



**Rapid Assessment on  
COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake by  
Urban Marginalised  
Population in Bangladesh  
Conducted by: Urban Health Unit  
CARE Bangladesh**



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## Executive Summary

As of 31 March 2021, there have been 127,877,462 confirmed cases of COVID-19 worldwide, including 2,796,561 deaths in 223 countries as reported by WHO. Bangladesh had 6,11,295 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 9,406 confirmed deaths till the end of March 2021. In response to this situation, the administration of the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine officially started on 7 February 2021 in the national hospitals and health complexes all over Bangladesh. Despite acute demand for the vaccine, a great deal of misinformation and misconception is also apparent among general people. With the ongoing vaccine administration, it is very important to understand community acceptance of COVID-19 vaccinations.

People's knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards COVID-19 are of utmost importance for Government and policymakers to address all barriers to vaccine uptake and ensuring that everyone has access to vaccine. With these contexts, this survey aims to identify the overall COVID-19 vaccination perceptions among the urban marginalized population in Bangladesh based on three main objectives:

- Understanding the knowledge and practice related to COVID-19 prevention
- Assessing the knowledge and perspective regarding COVID-19 vaccination program
- To know the status of vaccine uptake among marginalized population

The urban marginalized population were purposively selected, as they are more likely to be unaccounted for or have the least access to the COVID-19 vaccine administration process. In this survey, researchers captured only the population that are direct service recipient of the Urban Health Programme (garment workers and people who inject drug) and other groups who are available around the catchment areas of the service centres of the facilities. The following six categories were





emphasized while collecting data from participants: Ready-made Garments (RMG) workers, People Who Inject Drug (PWID), street-based sex workers, rag pickers/beggars, transport workers, daily basis service providers (day labourers, home maids, restaurant workers etc) at Gazipur, South Dhaka and Narayanganj City Corporation areas where Urban Health has the direct implementation of their services. The assessment followed qualitative and quantitative technique for data collection.

314 participants (Female-57%; Male-43%) purposively selected from the facilities of Urban Health programme areas at Gazipur, South Dhaka and Narayanganj City Corporation. Participants are also selected from the kitchen markets, railway stations, bus stations, street corners and catchment areas of the facilities. Additional data were collected from 81 randomly selected participants (Female-43%; Male-57%) who took the vaccine to capture their experiences throughout the process of vaccination. These participants were randomly selected from the vaccine centres in Gazipur regardless of their socio-economic background or status.

## Major Findings: At a Glance

### Knowledge and Practice Related to COVID-19

- **91%** (Female-55%; Male-45%) know about at least one COVID-19 symptom
- **92%** (Female-58%; Male-42%) know how COVID-19 spreads
- **97%** (Female-57%; Male-43%) know about methods of preventing COVID-19

- **8%** (Female-35%; Male-65%) reported symptoms
- Among them **19%** (Female-40%; Male-60%) went for COVID-19 testing
- **One** tested as COVID-19 positive

#### Among symptomatic participants-

- **54%** (Female-21%; Male-79%) went to nearest pharmacy
- **4%** (Female-0%; Male-100%) went to traditional healer
- **31%** (Female-25%; Male-75%) took home remedy.
- **19%** (Female-20%; Male-80%) of them did not do anything



### Knowledge and Practice Related to COVID 19 Vaccine

- **84%** (Female-54%; Male-46%) know about vaccine is available against COVID-19
- Among them **85%** (Female-54%; Male-46%) know vaccine is free of cost
- **52%** (Female-48%; Male-52%) heard about vaccine from TV, **35%** (Female-46%; Male-54%) from their peer, 34% (Female-60%; Male-40%) NGO initiatives, 25% (Female-35%; Male-65%) from mike announcement, 19% (Female-30%; Male-70%) from newspaper
- **18%** (Female-74%; Male-26%) of who know about vaccine, know Surokkha App
- Among them, **81%** (Female-76%; Male-24%) know it is used for vaccine registration
- **32%** (Female-75%; Male-25%) are unwilling to take vaccine
- Among them, **57%** (Female-75%; Male-25%) reported some misconceptions as reasons behind their unwillingness. Such as vaccine is harmful, it has severe side effect, COVID-19 does not affect poor people, corona does not exist etc.

### Vaccine Uptake Status and Level of Satisfaction

- **69%** (Female-59%; Male-41%) have National Identity Card
- **66%** (Female-59%; Male-41%) have access to personal mobile phones
- **19%** (44% Female and 56% male) have access to smart phones
- **6%** (Female-72%; Male-28%) of the total participants have registered for the vaccine
- **4%** (Female-75%; Male-25%) of the total participants have taken at least one dose of vaccine
- Among vaccinated, **37%** (Female-83%; Male-17%) took help from their peer or known person and **26%** (Female-60%; Male-40%) reported to register on spot
- **96%** (Female-70%; Male-30%) felt welcomed at the vaccination center
- **2.5%** (Female-50%; Male-50%) faced light verbal harassment at vaccination centers



To increase the overall vaccine uptake in the country, some proposed recommendations from the survey include: awareness-raising at mass level regarding misconceptions of COVID-19 vaccine, establishing vaccine booths at the community level and making provisions at the hospitals to provide vaccine support, making arrangements for people who do not have access to National Identity cards (NID) and increase reach by making the registration process easier for people not having access to internet services. The participants also suggested to include NGOs and other health service providers in the vaccination process and minimize the age range of vaccine eligibility as people under 40 years are also being affected by COVID-19.





## Background

In December 2019, the world was first introduced to a novel coronavirus disease 2019 commonly known as COVID-19. This disease is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and was initially detected in Wuhan city, Hubei province, China [1]. Gradually, the virus spread beyond China resulting in a massive number of infections throughout the world with a higher mortality rate among high-risk groups: elderly & those with comorbidities such as cardiovascular disease, chronic kidney disease, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) [2]. Consequently, World Health Organisation (WHO) declared the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic on 11 March 2020 [3]. Globally, as of 31 March 2021, there have been 127,877,462 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 2,796,561 deaths in 223 countries reported to WHO [4]. Bangladesh found the first infected person with COVID-19 on 8 March 2020 and reported the first death due to COVID-19 on 18 March 2020 [5]. Since then, the number of affected cases and deaths are rising rapidly. Till 31 March 2021, Bangladesh has reported a total number of infected cases of about 6,11,295 and confirmed deaths of around 9,046 [4].

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 disease across the world, the development and deployment of a vaccine were one of the biggest priority to mitigate this crisis due to its high morbidity and mortality rate. After the trial period, the administration of the first dose of the vaccine officially started on 7 February 2021 in the national hospitals and health complexes all over the country. As per the DGHS (Directorate General of Health Services) vaccination dashboard 2021, a total of 5,370,431 first doses are administered throughout the country till the end of March 2021 [6].

To ensure proper information management and utilization of the vaccine to the more vulnerable group of people, the Government of Bangladesh imposed eligibility criteria along with an online registration App called Surokkha. The citizens who were more than 40 years old especially the government officials, frontline health workers, aid workers, law enforcement agency and so on [7]. People can register for vaccination at [www.surokkha.gov.bd](http://www.surokkha.gov.bd) or can download the Surokkha app from the Google Play Store or Apple's App Store. While registering through the Surokkha app or website, people have to provide their names, addresses, NID card numbers, history of comorbidity diseases, Covid-19 test reports (if any), vaccine consent, among other information. Once that is done, an OTP (one-time-password) will be provided to a vaccine candidate's mobile number with which he/she will be able to finish the process of registration. If vaccine candidates lose their vaccine registration card, they will be allowed to download it once again from the website, DGHS officials have said [8].

With the administration of the vaccine ongoing, it is very important to investigate community acceptance of COVID-19 vaccinations. Though there was a demand for the vaccine from people of different context, however, there are differences in perception about COVID-19 vaccinations among the general population of Bangladesh. A global survey of potential COVID-19 vaccine acceptance shows that 48% of their study population were confused about the COVID-19 vaccinations and







remained unsure about whether they would have the vaccination [9]. These relatively low proportions of people not willing to have the vaccine potentially posed a worrying situation, since the most effective measure of controlling the spread of the virus is not only to protect oneself from being exposed to COVID-19 but also necessary to vaccinate the vulnerable group of people as soon as possible.

To implement the most effective vaccination strategy in Bangladesh, it is crucial to know about the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of Bangladeshi people about COVID-19 vaccinations and its overall prevention. In such a scenario, people's knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards COVID-19 are of utmost importance for Government and policymakers to address all barriers to vaccine distribution.

Among the general population, marginalized groups are deprived of treatment facilities. "Marginalized" or "vulnerable" refers to the processes and conditions by which specific populations are impacted by structural, avoidable, and unnecessary inequities which result in disproportionate illness and hardship [10]. The concept of the marginalized population refers to a wide spectrum that encompasses a range of groups. In this survey, researchers captured only the population that are direct service recipient of the Urban Health Programme (garment workers and people who inject drug) and other groups who are available around the catchment areas of the service centres. The following six categories were emphasized while collecting data from participants: Ready-made Garments (RMG) workers, People Who Inject Drug (PWID), street-based sex workers, rag pickers/beggars, transport workers, daily basis service providers (day labourers, home maids, restaurant workers etc) at Gazipur, South Dhaka and Narayanganj City Corporation areas where Urban Health has the direct implementation of their services. The overall survey was designed and conducted based on the following 3 objectives:

- Understanding the knowledge and practice related to COVID-19 prevention;
- Assessing the knowledge and perspective regarding COVID-19 vaccination program;
- Knowing the status of vaccine uptake among marginalized population;

Hence, to better understand and inform the public health authorities and other relevant stakeholders, the current study sought to assess the knowledge on COVID-19, acceptance of COVID-19 vaccine and evaluate factors that influence its acceptance among the selected urban marginalised population.





## Methodology

The rapid assessment was conducted to understand the knowledge and practice related to prevent COVID 19, knowledge and perspective towards COVID 19 vaccine and status of vaccine uptake among the marginalized population as defined in the Background section. The assessment has been conducted following the mixed methods approach. The mixed-method approach includes a qualitative and quantitative technique for data collection. From quantitative data, a picture of knowledge, practice and perspective on COVID 19 and vaccine and status of vaccine uptake was derived. At the same time, the recommendation to improve the vaccine programme was also captured through qualitative data (open-ended questions) from the participants.

## Data collection area and population

For data collection, three districts were selected. More specifically city corporation areas of Gazipur, Dhaka South and Narayanganj city corporation area were the main premise of data collection. These areas were selected purposively because of the convenience of collecting data as programme implementation sites of Urban Health of CARE Bangladesh were available in those areas. At the same time, these areas are also teeming with the marginalized population of different kinds. For details of the occupation and other issues, please see the demographic and basic information section.



## Sample size and selection

The sample was selected purposively from the facilities (Drop-in centres, Garments factories) of the Urban Health programme at Gazipur, Dhaka South and Narayanganj and catchment areas of those facilities such as bus station, Bazar, railway station, street corners and other places where they are more likely to be found. The determination of sample size was not based on scientific rigour, rather the main aim here was to find a rough picture of the population by collecting data from a manageable sample (314) keeping the time and resources in mind. Apart from that, data was also collected from 81 more participants who took the vaccine. The aim of gathering this additional data was to capture the experiences throughout the process of vaccination. These participants were randomly selected from the vaccine centres in Gazipur regardless of their socio-economic background or status.



## Data Collection

The survey data was collected from 7 to 15 March 2021 following a questionnaire (see Annex) that focuses on demographic and basic information, questions related to their knowledge, experience and practice related to COVID 19, knowledge and perspective towards the vaccine and their experience of vaccine uptake. At the same time, open-ended questions were also placed in the questionnaire to gather qualitative data to capture their recommendation related to improving the vaccine programme. Most of the survey interviews were conducted in-person maintaining physical distance recommended and some of the interviews were conducted over virtual platforms.

Survey participants	Number
Participants from Gazipur	114
Participants from Dhaka south	150
Participants from Narayanganj	50
Participants who took vaccine (Gazipur)	81

## Limitation of the study

The participants of the survey and sample size calculation were purposively decided; thus, they may not be the representation of the whole marginalized community we targeted.

## Demographic profile and basic information of participants

The survey was conducted among 300 participants and among them 43% of them are male and 57% are female. 15% of the population are street-based and 79% are home-based and the rest are both. Most of the participants are aged between 40-49 years. 80% of the participants are between this age group. Some other information is provided below in the graph.

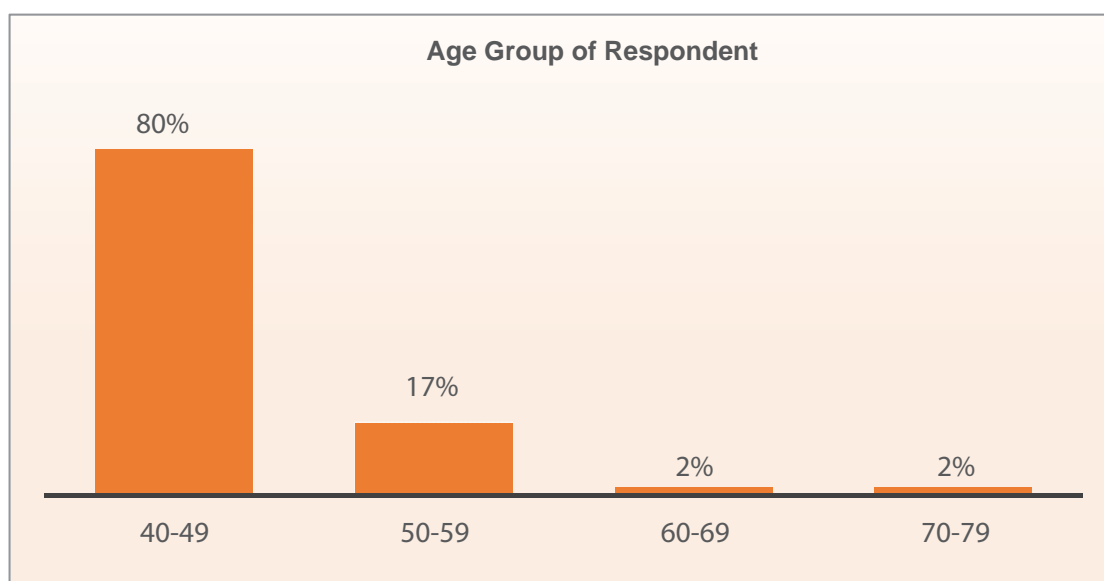
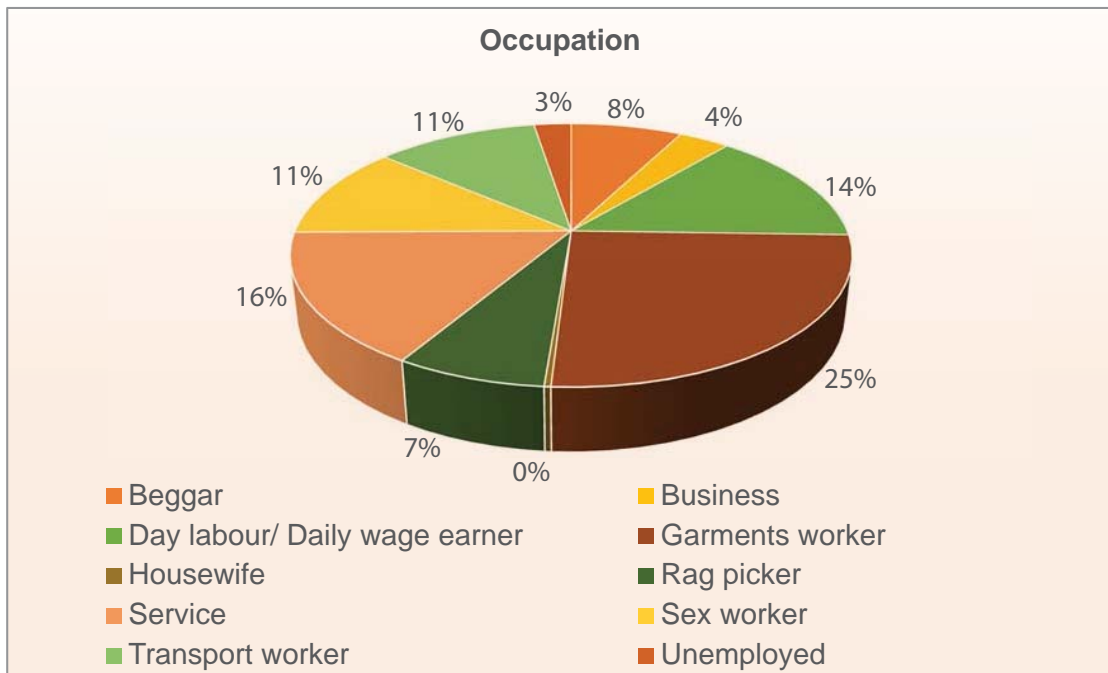
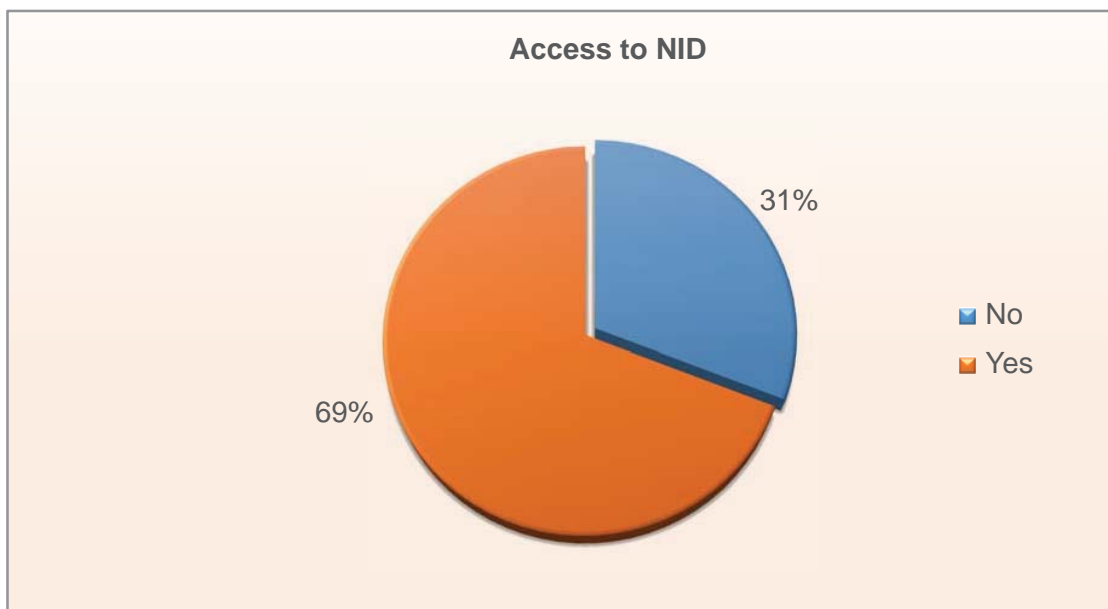


Figure: Age of the participants

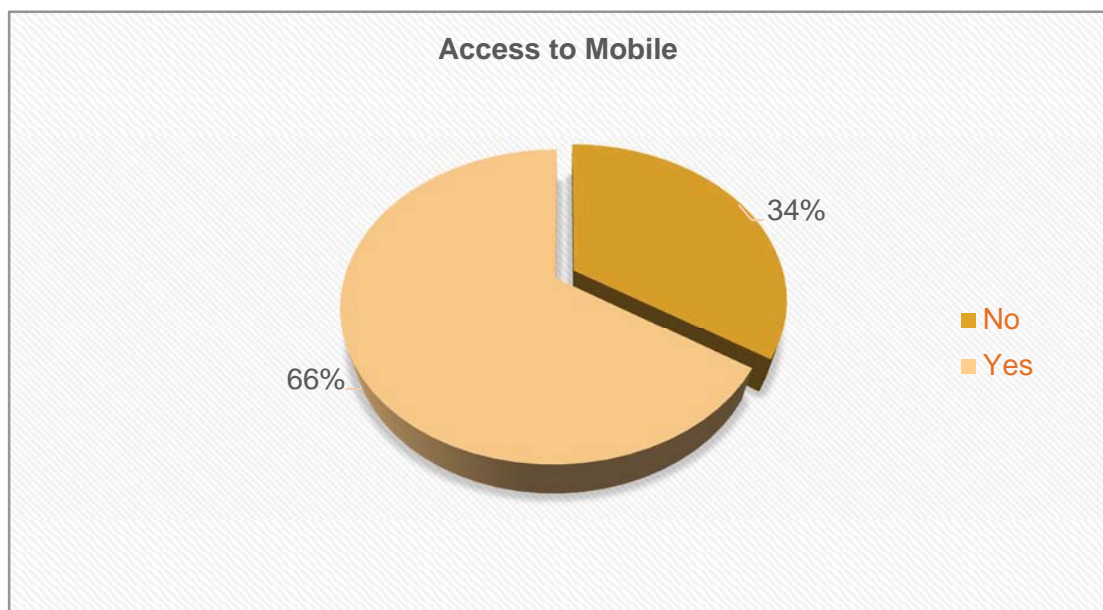


**Figure: Occupation of the participants**

At the same time, participants were also asked whether they have NID (National Identity number). 69% of them reported that they have access to NID and 31% do not have NID. Among those participants, 66% responded that they have access to mobile phone. 62% reported that they have mobile phones of their own.

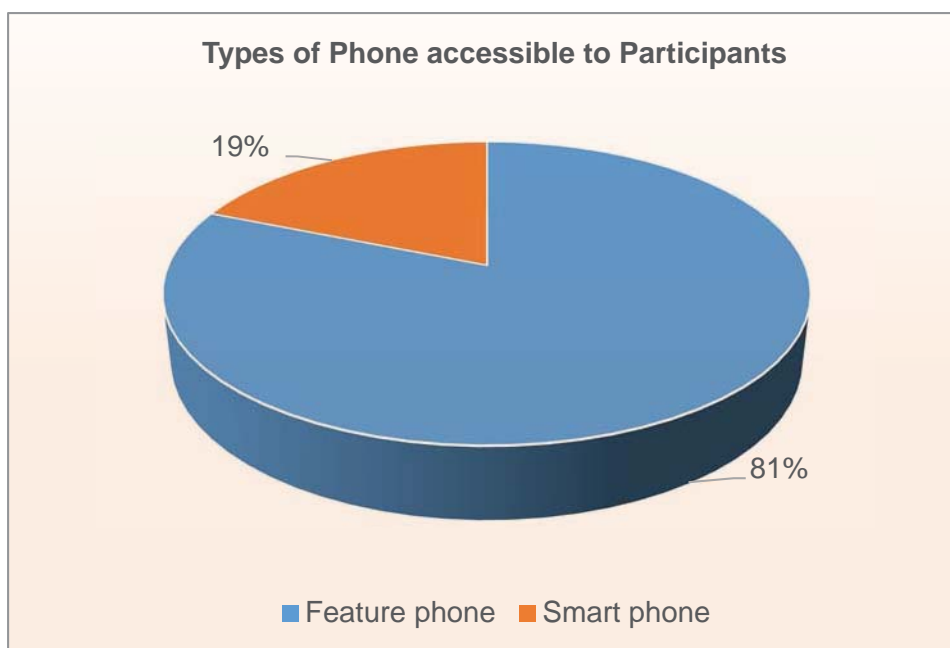


**Figure: Access to NID of the participants**



**Figure: Access to mobile phone of the participants**

Among the participants who have access to the mobile phone, only 19% reported that they have a smartphone. Rest of the participants have feature phones.



**Figure: Types of phone used by participants**

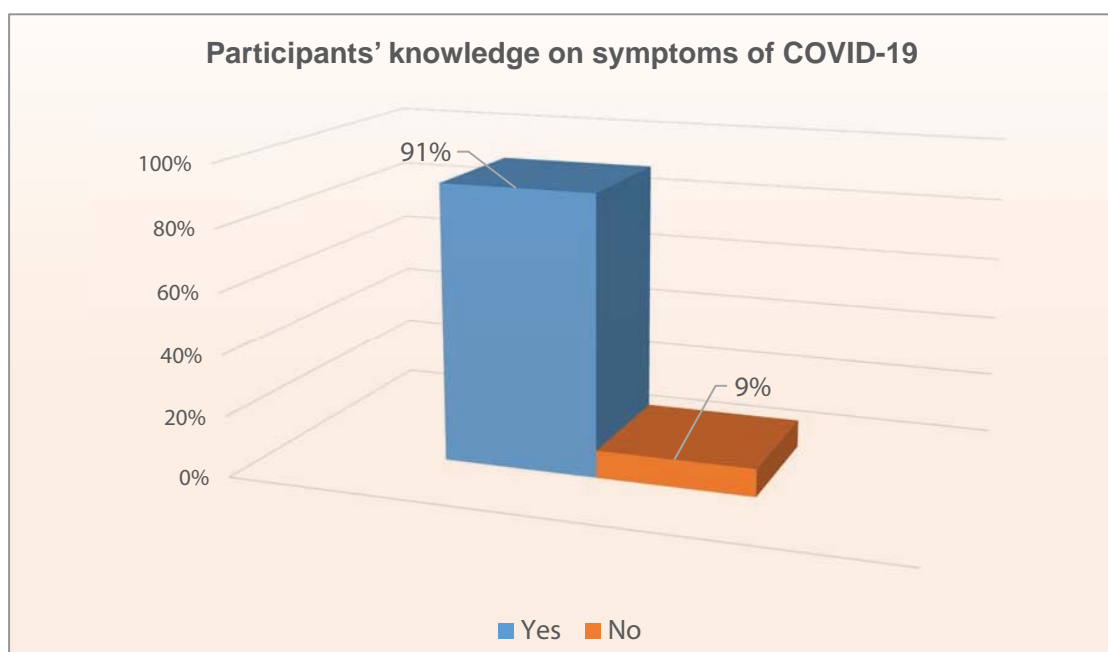


## Findings

This survey focused on understanding the knowledge of marginalized population regarding covid19, its symptom, how it spreads, how to prevent, practice related to preventive measures, knowledge, attitude towards COVID-19 vaccine and uptake status of the vaccine.

- **Knowledge and practice related to COVID-19**

The survey shows that 91% of the participants know about at least one COVID-19 symptoms. 91% of the participants reported high fever as a symptom of COVID-19. Apart from that 68% reported breathlessness, 52% reported body ache and 73% reported dry cough as symptoms of COVID-19. Loss of appetite and sense of smell was also reported by 16% and 21% of the participants, respectively.



**Figure: Participants' knowledge on symptoms of COVID-19**

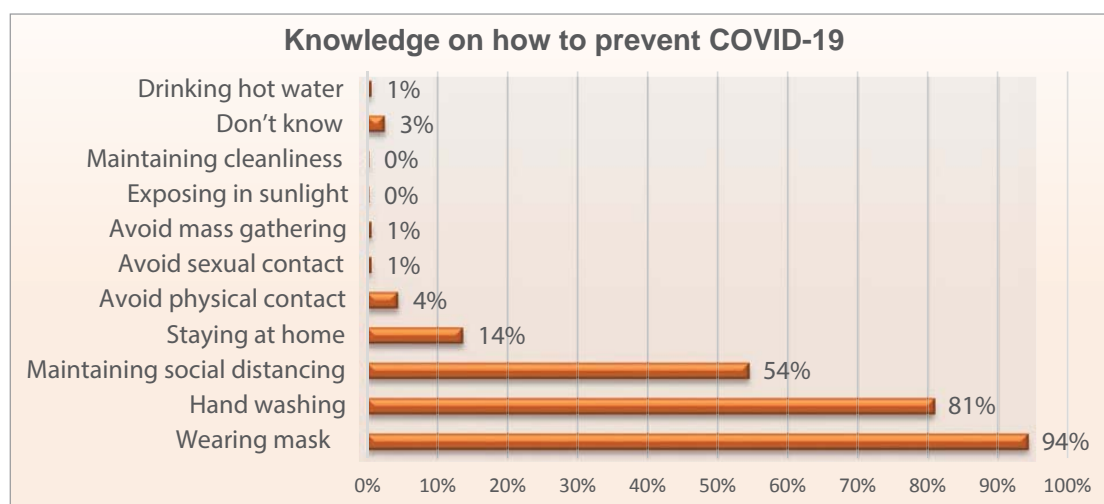
When asked about how the COVID-19 spreads, 92% responded that they know about how it spreads. They also reported ways of how coronavirus spreads. Sneezing was reported by 84%, coughing by 83% and touching by 39% of the participants who know about how it spreads. The rest of the responses are depicted in the following table:



Ways in which COVID19 spreads	Percentage
Sneezing	84%
Coughing	83%
Nasal droplet	6%
Air	17%
Touching	39%
Mass gathering	31%
Close contact	24%
In person contact	17%
Through blood	4%
Through syringe	4%
Through food	6%
Through water	3%
Through animals	4%
Don't know	8%
Sore throat, diarrhea	0%
Uncleanliness	0%

**Table: Knowledge on how corona virus spreads.**

97% of the respondent reported that they know about methods of preventing COVID-19 during the survey. 94% of the respondent stated that wearing the mask can prevent someone from being inflicted with COVID-19. Apart from that, 81% reported handwashing and 54% reported maintain social distance as effective preventive measures. The following table shows the overall responses on how to prevent COVID-19.



**Figure: Knowledge on how to prevent COVID-19**



When they asked about what preventive measures they practice in their regular life to avoid contacting coronavirus, 94% of them reported that they wear the mask and 81% reported that they wash their hand. Also, 58% reported they maintain social distance and 45% reported that they maintain hygiene to protect themselves from COVID-19. Other responses are depicted in the following table.

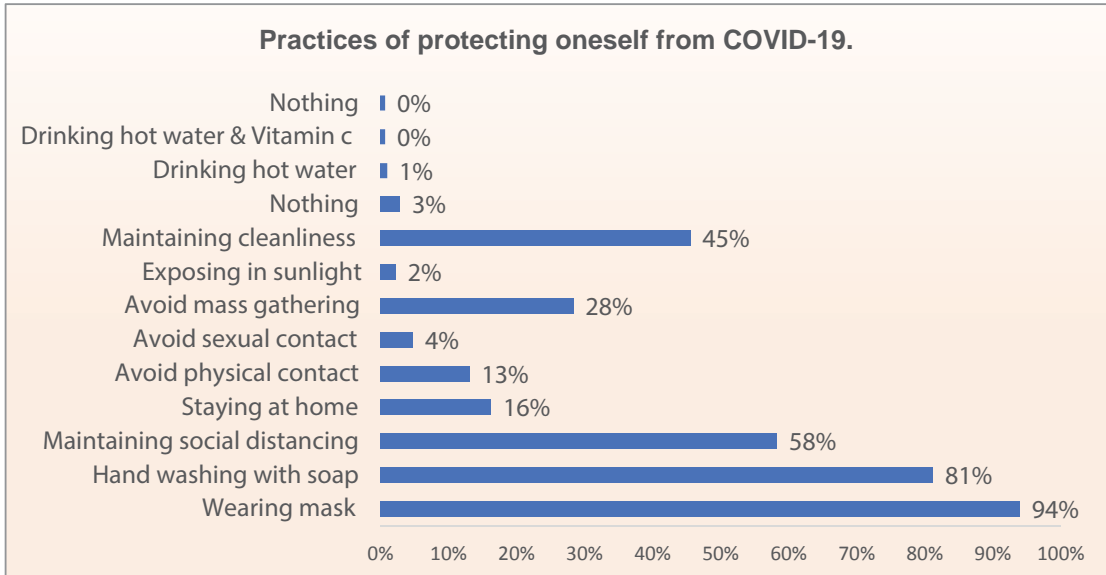


Fig: Practices of protecting oneself from COVID-19.

8% of the respondents shared that they had suffered COVID-symptom. Among them, 69% of the participants suffered more than six months back. 100% of the participants who had suffered COVID-19 symptom/s had a high fever, 15% had breathlessness, 42% had body ache, 46% had a dry cough, and 23% had a loss of appetite.

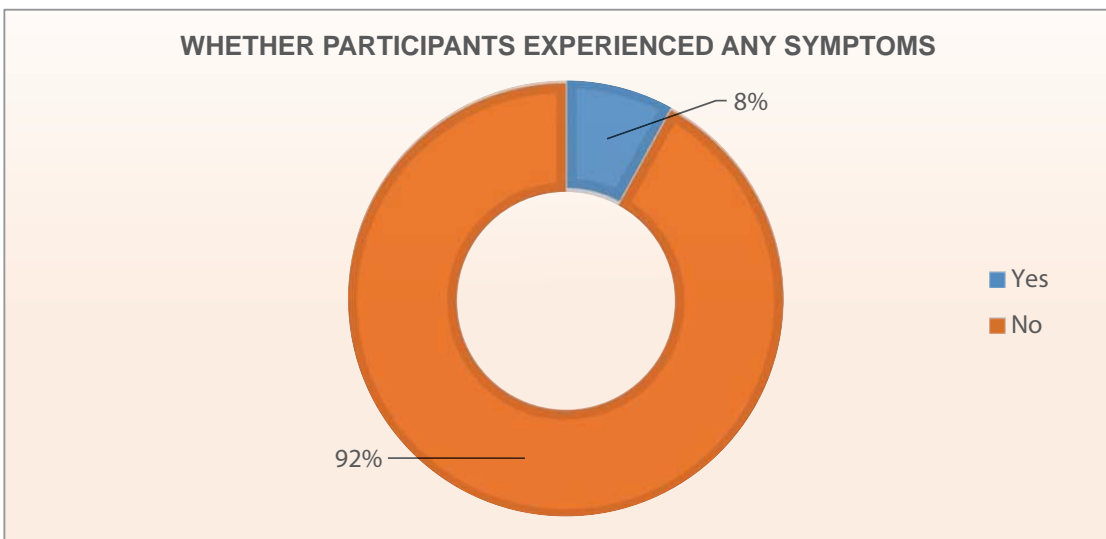


Figure: Participants' experience of symptoms



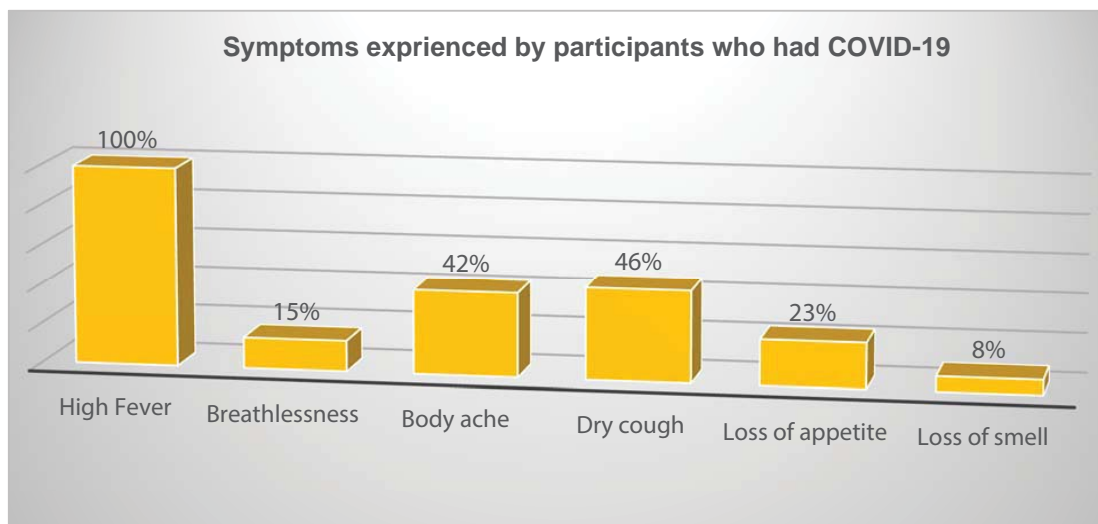


Figure: Types of symptoms experienced by participants

Among the participants who had symptoms of COVID-19, 12% of them were insolation, 15% went to see a doctor, 54% went to the nearest pharmacy for medicine, 4% went to the traditional healer, and 31% took the home remedy. However, 19% of them did not do anything about it.

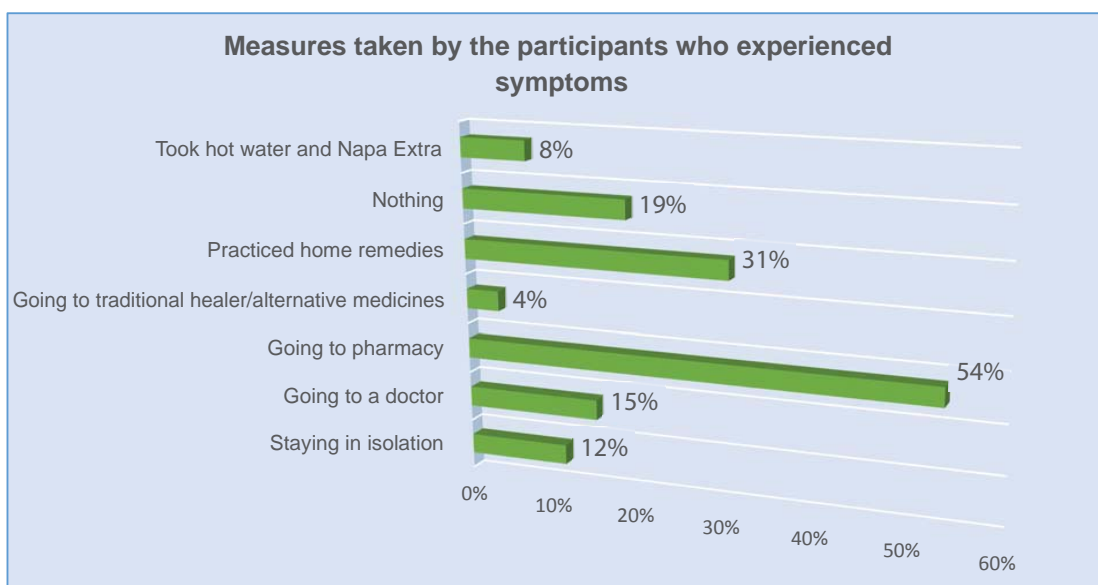


Figure: measures taken by the participants who experienced symptoms

19% of these participants who had symptom/s, went for COVID-19 testing. Only one of them was found COVID-19 positive.

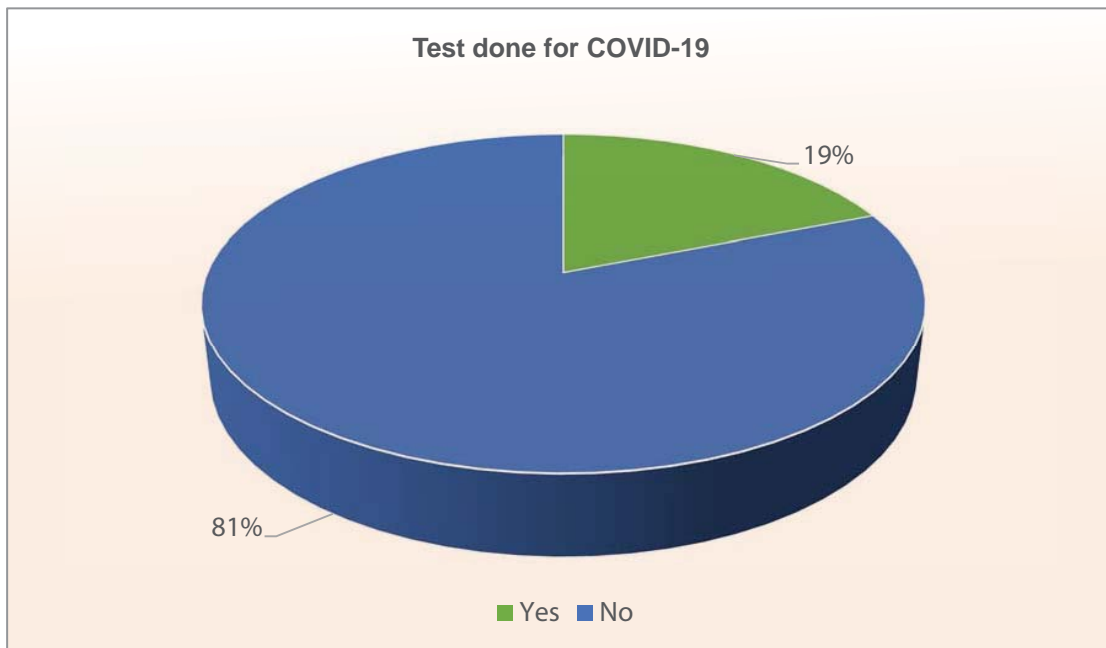


Figure: Participants who had symptoms went for COVID 19 testing

- **Knowledge and perspective towards COVID-19 vaccine**

This survey also assessed whether participants know about the vaccine programme or not and at the same time, their willingness to take the vaccine. 84% of the participants know that the government is providing vaccine and among them, 85% know that this vaccine is free of cost.

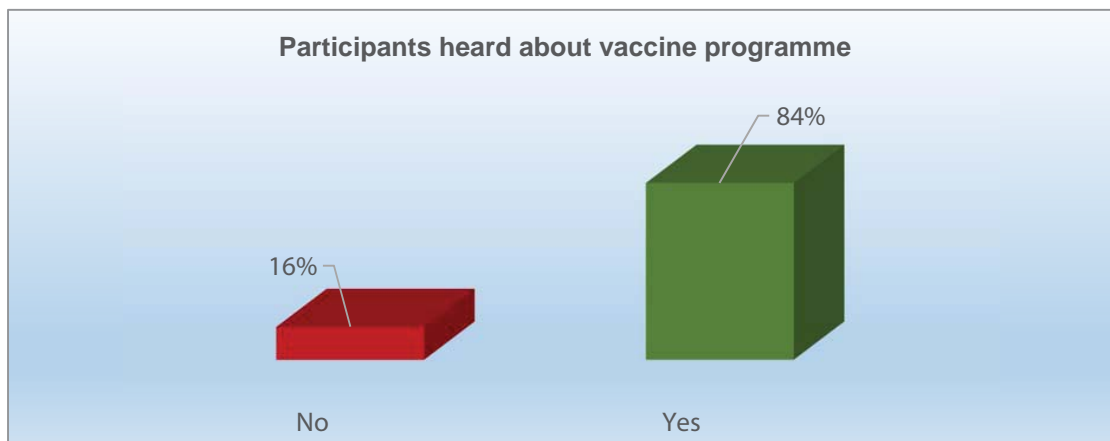
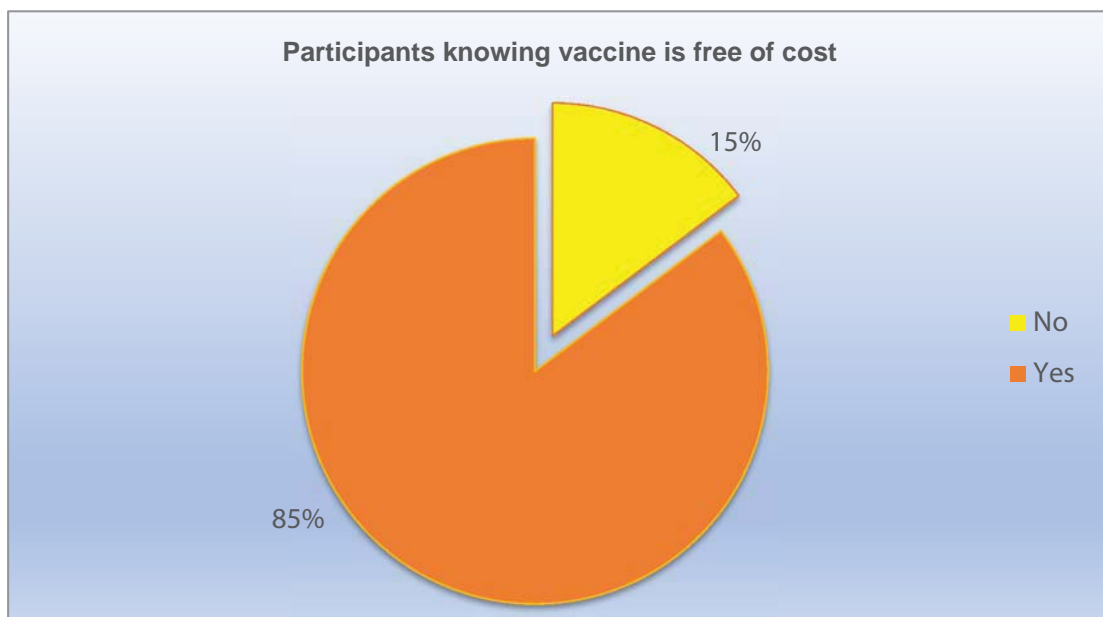
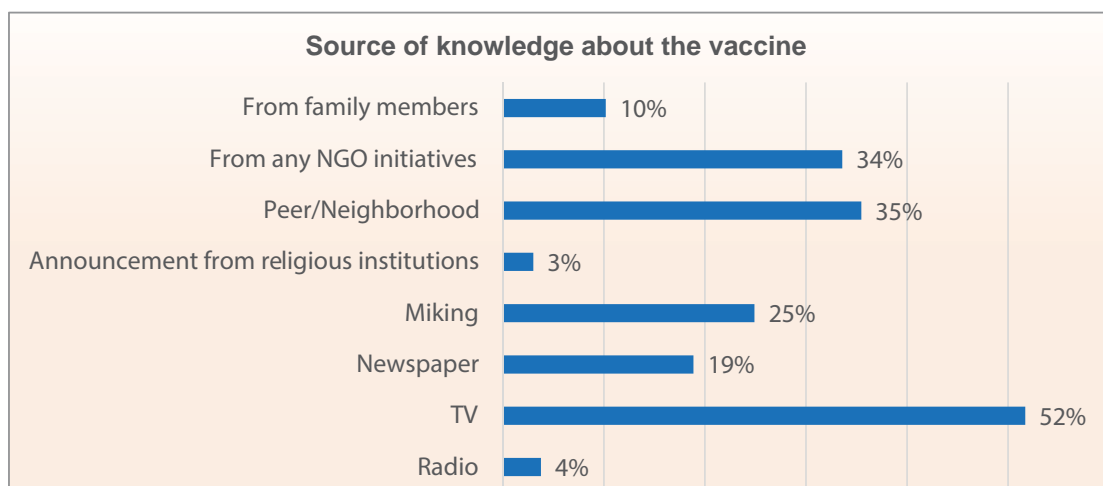


Figure: Participants heard about vaccine programme



**Figure: Participants know vaccine is free of cost**

The survey team also tried to understand the source of their information about the vaccine. Among the participants who have heard of the vaccine, 52% heard from TV, 35% from their peer, 34% from NGO initiatives, 25% from mic announcement, and 19% from the newspaper.



**Figure: Source of knowledge about the vaccine**

18% of the participants who know about vaccine, reported that they have heard of Surokha App and among them, 81% know that it is used for vaccine registration.



Figure: Participants heard about Surokkha App

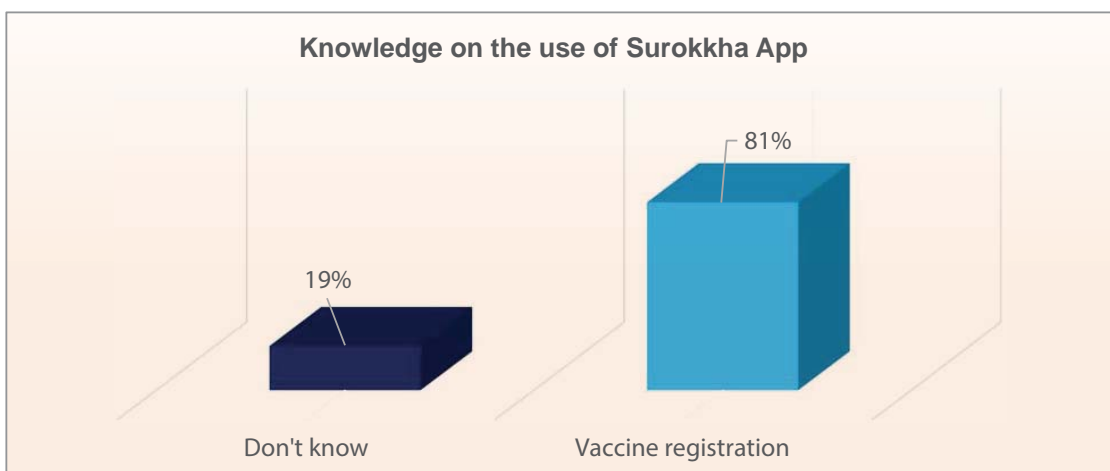


Figure: Knowledge on the use of Surokkha App

Participants were also asked about their willingness of taking the vaccine and among the participants who are not registered yet, 68% reported that they are willing to take the vaccine if they get the opportunity. All of the participants who are willing to take the vaccine also reported that they would encourage others to take the vaccine as well.

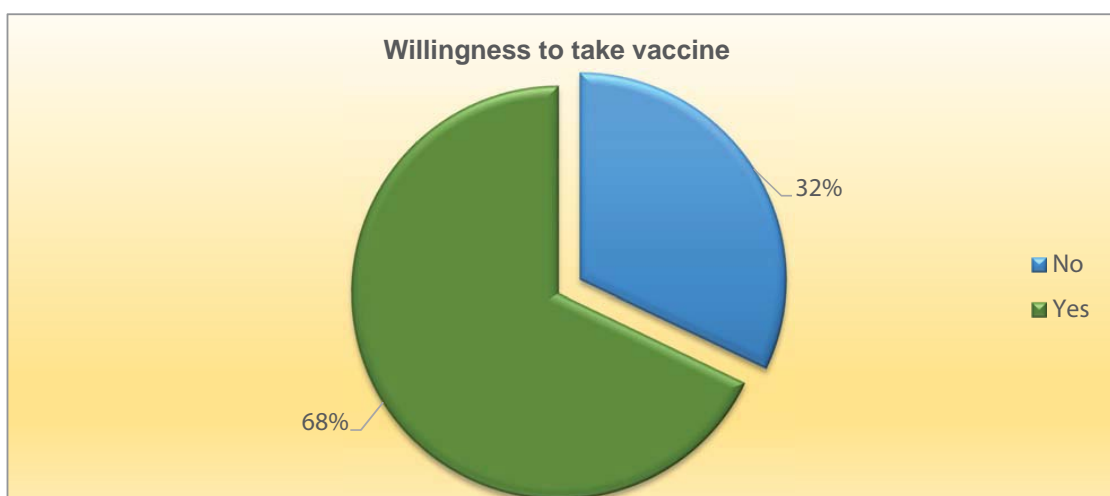


Figure: Willingness to take vaccine



Among the 32% of participants who are not willing to take the vaccine, reported a range of reasons for their unwillingness. 57% reported many misconceptions related to the vaccine; such as vaccine is harmful, it has a severe side effect, poor people do not get affected by COVID-19, and COVID-19 does not exist and so on.

• **Status of vaccine uptake**

Only 6% of the participants reported that they have registered for the vaccine and 4% of the participants reported that they have taken at least one dose of vaccine. Among the participants who are vaccinated (at least one dose), 67% are between 40-44 years old.

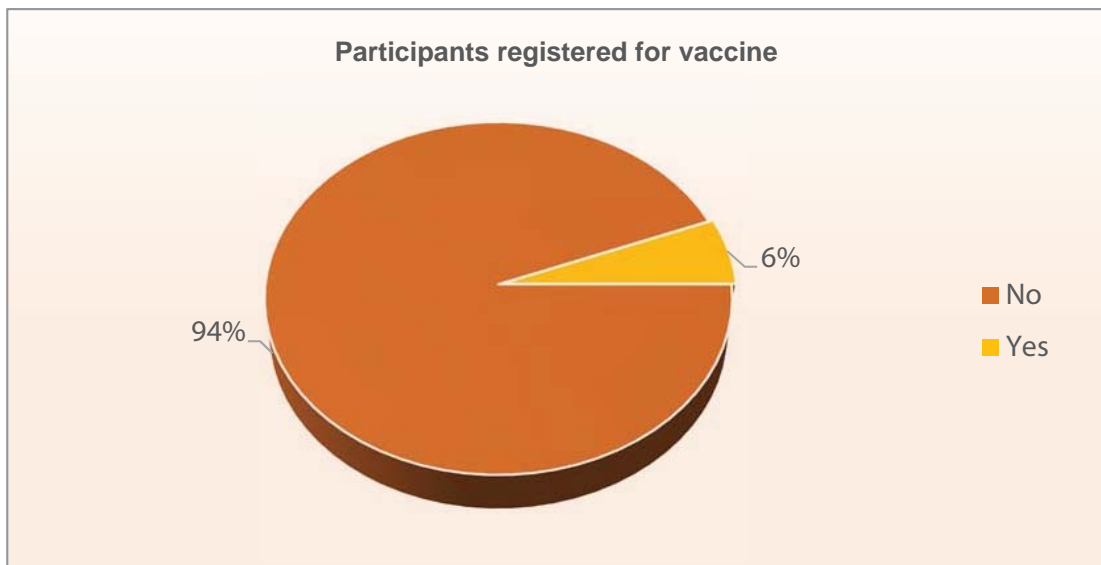


Figure: Participants registered for vaccine

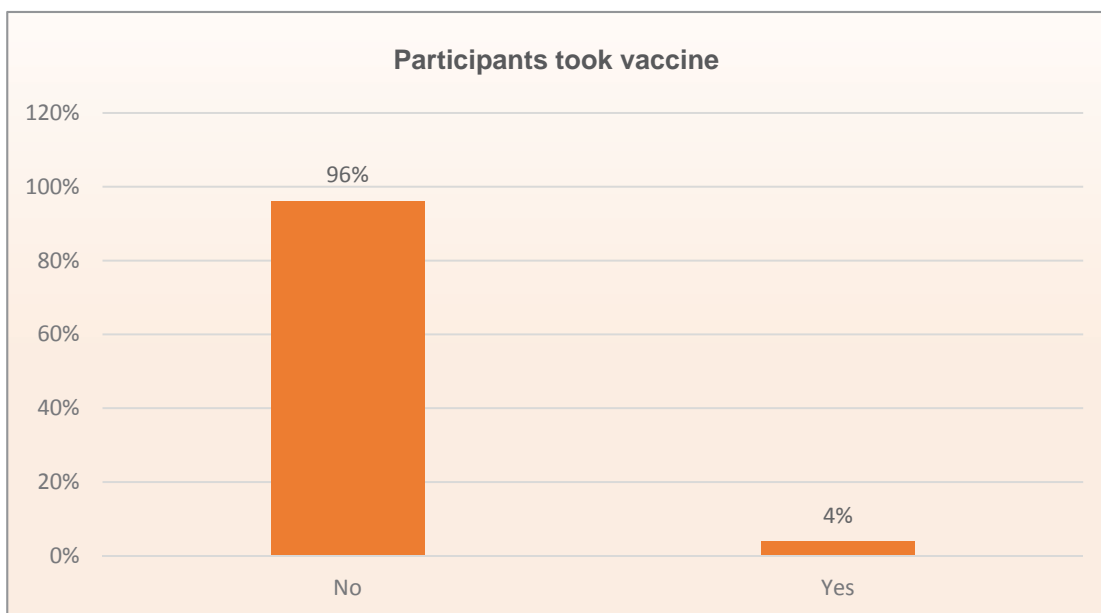


Figure: Participants took vaccine



Among the survey participants who registered for the vaccine, 11% reported that they registered by themselves. 37% of them reported that they took help from their peer or known person to register for the vaccine. Besides, 26% reported registering on spot (at the vaccination centres), 21% reported that they sought help from the local stationary store (with a computer facility).

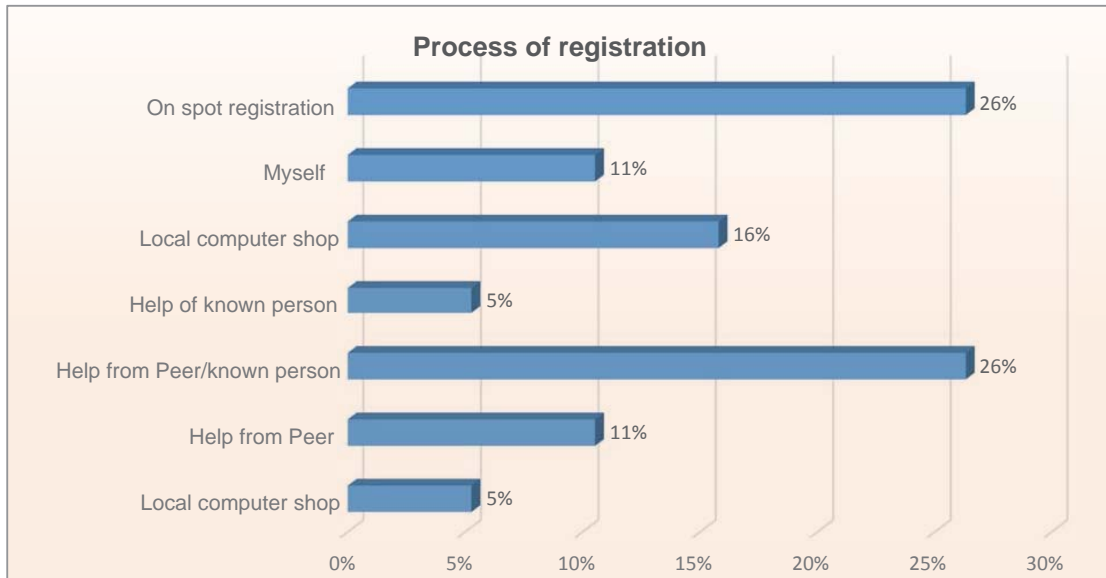


Figure: Process of registration

100% of the participants who took the vaccine stated that they did not face any difficulty while registering for the vaccine. As mentioned earlier, most of them registered by taking help from others, they did not mention any problem while registering.

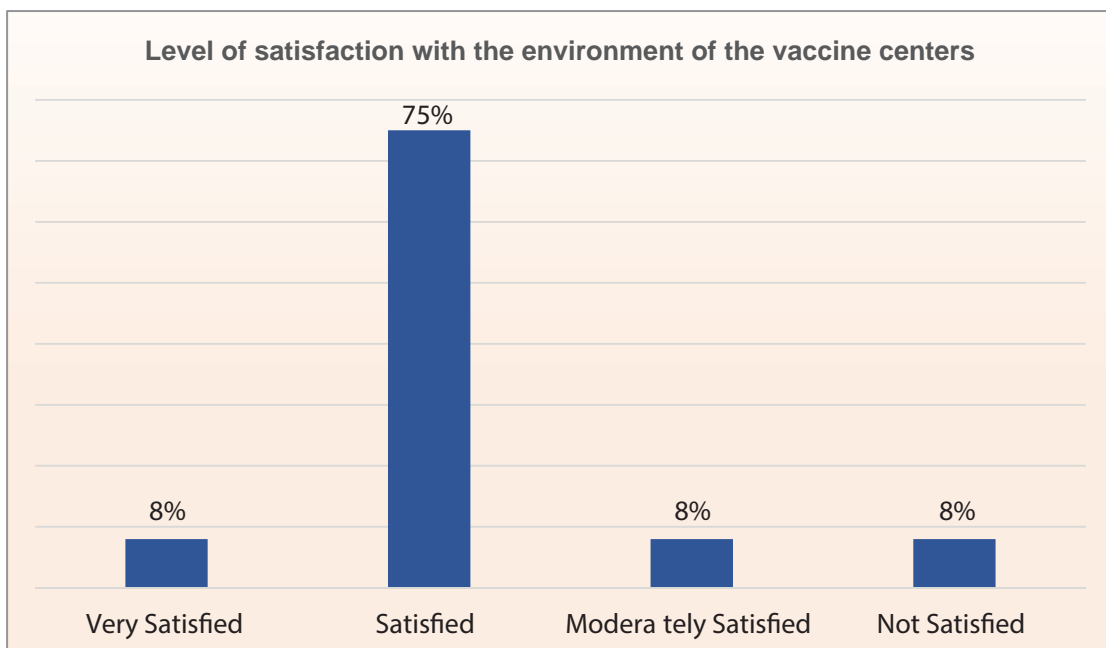


Figure: Level of satisfaction with the environment of the vaccine center



83% of the participants who took the vaccine mentioned that they felt welcome and are overall satisfied with the environment of the vaccine centre. None of the participants reported any harassment or exploitation during the entire process of vaccination.

### Analysis of the data from the vaccinated participants:

The survey was also conducted among 81 participants who recently received the COVID-19 vaccination. Among them 57% were male and 43% were female. These people were particularly surveyed to receive overall reflections and feedback of the people who are accessing the COVID-19 vaccine from nearby vaccination centres. Some of the salient demographic information is depicted with the following graphs below:

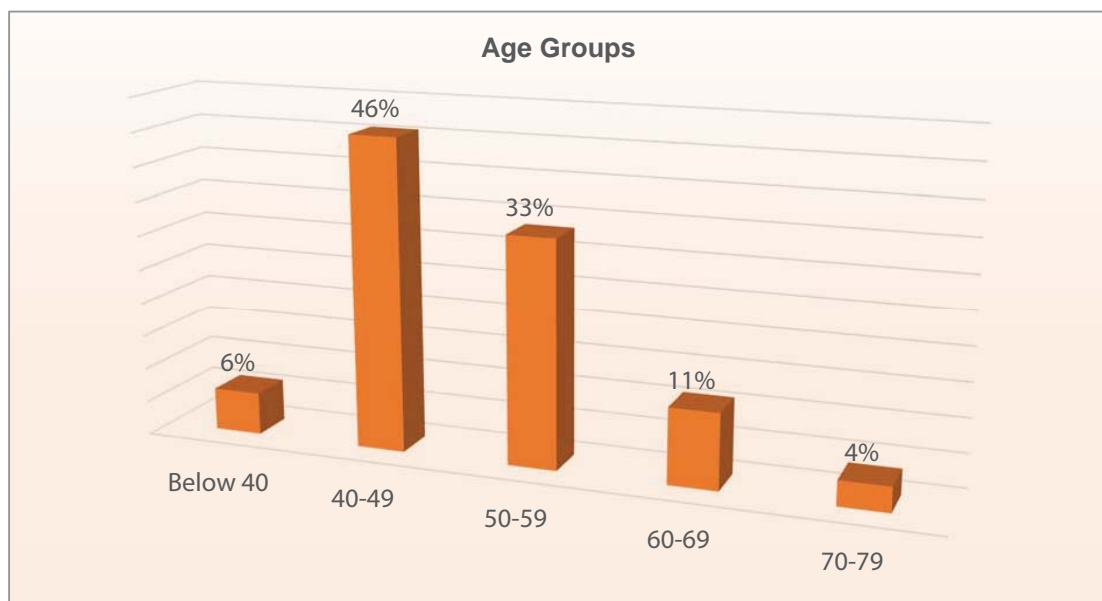


Figure: Different age groups of people who are vaccinated

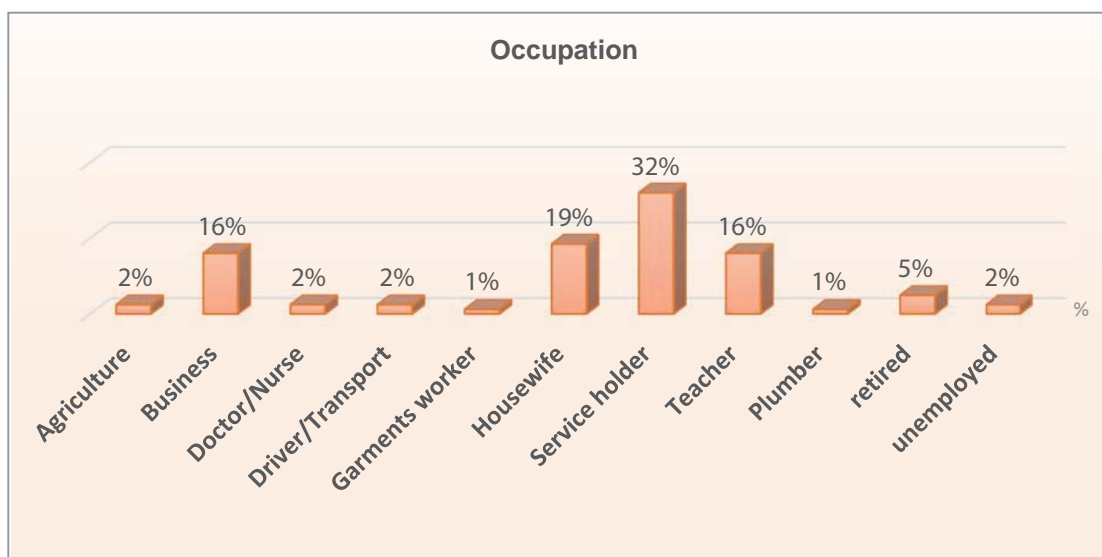
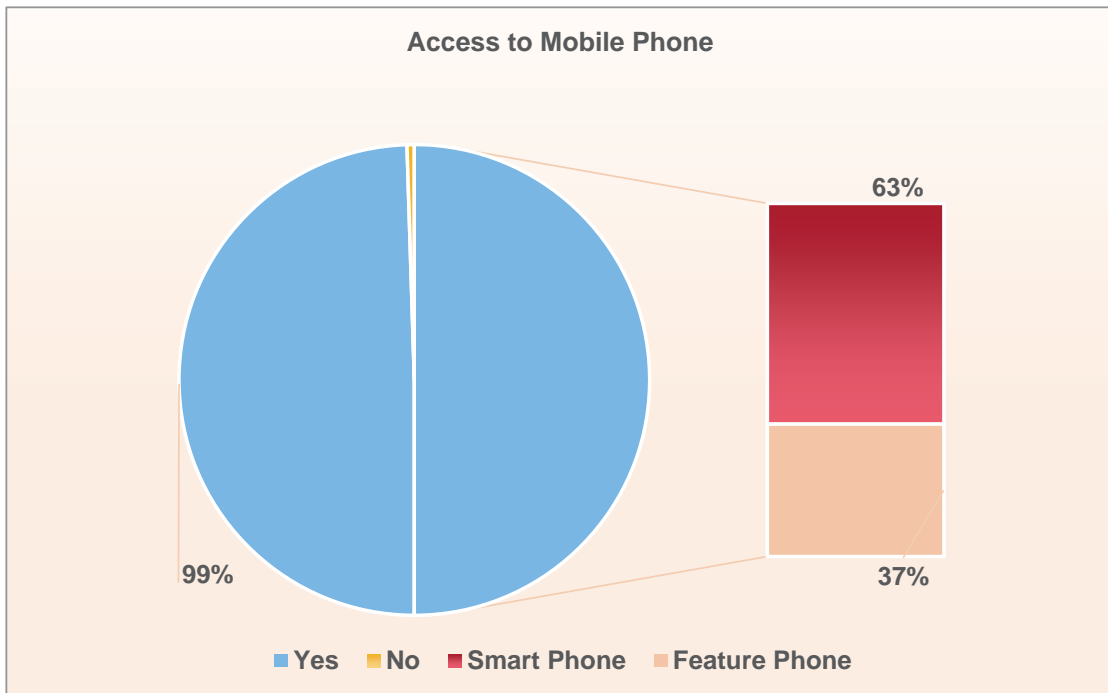


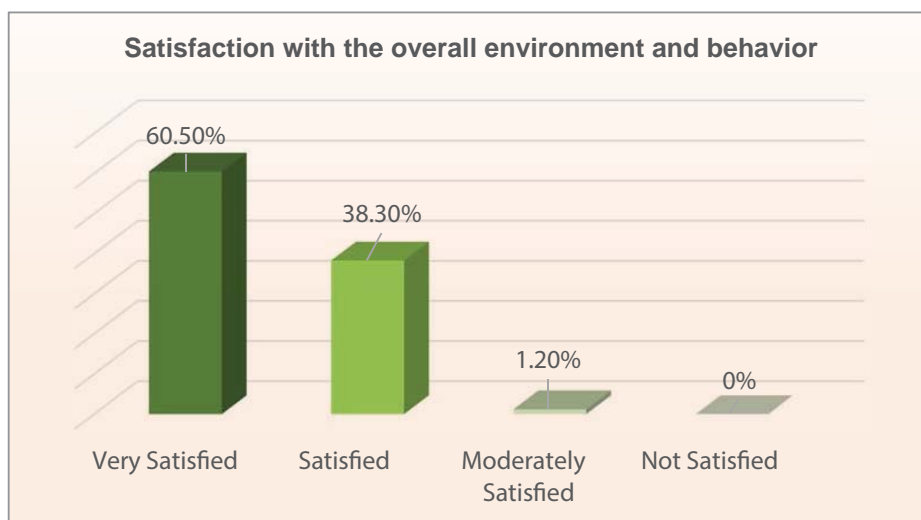
Figure: Occupation of the participants who received vaccination



**Figure: Accessibility of mobile phones and type of phones**

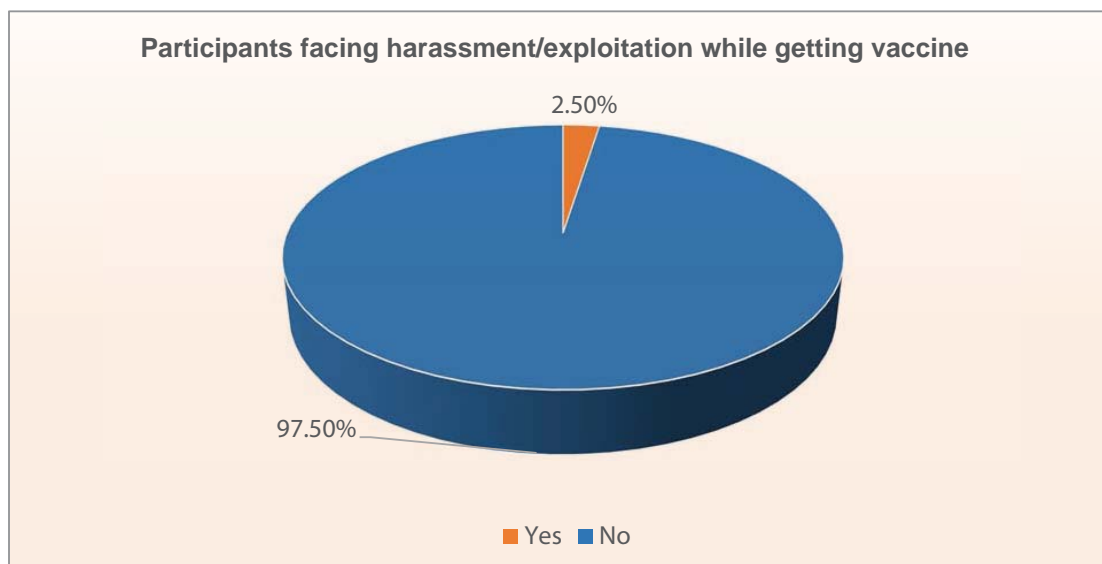
It can be seen from the graphs that the population surveyed for this particular segment do not belong to the marginalized population that is mainly considered for this survey. The majority of the people receiving vaccination are job holder with an average monthly income of around BDT 22,000 and 99% of them have access to their own mobile number.

The vaccinated population were asked about the overall service of the vaccination centres, their satisfaction and the reflections on the whole registration process. 89% assured that they did not face any problem while registering for the vaccination through the Surokha Apps. The rest of the 11% mentioned facing difficulties while registering due to the weak mobile network and slower internet connection. 96% of the 81 participants mentioned that they felt cordially welcomed at the vaccination centre and were very comfortable. Some of the other salient and relevant outcomes are depicted below:



**Figure: Level of Satisfaction with the vaccination centres**





**Figure: Cases of harassment/exploitation while receiving the vaccine**

The above graph shows that around 2.5% of the vaccinated population reported facing harassment in the vaccination centres. When asked about the type of harassment they faced, they said that it was light verbal harassment in the vaccination centres.

### **Recommendation from participants**

Based on the recommendation provided by the participants in the survey, the following issues were identified significantly:

- Awareness building is needed among mass population since there is wide range misconception and myth related to vaccine.
- All hospital should have the provision to provide vaccine.
- At community level, booths can be established to provide access to vaccine to larger population
- There should be separate arrangement for people who do not have NID
- The process of registration should be easier for people who do not have access to internet.
- Vaccine can be provided through NGOs and private health service provider to increase the centers of vaccine.
- The age barriers of taking vaccine should be minimized since young population are being affected too.



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## Annex:

- Questions for the survey

### Basic Information

Name:		
Age:		
Sex:		
Religion (Islam/Hindu/Buddhist/Christian/Others):		
Ethnicity:		
Occupation:		
Income:	Monthly:	Daily:
Marital status: (Married/Unmarried/Widower/Widow/Divorced/Separated/Others):		
Living status (street based/home based):		
Duration of living in urban city:		
Do you live in family (yes/no):		
Physical/mental Disability (if any):		
Access to NID (yes/ no):		
Access to mobile (yes/no):		
If yes, is the phone (smart phone/feature phone):		
Have own mobile & number (yes/no):		

**(Do not mention the answer options to the respondent while asking the question. Please put tick on right options according to your response. If selected “others” please mention the detail.)**



### Knowledge and Practice on COVID19

**1. Do you know the symptoms of COVID19?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

**2. What are the symptoms of COVID19?**

- a) High Fever
- b) Breathlessness
- c) Body ache
- d) Dry cough
- e) Loss of appetite
- f) Loss of smell
- g) Don't know
- h) Others

**3. Do you know the ways in which COVID19 spreads?**

- a) Sneezing
- b) Coughing
- c) Nasal droplet
- d) Air
- e) Touching
- f) Mass gathering
- g) Close contact
- h) In person contact
- i) Through blood
- j) Through syringe
- k) Through food
- l) Through water
- m) Through animals
- n) Don't know
- o) Others

**4. Which of the following methods will prevent you from COVID19?**

- a) Wearing mask
- b) Hand washing
- c) Maintaining social distancing
- d) Staying at home
- e) Avoid physical contact
- f) Avoid sexual contact
- g) Avoid mass gathering
- h) Exposing in sunlight
- i) Maintaining cleanliness
- j) Don't know
- k) Others



## Knowledge and Practice on COVID19

### 5. How do you protect yourself from COVID19?

- a) Wearing mask
- b) Hand washing with soap
- c) Maintaining social distancing
- d) Staying at home
- e) Avoid physical contact
- f) Avoid sexual contact
- g) Avoid mass gathering
- h) Exposing in sunlight
- i) Maintaining cleanliness
- j) Nothing
- k) Others

### 6. Did you experience any of the symptoms?

- a) Yes
- b) No

### 7. If Yes, when it was:

- a) Within last 7 days
- b) Last one Month
- c) Last three months
- d) Last Six months
- e) More than 6 months before

### 8. If yes, what were the symptoms?

- a) High Fever
- b) Breathlessness
- c) Body ache
- d) Dry cough
- e) Loss of appetite
- f) Loss of smell
- g) Others

### 9. If yes, what measures did you take?

- a) Staying in isolation
- b) Going to a doctor
- c) Going to pharmacy
- d) Going to traditional healer/ alternative medicines
- e) Practiced home remedies
- f) Nothing
- g) Others

### 10. Did you test COVID19?

- a) Yes
- b) No



### Knowledge and Practice on COVID19

**11. If yes, what was the result?**

- a) Positive
- b) Negative

**12. If the test was positive, what measures did you take then?**

- a) Staying in isolation
- b) Going to a doctor
- c) Going to pharmacy
- d) Going to traditional healer/alternative medicines
- e) Practiced home remedies
- f) Nothing
- g) Others

### Section: Knowledge and Perception on vaccine

**13. Do you know that government is giving COVID19 vaccine?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

**If yes, go for the next questions:**

**14. Do you know that it is free of cost?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

**15. From where did you know about this?**

- a) Radio
- b) TV
- c) Newspaper
- d) Miking
- e) Announcement from religious institutions
- f) Peer/Neighborhood
- g) From any NGO initiatives
- h) From family members
- i) Others

**16. Do you know about Shurokkha app?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

**17. What is the app used for?**

- a) Vaccine registration
- b) I don't know
- c) Others



<b>Section: Knowledge and Perception on vaccine</b>
<p><b>18. Are you registered for vaccine?</b></p> <p>a) Yes b) No</p>
<p><b>19. Did you take vaccine?</b></p> <p>a) Yes b) No</p>
<p><b>20. If yes, how did you register?</b></p> <p>a) Myself b) Help from Peer/known person c) Local computer shop d) On spot registration e) Others</p>
<p><b>21. If no, are you interested to take the vaccine?</b></p> <p>a) Yes b) No</p>
<p><b>22. If no, why?</b></p>
<p><b>23. If yes, what encouraged you?</b></p>
<p>(Not applicable if does not have NID)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section: Experience on vaccination process (if vaccinated)</b></p>
<p><b>24. Did you face any problem in registration process?</b></p> <p>a) Yes b) No</p>
<p><b>25. If yes, what were those?</b></p> <p>a) Network b) Process was complicated c) NID not linking with server d) Did not get OTP number e) Others</p>
<p><b>26. Did you feel welcome at the vaccination center?</b></p> <p>a) Yes b) No</p>
<p><b>27. How much you are satisfied with the overall environment and behavior?</b></p> <p>a) Very satisfied b) Satisfied c) Moderate d) Not at all</p>
<p><b>28. Are you willing to encourage others to get vaccinated?</b></p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>



**Section: Knowledge and Perception on vaccine**

**29. Did you face any harassment/exploitation while getting vaccine?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

**30. If yes, what type of harassment did you face (if want to mention)?**

**Do you have any comments and opinion regarding COVID-19 Vaccination**





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