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## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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# Methods for Data Collection

This community health needs assessment (CHNA) was distributed almost completely online in through the help of many LGBT organizations, Facebook groups, and through word of mouth. Groups and organizations included Owensboro Pride, Prism Arts Alliance, Transgender People of Kentucky, Blue Pride Pride, and many more. It ran from September 28th to November 1st, and there were 62 participants, a majority from Daviess County.

Since LGBT-specific data for the Owensboro area is not largely available, the margin of error for this survey was calculated based on the assumption that the LGBT population was close to 3% (with reference to Louisville, Kentucky having an LGBT population of 4.5% and a general population 6.4 times larger than Owensboro).

The minimum sample size to reach 95% confidence with a 5% margin of error was  $n=44$ . (Population proportion = 3% and population size of the LGBT community  $n=1800$ ). With the number of respondents being 62, this survey reached 95% confidence with a probability less than 0.05.

# Offering a Comparison to the 2023 Community Health Needs Assessment

General Population	LGBTQ+ Population
For the general population within GRDHD's district, 94.2% had housing	82.3% had housing within this LGBT-focused CHNA
13.2% found it difficult or very difficult to get by financially	For the LGBTQ community, 37.1% found it difficult or very difficult to get by financially
4.3% were unemployed or seeking work	17.74% were unemployed or seeking work in the LGBTQ community
For Daviess County, 18% had greater than 14 days of poor mental health in the past month	For this LGBT-focused CHNA, 42% had at least 14 days of poor mental health days in the past month

## Common Health Risk Factors Noted By Respondents in Both CHNAs



## Key Issues Highlighted by the LGBTQ+ Community

1

Mental Health

2

Lack of LGBT-  
educated Physicians

3

Community  
Acceptance



## Highlighted LGBTQ+ Issues Continued

### Mental Health

A large proportion (91.94%) said mental health is a concern for the LGBTQ+ community. 98% of respondents were interested in having more mental health programs in their area.

### Lack of LGBT-educated Health Providers

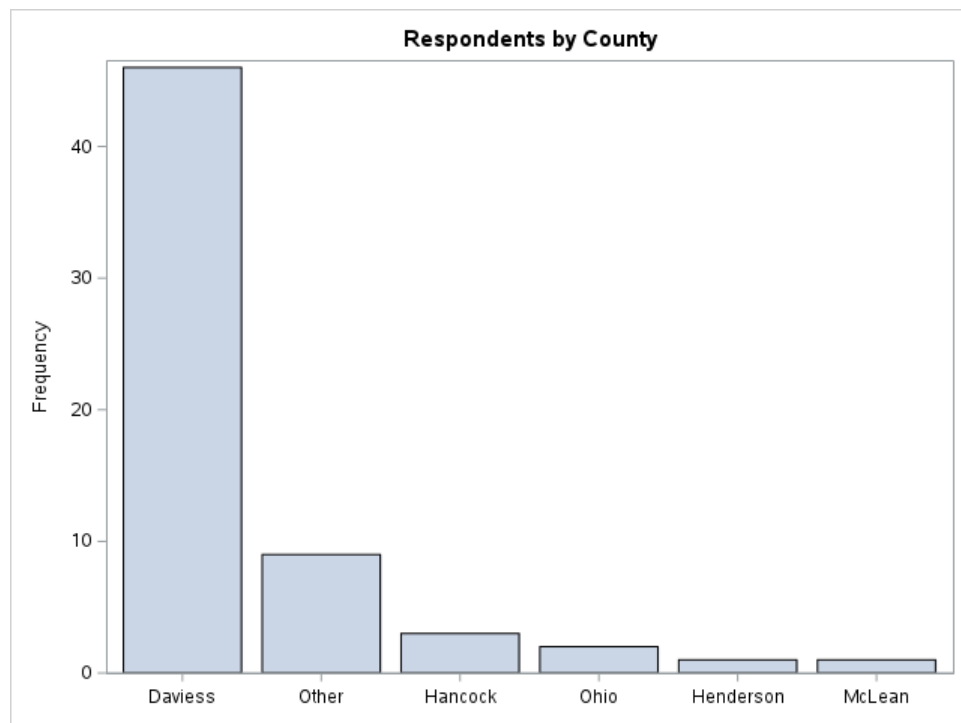
Our CHNA showed that 50% of respondents delayed health care due to fear of discrimination based on their identity. 48.39% said a healthcare provider has made them uncomfortable based on their identity. 48.4% said healthcare providers in the area were somewhat or very unknowledgeable about LGBT-specific health needs.

### Community Acceptance

37.1% of respondents felt they were not accepted in their local healthcare system. Furthermore, 62.9% felt they were not accepted in their own community. Finally, 72.6% did not feel connected to their own LGBTQ community.



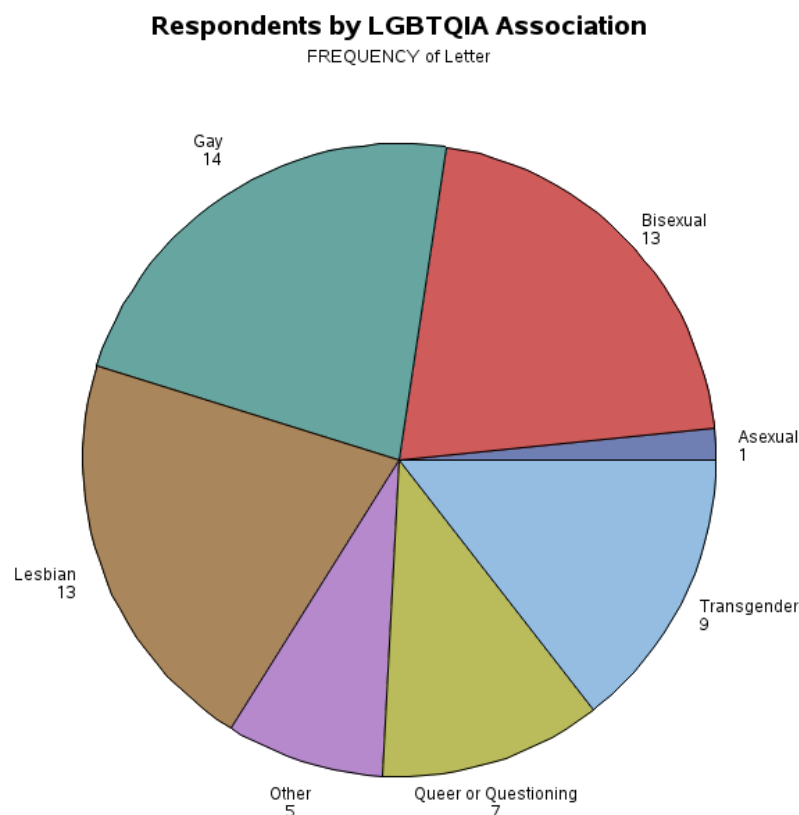
# Population Demographics



A majority of respondents were from Daviess County with smaller proportions coming from other neighboring counties.

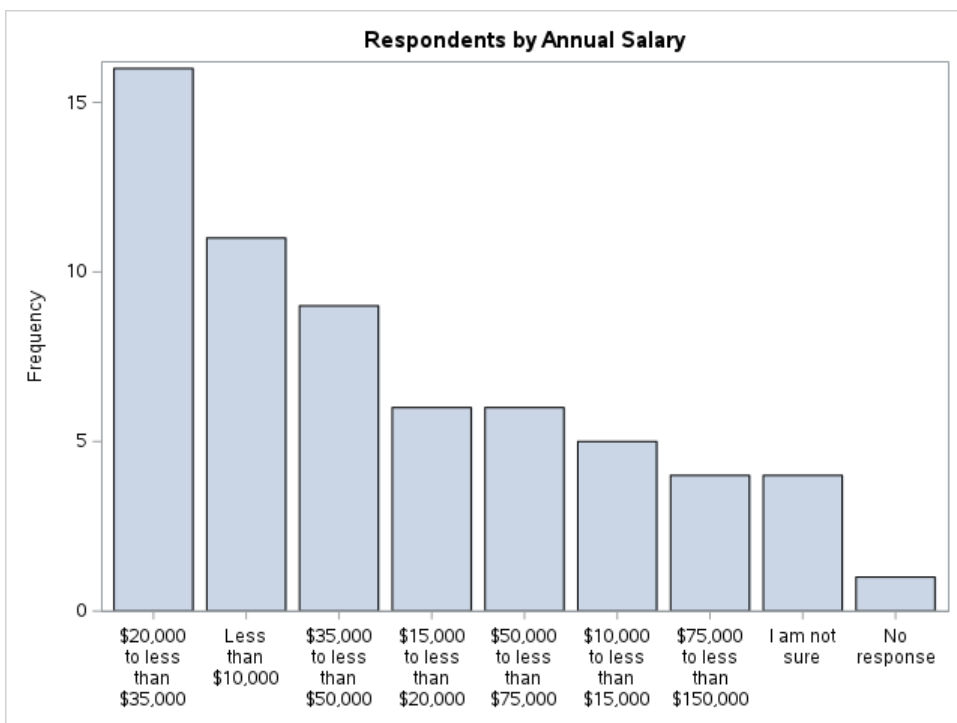
74.19% of respondents (n=46) were from Daviess County.

16 respondents were from other counties such as Hancock, Henderson, McLean, and Ohio



As for each respondent's association with the LGBTQIA+ community:

- 1.61% were Asexual
- 20.97% were Bisexual
- 22.58% were Gay
- 20.97% were Lesbian
- 11.29% were Queer or Questioning
- 14.52% were Transgender
- 8.06% were classified as Other which included sexualities

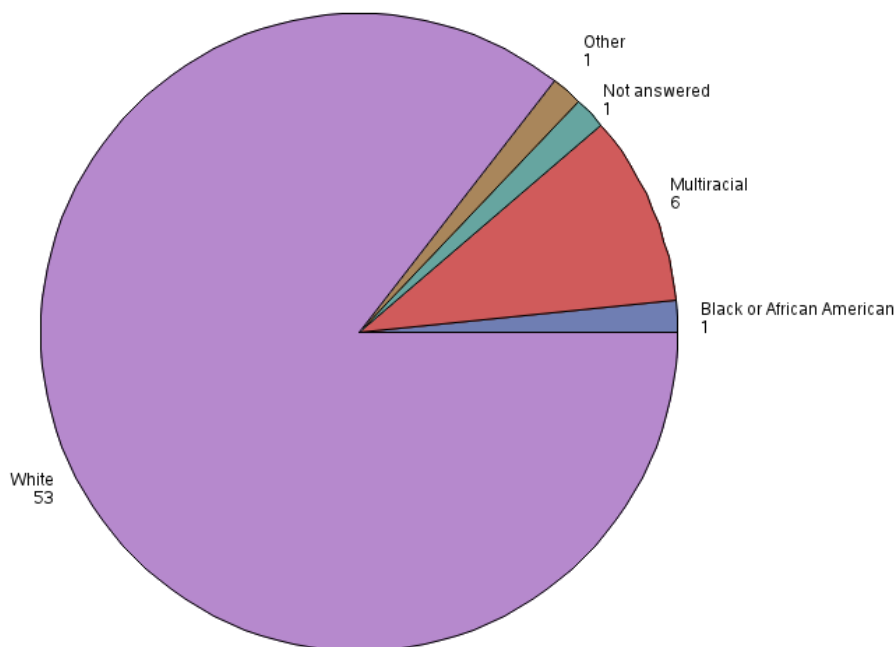


A majority of respondents had an annual income of under \$50,000

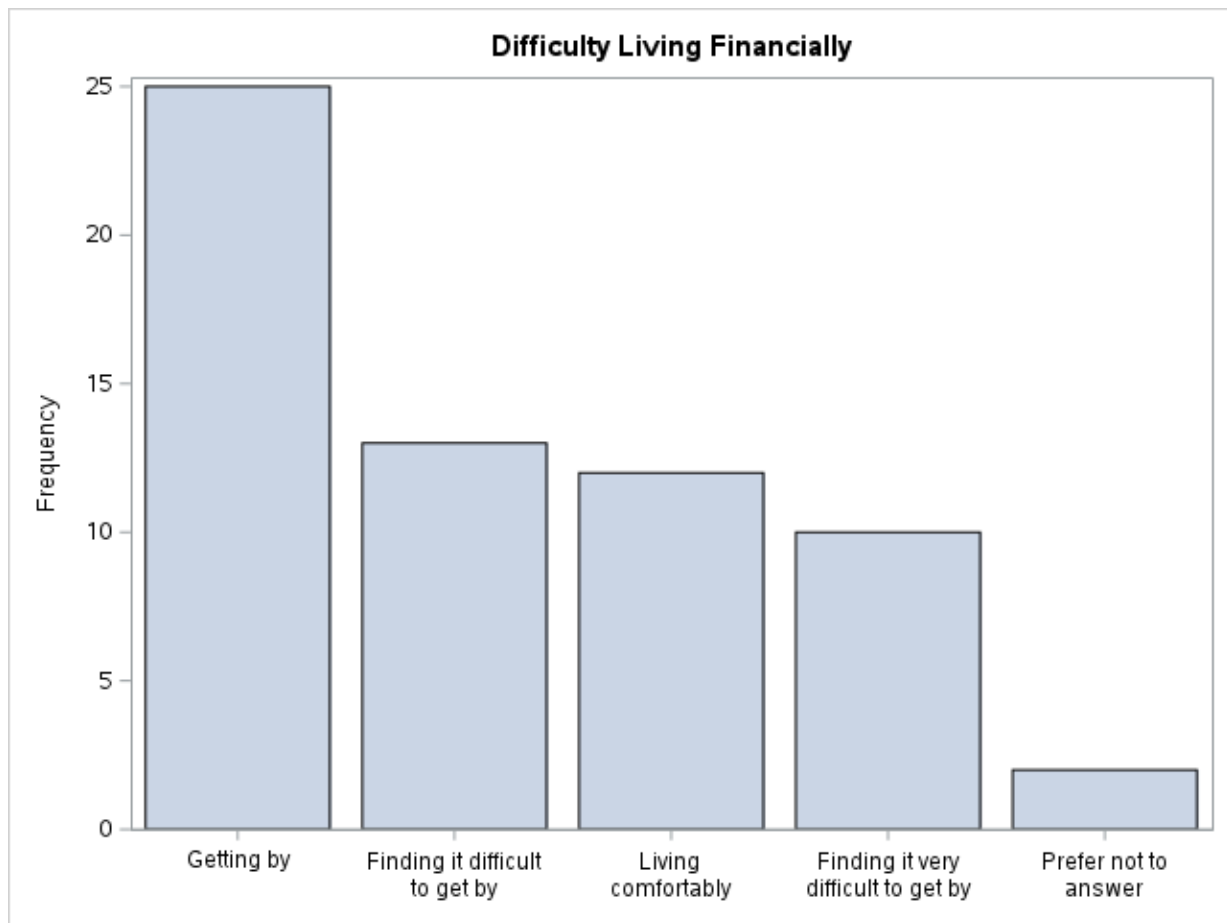
- 17.74% made less than \$10,000
- 8.06% made between \$10,000 and \$15,000
- 25.81% made between \$20,000 and \$35,000
- 14.52% made between \$35,000 and \$50,000
- 16.13% made greater than \$50,000

**Respondents by Race**

FREQUENCY of Race

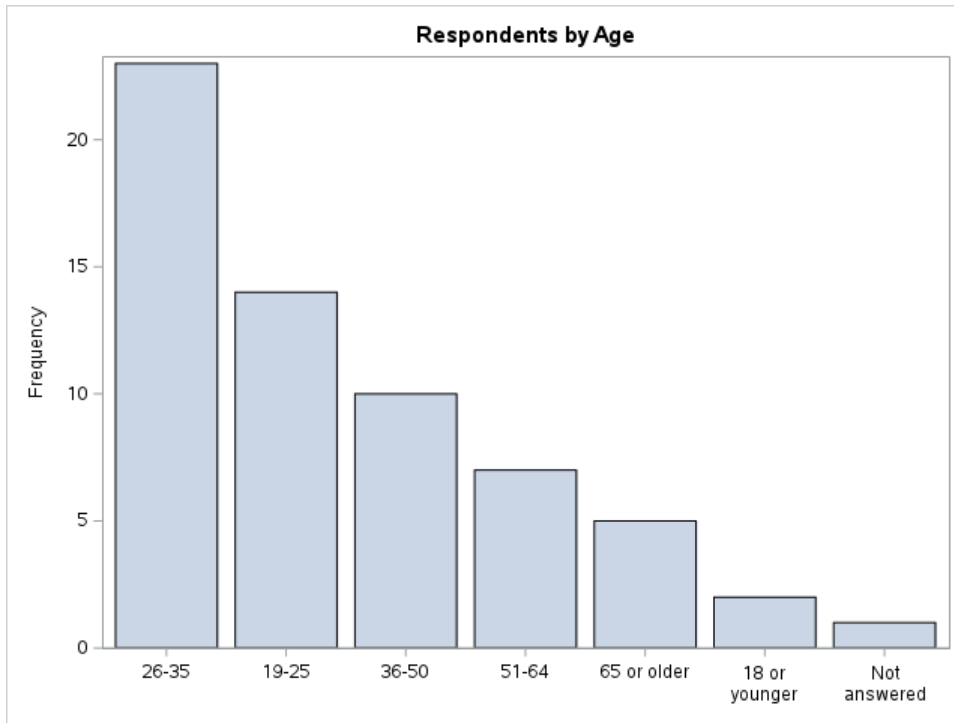


- 85.48% of respondents were White
- 9.68% were Multiracial
- 1.61% were Black
- 1.61% were Other
- 1.61% did not answer



Finwell	Frequency	Percent
Finding it difficult to get by	13	20.97
Finding it very difficult to get by	10	16.13
Getting by	25	40.32
Living comfortably	12	19.35
Prefer not to answer	2	3.23

- A large proportion of respondents (40.32% ) said they were getting by financially.
- About 27% found it (very) difficult to get by financially.

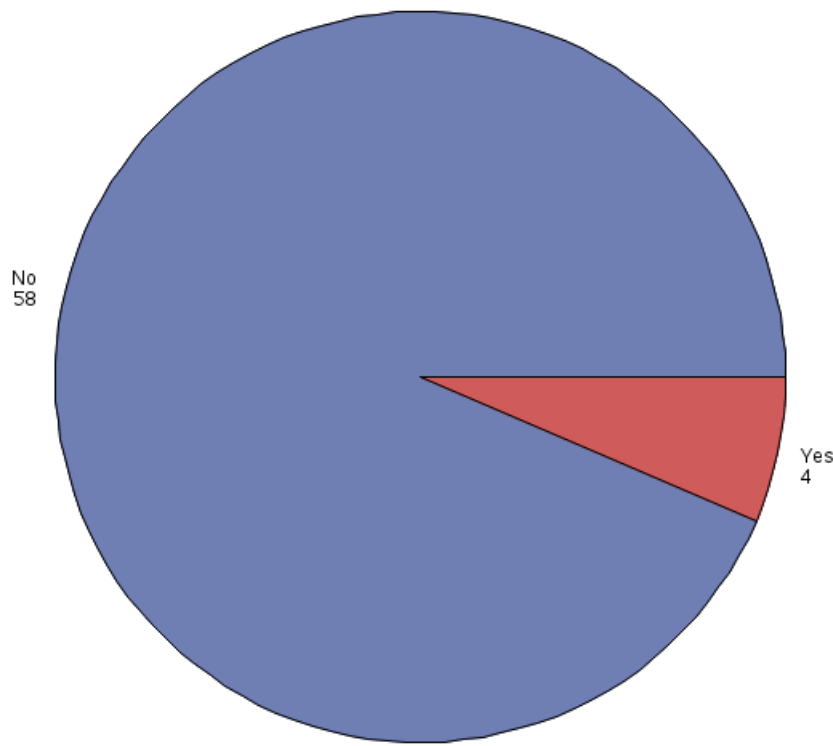


The largest proportion of respondents were from the 26 to 35 year old group (37.1%)

The second largest age group was 19 to 25 years old (22.58%)

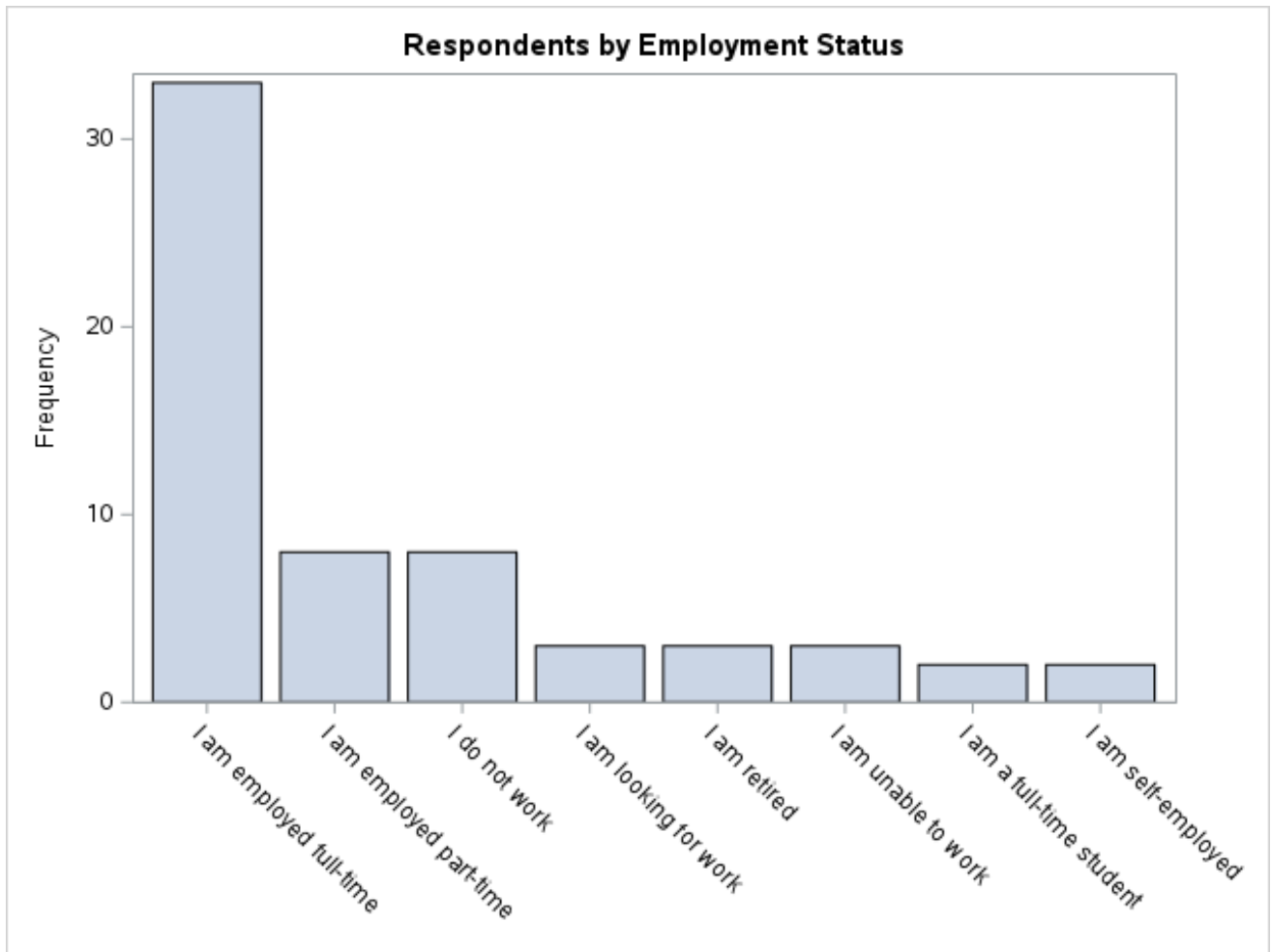
### Respondents by Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity

FREQUENCY of Hispanic



93.54% of respondents were not Hispanic or Latino

**Only 6.45%** were Hispanic or Latino

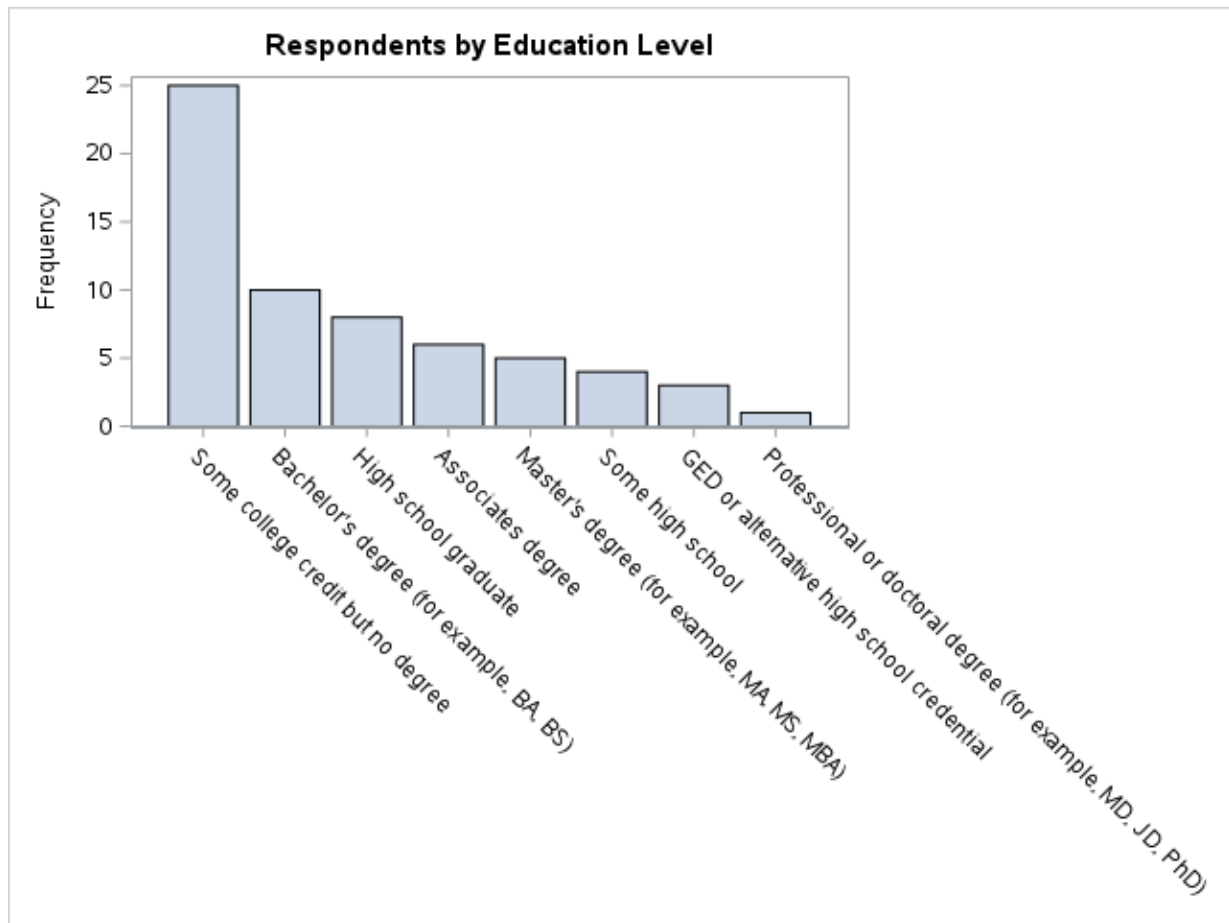


Job	Frequency	Percent
I am a full-time student	2	3.23
I am employed full-time	33	53.23
I am employed part-time	8	12.90
I am looking for work	3	4.84
I am retired	3	4.84
I am self-employed	2	3.23
I am unable to work	3	4.84
I do not work	8	12.90

At the time of the survey:

- 53.23% of respondents worked full-time
- 12.9% worked part-time
- 12.9% did not work at all

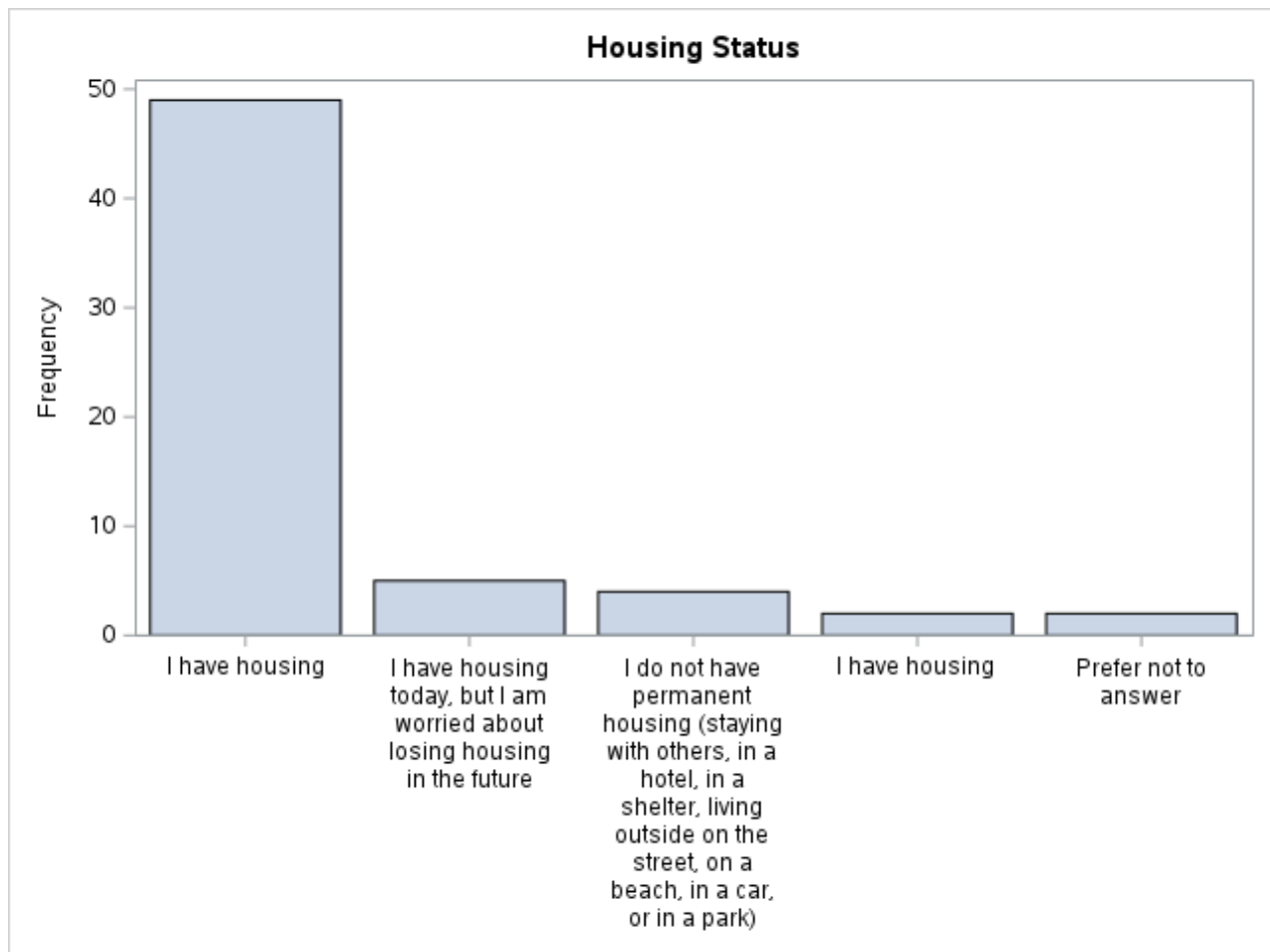
# Education



School	Frequency	Percent
Associates degree	6	9.68
Bachelor's degree (for example, BA, BS)	10	16.13
GED or alternative high school credential	3	4.84
High school graduate	8	12.90
Master's degree (for example, MA, MS, MBA)	5	8.06
Professional or doctoral degree (for example, MD, JD, PhD)	1	1.61
Some college credit but no degree	25	40.32

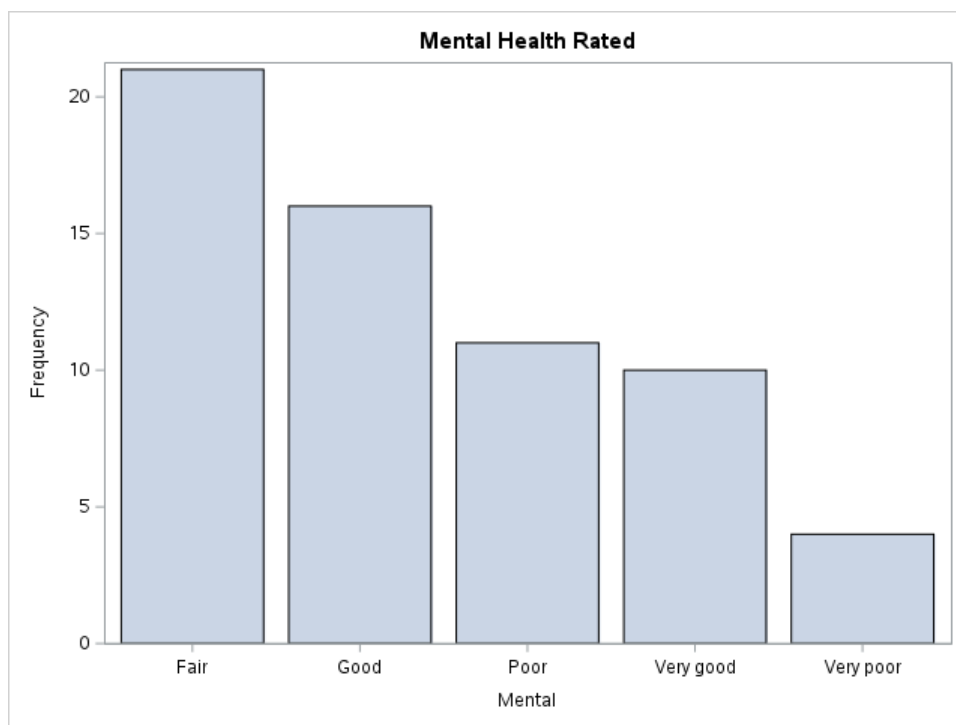


# Housing



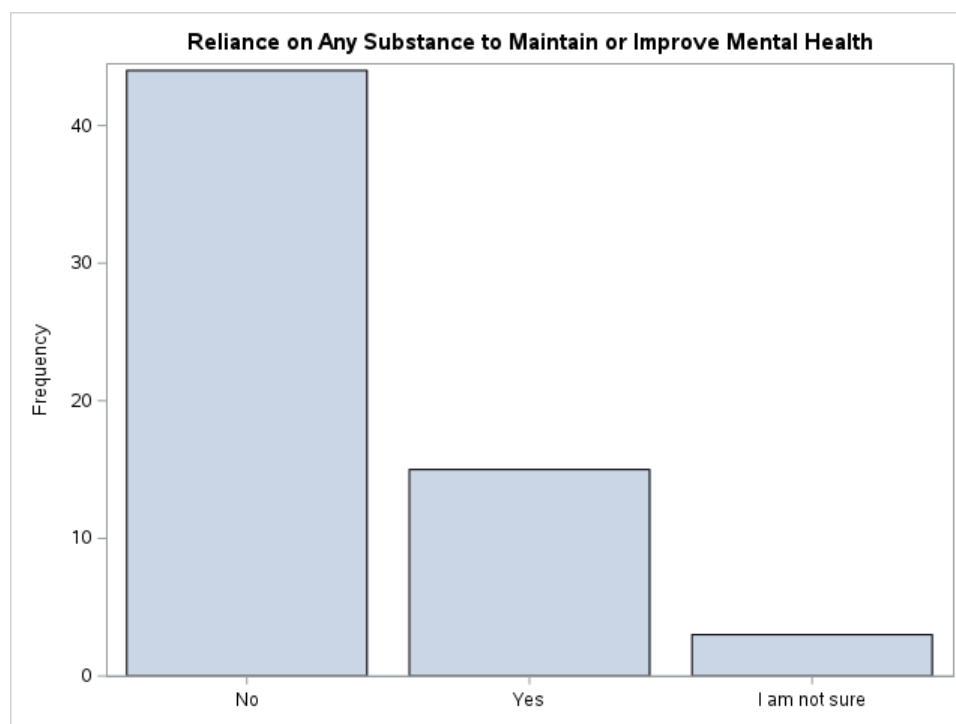
Housing	Frequency	Percent
I do not have permanent housing (staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, living outside on the street, on a beach, in a car, or in a park)	4	6.45
I have housing	49	79.03
I have housing today, but I am worried about losing housing in the future	5	8.06
I have housing	2	3.23
Prefer not to answer	2	3.23

# Mental Health



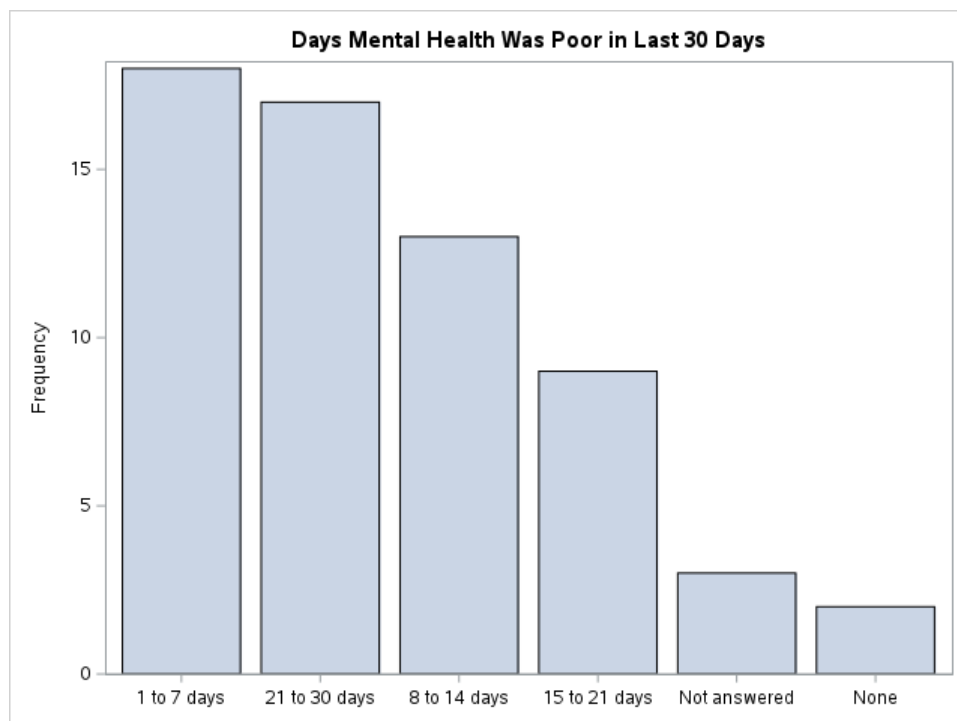
Mental	Frequency	Percent
Fair	21	33.87
Good	16	25.81
Poor	11	17.74
Very good	10	16.13
Very poor	4	6.45

- 24.19% rated their mental health to be poor or very poor
- 33.87% rated their mental health as fair
- 41.94% rated their mental health as good or very good



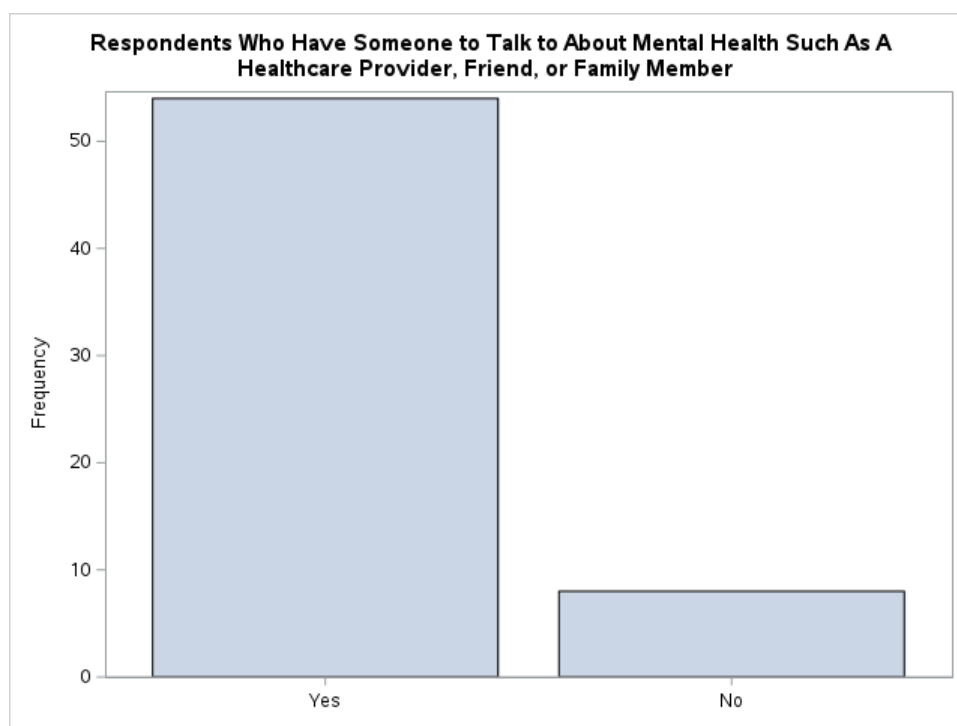
Use	Frequency	Percent
I am not sure	3	4.84
No	44	70.97
Yes	15	24.19

- 24.19% said they rely on a substance to improve or maintain their mental health



Mental2	Frequency	Percent
1 to 7 days	18	29.03
15 to 21 days	9	14.52
21 to 30 days	17	27.42
8 to 14 days	13	20.97
None	2	3.23
Not answered	3	4.84

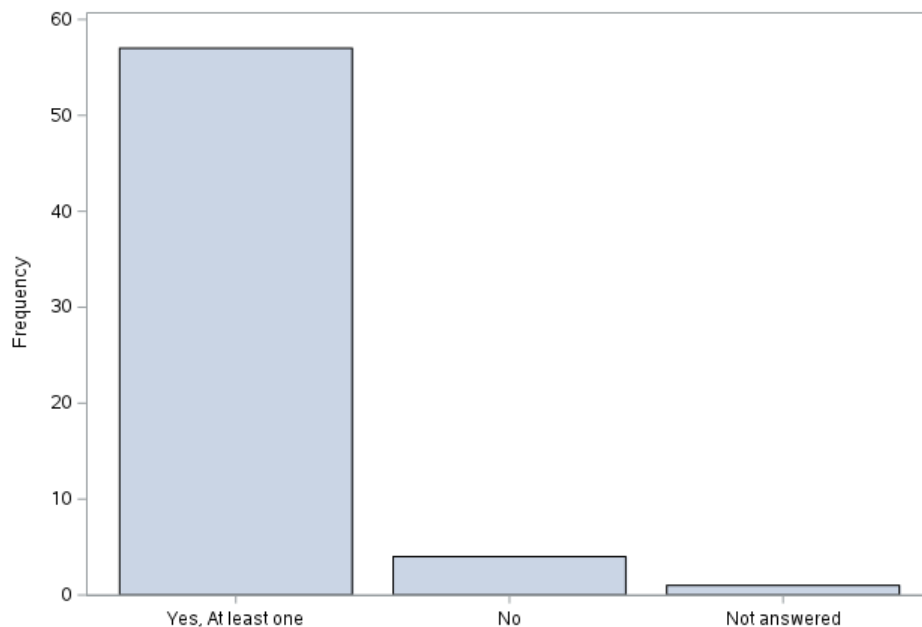
- Despite the initial response of fair or good mental health, 62.91% had 8 days or more of poor mental health days in the past 30 days.



Talk	Frequency	Percent
No	8	12.90
Yes	54	87.10

- A majority of respondents had someone to talk to about their mental health (87.1%)

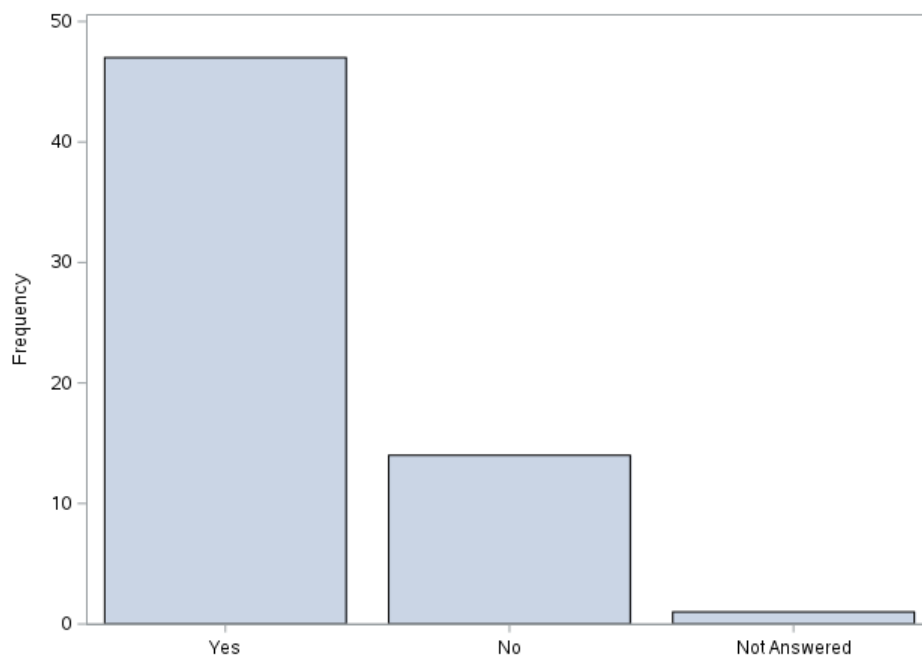
**Respondents Having At Least One Mental Health Disorder Such as Anxiety or Depression**



Disorder	Frequency	Percent
No	4	6.45
Not answered	1	1.61
Yes, At least one	57	91.94

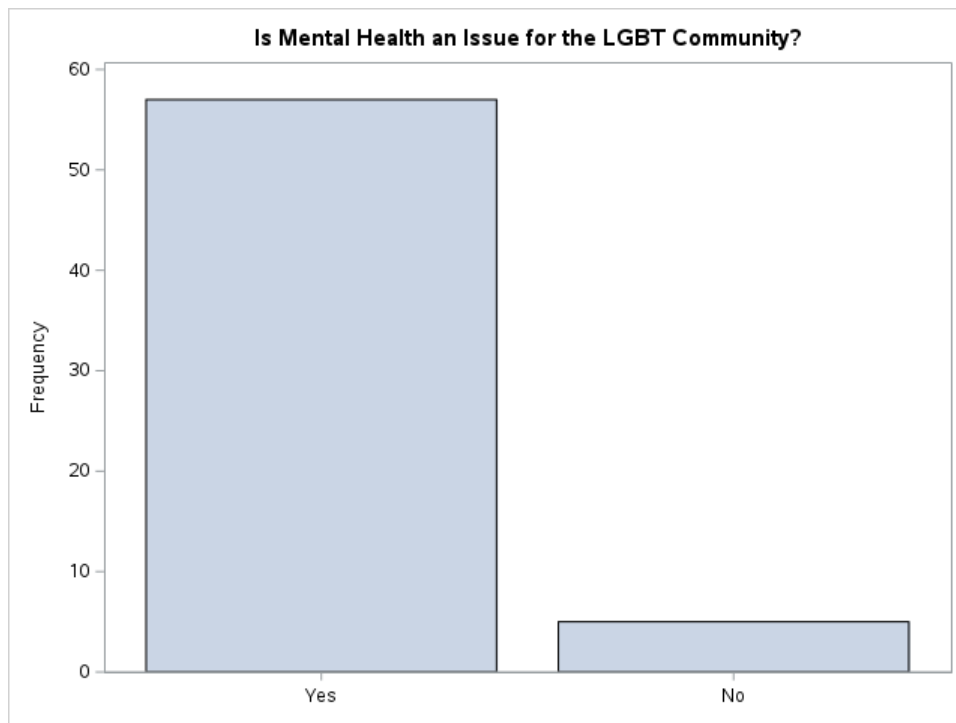
- 91.94% had at least one mental health disorder such as anxiety or depression.

**Access to Mental Health Resources**



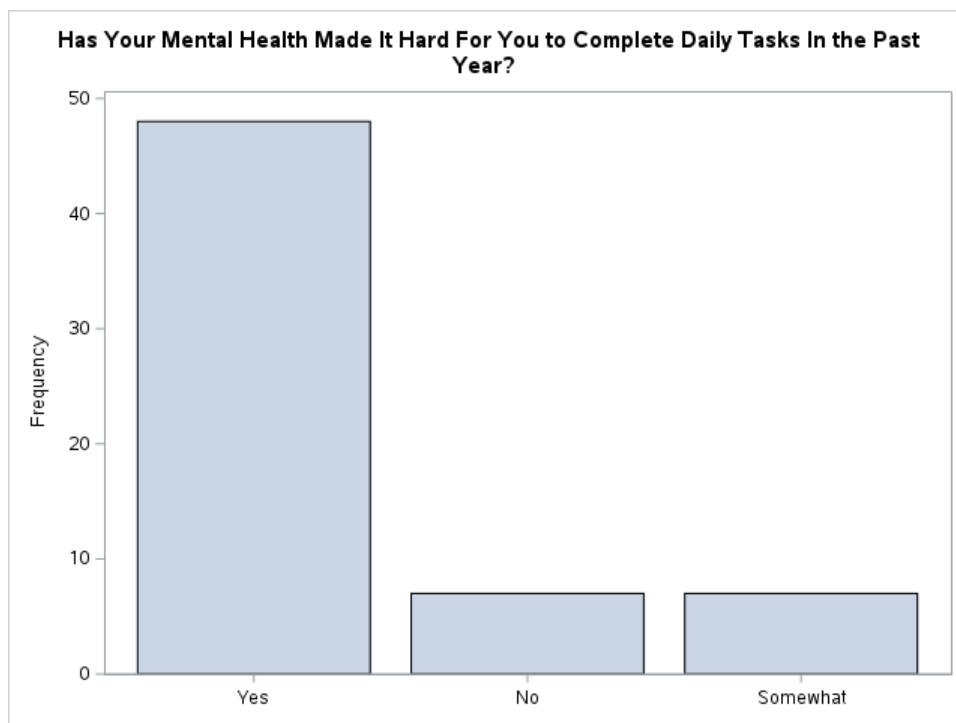
MentalRes	Frequency	Percent
No	14	22.58
Not Answered	1	1.61
Yes	47	75.81

- 75.81% said they had access to mental health resources in their area.
- 22.58% said they did not.



Mentallgbt	Frequency	Percent
No	5	8.08
Yes	57	91.94

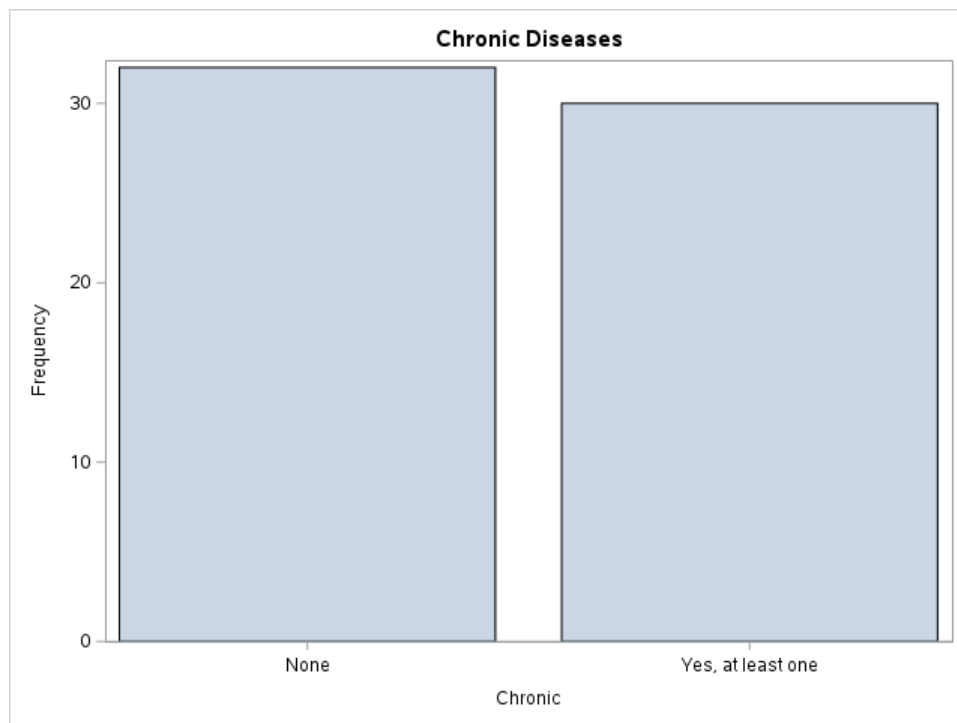
- 91.94% considered mental health an issues for the LGBTQ+ community



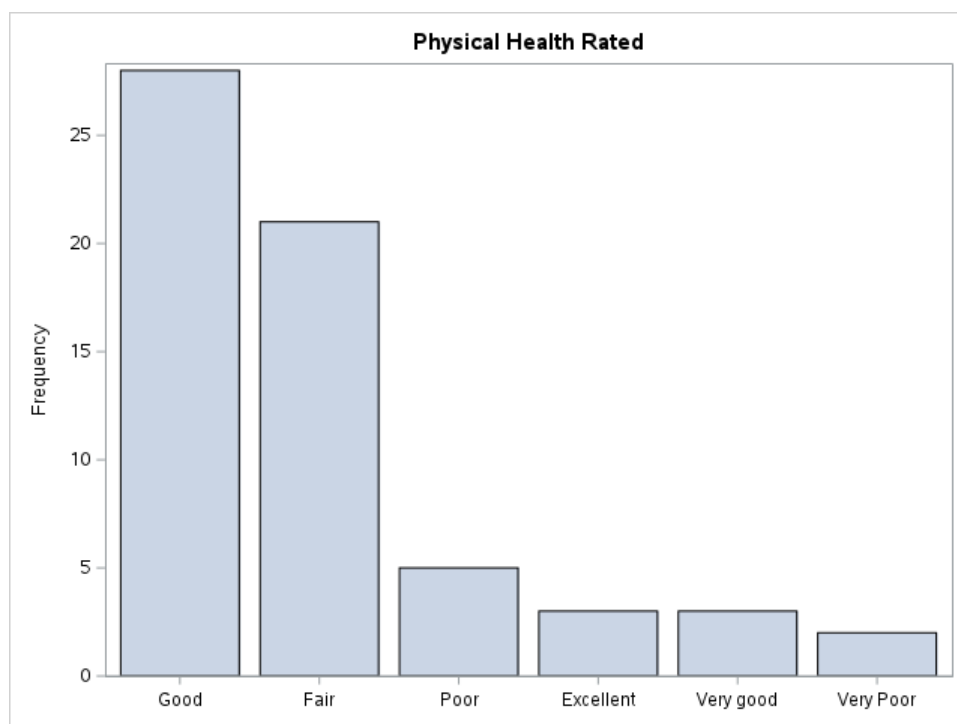
Disorder2	Frequency	Percent
No	7	11.29
Somewhat	7	11.29
Yes	48	77.42

- 77.42% said poor mental health has made it hard for them to complete daily tasks in the past year

# Physical Health



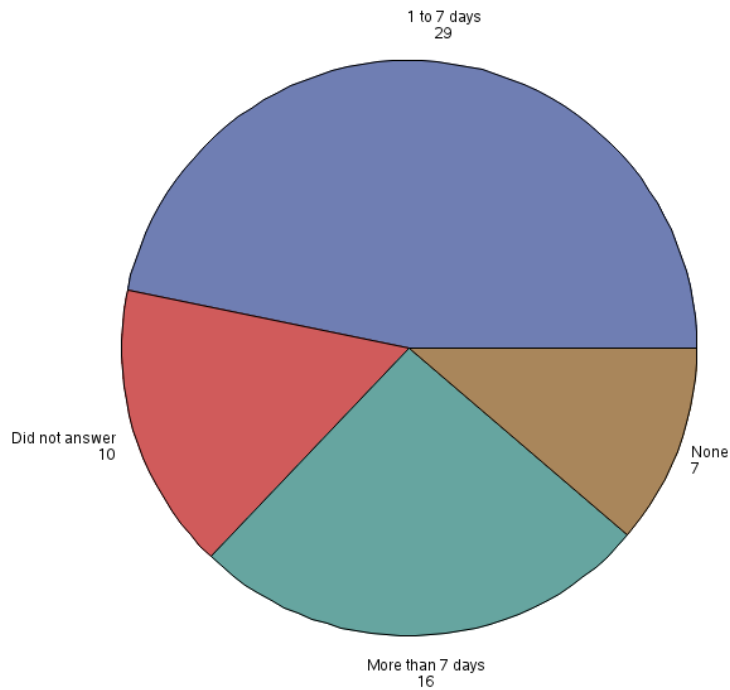
- 48.39% said they have at least one chronic disease



- 83.87% rated their physical health as fair or better

### Days of Poor Physical Health in Last 30 Days

FREQUENCY of Phyhealth2

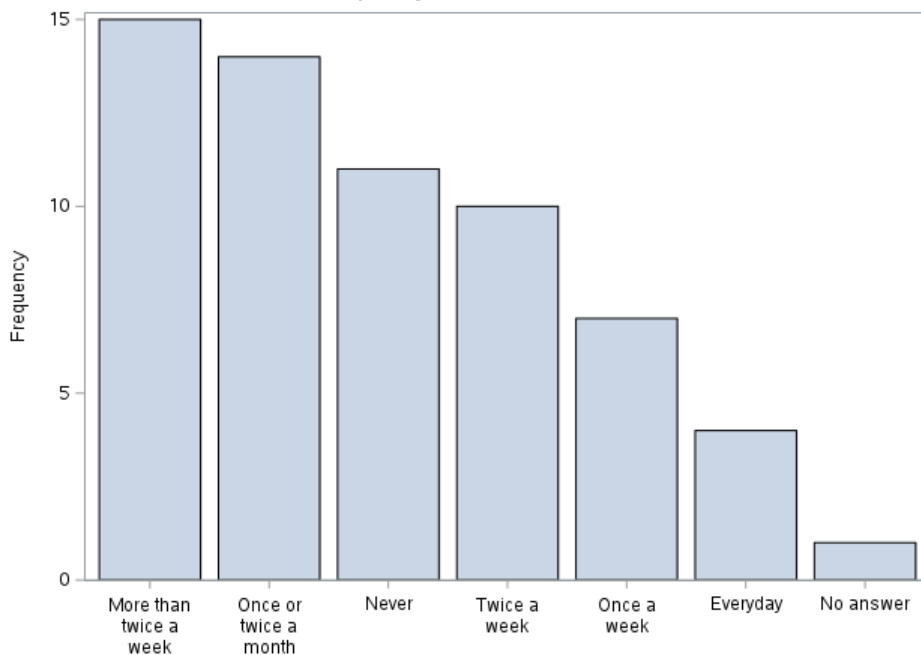


Phyhealth2	Frequency	Percent
1 to 7 days	29	46.77
Did not answer	10	16.13
More than 7 days	16	25.81
None	7	11.29

Out of 53 Responses:

- 7 days was the average number spent with poor physical health (for the past 30 days).
- 46.77% of respondents had anywhere from 1 to 7 poor physical health days.
- 25.31% had more than 7 poor days.

### Frequency of 30 Minutes of Exercise

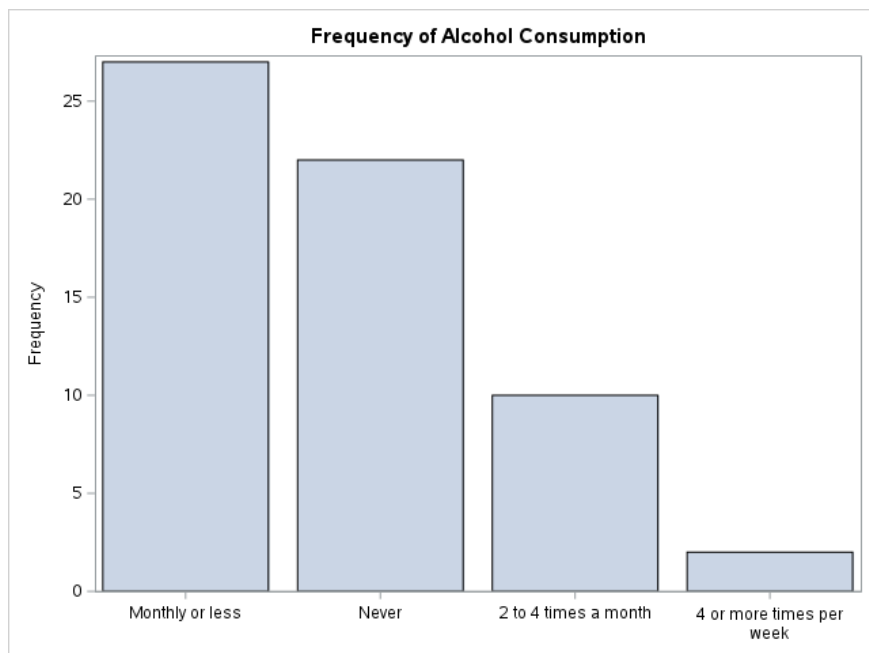


exercise	Frequency	Percent
Everyday	4	6.45
More than twice a week	15	24.19
Never	11	17.74
No answer	1	1.61
Once a week	7	11.29
Once or twice a month	14	22.58
Twice a week	10	16.13

- 17.74% said they never get 30 minutes of exercise
- 22.58% said they get 30 minutes of exercise once or twice a month
- 30.64% said they work out more than twice a week

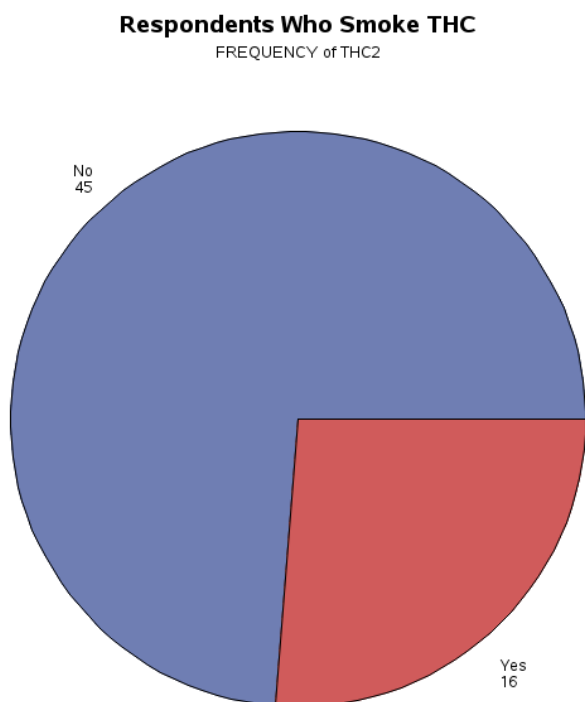


# Alcohol, THC, and Tobacco

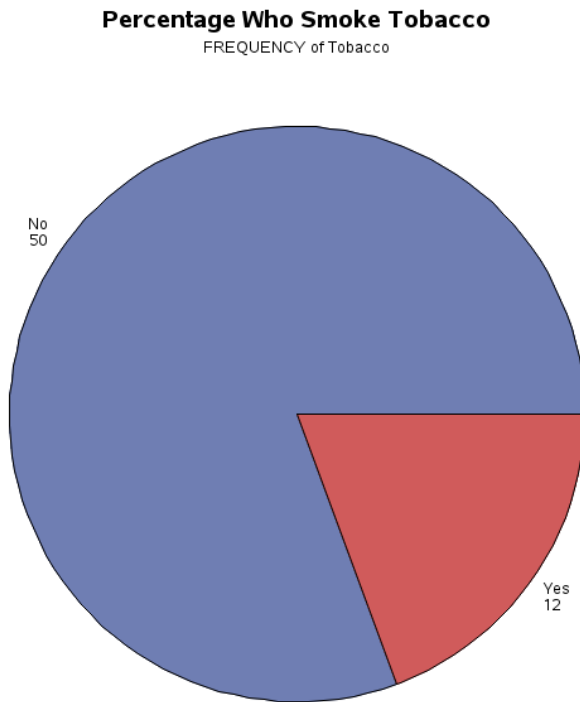


At the time of the survey:

- 37.1% said they never drink
- 43.54% drank monthly or less
- 3.23% drank 4 or more times per week
- 16.13% drank 2 to 4 times per month



- 74.2% did not smoke any THC
- 25.8% smoked THC

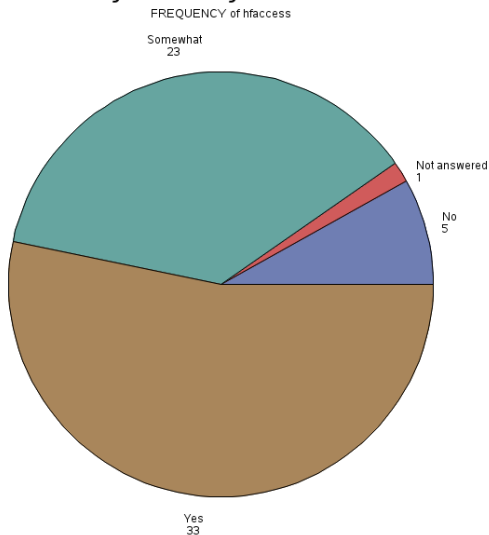


Tobacco	Frequency	Percent
No	50	80.65
Yes	12	19.35

- More than half of the respondents reported they do not smoke tobacco (80.65%)

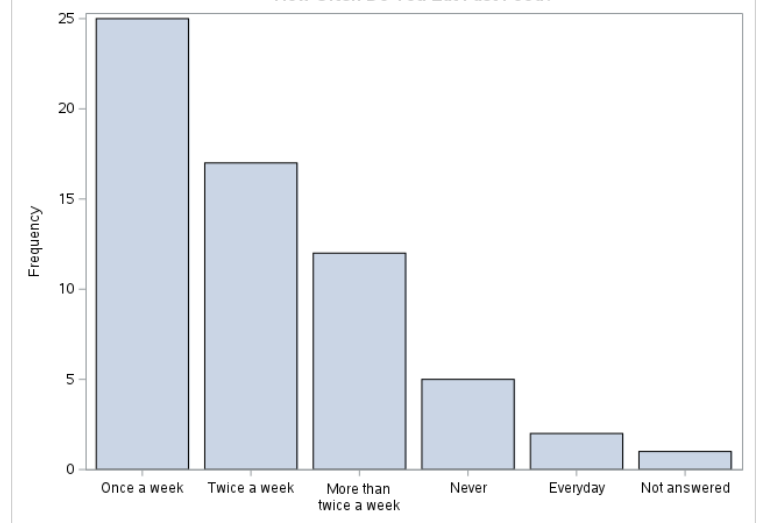
# Access to Healthy Foods

**Are Healthy Foods Easily Accessible To You?**



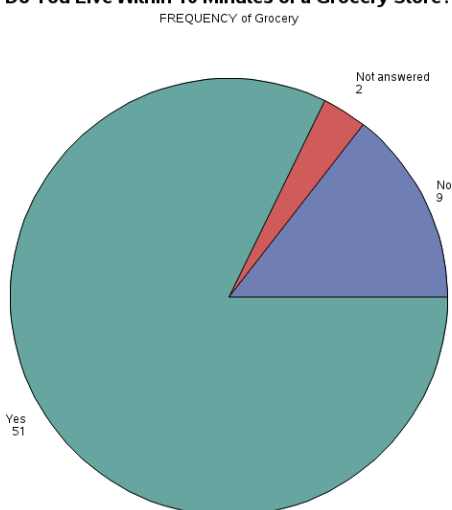
- 53.22% said healthy foods were easily accessible to them. 37.1% said they were somewhat accessible.

**How Often Do You Eat Fast Food?**



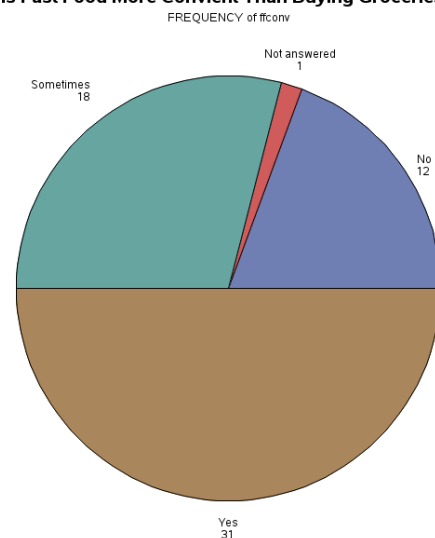
- About 87% of respondents eat fast food at least once a week.

**Do You Live Within 10 Minutes of a Grocery Store?**



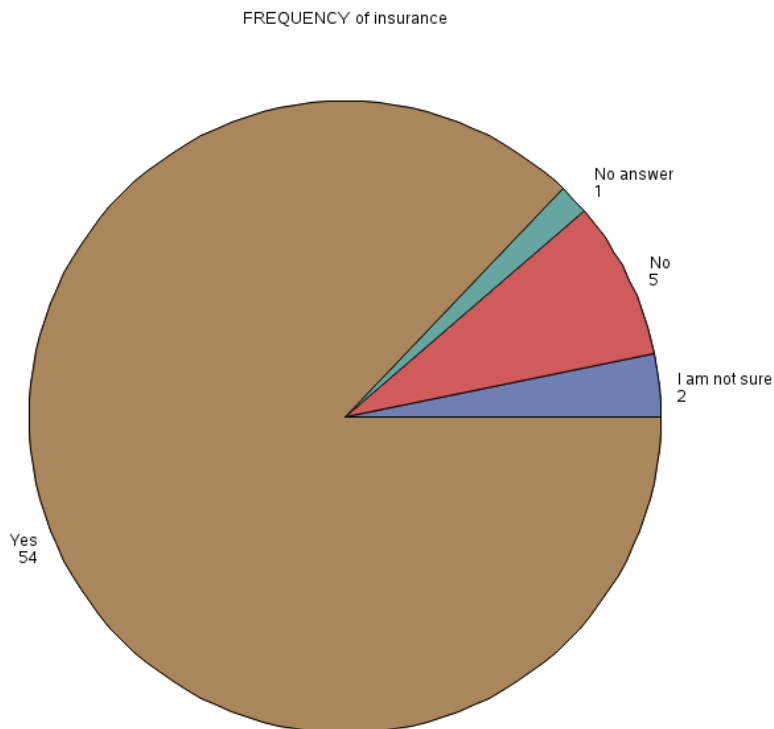
- 82.3% live within 10 minutes of a grocery store
- 14.5% said they do not live within 10 minutes of a grocery store

**Is Fast Food More Convenient Than Buying Groceries?**



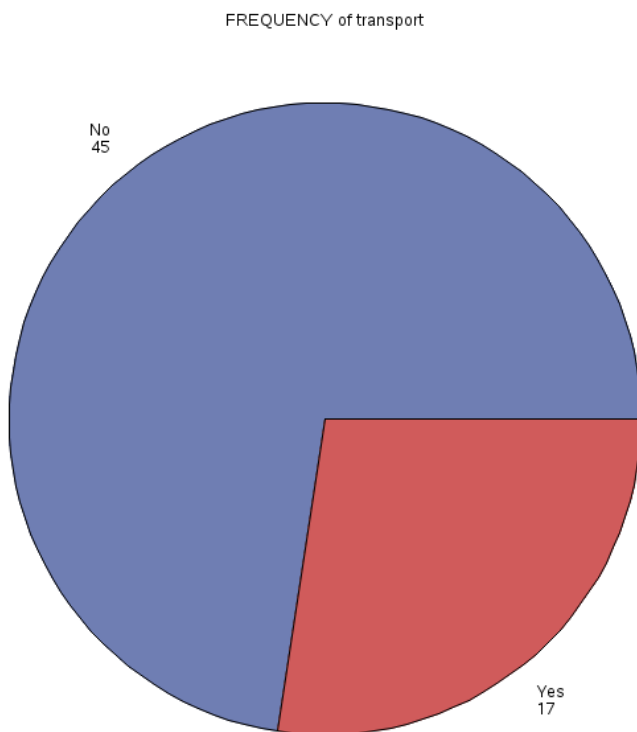
- 50% said fast food was more convenient than buying groceries
- 29% said sometimes it is more convenient
- 19% said groceries are more convenient

# Access to Healthcare



insurance	Frequency	Percent
I am not sure	2	3.23
No	5	8.06
No answer	1	1.61
Yes	54	87.10

- A majority said they have some form of health insurance (87.1%)



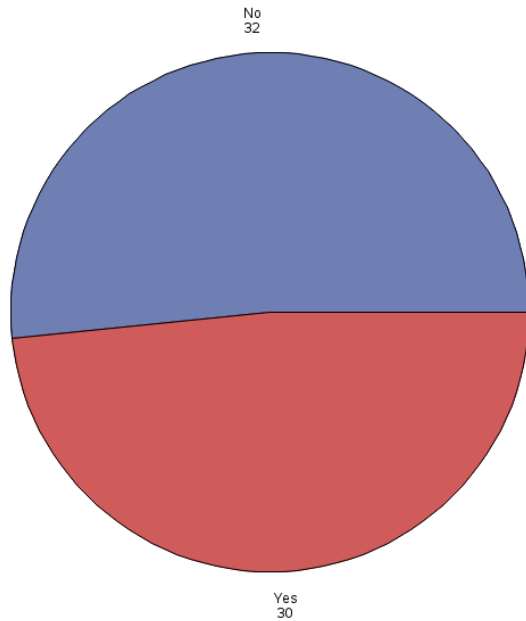
transport		
transport	Frequency	Percent
No	45	72.58
Yes	17	27.42

- 27.42% said transportation was an issue when planning medical visits

# Healthcare Comfort

Has a Healthcare Provider Ever Made You Feel Uncomfortable Based on Your Identity?

FREQUENCY of hcpcomfort

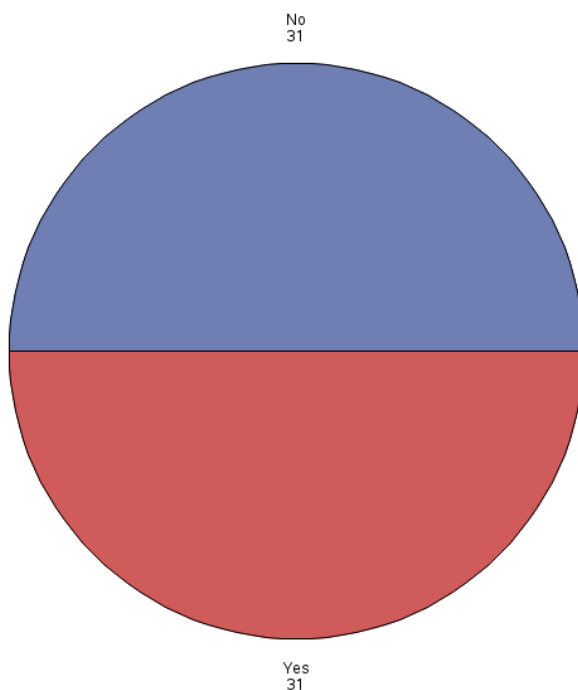


hcpcomfort	Frequency	Percent
No	32	51.61
Yes	30	48.39

- 48.39% said a healthcare provider has made them feel uncomfortable based on their identity

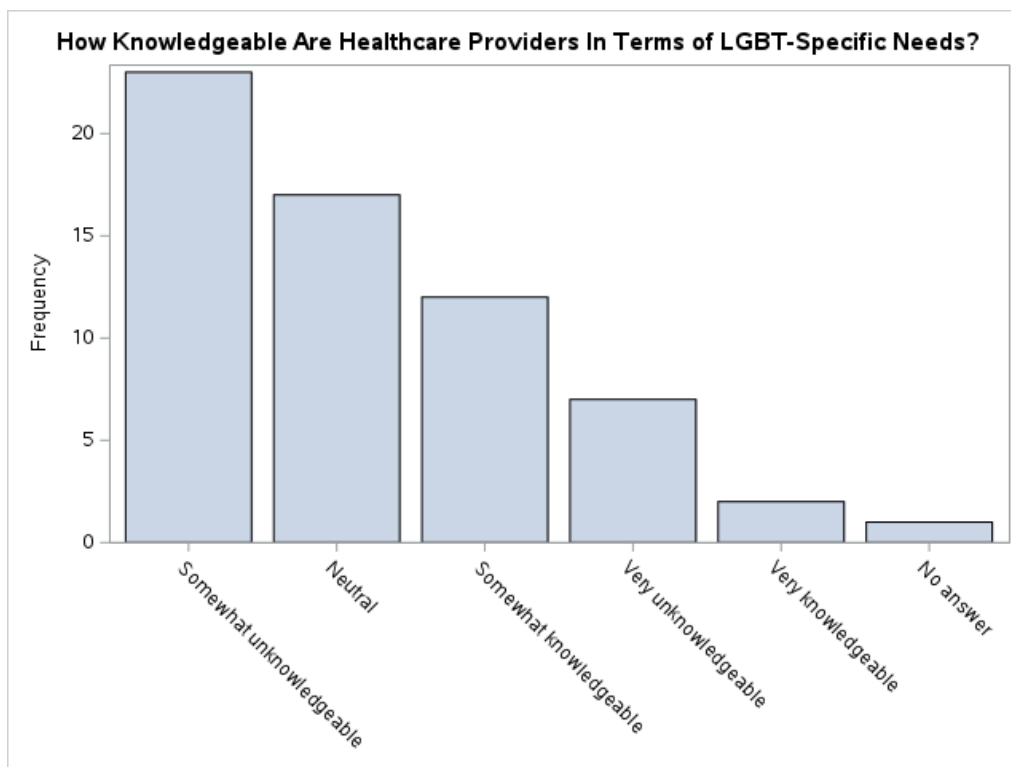
Have You Delayed Seeking Medical Care Due to Discrimination or Stigma?

FREQUENCY of delay



delay	Frequency	Percent
No	31	50.00
Yes	31	50.00

- 50% delayed seeking medical care because of fear of discrimination or stigma



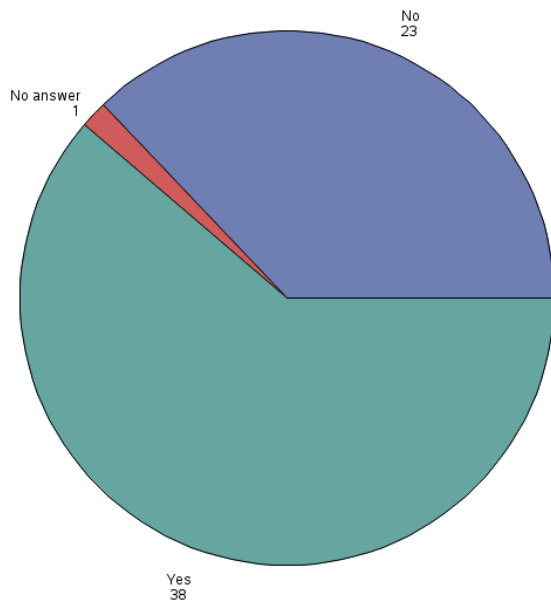
hopknowledge	Frequency	Percent
Neutral	17	27.42
No answer	1	1.61
Somewhat knowledgeable	12	19.35
Somewhat unknowledgeable	23	37.10
Very knowledgeable	2	3.23
Very unknowledgeable	7	11.29

- 48.38% said healthcare providers were unknowledgeable or very unknowledgeable when it came to LGBT-specific health needs.

# Community Acceptance and Safety

**Do You Feel Accepted in Your Local Healthcare System?**

FREQUENCY of hcaccept



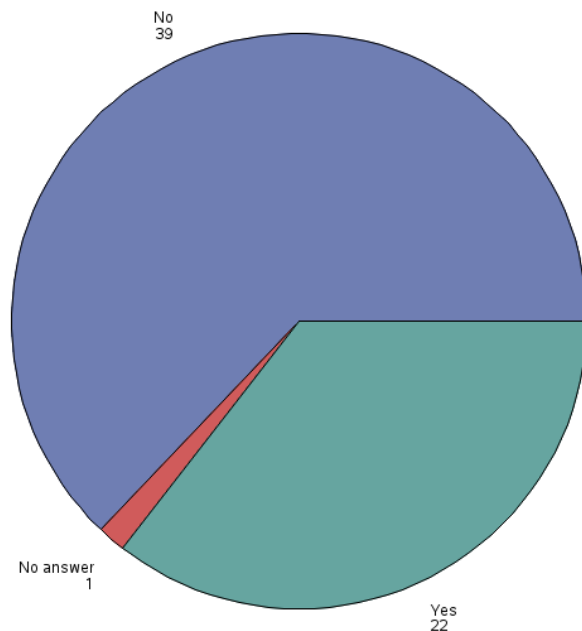
hcaccept	Frequency	Percent
No	23	37.10
No answer	1	1.61
Yes	38	61.29

- 37.1% said they did not feel accepted in their local healthcare system
- 61.29% felt accepted.

**Do You Feel Accepted By Your Community Based on Your Identity?**

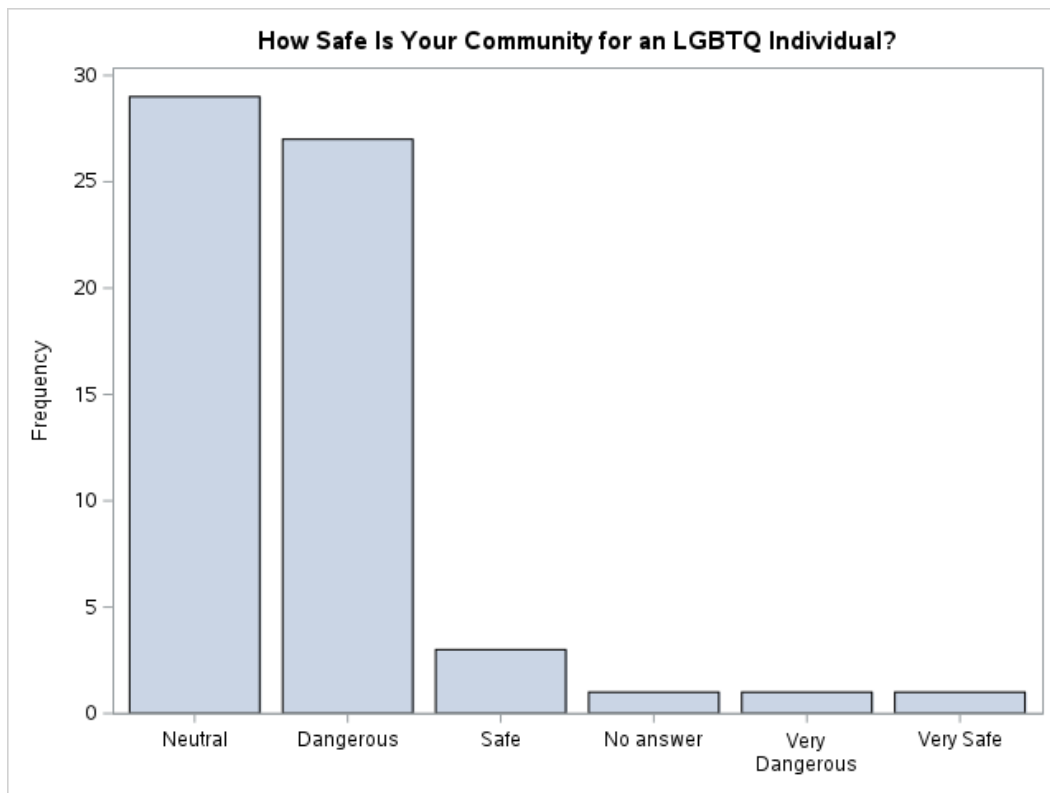
FREQUENCY of commaccept

commaccept	Frequency	Percent
No	39	62.90
No answer	1	1.61
Yes	22	35.48



- 62.9% did not feel accepted by their community based on their identity



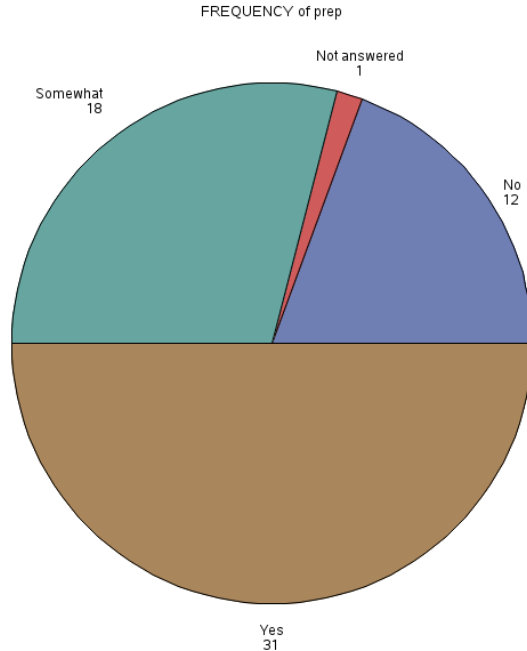


Safe	Frequency	Percent
Dangerous	27	43.55
Neutral	29	46.77
No answer	1	1.61
Safe	3	4.84
Very Dangerous	1	1.61
Very Safe	1	1.61

- 45.16% said their community was dangerous or very dangerous for an LGBTQ individual
- 46.77% felt neutral about the safety of their community

# Health Education and GRDHD Program Knowledge

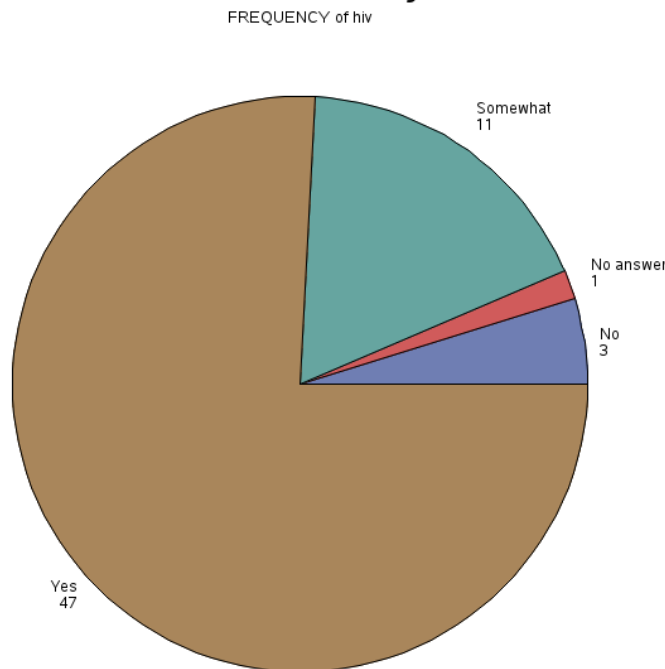
**Are You Familiar with PREP and PEP For the Prevention of HIV?**



prep	Frequency	Percent
No	12	19.35
Not answered	1	1.61
Somewhat	18	29.03
Yes	31	50.00

- 50% were familiar with PREP and PEP
- 19.35% were not familiar at all

**Are You Educated on HIV and Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases?**

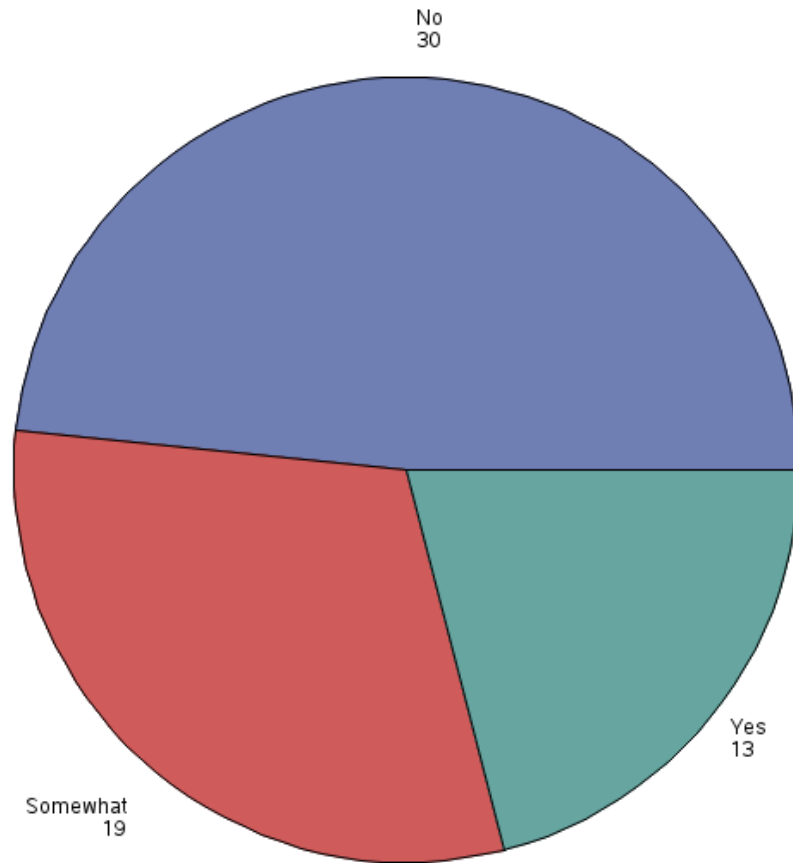


hiv	Frequency	Percent
No	3	4.84
No answer	1	1.61
Somewhat	11	17.74
Yes	47	75.81

- 75.81% said they were educated on HIV and STDs

# Are You Familiar With the Health Services that Green River District Health Department Provides?

FREQUENCY of services

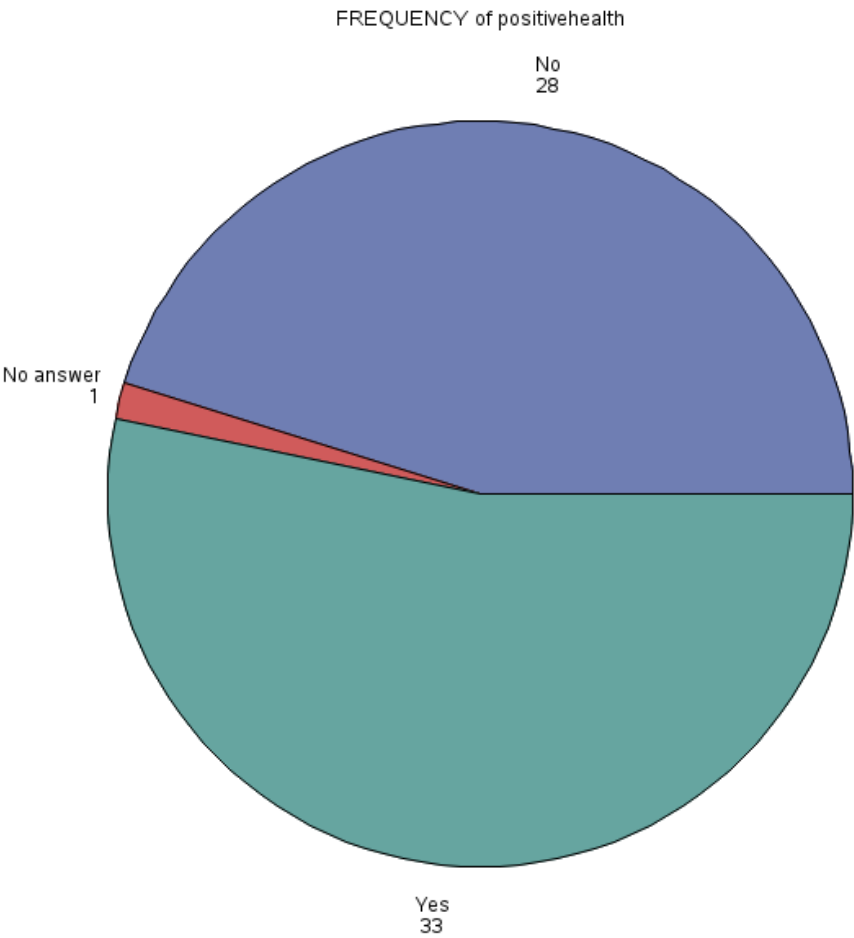


services	Frequency	Percent
No	30	48.39
Somewhat	19	30.65
Yes	13	20.97

- 48.39% were not familiar with the services that Green River District Health Department provides

# Positive Health Seeking Behavior

Have You Experienced Positive Changes in Your Health-seeking Behavior Since Becoming a Part of the LGBTQIA+ Community?



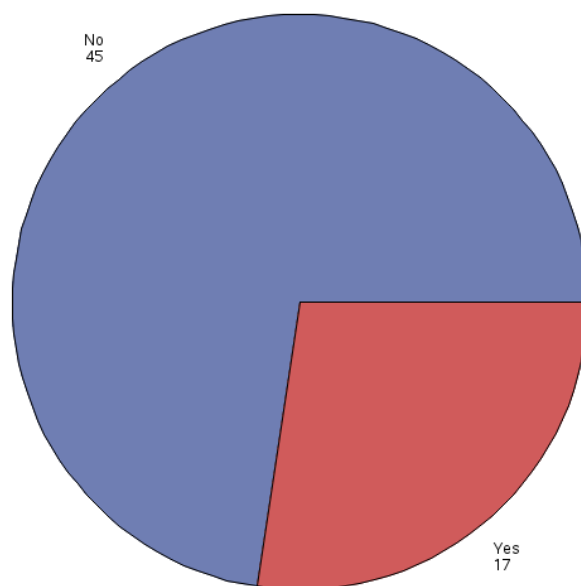
positivehealth	Frequency	Percent
No	28	45.16
No answer	1	1.61
Yes	33	53.23

- 53.23% said being a part of the LGBTQ+ community has positively influenced their health seeking behavior

# Connection to LGBT Community

Do You Feel Connected to the LGBTQIA Community in Your Area?

FREQUENCY of Connect



Connect	Frequency	Percent
No	45	72.58
Yes	17	27.42

- 72.58% did not feel connected to the LGBTQ+ community in their area

# Notable Events and Groups

This question was an extended response that participants could list what LGBT events and groups they knew were in their area.

Many respondents said that they knew no LGBT events in their area. From those who could name events, it was mentioned that there are very few.

Many said there were only a few notable LGBT groups in their area.

## **Notable Events:**

- Owensboro Pride Picnic
- Evansville Pride
- Drag shows at Ten O Six
- Pride walk
- Blue Bridge Pride Picnic
- Louisville Pride
- Pride Prom

## **Notable Groups:**

- Prism Art Alliance
- Tri State Alliance
- Matthew 25
- Facebook Groups (Blue Bridge Pride, Owensboro Pride)
- Fairness Campaign
- Louisville Pride Foundation
- The Collective

# Community Issues

This question was an extended response that participants could list what they thought were community issues. Below is the list of responses that frequently appeared.

**Community Issues:**

- Discrimination (Homophobia and Transphobia)
- Drug use
- Gun violence
- Physical violence
- Food insecurity
- Poverty
- Unemployment and wages
- Homelessness
- Poverty
- Need for fair legislation for LGBT community



# Barriers to Receiving Healthcare Services

This question was an extended response that participants could list what barriers they thought there were to receiving healthcare services in their area.

Notably, the LGBTQ community here was worried about being judged based on their identities. Many respondents said there were no providers in the area that were LGBT-educated and made them feel comfortable. Transportation and general medical costs were a concern as well. A full list of responses are provided below.

## **Barriers to Healthcare:**

- Cost of healthcare
- Transportation
- A lack of LGBT-educated providers
- Fear of discrimination
- Insurance coverage
- A lack of time for appointments
- Judgement
- A lack of information regarding services
- Copays
- A lack of LGBT friendly providers
- General financial struggles
- A lack of providers in the area
- A lack of providers accepting new patients

# Requested Programs

To get an idea of what programs LGBTQ individuals were interested in, an extended response question was offered on the survey. Below is a list of responses.

## **What programs would you like to see?**

- Mental Health Programs
- Safe counseling for kids and adults
- Sex education
- Trans and youth support groups
- Free HIV testing
- Connections to LGBT-safe providers
- PREP for HIV prevention
- Programs to aid the Trans community (HRT, counseling, safe gynecologists, mental health)
- Trans health education and mental health seminars