



## COVID-19 & the Asian American and Pacific Islander Communities: Brief Report from the COMPASS Survey

**Name of study:** COVID-19 Effects on the Mental and Physical Health of Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders Survey Study (COMPASS), <https://compass.ucsf.edu/>

**Purpose:** COMPASS is a nationwide survey about the COVID-19 mental and physical health effects on Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders (AAPI). COMPASS findings may help to inform future policies, programs and additional research that can alleviate the adverse effects of COVID-19 for AAPI.

**Participants:** 5,420 AAPI adults completed the COMPASS survey online, by phone, or in-person.

**Survey Period:** October 24, 2020 – January 26, 2021 for publicly available survey via COMPASS website. Targeted recruitment with community partners closed on May 8, 2021.

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**UCSF IRB Protocol #:** 20-31925

### Team

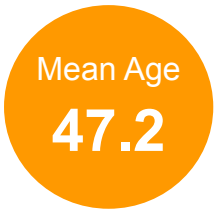
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### Community Partners

- American Samoa Community Cancer Coalition, American Samoa
- Asian Resources, Inc., Sacramento, California
- Collaborative Approach for Research & Education (CARE) Community Advisory Board, <https://careregistry.ucsf.edu/>, California
- Chinese Community Center, Texas
- Greater Boston Chinese Golden Age Center, Massachusetts
- Hmong Community Center of Minnesota, Minnesota
- India Community Center, California
- International Children Assistance Network, California
- National Asian Pacific Center on Aging, US
- Philip Jaisohn Memorial Foundation, Pennsylvania
- Pistos Korean Presbyterian Church, California
- United SIKHS, New York
- Yu-Ai Kai, California

# COMPASS Participants

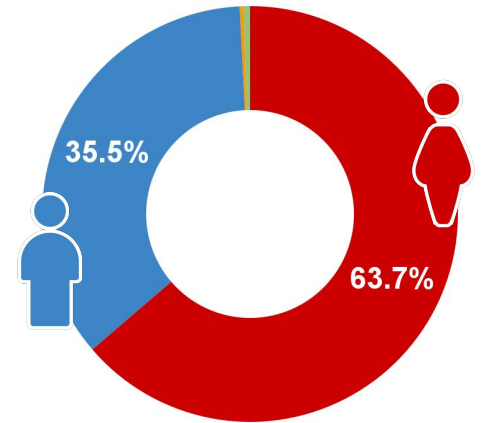
## Age



- Range: 19 - 98 years
- 47.1% were 50 years and older
- 16.8% were 65 years and older

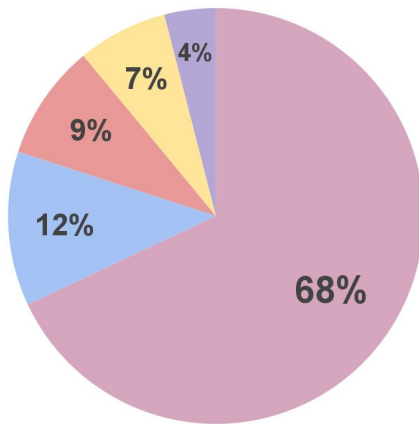
## Gender

- Female
- Male
- Other (0.3%)
- Prefer not to answer (0.5%)

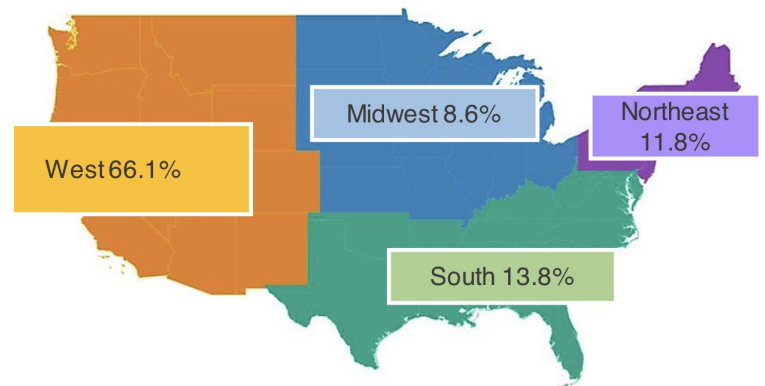


## Language of survey completion

- English
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Chinese
- Samoan



## Regions



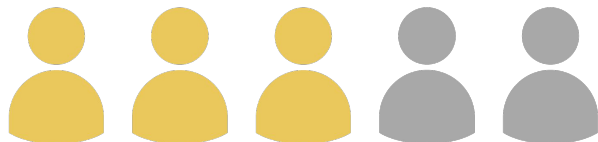
## Cultural Groups

Ethnic Chinese	36.0%	Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders	4.9%
Korean	21.6%	Filipino	4.7%
Vietnamese	20.0%	Hmong	2.2%
Asian Indian	6.1%	Other	1.8%
Taiwanese	5.3%	More than one cultural group	1.3%
Japanese	5.1%		

- 66.6%** born outside the U.S.
- 24.9%** have limited English proficiency
- 14.7%** are caregivers of older adults or persons with special needs

## Key COVID-19 Discrimination Findings

When asked how the COVID-19 pandemic has changed their life, 41% said they have increased negative experience with racial discrimination (at mild to severe levels of change)



**3 in 5 experienced discrimination  
in the past 6 months**

### Racial Bias Results:

59.0%	believed that the country has become more dangerous for their ethnic group
46.2%	believed that negative social media posts against their race/ethnicity have increased because of COVID-19
40.6%	believed that most social/mass media reports about COVID-19 create bias against their race/ethnicity
39.0%	had seen a lot more cyberbullying of people of their race/ethnicity since the pandemic
34.1%	worried about people thinking they have COVID-19 because of their race/ethnicity
31.5%	believed that people of their race/ethnicity are more likely to lose their job
15.3%	believed that people of their race/ethnicity will not receive as good COVID-19 healthcare as others
10.6%	believed people of their race/ethnicity are more likely to get COVID-19
10.4%	reported being cyberbullied because of their race/ethnicity

*Note: Based on data from 4,971 COMPASS participants who completed the survey between October 24, 2020 and February 13, 2021 and answered all the discrimination questions.*

## Key Vaccine Willingness & Concerns Findings



**25.4%**

### **“unsure” or “probably/definitely no” to getting the vaccine**

Certain AAPI subgroups (i.e., Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, Korean Americans, those aged 30-39 and 50-59) were significantly less willing to receive COVID-19 vaccine compared to their counterparts.



**76%**

of the 1,646 participants **have at least one or more concerns about the vaccine**, citing side effects as the most common concern.

*Among 1,646 participants who completed the survey prior to December 11, 2020 (when the Food and Drug Administration authorized emergency use of the first COVID-19 vaccine)*