

Importance of native language in a population-based health survey among ethnic Chinese in Australia

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Reference:

Key Words:

researching CALD, language and translation, diabetes, access to information, access to services

Research aim:

To assess the impacts of survey languages on participation and representativeness of the study subjects in a health survey in a Chinese community in Australia.

Results/Conclusion:

Two-thirds of the participants chose to answer the questionnaires in Chinese. Besides being older with relatively lower income, they were more likely to be married, have a Chinese family doctor, and visit a Chinese medicine practitioner. Fewer of them have visited the Diabetes Australia website or read any educational information materials about diabetes.

Implications:

The multilingual approach is crucial to improving participation and representativeness of samples from ethnic populations.

Cultural Group(s):

Chinese

Location of study:

Brisbane

Age group:

Number included in study:

210

Type of participants:

ethnic Chinese given a survey in their preferred language

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Primary

Secondary data sources used:

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: