

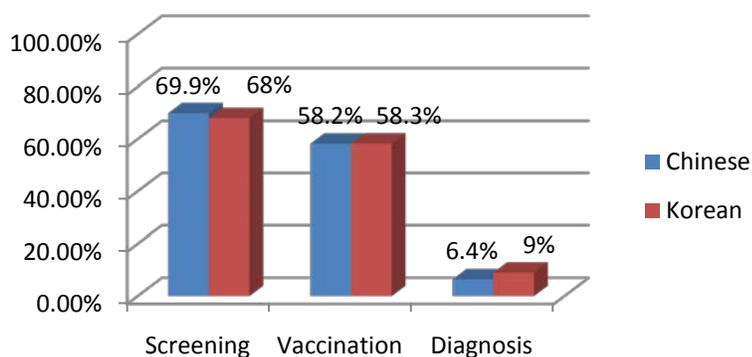
Summary Brief: Community Survey
National Center of Excellence in the Elimination of Hepatitis B Disparities

Introduction to the B Free CEED Community Survey

Chinese and Korean adults living in the New York City area were surveyed in order to obtain information about their sources of health information; hepatitis b-related beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors; and complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) use. A total of 502 Chinese and 487 Koreans completed surveys. The table below gives a demographic snapshot of both groups. Note that the Chinese and Korean groups are different in several characteristics such as neighborhood, age, length of time in US, education, health status, and income.

Most frequent responses for demographic questions		
	Chinese (502 total respondents)	Korean (487 total respondents)
Neighborhood	Chinatown/Lower East Side, Flushing	Flushing, Woodside
Gender	Male (278, 55.4%)	Male (254, 52.2%)
Age	26-35 years old (175, 34.9%) 18-25 years old (143, 28.5%)	56 or older (120, 24.6%) 26-35 years old (108, 22.2%)
Country of birth	China (437, 87.1%)	Korea (458, 94%)
Length of residence in US	6-10 years (134, 26.7%) 3-5 years (118, 23.5%)	11-20 years (146, 30%) 21+ years (142, 29.2%)
Spoken English fluency	Not well (193, 38.4%)	Not well (190, 39%)
Marital status	Married (243, 48.4%) Single/never married (225, 44.8%)	Married (336, 69%)
Highest completed education	High school/GED (222, 44.2%)	College/university (255, 52.4%)
Employment Status	Full time (215, 42.8%)	Full time (249, 51.1%)
Household income	Did not know (130, 25.9%) <\$10,000 (114, 22.7%)	>\$50,000 (182, 37.4%)
Self-rated health status	Good (216, 43%)	Fair (224, 46%)
Insurance status	Uninsured (195, 38.8%)	Uninsured (152, 31.2%) Private (151, 31%)

How common is hepatitis B screening, vaccination, and diagnosis amongst NYC Chinese and Koreans?



- Of the Chinese respondents, 351 (69.9%) have been screened, 292 (58.2%) have been vaccinated, and 32 (6.4%) have been diagnosed with hepatitis B.
- Of the Korean respondents, 331 (68%) have been screened, 284 (58.3%) have been vaccinated, and 44 (9%) have been diagnosed with hepatitis B.

What influences the decision to get screened or vaccinated?

- For both Chinese and Koreans, **doctors** were the most frequent recommenders of screening amongst those screened (248, 73.8%; 156, 51.8% respectively) and vaccination amongst those vaccinated (246, 75.7%; 157, 56.1%).
- Both Chinese and Koreans most frequently cited “**feeling well/no health problems**” as a reason for not getting screened for hepatitis B (40, 36.7%; 52, 49.5% respectively) or vaccinated (43, 29.7%; 69, 50%).
- Chinese and Koreans not yet screened or vaccinated would be most influenced to do so if their doctor made the recommendation (28, 39.4%; 36, 49.3% respectively), or if their family member were a carrier (12, 16.9%; 32, 43.8%).

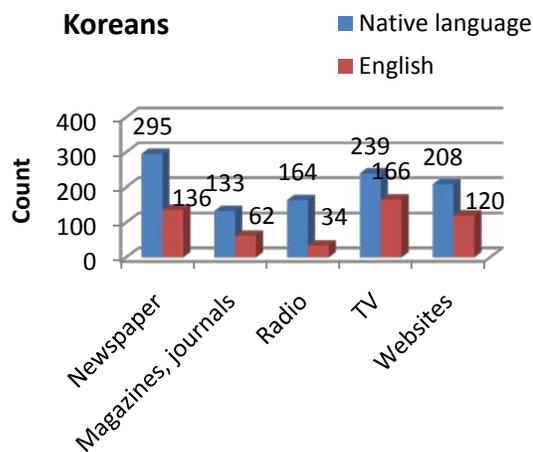
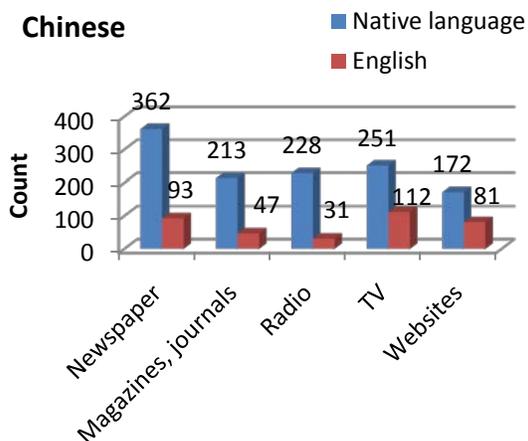
Most trusted/distrusted sources of health information

Chinese and Korean respondents most frequently ranked **physicians/healthcare providers** as their most trusted source of health information (84.3%; 79.3% respectively). Chinese most frequently ranked spiritual or religious leaders as their least trusted source (20.1%) while Koreans ranked telephone advice lines as their least trusted source (31%).

What modes of communication do Chinese and Korean households use?

The majority of both Chinese and Korean households have a computer with email/internet access (74.5%, 89.5% respectively), a working cell phone (92%, 96.1% respectively), and to a lesser extent, a non-cell phone telephone (51.4%, 68%

Which media sources do Chinese & Koreans turn to for health information?



- Chinese and Koreans most frequently got information about health and healthcare from newspapers and television, and relied much more heavily on media in their native languages than on English-language media.
- Out of those turning to native language newspapers for health information, most frequently read publications were World Journal (159, 45.9%) and Sing Tao Daily (161, 44.5%) for Chinese, and The Korea Times (140, 47.5%) and The Korea Daily (91, 30.8%) for Koreans.
- Most frequently watched native language television programs were TVB (88, 35.1%) and Sinovision (69, 27.5%) for Chinese, and TKC (127, 53.1%) for Koreans.

What do Chinese and Koreans know and believe about hepatitis B?

- 442 (88%) of Chinese and 438 (89.9%) of Korean respondents have heard of hepatitis B.
- Both Chinese and Korean respondents most often identified Asian Americans as the racial group most commonly infected with hepatitis B (271, 54%; 245, 50.3%, respectively).
- Both Chinese and Korean respondents most frequently identified contact with infected blood/bodily fluids as mode of hepatitis B transmission (269, 53.6%; 281, 57.7%, respectively).
- However, large percentages of both populations also incorrectly identified some modes (e.g. sharing food with infected people) and failed to identify actual modes of transmission (e.g. infected mother to baby).

Beliefs about Modes of Hepatitis B Transmission, by ethnicity

