

Cancer Community Health Resources and Needs Assessment (CHRNA) Community Report

Korean Americans

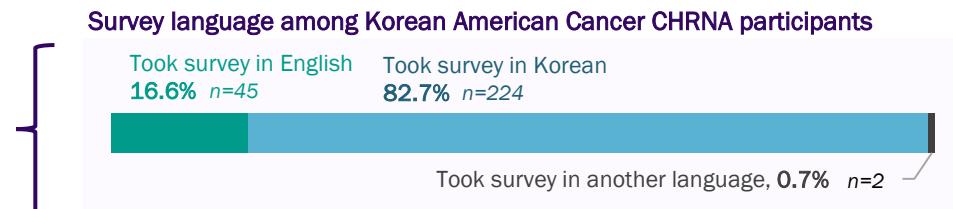
The purpose of the 2021-22 Cancer CHRNA survey was to identify factors around cancer disparities and resources available among racial and ethnic minoritized and immigrant populations in the NYU Langone's Perlmutter Cancer Center's catchment area (the lower half of Manhattan and all of Brooklyn, Queens, and Long Island).



Characteristics of Korean American Cancer CHRNA participants

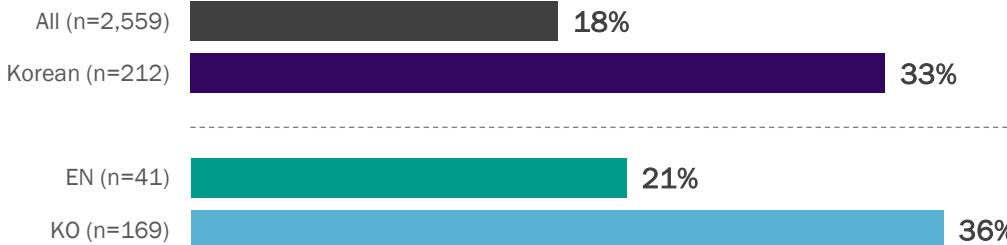


Korean American,
10.3%
n=271



	Korean Overall (n=271)	EN survey (n=45)	KO survey (n=224)
Age, median (Range)	45 (18, 92)	30 (18, 69)	51 (19, 92)
Female	58.3	57.8	58.0
Education			
Less than high school	3.8	4.4	3.7
High school/Some college	49.6	22.2	54.8
College graduate	46.6	73.3	41.6
Married/Living with partner	58.5	42.2	61.9
Foreign-born	86.6	43.2	95.5

% of uninsured adults aged 18-65



Food Insecurity ¹

All (n=2,630)



Korean (n=271)



EN (n=45)



KO (n=224)



Key



All Cancer CHRNA participants



All Korean participants



Korean participants who took the survey in English



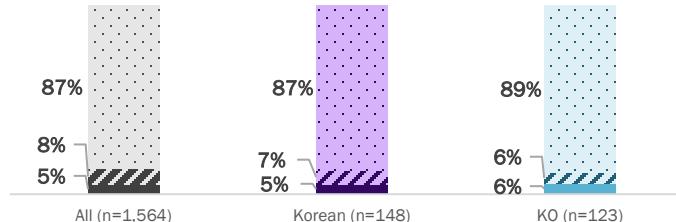
Korean participants who took the survey in Korean



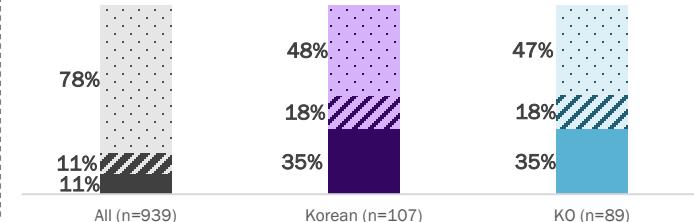
Cigarette Smoking

Dotted bars - Never smoked
 Striped bars - Former smoker
 Solid bars - Current smoker

Female



Male

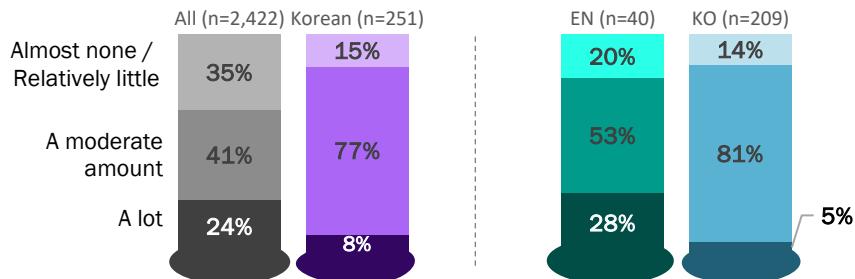


Sample size was not large enough to show % smoking among Korean Americans who took the survey in English.



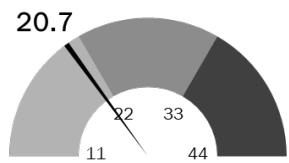
Stress 2

Stress experienced during the past month

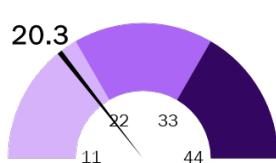


Loneliness scale 3, 4

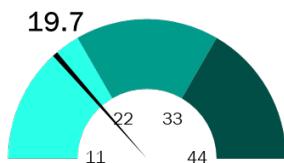
All (n=2,295)



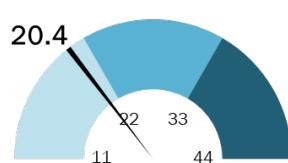
Korean (n=241)



EN (n=39)



KO (n=200)



Possible loneliness scores range from 11 to 44, with higher scores indicating greater loneliness

Key



All Cancer CHRNA participants



All Korean American participants



Korean participants who took the survey in English

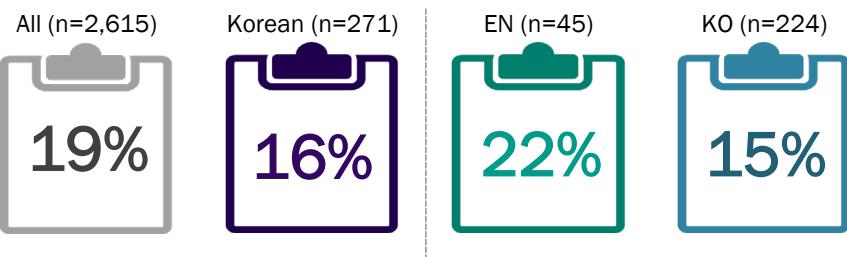


Korean participants who took the survey in Korean



Health Care

% who reported that there was a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost



Cancer Screening

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screening⁵

Adults aged 45-75 who have received a CRC screening test in the recommended time period

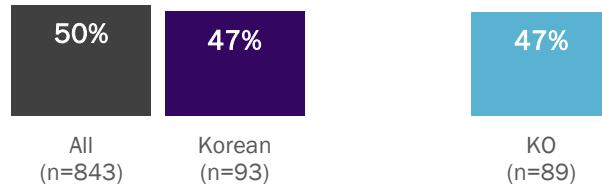
— — — Healthy People 2030 target 68.3% — — —



Recommendation based on USPSTF guidelines: 1) a home fecal occult blood test (FOBT) within the past year; 2) a sigmoidoscopy within the past 5 years; or 3) a colonoscopy within the past 10 years.

Breast cancer screening^{6,7}

Females aged 40-75 who have received a mammogram in the past year



Recommendation based on American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists guidelines, which does not align with the Healthy People 2030 benchmark target of 80.3% (among women aged 50-74 receiving a mammogram in the past 2 years, USPSTF guidelines).

Prostate cancer screening

Males aged 50 and older who have ever received a PSA test

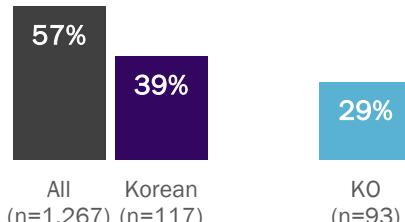


Healthy People 2030 does not include a benchmark target for PSA tests.

Cervical cancer screening⁸

Females aged 21-65 who have received a Pap test in the past three years

— — — Healthy People 2030 target 79.2% — — —



Recommendation based on American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists guidelines.

Notes:

Sample size was not large enough to show any cancer screening rates among Korean participants who took the survey in English.

Key



All Cancer CHRNA participants



All Korean American participants



Korean participants who took the survey in English



Korean participants who took the survey in Korean

References

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Acknowledgments

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Key



All Cancer CHRNA participants



All Korean American participants



Korean participants who took the survey in English



Korean participants who took the survey in Korean