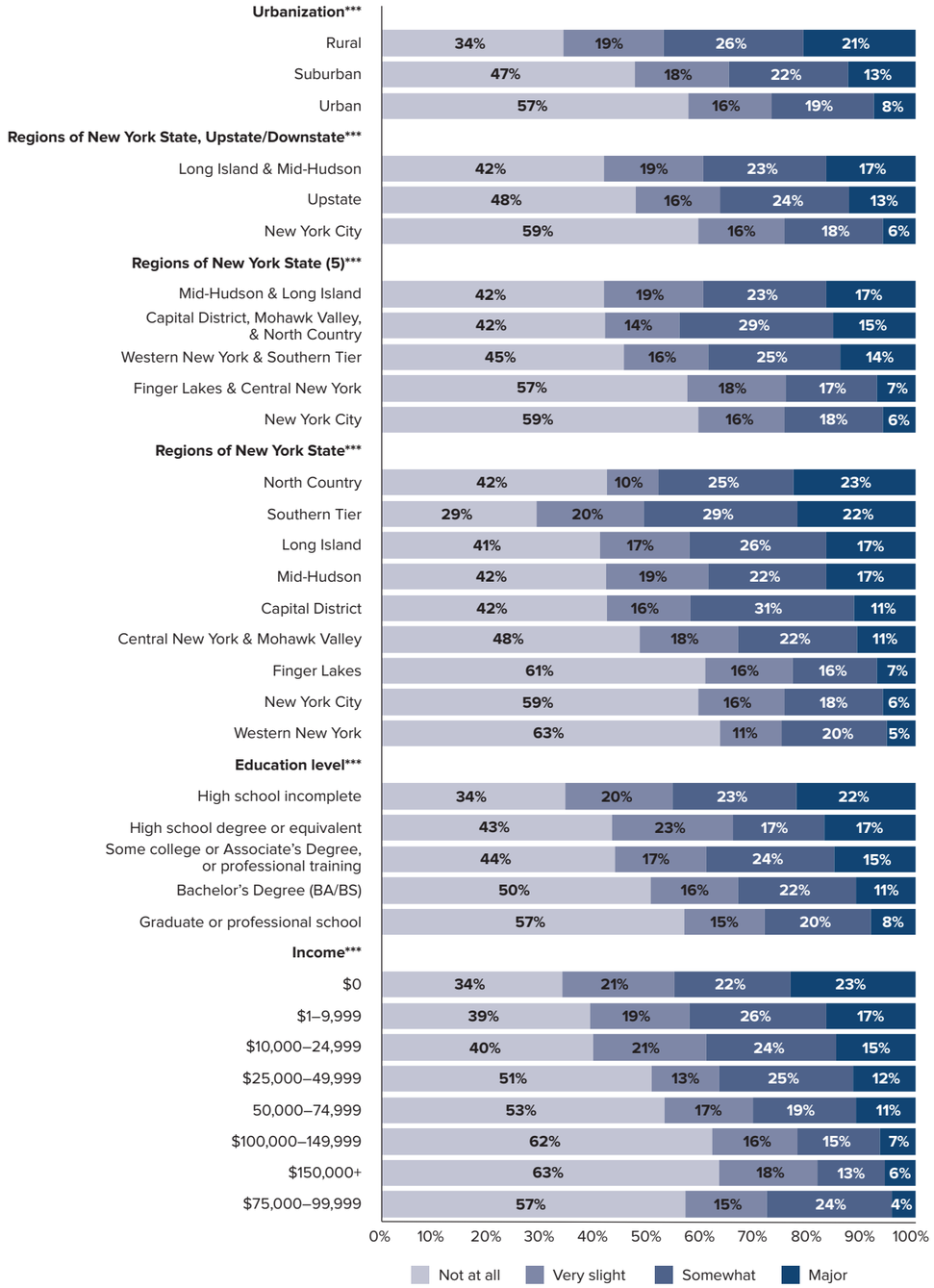


Figure G8a. Doctors and other health care workers who refuse to provide services to LGBTQ+ people (n=1,825)

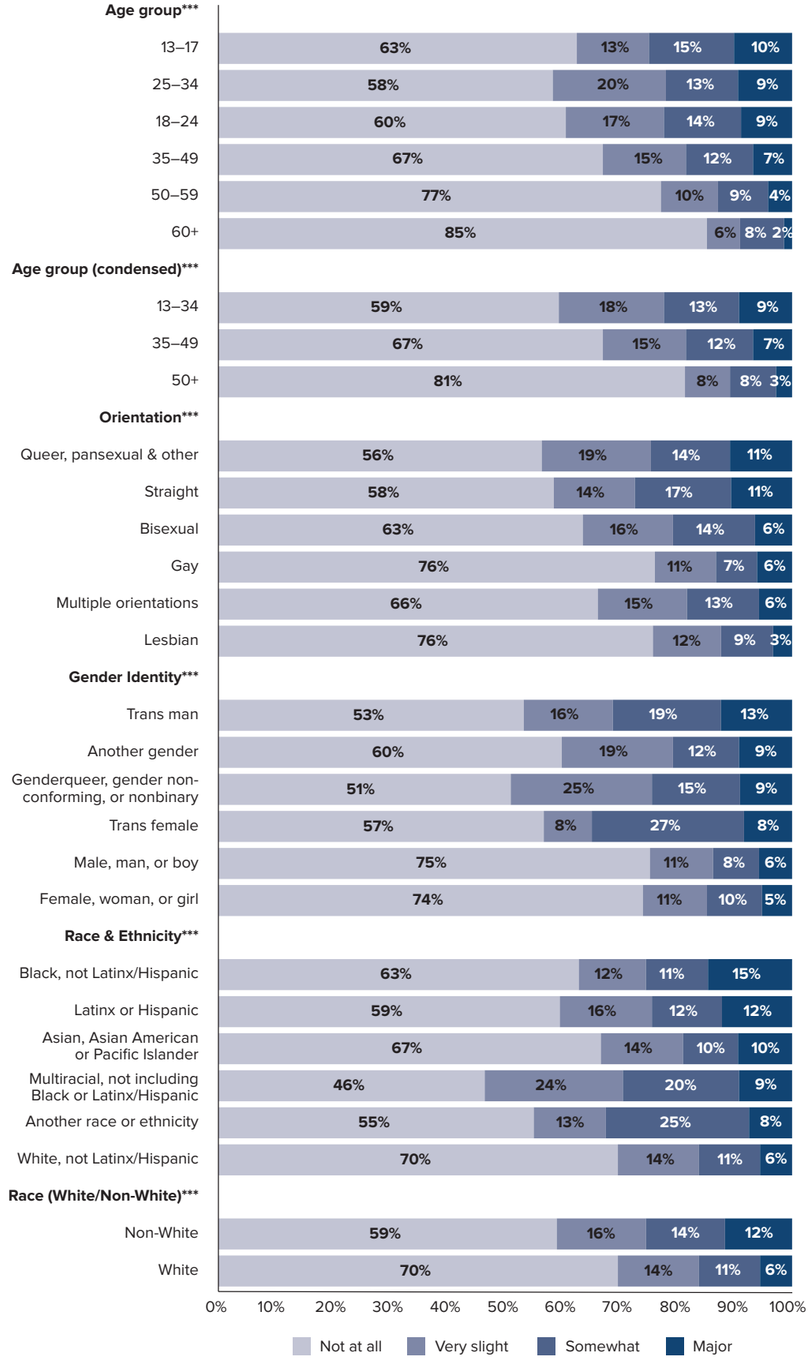
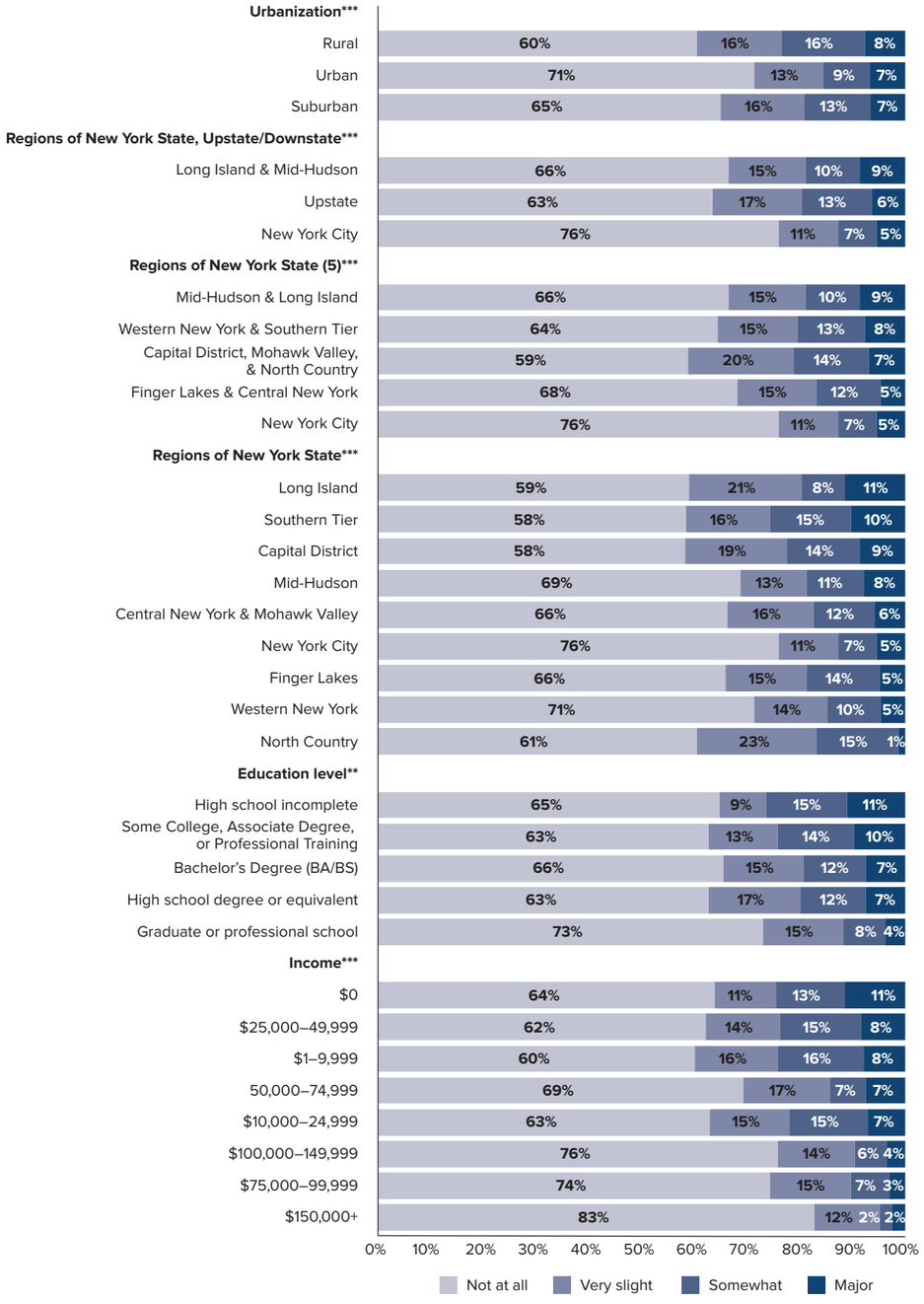


Figure G8b. Doctors and other health care workers who refuse to provide services to LGBTQ+ people (n=1,825)



APPENDIX H. SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SUPPORT

Table H1. Companionship, by region and urbanization

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES		
Question: Over the past year, how often do you feel that you lack companionship?	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never + Rarely	Sometimes + Often or Mostly	Total
Regions of New York State†													
New York City	145	120	223	145	633	27%	32%	31%	32%	30%	42%	58%	100%
Mid-Hudson & Long Island	79	56	123	79	337	15%	15%	17%	18%	16%	40%	60%	100%
Finger Lakes & Central New York	99	63	103	71	336	19%	17%	14%	16%	16%	48%	52%	100%
Western New York & Southern Tier	91	63	97	73	324	17%	17%	13%	16%	16%	48%	52%	100%
Capital District, Mohawk Valley, & North Country	121	74	177	79	451	23%	20%	24%	18%	22%	43%	57%	100%
Total	535	376	723	447	2,081	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	56%	100%
Regions - Upstate/Downstate													
Upstate	311	200	377	223	1,111	58%	53%	52%	50%	53%	46%	54%	100%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	79	56	123	79	337	15%	15%	17%	18%	16%	40%	60%	100%
New York City	145	120	223	145	633	27%	32%	31%	32%	30%	42%	58%	100%
Total	535	376	723	447	2,081	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	56%	100%
Urbanization*													
Rural	139	73	132	82	426	24%	18%	17%	17%	19%	50%	50%	100%
Suburban	208	141	297	186	832	36%	35%	38%	38%	37%	42%	58%	100%
Urban	231	190	344	219	984	40%	47%	45%	45%	44%	43%	57%	100%
Total	578	404	773	487	2,242	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	56%	100%

Table H2. Feeling left out, by region and urbanization

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES		
Question: Over the past year, how often do you feel left out?	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never + Rarely	Sometimes + Often or Mostly	Total
Regions of New York State													
New York City	105	162	250	117	634	27%	32%	33%	28%	31%	42%	58%	100%
Mid-Hudson & Long Island	59	65	132	80	336	15%	13%	17%	19%	16%	37%	63%	100%
Finger Lakes Central New York	66	89	115	66	336	17%	18%	15%	16%	16%	46%	54%	100%
Western New York & Southern Tier	63	77	109	74	323	16%	15%	14%	18%	16%	43%	57%	100%
Capital District, Mohawk Valley, & North Country	95	107	162	85	449	24%	21%	21%	20%	22%	45%	55%	100%
Total	388	500	768	422	2,078	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	43%	57%	100%
Regions - Upstate/Downstate*													
Upstate	224	273	386	225	1,108	58%	55%	50%	53%	53%	**45%**	55%	100%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	59	65	132	80	336	15%	13%	17%	19%	16%	37%	**63%**	100%
New York City	105	162	250	117	634	27%	32%	33%	28%	31%	42%	58%	100%
Total	388	500	768	422	2,078	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	43%	57%	100%
Urbanization**													
Rural	109	90	142	83	424	26%	17%	17%	18%	19%	**47%**	53%	100%
Suburban	142	188	322	180	832	34%	36%	39%	39%	37%	40%	**60%**	100%
Urban	169	246	371	197	983	40%	47%	44%	43%	44%	42%	**58%**	100%
Total	420	524	835	460	2,239	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42%	58%	100%

Table H3. Feeling isolated, by region and urbanization

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES		
Question: Over the past year, how often do you feel isolated from others?	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never + Rarely	Sometimes + Often or Mostly	Total
Regions of New York State†													
New York City	78	128	269	161	636	23%	32%	34%	29%	31%	32%	68%	100%
Mid-Hudson & Long Island	55	57	132	93	337	16%	14%	17%	17%	16%	33%	67%	100%
Finger Lakes & Central New York	62	65	127	81	335	18%	16%	16%	14%	16%	38%	62%	100%
Western New York & Southern Tier	60	59	109	97	325	18%	15%	14%	17%	16%	37%	63%	100%
Capital District, Mohawk Valley, & North Country	81	85	153	127	446	24%	22%	19%	23%	21%	37%	63%	100%
Total	336	394	790	559	2,079	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	35%	65%	100%
Regions - Upstate/Downstate**													
Upstate	203	209	389	305	1,106	60%	53%	49%	55%	53%	37%	63%	100%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	55	57	132	93	337	16%	14%	17%	17%	16%	33%	67%	100%
New York City	78	128	269	161	636	23%	32%	34%	29%	31%	32%	68%	100%
Total	336	394	790	559	2,079	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	35%	65%	100%
Urbanization**													
Rural	97	86	131	111	425	26%	21%	15%	18%	19%	43%	57%	100%
Suburban	133	144	322	231	830	36%	35%	38%	38%	37%	33%	67%	100%
Urban	137	187	393	268	985	37%	45%	46%	44%	44%	33%	67%	100%
Total	367	417	846	610	2,240	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	35%	65%	100%

Table H4. Social support, by region and urbanization

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES		
Question: Over the past year, how often do you feel supported by others?	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never + Rarely	Sometimes + Often or Mostly	Total
Regions of New York State													
New York City	14	72	247	302	635	31%	27%	29%	33%	31%	14%	86%	100%
Mid-Hudson & Long Island	7	47	133	150	337	16%	18%	16%	16%	16%	16%	84%	100%
Finger Lakes & Central New York	8	41	135	151	335	18%	15%	16%	16%	16%	15%	85%	100%
Western New York & Southern Tier	4	50	134	136	324	9%	19%	16%	15%	16%	17%	83%	100%
Capital District, Mohawk Valley, & North Country	12	56	196	186	450	27%	21%	23%	20%	22%	15%	85%	100%
Total	45	266	845	925	2,081	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15%	85%	100%
Regions - Upstate/Downstate													
Upstate	24	147	465	473	1,109	53%	55%	55%	51%	53%	15%	85%	100%
Long Island & Mid-Hudson	7	47	133	150	337	16%	18%	16%	16%	16%	16%	84%	100%
New York City	14	72	247	302	635	31%	27%	29%	33%	31%	14%	86%	100%
Total	45	266	845	925	2,081	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15%	85%	100%
Urbanization													
Rural	15	59	173	179	426	31%	20%	19%	18%	19%	17%	83%	100%
Suburban	16	115	348	354	833	33%	39%	38%	36%	37%	16%	84%	100%
Urban	18	118	393	455	984	37%	40%	43%	46%	44%	14%	86%	100%
Total	49	292	914	988	2,243	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15%	85%	100%

Table H5. Companionship, by service area

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES		
Question: Over the past year, how often do you feel that you lack companionship? **Service Areas**	**Never**	**Rarely**	**Sometimes**	**Often or Mostly**	**Total**	**Never**	**Rarely**	**Sometimes**	**Often or Mostly**	**Total**	**Never + Rarely**	**Sometimes + Often or Mostly**	**Total**
Major Concerns													
Mental health* **													
Sought services and received them	248	208	454	320	1,230	42%	50%	58%	65%	54%	37%	63%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	11	32	46	37	126	2%	8%	6%	8%	6%	34%	66%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	87	73	158	96	414	15%	18%	20%	20%	18%	39%	61%	100%
Not affected by the condition	248	100	127	39	514	42%	24%	16%	8%	23%	68%	32%	100%
Total	594	413	785	492	2,284	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	56%	100%
Chronic conditions**													
Sought services and received them	204	143	280	189	816	34%	35%	36%	39%	36%	43%	57%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	5	7	20	16	48	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	25%	75%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	14	20	32	25	91	2%	5%	4%	5%	4%	37%	63%	100%
Not affected by the condition	371	241	441	253	1,306	62%	59%	57%	52%	58%	47%	53%	100%
Total	594	411	773	483	2,261	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	56%	100%
Serious Concerns													
Major health events													
Sought services and received them	89	73	117	85	364	15%	18%	15%	17%	16%	45%	55%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	4	2	15	8	29	1%	0%	2%	2%	1%	21%	79%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	14	13	19	18	64	2%	3%	2%	4%	3%	42%	58%	100%
Not affected by the condition	482	317	621	380	1,800	82%	78%	80%	77%	80%	44%	56%	100%
Total	589	405	772	491	2,257	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	56%	100%
Reproductive health													
Sought services and received them	83	64	126	89	362	14%	16%	16%	18%	16%	41%	59%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	4	8	14	8	34	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	35%	65%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	18	15	30	24	87	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%	38%	62%	100%
Not affected by the condition	485	324	616	371	1,796	82%	79%	78%	75%	79%	45%	55%	100%
Total	590	411	786	492	2,279	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	56%	100%

Table H5. Companionship, by service area

Question: Over the past year, how often do you feel that you lack companionship? Service Areas	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES		
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never + Rarely	Sometimes + Often or Mostly	Total
Critical Concerns													
Job-related issues*													
Sought services and received them	26	16	30	30	102	4%	4%	4%	6%	5%	41%	59%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	9	6	24	12	51	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	29%	71%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	15	23	36	28	102	3%	6%	5%	6%	5%	37%	63%	100%
Not affected by the condition	530	365	675	417	1,987	91%	89%	88%	86%	89%	45%	55%	100%
Total	580	410	765	487	2,242	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	56%	100%
Environmental health***													
Sought services and received them	31	43	50	51	175	5%	10%	6%	10%	8%	42%	58%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	9	5	17	18	49	2%	1%	2%	4%	2%	29%	71%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	25	21	43	42	131	4%	5%	5%	8%	6%	35%	65%	100%
Not affected by the condition	529	344	677	386	1,936	89%	83%	86%	78%	85%	45%	55%	100%
Total	594	413	787	497	2,291	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	56%	100%
Abuse in relationships or the family***													
Sought services and received them	9	16	21	35	81	2%	4%	3%	7%	4%	31%	69%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	1	4	12	13	30	0%	1%	2%	3%	1%	17%	83%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	9	10	44	37	100	2%	2%	6%	8%	4%	19%	81%	100%
Not affected by the condition	571	372	710	402	2,055	97%	93%	90%	83%	91%	46%	54%	100%
Total	590	402	787	487	2,266	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	56%	100%
Substance use*													
Sought services and received them	11	12	25	23	71	2%	3%	3%	5%	3%	32%	68%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	2	1	3	2	8	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	63%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	22	24	43	41	130	4%	6%	6%	8%	6%	35%	65%	100%
Not affected by the condition	550	374	701	422	2,047	94%	91%	91%	86%	91%	45%	55%	100%
Total	585	411	772	488	2,256	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	56%	100%

Table H6. Feeling left out, by service area

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES		
Question: Over the past year, how often do you feel left out? **Service Areas**	**Never**	**Rarely**	**Sometimes**	**Often or Mostly**	**Total**	**Never**	**Rarely**	**Sometimes**	**Often or Mostly**	**Total**	**Never + Rarely**	**Sometimes + Often or Mostly**	**Total**
Major Concerns													
Mental health* **													
Sought services and received them	136	263	501	326	1,226	32%	49%	59%	69%	54%	33%	67%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	6	24	49	48	127	1%	4%	6%	10%	6%	24%	76%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	59	97	184	74	414	14%	18%	22%	16%	18%	38%	62%	100%
Not affected by the condition	222	154	117	22	515	52%	29%	14%	5%	23%	73%	27%	100%
Total	423	538	851	470	2,282	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42%	58%	100%
Chronic conditions* **													
Sought services and received them	143	181	310	180	814	33%	34%	37%	39%	36%	40%	60%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	3	6	15	24	48	1%	1%	2%	5%	2%	19%	81%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	15	16	40	20	91	4%	3%	5%	4%	4%	34%	66%	100%
Not affected by the condition	266	330	473	236	1,305	62%	62%	56%	51%	58%	46%	54%	100%
Total	427	533	838	460	2,258	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	43%	57%	100%
Serious Concerns													
Major health events*													
Sought services and received them	66	81	136	79	362	16%	15%	16%	17%	16%	41%	59%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	2	4	8	15	29	0%	1%	1%	3%	1%	21%	79%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	10	17	22	14	63	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	43%	57%	100%
Not affected by the condition	345	429	671	355	1,800	82%	81%	80%	77%	80%	43%	57%	100%
Total	423	531	837	463	2,254	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42%	58%	100%
Reproductive health													
Sought services and received them	59	77	139	85	360	14%	14%	17%	18%	16%	38%	62%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	3	6	13	12	34	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	26%	74%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	13	22	30	22	87	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%	40%	60%	100%
Not affected by the condition	351	433	660	351	1,795	82%	80%	78%	75%	79%	44%	56%	100%
Total	426	538	842	470	2,276	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42%	58%	100%

Table H6. Feeling left out, by service area

Question: Over the past year, how often do you feel left out? Service Areas	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES		
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never + Rarely	Sometimes + Often or Mostly	Total
Critical Concerns													
Job-related issues* **													
Sought services and received them	13	25	39	23	100	3%	5%	5%	5%	4%	38%	62%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	3	7	19	21	50	1%	1%	2%	5%	2%	20%	80%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	12	17	42	31	102	3%	3%	5%	7%	5%	28%	72%	100%
Not affected by the condition	391	484	724	388	1,987	93%	91%	88%	84%	89%	44%	56%	100%
Total	419	533	824	463	2,239	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	43%	57%	100%
Environmental health* **													
Sought services and received them	19	43	63	50	175	4%	8%	7%	11%	8%	35%	65%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	3	8	17	19	47	1%	1%	2%	4%	2%	23%	77%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	18	22	54	37	131	4%	4%	6%	8%	6%	31%	69%	100%
Not affected by the condition	388	467	715	366	1,936	91%	86%	84%	78%	85%	44%	56%	100%
Total	428	540	849	472	2,289	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42%	58%	100%
Abuse in relationships or the family* **													
Sought services and received them	5	17	24	34	80	1%	3%	3%	7%	4%	28%	73%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	1	1	11	17	30	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	7%	93%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	6	17	35	41	99	1%	3%	4%	9%	4%	23%	77%	100%
Not affected by the condition	412	501	770	371	2,054	97%	93%	92%	80%	91%	44%	56%	100%
Total	424	536	840	463	2,263	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42%	58%	100%
Substance use†													
Sought services and received them	11	12	32	16	71	3%	2%	4%	3%	3%	32%	68%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	0	3	2	3	8	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	38%	63%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	12	29	55	33	129	3%	5%	7%	7%	6%	32%	68%	100%
Not affected by the condition	402	487	746	411	2,046	95%	92%	89%	89%	91%	43%	57%	100%
Total	425	531	835	463	2,254	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	42%	58%	100%

Table H7. Feeling isolated, by service area

Question: Over the past year, how often do you feel isolated from others? Service Areas	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES		
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never + Rarely	Sometimes + Often or Mostly	Total
Major Concerns													
Mental health* **													
Sought services and received them	107	179	514	428	1,228	29%	42%	60%	68%	54%	23%	77%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	5	24	38	60	127	1%	6%	4%	10%	6%	23%	77%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	47	83	174	110	414	13%	19%	20%	18%	18%	31%	69%	100%
Not affected by the condition	209	144	132	29	514	57%	33%	15%	5%	23%	69%	31%	100%
Total	368	430	858	627	2,283	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	35%	65%	100%
Chronic conditions* **													
Sought services and received them	113	140	321	242	816	30%	33%	38%	39%	36%	31%	69%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	3	6	16	23	48	1%	1%	2%	4%	2%	19%	81%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	7	20	36	29	92	2%	5%	4%	5%	4%	29%	71%	100%
Not affected by the condition	251	260	473	320	1,304	67%	61%	56%	52%	58%	39%	61%	100%
Total	374	426	846	614	2,260	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	35%	65%	100%
Serious Concerns													
Major health events*													
Sought services and received them	51	58	153	101	363	14%	14%	18%	16%	16%	30%	70%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	1	7	6	15	29	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	28%	72%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	8	15	24	18	65	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%	35%	65%	100%
Not affected by the condition	306	346	665	482	1,799	84%	81%	78%	78%	80%	36%	64%	100%
Total	366	426	848	616	2,256	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	35%	65%	100%
Reproductive health**													
Sought services and received them	45	54	153	109	361	12%	13%	18%	17%	16%	27%	73%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	1	8	11	14	34	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	26%	74%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	7	13	36	32	88	2%	3%	4%	5%	4%	23%	77%	100%
Not affected by the condition	317	356	653	469	1,795	86%	83%	77%	75%	79%	37%	63%	100%
Total	370	431	853	624	2,278	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	35%	65%	100%

Table H7. Feeling isolated, by service area

	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES		
Question: Over the past year, how often do you feel isolated from others? **Service Areas**	**Never**	**Rarely**	**Sometimes**	**Often or Mostly**	**Total**	**Never**	**Rarely**	**Sometimes**	**Often or Mostly**	**Total**	**Never + Rarely**	**Sometimes + Often or Mostly**	**Total**
Critical Concerns													
Job-related issues* **													
Sought services and received them	12	13	42	36	103	3%	3%	5%	6%	5%	24%	76%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	3	6	19	23	51	1%	1%	2%	4%	2%	18%	82%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	9	12	41	40	102	2%	3%	5%	7%	5%	21%	79%	100%
Not affected by the condition	340	393	737	515	1,985	93%	93%	88%	84%	89%	37%	63%	100%
Total	364	424	839	614	2,241	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	35%	65%	100%
Environmental health* **													
Sought services and received them	17	32	65	61	175	5%	7%	8%	10%	8%	28%	72%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	3	6	15	24	48	1%	1%	2%	4%	2%	19%	81%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	8	24	40	59	131	2%	6%	5%	9%	6%	24%	76%	100%
Not affected by the condition	343	370	740	483	1,936	92%	86%	86%	77%	85%	37%	63%	100%
Total	371	432	860	627	2,290	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	35%	65%	100%
Abuse in relationships or the family* **													
Sought services and received them	4	12	21	44	81	1%	3%	2%	7%	4%	20%	80%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	0	4	9	17	30	0%	1%	1%	3%	1%	13%	87%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	4	12	29	55	100	1%	3%	3%	9%	4%	16%	84%	100%
Not affected by the condition	362	401	791	500	2,054	98%	93%	93%	81%	91%	37%	63%	100%
Total	370	429	850	616	2,265	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	35%	65%	100%
Substance use**													
Sought services and received them	5	6	39	21	71	1%	1%	5%	3%	3%	15%	85%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	0	3	3	2	8	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	38%	63%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	6	20	52	53	131	2%	5%	6%	9%	6%	20%	80%	100%
Not affected by the condition	356	396	757	536	2,045	97%	93%	89%	88%	91%	37%	63%	100%
Total	367	425	851	612	2,255	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	35%	65%	100%

Table H8. Social support, by service area

Question: Over the past year, how often do you feel supported by others? Service Areas	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES		
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never + Rarely	Sometimes + Often or Mostly	Total
Major Concerns													
Mental health* **													
Sought services and received them	17	161	537	515	1,230	35%	55%	57%	51%	54%	14%	86%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	6	31	63	27	127	12%	11%	7%	3%	6%	29%	71%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	6	68	188	151	413	12%	23%	20%	15%	18%	18%	82%	100%
Not affected by the condition	20	35	147	313	515	41%	12%	16%	31%	23%	11%	89%	100%
Total	49	295	935	1,006	2,285	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15%	85%	100%
Chronic conditions* **													
Sought services and received them	15	103	353	346	817	28%	35%	39%	35%	36%	14%	86%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	4	14	20	10	48	8%	5%	2%	1%	2%	38%	63%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	5	19	38	29	91	9%	7%	4%	3%	4%	26%	74%	100%
Not affected by the condition	29	155	505	617	1,306	55%	53%	55%	62%	58%	14%	86%	100%
Total	53	291	916	1,002	2,262	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15%	85%	100%
Serious Concerns													
Major health events* **													
Sought services and received them	9	53	145	157	364	18%	18%	16%	16%	16%	17%	83%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	3	8	12	6	29	6%	3%	1%	1%	1%	38%	62%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	7	11	24	22	64	14%	4%	3%	2%	3%	28%	72%	100%
Not affected by the condition	30	217	742	812	1,801	61%	75%	80%	81%	80%	14%	86%	100%
Total	49	289	923	997	2,258	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15%	85%	100%
Reproductive health **													
Sought services and received them	4	44	163	151	362	8%	15%	18%	15%	16%	13%	87%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	3	6	17	8	34	6%	2%	2%	1%	1%	26%	74%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	1	8	50	29	88	2%	3%	5%	3%	4%	10%	90%	100%
Not affected by the condition	44	235	696	821	1,796	85%	80%	75%	81%	79%	16%	84%	100%
Total	52	293	926	1,009	2,280	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15%	85%	100%

Table H8. Social support, by service area

Question: Over the past year, how often do you feel supported by others? Service Areas	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					COLUMN PERCENTAGES					DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES		
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often or Mostly	Total	Never + Rarely	Sometimes + Often or Mostly	Total
Critical Concerns													
Job-related issues* **													
Sought services and received them	1	15	38	48	102	2%	5%	4%	5%	5%	16%	84%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	3	15	23	10	51	6%	5%	3%	1%	2%	35%	65%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	5	21	45	31	102	10%	7%	5%	3%	5%	25%	75%	100%
Not affected by the condition	39	238	807	904	1,988	81%	82%	88%	91%	89%	14%	86%	100%
Total	48	289	913	993	2,243	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15%	85%	100%
Environmental health* **													
Sought services and received them	2	35	70	68	175	4%	12%	8%	7%	8%	21%	79%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	3	13	17	15	48	6%	4%	2%	1%	2%	33%	67%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	6	22	57	45	130	12%	7%	6%	4%	6%	22%	78%	100%
Not affected by the condition	41	227	787	884	1,939	79%	76%	85%	87%	85%	14%	86%	100%
Total	52	297	931	1,012	2,292	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15%	85%	100%
Abuse in relationships or the family* **													
Sought services and received them	2	13	41	25	81	4%	4%	4%	2%	4%	19%	81%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	4	10	12	4	30	8%	3%	1%	0%	1%	47%	53%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	5	27	50	18	100	10%	9%	5%	2%	4%	32%	68%	100%
Not affected by the condition	41	240	820	955	2,056	79%	83%	89%	95%	91%	14%	86%	100%
Total	52	290	923	1,002	2,267	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15%	85%	100%
Substance use													
Sought services and received them	1	12	27	31	71	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%	18%	82%	100%
Sought services but did not receive them	0	2	4	2	8	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	25%	75%	100%
Did not seek services, but was affected by the condition	3	23	61	43	130	6%	8%	7%	4%	6%	20%	80%	100%
Not affected by the condition	43	248	835	922	2,048	91%	87%	90%	92%	91%	14%	86%	100%
Total	47	285	927	998	2,257	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15%	85%	100%

APPENDIX I. INCLUSION, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Table I1. Inclusion, social support, and quality of life measures

	Over the past year, how often do you feel that you lack companionship?	Over the past year, how often do you feel left out?	Over the past year, how often do you feel isolated from others?	Over the past year, how often do you feel supported by others?
Medical Mistrust Index (higher values = higher levels of medical mistrust)				
n (significance)	n=2,272 (***)	n=2,271 (***)	n=2,271 (***)	n=2,274 (***)
Never	3.11	2.98	2.94	3.19
Rarely	3.31	3.27	3.21	**3.60**
Sometimes	3.42	3.38	3.36	3.44
Often or Mostly	**3.52**	**3.66**	**3.65**	3.18
Total Mean	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34
Discrimination Index (higher values = more types of stigma or discrimination encountered)				
n (significance)	n=2,250 (***)	n=2,246 (***)	n=2,248 (***)	n=2,250 (***)
Never	1.92	1.74	1.57	2.62
Rarely	2.33	2.16	2.02	**3.19**
Sometimes	2.67	2.56	2.62	2.63
Often or Mostly	**2.90**	**3.28**	**3.10**	2.09
Total Mean	2.47	2.46	2.47	2.46
Self-Reported Health (lower values = poorer self-reported health)				
n (significance)	n=2,320 (***)	n=2,317 (***)	n=2,319 (***)	n=2,321 (***)
Never	3.67	3.74	3.76	3.17
Rarely	3.41	3.43	3.50	**2.91**
Sometimes	3.26	3.31	3.35	3.17
Often or Mostly	**2.96**	**2.89**	**2.92**	3.61
Total Mean	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33
Quality of Life (lower values = poorer quality of life)				
n (significance)	n=2,321 (***)	n=2,318 (***)	n=2,320 (***)	n=2,322 (***)
Never	4.00	4.05	4.05	3.26
Rarely	3.75	3.73	3.78	**2.94**
Sometimes	3.46	3.54	3.61	3.41
Often or Mostly	**3.02**	**2.95**	**3.03**	3.89
Total Mean	3.55	3.56	3.55	3.56

Note: An explanation for reading this table is in Section IV.F.4. The values expressed in the cells are the average levels on Medical Intersectional Discrimination Index, Self-Reported Health, and Quality Life reported for respondents in specific categories of the inclusion and support measures.
Note: The variables for Medical Mistrust, Intersectional Discrimination Index, Self-Reported Health, and Quality of Health are continuous (numerical) values. The figures on the rows for each index are the mean values of that index for the specific level of companionship, feeling left out, isolation, and personal support. Medical mistrust, Self-Reported Helth, and Qualtiy of Life are all 5-point indexes with the range of 1 to 5. The Discrimination Index variable ranges from zero to 12 discrimination. Higher values on Mistrust and Discrimination indicate higher levels of mistrust and an elevated number of discrimination types experienced by respondents. Lower values on Self-Reported Health and Quality of Life indicate poorer self-reported health and a lower quality of life. All of these tables are highly statistically sifngiincant ($p<0.000$) and show that feeling isolated, left out or lacking companionship is associated with lower levels of self-reported health and quality of life and highger levels of medical mistrust and types of discrmination or stigma experience in the lifetime.

APPENDIX J. YOUTH

Table J1: Support and services for school or education

		White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total
A	**Seek: Financial support**																				
	No	147	36	183	71%	47%	64%	35	31	115	181	52%	65%	68%	64%	48	134	182	67%	63%	64%
	Yes	60	41	101	29%	53%	36%	32	17	53	102	48%	35%	32%	36%	24	78	102	33%	37%	36%
	Total	207	77	284	100%	100%	100%	67	48	168	283	100%	100%	100%	100%	72	212	284	100%	100%	100%
	Financial support - received																				
	No	15	17	32	25%	43%	32%	15	5	13	33	48%	29%	25%	33%	8	25	33	35%	32%	33%
	Yes	45	23	68	75%	58%	68%	16	12	40	68	52%	71%	75%	67%	15	53	68	65%	68%	67%
	Total	60	40	100	100%	100%	100%	31	17	53	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	23	78	101	100%	100%	100%
B	**Seek: Tutoring**																				
	No	166	59	225	81%	77%	80%	51	36	138	225	76%	75%	83%	80%	62	163	225	86%	77%	80%
	Yes	40	18	58	19%	23%	20%	16	12	29	57	24%	25%	17%	20%	10	48	58	14%	23%	20%
	Total	206	77	283	100%	100%	100%	67	48	167	282	100%	100%	100%	100%	72	211	283	100%	100%	100%
	Tutoring - received																				
	No	12	8	20	30%	44%	34%	7	2	11	20	44%	17%	38%	35%	3	17	20	30%	35%	34%
	Yes	28	10	38	70%	56%	66%	9	10	18	37	56%	83%	62%	65%	7	31	38	70%	65%	66%
	Total	40	18	58	100%	100%	100%	16	12	29	57	100%	100%	100%	100%	10	48	58	100%	100%	100%
C	**Seek: Transportation to classes or school-related activities**																				
	No	163	56	219	79%	73%	77%	49	41	130	220	73%	85%	77%	78%	59	160	219	82%	75%	77%
	Yes	44	21	65	21%	27%	23%	18	7	38	63	27%	15%	23%	22%	13	52	65	18%	25%	23%
	Total	207	77	284	100%	100%	100%	67	48	168	283	100%	100%	100%	100%	72	212	284	100%	100%	100%
	Transportation to classes or school-related activities - received																				
	No	6	7	13	14%	33%	20%	5	1	7	13	28%	14%	18%	21%	4	9	13	31%	17%	20%
	Yes	38	14	52	86%	67%	80%	13	6	31	50	72%	86%	82%	79%	9	43	52	69%	83%	80%
	Total	44	21	65	100%	100%	100%	18	7	38	63	100%	100%	100%	100%	13	52	65	100%	100%	100%

Table J1: Support and services for school or education

		White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total
D	**Seek: Help with preparing for the SAT or ACT (college readiness exams)**																				
	No	120	48	168	95%	92%	94%	48	33	88	169	89%	97%	97%	94%	40	130	170	89%	96%	94%
	Yes	6	4	10	5%	8%	6%	6	1	3	10	11%	3%	3%	6%	5	5	10	11%	4%	6%
	Total	126	52	178	100%	100%	100%	54	34	91	179	100%	100%	100%	100%	45	135	180	100%	100%	100%
	Help with preparing for the SAT or ACT (college readiness exams) - received																				
	No	1	2	3	17%	50%	30%	3	0	0	3	50%	0%	0%	30%	1	2	3	20%	40%	30%
	Yes	5	2	7	83%	50%	70%	3	1	3	7	50%	100%	100%	70%	4	3	7	80%	60%	70%
	Total	6	4	10	100%	100%	100%	6	1	3	10	100%	100%	100%	100%	5	5	10	100%	100%	100%
E	**Seek: Help applying for college**																				
	No	100	40	140	79%	77%	79%	38	26	78	142	70%	76%	86%	79%	32	110	142	71%	81%	79%
	Yes	26	12	38	21%	23%	21%	16	8	13	37	30%	24%	14%	21%	13	25	38	29%	19%	21%
	Total	126	52	178	100%	100%	100%	54	34	91	179	100%	100%	100%	100%	45	135	180	100%	100%	100%
	Help applying for college - received																				
	No	10	9	19	38%	75%	50%	8	3	7	18	50%	38%	54%	49%	7	12	19	54%	48%	50%
	Yes	16	3	19	62%	25%	50%	8	5	6	19	50%	63%	46%	51%	6	13	19	46%	52%	50%
	Total	26	12	38	100%	100%	100%	16	8	13	37	100%	100%	100%	100%	13	25	38	100%	100%	100%
F	**Seek: Help applying for financial aid and/or student loans**																				
	No	83	32	115	66%	62%	65%	30	19	66	115	56%	56%	73%	64%	29	86	115	64%	64%	64%
	Yes	43	20	63	34%	38%	35%	24	15	25	64	44%	44%	27%	36%	16	49	65	36%	36%	36%
	Total	126	52	178	100%	100%	100%	54	34	91	179	100%	100%	100%	100%	45	135	180	100%	100%	100%
	Help applying for financial aid and/or student loans - received																				
	No	16	12	28	37%	60%	44%	13	4	12	29	54%	27%	48%	45%	10	20	30	63%	41%	46%
	Yes	27	8	35	63%	40%	56%	11	11	13	35	46%	73%	52%	55%	6	29	35	38%	59%	54%
	Total	43	20	63	100%	100%	100%	24	15	25	64	100%	100%	100%	100%	16	49	65	100%	100%	100%

Table J1: Support and services for school or education

		White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total
G	**Seek: Help with attending college fairs or tours**																				
	No	114	45	159	90%	87%	89%	46	31	84	161	85%	91%	92%	90%	38	123	161	84%	91%	89%
	Yes	12	7	19	10%	13%	11%	8	3	7	18	15%	9%	8%	10%	7	12	19	16%	9%	11%
	Total	126	52	178	100%	100%	100%	54	34	91	179	100%	100%	100%	100%	45	135	180	100%	100%	100%
	Help with attending college fairs or tours - received																				
	No	5	4	9	42%	57%	47%	5	0	3	8	63%	0%	43%	44%	3	6	9	43%	50%	47%
	Yes	7	3	10	58%	43%	53%	3	3	4	10	38%	100%	57%	56%	4	6	10	57%	50%	53%
	Total	12	7	19	100%	100%	100%	8	3	7	18	100%	100%	100%	100%	7	12	19	100%	100%	100%
H	**Seek: High school application process**																				
	No	74	19	93	91%	76%	88%	11	13	68	92	85%	93%	88%	88%	26	66	92	96%	86%	88%
	Yes	7	6	13	9%	24%	12%	2	1	9	12	15%	7%	12%	12%	1	11	12	4%	14%	12%
	Total	81	25	106	100%	100%	100%	13	14	77	104	100%	100%	100%	100%	27	77	104	100%	100%	100%
	High school application process - received																				
	No	1	1	2	14%	20%	17%	0		2	2	0%	#DIV/0!	22%	18%	0	2	2	0%	20%	18%
	Yes	6	4	10	86%	80%	83%	2		7	9	100%	#DIV/0!	78%	82%	1	8	9	100%	80%	82%
	Total	7	5	12	100%	100%	100%	2		9	11	100%	#DIV/0!	100%	100%	1	10	11	100%	100%	100%
I	**Seek: Help with preparing for the PSAT or Specialized High School Exam**																				
	No	72	21	93	90%	84%	89%	9	14	68	91	69%	100%	89%	88%	25	67	92	93%	88%	89%
	Yes	8	4	12	10%	16%	11%	4	0	8	12	31%	0%	11%	12%	2	9	11	7%	12%	11%
	Total	80	25	105	100%	100%	100%	13	14	76	103	100%	100%	100%	100%	27	76	103	100%	100%	100%
	Help with preparing for the PSAT or Specialized High School Exam - received																				
	No	2	2	4	25%	50%	33%	0		4	4	0%	#DIV/0!	50%	33%	0	4	4	0%	44%	36%
	Yes	6	2	8	75%	50%	67%	4		4	8	100%	#DIV/0!	50%	67%	2	5	7	100%	56%	64%
	Total	8	4	12	100%	100%	100%	4		8	12	100%	#DIV/0!	100%	100%	2	9	11	100%	100%	100%

Table J2: Support and services for working

		White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total
A	**Seek: Help with getting my working papers**																				
	No	287	102	389	90%	90%	90%	136	54	204	394	96%	95%	87%	91%	109	282	391	94%	88%	90%
	Yes	33	11	44	10%	10%	10%	6	3	30	39	4%	5%	13%	9%	7	37	44	6%	12%	10%
	Total	320	113	433	100%	100%	100%	142	57	234	433	100%	100%	100%	100%	116	319	435	100%	100%	100%
	Help with getting my working papers - received																				
	No	10	6	16	30%	55%	36%	1	1	13	15	17%	33%	43%	38%	2	14	16	29%	38%	36%
	Yes	23	5	28	70%	45%	64%	5	2	17	24	83%	67%	57%	62%	5	23	28	71%	62%	64%
	Total	33	11	44	100%	100%	100%	6	3	30	39	100%	100%	100%	100%	7	37	44	100%	100%	100%
B	**Seek: Help with getting dependable transportation**																				
	No	271	87	358	85%	76%	82%	122	45	193	360	85%	79%	82%	83%	99	262	361	85%	82%	83%
	Yes	49	27	76	15%	24%	18%	21	12	41	74	15%	21%	18%	17%	17	58	75	15%	18%	17%
	Total	320	114	434	100%	100%	100%	143	57	234	434	100%	100%	100%	100%	116	320	436	100%	100%	100%
	Help with getting dependable transportation - received																				
	No	22	22	44	45%	81%	58%	14	9	19	42	67%	75%	46%	57%	9	34	43	53%	59%	57%
	Yes	27	5	32	55%	19%	42%	7	3	22	32	33%	25%	54%	43%	8	24	32	47%	41%	43%
	Total	49	27	76	100%	100%	100%	21	12	41	74	100%	100%	100%	100%	17	58	75	100%	100%	100%
C	**Seek: Help with getting clothes for work**																				
	No	290	93	383	91%	82%	88%	124	51	208	383	87%	89%	89%	88%	101	285	386	87%	89%	89%
	Yes	30	21	51	9%	18%	12%	19	6	26	51	13%	11%	11%	12%	15	35	50	13%	11%	11%
	Total	320	114	434	100%	100%	100%	143	57	234	434	100%	100%	100%	100%	116	320	436	100%	100%	100%
	Help with getting clothes for work - received																				
	No	12	17	29	40%	81%	57%	12	5	12	29	63%	83%	46%	57%	8	20	28	53%	57%	56%
	Yes	18	4	22	60%	19%	43%	7	1	14	22	37%	17%	54%	43%	7	15	22	47%	43%	44%
	Total	30	21	51	100%	100%	100%	19	6	26	51	100%	100%	100%	100%	15	35	50	100%	100%	100%

Table J2: Support and services for working

		White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total
D	**Seek: Learning how to create a resume**																				
	No	219	76	295	68%	67%	68%	106	33	158	297	74%	58%	68%	68%	83	215	298	72%	67%	68%
	Yes	101	38	139	32%	33%	32%	37	24	76	137	26%	42%	32%	32%	33	105	138	28%	33%	32%
	Total	320	114	434	100%	100%	100%	143	57	234	434	100%	100%	100%	100%	116	320	436	100%	100%	100%
	Learning how to create a resume - received																				
	No	42	17	59	42%	45%	43%	17	13	29	59	46%	54%	39%	43%	14	45	59	42%	43%	43%
	Yes	58	21	79	58%	55%	57%	20	11	46	77	54%	46%	61%	57%	19	59	78	58%	57%	57%
	Total	100	38	138	100%	100%	100%	37	24	75	136	100%	100%	100%	100%	33	104	137	100%	100%	100%
E	**Seek: Help with immigration status**																				
	No	317	110	427	99%	96%	99%	139	56	232	427	97%	100%	99%	99%	113	316	429	98%	99%	99%
	Yes	2	4	6	1%	4%	1%	4	0	2	6	3%	0%	1%	1%	2	4	6	2%	1%	1%
	Total	319	114	433	100%	100%	100%	143	56	234	433	100%	100%	100%	100%	115	320	435	100%	100%	100%
	Help with immigration status - received																				
	No	1	2	3	50%	50%	50%	2		1	3	50%	na	50%	50%	1	2	3	50%	50%	50%
	Yes	1	2	3	50%	50%	50%	2		1	3	50%	na	50%	50%	1	2	3	50%	50%	50%
	Total	2	4	6	100%	100%	100%	4		2	6	100%	na	100%	100%	2	4	6	100%	100%	100%
F	**Seek: Learning what jobs to apply for**																				
	No	247	73	320	77%	64%	74%	109	44	170	323	76%	77%	73%	74%	90	232	322	78%	73%	74%
	Yes	73	41	114	23%	36%	26%	34	13	64	111	24%	23%	27%	26%	26	88	114	22%	28%	26%
	Total	320	114	434	100%	100%	100%	143	57	234	434	100%	100%	100%	100%	116	320	436	100%	100%	100%
	Learning what jobs to apply for - received																				
	No	43	19	62	61%	46%	55%	15	5	40	60	45%	38%	63%	55%	12	50	62	46%	58%	55%
	Yes	28	22	50	39%	54%	45%	18	8	23	49	55%	62%	37%	45%	14	36	50	54%	42%	45%
	Total	71	41	112	100%	100%	100%	33	13	63	109	100%	100%	100%	100%	26	86	112	100%	100%	100%

Table J2: Support and services for working

		White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total
G	**Seek: Finding places that are hiring**																				
	No	209	66	275	66%	58%	64%	99	37	142	278	70%	65%	61%	65%	81	196	277	70%	62%	64%
	Yes	109	47	156	34%	42%	36%	42	20	91	153	30%	35%	39%	35%	34	122	156	30%	38%	36%
	Total	318	113	431	100%	100%	100%	141	57	233	431	100%	100%	100%	100%	115	318	433	100%	100%	100%
	Finding places that are hiring - received																				
	No	45	22	67	42%	47%	44%	19	5	42	66	46%	25%	47%	44%	12	54	66	35%	45%	43%
	Yes	62	25	87	58%	53%	56%	22	15	48	85	54%	75%	53%	56%	22	66	88	65%	55%	57%
	Total	107	47	154	100%	100%	100%	41	20	90	151	100%	100%	100%	100%	34	120	154	100%	100%	100%
H	**Seek: Learning how to fill out a job application**																				
	No	259	86	345	81%	76%	80%	124	45	179	348	87%	79%	76%	80%	99	248	347	85%	78%	80%
	Yes	61	27	88	19%	24%	20%	18	12	55	85	13%	21%	24%	20%	17	71	88	15%	22%	20%
	Total	320	113	433	100%	100%	100%	142	57	234	433	100%	100%	100%	100%	116	319	435	100%	100%	100%
	Learning how to fill out a job application - received																				
	No	28	14	42	47%	52%	48%	11	6	23	40	61%	50%	43%	48%	6	35	41	35%	50%	47%
	Yes	32	13	45	53%	48%	52%	7	6	31	44	39%	50%	57%	52%	11	35	46	65%	50%	53%
	Total	60	27	87	100%	100%	100%	18	12	54	84	100%	100%	100%	100%	17	70	87	100%	100%	100%
I	**Seek: Learning how to deal with customers, co-workers, and bosses**																				
	No	248	89	337	78%	79%	78%	119	43	177	339	84%	75%	76%	78%	97	241	338	84%	76%	78%
	Yes	72	24	96	23%	21%	22%	23	14	57	94	16%	25%	24%	22%	19	78	97	16%	24%	22%
	Total	320	113	433	100%	100%	100%	142	57	234	433	100%	100%	100%	100%	116	319	435	100%	100%	100%
	Learning how to deal with customers, co-workers, and bosses - received																				
	No	36	17	53	51%	71%	56%	11	8	33	52	50%	57%	59%	57%	9	44	53	47%	58%	56%
	Yes	34	7	41	49%	29%	44%	11	6	23	40	50%	43%	41%	43%	10	32	42	53%	42%	44%
	Total	70	24	94	100%	100%	100%	22	14	56	92	100%	100%	100%	100%	19	76	95	100%	100%	100%

Table J2: Support and services for working

		White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total
J	**Seek: Help with improving my reading or math skills (e.g., tutoring)**																				
	No	292	102	394	92%	90%	92%	132	49	214	395	94%	86%	93%	92%	108	287	395	94%	91%	92%
	Yes	24	11	35	8%	10%	8%	9	8	17	34	6%	14%	7%	8%	7	29	36	6%	9%	8%
	Total	316	113	429	100%	100%	100%	141	57	231	429	100%	100%	100%	100%	115	316	431	100%	100%	100%
	Help with improving my reading or math skills (e.g., tutoring) - received																				
	No	9	7	16	38%	64%	46%	6	3	6	15	67%	38%	35%	44%	2	14	16	29%	48%	44%
	Yes	15	4	19	63%	36%	54%	3	5	11	19	33%	63%	65%	56%	5	15	20	71%	52%	56%
	Total	24	11	35	100%	100%	100%	9	8	17	34	100%	100%	100%	100%	7	29	36	100%	100%	100%
K	**Seek: Learning interviewing skills**																				
	No	241	69	310	76%	61%	72%	108	41	164	313	76%	72%	70%	72%	87	226	313	75%	71%	72%
	Yes	78	44	122	24%	39%	28%	34	16	69	119	24%	28%	30%	28%	29	92	121	25%	29%	28%
	Total	319	113	432	100%	100%	100%	142	57	233	432	100%	100%	100%	100%	116	318	434	100%	100%	100%
	Learning interviewing skills - received																				
	No	43	25	68	57%	57%	57%	17	6	43	66	52%	38%	63%	56%	15	53	68	52%	59%	57%
	Yes	33	19	52	43%	43%	43%	16	10	25	51	48%	63%	37%	44%	14	37	51	48%	41%	43%
	Total	76	44	120	100%	100%	100%	33	16	68	117	100%	100%	100%	100%	29	90	119	100%	100%	100%

Table J3: Support and services for other services

		White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	GNB	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total
A	**Seek: Programs involving social events, groups, or other programs involving other young people**																				
	No	185	50	235	58%	44%	55%	89	24	123	236	63%	43%	53%	55%	72	162	234	64%	51%	54%
	Yes	133	63	196	42%	56%	45%	53	32	110	195	37%	57%	47%	45%	41	158	199	36%	49%	46%
	Total	318	113	431	100%	100%	100%	142	56	233	431	100%	100%	100%	100%	113	320	433	100%	100%	100%
	Programs involving social events, groups, or other programs involving other young people - received																				
	No	63	31	94	47%	49%	48%	29	14	48	91	55%	44%	44%	47%	21	73	94	51%	46%	47%
	Yes	70	32	102	53%	51%	52%	24	18	62	104	45%	56%	56%	53%	20	85	105	49%	54%	53%
	Total	133	63	196	100%	100%	100%	53	32	110	195	100%	100%	100%	100%	41	158	199	100%	100%	100%
B	**Seek: Counseling**																				
	No	78	22	100	24%	19%	23%	41	11	49	101	29%	19%	21%	23%	34	67	101	30%	21%	23%
	Yes	241	91	332	76%	81%	77%	101	46	184	331	71%	81%	79%	77%	80	253	333	70%	79%	77%
	Total	319	113	432	100%	100%	100%	142	57	233	432	100%	100%	100%	100%	114	320	434	100%	100%	100%
	Counseling - received																				
	No	66	29	95	27%	32%	29%	32	8	55	95	32%	17%	30%	29%	17	76	93	21%	30%	28%
	Yes	175	62	237	73%	68%	71%	69	38	129	236	68%	83%	70%	71%	63	177	240	79%	70%	72%
	Total	241	91	332	100%	100%	100%	101	46	184	331	100%	100%	100%	100%	80	253	333	100%	100%	100%
C	**Seek: Safe spaces**																				
	No	158	42	200	50%	37%	47%	88	26	88	202	63%	46%	38%	47%	64	139	203	56%	44%	47%
	Yes	159	71	230	50%	63%	53%	52	31	145	228	37%	54%	62%	53%	50	179	229	44%	56%	53%
	Total	317	113	430	100%	100%	100%	140	57	233	430	100%	100%	100%	100%	114	318	432	100%	100%	100%
	Safe spaces - received																				
	No	67	37	104	42%	52%	45%	28	14	60	102	54%	45%	42%	45%	26	76	102	53%	42%	45%
	Yes	91	34	125	58%	48%	55%	24	17	84	125	46%	55%	58%	55%	23	103	126	47%	58%	55%
	Total	158	71	229	100%	100%	100%	52	31	144	227	100%	100%	100%	100%	49	179	228	100%	100%	100%

Table J4. Sexual Minority Adolescent Stress Index (SMASI)

		13–17	18–24	Total	13–17	18–24	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	Gender non-conforming and other non-binary identities	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	Gender non-conforming and other non-binary identities	Total
1	**My friends make jokes about LGBTQ people.**																										
	No	49	183	232	43%	55%	52%	166	63	229	51%	55%	52%	61	169	230	52%	52%	52%	65	28	138	231	45%	49%	57%	52%
	Yes	64	151	215	57%	45%	48%	161	52	213	49%	45%	48%	57	157	214	48%	48%	48%	79	29	103	211	55%	51%	43%	48%
	Total	113	334	447	100%	100%	100%	327	115	442	100%	100%	100%	118	326	444	100%	100%	100%	144	57	241	442	100%	100%	100%	100%
	If yes, in the last 30 days?																										
	No	23	58	81	36%	38%	38%	63	18	81	39%	35%	38%	22	58	80	39%	37%	37%	31	10	39	80	39%	34%	38%	38%
	Yes	41	93	134	64%	62%	62%	98	34	132	61%	65%	62%	35	99	134	61%	63%	63%	48	19	64	131	61%	66%	62%	62%
	Total	64	151	215	100%	100%	100%	161	52	213	100%	100%	100%	57	157	214	100%	100%	100%	79	29	103	211	100%	100%	100%	100%
2	**My family has told me that being LGBTQ is just a phase.**																										
	No	67	154	221	59%	46%	49%	169	50	219	52%	44%	50%	73	146	219	62%	45%	49%	85	25	109	219	59%	44%	45%	50%
	Yes	46	180	226	41%	54%	51%	159	64	223	48%	56%	50%	45	180	225	38%	55%	51%	59	32	132	223	41%	56%	55%	50%
	Total	113	334	447	100%	100%	100%	328	114	442	100%	100%	100%	118	326	444	100%	100%	100%	144	57	241	442	100%	100%	100%	100%
	If yes, in the last 30 days?																										
	No	27	137	164	59%	76%	73%	116	46	162	73%	72%	73%	38	125	163	84%	69%	72%	41	22	98	161	69%	69%	74%	72%
	Yes	19	43	62	41%	24%	27%	43	18	61	27%	28%	27%	7	55	62	16%	31%	28%	18	10	34	62	31%	31%	26%	28%
	Total	46	180	226	100%	100%	100%	159	64	223	100%	100%	100%	45	180	225	100%	100%	100%	59	32	132	223	100%	100%	100%	100%
3	**I have felt unsafe or threatened in the neighborhood where I live because I am LGBTQ.**																										
	No	81	215	296	72%	64%	66%	222	70	292	68%	61%	66%	82	212	294	69%	65%	66%	115	36	143	294	79%	63%	59%	66%
	Yes	32	120	152	28%	36%	34%	106	45	151	32%	39%	34%	36	115	151	31%	35%	34%	30	21	98	149	21%	37%	41%	34%
	Total	113	335	448	100%	100%	100%	328	115	443	100%	100%	100%	118	327	445	100%	100%	100%	145	57	241	443	100%	100%	100%	100%
	If yes, in the last 30 days?																										
	No	14	56	70	44%	47%	46%	56	14	70	53%	31%	46%	15	55	70	42%	48%	46%	16	9	45	70	53%	43%	46%	47%
	Yes	18	64	82	56%	53%	54%	50	31	81	47%	69%	54%	21	60	81	58%	52%	54%	14	12	53	79	47%	57%	54%	53%
	Total	32	120	152	100%	100%	100%	106	45	151	100%	100%	100%	36	115	151	100%	100%	100%	30	21	98	149	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table J4. Sexual Minority Adolescent Stress Index (SMASI)

		13–17	18–24	Total	13–17	18–24	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	Gender non-conforming and other non-binary identities	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	Gender non-conforming and other non-binary identities	Total
4	**I feel as though I don't fit in my racial/ethnic community because I am LGBTQ.**																										
	No	99	270	369	88%	81%	83%	307	60	367	94%	53%	83%	99	268	367	84%	82%	83%	117	50	199	366	81%	88%	83%	83%
	Yes	14	64	78	12%	19%	17%	21	54	75	6%	47%	17%	19	58	77	16%	18%	17%	27	7	42	76	19%	12%	17%	17%
	Total	113	334	447	100%	100%	100%	328	114	442	100%	100%	100%	118	326	444	100%	100%	100%	144	57	241	442	100%	100%	100%	100%
	If yes, in the last 30 days?																										
	No	3	12	15	21%	19%	19%	4	11	15	19%	20%	20%	3	12	15	16%	21%	19%	5	0	10	15	19%	0%	24%	20%
	Yes	11	52	63	79%	81%	81%	17	43	60	81%	80%	80%	16	46	62	84%	79%	81%	22	7	32	61	81%	100%	76%	80%
	Total	14	64	78	100%	100%	100%	21	54	75	100%	100%	100%	19	58	77	100%	100%	100%	27	7	42	76	100%	100%	100%	100%
5	**Someone who lives with me has told me they disapprove of me being LGBTQ.**																										
	No	80	247	327	71%	74%	73%	245	79	324	75%	69%	73%	91	234	325	77%	72%	73%	112	34	176	322	78%	60%	73%	73%
	Yes	33	87	120	29%	26%	27%	82	36	118	25%	31%	27%	27	92	119	23%	28%	27%	32	23	65	120	22%	40%	27%	27%
	Total	113	334	447	100%	100%	100%	327	115	442	100%	100%	100%	118	326	444	100%	100%	100%	144	57	241	442	100%	100%	100%	100%
	If yes, in the last 30 days?																										
	No	20	51	71	61%	59%	59%	49	20	69	60%	56%	58%	20	50	70	74%	54%	59%	22	11	38	71	69%	48%	58%	59%
	Yes	13	36	49	39%	41%	41%	33	16	49	40%	44%	42%	7	42	49	26%	46%	41%	10	12	27	49	31%	52%	42%	41%
	Total	33	87	120	100%	100%	100%	82	36	118	100%	100%	100%	27	92	119	100%	100%	100%	32	23	65	120	100%	100%	100%	100%
6–all youth	**I felt unsafe or threatened in school because I am LGBTQ (only respondents in school)**																										
	No	65	245	310	58%	74%	70%	223	85	308	68%	75%	70%	80	228	308	68%	70%	70%	116	39	153	308	81%	68%	63%	70%
	Yes	48	88	136	42%	26%	30%	104	29	133	32%	25%	30%	38	97	135	32%	30%	30%	27	18	88	133	19%	32%	37%	30%
	Total	113	333	446	100%	100%	100%	327	114	441	100%	100%	100%	118	325	443	100%	100%	100%	143	57	241	441	100%	100%	100%	100%
	If yes, in the last 30 days?																										
	No	32	78	110	68%	89%	81%	84	24	108	82%	83%	82%	32	78	110	84%	81%	82%	24	15	68	107	89%	88%	77%	81%
	Yes	15	10	25	32%	11%	19%	19	5	24	18%	17%	18%	6	18	24	16%	19%	18%	3	2	20	25	11%	12%	23%	19%
	Total	47	88	135	100%	100%	100%	103	29	132	100%	100%	100%	38	96	134	100%	100%	100%	27	17	88	132	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table J4. Sexual Minority Adolescent Stress Index (SMASI)

		13–17	18–24	Total	13–17	18–24	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	Gender non-conforming and other non-binary identities	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	Gender non-conforming and other non-binary identities	Total
6–in school	**I felt unsafe or threatened in school because I am LGBTQ (all respondents)**																										
	No	59	126	185	57%	73%	67%	128	57	185	65%	74%	68%	49	135	184	64%	68%	67%	63	25	97	185	77%	64%	63%	67%
	Yes	45	47	92	43%	27%	33%	69	20	89	35%	26%	32%	27	64	91	36%	32%	33%	19	14	57	90	23%	36%	37%	33%
	Total	104	173	277	100%	100%	100%	197	77	274	100%	100%	100%	76	199	275	100%	100%	100%	82	39	154	275	100%	100%	100%	100%
	If yes, in the last 30 days?																										
	No	29	37	66	66%	79%	73%	49	15	64	72%	75%	73%	21	45	66	78%	71%	73%	16	11	37	64	84%	85%	65%	72%
	Yes	15	10	25	34%	21%	27%	19	5	24	28%	25%	27%	6	18	24	22%	29%	27%	3	2	20	25	16%	15%	35%	28%
	Total	44	47	91	100%	100%	100%	68	20	88	100%	100%	100%	27	63	90	100%	100%	100%	19	13	57	89	100%	100%	100%	100%
7	**I have felt isolated or alone in the neighborhood where I live because I am LGBTQ.**																										
	No	71	195	266	63%	58%	60%	199	66	265	61%	58%	60%	73	193	266	62%	59%	60%	104	29	132	265	72%	51%	55%	60%
	Yes	42	139	181	37%	42%	40%	129	48	177	39%	42%	40%	45	133	178	38%	41%	40%	41	28	108	177	28%	49%	45%	40%
	Total	113	334	447	100%	100%	100%	328	114	442	100%	100%	100%	118	326	444	100%	100%	100%	145	57	240	442	100%	100%	100%	100%
	If yes, in the last 30 days?																										
	No	12	37	49	29%	27%	27%	36	10	46	28%	21%	26%	14	34	48	31%	26%	27%	9	9	29	47	22%	32%	27%	27%
	Yes	30	102	132	71%	73%	73%	93	38	131	72%	79%	74%	31	99	130	69%	74%	73%	32	19	79	130	78%	68%	73%	73%
	Total	42	139	181	100%	100%	100%	129	48	177	100%	100%	100%	45	133	178	100%	100%	100%	41	28	108	177	100%	100%	100%	100%
8	**I am having trouble accepting that I am LGBTQ.**																										
	No	82	269	351	73%	80%	78%	260	87	347	79%	76%	78%	97	251	348	82%	77%	78%	112	45	191	348	77%	79%	79%	79%
	Yes	31	66	97	27%	20%	22%	68	28	96	21%	24%	22%	21	76	97	18%	23%	22%	33	12	50	95	23%	21%	21%	21%
	Total	113	335	448	100%	100%	100%	328	115	443	100%	100%	100%	118	327	445	100%	100%	100%	145	57	241	443	100%	100%	100%	100%
	If yes, in the last 30 days?																										
	No	8	22	30	26%	34%	31%	19	11	30	28%	39%	32%	7	23	30	33%	31%	31%	13	4	13	30	39%	33%	27%	32%
	Yes	23	43	66	74%	66%	69%	48	17	65	72%	61%	68%	14	52	66	67%	69%	69%	20	8	36	64	61%	67%	73%	68%
	Total	31	65	96	100%	100%	100%	67	28	95	100%	100%	100%	21	75	96	100%	100%	100%	33	12	49	94	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table J4. Sexual Minority Adolescent Stress Index (SMASI)

		13–17	18–24	Total	13–17	18–24	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Straight, gay, or lesbian	Bisexual, pansexual, queer, or other orientations	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	Gender non-conforming and other non-binary identities	Total	Cisgender male or female	Trans man or trans woman	Gender non-conforming and other non-binary identities	Total
9	**A family member asked me if I was gay or lesbian before I wanted to talk about it.**																										
	No	64	202	266	57%	60%	60%	200	64	264	61%	56%	60%	71	193	264	60%	59%	59%	88	38	138	264	61%	67%	58%	60%
	Yes	49	132	181	43%	40%	40%	127	51	178	39%	44%	40%	47	133	180	40%	41%	41%	57	19	102	178	39%	33%	43%	40%
	Total	113	334	447	100%	100%	100%	327	115	442	100%	100%	100%	118	326	444	100%	100%	100%	145	57	240	442	100%	100%	100%	100%
	If yes, in the last 30 days?																										
	No	38	116	154	78%	88%	85%	111	40	151	87%	78%	85%	41	113	154	87%	85%	86%	48	16	87	151	84%	84%	85%	85%
	Yes	11	16	27	22%	12%	15%	16	11	27	13%	22%	15%	6	20	26	13%	15%	14%	9	3	15	27	16%	16%	15%	15%
	Total	49	132	181	100%	100%	100%	127	51	178	100%	100%	100%	47	133	180	100%	100%	100%	57	19	102	178	100%	100%	100%	100%
10	**Other students make fun of me for being LGBTQ.**																										
	No	76	267	343	67%	80%	77%	251	89	340	77%	78%	77%	88	252	340	75%	78%	77%	116	45	180	341	81%	79%	75%	78%
	Yes	37	65	102	33%	20%	23%	75	25	100	23%	22%	23%	30	72	102	25%	22%	23%	27	12	60	99	19%	21%	25%	23%
	Total	113	332	445	100%	100%	100%	326	114	440	100%	100%	100%	118	324	442	100%	100%	100%	143	57	240	440	100%	100%	100%	100%
	If yes, in the last 30 days?																										
	No	26	54	80	70%	84%	79%	60	19	79	80%	79%	80%	22	58	80	76%	81%	79%	22	10	45	77	85%	83%	75%	79%
	Yes	11	10	21	30%	16%	21%	15	5	20	20%	21%	20%	7	14	21	24%	19%	21%	4	2	15	21	15%	17%	25%	21%
	Total	37	64	101	100%	100%	100%	75	24	99	100%	100%	100%	29	72	101	100%	100%	100%	26	12	60	98	100%	100%	100%	100%

This table shows results on the SMASI, which is a series of 10 items reflecting different aspects of minority stress that adolescent LGBTQ+ individuals may experience. The index asks respondents, ages 13–24, if they have experienced the item. For those respond "yes," the index asks if the experience was in the last 30 days. Item 6 was calculated twice: once for all the youth who responded to the questions, and a second time for just those who are currently in school.