

# NORTHWEST SYRIA: COVID-19 Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey, August - September 2020 (Round 4)

## CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

As of 1 October, 1,072 people have tested positive for COVID-19 in Northwest Syria (NWS), including 6 fatalities.<sup>1</sup> Reports from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) indicate that 16% of all cases in NWS (172 respondents) are health care workers.<sup>1</sup> In addition, the report indicates that short term closures and limitations on the number of people allowed to cross at international and internal crossing points have hindered access by humanitarian workers to support the response to existing needs and COVID-19 in vulnerable areas. The report also states that while accommodations have been made in most instances to facilitate continued access by humanitarian staff, there have been incidents of movement restrictions on civilians seeking medical treatment across the border.<sup>1</sup>

To this end, the REACH Syria team developed and continues to build on a knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey through consultation with relevant humanitarian clusters and working groups. The goal of this survey is to understand the gaps that exist in the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) of the Syrian population with regards to COVID-19 and to provide partners with information to find ways to fill the gaps. Round 4 does not use a panel survey approach, and has collected data from new respondents unlike in the previous three rounds. This factsheet presents descriptive statistics from the fourth round of the KAP survey, conducted by REACH in Idlib and Aleppo governorates in Northwest Syria from 25 August to 17 September 2020. Data was collected from 1,854 respondents, 736 in Idlib and 1118 in Aleppo.<sup>3</sup> Descriptive statistics for all previous survey rounds are available [here](#), and include each specific KAP indicator, disaggregated by governorate, sex, and rural/urban population.

Data for this survey was collected using a non-probability sampling framework, and survey locations are 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 established before data collection to guide enumerators. In the analysis phase, the sample is calibrated against an existing household survey to increase its representativeness. Readers can learn more about the calibration method in the appendix at the end of the factsheet.

## LIMITATIONS

Due to the methodology used, findings are not statistically representative and should only be considered as indicative of the situation in assessed areas. The rapidly evolving context in the assessed areas, especially with regards to the COVID-19 situation, also means that findings are only indicative of the situation at the time the data was collected (25 August to 17 September 2020). It should be noted that additional data was collected on September 16-17 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.



## KEY FINDINGS

- Nine-six percent (96%) of respondents reported that the main public medium through which they receive information about COVID-19 is social media messaging.
- Fifty-nine percent (59%) reported that health workers at health facilities are the source they trust the most to provide reliable information on COVID-19.
- Fifty-three percent (53%) of all respondents have face masks, although, the reported rate of wearing a face mask in most scenarios is below 26%, except for shopping (49%) and work (61%).
- Fifty-five percent (57%) of respondents reported that drinking boiled herbs and eating certain foods remains one of the main myths they have heard surrounding the prevention of COVID-19.
- Sixty-seven percent (67%) of respondents in rural areas reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to the mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19.
- Those who do not wear a mask (69%) report that it is too uncomfortable.
- Forty-seven percent (47%) of respondents inaccurately reported that all those infected by COVID-19 show symptoms.
- Compared with previous rounds, it should be noted that this sample of respondents reported a higher estimated likelihood of contracting COVID-19 (59%).



## Demographics

Proportion of survey respondents by age and gender:



**47%**  
Female

**Proportion of survey respondents by gender**

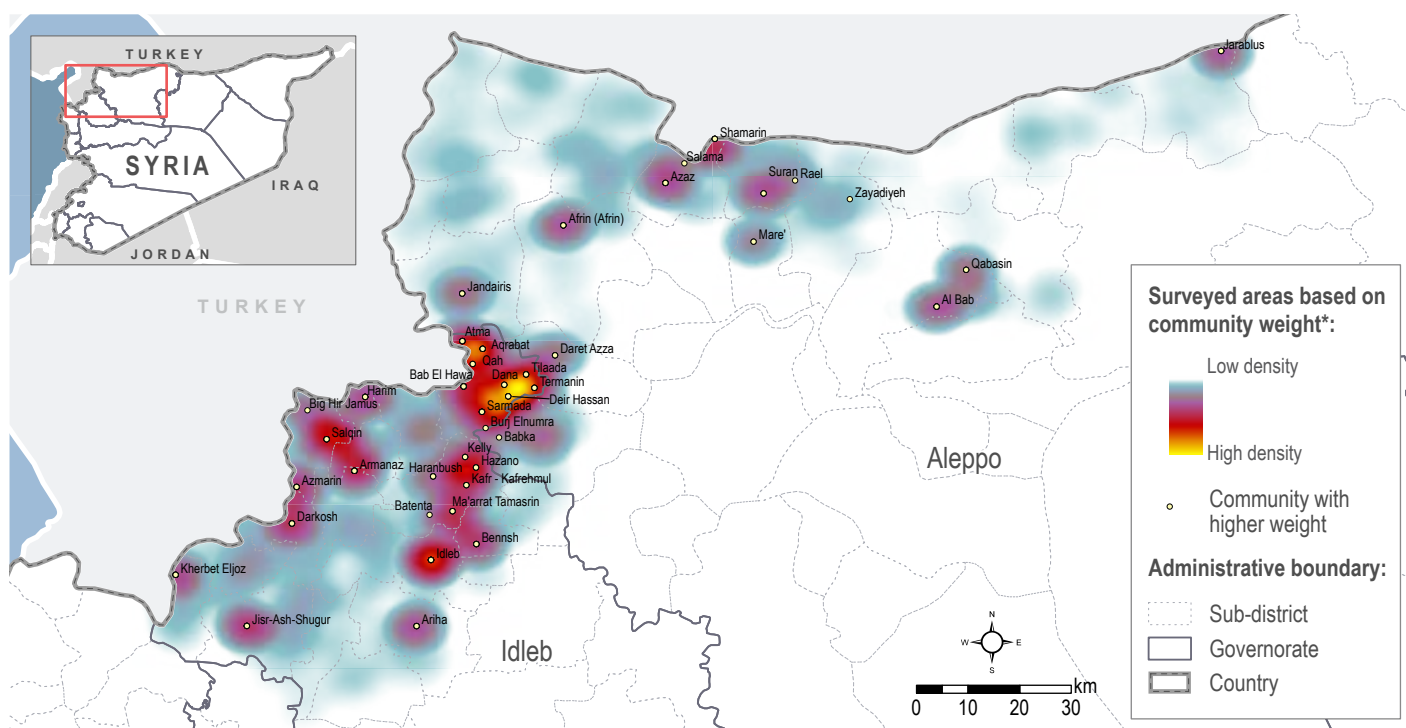
**53%**  
Male

Proportion of survey respondents by chronic disease status:

**16%** Respondents with chronic disease  
**84%** Respondents without chronic disease



## COVERAGE AREA



\* This heat map displays the relative density of surveys, using a color scheme ranging from cool (low density) to hot (high density). For this heat map, a weight generated from a generalized regression estimator was applied, and densities represent the weighted survey population. Applying a weight means that survey responses were adjusted to match the proportions of a pre-existing, representative dataset so that the survey more accurately represents the population of interest.

## Endnotes

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

1. Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.
2. Additional data was collected on September 16 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.
3. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

## CONTACT

Jimmie Braley,  
REACH Syria Emergency Team  
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# Results for Northwest Syria

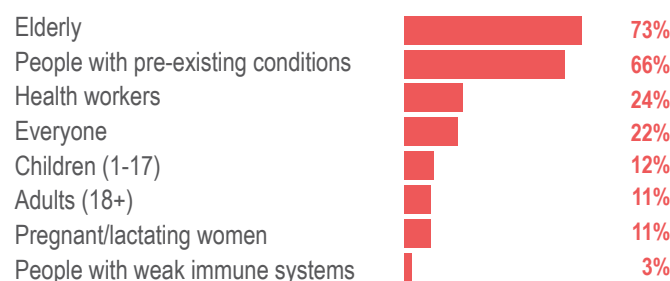


## COVID-19 Knowledge

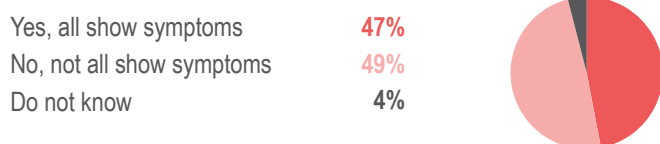
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



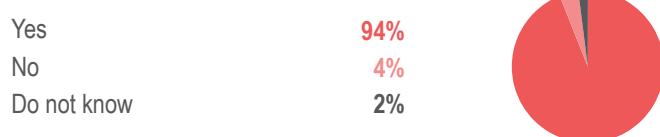
### Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



### Survey respondents' views on whether all people with COVID-19 show symptoms:



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



### Of the 94%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



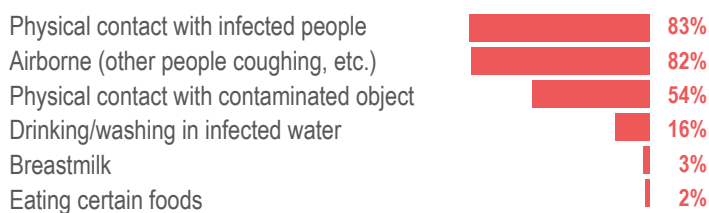
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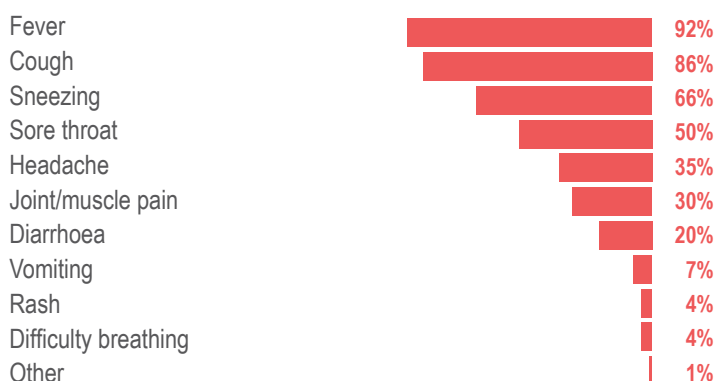
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



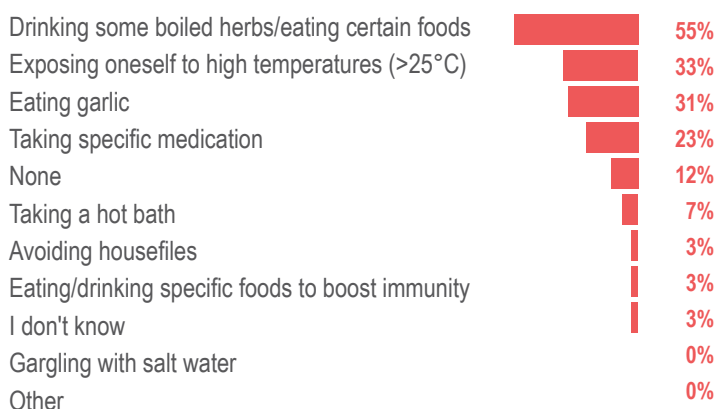
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



### Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



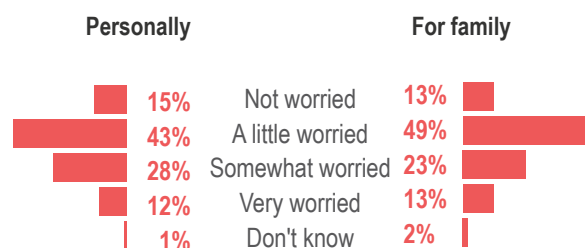
### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>





## COVID-19 Attitudes

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



### Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:



### Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:<sup>3</sup>

People should shake hands	6%
People should participate in social gatherings	12%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	51%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	90%

**61%** of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

Of the 61% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:<sup>3</sup>

COVID-19 positive persons	86%
Persons suspected of having COVID-19	48%
Health workers	33%
Those who work outside the community	13%
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	2%

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

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	8%	57%
About the same	5%	11%	12%
More dangerous	95%	79%	30%
Don't know	0%	2%	1%



## COVID-19 Practices

### Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	78%
Left the house	95%
Visited friends and family outside the home	85%
Left home to go to work	63%
Attended a large gathering	53%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	23%
Washed hands more than normal	65%
Stayed home more than normal	33%

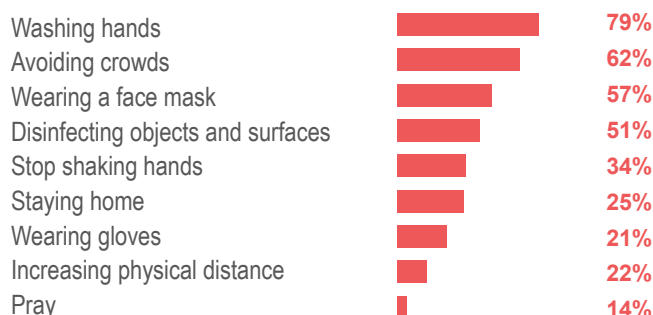
### In case of contracting COVID-19, responses from respondents as to what they would do:<sup>3</sup>

Do nothing/Continue life as normal	1%
Stay at home	11%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	42%
Call a doctor/medical professional	29%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	21%
Go to hospital	50%
Pray	3%
Go to work even while sick	12%

**55%** of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19

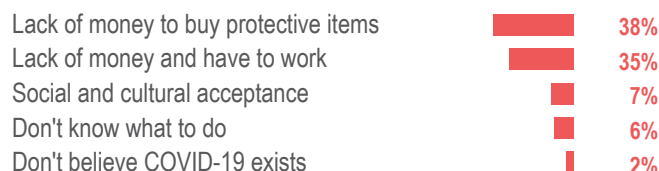
**64%** of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 64%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



**62%** of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to the mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 62%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>



**88%** of respondents use hand sanitizer if available before entering a public building

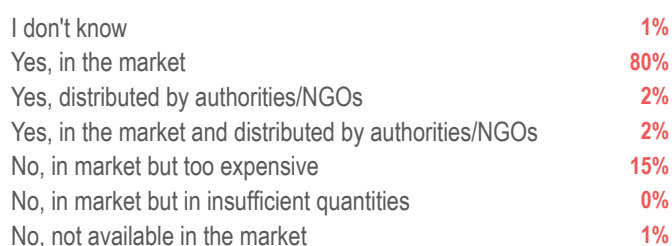


## Face masks

Proportion of people who have a face mask



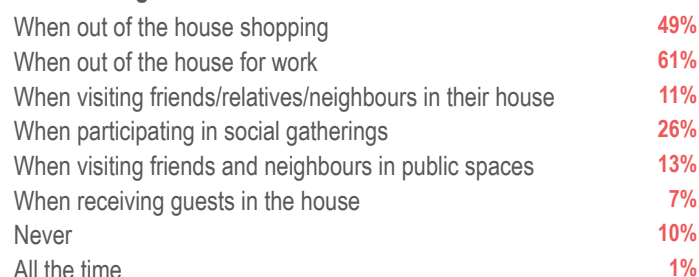
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a face mask through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:



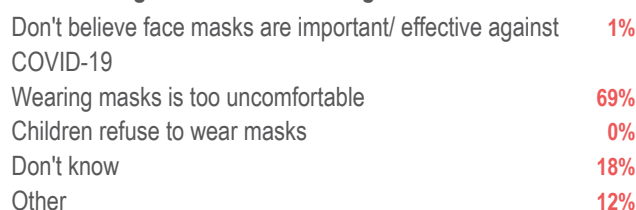
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:



Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:





Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get a respirator through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	10%
Yes, in the market	15%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	41%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	6%
No, not available in the market	29%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get gloves through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	82%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	11%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	1%

## Endnotes

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

1. [Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization \(WHO\) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.](#)
2. Additional data was collected on September 16 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.
3. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

## CONTACT

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# Results for NWS- Aleppo

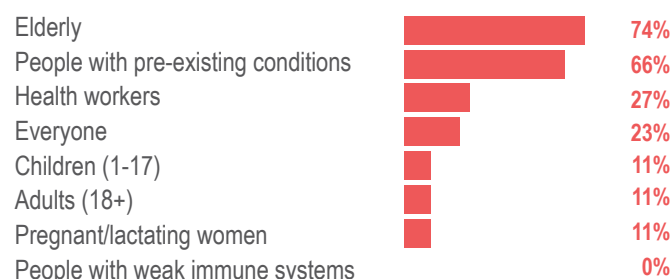


## COVID-19 Knowledge

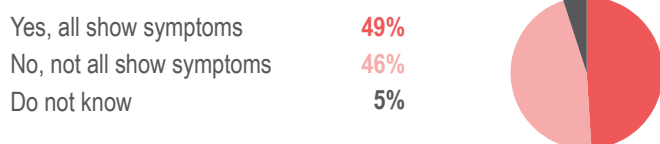
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



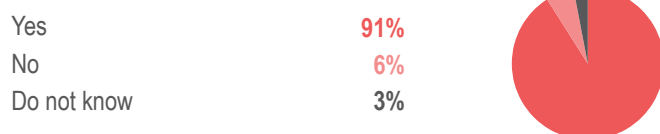
### Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



### Survey respondents' views on whether all people with COVID-19 show symptoms:



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



### Of the 91%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



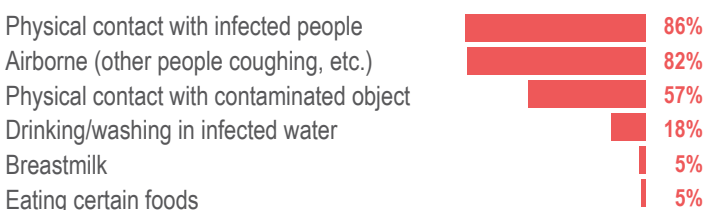
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



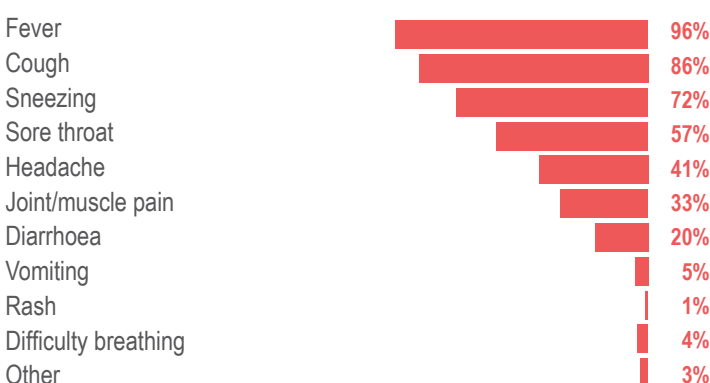
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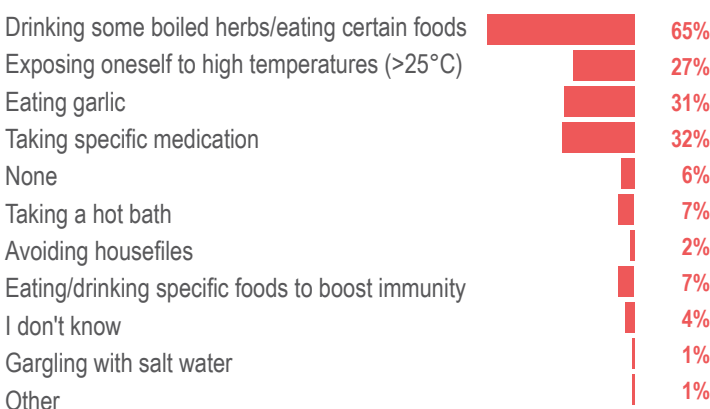
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### Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>



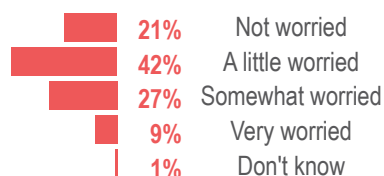




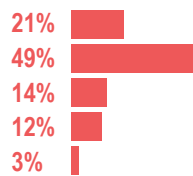
## COVID-19 Attitudes

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

#### Personally



#### For family



### Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:



### Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:<sup>3</sup>

People should shake hands	10%
People should participate in social gatherings	21%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	64%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	84%

**49%** of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

Of the 49% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:<sup>3</sup>

COVID-19 positive persons	91%
Persons suspected of having COVID-19	55%
Health workers	37%
Those who work outside the community	9%
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	3%

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

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	2%	13%	52%
About the same	8%	11%	14%
More dangerous	89%	72%	31%
Don't know	0%	3%	2%



## COVID-19 Practices

### Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	74%
Left the house	92%
Visited friends and family outside the home	86%
Left home to go to work	66%
Attended a large gathering	49%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	23%
Washed hands more than normal	56%
Stayed home more than normal	37%

### In case of contracting COVID-19, responses from respondents as to what they would do:<sup>3</sup>

Do nothing/Continue life as normal	3%
Stay at home	12%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	38%
Call a doctor/medical professional	27%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	18%
Go to hospital	58%
Pray	6%
Go to work even while sick	10%

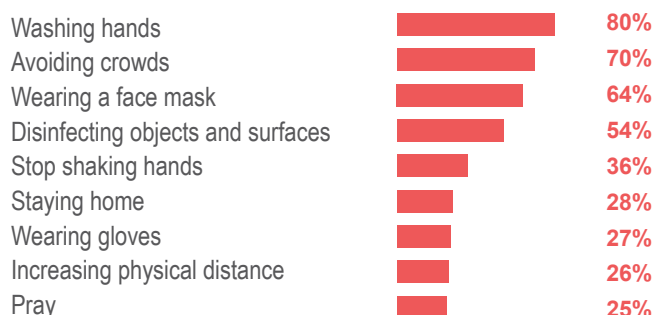
**53%** of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19





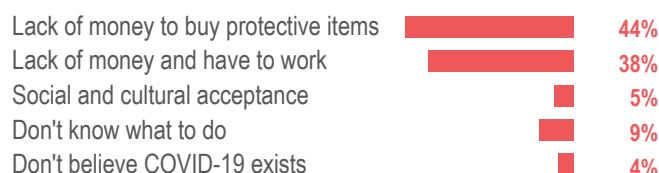
**59%** of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 59%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



**66%** of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to the mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 66%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>

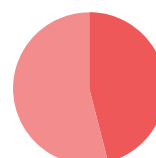


**87%** of respondents use hand sanitizer if available before entering a public building

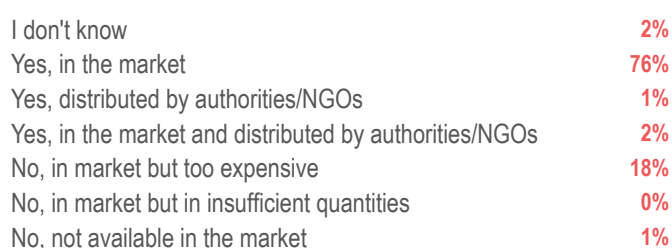


## Face masks

Proportion of people who have a face mask



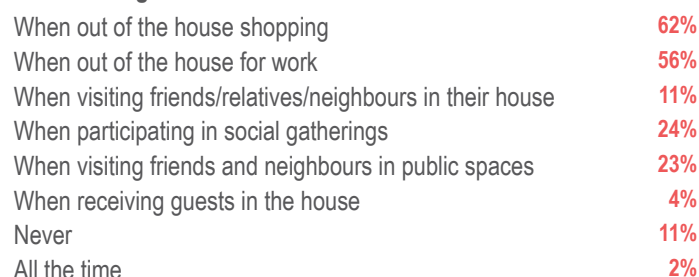
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a face mask through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:



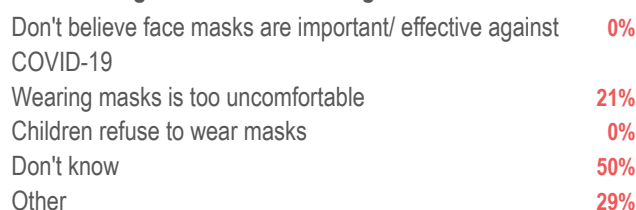
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:



Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:





Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get a respirator through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	12%
Yes, in the market	20%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	27%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	7%
No, not available in the market	34%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get gloves through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	2%
Yes, in the market	77%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	18%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	1%

## Endnotes

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

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# Results for NWS- Idleb

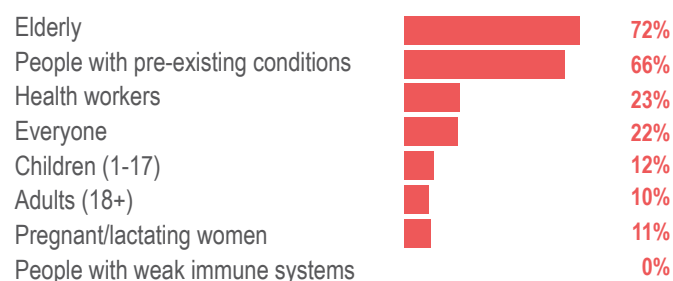


## COVID-19 Knowledge

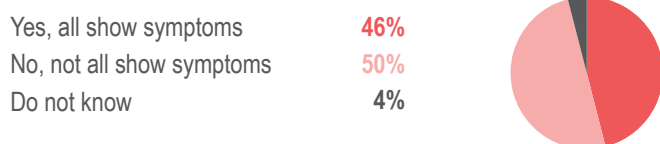
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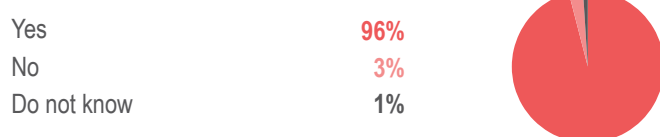
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### Survey respondents' views on whether all people with COVID-19 show symptoms:



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



### Of the 96%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



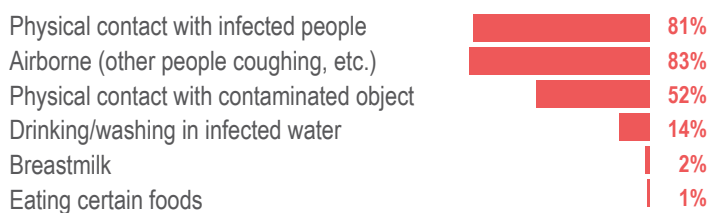
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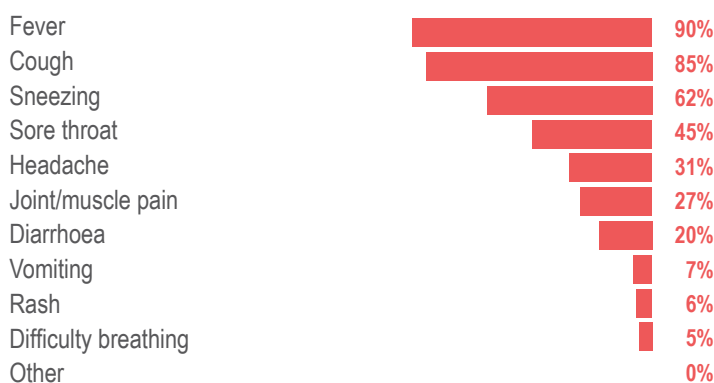
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



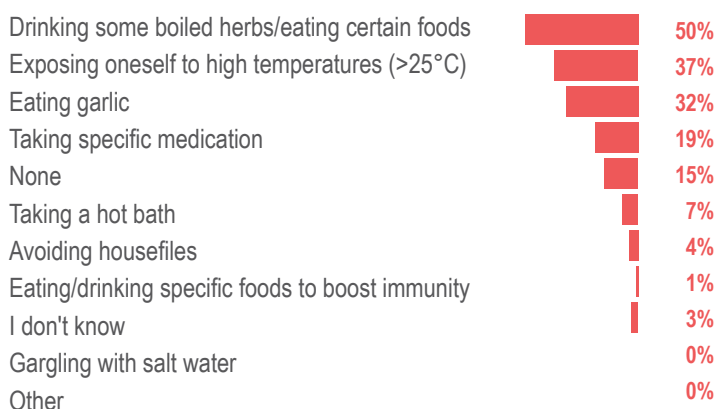
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



### Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



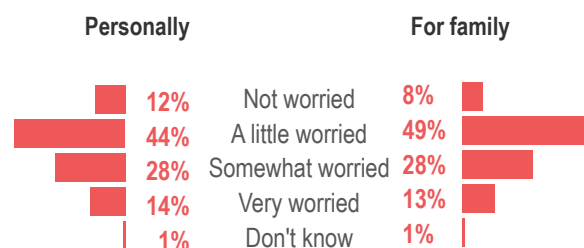
### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>





## COVID-19 Attitudes

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



### Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:



### Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:<sup>3</sup>

People should shake hands	4%
People should participate in social gatherings	8%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	44%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	94%

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

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	5%	59%
About the same	2%	11%	12%
More dangerous	98%	83%	29%
Don't know	0%	1%	0%

**67%** of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

Of the 67% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:<sup>3</sup>

COVID-19 positive persons	85%
Persons suspected of having COVID-19	45%
Health workers	31%
Those who work outside the community	15%
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	2%



## COVID-19 Practices

### Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	80%
Left the house	96%
Visited friends and family outside the home	86%
Left home to go to work	62%
Attended a large gathering	55%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	24%
Washed hands more than normal	70%
Stayed home more than normal	31%

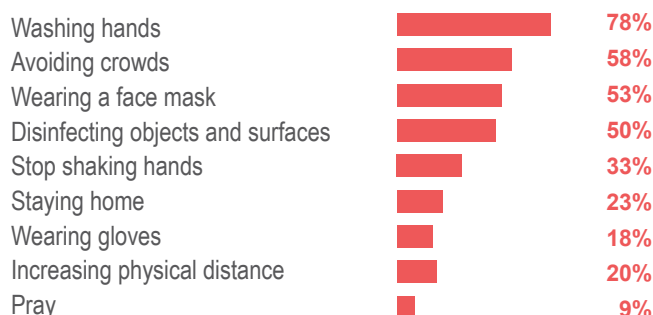
### In case of contracting COVID-19, responses from respondents as to what they would do:<sup>3</sup>

Do nothing/Continue life as normal	1%
Stay at home	10%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	44%
Call a doctor/medical professional	30%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	23%
Go to hospital	46%
Pray	2%
Go to work even while sick	13%

**55%** of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19

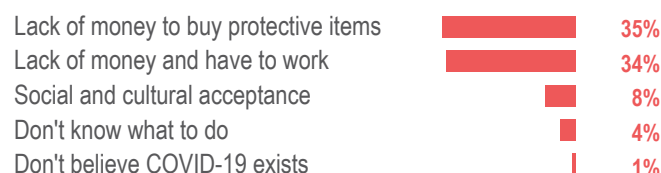
**67%** of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 67%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



**61%** of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to the mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 61%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>



**89%** of respondents use hand sanitizer if available before entering a public building

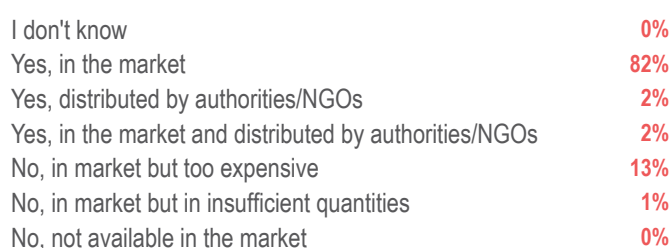


## Face masks

Proportion of people who have a face mask



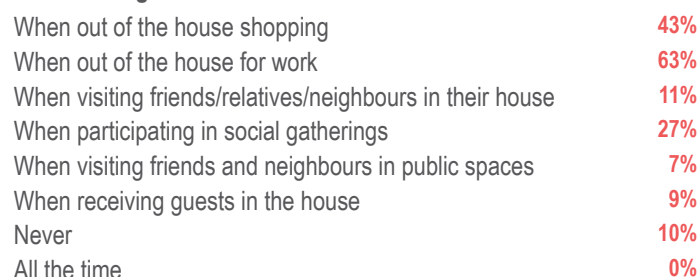
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a face mask through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:



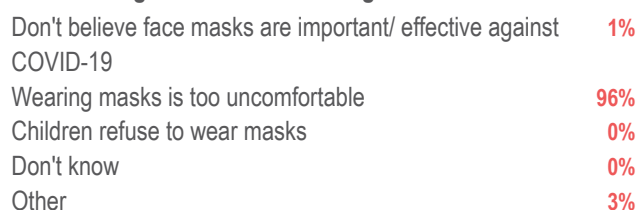
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:



Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:





Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get a respirator through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	8%
Yes, in the market	12%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	49%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	5%
No, not available in the market	26%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get gloves through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	86%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	8%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	2%
No, not available in the market	1%

## Endnotes

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

1. [Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization \(WHO\) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

2. Additional data was collected on September 16 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.

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

## CONTACT

Jimmie Braley,

REACH Syria Emergency Team

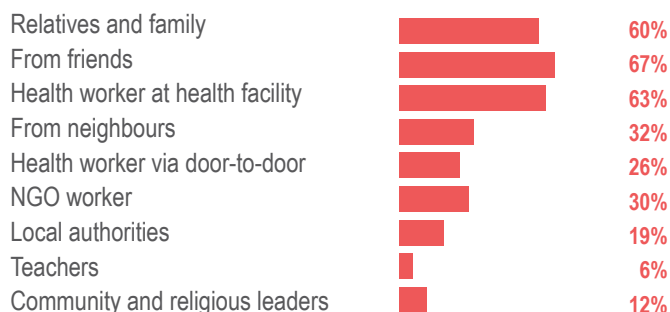
Email: [jimmie.braley@reach-initiative.org](mailto:jimmie.braley@reach-initiative.org)

# Results for NWS- Male

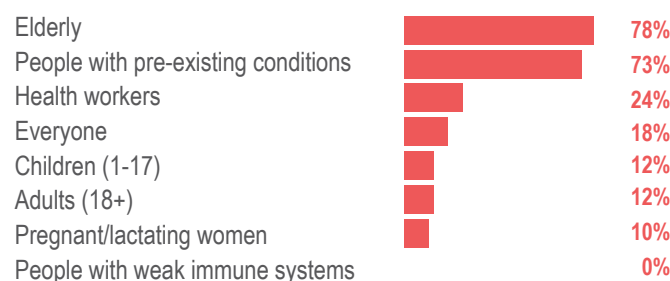


## COVID-19 Knowledge

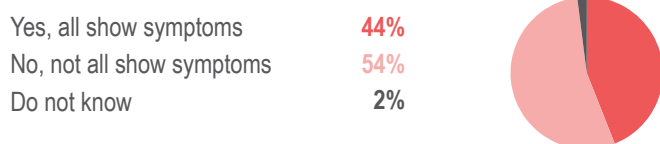
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



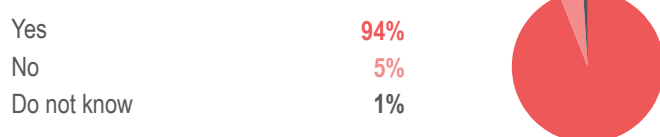
### Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



### Survey respondents' views on whether all people with COVID-19 show symptoms:



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



### Of the 94%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



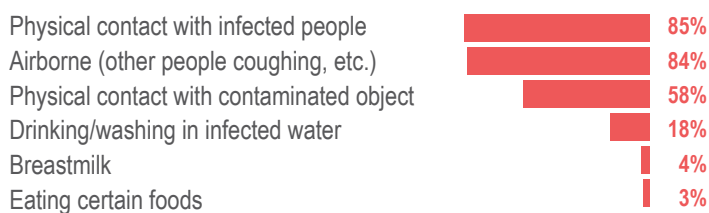
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



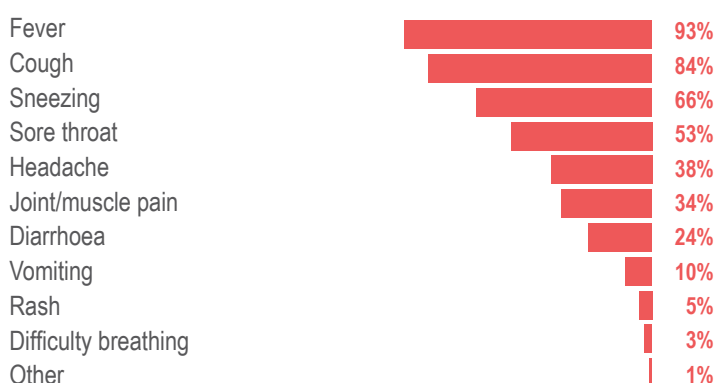
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



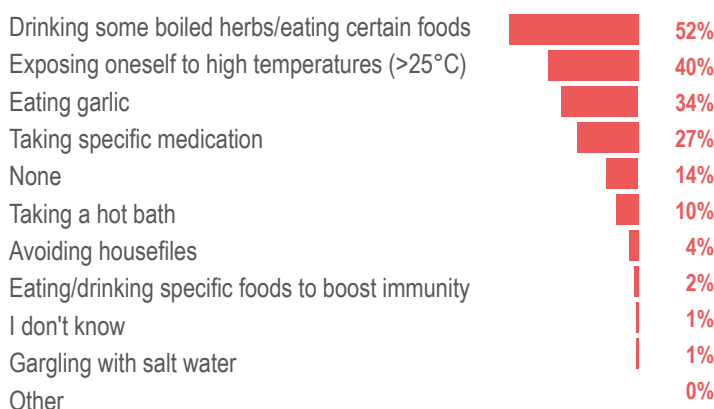
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



### Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>



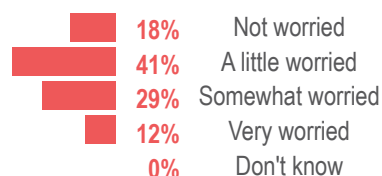




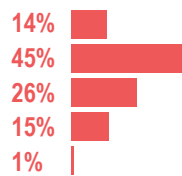
## COVID-19 Attitudes

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

#### Personally



#### For family



### Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:

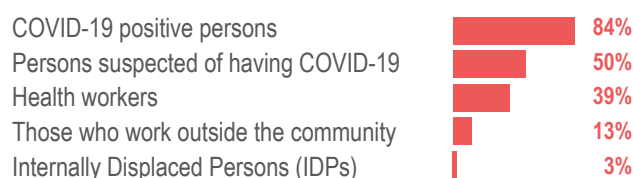


### Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:<sup>3</sup>

People should shake hands	6%
People should participate in social gatherings	12%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	51%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	91%

**60%** of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

Of the 60% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:<sup>3</sup>



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

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	8%	54%
About the same	5%	11%	12%
More dangerous	94%	79%	33%
Don't know	0%	1%	1%



## COVID-19 Practices

### Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	81%
Left the house	99%
Visited friends and family outside the home	88%
Left home to go to work	86%
Attended a large gathering	84%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	25%
Washed hands more than normal	64%
Stayed home more than normal	26%

### In case of contracting COVID-19, responses from respondents as to what they would do:<sup>3</sup>

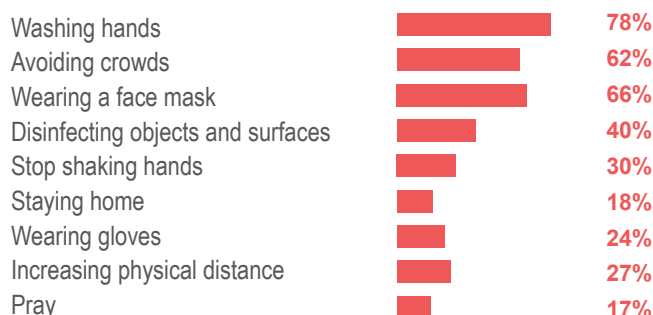
Do nothing/Continue life as normal	2%
Stay at home	9%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	45%
Call a doctor/medical professional	32%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	21%
Go to hospital	53%
Pray	4%
Go to work even while sick	14%

**58%** of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19



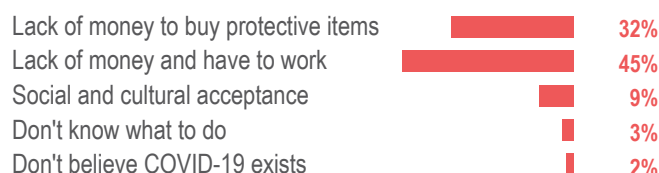
**63%** of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 63%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



**63%** of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to the mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 63%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>

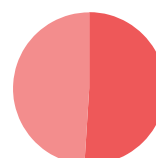


**90%** of respondents use hand sanitizer if available before entering a public building

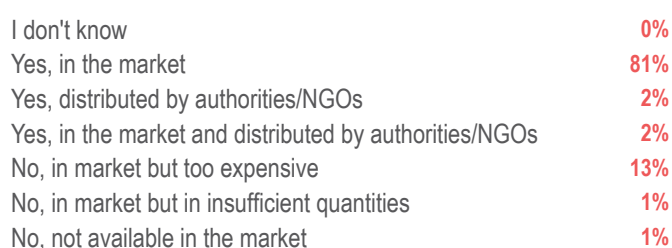


## Face masks

Proportion of people who have a face mask



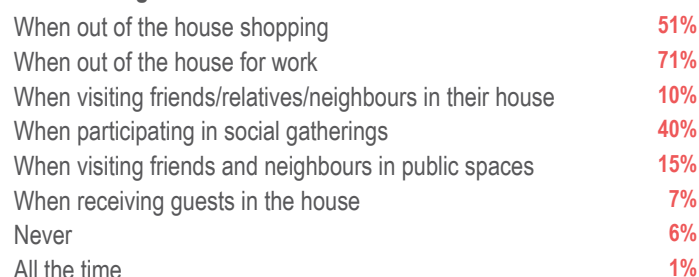
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a face mask through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:



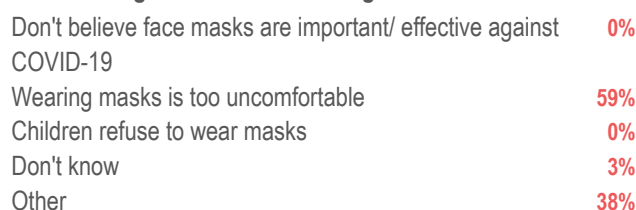
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:



Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:





Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get a respirator through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	7%
Yes, in the market	15%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	41%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	6%
No, not available in the market	31%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get gloves through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	84%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	10%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	1%

## Endnotes

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

1. [Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization \(WHO\) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.](#)
2. Additional data was collected on September 16 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.
3. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

## CONTACT

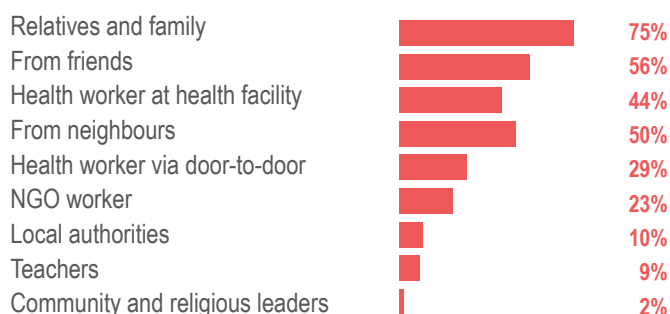
Jimmie Braley,  
REACH Syria Emergency Team  
Email: [jimmie.braley@reach-initiative.org](mailto:jimmie.braley@reach-initiative.org)

# Results for NWS- Female

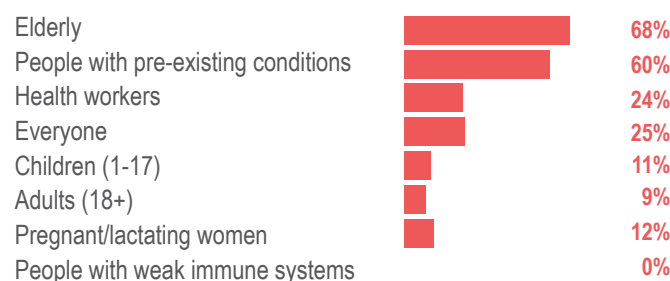


## COVID-19 Knowledge

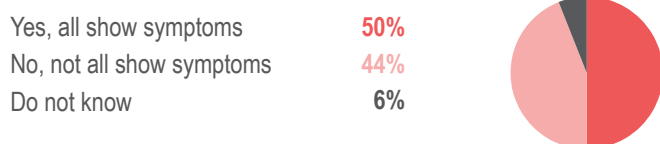
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



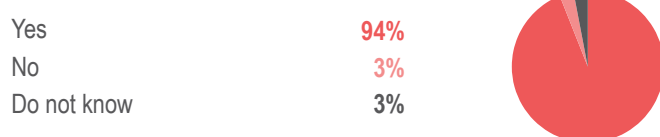
### Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



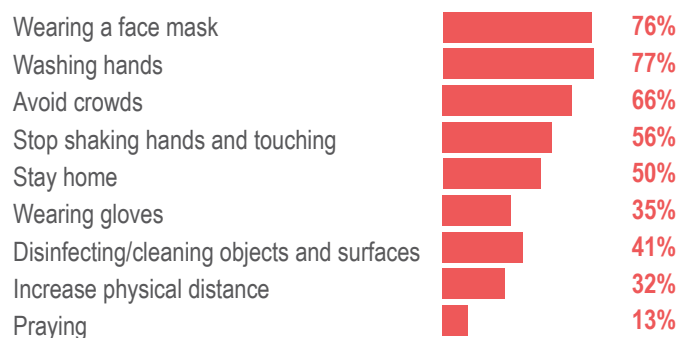
### Survey respondents' views on whether all people with COVID-19 show symptoms:



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



### Of the 94%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



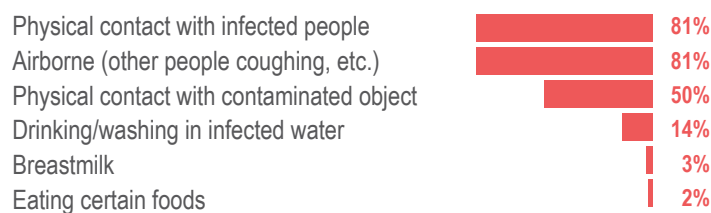
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



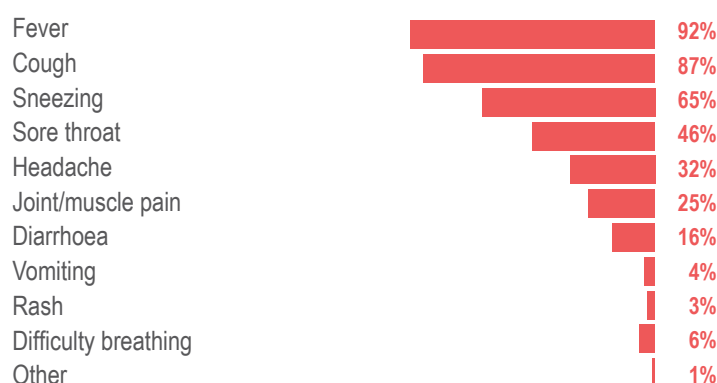
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



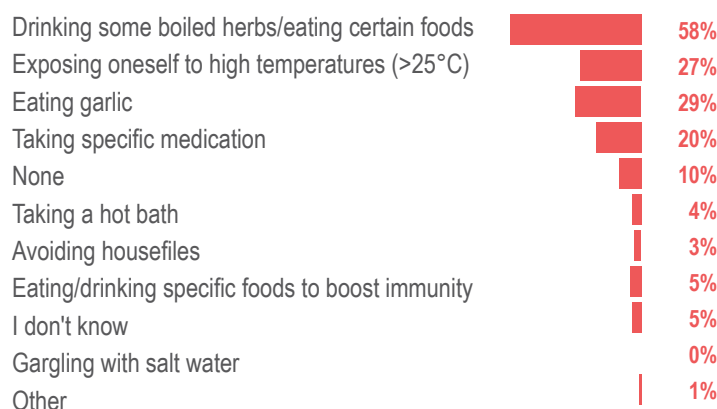
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



### Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



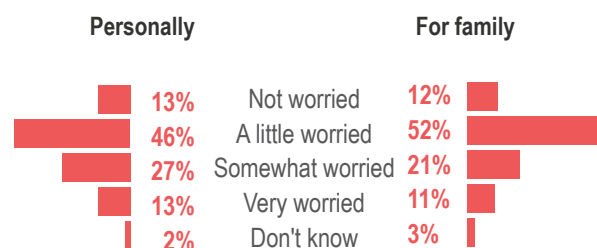
### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>





## COVID-19 Attitudes

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



### Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:



### Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:<sup>3</sup>

People should shake hands	7%
People should participate in social gatherings	13%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	52%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	89%

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

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	8%	59%
About the same	4%	11%	13%
More dangerous	95%	79%	27%
Don't know	0%	2%	1%

**61%** of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

Of the 61% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:<sup>3</sup>

COVID-19 positive persons	89%
Persons suspected of having COVID-19	46%
Health workers	28%
Those who work outside the community	13%
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	2%



## COVID-19 Practices

### Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	76%
Left the house	91%
Visited friends and family outside the home	82%
Left home to go to work	41%
Attended a large gathering	22%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	22%
Washed hands more than normal	65%
Stayed home more than normal	40%

### In case of contracting COVID-19, responses from respondents as to what they would do:<sup>3</sup>

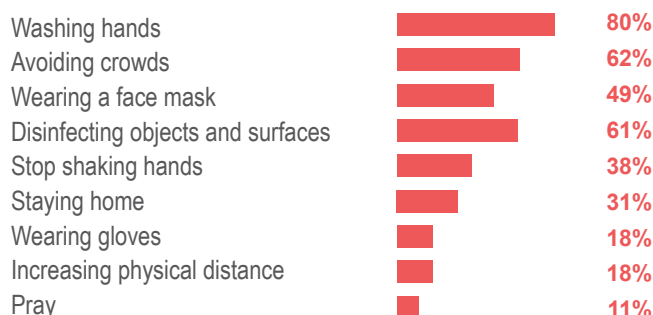
Do nothing/Continue life as normal	1%
Stay at home	13%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	39%
Call a doctor/medical professional	26%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	22%
Go to hospital	48%
Pray	3%
Go to work even while sick	9%

**52%** of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19



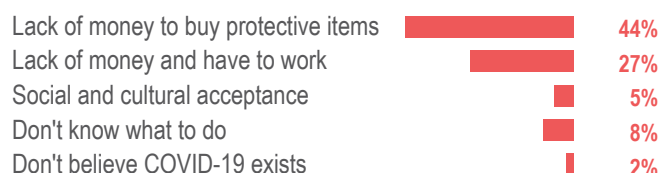
**65%** of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 65%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



**62%** of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to the mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 62%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>

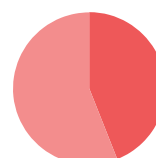


**87%** of respondents use hand sanitizer if available before entering a public building

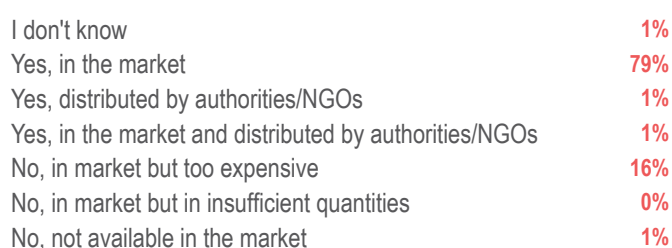


## Face masks

Proportion of people who have a face mask



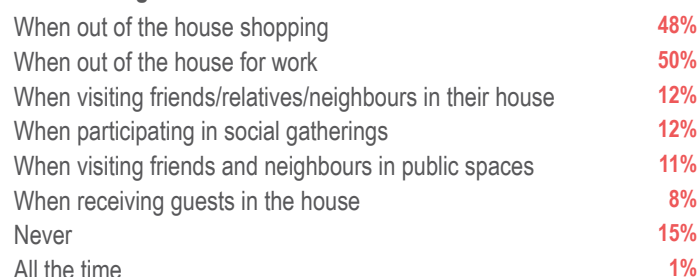
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a face mask through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:



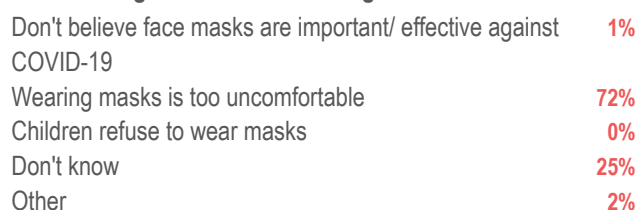
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:



Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:





Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get a respirator through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	12%
Yes, in the market	15%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	40%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	5%
No, not available in the market	27%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get gloves through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	2%
Yes, in the market	81%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	13%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	2%
No, not available in the market	1%

## Endnotes

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

1. [Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization \(WHO\) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.](#)
2. Additional data was collected on September 16 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.
3. 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](mailto:jimmie.braley@reach-initiative.org)

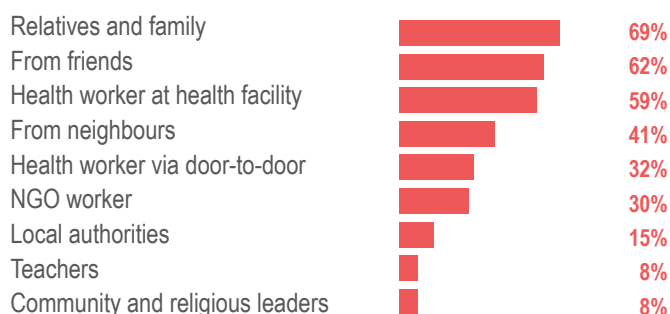


# Results for NWS- Urban

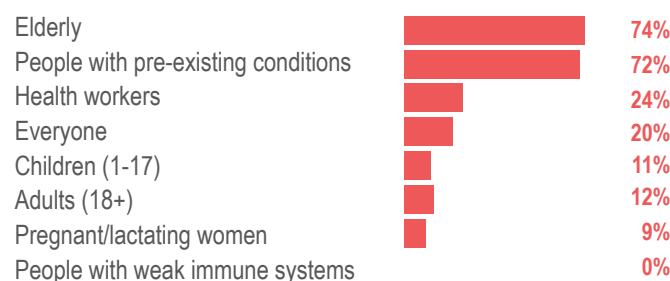


## COVID-19 Knowledge

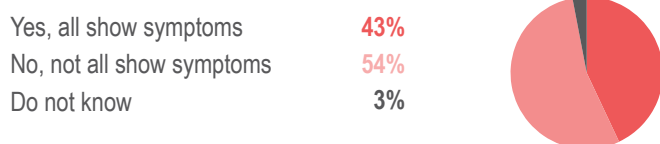
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



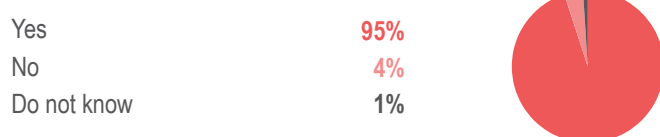
### Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



### Survey respondents' views on whether all people with COVID-19 show symptoms:



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



### Of the 95%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



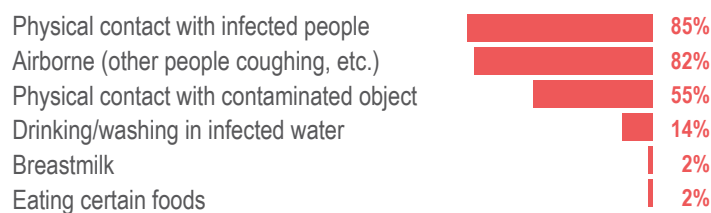
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



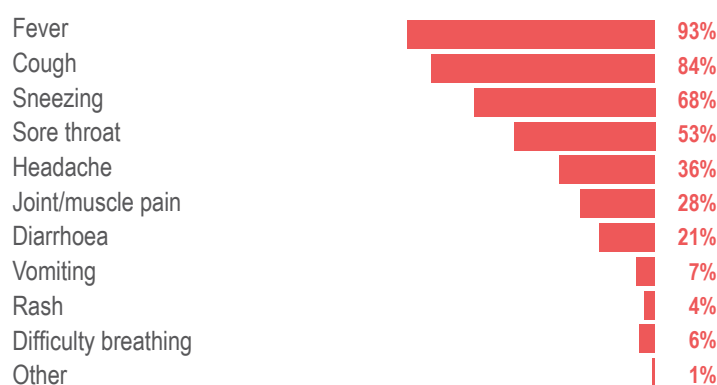
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



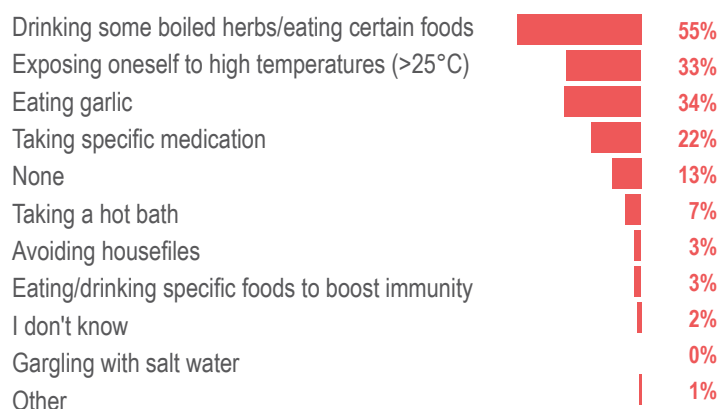
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



### Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



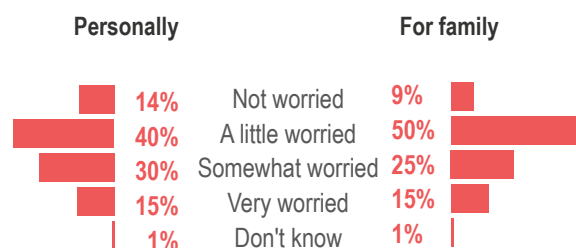
### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>





## COVID-19 Attitudes

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



### Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:

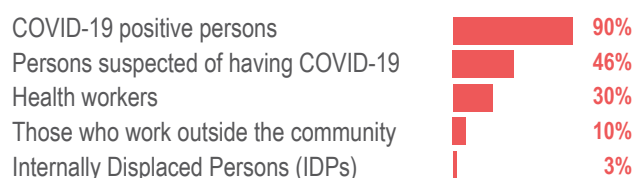


### Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:<sup>3</sup>

People should shake hands	2%
People should participate in social gatherings	8%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	48%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	93%

**60%** of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

Of the 60% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:<sup>3</sup>



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

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	8%	57%
About the same	2%	12%	11%
More dangerous	97%	78%	32%
Don't know	0%	1%	0%



## COVID-19 Practices

### Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	79%
Left the house	96%
Visited friends and family outside the home	84%
Left home to go to work	64%
Attended a large gathering	52%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	24%
Washed hands more than normal	65%
Stayed home more than normal	31%

### In case of contracting COVID-19, responses from respondents as to what they would do:<sup>3</sup>

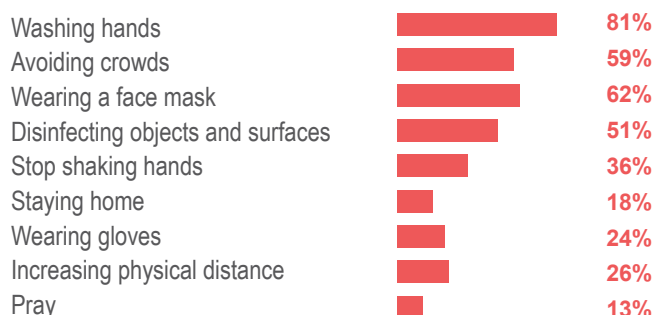
Do nothing/Continue life as normal	0%
Stay at home	13%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	48%
Call a doctor/medical professional	30%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	21%
Go to hospital	47%
Pray	5%
Go to work even while sick	11%

**54%** of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19



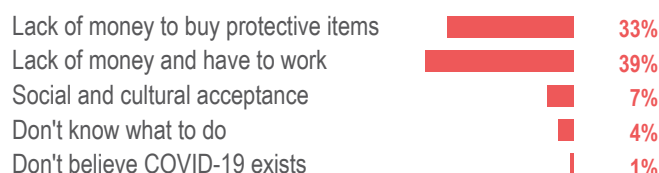
**63%** of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 63%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



**59%** of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to the mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 59%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>

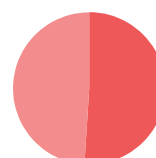


**90%** of respondents use hand sanitizer if available before entering a public building

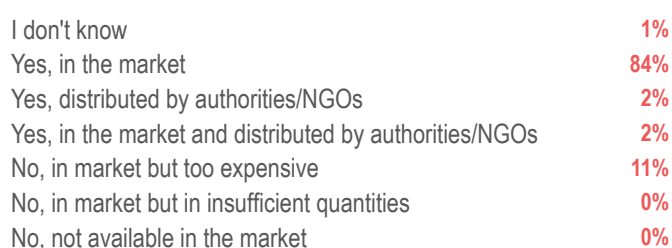


## Face masks

Proportion of people who have a face mask



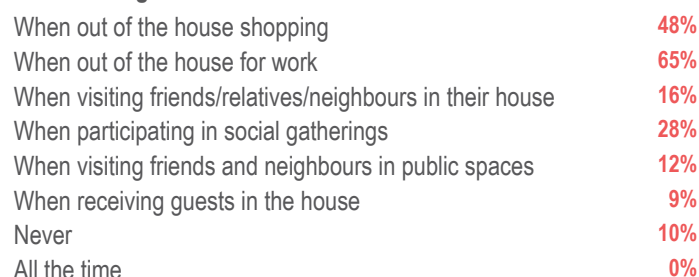
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a face mask through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:



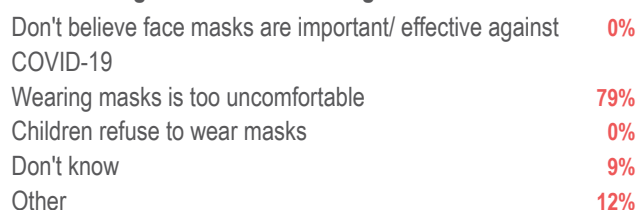
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:



Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:





Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get a respirator through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	9%
Yes, in the market	15%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	47%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	6%
No, not available in the market	22%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get gloves through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	89%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	7%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	0%

## Endnotes

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

1. [Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization \(WHO\) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.](#)
2. Additional data was collected on September 16 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.
3. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

## CONTACT

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Email: [jimmie.braley@reach-initiative.org](mailto:jimmie.braley@reach-initiative.org)

# Results for NWS- Rural

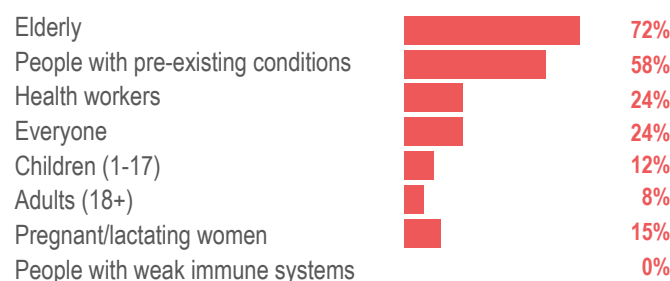


## COVID-19 Knowledge

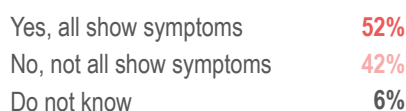
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



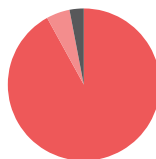
### Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



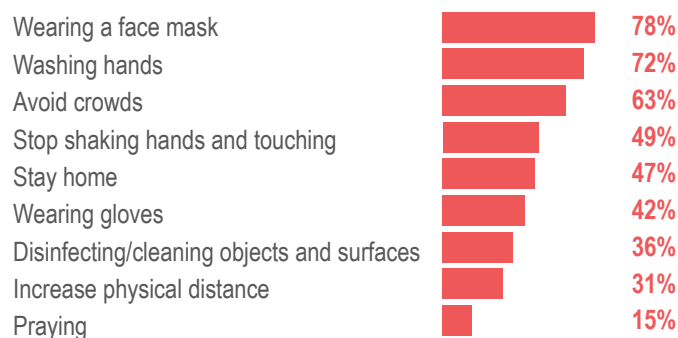
### Survey respondents' views on whether all people with COVID-19 show symptoms:



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



### Of the 92%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



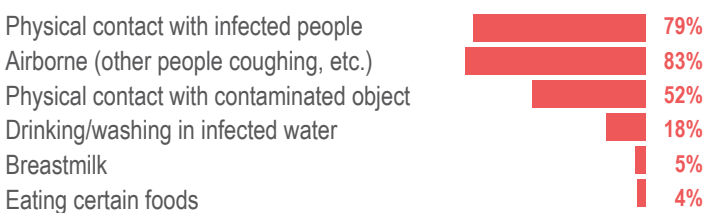
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



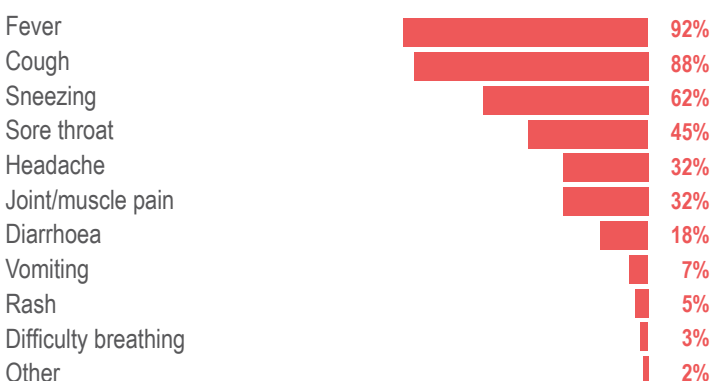
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



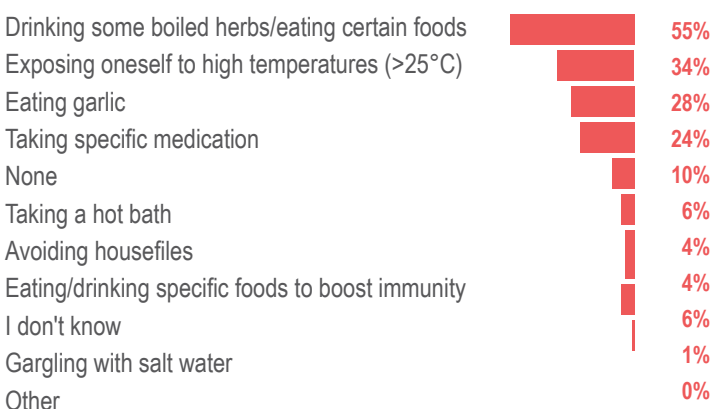
### Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



### Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



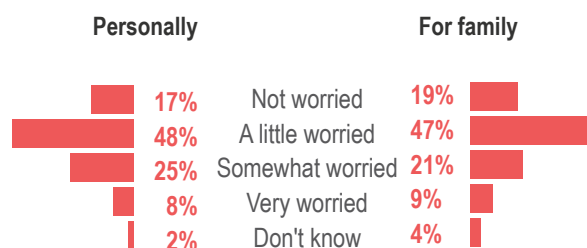
### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>





## COVID-19 Attitudes

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



### Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:



### Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:<sup>3</sup>

People should shake hands	12%
People should participate in social gatherings	19%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	56%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	86%

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

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	8%	57%
About the same	7%	10%	14%
More dangerous	91%	80%	27%
Don't know	1%	3%	1%

**63%** of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

Of the 63% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:<sup>3</sup>

COVID-19 positive persons	82%
Persons suspected of having COVID-19	50%
Health workers	37%
Those who work outside the community	18%
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	2%



## COVID-19 Practices

### Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	77%
Left the house	92%
Visited friends and family outside the home	86%
Left home to go to work	62%
Attended a large gathering	53%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	22%
Washed hands more than normal	63%
Stayed home more than normal	37%

### In case of contracting COVID-19, responses from respondents as to what they would do:<sup>3</sup>

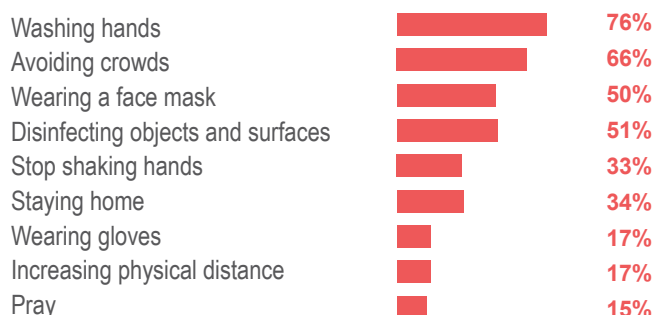
Do nothing/Continue life as normal	3%
Stay at home	8%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	32%
Call a doctor/medical professional	28%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	22%
Go to hospital	54%
Pray	2%
Go to work even while sick	14%

**55%** of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19



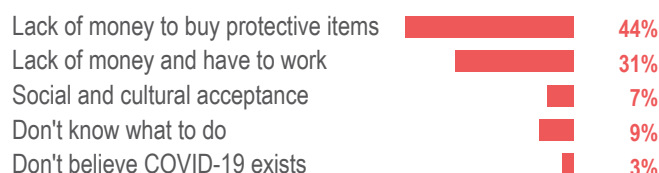
**65%** of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 65%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



**67%** of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to the mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the 67%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>

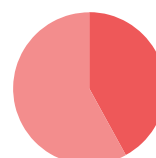


**86%** of respondents use hand sanitizer if available before entering a public building

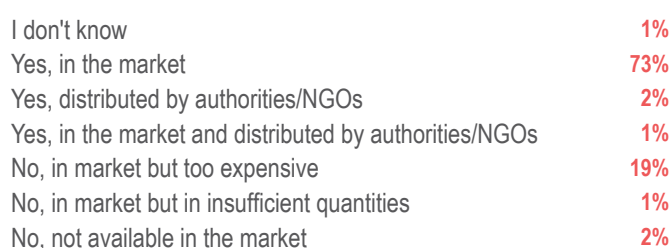


## Face masks

Proportion of people who have a face mask



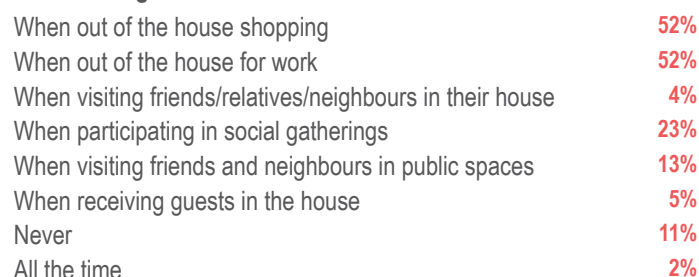
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a face mask through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:



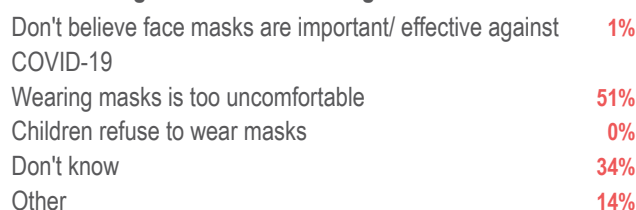
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:



Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:







Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get a respirator through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	10%
Yes, in the market	15%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	32%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	5%
No, not available in the market	38%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was possible or would be possible to get gloves through the following channels in the past week prior to data collection:

I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	72%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	18%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	3%
No, not available in the market	3%

## Endnotes

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

1. [Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization \(WHO\) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.](#)
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