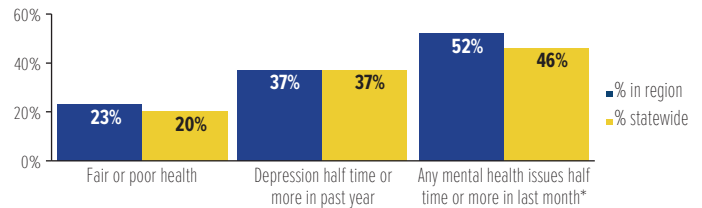


REGIONAL SNAPSHOT: Western New York and Southern Tier

Health status, health access, barriers to care

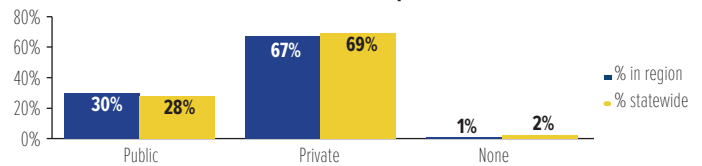
Respondents in Western New York and the Southern Tier reported higher levels of “fair” or “poor” health—at 23% compared to 20% across all respondents. 41% in these regions reported “very good” or “excellent” health, compared to 49% statewide. Overall, self-reported health among LGBTQ+ respondents in the survey is lower than the population average in New York State, which is 12% “fair” or “poor” health and 57% “very good” or “excellent” health. 52% reported mental health concerns half the time or more in past month, which is higher than the average of 46% of respondents statewide. This gap is especially pronounced among the 35-49 age group: in the Western New York and Southern Tier regions, 30% reported fair or poor health, compared with 17% statewide. 1% of respondents lacked health insurance and 11% said that they don’t have a primary care provider. Respondents most frequently selected the following five barriers as “somewhat” or “major” problems in accessing health care services: not enough support groups for LGBTQ+ people (59%), not enough health professionals who are trained and competent with the LGBTQ+ community (59%), lack of public information about LGBTQ+ competent medical or service providers (57%), community fear or dislike of LGBTQ+ people (48%), and long distances to LGBTQ+ competent medical facilities (39%). Compared with survey respondents statewide, a significantly higher number of individuals in the Western New York and Southern Tier regions selected “lack of public information about LGBTQ+ competent medical or service providers” and “not enough health professionals who are trained and competent with the LGBTQ+ community” as barriers to care.

Health status



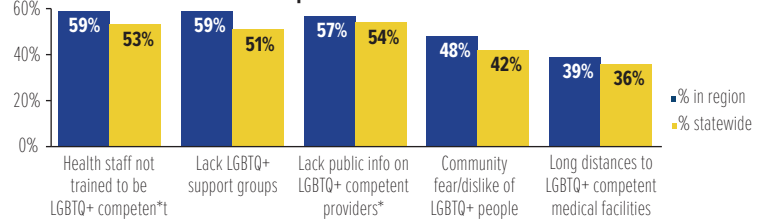
Note: *Mental health issues include depression, anxiety, little interest in doing things, and fear for own life.

Insurance provider



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

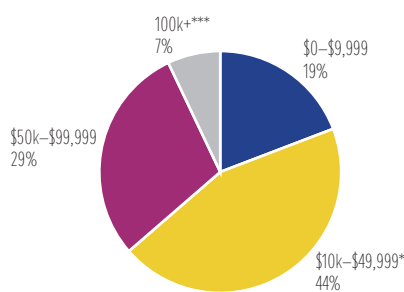
Top 5 barriers to care



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

For more details, see Community Survey Report Section 3 (Service areas and access to care) and Section 4 (Overall health and quality of life).

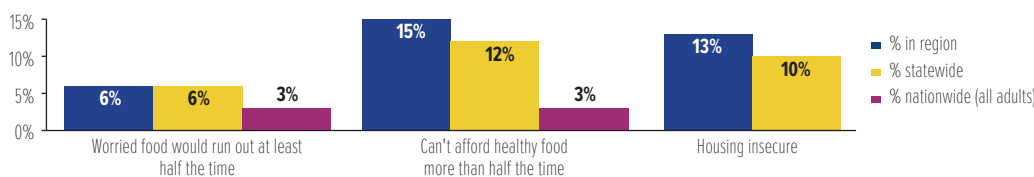
Income brackets



Economic status and vulnerability

63% of survey respondents in the Western New York and Southern Tier regions reported incomes of less than \$50,000 per year, which is significantly higher than the average of 55% of respondents statewide. 6% in the Western New York and Southern Tier regions were worried that they would run out of food at least half the time, 15% said that they usually couldn’t afford healthy meals, and 13% were housing insecure. 27% had accessed public benefits in the last year. Most respondents (72%) were working part- or full-time, while 9% were neither employed nor in school (and not retired). For more details, see Community Survey Report Section 2 (Community profile) and Section 3 (Service areas and access to care).

Food and housing insecurity



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

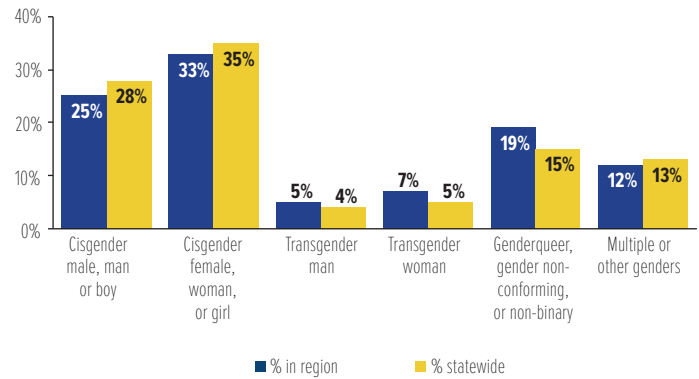
Note: Asterisks denote statistically significant difference from statewide percent, per t-test. * = $p < .05$; ** = $p < .01$; *** = $p < .001$

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

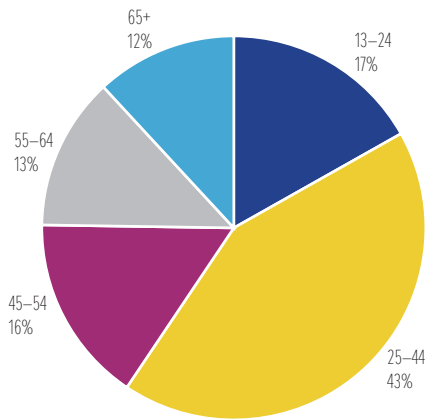
Demographics

Survey respondents represented a diverse range of gender identities and sexual orientations. 43% identified as transgender, genderqueer, non-binary, or multiple genders. 22% identified as gay, 27% as queer or pansexual, and 15% as lesbian. In terms of race and ethnicity, 1% of respondents identified as Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander, 4% Black, 2% Latino/Latinx or Hispanic, 88% White, and 4% multiracial. Finally, 60% of respondents had a college degree. For more details, see Community Survey Report Section 2 (Community profile).

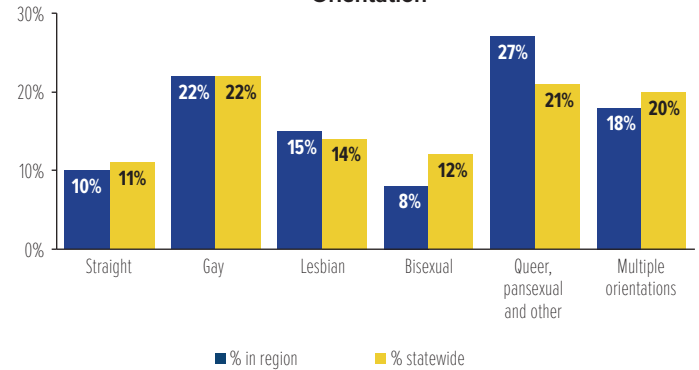
Gender identity



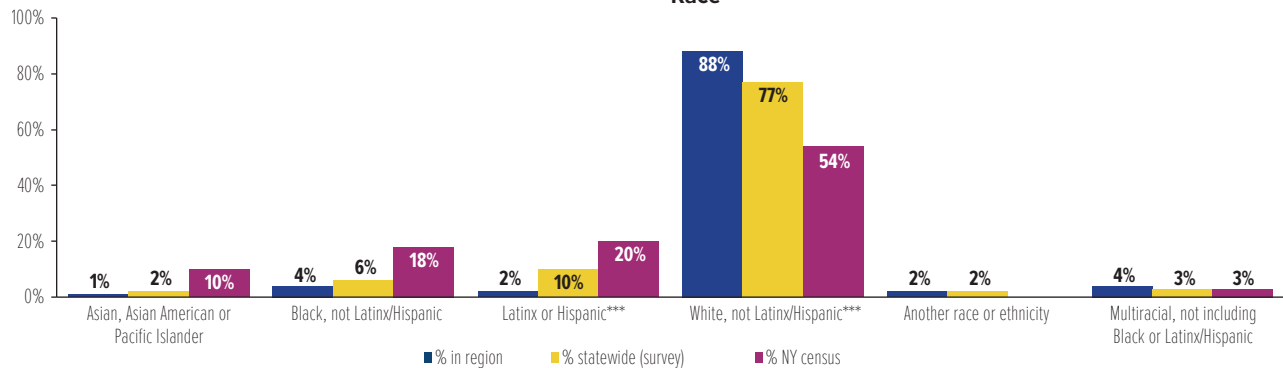
Age brackets



Orientation



Race



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

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

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