

BASELINE RESEARCH

**ASSESSMENT OF COVID-19 EXPERIENCE AND
PERCEPTION BY POPULATION OF KYRGYZSTAN**

RESULTS OF PHONE SURVEY AMONG THE POPULATION

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December 2020

COVID-19 pandemic is one of the major challenges at the moment. Kyrgyzstan, as the country with relatively high poverty level and depending on remittances from labour migrants, has faced complex issues requiring immediate response. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic undertook measures targeted at curbing the pandemic. However, the current epidemiologic situation requires more close interaction with population in general for ensuring strict adherence to public health recommendations.

For this purpose, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, with support from the UN system in the Kyrgyz Republic and other development partners, has launched the National Communication Campaign #SAKTA under the overall guidance of The Republican headquarters for the prevention of the spread of COVID-19.

This research is aimed at collection and analysis of baseline data in relation to indicators of the national campaign. This research, commissioned by UNICEF, was conducted in November 2020 by Rebicon Research Company.

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I. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research goals - collection of baseline data for subsequent measurement of National communication campaign results and identification of factors that consciously or subconsciously influence attitudes and behaviors related to COVID-19, such as risk perception, adherence to public health measures (related to prevention).

The following will be used as project indicators:

- Extent of perceived severity of COVID-19;
- Extent of perceived risk of contracting COVID-19;
- Extent of awareness about measures for prevention of COVID-19;
- Extent of awareness about symptoms of COVID-19.

Data collection was carried out in November-December 2020.

Object and subject of research:

Object of research – residents of Kyrgyzstan under 18 and older.

Subject of research – opinions, assessments, and judgments of respondents on the issues studied, based on their personal experiences.

Data collection was done through **phone survey method**.

Geography of research: 7 provinces of Kyrgyzstan and the cities of republican significance - Bishkek and Osh.

Survey was in Kyrgyz and Russian.

Survey sample.

General survey sample comprised 1000 respondents.

Quota sampling was used for the survey. Quotes were calculated based on data from National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic on the number of resident population as of early 2019¹.

¹ <http://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/demograficheskij-ezhegodnik-kyrgyzskoj-respubliki/>

Table 1. Distribution of population aged 18+ by territory and type of area

Territory	Number of resident population of the Kyrgyz Republic aged 18 and older as of the beginning of January 2019					
	N			%		
	Total population	Urban population	Rural population	Total population	Urban population	Rural population
The Kyrgyz Republic	4 008 089	1 415 429	2 592 660	100%	35%	65%
Batken province	317 496	74 195	243 301	8%	2%	6%
Jalal-Abad province	743 578	166 511	577 067	19%	4%	14%
Issyk-Kul province	309 109	87 458	221 651	8%	2%	6%
Naryn province	173 582	24 130	149 452	4%	1%	4%
Osh province	803 009	62 231	740 778	20%	2%	18%
Talas province	155 288	26 138	129 150	4%	1%	3%
Chuy province	612 341	103 758	508 583	15%	3%	13%
Bishkek city	699 771	699 771	0	17%	17%	0%
Osh city	193 915	193 915	0	5%	5%	0%

Quotes reflect the distribution of population aged 18 and older:

- By provinces and cities of Bishkek and Osh and type of area (urban/rural)
- By gender and age groups.

Based on previous studies, results for Bishkek city may considerably differ from the results in other regions of Kyrgyzstan. Hence, for assessment of results in Bishkek city, the sample was skewed as per agreement with UNICEF: the number of respondents in Bishkek was increased due to a decrease in the number of respondents in rural areas of Jalal-Abad, Osh and Chuy provinces.

Table 2. Distribution of sample by territory and type of area

	Proportional sampling			Biased sampling		
	Total population	Urban population	Rural population	Total population	Urban population	Rural population
The Kyrgyz Republic	1000	359	641	1000	434	566
Batken province	79	18	61	79	18	61
Jalal-Abad province	186	42	144	168	42	126
Issyk-Kul province	77	22	55	77	22	55
Naryn province	43	6	37	43	6	37
Osh province	201	16	185	146	16	130
Talas province	38	6	32	38	6	32
Chuy province	153	26	127	151	26	125
Bishkek city	175	175	0	250	250	0
Osh city	48	48	0	48	48	0

Table 3. Distribution of general population and sample by gender and age.

Age group	Number of resident population						Sample		
	N			%					
	Both genders	Male	Female	Both genders	Male	Female	Both genders	Male	Female
Total	4 008 089	1 950 856	2 057 233	100%	49%	51%	1000	486	514
18-29	1 311 557	667 380	644 177	33%	17%	16%	327	166	161
30-39	953 896	478 182	475 714	24%	12%	12%	238	119	119
40-49	671 759	328 449	343 310	17%	8%	9%	168	82	86
50-59	570 264	268 679	301 585	14%	7%	8%	142	67	75
60+	500 613	208 166	292 447	12%	5%	7%	125	52	73

With the purpose of restoring the structure of the general population, when obtaining aggregated data, weight coefficients were calculated by region, type of territory, gender and age. This was done as sample was skewed by territory, and the territorial and gender and age quotas were independent. For calculation of weight coefficients there was used data on the population size as of early January 2020, which became publicly accessible at the time of report preparation.

Sampling

The respondents were selected based on the list of telephone numbers available for Rebicon Company, as per the following:

- Random number was assigned to each telephone number from the list to ensure the randomness of selection.
- The list of telephone numbers was sorted in ascending order of random numbers.
- Telephone numbers were dialed in order.

II. EVALUATION OF INDICATORS

Indicator 1. Extent of perceived severity of COVID-19.

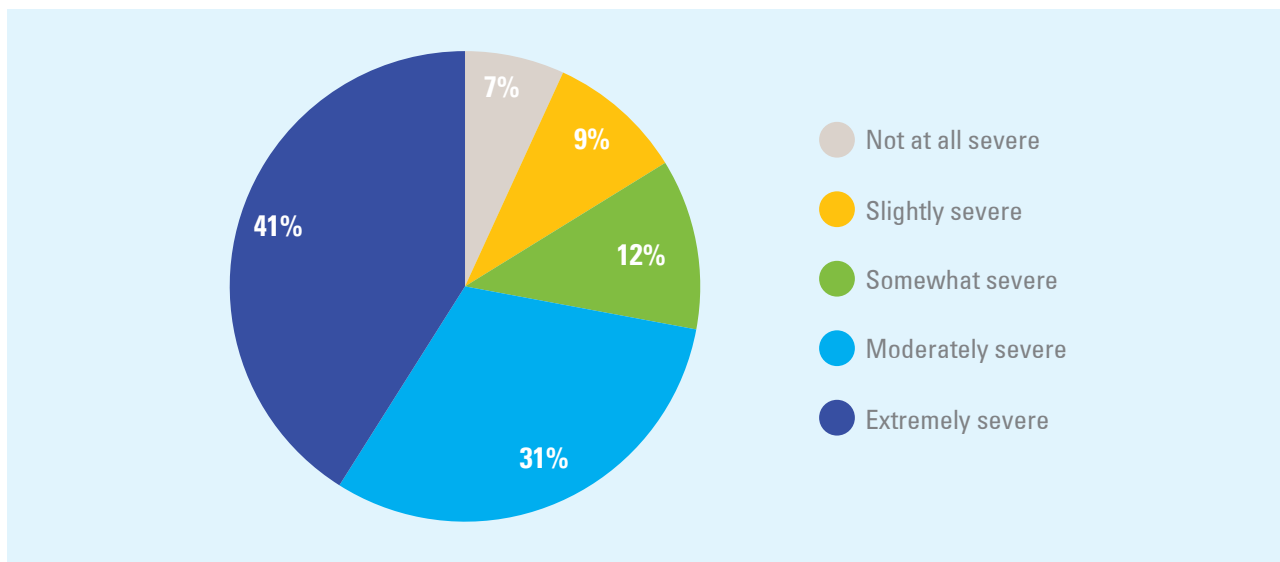
To evaluate the extent of perceived severity of COVID-19, the respondents were asked a question: *How severe would contracting COVID-19 be for you (how seriously ill do you think you will be)?*

The assessment was done using the five point scale:

1. Not at all severe
2. Slightly severe
3. Somewhat severe
4. Moderately severe
5. Extremely severe

The survey demonstrated a fairly high extent of perceiving the severity of contracting COVID-19 by the population. The majority of population (72%) assess the seriousness of infection in case of contracting it as severe (31% - as moderately severe, 41% - as extremely severe).

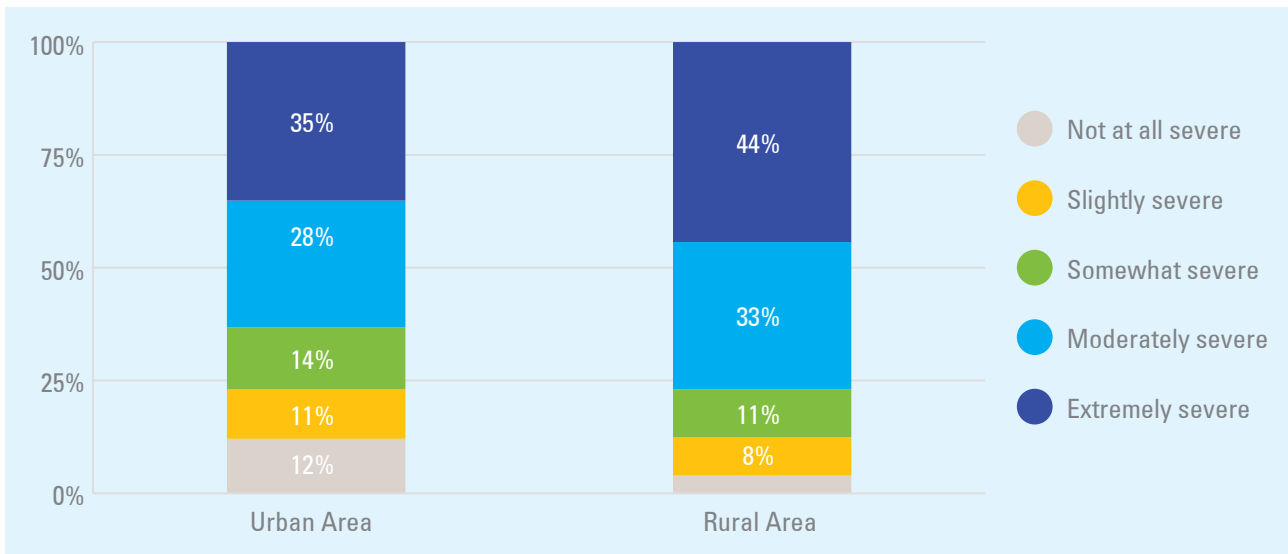
Figure 1. How severe would contracting COVID-19 be for you (how seriously ill do you think you will be)?



The indicator does not have significant differences in terms of gender.

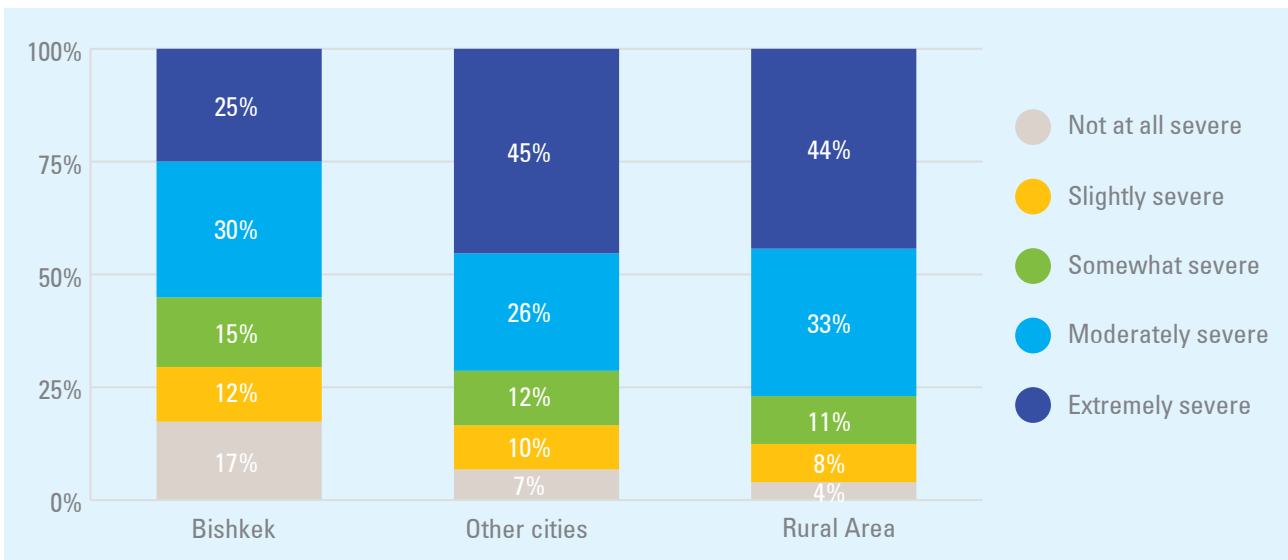
Assessment of perceived severity of COVID-19 has significant differences depending on the type of area. 63% of urban population assess the severity of disease as severe, whereas in the rural area the indicator value reached 77%.

Figure 2. Assessing the extent of perceived severity by type of area



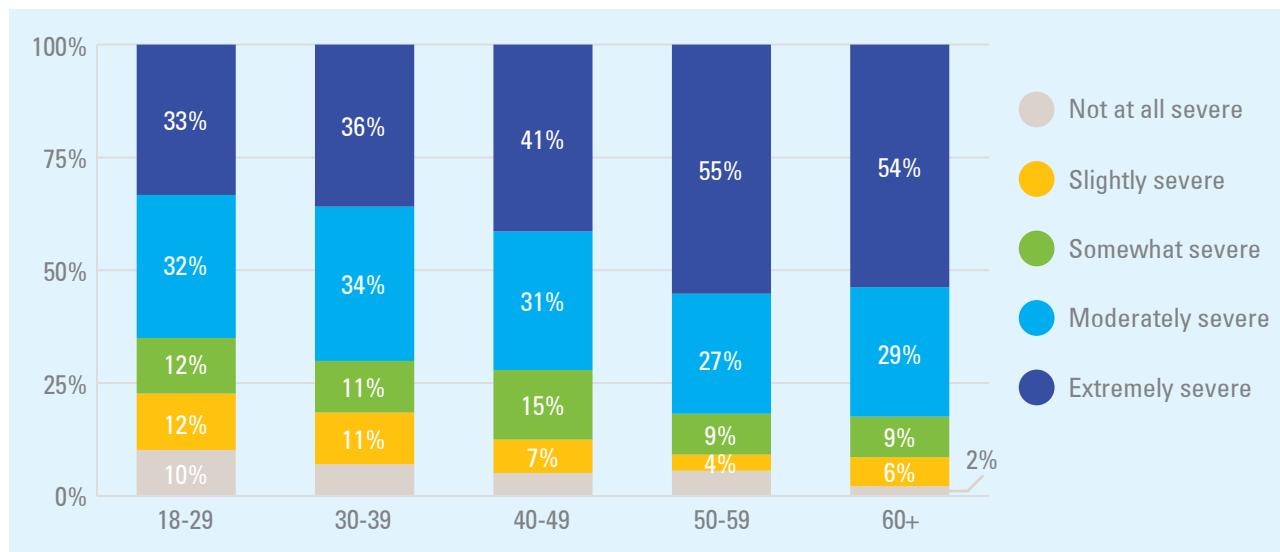
Differences in the assessment between the urban and the rural areas are largely driven by the results of Bishkek city, which differ from the results of other regions. The indicator value in Bishkek city was 55%, while in other cities and rural areas the distribution of the assessment was 71% and 77%, respectively.

Figure 3. Assessing the extent of perceived severity in Bishkek city and by type of area



Considerable indicator related differences were revealed depending on age: the higher the age, the higher is the assessment of the extent of perceived severity. The result is understandable as the risk of serious complications caused by COVID-19 is much higher among elderly persons, compared with young and middle-aged people. The share of young people aged 18-29 years old, assessing the heaviness of disease as severe, was 65%, whereas among older age groups (50 years and older) – it was 82%.

Figure 4. Assessing the extent of perceived severity by age groups



Indicator 2. Extent of perceived risk of contracting COVID-19.

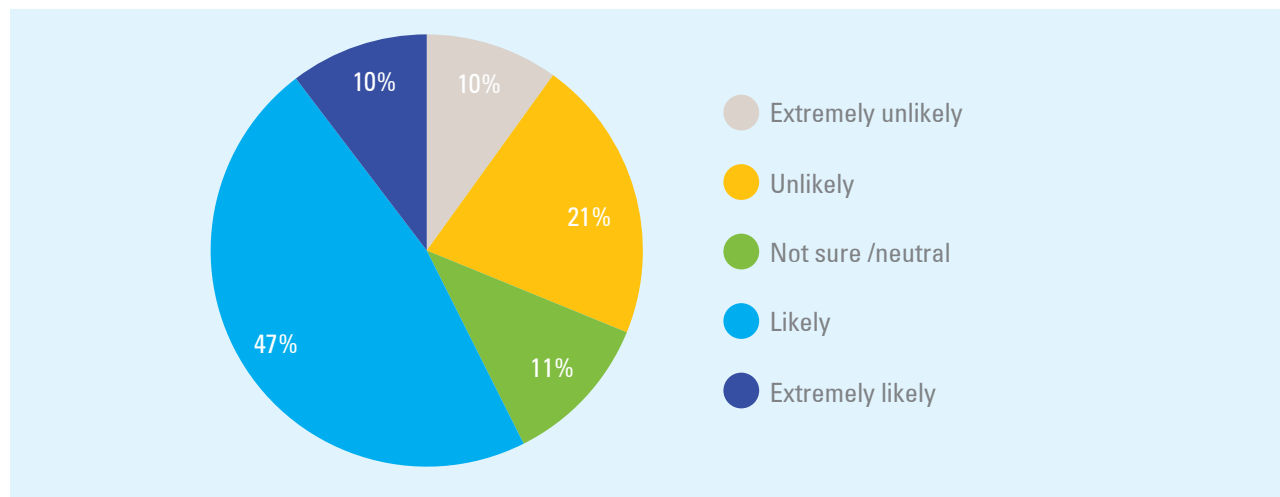
To evaluate the extent of perceived risk of contracting COVID-19, the respondents were asked a question: *How likely is it that you will get COVID-19 in the future?*

The assessment was done using the five point scale:

1. Extremely unlikely
2. Unlikely
3. Not sure/neutral
4. Likely
5. Extremely likely

The extent of perceived risk of contracting COVID-19 in Kyrgyzstan was reasonably high. The proportion of population that assumes the probability of infection was 57%, and 10% assess the likelihood as very high.

Figure 5. How likely is it that you will get COVID-19 in the future?



It should be noted that the extent of perceived risk of contracting COVID-19 is high among those who were sick with COVID-19. 61% of them believe that it is possible to catch this infection, and 11% - assess the likelihood as high.

No significant differences were identified in terms of indicator assessment by demographic dimensions of respondents.

Indicator 3. Extent of awareness about measures for prevention of COVID-19.

To evaluate the extent of awareness about measures for prevention of COVID-19, the respondents were asked a question: *Please, name the measures that should be taken by the residents of Kyrgyzstan to prevent the spread of COVID-19?*

Respondents answered spontaneously, without prompting from the interviewer.

The vast majority of the population (98.6%) are aware² of some prevention measures related to COVID-19. Only 1% of population is not aware, and 0.4% believe that such measures do not exist.

The two prevention measures that are well-known among the population are the following:

- Wash hands frequently with water, or treat with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer – 82%
- Wear masks when surrounded by other people – 77%.

The share of population who mentioned these measures for prevention of COVID-19 does not have considerable differences across all dimensions of respondents.

The second group of fairly known prevention measures include the following:

- Avoid visiting public places/social events– 47%
- Maintain social distance – 40%.

We should mention a significant difference in relation to frequency of mentioning social distance as a measure to prevent COVID-19 by the residents of Bishkek and other regions. The share of Bishkek city residents who are aware of this measure was 56%, while in other regions the share is much lower – 37%.

The frequency of mentioning other measures for prevention of COVID-19 is considerably lower– 10% and less. The fifth most frequently mentioned (10%) measure is the recommendation to lead a healthy lifestyle for prevention of COVID-19 spread – reinforcing the immune system, vitamins consumption, healthy eating, and sports activities. Along with this, the share of this protection method's supporters is higher in southern regions³ (13%), compared with residents of northern provinces⁴ (7%).

Only 8% of population consider that one of measures for prevention of COVID-19 spread is self-isolation of persons with symptoms of infection. At that, in Bishkek city this indicator is 16%, and in other regions – 7%.

Research findings showed extremely low awareness about the following methods for prevention of COVID-19:

- Cover your mouth and nose with the bend of your elbow or handkerchief when coughing or sneezing – 3%;
- Do not touch your eyes, mouth, or nose – 2%.

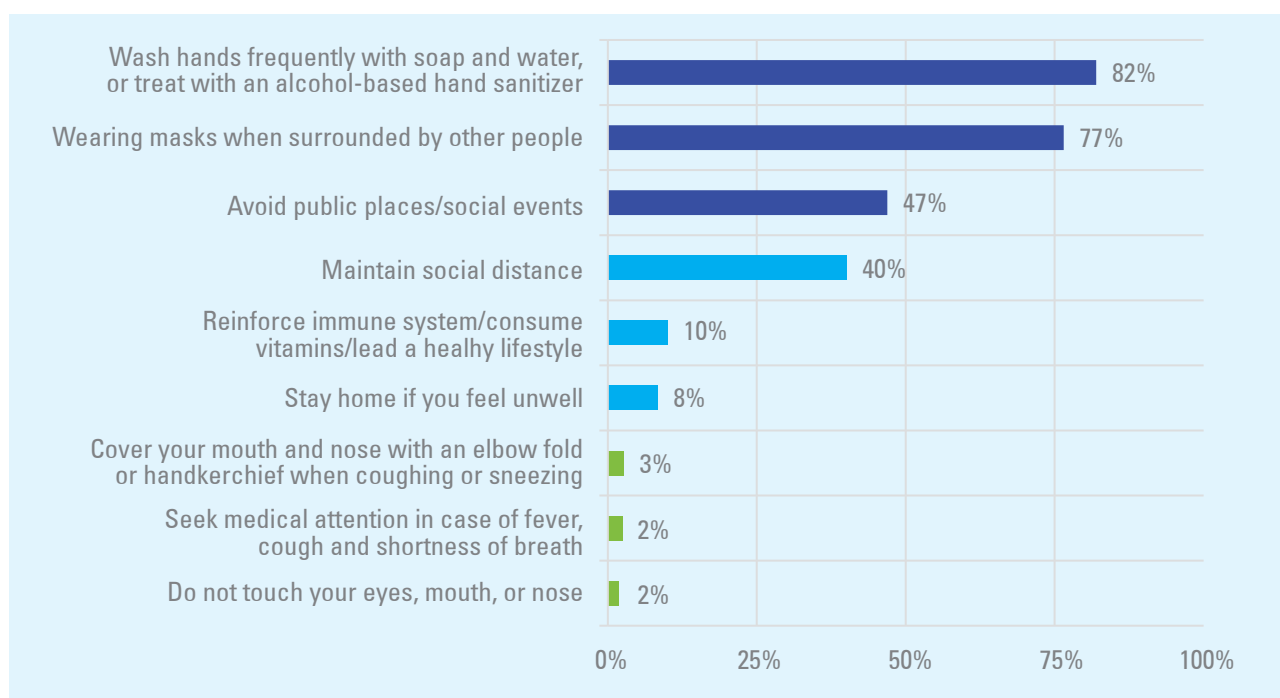
² Awareness in this context refers to mentioning without prompting (spontaneous mentioning)

³ Southern region – Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken provinces, city of Osh

⁴ Northern region – Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Talas, Chuy provinces, city of Bishkek

Besides, the share of those mentioning that it is necessary to cover mouth and nose with the bend of the elbow or handkerchief when coughing or sneezing, comprised 13% in Bishkek, whereas in other regions the rate was 1%. Similar significant differences were mentioned in terms of method: "Do not touch your eyes, mouth or nose": Bishkek city – 8%, other regions – 0.5%.

Figure 6. Please, name the measures that should be taken by the residents of Kyrgyzstan to prevent the spread of COVID-19?



Indicator 4. Extent of awareness about symptoms of COVID-19.

To evaluate the extent of awareness about symptoms of COVID-19, the respondents were asked a question: *What symptoms of COVID-19 do you know? Respondents answered spontaneously, without prompting from the interviewer.*

Only 2% of interviewees had difficulties with listing at least one symptom of COVID-19.

In terms of frequency, mentioned symptoms can be divided into 5 groups.

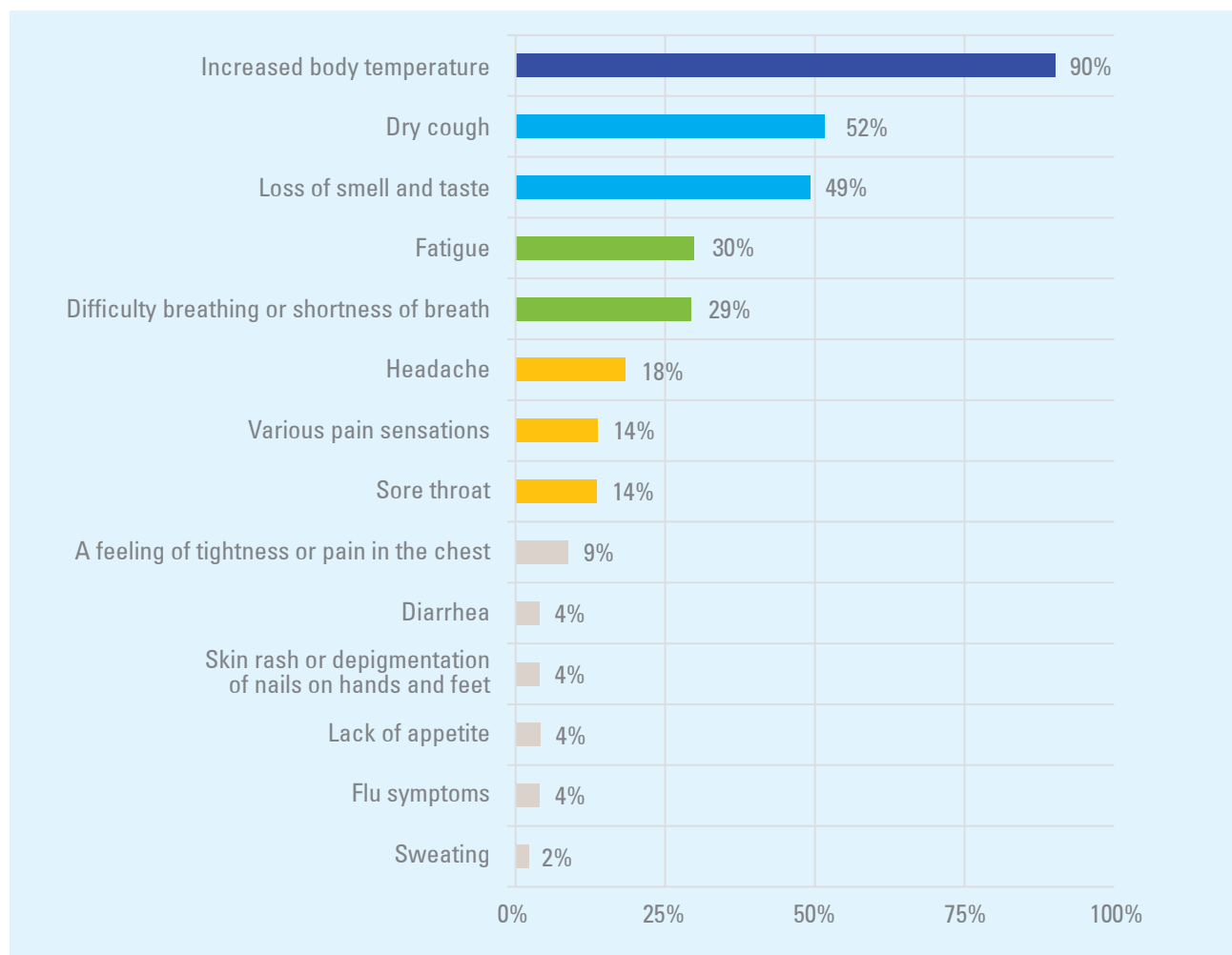
1. The most well-known symptom of COVID-19 – is increased body temperature. The majority of population are aware of this symptom – 90%.
2. The frequency of mentioning the symptoms of the second group is quite high: dry cough– 52%, loss of smell and taste – 49%. Dry cough as a symptom of COVID-19, is the most well-known among the elder age groups. Thus, the percentage of young people aged 18-29, who mentioned this symptom, was 47%, whereas among the category of 60 years and older, this rate was 61%.
The significant difference related to frequency of mentioning the loss of smell and taste by residents of Bishkek and other regions was 73% and 44% respectively.
3. The symptoms of third group include fatigue (30%) and difficulty breathing/shortness of breath (29%). The proportion of northern region's residents who mentioned fatigue as COVID-19 symptom, comprised 35%, while the rate in the southern region was considerably lower – 24%. As for difficulty breathing/shortness of breath, this symptom was well known in urban area (39%), while the share of those from rural area who mentioned it, was only 24%.

4. The symptoms of the fourth group comprise headache (18%), various pain sensations (14%), and sore throat (14%). It should be noted that when talking about pain sensations, the respondents frequently mentioned joint pain.
5. The fifth group includes symptoms with a frequency of mentioning not less than 10%, such as feeling of tightness or pain in the chest (9%), diarrhea (4%), skin rash or depigmentation of nails on hands and feet (4%), lack of appetite (4%), flu symptoms (4%), and sweating (2%).

Average number of mentioned COVID-19 symptoms was 3.3 symptoms. Residents of Bishkek city were more aware as they listed 3.9 symptoms on average, while the rate for residents of other regions was 3.2 symptoms on average.

It should be noted that the awareness about the symptoms among those who were sick with COVID-19, exceeded the results of those who never had COVID-19. Hence, those who had COVID-19, mention 4.1 symptoms on average, while those who did not have it- 3.1 symptoms.

Figure 7. What symptoms of COVID-19 do you know?



III. FINDINGS

Phone survey among the population of the Kyrgyz Republic about their COVID-19 experience and perception revealed the following results:

Indicator 1. Extent of perceived severity of COVID-19.

- The extent of perceived severity of contracting COVID-19 is high among the population of Kyrgyzstan. The majority of population (72%) assess the heaviness of disease in case of contracting it as severe.

Indicator 2. Extent of perceived risk of contracting COVID -19.

- The extent of perceived risk of contracting COVID-19 in Kyrgyzstan is similarly high. More than half of the population (57%) consider that they can get COVID-19 in the future, and 10% assess the likelihood as very high. The indicator value is also high among those who had COVID-19 – 61%.

Indicator 3. Extent of awareness about measures for prevention of COVID -19.

- The vast majority of the population are aware of some measures for prevention of COVID-19 spread. The most well-known measures include frequent washing of hands with water/ treating them with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer (82%) and wearing masks when surrounded by other people (77%). The frequency of mentioning other prevention measures is much lower.

Indicator 4. Extent of awareness about symptoms of COVID -19.

- The vast majority of population (98%) know about COVID-19 symptoms. At that, there is a significant difference in terms of the frequency of mentioning the symptoms. 90% of population are aware about increased body temperature as the symptom of COVID-19. The frequency of mentioning other symptoms is considerably lower.
- When analyzing the results by demographic groups, there were revealed significant differences in relation to the majority of indicators with regards to the assessment of residents of Bishkek and residents of other regions. Hence, the extent of perceiving the severity of contracting COVID-19 in Bishkek city was 55%, and in other regions – 76%. Awareness among residents of Bishkek about some prevention measures and COVID-19 symptoms also exceed the assessments among the residents of other regions.
- It is recommended to take into account the identified differences in the assessment of indicators by demographic groups for planning of Communication Strategy interventions.

IV. ANNEXES

Indicator 1. Extent of perceived severity of COVID-19.

How severe would contracting COVID-19 be for you (how seriously ill do you think you will be)?⁵

		Total	Not at all severe	Slightly severe	Somewhat severe	Moderately severe	Extremely severe
Total		100%	7%	9%	12%	31%	41%
Region	Bishkek city	100%	17%	12%	15%	30%	25%
	Osh city	100%	9%	7%	4%	21%	58%
	Batken province	100%	4%	9%	15%	40%	32%
	Jalal-Abad province	100%	4%	4%	16%	36%	39%
	Issyk-Kul province	100%	4%	7%	2%	40%	47%
	Naryn province	100%	0%	15%	0%	32%	53%
	Osh province	100%	5%	5%	18%	20%	52%
	Talas province	100%	5%	12%	5%	38%	41%
	Chuy province	100%	5%	16%	6%	32%	40%
Type of area	Urban	100%	12%	11%	14%	28%	35%
	Rural	100%	4%	8%	11%	33%	44%
Gender	Male	100%	7%	8%	13%	31%	40%
	Female	100%	7%	10%	10%	31%	42%
Age group	18-29	100%	10%	12%	12%	32%	33%
	30-39	100%	7%	11%	11%	34%	36%
	40-49	100%	5%	7%	15%	31%	41%
	50-59	100%	6%	4%	9%	27%	55%
	60+	100%	2%	6%	9%	29%	54%
Type of region 1	Bishkek city	100%	17%	12%	15%	30%	25%
	Other regions	100%	5%	9%	11%	31%	45%
B1. Have you had COVID-19?	Yes	100%	10%	10%	11%	39%	31%
	No	100%	6%	10%	12%	28%	43%
	I find it difficult to answer	100%	6%	4%	9%	38%	42%

⁵ The inequality of the sum of estimates of 100% in some lines is due to a rounding error

Indicator 2. Extent of perceived risk of contracting COVID -19

How likely is it that you will get COVID-19 in the future?

		Total	Extremely unlikely	Unlikely	Not sure/neutral	Likely	Extremely likely
Total		100%	10%	21%	11%	47%	10%
Region	Bishkek city	100%	8%	20%	18%	43%	12%
	Osh city	100%	18%	8%	0%	53%	21%
	Batken province	100%	15%	34%	8%	37%	6%
	Jalal-Abad province	100%	11%	15%	14%	45%	15%
	Issyk-Kul province	100%	9%	15%	12%	52%	13%
	Naryn province	100%	0%	30%	21%	48%	0%
	Osh province	100%	16%	25%	10%	43%	7%
	Talas province	100%	3%	22%	3%	65%	7%
	Chuy province	100%	4%	23%	9%	56%	8%
Type of area	Urban	100%	9%	18%	14%	45%	14%
	Rural	100%	10%	23%	10%	48%	9%
Gender	Male	100%	13%	20%	12%	45%	11%
	Female	100%	8%	22%	11%	49%	10%
Age group	18-29	100%	12%	23%	13%	42%	10%
	30-39	100%	8%	15%	10%	55%	12%
	40-49	100%	12%	19%	10%	50%	9%
	50-59	100%	9%	20%	12%	47%	12%
	60+	100%	8%	33%	12%	41%	7%
Type of region 1	Bishkek city	100%	8%	20%	18%	43%	12%
	Other regions	100%	10%	22%	10%	48%	10%
B1. Have you had COVID-19?	Yes	100%	9%	17%	12%	50%	11%
	No	100%	10%	24%	11%	45%	10%
	I find it difficult to answer	100%	8%	9%	10%	59%	13%

Indicator 3. Extent of awareness about measures for prevention of COVID-19

Please, name the measures that should be taken by the residents of Kyrgyzstan to prevent the spread of COVID-19?

		Wash hands frequently with soap and water, or treat with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer	Maintain social distance	Wearing masks when surrounded by other people	Do not touch your eyes, mouth, or nose
Total		82%	40%	77%	2%
Region	Bishkek city	81%	56%	83%	8%
	Osh city	75%	38%	71%	1%
	Batken province	85%	40%	69%	0%
	Jalal-Abad province	82%	33%	75%	0%
	Issyk-Kul province	87%	44%	76%	0%
	Naryn province	90%	44%	74%	2%
	Osh province	82%	36%	76%	1%
	Talas province	80%	28%	75%	0%
	Chuy province	79%	36%	78%	0%
Type of area	Urban	80%	48%	79%	5%
	Rural	83%	36%	75%	0%
Gender	Male	79%	41%	76%	1%
	Female	84%	39%	77%	2%
Age group	18-29	79%	40%	79%	2%
	30-39	87%	41%	73%	1%
	40-49	84%	42%	72%	1%
	50-59	78%	37%	77%	3%
	60+	83%	41%	82%	2%
Type of region 1	Bishkek city	81%	56%	83%	8%
	Other regions	82%	37%	75%	0,5%
B1. Have you had COVID-19?	Yes	85%	45%	78%	3%
	No	81%	39%	76%	2%
	I find it difficult to answer	82%	43%	76%	1%

Please, name the measures that should be taken by the residents of Kyrgyzstan to prevent the spread of COVID-19?

		Cover your mouth and nose with the bend of your elbow or handkerchief when coughing or sneezing	Avoid visiting public places/ social events	Stay home if you feel unwell	Seek medical attention in case of fever, cough and shortness of breath
Total		3%	47%	8%	2%
Region	Bishkek city	13%	42%	16%	4%
	Osh city	4%	24%	7%	7%
	Batken province	0%	54%	2%	1%
	Jalal-Abad province	0%	51%	2%	0%
	Issyk-Kul province	0%	54%	3%	1%
	Naryn province	2%	56%	16%	2%
	Osh province	1%	43%	9%	3%
	Talas province	2%	54%	10%	2%
	Chuy province	0%	49%	11%	3%
Type of area	Urban	7%	44%	11%	4%
	Rural	0%	49%	7%	2%
Gender	Male	2%	42%	8%	2%
	Female	3%	52%	9%	3%
Age group	18-29	2%	42%	8%	3%
	30-39	2%	48%	10%	1%
	40-49	2%	49%	6%	1%
	50-59	7%	51%	11%	5%
	60+	2%	49%	8%	4%
Type of region 1	Bishkek city	13%	42%	16%	4%
	Other regions	1%	48%	7%	2%
B1. Have you had COVID-19?	Yes	6%	56%	15%	3%
	No	2%	45%	7%	3%
	I find it difficult to answer	1%	46%	9%	0%

Please, name the measures that should be taken by the residents of Kyrgyzstan to prevent the spread of COVID-19?

		No such measures	I find it difficult to answer	Leading a healthy lifestyle	Other
Total		0,4%	1%	10%	7%
Region	Bishkek city	1%	1%	7%	6%
	Osh city	0%	3%	13%	7%
	Batken province	0%	0%	18%	13%
	Jalal-Abad province	0%	2%	8%	9%
	Issyk-Kul province	0%	0%	7%	8%
	Naryn province	0%	0%	7%	6%
	Osh province	1%	1%	15%	7%
	Talas province	0%	0%	0%	3%
	Chuy province	0%	1%	9%	5%
Type of area	Urban	1%	2%	10%	9%
	Rural	0%	1%	10%	6%
Gender	Male	0%	1%	10%	8%
	Female	1%	1%	10%	6%
Age group	18-29	1%	0%	10%	8%
	30-39	0%	1%	8%	7%
	40-49	0%	2%	12%	5%
	50-59	1%	2%	9%	7%
	60+	0%	0%	11%	9%
Type of region 1	Bishkek city	1%	1%	7%	6%
	Other regions	0%	1%	11%	7%
B1. Have you had COVID-19?	Yes	0%	1%	9%	5%
	No	1%	1%	9%	7%
	I find it difficult to answer	0%	1%	22%	11%

Indicator 4. Extent of awareness about symptoms of COVID -19.

Какие симптомы COVID-19 Вы знаете?

		Increased body temperature	Dry cough	Loss of smell and taste	Various pain sensations	Sore throat	Diarrhea
Total		90%	52%	49%	14%	14%	4%
Region	Bishkek city	93%	53%	73%	18%	18%	6%
	Osh city	92%	44%	62%	27%	10%	3%
	Batken province	87%	53%	52%	15%	13%	3%
	Jalal-Abad province	87%	47%	39%	9%	15%	7%
	Issyk-Kul province	86%	47%	49%	16%	14%	5%
	Naryn province	93%	61%	53%	4%	19%	0%
	Osh province	88%	54%	42%	11%	10%	2%
	Talas province	95%	53%	18%	15%	9%	8%
	Chuy province	95%	54%	46%	16%	13%	2%
Type of area	Urban	91%	52%	62%	16%	14%	6%
	Rural	90%	52%	42%	12%	14%	3%
Gender	Male	89%	49%	47%	13%	10%	3%
	Female	92%	54%	52%	15%	17%	5%
Age group	18-29	89%	47%	52%	11%	11%	4%
	30-39	88%	49%	53%	12%	12%	4%
	40-49	92%	52%	48%	22%	15%	5%
	50-59	92%	59%	47%	15%	19%	2%
	60+	93%	61%	39%	12%	16%	7%
Type of region 1	Bishkek city	93%	53%	73%	18%	18%	6%
	Other regions	90%	51%	44%	13%	13%	4%
B1. Have you had COVID-19?	Yes	92%	43%	68%	26%	20%	4%
	No	90%	54%	44%	10%	13%	4%
	I find it difficult to answer	90%	48%	60%	22%	8%	4%

What symptoms of COVID-19 do you know?

		Conjuncti- vitis	Headache	Fatigue	Skin rash or depig- mentation of nails on hands and feet	Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath	A feeling of tightness or pain in the chest
Total		0%	18%	30%	4%	29%	9%
Region	Bishkek city	0%	23%	37%	4%	38%	12%
	Osh city	0%	12%	27%	13%	38%	10%
	Batken province	0%	14%	23%	1%	16%	4%
	Jalal-Abad province	0%	13%	24%	2%	23%	6%
	Issyk-Kul province	0%	16%	32%	2%	39%	10%
	Naryn province	0%	22%	44%	13%	45%	18%
	Osh province	0%	13%	25%	5%	23%	9%
	Talas province	0%	26%	32%	0%	13%	2%
	Chuy province	0%	29%	34%	4%	34%	9%
Type of area	Urban	0%	20%	32%	4%	39%	10%
	Rural	0%	17%	28%	4%	24%	8%
Gender	Male	0%	18%	28%	4%	28%	8%
	Female	0%	19%	31%	4%	31%	10%
Age group	18-29	0%	19%	26%	4%	26%	8%
	30-39	0%	20%	30%	5%	27%	9%
	40-49	0%	14%	32%	3%	36%	9%
	50-59	0%	19%	36%	4%	29%	13%
	60+	0%	18%	29%	3%	34%	4%
Type of region 1	Bishkek city	0%	23%	37%	4%	38%	12%
	Other regions	0%	17%	28%	4%	27%	8%
B1. Have you had COVID-19?	Yes	0%	34%	48%	7%	34%	13%
	No	0%	16%	25%	3%	27%	8%
	I find it difficult to answer	0%	11%	37%	8%	40%	7%

What symptoms of COVID-19 do you know?

		Impaired speech or motor function	Other	I find it difficult to answer	Lack of appetite	Sweating	Flu symptoms	Nasal congestion/runny nose
Total		0%	6%	2%	4%	2%	4%	2%
Region	Bishkek city	0%	6%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%
	Osh city	1%	2%	4%	1%	2%	3%	0%
	Batken province	0%	6%	0%	11%	1%	0%	2%
	Jalal-Abad province	0%	5%	2%	6%	3%	9%	2%
	Issyk-Kul province	0%	5%	2%	5%	4%	7%	7%
	Naryn province	0%	4%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%
	Osh province	0%	3%	2%	2%	0%	4%	2%
	Talas province	0%	6%	3%	4%	0%	2%	0%
	Chuy province	0%	10%	0%	5%	3%	4%	5%
Type of area	Urban	0%	6%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%
	Rural	0%	5%	1%	5%	2%	5%	2%
Gender	Male	0%	5%	2%	3%	1%	4%	2%
	Female	0%	6%	1%	5%	3%	5%	3%
Age group	18-29	0%	5%	2%	2%	1%	6%	3%
	30-39	0%	2%	3%	4%	2%	4%	1%
	40-49	0%	8%	0%	5%	3%	1%	2%
	50-59	0%	6%	1%	5%	3%	4%	2%
	60+	0%	8%	0%	6%	3%	4%	5%
Type of region 1	Bishkek city	0%	6%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%
	Other regions	0%	5%	2%	5%	2%	5%	3%
B1. Have you had COVID-19?	Yes	0%	9%	0%	4%	7%	1%	2%
	No	0%	5%	2%	5%	1%	4%	2%
	I find it difficult to answer	0%	5%	1%	2%	2%	6%	5%





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