

COVID-19 Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey Northwest Syria Descriptive Statistics - Rounds 2 and 3

A BRIEF NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

Syria reported its first case of COVID-19 on 22 March 2020, and as of 30 July had 717 cases and 40 fatalities.* Due to limited testing capacities in-country, however, it is possible the actual number of cases is higher than reported. Relatively little is known about how preventive measures are impacting the knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) of the Syrian population. Based on this information gap, REACH developed a KAP survey with relevant humanitarian clusters and working groups to assess knowledge, attitudes, and practices of people in northwest Syria. This set of factsheets presents descriptive statistics from the second and third round of the KAP survey, which was conducted by REACH in two governorates of northwest Syria (Aleppo and Idlib) from 17-22 May 2020 and from 21-23 June 2020.

This survey builds on the second round of KAP data that was collected using a non-probability sampling framework from 17 to 22 May 2020. For the first and second rounds of data collection, governorates were selected based on REACH field team capacity. Enumerators identified respondents through their networks and, from references of other respondents (snowballing), aimed to include respondents from a wide range of ages, socioeconomic backgrounds, and living situations. Loose quotas for male and female respondents were provided to guide enumerators (300 of each gender). A total of 943 individual interviews were collected in northwest Syria (Aleppo: 390 interviews; Idlib: 553 interviews). In the analysis phase, the sample was calibrated against an existing household survey to increase its representativeness. More information about this calibration can be found in the appendix at the end of the round 2 factsheet, available [here](#).

For the third round of data collection (21-23 June 2020), enumerators were instructed to contact the same respondents from the second round of data collection to assess how knowledge, attitudes, and practices changed over time. Enumerators contacted respondents by phone. A total of 790 individual interviews (**Aleppo: 330 interviews; Idlib: 460 interviews**) met inclusion criteria for both round 2 and round 3 of the survey.¹ The survey consisted of two sections: 1) questions about the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of respondents and 2) an experimental section of vignettes. The vignettes section consisted of concise, hypothetical scenarios which were presented to respondents to gauge their responses to various COVID-19 situations. This factsheet presents only descriptive statistics for the first section of the survey, which were calibrated according to the same methodology used for calibration in round 2, described above. Findings should be considered indicative only. A fuller set of results, including an analysis of change in survey responses over time and regressions for the vignette experiment, will be published in a forthcoming factsheet.

*[Coronavirus Disease \(COVID-19\) Situation Report](#) – 192, WHO, 30 July 2020.

Northwest Syria - Overall

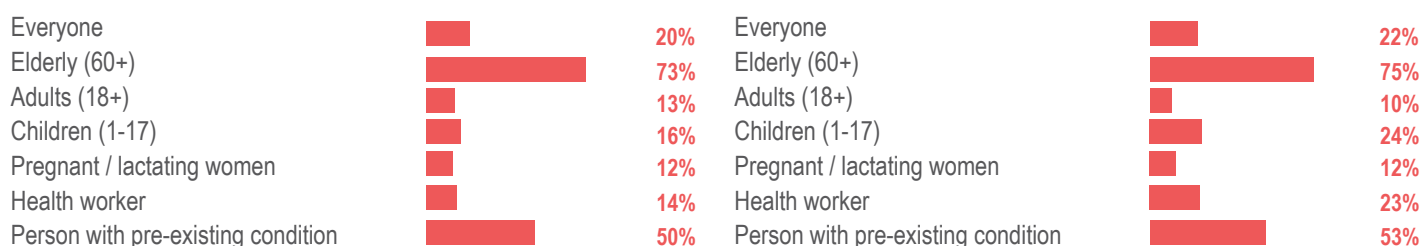


COVID-19 Knowledge

Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:²



Most commonly reported means to receive information about COVID-19:²



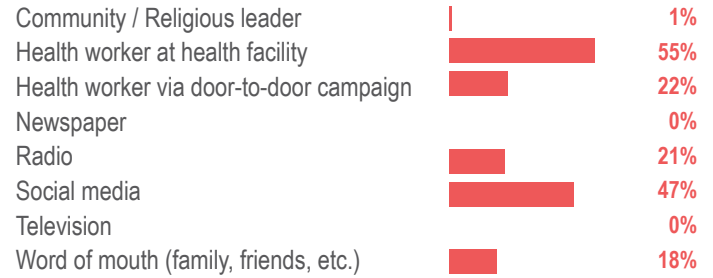
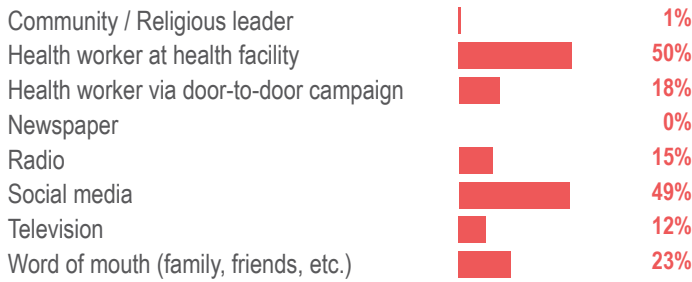
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

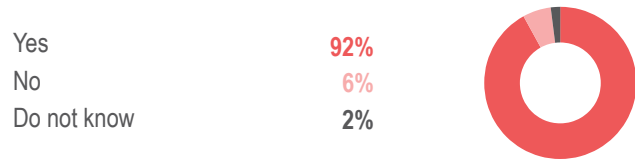
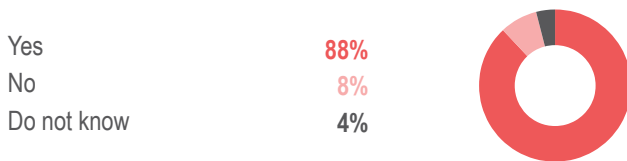
Most trusted information sources on COVID-19 as reported by survey respondents:²

Most trusted information overall (respondent may have listed option as a trusted, but not a regular source of information)

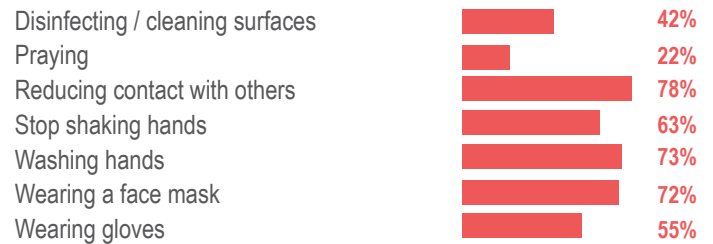
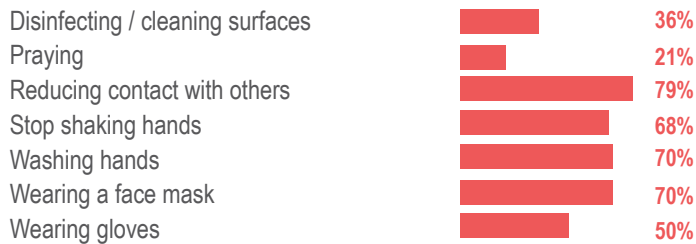
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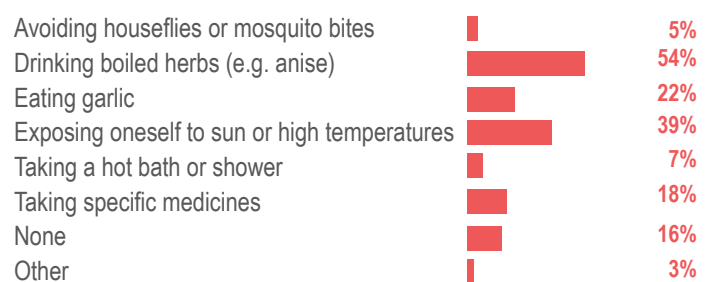
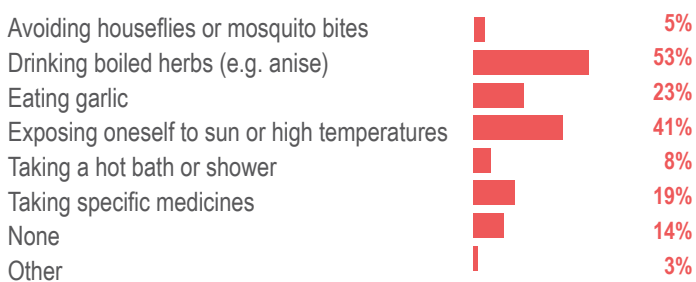
Survey respondents' view on whether one can take measures to reduce the chance of getting COVID-19:



Proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:²



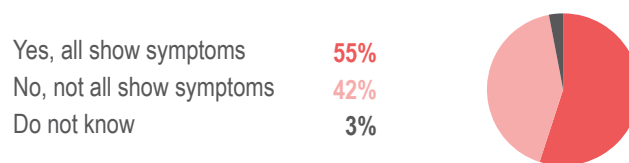
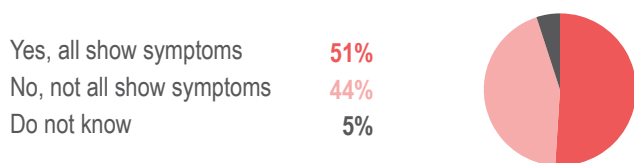
Most commonly reported 'myths' respondents had heard of for preventing COVID-19:²



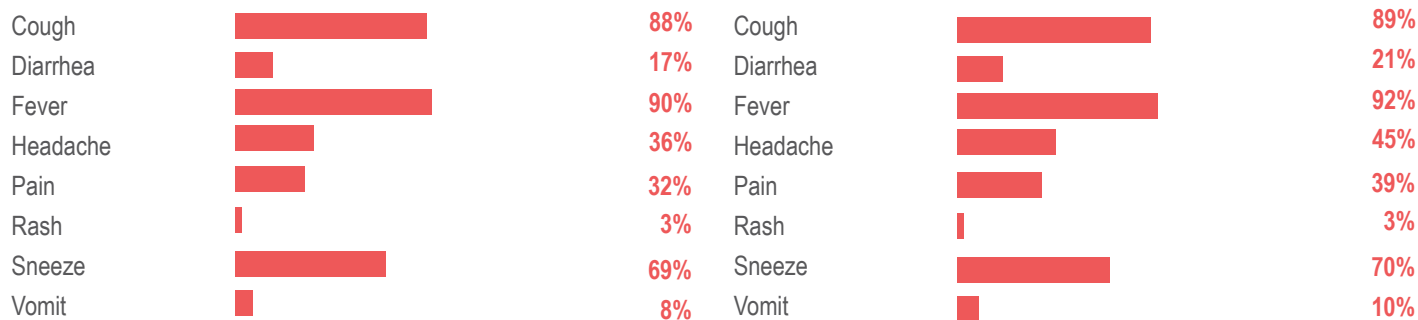
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Survey respondents' views on whether or not all people with COVID-19 virus show symptoms:



Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:²



Proportion of respondents reporting the following as potential methods of contracting COVID-19:²

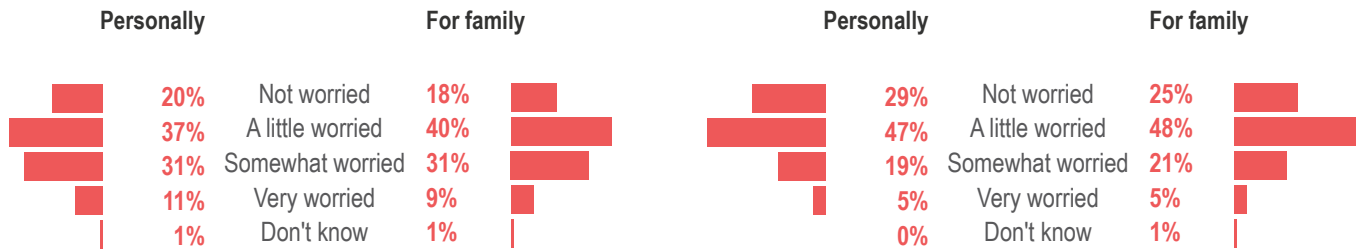




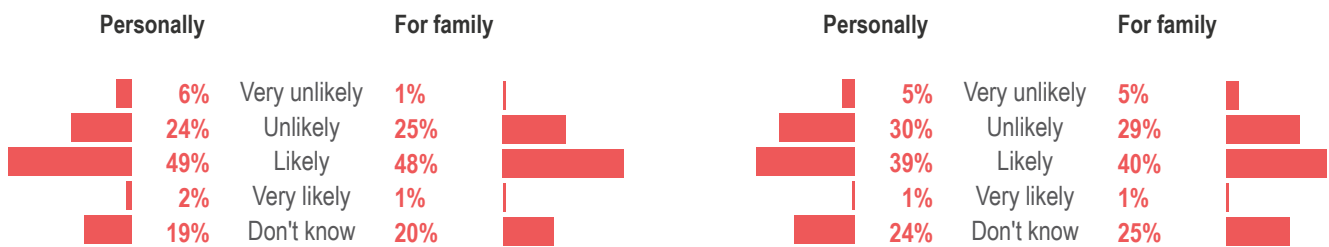
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Respondents' degree of concern with regards to COVID-19:



Respondent estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:



Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:

People should shake hands	14%	People should shake hands	23%
People should participate in social gatherings	12%	People should participate in social gatherings	24%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	37%	All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	61%

56% of individuals believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific people 65%

Most commonly reported people to be likely to face discrimination in relation to COVID-19:²



Respondents' assessment of danger posed by COVID-19 in comparison to other diseases:

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer		1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	5%	48%	Less dangerous	3%	7%	45%
About the same	5%	13%	17%	About the same	3%	11%	15%
More dangerous	92%	76%	32%	More dangerous	94%	78%	38%
Don't know	1%	6%	3%	Don't know	0%	4%	2%



Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:²

Attended a large social gathering	30%	Attended a large social gathering	54%
Greeted someone with a handshake	85%	Greeted someone with a handshake	92%
Left home to go to work	65%	Left home to go to work	68%
Left the house	89%	Left the house	93%
Stayed home more than normal	42%	Stayed home more than normal	32%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	15%	Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	12%
Visited friends and family outside your home	82%	Visited friends and family outside your home	88%
Washed hands more than normal	66%	Washed hands more than normal	54%

In case they contracted COVID-19, respondents said that they would:²

Call a doctor / medical professional	16%	Call a doctor / medical professional	27%
Do nothing / Continue life as normal	2%	Do nothing / Continue life as normal	1%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	28%	Go to doctor's office/ clinic	26%
Go to hospital	70%	Go to hospital	68%
Stay at home	6%	Stay at home	6%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	23%	Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	25%

58% of individuals reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19 (in the week prior to data collection) 60%

Most common barriers to undertaking preventive measures as reported by respondents:²

Lack of knowledge		21%	Lack of knowledge		15%
Lack of money thus unable to stop working		58%	Lack of money thus unable to stop working		55%
Lack of money to buy hygiene items		60%	Lack of money to buy hygiene items		63%
Lack of time		5%	Lack of time		12%

Endnotes

The complete northwest Syria KAP dataset is available [here](#).

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2. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

CONTACT

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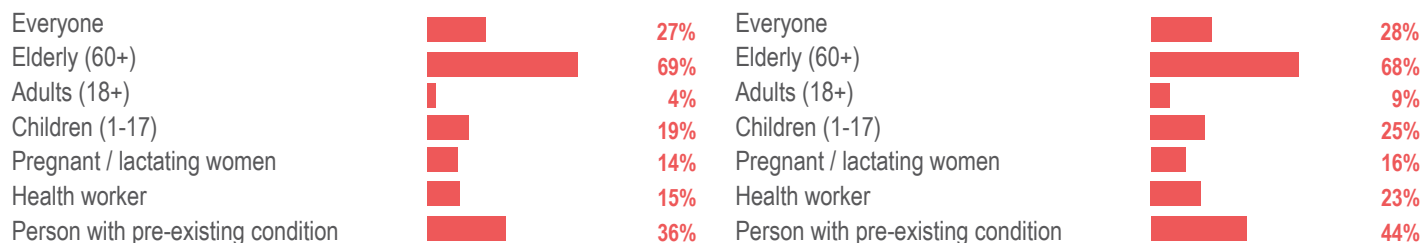
Aleppo - Northwest Syria



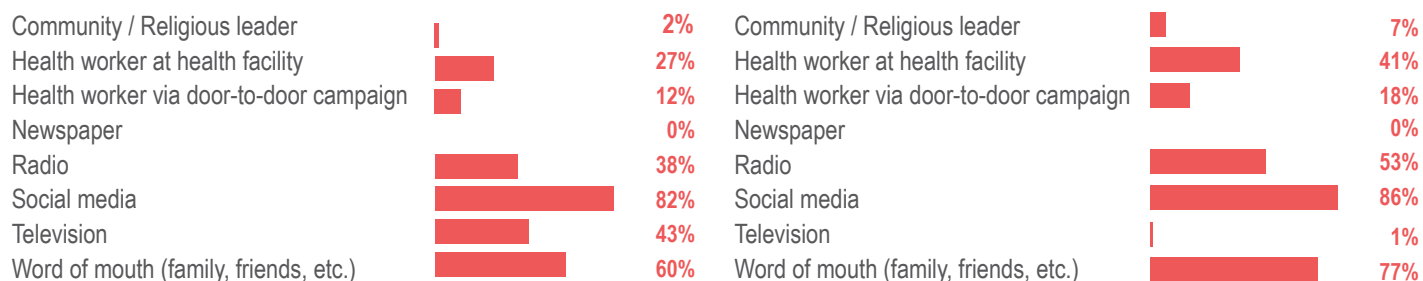
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

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Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:²



Most commonly reported means to receive information about COVID-19:²



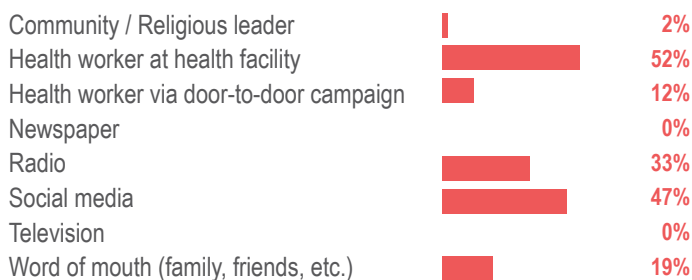
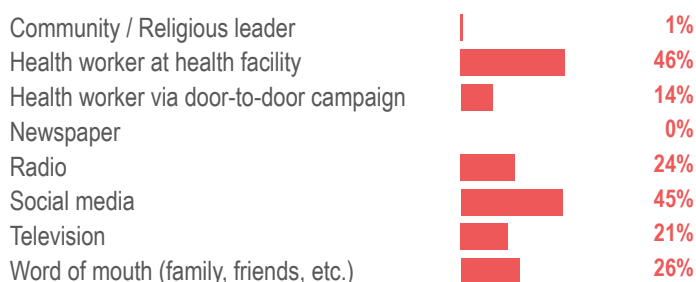
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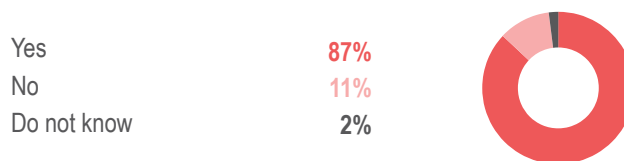
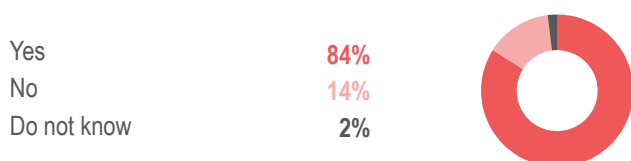
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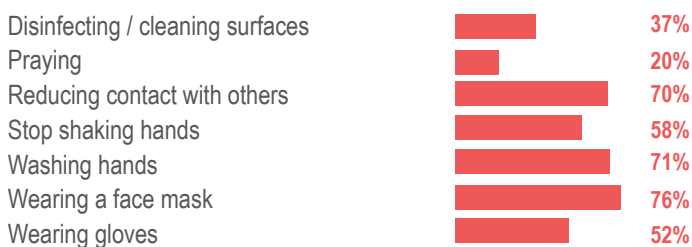
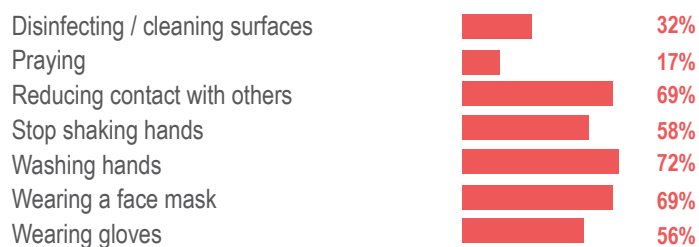
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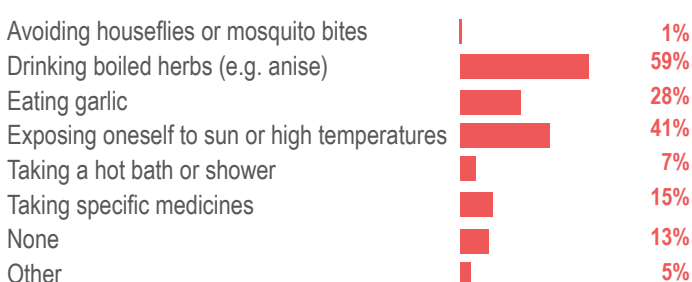
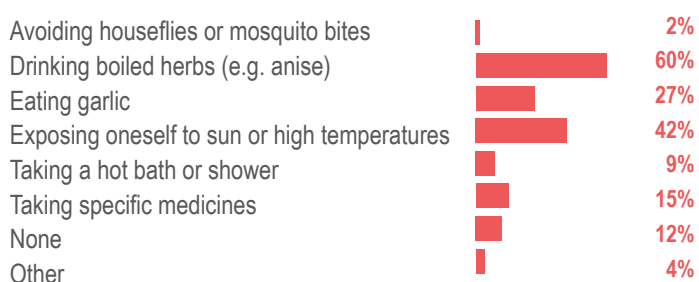
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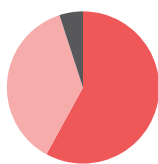


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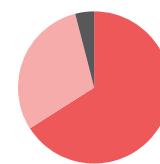
Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Survey respondents' views on whether or not all people with COVID-19 virus show symptoms:

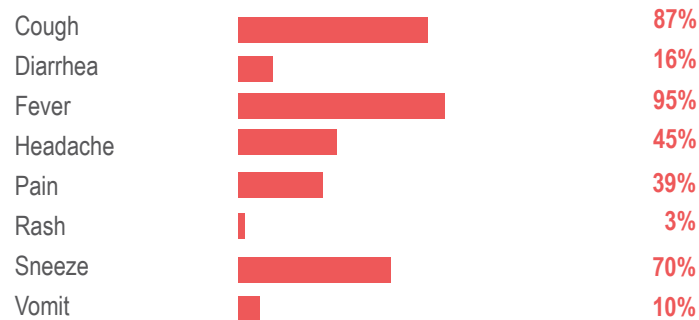
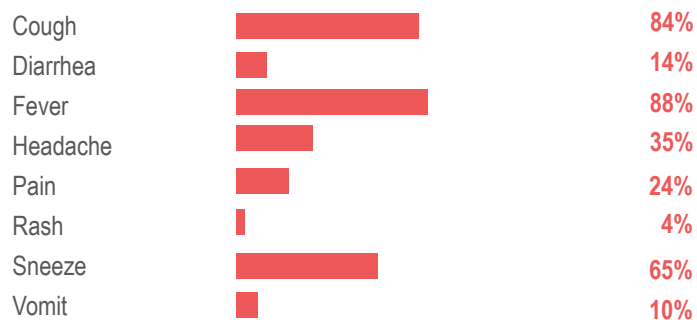
Yes, all show symptoms **58%**
 No, not all show symptoms **37%**
 Do not know **5%**



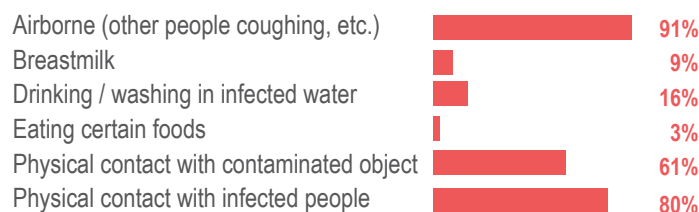
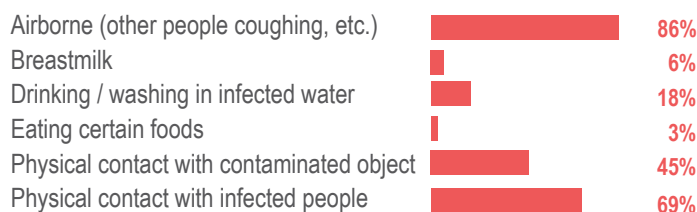
Yes, all show symptoms **66%**
 No, not all show symptoms **30%**
 Do not know **4%**



Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:²



Proportion of respondents reporting the following as potential methods of contracting COVID-19:²

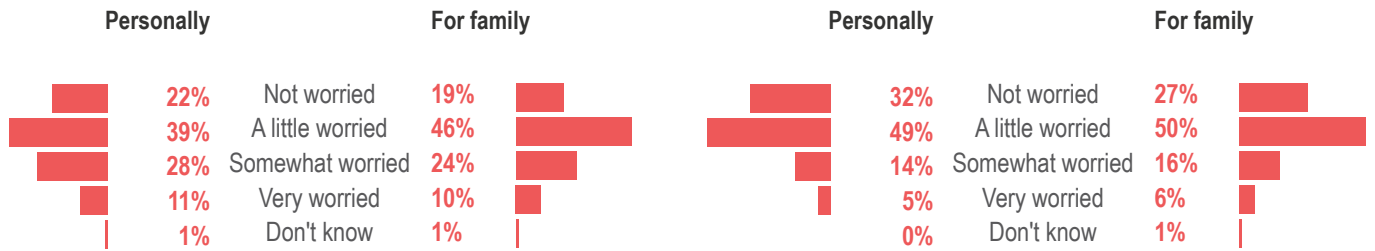




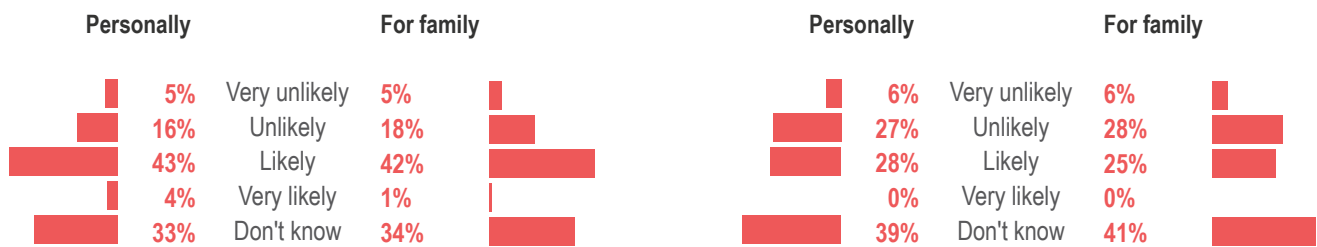
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Respondents' degree of concern with regards to COVID-19:



Respondent estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:



Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:

People should shake hands	18%	People should shake hands	24%
People should participate in social gatherings	10%	People should participate in social gatherings	24%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	39%	All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	60%

33% of individuals believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific people 40%

Most commonly reported people to be likely to face discrimination in relation to COVID-19:²



Respondents' assessment of danger posed by COVID-19 in comparison to other diseases:

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer		1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	2%	9%	42%	Less dangerous	0%	5%	43%
About the same	11%	15%	19%	About the same	6%	17%	16%
More dangerous	83%	63%	35%	More dangerous	94%	71%	39%
Don't know	3%	12%	3%	Don't know	0%	8%	2%

Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:²

Attended a large social gathering	22%	Attended a large social gathering	49%
Greeted someone with a handshake	84%	Greeted someone with a handshake	92%
Left home to go to work	61%	Left home to go to work	65%
Left the house	88%	Left the house	92%
Stayed home more than normal	42%	Stayed home more than normal	29%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	12%	Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	8%
Visited friends and family outside your home	77%	Visited friends and family outside your home	86%
Washed hands more than normal	60%	Washed hands more than normal	52%

In case they contracted COVID-19, respondents said that they would:²

Call a doctor / medical professional	14%	Call a doctor / medical professional	20%
Do nothing / Continue life as normal	3%	Do nothing / Continue life as normal	1%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	29%	Go to doctor's office/ clinic	28%
Go to hospital	67%	Go to hospital	68%
Stay at home	3%	Stay at home	6%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	13%	Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	17%

53% of individuals reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19 (in the week prior to data collection) **49%**

Most common barriers to undertaking preventive measures as reported by respondents:²

Lack of knowledge		28%	Lack of knowledge		19%
Lack of money thus unable to stop working		54%	Lack of money thus unable to stop working		56%
Lack of money to buy hygiene items		52%	Lack of money to buy hygiene items		60%
Lack of time		7%	Lack of time		7%

Endnotes

The complete northwest Syria KAP dataset is available [here](#).

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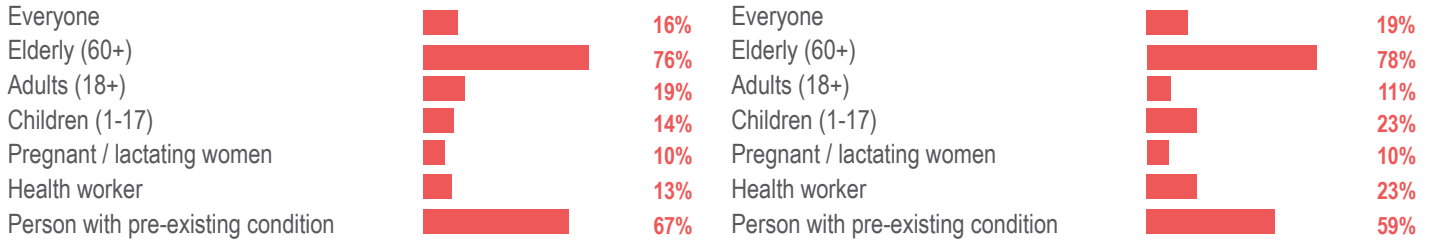
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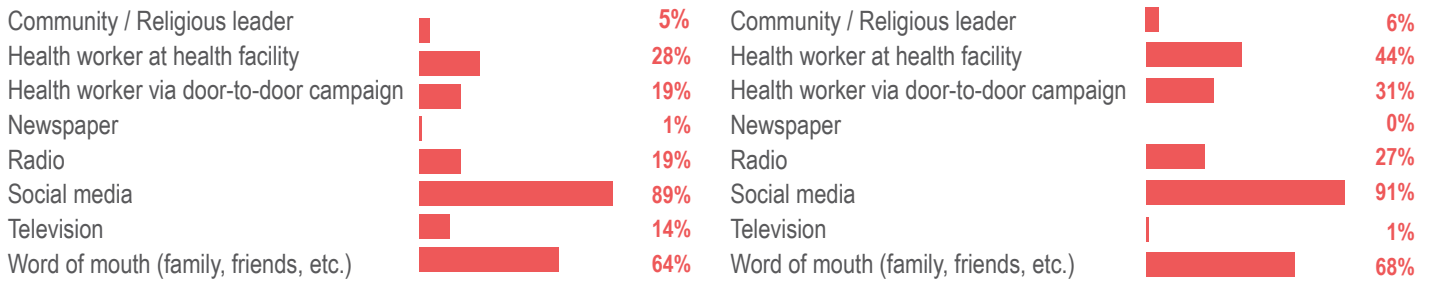
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Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:²



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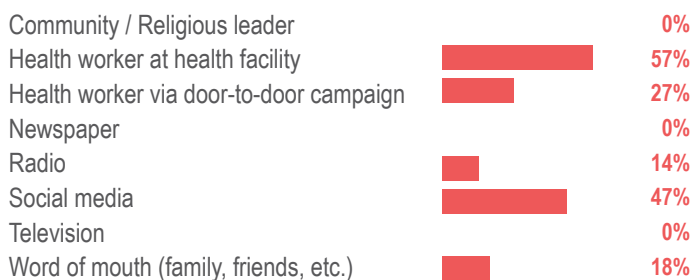
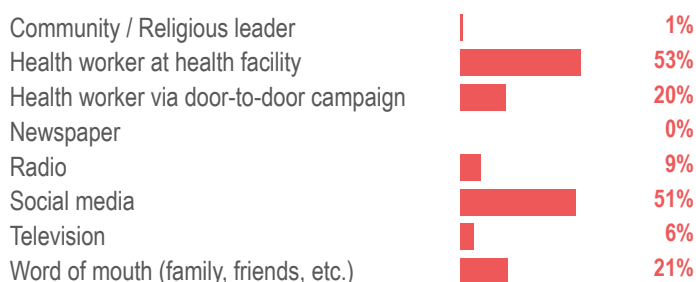
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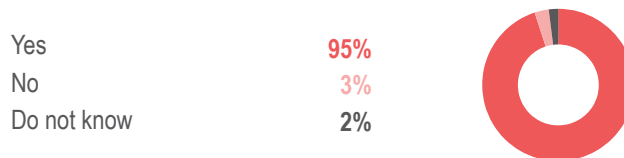
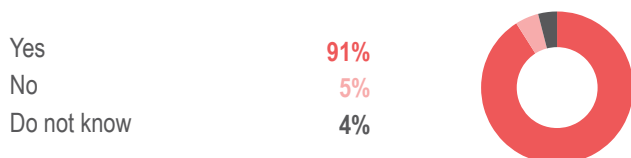
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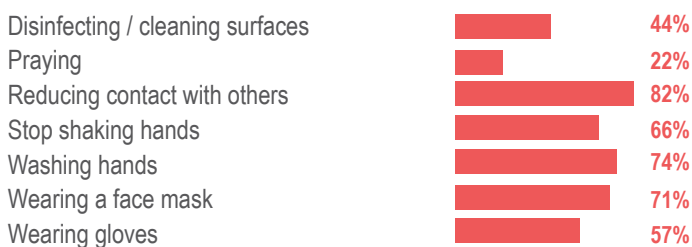
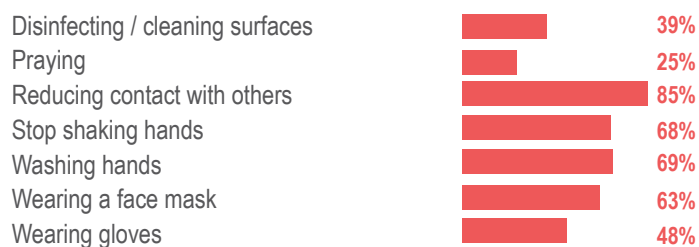
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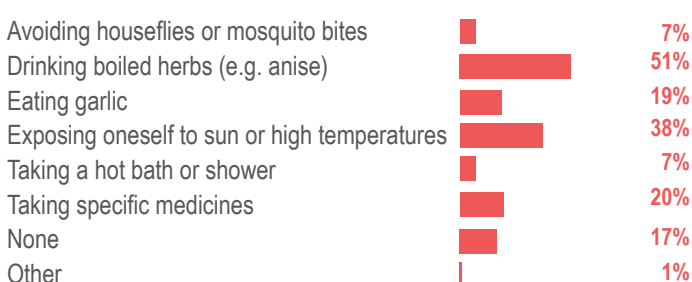
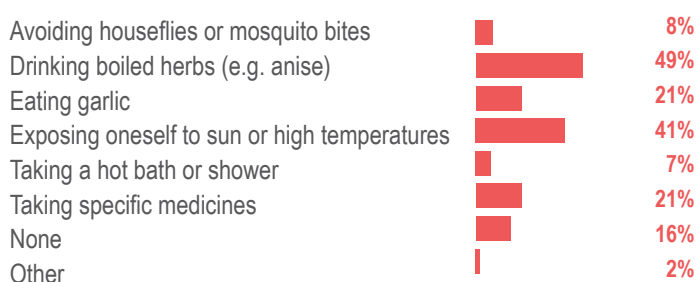
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Proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:²



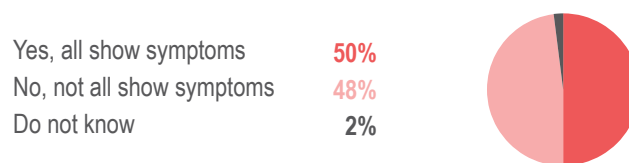
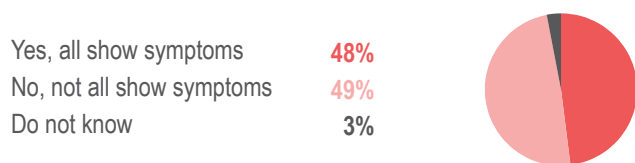
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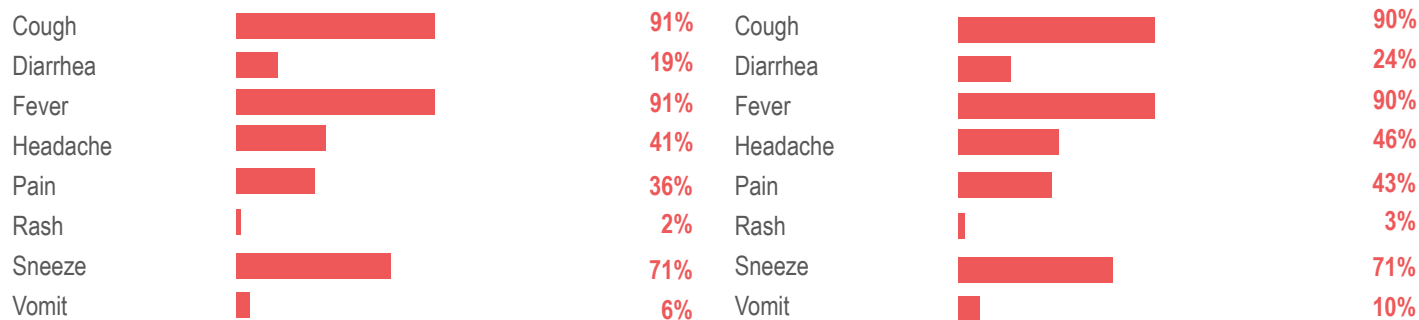
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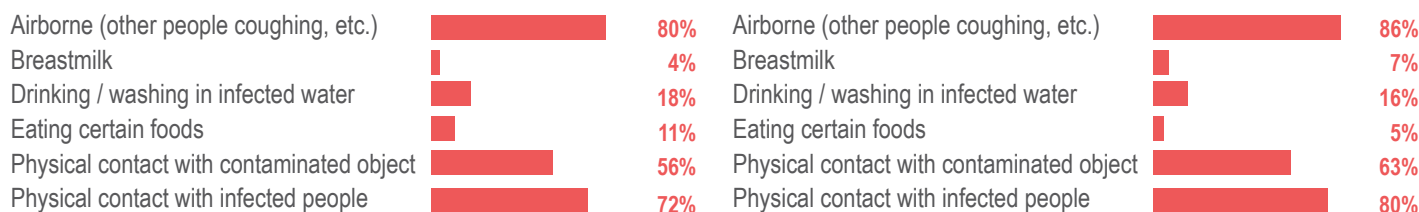
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Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:²



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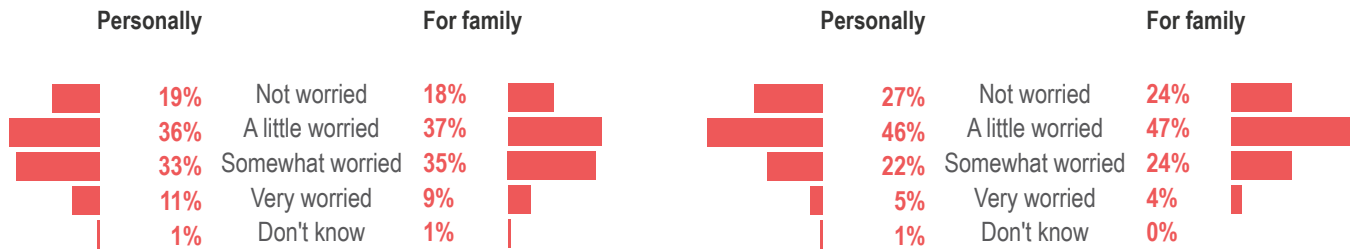




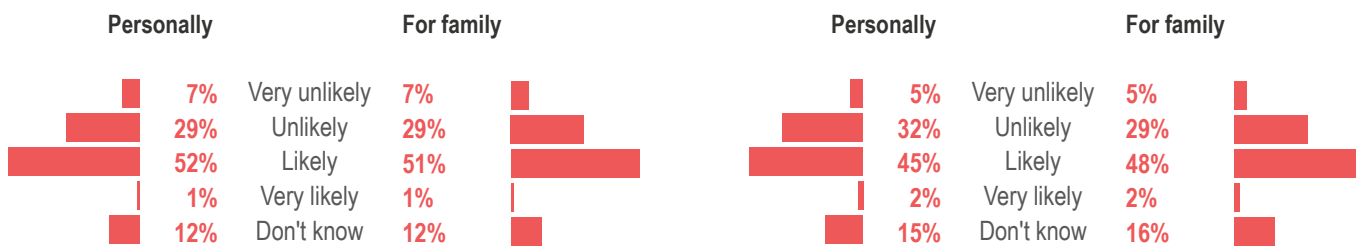
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Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Respondents' degree of concern with regards to COVID-19:



Respondent estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:



Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:

People should shake hands	12%	People should shake hands	23%
People should participate in social gatherings	12%	People should participate in social gatherings	61%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	35%	All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	78%

69% of individuals believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific people 78%

Most commonly reported people to be likely to face discrimination in relation to COVID-19:²

COVID-19 positive persons	77%	COVID-19 positive persons	82%
Health workers	33%	Health workers	46%
Other	2%	Other	1%
Persons suspected of having COVID-19	57%	Persons suspected of having COVID-19	59%
Those who work outside	32%	Those who work outside	28%

Respondents' assessment of danger posed by COVID-19 in comparison to other diseases:

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer		1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	3%	52%	Less dangerous	4%	8%	47%
About the same	2%	12%	16%	About the same	1%	9%	14%
More dangerous	97%	82%	30%	More dangerous	94%	81%	38%
Don't know	0%	3%	3%	Don't know	0%	2%	1%



Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:²

Attended a large social gathering	35%	Attended a large social gathering	60%
Greeted someone with a handshake	86%	Greeted someone with a handshake	92%
Left home to go to work	67%	Left home to go to work	70%
Left the house	89%	Left the house	94%
Stayed home more than normal	42%	Stayed home more than normal	33%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	17%	Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	14%
Visited friends and family outside your home	86%	Visited friends and family outside your home	88%
Washed hands more than normal	69%	Washed hands more than normal	56%

In case they contracted COVID-19, respondents said that they would:²

Call a doctor / medical professional	18%	Call a doctor / medical professional	31%
Do nothing / Continue life as normal	1%	Do nothing / Continue life as normal	1%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	28%	Go to doctor's office/ clinic	25%
Go to hospital	72%	Go to hospital	68%
Stay at home	10%	Stay at home	6%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	29%	Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	29%

60% of individuals reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19 (in the week prior to data collection) **66%**

Most common barriers to undertaking preventive measures as reported by respondents:²

Lack of knowledge		16%	Lack of knowledge		13%
Lack of money thus unable to stop working		60%	Lack of money thus unable to stop working		55%
Lack of money to buy hygiene items		64%	Lack of money to buy hygiene items		65%
Lack of time		3%	Lack of time		15%

Endnotes

The complete northwest Syria KAP dataset is available [here](#).

1. Round 2 results presented here were re-analyzed, including only respondents whose interviews met inclusion criteria for both round 2 and round 3. This means that round 2 results presented here may differ from round 2 results presented in earlier factsheets, but allows for comparability between rounds.
2. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

CONTACT

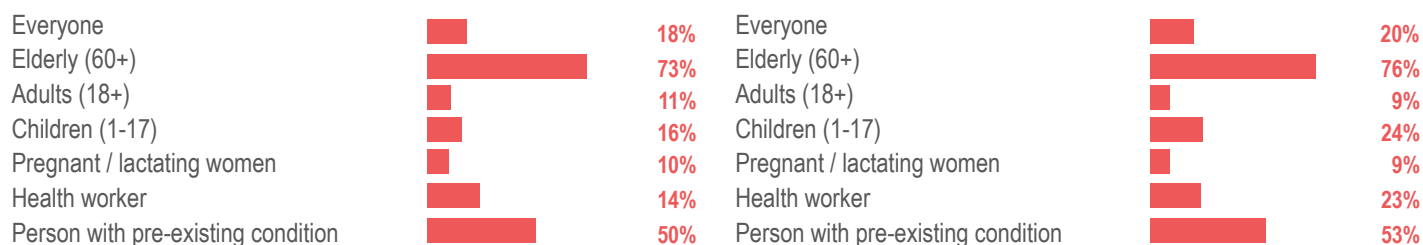
Jimmie Braley,
 REACH Syria Emergency Team
 Email: jimmie.braley@reach-initiative.org

Northwest Syria - Male

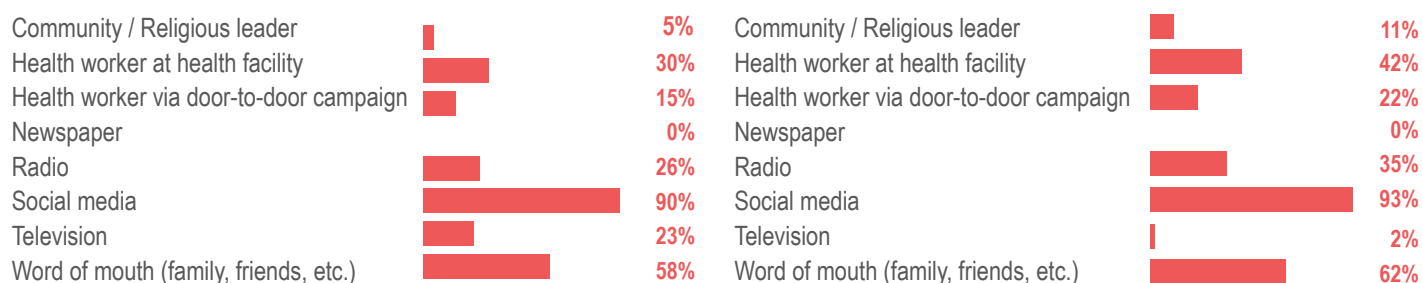
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:²



Most commonly reported means to receive information about COVID-19:²



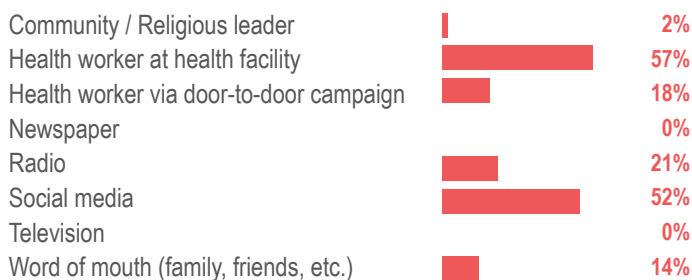
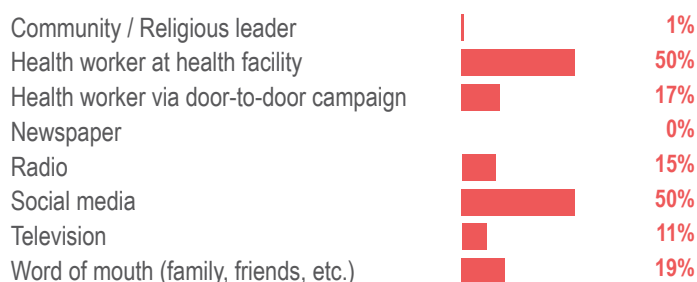
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

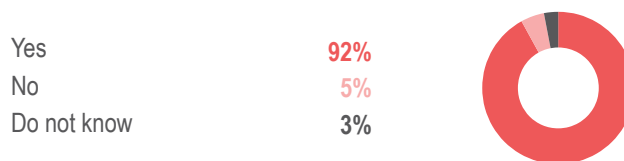
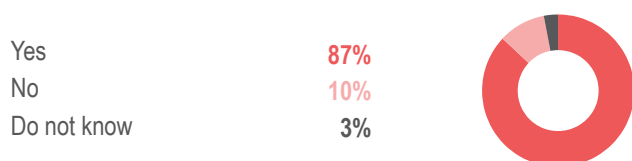
Most trusted information sources on COVID-19 as reported by survey respondents:²

Most trusted information overall (respondent may have listed option as a trusted, but not a regular source of information)

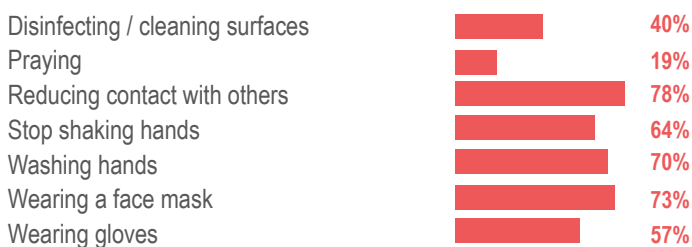
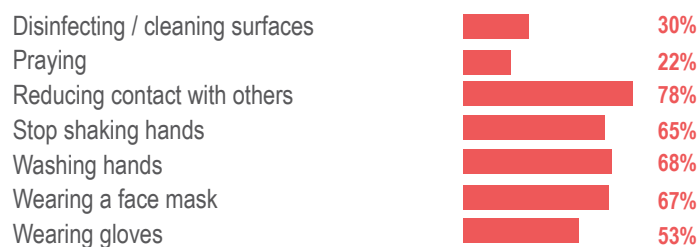
Most trusted information overall (respondent may have listed option as a trusted, but not a regular source of information)



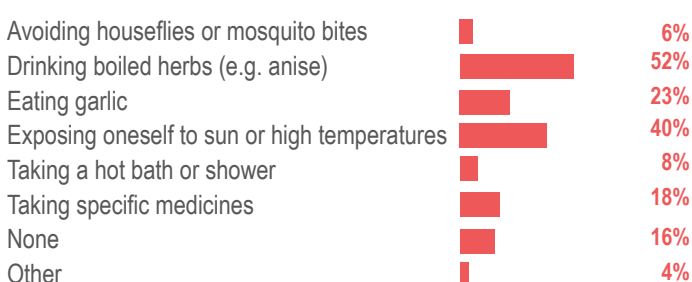
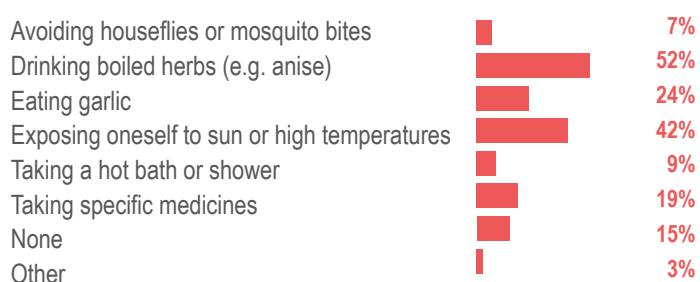
Survey respondents' view on whether one can take measures to reduce the chance of getting COVID-19:



Proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:²



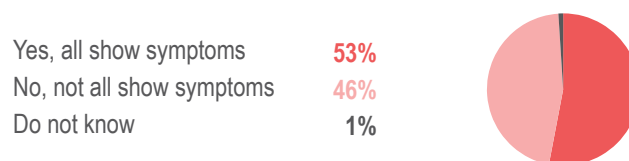
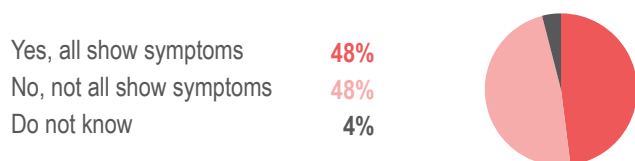
Most commonly reported 'myths' respondents had heard of for preventing COVID-19:²



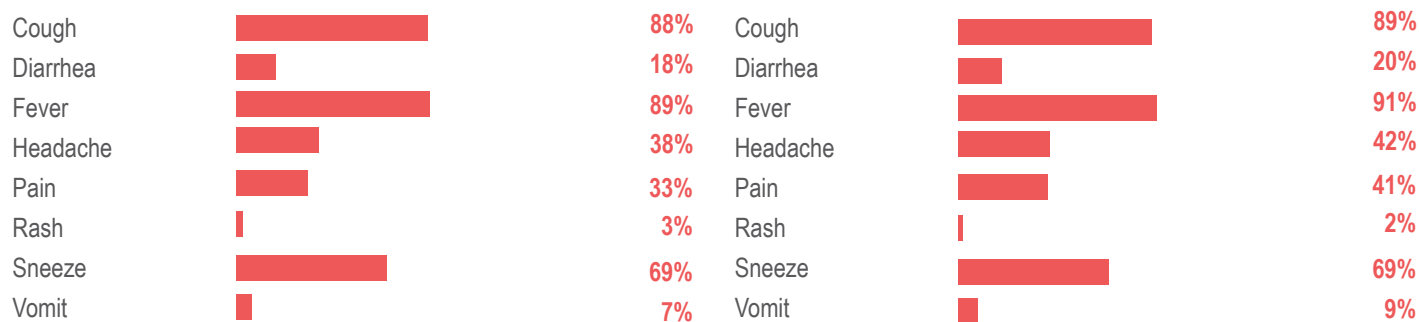
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

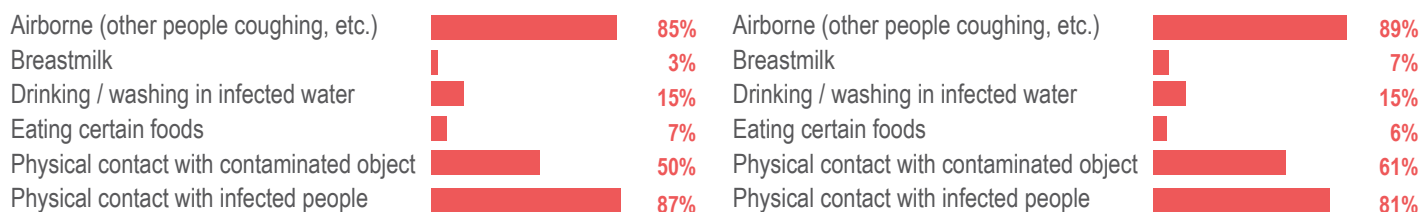
Survey respondents' views on whether or not all people with COVID-19 virus show symptoms:



Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:²



Proportion of respondents reporting the following as potential methods of contracting COVID-19:²

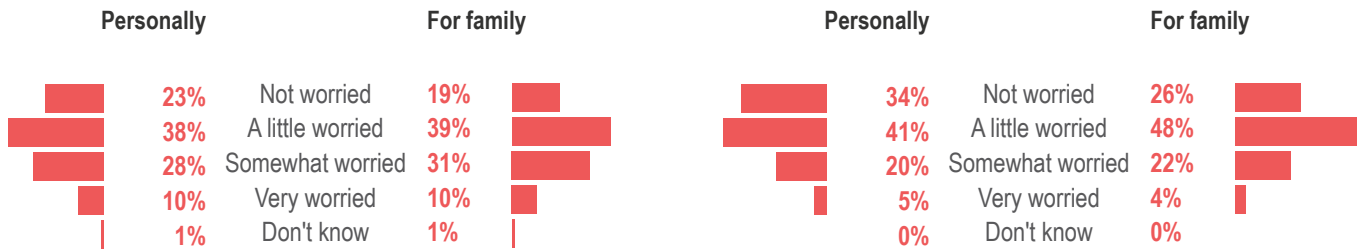




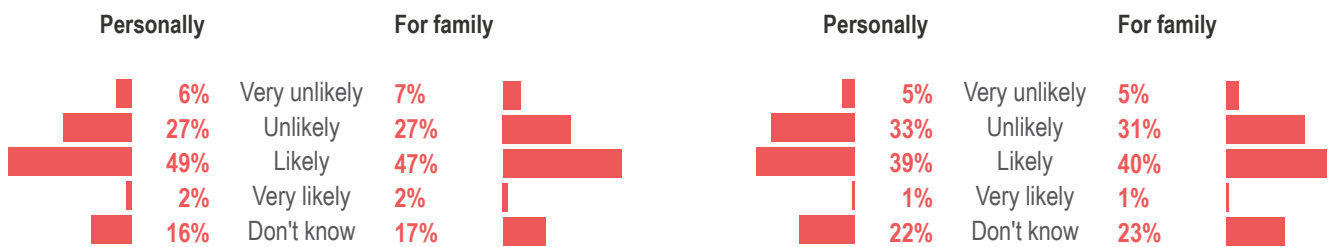
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Respondents' degree of concern with regards to COVID-19:



Respondent estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:



Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:

People should shake hands	14%	People should shake hands	25%
People should participate in social gatherings	12%	People should participate in social gatherings	25%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	37%	All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	61%

67% of individuals believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific people 64%

Most commonly reported people to be likely to face discrimination in relation to COVID-19:²



Respondents' assessment of danger posed by COVID-19 in comparison to other diseases:

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer		1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	4%	43%	Less dangerous	3%	6%	43%
About the same	4%	12%	16%	About the same	3%	12%	15%
More dangerous	92%	77%	35%	More dangerous	94%	78%	41%
Don't know	2%	7%	3%	Don't know	0%	4%	1%

Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:²


Attended a large social gathering	43%	Attended a large social gathering	80%
Greeted someone with a handshake	91%	Greeted someone with a handshake	97%
Left home to go to work	86%	Left home to go to work	89%
Left the house	97%	Left the house	98%
Stayed home more than normal	35%	Stayed home more than normal	23%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	15%	Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	12%
Visited friends and family outside your home	85%	Visited friends and family outside your home	87%
Washed hands more than normal	64%	Washed hands more than normal	48%

In case they contracted COVID-19, respondents said that they would:²

Call a doctor / medical professional	20%	Call a doctor / medical professional	29%
Do nothing / Continue life as normal	2%	Do nothing / Continue life as normal	2%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	26%	Go to doctor's office/ clinic	23%
Go to hospital	68%	Go to hospital	67%
Stay at home	5%	Stay at home	6%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	25%	Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	29%

56% of individuals reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19 (in the week prior to data collection) **59%**

Most common barriers to undertaking preventive measures as reported by respondents:²

Lack of knowledge		16%	Lack of knowledge		11%
Lack of money thus unable to stop working		70%	Lack of money thus unable to stop working		66%
Lack of money to buy hygiene items		50%	Lack of money to buy hygiene items		54%
Lack of time		6%	Lack of time		14%

Endnotes

The complete northwest Syria KAP dataset is available [here](#).

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CONTACT

Jimmie Braley,
 REACH Syria Emergency Team
 Email: jimmie.braley@reach-initiative.org

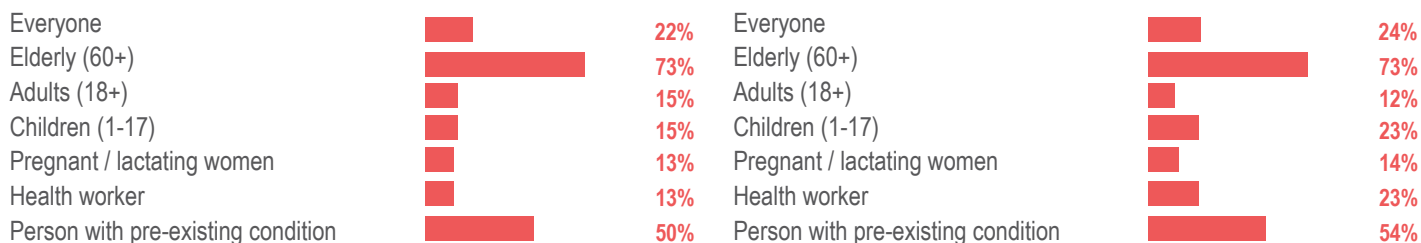
Northwest Syria - Female



Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:²



Most commonly reported means to receive information about COVID-19:²



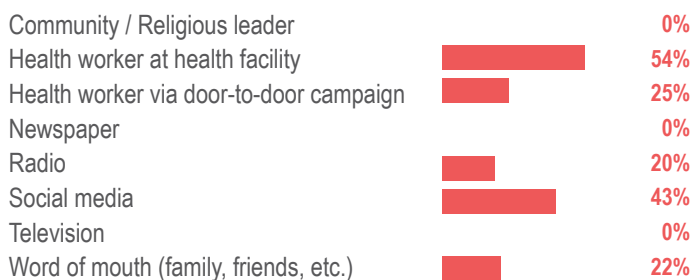
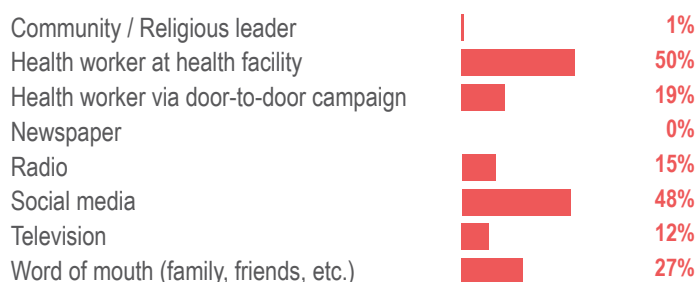
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

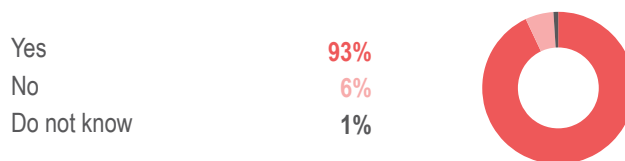
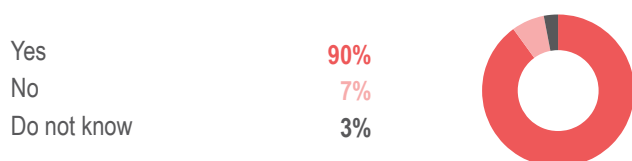
Most trusted information sources on COVID-19 as reported by survey respondents:²

Most trusted information overall (respondent may have listed option as a trusted, but not a regular source of information)

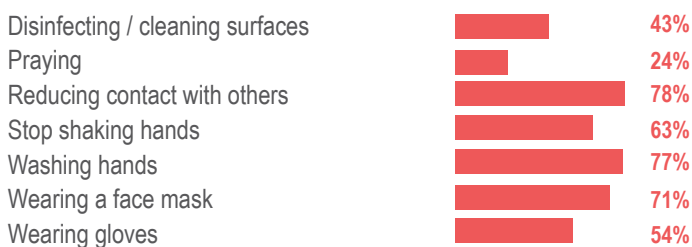
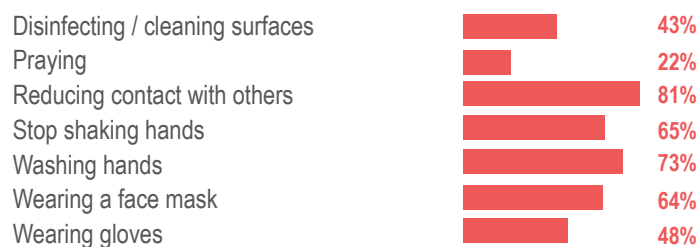
Most trusted information overall (respondent may have listed option as a trusted, but not a regular source of information)



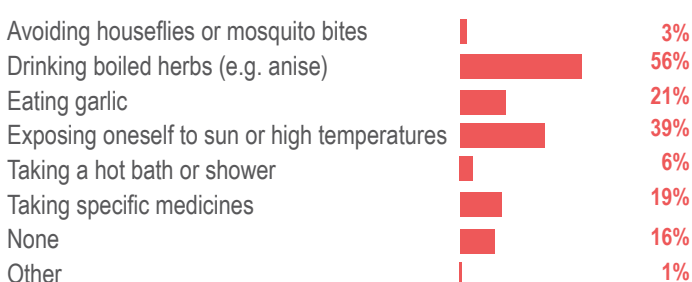
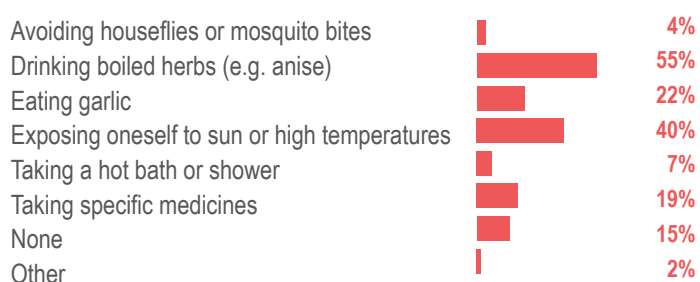
Survey respondents' view on whether one can take measures to reduce the chance of getting COVID-19:



Proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:²



Most commonly reported 'myths' respondents had heard of for preventing COVID-19:²

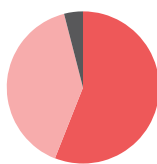


Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

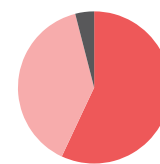
Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Survey respondents' views on whether or not all people with COVID-19 virus show symptoms:

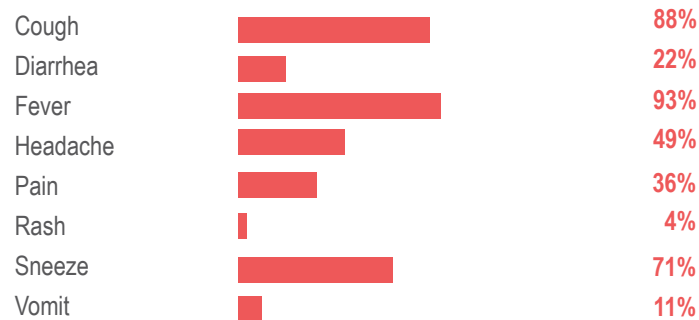
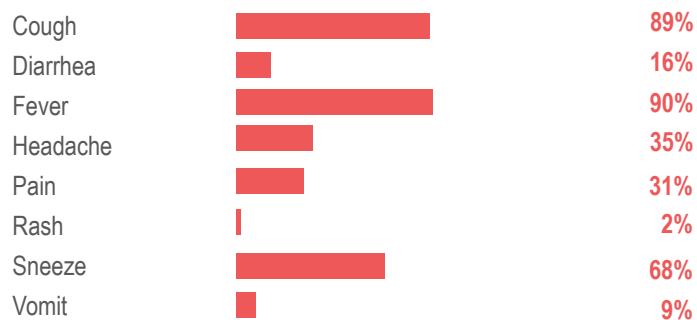
Yes, all show symptoms **56%**
 No, not all show symptoms **40%**
 Do not know **4%**



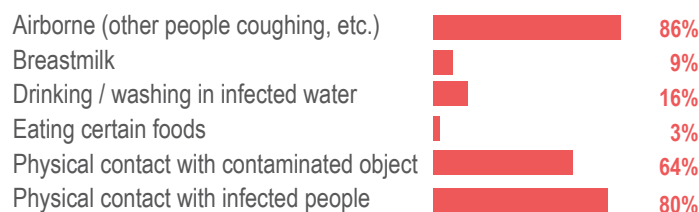
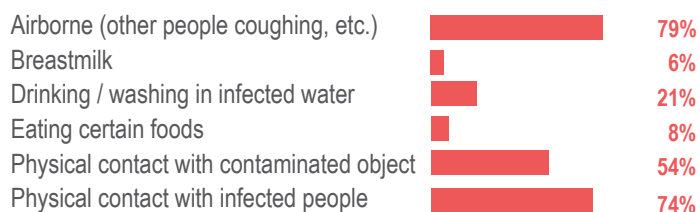
Yes, all show symptoms **57%**
 No, not all show symptoms **39%**
 Do not know **4%**



Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:²



Proportion of respondents reporting the following as potential methods of contracting COVID-19:²

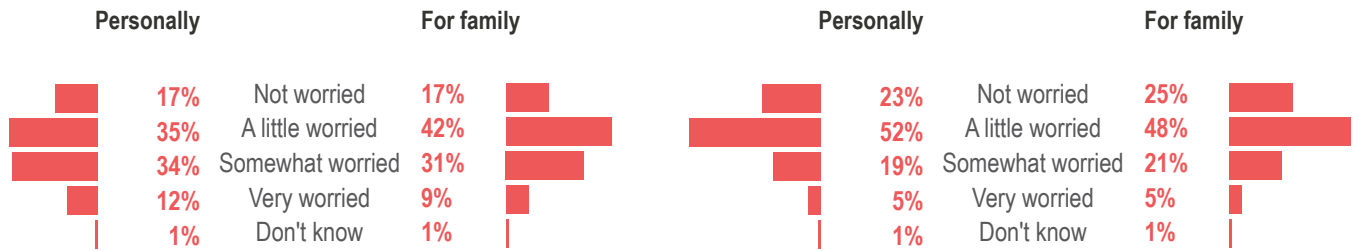




Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Respondents' degree of concern with regards to COVID-19:



Respondent estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:



Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:

People should shake hands	14%	People should shake hands	22%
People should participate in social gatherings	12%	People should participate in social gatherings	24%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	36%	All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	61%

55% of individuals believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific people 66%

Most commonly reported people to be likely to face discrimination in relation to COVID-19:²



Respondents' assessment of danger posed by COVID-19 in comparison to other diseases:

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer		1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	6%	51%	Less dangerous	3%	8%	47%
About the same	6%	14%	18%	About the same	3%	11%	16%
More dangerous	92%	74%	28%	More dangerous	94%	78%	35%
Don't know	1%	6%	3%	Don't know	0%	4%	2%

Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:²

Attended a large social gathering	16%	Attended a large social gathering	31%
Greeted someone with a handshake	79%	Greeted someone with a handshake	88%
Left home to go to work	40%	Left home to go to work	46%
Left the house	81%	Left the house	89%
Stayed home more than normal	49%	Stayed home more than normal	40%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	15%	Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	12%
Visited friends and family outside your home	80%	Visited friends and family outside your home	87%
Washed hands more than normal	68%	Washed hands more than normal	60%

In case they contracted COVID-19, respondents said that they would:²

Call a doctor / medical professional	13%	Call a doctor / medical professional	26%
Do nothing / Continue life as normal	1%	Do nothing / Continue life as normal	0%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	31%	Go to doctor's office/ clinic	29%
Go to hospital	72%	Go to hospital	69%
Stay at home	8%	Stay at home	7%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	22%	Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	21%

60% of individuals reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19 (in the week prior to data collection) **60%**

Most common barriers to undertaking preventive measures as reported by respondents:²

Lack of knowledge	 27%	Lack of knowledge	 20%
Lack of money thus unable to stop working	 45%	Lack of money thus unable to stop working	 44%
Lack of money to buy hygiene items	 70%	Lack of money to buy hygiene items	 72%
Lack of time	 4%	Lack of time	 12%

Endnotes

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2. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

CONTACT

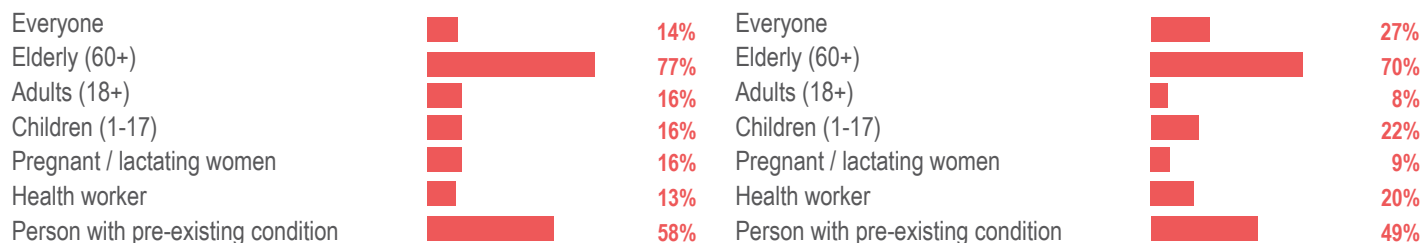
Jimmie Braley,
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Northwest Syria - Urban

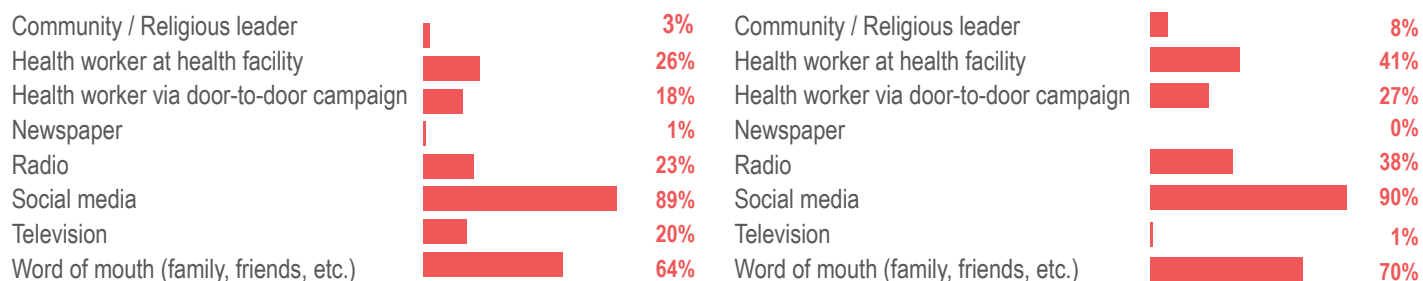
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:²



Most commonly reported means to receive information about COVID-19:²



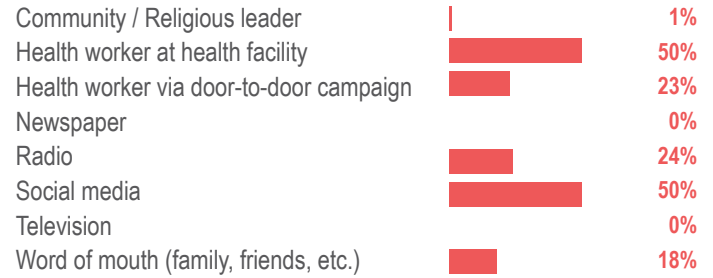
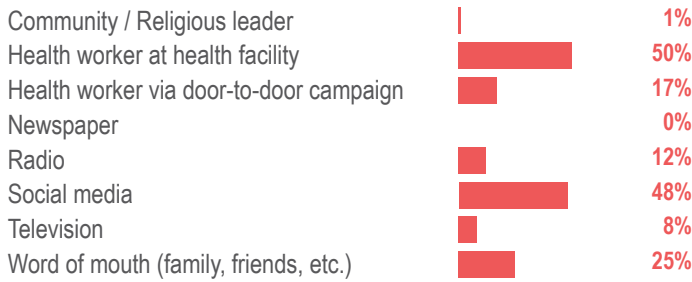
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

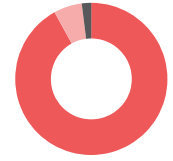
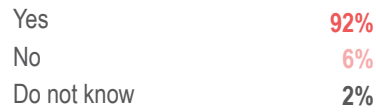
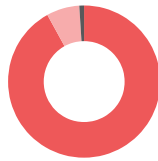
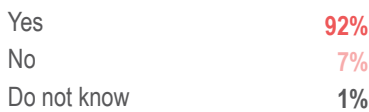
Most trusted information sources on COVID-19 as reported by survey respondents:²

Most trusted information overall (respondent may have listed option as a trusted, but not a regular source of information)

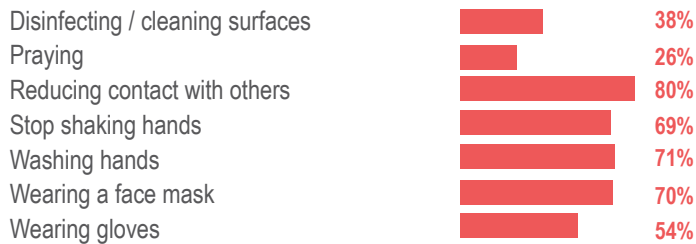
Most trusted information overall (respondent may have listed option as a trusted, but not a regular source of information)



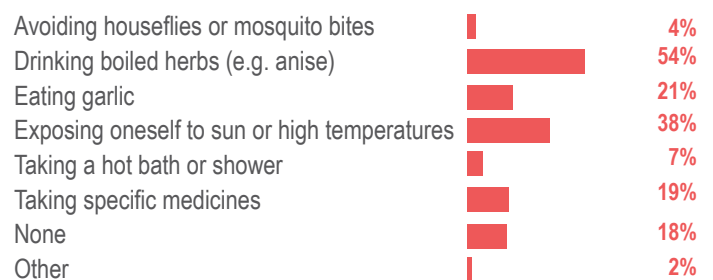
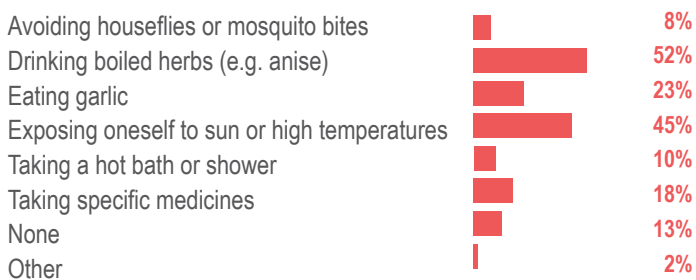
Survey respondents' view on whether one can take measures to reduce the chance of getting COVID-19:



Proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:²



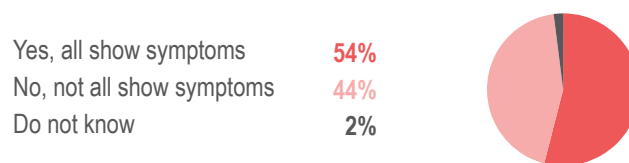
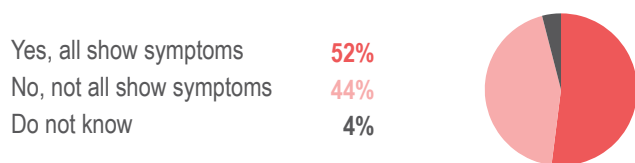
Most commonly reported 'myths' respondents had heard of for preventing COVID-19:²



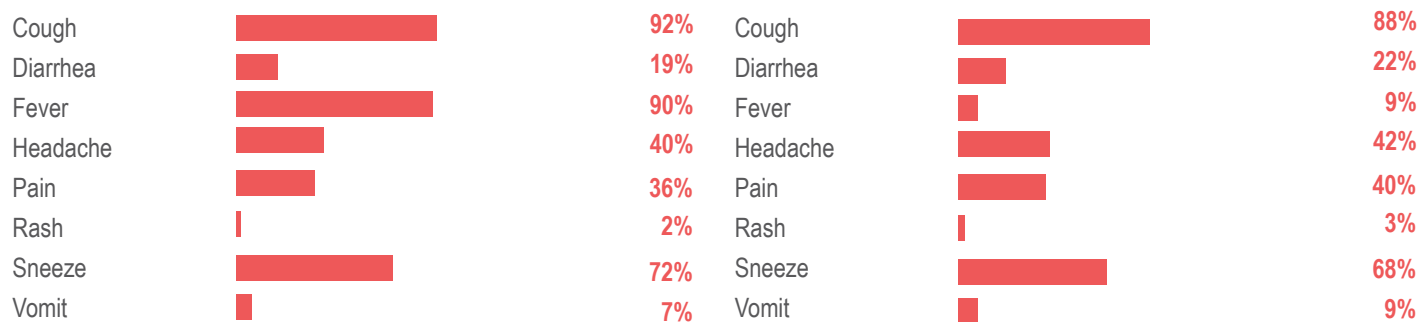
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Survey respondents' views on whether or not all people with COVID-19 virus show symptoms:



Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:²



Proportion of respondents reporting the following as potential methods of contracting COVID-19:²

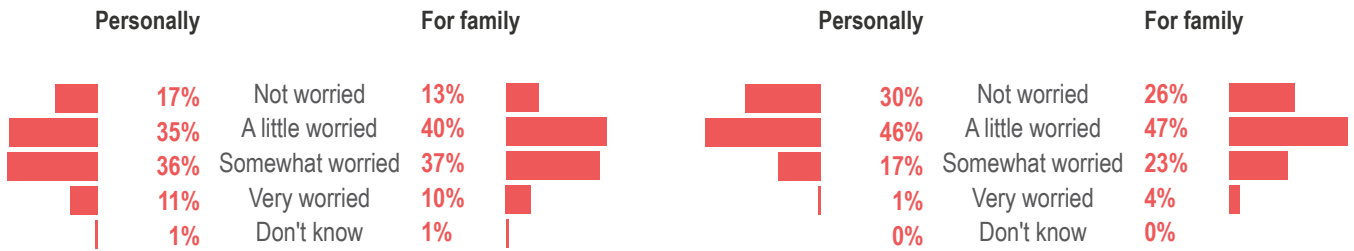




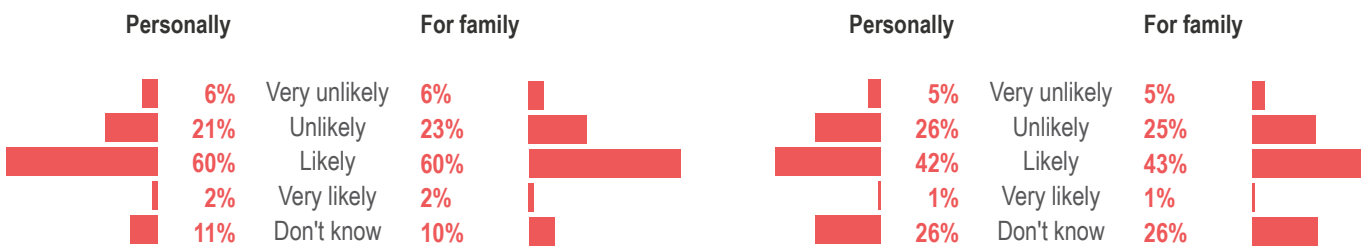
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Respondents' degree of concern with regards to COVID-19:



Respondent estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:



Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:

People should shake hands	15%	People should shake hands	23%
People should participate in social gatherings	13%	People should participate in social gatherings	24%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	36%	All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	62%

63% of individuals believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific people 64%

Most commonly reported people to be likely to face discrimination in relation to COVID-19:²



Respondents' assessment of danger posed by COVID-19 in comparison to other diseases:

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer		1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	4%	57%	Less dangerous	4%	7%	42%
About the same	5%	16%	13%	About the same	3%	11%	17%
More dangerous	93%	77%	26%	More dangerous	93%	77%	40%
Don't know	2%	4%	3%	Don't know	0%	5%	2%



Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:²

Attended a large social gathering	29%	Attended a large social gathering	62%
Greeted someone with a handshake	90%	Greeted someone with a handshake	95%
Left home to go to work	69%	Left home to go to work	73%
Left the house	92%	Left the house	94%
Stayed home more than normal	40%	Stayed home more than normal	29%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	14%	Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	11%
Visited friends and family outside your home	83%	Visited friends and family outside your home	87%
Washed hands more than normal	73%	Washed hands more than normal	54%

In case they contracted COVID-19, respondents said that they would:²

Call a doctor / medical professional	14%	Call a doctor / medical professional	28%
Do nothing / Continue life as normal	2%	Do nothing / Continue life as normal	2%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	30%	Go to doctor's office/ clinic	26%
Go to hospital	69%	Go to hospital	67%
Stay at home	7%	Stay at home	5%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	26%	Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	26%

61% of individuals reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19 (in the week prior to data collection) **56%**

Most common barriers to undertaking preventive measures as reported by respondents:²

Lack of knowledge		19%	Lack of knowledge		13%
Lack of money thus unable to stop working		67%	Lack of money thus unable to stop working		60%
Lack of money to buy hygiene items		56%	Lack of money to buy hygiene items		63%
Lack of time		4%	Lack of time		13%

Endnotes

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2. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

CONTACT

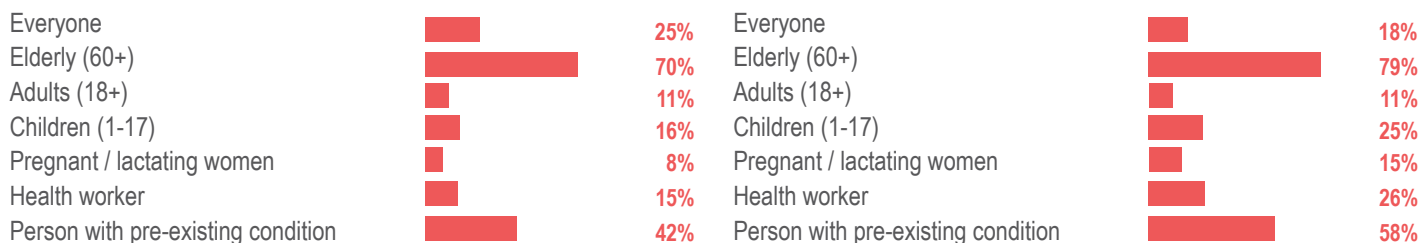
Jimmie Braley,
 REACH Syria Emergency Team
 Email: jimmie.braley@reach-initiative.org

Northwest Syria - Rural

Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:²



Most commonly reported means to receive information about COVID-19:²



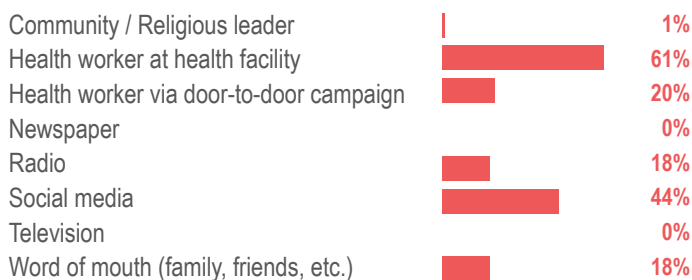
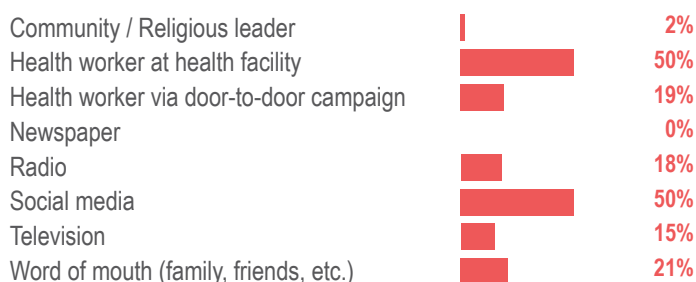
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

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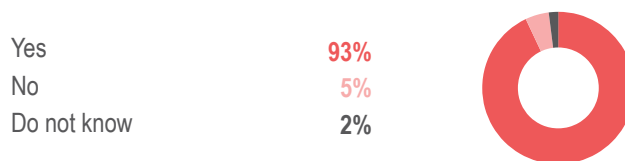
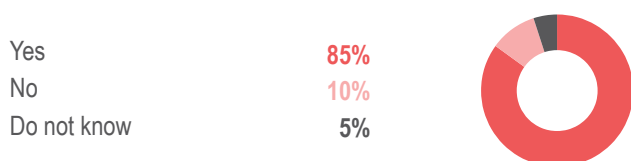
Most trusted information sources on COVID-19 as reported by survey respondents:²

Most trusted information overall (respondent may have listed option as a trusted, but not a regular source of information)

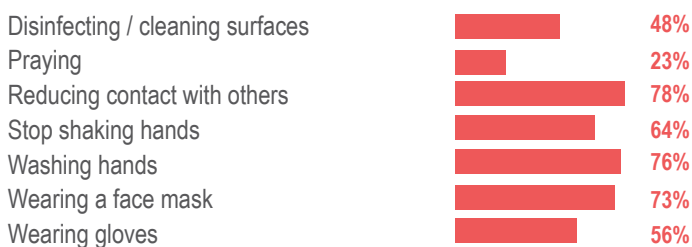
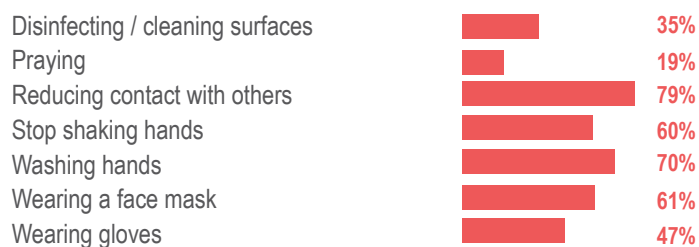
Most trusted information overall (respondent may have listed option as a trusted, but not a regular source of information)



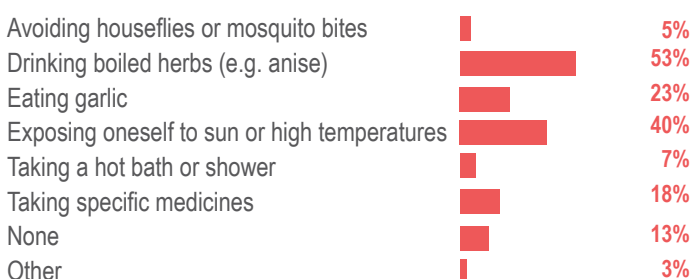
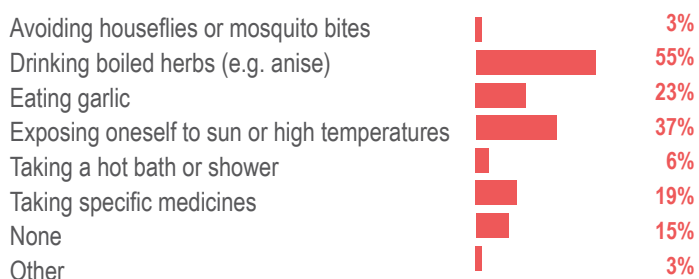
Survey respondents' view on whether one can take measures to reduce the chance of getting COVID-19:



Proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:²



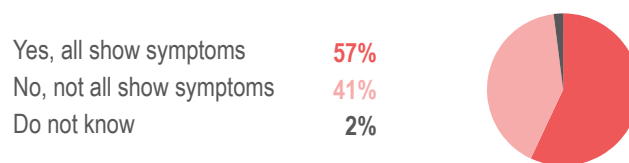
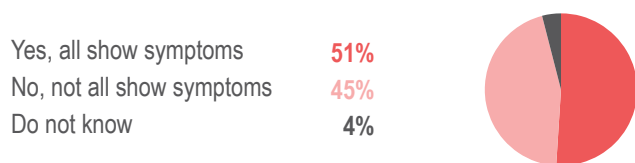
Most commonly reported 'myths' respondents had heard of for preventing COVID-19:²



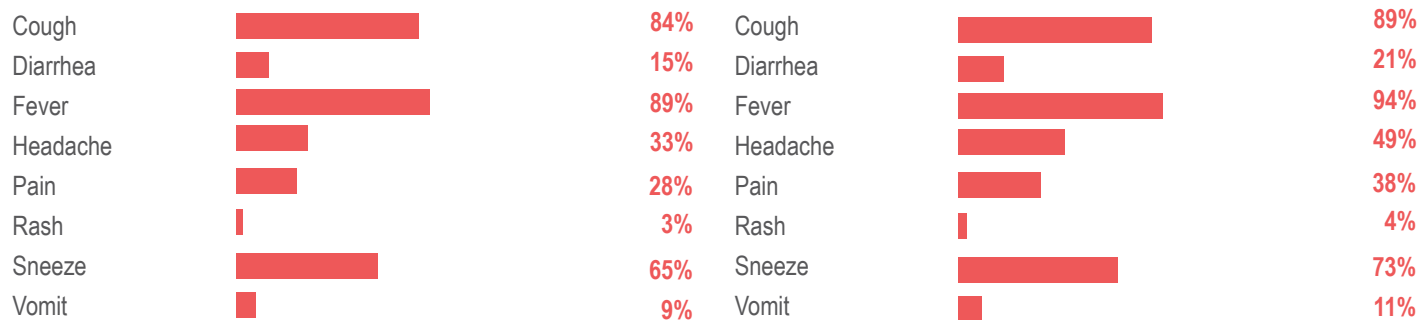
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Survey respondents' views on whether or not all people with COVID-19 virus show symptoms:



Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:²



Proportion of respondents reporting the following as potential methods of contracting COVID-19:²

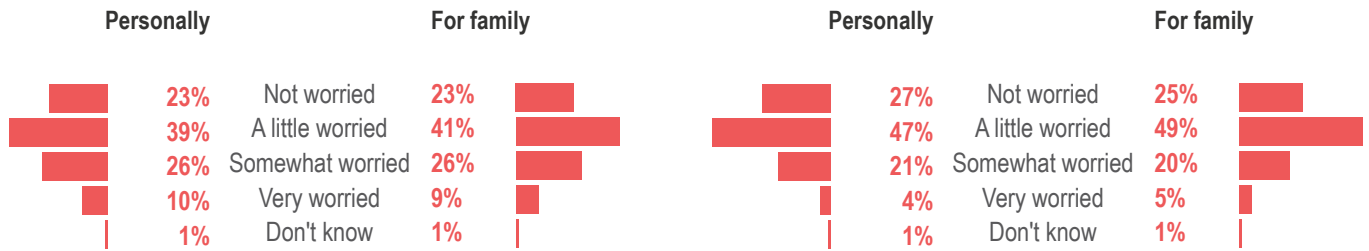




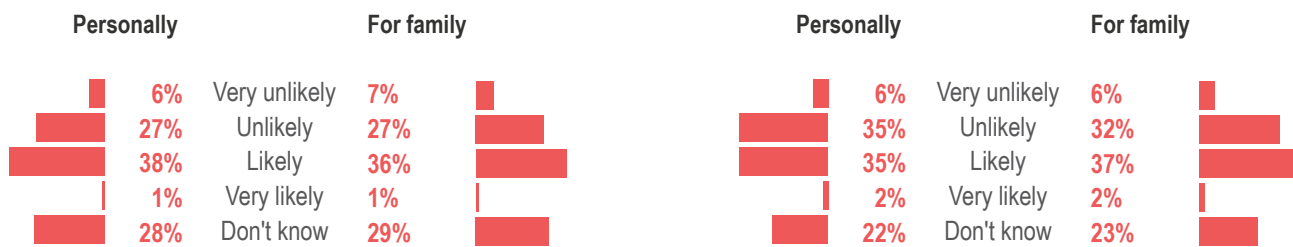
Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

Round 3 - 21-23 June 2020

Respondents' degree of concern with regards to COVID-19:



Respondent estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:



Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:

People should shake hands	12%	People should shake hands	24%
People should participate in social gatherings	11%	People should participate in social gatherings	25%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	37%	All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	60%

49% of individuals believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific people 66%

Most commonly reported people to be likely to face discrimination in relation to COVID-19:²



Respondents' assessment of danger posed by COVID-19 in comparison to other diseases:

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer		1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	2%	6%	40%	Less dangerous	2%	7%	49%
About the same	6%	11%	21%	About the same	3%	12%	14%
More dangerous	92%	75%	37%	More dangerous	95%	78%	36%
Don't know	0%	9%	2%	Don't know	0%	3%	2%

Round 2 - 17-22 May 2020

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Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:²

Attended a large social gathering	32%	Attended a large social gathering	51%
Greeted someone with a handshake	81%	Greeted someone with a handshake	90%
Left home to go to work	61%	Left home to go to work	64%
Left the house	86%	Left the house	93%
Stayed home more than normal	43%	Stayed home more than normal	35%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	16%	Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	13%
Visited friends and family outside your home	82%	Visited friends and family outside your home	88%
Washed hands more than normal	58%	Washed hands more than normal	54%

In case they contracted COVID-19, respondents said that they would:²

Call a doctor / medical professional	19%	Call a doctor / medical professional	27%
Do nothing / Continue life as normal	2%	Do nothing / Continue life as normal	7%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	27%	Go to doctor's office/ clinic	27%
Go to hospital	70%	Go to hospital	69%
Stay at home	5%	Stay at home	7%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	21%	Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	23%

55% of individuals reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19 (in the week prior to data collection) **64%**

Most common barriers to undertaking preventive measures as reported by respondents:²

Lack of knowledge	22%	Lack of knowledge	17%
Lack of money thus unable to stop working	48%	Lack of money thus unable to stop working	50%
Lack of money to buy hygiene items	62%	Lack of money to buy hygiene items	63%
Lack of time	5%	Lack of time	12%

Endnotes

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