APPENDIX 1. Questionnaire survey (in English and traditional Chinese)

Screener questions	
S1. Where do you reside? (Single response only)	您居住在哪裡？
• Hong Kong • South Korea • Malaysia • Singapore • Taiwan • Indonesia • Philippines • Thailand • Vietnam • Pakistan • India	香港 南韓 馬來西亞 新加坡 台灣 印尼 菲律賓 泰國 越南 巴基斯坦 印度
S2. What is your age? (Single response only)	您的年齡是多少？
• <25 years • 25-34 years • 35-44 years • 45-54 years • 55-64 years • ≥65 years	25歲以下 25-34歲 35-44歲 45-54歲 55-64歲 65歲及以上
S3. What is your gender? (Single response only)	您的性別是什麼？
• Male • Female	男性 女性
S4. What is your highest level of education? (Single response only)	您的最高教育水平是甚麼？
• Primary school • Secondary school • University • Postgraduate	小學 中學 大學 碩士
S5. What is your monthly average household income? (Single response only)	您的家庭每月平均收入是多少？
• ≤HK$10 000 • HK$10 000-16 999 • HK$17 000-29 999 • HK$30 000-49 999 • ≥HK$50 000 • Declined to answer/refused to disclose	10 000港元 10 000-16 999港元 17 000-29 999港元 30 000-49 999港元 50 000港元 拒絕透露
S6. Which of the following types of medical insurance do you currently have? (Multiple answers allowed)	您擁有以下哪些類型的醫療保險？
• Private insurance–self-pay • Private–corporate insurance • Public (eg, national or subsidised) • None of the above	私人保險–自付 私人–公司保險 公眾保險（例如國家或津貼） 以上皆不是
S7. Have you heard of the following types of hepatitis? (Multiple answers allowed)	您曾否聽過以下各類肝炎？
• Hepatitis A • Hepatitis B • Hepatitis C • Hepatitis D • Hepatitis • None of the above	甲型肝炎 乙型肝炎 丙型肝炎 丁型肝炎 戊型肝炎 以上皆沒有
For those who answered 'Hepatitis B" and/or 'Hepatitis C' in S7, we proceeded to Q1(I) and/or Q1(II) respectively. For respondents who answered 'Hepatitis A', 'Hepatitis D', 'Hepatitis E', or 'None of the above', we proceeded to Q4	

APPENDIX 1. (cont'd)

Q1. Please indicate if you agree, disagree or not sure with the following statements for (I) hepatitis B and (II) hepatitis C. (Single response only per statement)
請指出您是否同意或不同意或不確定以下有關（I）乙型和（II）丙型肝炎的陳述。

- Hepatitis is a bacterial infection.
  肝炎是一種細菌感染。
- Hepatitis is a viral infection.
  肝炎是一種病毒感染。
- Hepatitis can cause chronic inflammation of the liver.
  肝炎能導致慢性肝臟發炎。
- Hepatitis can cause liver failure.
  肝炎能導致肝臟衰竭。
- Hepatitis can be prevented by vaccination.
  肝炎能以注射疫苗來防止。
- Hepatitis is airborne.
  肝炎是透過空氣傳播。
- Hepatitis is hereditary.
  肝炎是遺傳病。
- Hepatitis increases the risk of liver cirrhosis and cancer.
  肝炎提高造成肝硬化和肝癌的風險。

Q2. Please indicate if you agree, disagree or not sure with the following statements for transmission of hepatitis B and hepatitis C from one person to another. (Single response only per statement)
請指出您是否同意或不同意或不確定以下有關（I）乙型和（II）丙型肝炎可以透過人傳人來傳播的陳述。肝炎感染可以透過以下方式傳播：

(a) By touching an infected person
接觸受感染的人
(b) Through sexual intercourse
透過性交
(c) Through blood, eg contact with an open wound
透過血液，例如接觸外露的傷口
(d) By sharing non-sterile needles or through needlestick injuries
透過共用未經消毒的注射針或受針刺所傷
(e) Faecal-oral route usually through contaminated food (eg, an infected person forgets to properly wash hands after using toilet and contaminates food)
透過經污染的食物將糞便帶入口腔（例如受感染者如廁後忘記洗手並污染食物）
(f) From a pregnant mother to her baby at birth
生產時由懷孕的母親帶給嬰兒
(g) By sharing of razors and toothbrushes
共用鬚刨、牙刷
(h) By receiving tattoos and body piercings from settings with poor infection control standards
在感染控制標準差劣的情況下接受紋身、身體穿洞
(i) By eating contaminated or raw seafood, eg shellfish
透過進食經污染或未經烹煮的海產（例如貝殼類食物）
(j) Having received blood (products) before 1990s
於90年代前接受輸血（血液產品）
(k) Having received long-term kidney dialysis
長期接受腎臟透析
(l) By mosquito bites
透過蚊釘
(m) By dining together (eg, sharing food) with an infected person
與受感染的人共膳（例如分享食物）

Respondents who indicated the correct answers to:

- *Q2I(b) or Q2II(b) proceeded to answer Q3(a)*
- *Q2I(d) or Q2II(d) proceeded to answer Q3(b)*
- *Q2I(f) or Q2II(f) and 'female' to S3 proceeded to answer Q3(c)*
- *Q2I(i) or Q2II(i) proceeded to answer Q3(d)*
- *Q2I(l) or Q2II(l) proceeded to answer Q3(e)*

APPENDIX 1. (cont'd)

Q3. Others have told us what they would do if the following happened to them. Which of the following are you likely to do? Rate on a scale of 1-5, where 1 = 'extremely unlikely', 2 = 'unlikely', 3 = 'neutral', 4 = 'likely', and 5 = 'extremely likely. (Single response only) 別人告訴我們，若遇上以下情況時他們會做甚麼。請以1-5分表示，您有多大可能會做出以下各項事情，其中1=「極不可能」、2=「不大可能」，而3=「中立」、4=「可能」而5=「極可能」。	
(a) If I had unprotected sex with multiple partners, then I would get screened for hepatitis. 如果我意外地被一支用過的針刺到，我會前往找醫生檢查是否患上肝炎。	
(b) If I got pricked accidentally by a used needle, then I would go to a doctor and get checked for hepatitis. 如果我在感染控制標準差劣的情況下接受紋身或身體穿洞，我會自行檢查是否患上肝炎。	
(c) If I wanted to be pregnant, or if I became pregnant, I would talk to a doctor about being tested for hepatitis. 如果我希望懷孕或已經懷孕，我會和醫生談論檢查是否患上肝炎。	
(d) If I got a tattoo or body piercing from a place with low infection control standards, I would test myself for hepatitis. 如果我曾與多名伴侶發生無防護措施的性行為，我會檢查是否患上肝炎。	
(e) If I were on long-term kidney dialysis, then I would get screened for hepatitis. 如果我長期接受腎臟透析，我會檢查是否患上肝炎。	
Q4. When was the last time you did a health screening test? (Single response only) 您上次何時接受健康檢查？	
• <1 year ago	1年內
• 1-2 years ago	1-2年前
• 3-5 years ago	3-5年前
• 5-10 years ago	5-10年前
• >10 years ago	10年以上之前
• Never	從未
Q5. Are you aware of your family history related to liver disease? (Single response only) 您是否知道您的家族中有無與肝病相關的歷史？	
• Yes	是
• No	否
• Not sure	不確定
Q6. What channels do you prefer using to receiving disease-related information? (Multiple answers allowed) 您喜歡採用哪些渠道來獲取疾病的資訊？	
• TV	電視
• Mobile phone apps	手機應用程式
• Magazine (hard copy)	雜誌（紙本）
• Newspaper (online)	報章（網上）
• Newspaper (paid hard copy)	報章（付費紙本）
• Newspaper (free hard copy)	報章（免費紙本）
• Internet forums	網上討論區
• Doctor's consultation	醫生診症
• Patient disease awareness talks	患者疾病認知講座
• Patient leaflets/pamphlets	患者單張 / 小冊子
• Family/friends	家人 / 朋友
• Internet search	在互聯網上搜尋
• Others (please specify)	其他（請註明）
Q7. What information would you like to know about liver diseases? (Multiple answers allowed) 您希望知多些肝病哪方面的資料？	
• Disease prevalence	患病率
• Disease symptoms and potential complications	病徵與潛在併發症
• Route of transmission	傳播途徑
• Prevention	預防
• Treatment	治療方法
• Others (please specify)	其他（請註明）

APPENDIX 2. Respondents' awareness of different types of hepatitis and other modes of transmission of hepatitis B and C*

Have you heard of the following types of hepatitis? (n=500) [multiple answers allowed]†				
Hepatitis A	412 (82.4%)			
Hepatitis B	465 (93.0%)			
Hepatitis C	232 (46.4%)			
Hepatitis D	106 (21.2%)			
Hepatitis E	116 (23.2%)			
None of the above	26 (5.2%)			
Hepatitis B or C can be transmitted…(correct response)‡	**(I) Hepatitis B (n=465)**		**(II) Hepatitis C (n=232)**	
	Correct response	**Incorrect response§**	**Correct response**	**Incorrect response§**
(b) Through sexual intercourse (agree)	230 (49.5%)	235 (50.5%)	116 (50.0%)	60 (25.9%)
(c) Through blood, eg contact with an open wound (agree)	328 (70.5%)	137 (29.5%)	149 (64.2%)	31 (13.4%)
(d) By sharing non-sterile needles or through needlestick injuries (agree)	344 (74.0%)	121 (26.0%)	153 (65.9%)	32 (13.8%)
(g) By sharing of razors and toothbrushes (agree)	199 (42.8%)	266 (57.2%)	103 (44.4%)	65 (28.0%)
(h) By receiving tattoos and body piercings from settings with poor infection control standards (agree)	292 (62.8%)	173 (37.2%)	145 (62.5%)	32 (13.8%)
(j) Having received blood (products) before 1990s (agree)	226 (48.6%)	239 (51.4%)	126 (54.3%)	37 (15.9%)
(k) Having received long-term kidney dialysis (agree)	184 (39.6%)	281 (60.4%)	98 (42.2%)	50 (21.6%)
(l) By mosquito bites (disagree)	192 (41.3%)	273 (58.7%)	83 (35.8%)	149 (64.2%)

* Data are shown as No. (%)
† Question pertains to screener question S7 (refer to Appendix 1)
‡ Question pertains to Q2 (refer to Appendix 1). Correct responses are shown in brackets
§ Including 'Not sure' responses

APPENDIX 3. Detailed descriptive analysis of respondents' awareness of knowledge of hepatitis B*

Hepatitis B can/is… (correct response)		…cause liver failure (agree)		...increase the risk of liver cirrhosis and cancer (agree)		…be prevented by vaccination (agree)		...airborne (disagree)		...hereditary (disagree)	
		Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†
		406 (87.3%)	59 (12.7%)	406 (87.3%)	59 (12.7%)	290 (62.4%)	175 (37.6%)	286 (61.5%)	179 (38.5%)	186 (40.0%)	279 (60.0%)
Age, y	<25	53 (96.4%)	2 (3.6%)	44 (80.0%)	11 (20.0%)	23 (41.8%)	32 (58.2%)	38 (69.1%)	17 (30.9%)	11 (20.0%)	44 (80.0%)
	25-34	83 (87.4%)	12 (12.6%)	84 (88.4%)	11 (11.6%)	66 (69.5%)	29 (30.5%)	51 (53.7%)	44 (46.3%)	37 (38.9%)	58 (61.1%)
	35-44	81 (81.0%)	19 (19.0%)	85 (85.0%)	15 (15.0%)	73 (73.0%)	27 (27.0%)	59 (59.0%)	41 (41.0%)	40 (40.0%)	60 (60.0%)
	45-54	93 (89.4%)	11 (10.6%)	95 (91.3%)	9 (8.7%)	67 (64.4%)	37 (35.6%)	68 (65.4%)	36 (34.6%)	50 (48.1%)	54 (51.9%)
	55-64	83 (86.5%)	13 (13.5%)	86 (89.6%)	10 (10.4%)	51 (53.1%)	45 (46.9%)	61 (63.5%)	35 (36.5%)	41 (42.7%)	55 (57.3%)
	≥65	13 (86.7%)	2 (13.3%)	12 (80.0%)	3 (20.0%)	10 (66.7%)	5 (33.3%)	9 (60.0%)	6 (40.0%)	7 (46.7%)	8 (53.3%)
Sex	Male	183 (90.1%)	20 (9.9%)	180 (88.7%)	23 (11.3%)	128 (63.1%)	75 (36.9%)	126 (62.1%)	77 (37.9%)	80 (39.4%)	123 (60.6%)
	Female	223 (85.1%)	39 (14.9%)	226 (86.3%)	36 (13.7%)	162 (61.8%)	100 (38.2%)	160 (61.1%)	102 (38.9%)	106 (40.5%)	156 (59.5%)
Education level	Primary school	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)	3 (60.0%)	2 (40.0%)	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)
	Secondary school	164 (87.7%)	23 (12.3%)	160 (85.6%)	27 (14.4%)	102 (54.5%)	85 (45.5%)	115 (61.5%)	72 (38.5%)	71 (38.0%)	116 (62.0%)
	University	197 (87.2%)	29 (12.8%)	201 (88.9%)	25 (11.1%)	150 (66.4%)	76 (33.6%)	136 (60.2%)	90 (39.8%)	91 (40.3%)	135 (59.7%)
	Postgraduate	41 (87.2%)	6 (12.8%)	42 (89.4%)	5 (10.6%)	34 (72.3%)	13 (27.7%)	31 (66.0%)	16 (34.0%)	22 (46.8%)	25 (53.2%)
Household income, HKD	<$10 000	15 (93.8%)	1 (6.3%)	14 (87.5%)	2 (12.5%)	11 (68.8%)	5 (31.3%)	10 (62.5%)	6 (37.5%)	3 (18.8%)	13 (81.3%)
	$10 000-$16 999	26 (92.9%)	2 (7.1%)	22 (78.6%)	6 (21.4%)	8 (28.6%)	20 (71.4%)	17 (60.7%)	11 (39.3%)	10 (35.7%)	18 (64.3%)
	$17 000-$29 999	68 (85.0%)	12 (15.0%)	61 (76.3%)	19 (23.8%)	42 (52.5%)	38 (47.5%)	51 (63.8%)	29 (36.3%)	37 (46.3%)	43 (53.8%)
	$30 000-$49 999	136 (86.1%)	22 (13.9%)	141 (89.2%)	17 (10.8%)	96 (60.8%)	62 (39.2%)	87 (55.1%)	71 (44.9%)	57 (36.1%)	101 (63.9%)
	≥$50 000	156 (88.1%)	21 (11.9%)	164 (92.7%)	13 (7.3%)	129 (72.9%)	48 (27.1%)	119 (67.2%)	58 (32.8%)	79 (44.6%)	98 (55.4%)
	Declined to answer	5 (83.3%)	1 (16.7%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	0	6 (100%)

* Data are shown as No. (%)

† Including 'Not sure' responses

APPENDIX 4. Detailed descriptive analysis of respondents' awareness of knowledge of hepatitis C*

Hepatitis C can/is… (correct response)		…cause liver failure (agree)		...increase the risk of liver cirrhosis and cancer (agree)		…be prevented by vaccination (disagree)		...airborne (disagree)		...hereditary (disagree)	
		Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†
		194 (83.6%)	38 (16.4%)	201 (86.6%)	31 (13.4%)	44 (19.0%)	188 (81.0%)	126 (54.3%)	106 (45.7%)	97 (41.8%)	135 (58.2%)
Age, y	<25	14 (70.0%)	6 (30.0%)	17 (85.0%)	3 (15.0%)	6 (30.0%)	14 (70.0%)	13 (65.0%)	7 (35.0%)	7 (35.0%)	13 (65.0%)
	25-34	39 (84.8%)	7 (15.2%)	39 (84.8%)	7 (15.2%)	10 (21.7%)	36 (78.3%)	22 (47.8%)	24 (52.2%)	13 (28.3%)	33 (71.7%)
	35-44	41 (78.8%)	11 (21.2%)	43 (82.7%)	9 (17.3%)	14 (26.9%)	38 (73.1%)	26 (50.0%)	26 (50.0%)	23 (44.2%)	29 (55.8%)
	45-54	48 (85.7%)	8 (14.3%)	52 (92.9%)	4 (7.1%)	6 (10.7%)	50 (89.3%)	32 (57.1%)	24 (42.9%)	27 (48.2%)	29 (51.8%)
	55-64	48 (88.9%)	6 (11.1%)	46 (85.2%)	8 (14.8%)	7 (13.0%)	47 (87.0%)	31 (57.4%)	23 (42.6%)	26 (48.1%)	28 (51.9%)
	≥65	4 (100%)	-	4 (100%)	-	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)
Sex	Male	97 (88.2%)	13 (11.8%)	98 (89.1%)	12 (10.9%)	19 (17.3%)	91 (82.7%)	64 (58.2%)	46 (41.8%)	44 (40.0%)	66 (60.0%)
	Female	97 (79.5%)	25 (20.5%)	103 (84.4%)	19 (15.6%)	25 (20.5%)	97 (79.5%)	62 (50.8%)	60 (49.2%)	53 (43.4%)	69 (56.6%)
Education level	Primary school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Secondary school	75 (86.2%)	12 (13.8%)	73 (83.9%)	14 (16.1%)	16 (18.4%)	71 (81.6%)	48 (55.2%)	39 (44.8%)	38 (43.7%)	49 (56.3%)
	University	97 (82.2%)	21 (17.8%)	104 (88.1%)	14 (11.9%)	22 (18.6%)	96 (81.4%)	62 (52.5%)	56 (47.5%)	46 (39.0%)	72 (61.0%)
	Postgraduate	22 (81.5%)	5 (18.5%)	24 (88.9%)	3 (11.1%)	6 (22.2%)	21 (77.8%)	16 (59.3%)	11 (40.7%)	13 (48.1%)	14 (51.9%)
Household income, HKD	<$10 000	8 (80.0%)	2 (20.0%)	8 (80.0%)	2 (20.0%)	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)	7 (70.0%)	3 (30.0%)	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)
	$10 000-$16 999	12 (80.0%)	3 (20.0%)	13 (86.7%)	2 (13.3%)	3 (20.0%)	12 (80.0%)	9 (60.0%)	6 (40.0%)	9 (60.0%)	6 (40.0%)
	$17 000-$29 999	24 (72.7%)	9 (27.3%)	23 (69.7%)	10 (30.3%)	4 (12.1%)	29 (87.9%)	15 (45.5%)	18 (54.5%)	11 (33.3%)	22 (66.7%)
	$30 000-$49 999	56 (88.9%)	7 (11.1%)	58 (92.1%)	5 (7.9%)	13 (20.6%)	50 (79.4%)	28 (44.4%)	35 (55.6%)	21 (33.3%)	42 (66.7%)
	≥$50 000	92 (84.4%)	17 (15.6%)	98 (89.9%)	11 (10.1%)	20 (18.3%)	89 (81.7%)	66 (60.6%)	43 (39.4%)	52 (47.7%)	57 (52.3%)
	Declined to answer	2 (100%)	-	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	-	2 (100%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	-	2 (100%)

* Data are shown as No. (%)
† Including 'Not sure' responses

APPENDIX 5. Detailed descriptive analysis of respondents' knowledge and awareness of hepatitis B transmission*

Hepatitis B can be transmitted by/from… (correct response)		…touching an infected person (disagree)		…dining together (eg, sharing food) with an infected person (disagree)		…faecal-oral route usually through contaminated food (disagree)		…pregnant mother to her baby at birth (agree)	
		Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†
		139 (29.9%)	326 (70.1%)	196 (42.2%)	269 (57.8%)	102 (21.9%)	363 (78.1%)	318 (68.4%)	147 (31.6%)
Age, y	<25	22 (40.0%)	33 (60.0%)	27 (49.1%)	28 (50.9%)	18 (32.7%)	37 (67.3%)	37 (67.3%)	18 (32.7%)
	25-34	28 (29.5%)	67 (70.5%)	43 (45.3%)	52 (54.7%)	20 (21.1%)	75 (78.9%)	62 (65.3%)	33 (34.7%)
	35-44	31 (31.0%)	69 (69.0%)	38 (38.0%)	62 (62.0%)	24 (24.0%)	76 (76.0%)	64 (64.0%)	36 (36.0%)
	45-54	27 (26.0%)	77 (74.0%)	45 (43.3%)	59 (56.7%)	19 (18.3%)	85 (81.7%)	75 (72.1%)	29 (27.9%)
	55-64	28 (29.2%)	68 (70.8%)	39 (40.6%)	57 (59.4%)	21 (21.9%)	75 (78.1%)	70 (72.9%)	26 (27.1%)
	≥65	3 (20.0%)	12 (80.0%)	4 (26.7%)	11 (73.3%)	0	15 (100%)	10 (66.7%)	5 (33.3%)
Sex	Male	59 (29.1%)	144 (70.9%)	78 (38.4%)	125 (61.6%)	46 (22.7%)	157 (77.3%)	144 (70.9%)	59 (29.1%)
	Female	80 (30.5%)	182 (69.5%)	118 (45.0%)	144 (55.0%)	56 (21.4%)	206 (78.6%)	174 (66.4%)	88 (33.6%)
Education level	Primary school	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)	3 (60.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0	5 (100%)	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)
	Secondary school	50 (26.7%)	137 (73.3%)	74 (39.6%)	113 (60.4%)	40 (21.4%)	147 (78.6%)	128 (68.4%)	59 (31.6%)
	University	67 (29.6%)	159 (70.4%)	99 (43.8%)	127 (56.2%)	50 (22.1%)	176 (77.9%)	155 (68.6%)	71 (31.4%)
	Postgraduate	20 (42.6%)	27 (57.4%)	20 (42.6%)	27 (57.4%)	12 (25.5%)	35 (74.5%)	33 (70.2%)	14 (29.8%)
Household income, HKD	<$10 000	5 (31.3%)	11 (68.8%)	7 (43.8%)	9 (56.3%)	3 (18.8%)	13 (81.3%)	11 (68.8%)	5 (31.3%)
	$10 000-$16 999	5 (17.9%)	23 (82.1%)	10 (35.7%)	18 (64.3%)	3 (10.7%)	25 (89.3%)	13 (46.4%)	15 (53.6%)
	$17 000-$29 999	31 (38.8%)	49 (61.3%)	36 (45.0%)	44 (55.0%)	18 (22.5%)	62 (77.5%)	55 (68.8%)	25 (31.3%)
	$30 000-$49 999	42 (26.6%)	116 (73.4%)	63 (39.9%)	95 (60.1%)	34 (21.5%)	124 (78.5%)	103 (65.2%)	55 (34.8%)
	≥$50 000	53 (29.9%)	124 (70.1%)	78 (44.1%)	99 (55.9%)	42 (23.7%)	135 (76.3%)	133 (75.1%)	44 (24.9%)
	Declined to answer	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)

* Data are shown as No. (%)
† Including 'Not sure' responses

APPENDIX 6. Detailed descriptive analysis of respondents' knowledge and awareness of hepatitis C transmission*

Hepatitis C can be transmitted by/from… (correct answer)		…touching an infected person (disagree)		…dining together (eg, sharing food) with an infected person (disagree)		…faecal-oral route usually through contaminated food (disagree)		…pregnant mother to her baby at birth (agree)	
		Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†	Correct response	Incorrect response†
		73 (31.5%)	159 (68.5%)	89 (38.4%)	143 (61.6%)	66 (28.4%)	166 (71.6%)	125 (53.9%)	107 (46.1%)
Age, y	<25	8 (40.0%)	12 (60.0%)	11 (55.0%)	9 (45.0%)	7 (35.0%)	13 (65.0%)	16 (80.0%)	4 (20.0%)
	25-34	17 (37.0%)	29 (63.0%)	18 (39.1%)	28 (60.9%)	19 (41.3%)	27 (58.7%)	28 (60.9%)	18 (39.1%)
	35-44	17 (32.7%)	35 (67.3%)	22 (42.3%)	30 (57.7%)	14 (26.9%)	38 (73.1%)	26 (50.0%)	26 (50.0%)
	45-54	14 (25.0%)	42 (75.0%)	18 (32.1%)	38 (67.9%)	18 (32.1%)	38 (67.9%)	26 (46.4%)	30 (53.6%)
	55-64	16 (29.6%)	38 (70.4%)	20 (37.0%)	34 (63.0%)	8 (14.8%)	46 (85.2%)	26 (48.1%)	28 (51.9%)
	≥65	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)	0	4 (100.0%)	0	4 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	1 (25.0%)
Sex	Male	30 (27.3%)	80 (72.7%)	42 (38.2%)	68 (61.8%)	29 (26.4%)	81 (73.6%)	63 (57.3%)	47 (42.7%)
	Female	43 (35.2%)	79 (64.8%)	47 (38.5%)	75 (61.5%)	37 (30.3%)	85 (69.7%)	62 (50.8%)	60 (49.2%)
Education level	Primary school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Secondary school	26 (29.9%)	61 (70.1%)	32 (36.8%)	55 (63.2%)	24 (27.6%)	63 (72.4%)	48 (55.2%)	39 (44.8%)
	University	37 (31.4%)	81 (68.6%)	44 (37.3%)	74 (62.7%)	32 (27.1%)	86 (72.9%)	63 (53.4%)	55 (46.6%)
	Postgraduate	10 (37.0%)	17 (63.0%)	13 (48.1%)	14 (51.9%)	10 (37.0%)	17 (63.0%)	14 (51.9%)	13 (48.1%)
Household income, HKD	<$10 000	6 (60.0%)	4 (40.0%)	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)	7 (70.0%)	3 (30.0%)
	$10 000-$16 999	6 (40.0%)	9 (60.0%)	4 (26.7%)	11 (73.3%)	6 (40.0%)	9 (60.0%)	7 (46.7%)	8 (53.3%)
	$17 000-$29 999	13 (39.4%)	20 (60.6%)	9 (27.3%)	24 (72.7%)	10 (30.3%)	23 (69.7%)	18 (54.5%)	15 (45.5%)
	$30 000-$49 999	17 (27.0%)	46 (73.0%)	29 (46.0%)	34 (54.0%)	20 (31.7%)	43 (68.3%)	38 (60.3%)	25 (39.7%)
	≥$50 000	31 (28.4%)	78 (71.6%)	42 (38.5%)	67 (61.5%)	25 (22.9%)	84 (77.1%)	53 (48.6%)	56 (51.4%)
	Declined to answer	0	2 (100%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (100%)	0

* Data are shown as No. (%)
† Including 'Not sure' responses

