

**Barrier analysis to understand the
intended acceptance of COVID-19
vaccines among adults in selected areas
of 19 districts across seven states of India**

Study period: 28th December 2020 to 6th January 2021



**A study conducted by:
Alliance for Immunization and Health (AIH)**

**B- 704, True Friends CGHS, Sec 6,
Plot No – 29, Dwarka, New Delhi - 110 075
Phone no: 09849050985
Email: aihchairperson@gmail.com**

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Report: Barrier Analysis

Alliance for Immunization and Health (AIH) is a registered society with more than 100 NGO members across the country. AiH aims to protect lives by working towards equitable access and community participation in immunization and health. The AIH platform consists of a diverse network of vibrant national and international CSOs that are motivated to support the Alliance's mission.

AIH in partnership with UNICEF has demonstrated the strategies of engagement of self-help groups, Mahila Arogya Samitis, women's group, and VHSNC/PRI members to increase the immunization coverage and break the COVID-19 transmission in nineteen districts of Bihar (2 districts), Chhattisgarh (2 districts), Gujarat (2 districts), Haryana (1 district), Maharashtra (5 districts), Uttar Pradesh (6 districts), and Uttarakhand (1 district) states. AiH has already established and built the capacities of more than 5000 SHGs, MAS, Women's group, and VHSNC/PRI members on immunization, and handwashing behaviour. Of which 4657 members of SHG/MAS and women's groups are trained and working as Immunization friend (*Teeka Sakhis*) to ensure that drop out, left out and resistant families are reached and mobilized for immunization and practicing safe behaviour to break the transmission of Coronavirus.

Background: Since the beginning of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has created a devastating impact on health systems as well as on communities by creating panic and anxiety among people stemming from ignorance and misinformation. India has taken strong measures to contain the spread of COVID – 19. In response to the pandemic, the implementation of the vaccine has been and introduced recently for frontline health care workers covering the entire country. As per the roll-out plan, the vaccine will soon be rolled out among various age groups across the country in a phased manner.

At the time of COVID vaccination in the community, we may counter certain challenges that need to be well understood and countered well in time. Anticipating that Alliance for Immunization and Health has conducted a small study to understand people's views and intentions in selected areas to get vaccinated against the Coronavirus when the Government of India COVID-19 vaccine is available for all the citizens of India. The findings of the study will help AiH to strategize the communication intervention for greater community engagement. The findings will also construct an understanding of the acceptability of the COVID -19 vaccine and prepare for effective promotional strategies. Which may help in reducing the barriers to COVID vaccination.

Study objective: This study investigated vaccine demand and hesitancy by assessing the intention to vaccinate against COVID-19. The findings of this study will provide useful guidance for tailored interventions to enhance the acceptance of a new COVID-19 vaccine.

Study participants and survey design: A cross-sectional, face-to-face survey using a mobile-based questionnaire was used. The tool was translated into Hindi and Microsoft link was created. The interviewer directly filled the questionnaire on mobile and submitted each response at the end of the interview. This way, it saved the time of the interviewer in noting down the responses and re-typing and sending the responses to the national team. The study was conducted from 28th December 2020 to 6th January 2021 before the official launch of the vaccine in India. The participants were informed that their participation was voluntary, and consent was implied through their completion of the questionnaire. The inclusion criteria were that the respondents were in the age group 18 to 71 and able to comprehend in Hindi/local language. The study was conducted with a minimum of 30 samples per district -*Teeka Sakhis* (20 samples) and stakeholders (10) stakeholders include PRI / VHSNC members, influential person, families from left out, drop out and resistant (LODOR), community members including men, and women.

Study Methodology: The study was a mixed-method integrating qualitative (six questions) and quantitative-based questions (eight questions) and analysis. The Tool was translated from English to the Hindi language for district teams and they were oriented through virtual training by showcasing mock sessions by the national team. The Interviews were conducted on a routine visit of the District Coordinator to villages/wards, without any extra cost for the study. Consent (verbal) of all the respondents was taken before the initiation of the interview.

Instrument: The survey consisted of questions that assessed -

1. Demographic background,
2. Perception of COVID-19 vaccination,
3. Intention to receive a COVID-19 vaccine,
4. Vaccine confidence and preference.

Sample size: Random selection of 616 respondents from Teeka Sakhis / Sakha's / PRI / VHSNC members, influential persons, and general community men and women from AiH catchment area (LODOR areas).

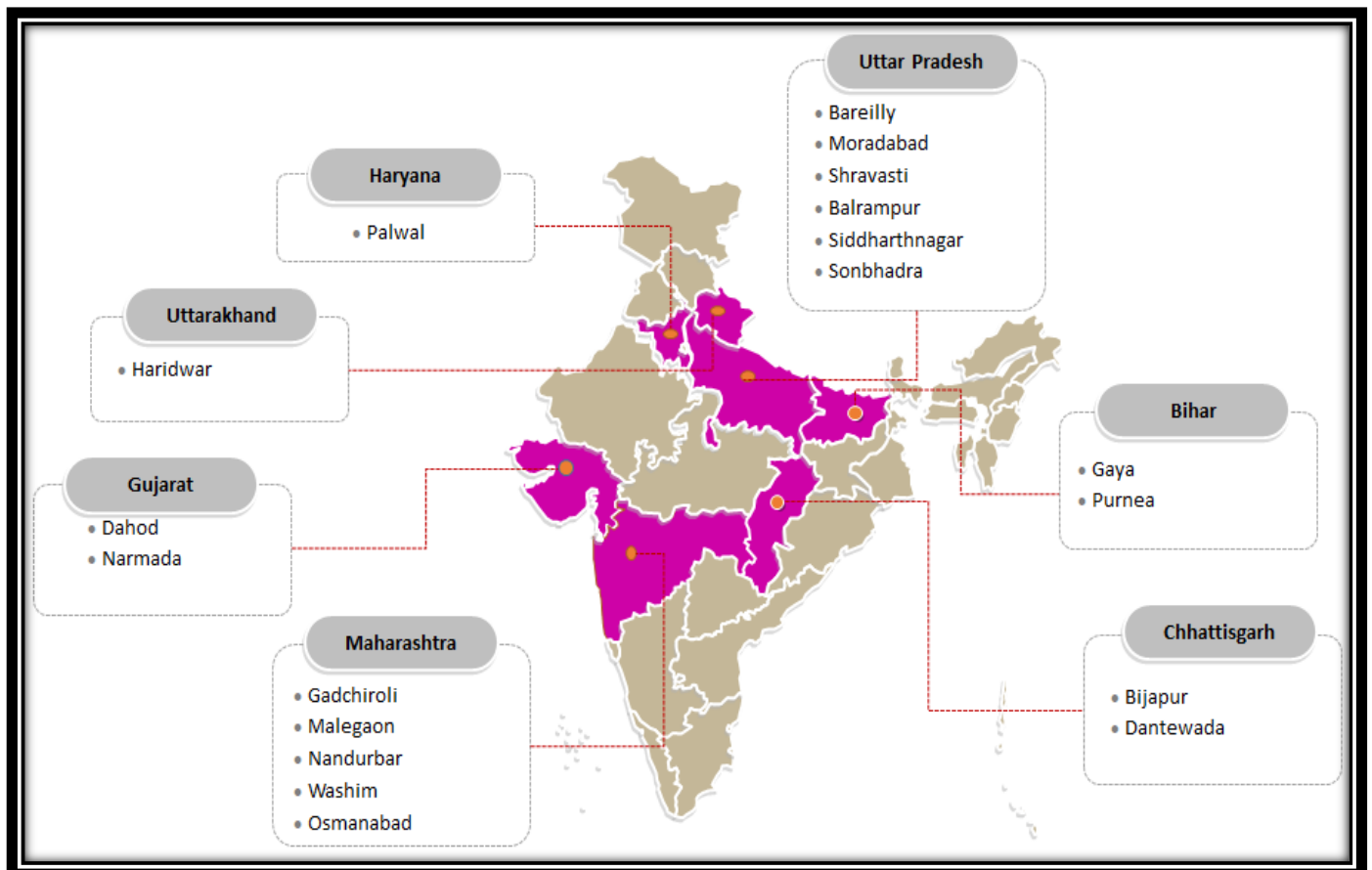
Demographics: Personal details, including age, gender, Perception of COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccination, Intention to receive a COVID-19 vaccine, and Vaccine confidence and preference

Definitions:

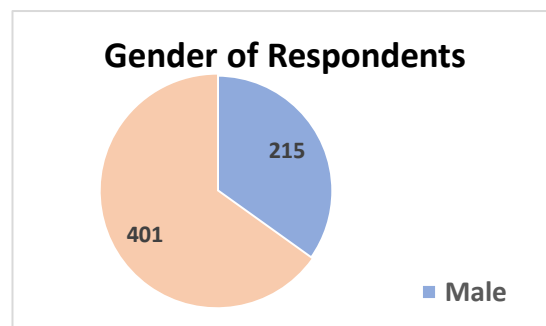
Doer: Those who are very likely / definitely / somewhat likely willing to get the vaccine against COVID-19

Non-doers: Those who are very unlikely / definitely would not get the vaccine against COVID-19
The same set of questions were asked to both categories (Doer and Non-Doer)

Geography: The study was conducted across 19 districts of seven states in India



Categorization of Gender: A total of 616 respondents were interviewed, out of that 66% were females and 34% were males. The majority of respondents are females since the project is working with self-help groups / *Mahila Arogya Samities* and wherever the above were not available, women's groups were formed. While the majority of stakeholders were men. The below table shows the gender of respondents by category.



Respondents	Male	Female	Total	%
Teeka Sakhis / Sakhas	7	331	338	55%
Other Stakeholders	191	62	253	41%
District, State and National team	17	8	25	4%
Total	215	401	616	100%

Respondents category:

The study was intended to be conducted with the Teeka Sakhi or Stakeholders category. Majority i.e., 55% of the respondents were from Self-help groups / Mahila Arogya Samities / Women or men's groups formed by the project as Teeka Sakhi or Teeka Sakha. Other 45% were influential persons like Doctors, religious leaders, teachers, etc, PRI members, VHSNC members, Left out, drop out, resistant families, and other general community men and women. National, state, and district team members of AIH also participated in the study.

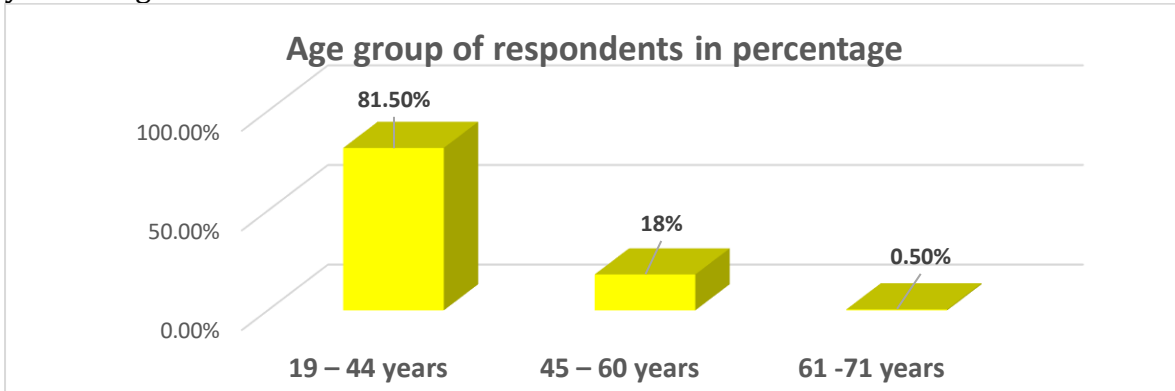
Respondent Category	Doer	Non-Doer	Total Respondents	%
Tika Sakhi / Tika Sakha (members of SHG/ MAS/ Women's / Men's groups)	322	16	338	55%
Influential person (Doctors / religious leader / teachers / senior influential persons)	67	0	67	11%
Community men	52	12	64	10%
PRI	53	2	55	9%
Community women	23	4	27	4%
VHSNC	13	0	13	2%
Resistant Family	6	5	11	2%
Drop out Family	3	4	7	1%
Left out Family	5	4	9	1%
<i>District / State / National Coordinators of AIH</i>	25	0	25	4%
Total Respondents	569 (92%)	47 (8%)	616	100%

It has come out that the LODOR families are resistant to take the COVID-19 vaccine also while the 95% of Teeka Sakhi or Sakha joined with the program are showing a willingness to take the COVID-19 vaccine whenever it is available to them.

Demography of the respondents:

Respondents age group:

The below table shows that 81.5% of the respondents are from 19-44 years of productive age group. While only 0.5% of them are senior citizens. The interview was intended for adults so only above 18 years of age were interviewed.



Know how about the disease COVID-19 / Coronavirus:



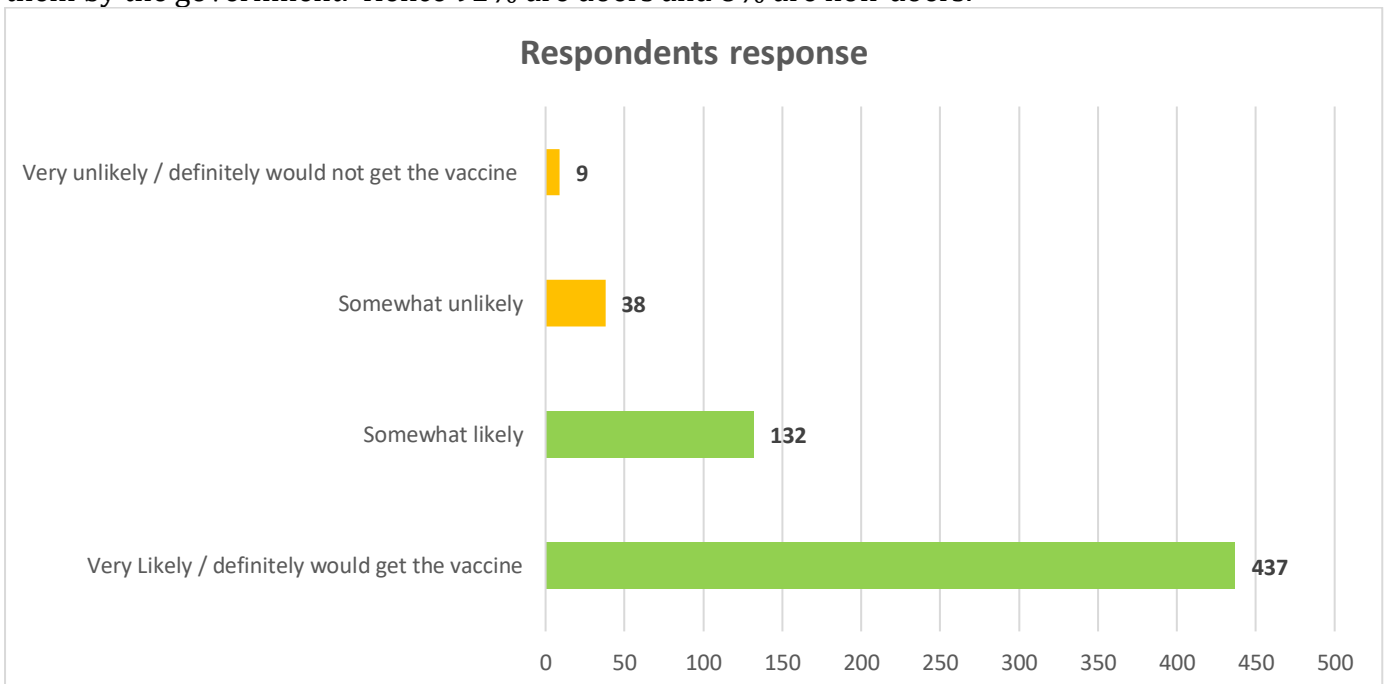
100% Respondents have heard about the disease COVID-19 / Coronavirus.



The above findings show that everyone who was interviewed was knowing COVID-19 / Coronavirus. It was a pre-requisite to conducting the interview, in case if anyone would have not heard about COVID-19 or coronavirus then the interview would have ended then and there, but during the study, it was not required since everyone i.e., 100% have heard about COVID-19 / Coronavirus.

Respondents' response on willingness to get vaccinated: If a COVID-19 vaccine was available to the respondent, how likely s/he would go for vaccination.

The below graphs depict that 92% of the respondents i.e., 569 respondents are definitely / somewhat likely would get the vaccine, while very few i.e., 8% of the respondents i.e.. 47 respondents have mentioned that they are somewhat unlikely or definitely would not get the vaccine if it is available to them by the government. Hence 92% are doers and 8% are non-doers.



Research Responses:

The study was a mix method integrating qualitative and quantitative based questions and analysis. There were six qualitative questions which were open ended so that views and responses can be captured from the respondents. While 8 quantitative questions were asked with optional answers which were read out along with the questions.

Q.1 What would make it *easier* for a respondent to get vaccinated against the Coronavirus/COVID-19?

Those who were willing to take the vaccine i.e., 569 Doers mentioned below responses.

- 56% (318) respondents mentioned that it will be easier for them if COVID vaccine is given at nearby health center /nearby hospital / inside village or ward, Anganwadi center / RI or VHND site or community level/doorsteps.
- 34% (191) respondents shared that there would not be any problem in taking the COVID-19 vaccine, they will surely take the vaccination on priority and family members will also take it.

Other 10% responses:

- It will be easier if it is merged with the Routine Immunization program in the same village
- If the vaccination day is intimated beforehand it will be easier.
- Vaccination should not be given during office hours.
- A couple of respondents shared that vaccination can be given at Community temple / School.
- There should be a place to sit in the waiting area and doctors should be experienced.
- While very few shared that they are scared and uncertain about the vaccine.

Non-Doers (47 respondents) had few similar and few different views on the same question, those who were not willing to take the vaccine, the responses were –

- Most of the respondents - 68% (32) mentioned that if the vaccination is provided at doorsteps or nearby Anganwadi center or inside the village near residence then might think of taking it.
- 17% (8) respondents shared that it would not be easy to take the vaccine, a few shared that they have fear of the vaccine and do not have trust in it.
- 6% (3) Few mentioned that they don't know anything about it, first will gather information about vaccination completely then will think of getting it. Also, will observe what are the effects of vaccination on others.

Other 9% responses:

- Few shared that they will consult their family Doctor and other responses.
- We do not have trust in it, in case a religious leader will inform us then we will get vaccinated.
- We do not need any vaccination; we are growing old already.

Q.2. What would make it *difficult* for a respondent to get vaccinated against the Coronavirus/COVID-19?

Responses of Doers:

- Maximum - 86% (486) respondents mentioned that there should not be any problem in getting vaccinated unless it is not too far from their residences (outside village/ward) and wait period is not much and do not have to pay for the vaccination.
- Few - 4% (22) mentioned that they are feeling a little nervous since its first time, also few are scared of side effects, if it's painful or gets infection on the injection site then it will be difficult otherwise no problem as such.
- Few - 1.5% (8) women shared that in case husband disapproves then it will be difficult to get vaccinated.

Other 8% responses:

- If vaccination is at a faraway place – there is no transportation facility available, also it will be a burden financially too.
- If timings coincide with work/farming, then it will be difficult to go for vaccination.
- 2-3 respondents mentioned that it will be difficult if our religious leader (bade ulema) disapproves to get vaccinated.
- A couple of respondents shared that it will be difficult to visit the vaccination site since they are not keeping well
- A couple of respondents shared that there is a problem with the mobile network in the village, it can cause problems in getting information.

Responses of Non- Doers:

- **A majority - 47% (22 out of 47) respondent shared that if the vaccination center is at a faraway place and need to pay for vaccine then it will be difficult.**
- 15% (7) respondents mentioned that they do not see any difficulty in getting vaccinated.
- 13% (6) of respondents mentioned that as COVID vaccination is new, so not very comfortable about it. For now, not clear where and when to go for vaccination. Female respondents feared taking vaccination, if after taking vaccination they fell ill then who will take care of household chores.

Other 25% responses:

- They are worried about the time duration of the whole process, especially female respondents who shared that they have younger kids to look after and they cannot leave them alone for a longer time.
- A couple of respondents shared that they do not have a mobile phone then how will they get the message about when and where to go for vaccination.
- Few respondents mentioned that leaving work, if they had to go to vaccination site it will be difficult since it is very cold also.

Q.3. What would be the *advantage/s* for a respondent getting vaccinated against the Coronavirus/ COVID - 19?

Responses of Doers:

- **Most of the respondents – 85% (483) mentioned that taking vaccination against the Coronavirus, will protect them, their family, and the community from getting infected with the coronavirus.**
- 9% (54) It will help in restricting the spread to others and build their immunity to fight coronavirus. A few of them also expressed that they would feel safe after getting vaccinated for this disease.

Other 6% responses:

- This is a life-saving vaccine from the government, there will be no disease, will remain healthy.
- The fear of coronavirus will be over, there will be no need to wear a mask and we can do our work like before.
- I, the whole family, and society will survive the outbreak of this terrible epidemic.
- Fear of transmission from one to another will be over after getting vaccinated.
- It will ensure good health for me
- There will be a mental relief from unnecessary tensions. We can move freely in markets; relatives' places and the normal life of the people will be resumed.
- Such disease will not thrive in the future.
- The advantage of getting vaccinated is resistance to coronavirus will develop and we will soon be able to move towards a normal life.

Responses of Non-Doers:

- **Most (74% i.e., 35) of the respondents shared that the vaccine may prevent us from getting coronavirus in the future.**
- 17% i.e., 8 respondents shared that they don't know whether it will benefit them or not.
- While 9% of respondents shared disbeliefs on vaccination and coronavirus, they said that don't feel any advantage of getting vaccinated. No benefit of taking vaccination, till now not infected nor in our area, anybody else is infected. So, don't think that we can get coronavirus. As per god's grace whatever happens will happen.

Q. 4. What are the *disadvantages* for a respondent if getting vaccinated against the Coronavirus/ COVID-19?

Responses of Doers:

- **Most of the respondents, 64% (364) mentioned that there would not be any disadvantage/drawback to take the vaccine; no harm in taking the vaccination. The vaccine is being said to be safe and is invented by doctors and researchers.**
- **While 23% (129) respondents mentioned that they are not aware of the disadvantages and that they will know only after they get vaccinated. Till the time they do not take the vaccine, they won't be able to know if they will get any side effects.**
- And few - 2% (12) Since the government has brought the vaccine after doing all the investigation and research, then there will be no harm taking it.

Other 11% responses:

- As the vaccine is new, we are not sure if it will cause any side effects. Heard somewhere that we may get side effects like fever, increased blood pressure, pain, dizziness, itching, limbs might get paralyzed.
- A couple of respondents shared that If they had to spend a full day on vaccination, then wages may be lost.

Responses of Non-Doers:

- **Most (40% - 19 respondents) were scared of any side effects of vaccination. Might get fever, swollen hands, or sometimes gets infection on the injection site, limbs might get paralyzed. A couple of responses were - what if after taking vaccination, we get another disease due to it?**
- **32% - 15 respondents shared that they are not aware of any disadvantage since it is not yet launched, they will know about disadvantages after people start getting vaccinated.**
- 13% (6) shared there is no disadvantage of the vaccine.

Other 15% responses:

- If the whole process is time-consuming and had to go to a faraway place, then they will lose one day's wage at work / difficult to travel to a faraway place.
- Few shared that they have heard that vaccination medicine has pig fat

Q. 5. Who are the people that would *approve* respondents for getting vaccinated against the Coronavirus/ COVID-19?

Responses of Doers:

- 39% of respondents mentioned that they can make their own decisions and that they don't need to take permission from anyone.
- 27% mentioned that they need to seek permission from their husband.
- 31% mentioned that they need to ask their family members like parents/children
- 2% mentioned others like Government/doctor or health workers / ASHA / WHO.
- 1% mentioned that they need to ask religious leaders.

Responses of Non-Doers:

- 70% of respondents mentioned that they need to ask their husband/father-in-law/parents/guardians/son/ family members.
- 15% mentioned that they are independent and that they don't have to seek any permission from anyone.
- 11% mentioned that they need to ask their friends, neighbours, and influential people in their area.
- 2% mentioned that they need to ask their religious leader
- 2% mentioned that we don't want to get vaccinated so don't want to respond to it.

Q. 6. Who are the people that would *disapprove* respondent for getting vaccinated against the Coronavirus/ COVID-19?

Responses of Doers:

- 61% mentioned that nobody will disapprove of them for getting vaccinated.
- 29% mentioned that family member may disapprove
- 7% mentioned that neighbours/villagers / illiterate people / those who do not know about it may oppose us for not vaccinating.
- 2% mentioned that religious leaders/maulvi may disapprove of them
- 1% others – if government or health department / ANM / doctor disapproves then will not take the vaccine

Responses of Non-Doers:

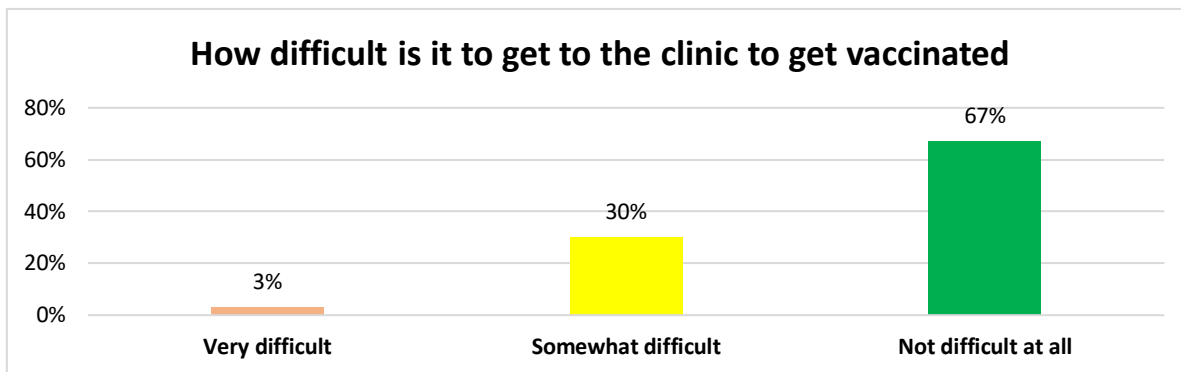
- 81% mentioned that family members might disapprove otherwise no other person can disapprove to get vaccinated against the coronavirus.
- 17% mentioned that nobody else can disapprove, I can make my own decision.
- 2% mentioned that need to confirm with the religious leader (Aalim).

Responses to Q.7 Quantitative questions asked with options to the respondents:

Sr. no	Question	Response	Doer	%	Non-Doer	%	Total	%
7	How difficult is it to get to the clinic to get vaccinated?	Very difficult	13	2.3%	6	13%	19	3%
		Somewhat difficult	150	26.4%	33	70%	183	30%
		Not difficult at all	406	71.3%	8	17%	414	67%
		TOTAL	569		47		616	

Findings:

- 67% of respondents (414 out of 616) felt that it would not be difficult to get to the clinic to get vaccinated.
- Only 33% i.e., 202 out of 616 respondents mentioned that it will be very difficult / somewhat difficult for them to reach the clinic to get vaccinated.
- While the majority of non-doers' respondents mentioned that it will be very difficult / somewhat difficult for them to reach the clinic to get vaccinated

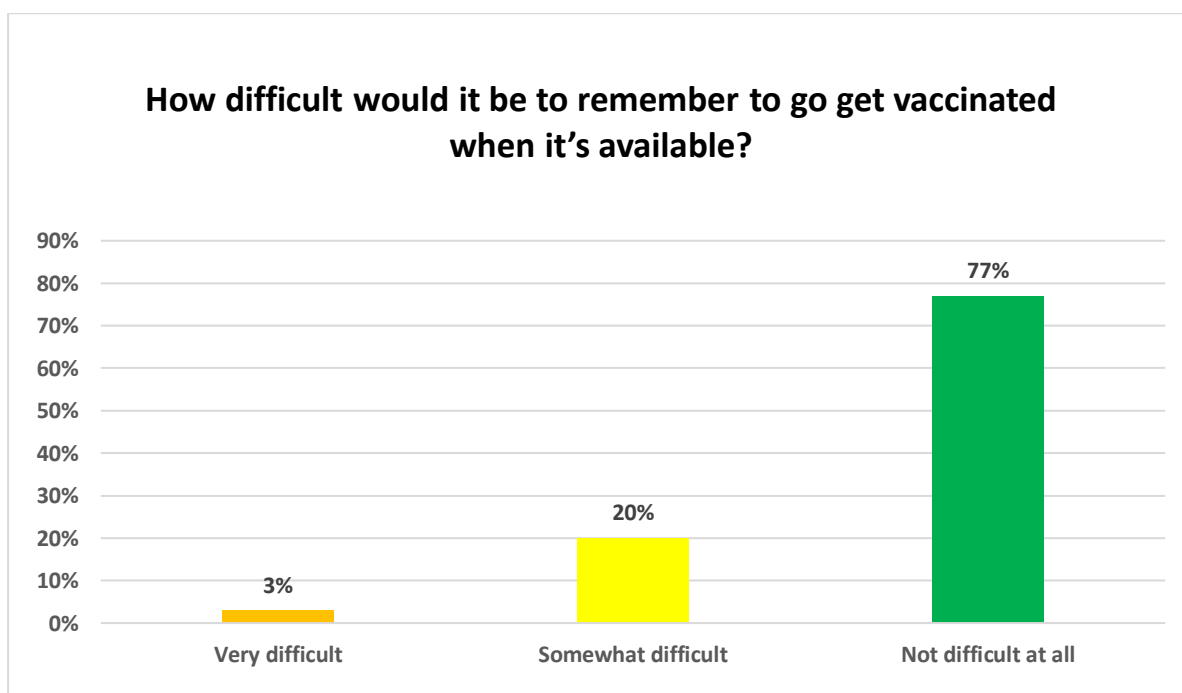


Responses to Q. 8

Sr. no	Question	Response	Doer	%	Non-Doer	%	Total	%
8	How difficult would it be to remember to go get vaccinated when it's available?	Very difficult	12	2%	3	6%	15	3%
		Somewhat difficult	107	19%	17	36%	124	20%
		Not difficult at all	450	79%	27	57%	477	77%
		TOTAL	569		47		616	

Findings:

- 77% of the respondents (477 out of 616) will not have difficulty remembering the date of vaccination.
- While 23% of the respondents will have difficulty remembering the date of vaccination.



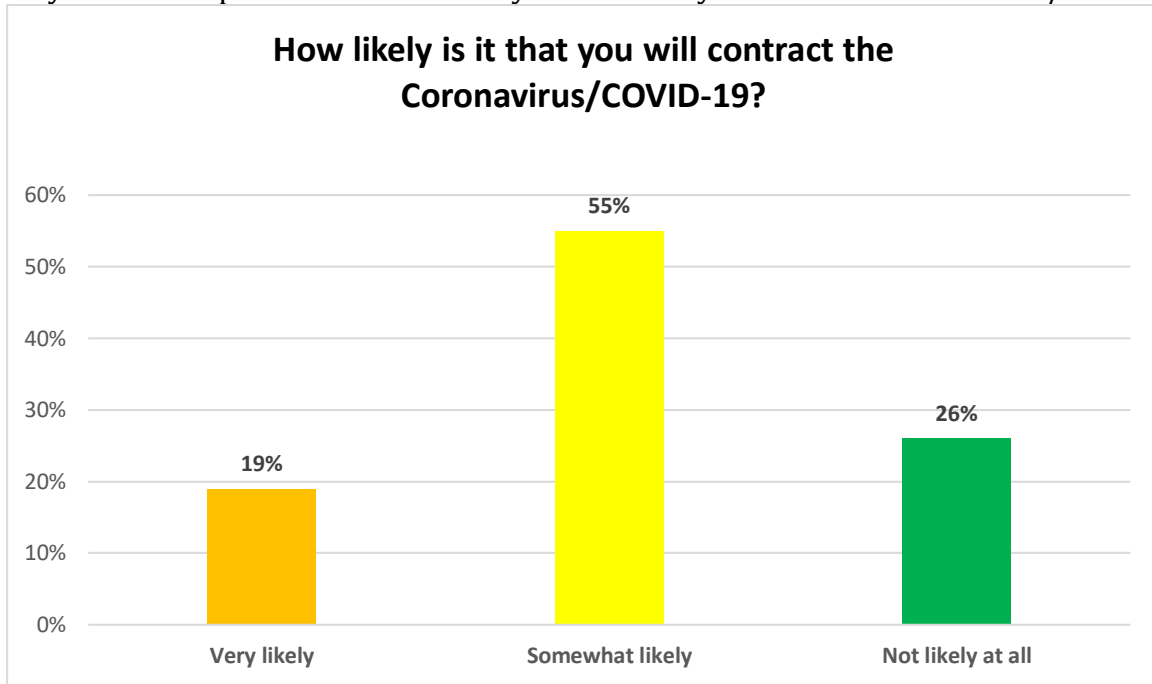
Responses to Q.9

Sr. no	Question	Response	Doer	%	Non-Doer	%	Total	%
9		Very likely	110	19%	4	9%	114	19%

	How likely is it that you will contract the Coronavirus/ COVID-19?	Somewhat likely	308	54%	32	68%	340	55%
		Not likely at all	151	27%	11	23%	162	26%
	TOTAL	569		47		616		

Findings:

- Approximately 74% of respondents perceived the risk of very / somewhat likely getting Coronavirus / COVID – 19.
- Only 26% of respondents felt that they are not likely to contract coronavirus / COVID-19.

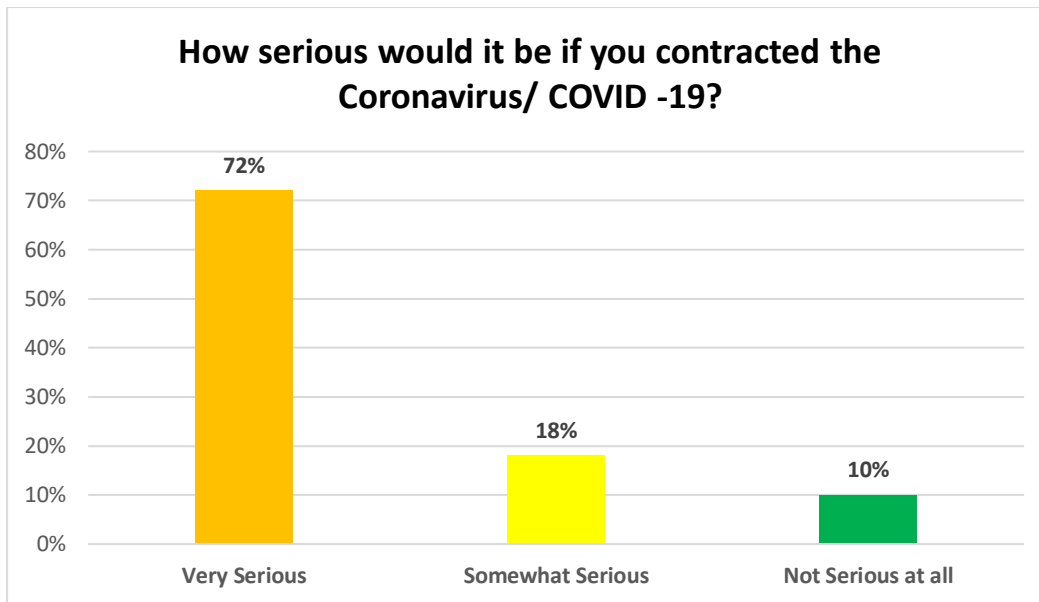


Responses to Q.10

Sr. no	Question	Response	Doer	%	Non-Doer	%	Total	%
10	How serious would it be if you contracted the Coronavirus/ COVID -19?	Very Serious	433	76%	9	19%	442	72%
		Somewhat Serious	85	15%	28	60%	113	18%
		Not Serious at all	51	9%	10	21%	61	10%
		TOTAL	569		47		616	

Findings:

- Approximately 90% (555 out of 616) of respondents felt that it would be somewhat serious or very serious if they are contracted with Coronavirus/ COVID -19.
- While approximately 10% of respondents felt that it would not be serious at all if they are contracted with Coronavirus/ COVID -19.

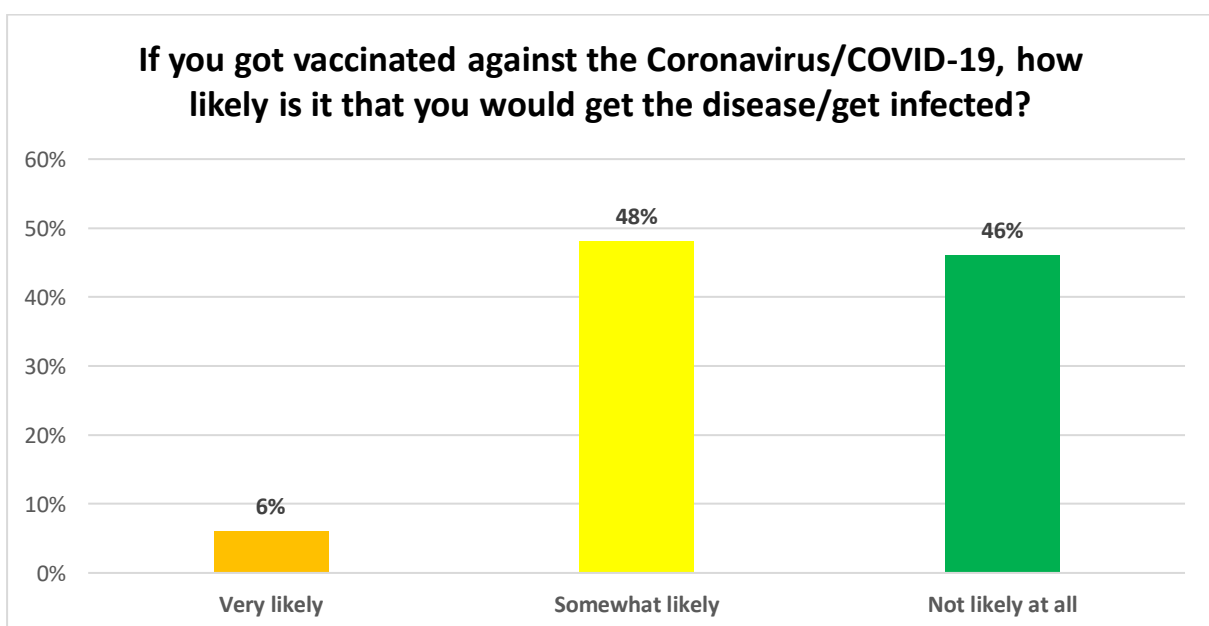


Responses to Q.11

Sr. no	Question	Response	Doer	%	Non-Doer	%	Total	%
11	If you got vaccinated against the Coronavirus/COVID-19, how likely is it that you would get the disease/get infected?	Very likely	32	6%	3	6%	35	6%
		Somewhat likely	258	45%	37	79%	295	48%
		Not likely at all	279	49%	7	15%	286	46%
		TOTAL	569		47		616	

Findings:

- 54% of respondents felt that they are very likely or somewhat likely to get the Coronavirus even after being vaccinated.
- While 46% of respondents felt that if they get vaccinated against the coronavirus, they are not likely at all to get the diseases / get infected.

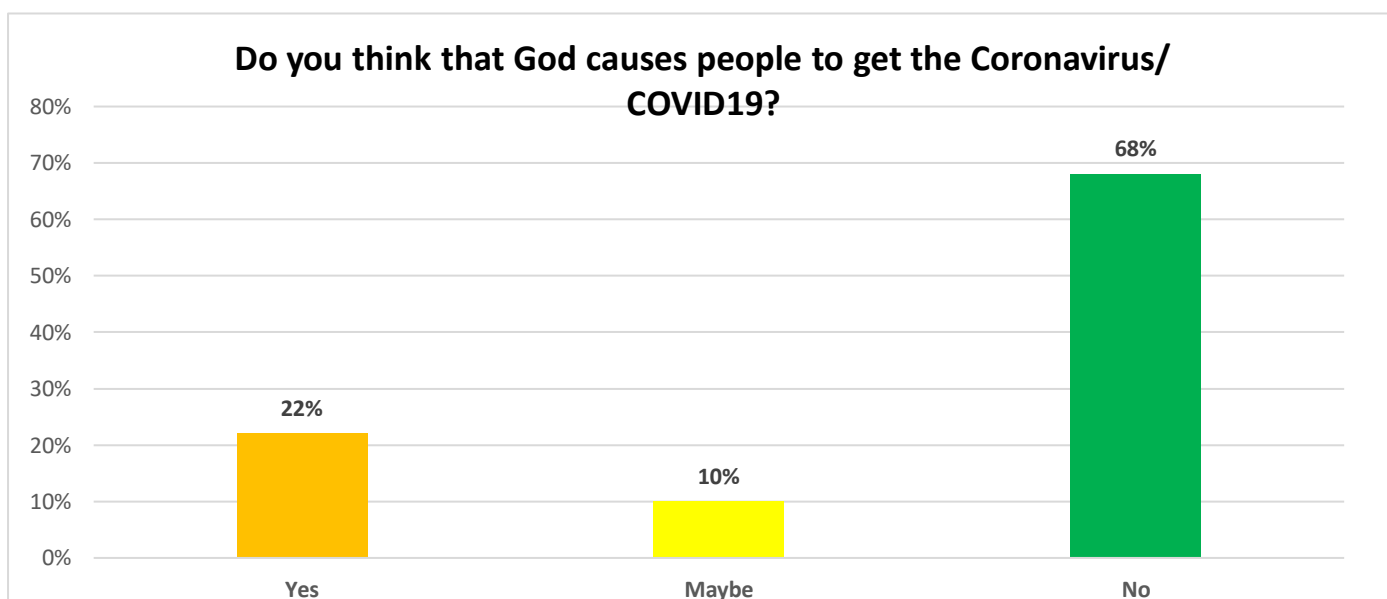


Responses to Q.12

Sr. no	Question	Response	Doer	%	Non-Doer	%	Total	%
12	Do you think that God causes people to get the Coronavirus/ COVID19?	Yes	109	19%	28	59.5%	137	22%
		Maybe	52	9%	6	12.8%	58	10%
		No	408	72%	13	27.7%	421	68%
		TOTAL	569		47		616	

Findings:

- 68% (421) respondents felt that God does not cause people to get the coronavirus.
- 72% of doers' respondents (408 out of 569 respondents) said that God does not cause people to get coronavirus / COVID 19.
- While 72% (34 respondents out of 47) of non-doer's respondents mentioned that God causes / may causes people to get coronavirus / COVID-19.

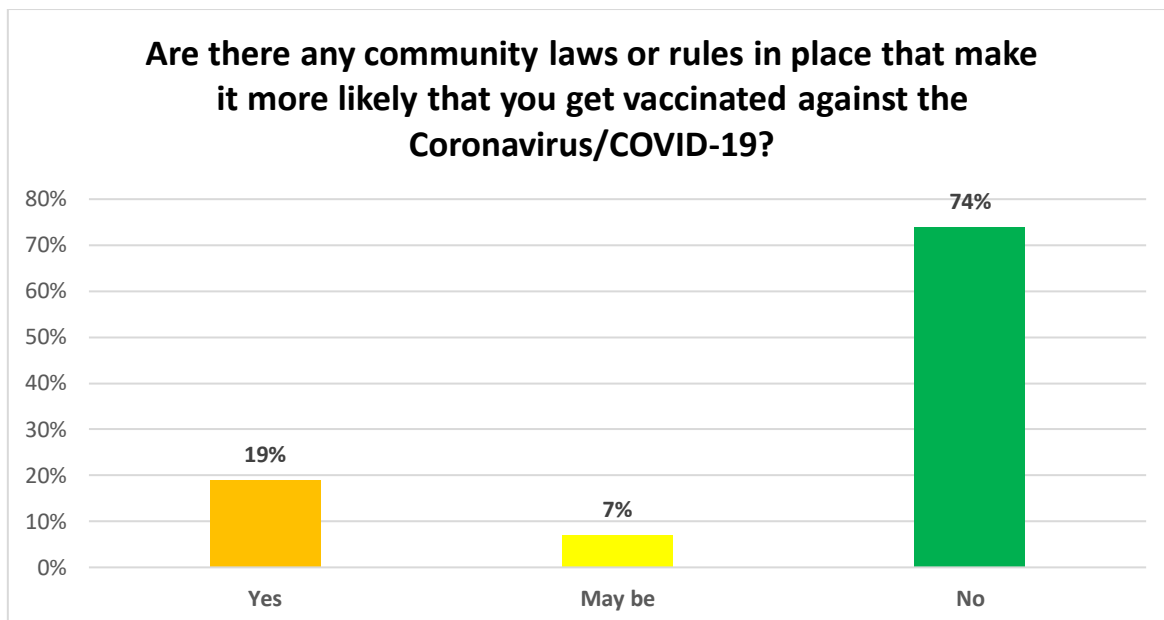


Responses to Q.13

Sr. no	Question	Response	Doer	%	Non-Doer	%	Total	%
13	Are there any community laws or rules in place that make it more likely that you get vaccinated against the Coronavirus/COVID-19?	Yes	114	20%	7	15%	121	19%
		May be	40	7%	2	4%	42	7%
		No	415	73%	38	81%	453	74%
		TOTAL	569		47		616	

Findings:

- 74% (453 out of 616) respondents mentioned that there are no community laws or rules in place which will decide whether they will get vaccinated or not.
- The majority of doers i.e., 73% doers and 81% non-doers mentioned that there are no community laws or rules that make it more likely that they get vaccinated against coronavirus / COVID-19.

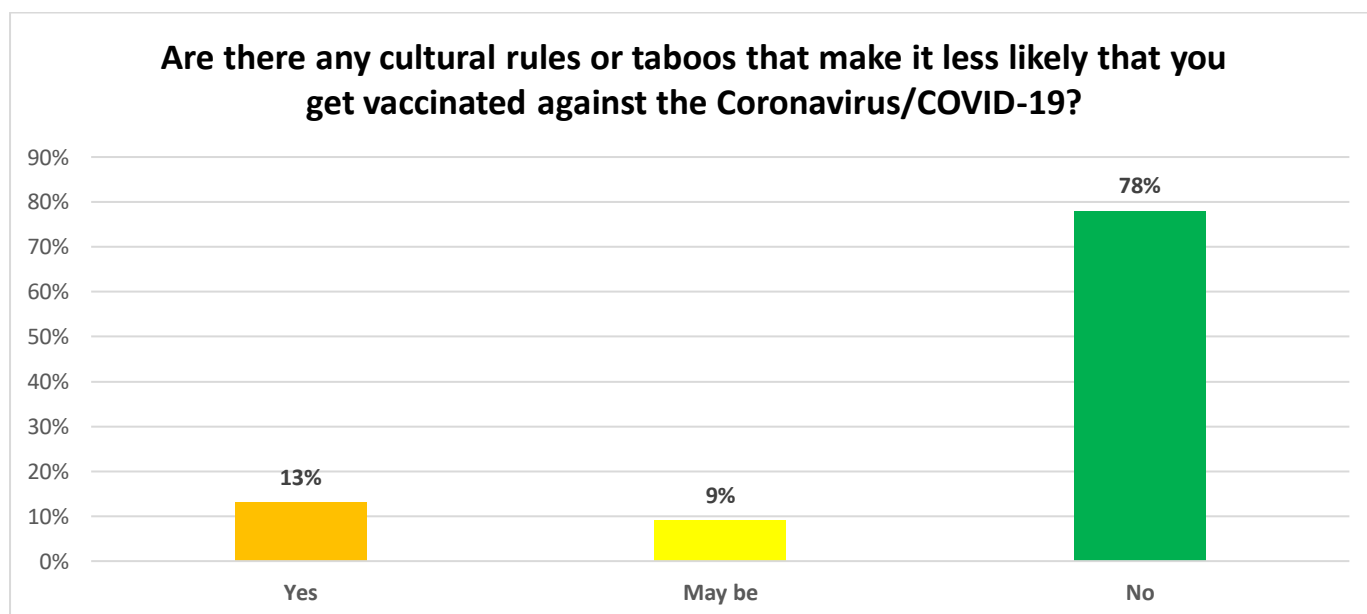


Responses to Q.14

Sr. no	Question	Response	Doer	%	Non-Doer	%	Total	%
14	Are there any cultural rules or taboos that make it less likely that you get vaccinated against the Coronavirus/COVID-19?	Yes	76	13%	6	12%	82	13%
		Maybe	52	9%	4	9%	56	9%
		No	441	78%	37	79%	478	78%
		TOTAL	569		47		616	

Findings:

- 78% (478 out of 616) respondents mentioned that there are no cultural rules or taboos that make it less likely that they get vaccinated.
- Doers and Non-doers had a similar response.



Summary of findings:

1. All 616 respondents (doer and non-doer) in the study have heard about COVID 19 / Coronavirus.
2. 81.5% of the respondents are **from 19-44 years of productive age group**. While only 0.5% of them are senior citizens.
3. **56%** of the total doer and non-doer respondents mentioned that **it will be easier for them if the COVID vaccine is given at a nearby** health center /nearby hospital / inside village or ward, Anganwadi center / RI or VHND site, or community level.
4. **Approximately 80%** of the respondent from doer as well as non-doer mentioned that by **taking vaccination against the Coronavirus, it will protect them**, their family and community from getting infected of coronavirus. It will help in restricting the spread to others and build their immunity to fight coronavirus.
5. **Approximately 60%** of the total respondents mentioned that **they don't see any disadvantage/drawback to take the vaccine**; no harm in taking the vaccination.
6. **70% of non-doer** respondents mentioned that they need to take approval from their husband/father-in-law/parents/guardians /son/ family members whereas **58% of doer respondents also need to ask their family members for vaccination** but **39% doer** respondents mentioned that **they can take their own decisions**.
7. **Only 2% of doers and 2% non-doer** mentioned that **they need to ask religious leaders for COVID-19 vaccination**.
8. **More than 60%** of the doer and **17 % of non-doers** mentioned **that nobody will disapprove of them for getting vaccinated**.
9. **77%** of the total respondents **will NOT have difficulty remembering the date** of vaccination.
10. **76%** of the total respondents perceived **the risk of likely getting Coronavirus**.
11. **90%** of the respondents felt that **it would be somewhat serious or very serious** if they are contracted with Coronavirus/ COVID -19.
12. **54% of respondents** felt that they are **very likely or somewhat likely to get the Coronavirus** even after being vaccinated. While half of the doer respondents lack the knowledge and feel that they can get infected with Coronavirus even after being vaccinated.
13. **68% of total respondents** said that God **does not cause** people to get coronavirus / COVID 19.
14. The **majority (78%)** of the doer and non-doer respondents mentioned that **there are no community laws or rules or cultural rules or taboos in place which will decide whether they will get vaccinated or not / restrict them**.

Thus, based on the study findings AIH plans to include some of the key points in the current communication package of the UNICEF project implemented by AIH in 19 districts of seven states before the start of community vaccination in Phase III. The package aims to provide prompt, simple and focused communication by including factual, timely information and updates on vaccine rollout progress, benefits, queries regarding misconception, fear of adverse events, vaccine hesitancy, and eagerness.

The communication package will include:

1. Importance of COVID-19 vaccination
2. Dispelling the myths, alienating fear related to vaccination.
3. Increase male engagement and interaction with family members.
4. Gain confidence with influential persons / doctors / quacks.
5. Orient community members / SHG/MAS/Women's Groups and Men's Groups on the knowhow of the Government COVID-19 vaccination registration app and help communities with the use of the app.



Acknowledgement:

Acknowledgement for BA questionnaire : Tom Davis, MPH, & Bonnie Kittle, MPH

Annexures: Questionnaire tool in English and Hindi language.

Screenshots of Tools:

Questionnaire in English

Language : Doer Non-Doer

Barrier Analysis Questionnaire :
Intended acceptance of COVID-19 vaccines among adults

Behavior Statement¹
Adult men and women 18 years or older of age state their intention to get a COVID-19 vaccine when one is available to them free of charge.

Demographic Data
Interviewer's Name: _____ Questionnaire No.: _____ Date: ____/____/____
Community: _____ Sex/Gender of the Respondent: M F

Scripted Introduction:
Hi, my name is _____; and I am part of a study team looking into people's intentions to get vaccinated against the Coronavirus. The study includes a discussion of this issue and will take about 20 minutes. I would like to hear your views on this topic. You are not obliged to participate in the study and no services will be withheld if you decide not to. Likewise, if you chose to be interviewed you will not receive any gifts, special services or remuneration. Everything we discuss will be held in strict confidence and will not be shared with anyone else.
Would you like to participate in the study? [If not, thank them for their time.]

Section A - Doer/Non-doer Screening Questions

- What is your age?
 a. 18 years or older (specify age in years here: _____)
 b. Less than 18 years → *Thank the respondent, end the interview and look for another respondent*
 c. Don't Know / Won't say → *Thank the respondent, end the interview and look for another respondent*
- Have you ever heard of the disease COVID-19/ Coronavirus?
 a. Yes
 b. No → *Thank the respondent, end the interview and look for another respondent*

¹ Unlike all other BA behavior statements this one is not an actual behavior, but rather an intention. This is because the COVID 19 vaccine is new and no one has had a chance to get vaccinated.
² It is important to research the local name of Coronavirus and use that name throughout the interview.

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Questionnaire translated in Hindi

भाषा : समूह कर्ता गैर - कर्ता

बैरियर विश्लेषण प्रश्नावली :
वयस्कों के बीच COVID-19 टीकों की लक्षित स्वीकृति

व्यवहार कथन¹
18 वर्ष या उससे अधिक उमर के वयस्क पुरुष और महिलाएं COVID-19 वैक्सीन प्राप्त करने के अपने विचारों के बारे में बताते हैं जबकि यह उन्हें मुफ्त में उपलब्ध हो।

व्यक्तिगत डेटा
अनुसंधानकर्ता का नाम: _____ प्रश्नावली सं. Pswal / 30 तिथि: ____/____/____
समुदाय: _____ परिवर्तन सं. परि: M F

लिखित परिचय:
हमारे नाम _____ है और मैं एक अध्ययन टीम का हिस्सा हूँ जो कोरोनाविरस के लिए टीकाकरण के सफलता के लिए टीका लगाने के सम्बन्ध में लोगों के विचारों को समझ रहा है। अध्ययन में इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा शामिल है और इसमें लगभग 20 मिनट का समय लगेगा। मैं इस विषय पर आपके विचार सुनना चाहूँगा/चाहूँगी। आप अध्ययन में भाग लेने के लिए बाध्य नहीं हैं और यदि आप अध्ययन में भाग ना लेने का निर्णय लेते हैं तो आपको मिलने वाली कोई भी सेवा बाधित नहीं होगी। इसी तरह, यदि आप साक्षात्कार देते हैं तो आपको कोई उपहार, विशेष सेवाएँ या पारिवारिक नहीं मिलेंगी। हम जो कुछ भी चर्चा करेंगे वह अत्यंत ही गोपनीय रखा जाएगा और किसी भी द्दिशि में सिवाय अध्ययन टीम के अनिश्चित किसी और के साथ साझा नहीं किया जाएगा। क्या आप अध्ययन में भाग लेना चाहेंगे? [यदि नहीं, तो उनके समय के लिए उन्हें धन्यवाद दें।]

अनुभाग A - कर्ता / गैर-कर्ता स्क्रीनिंग प्रश्न

- आपकी उम्र कितनी है?
 a. 18 वर्ष या उससे अधिक (यहाँ उम्र में अंक लिखें, यदि: _____)
 b. आयु 18 वर्ष से कम होने पर प्रतिक्रिया का धन्यवाद कर साक्षात्कार समाप्त कर दें और दूसरे प्रतिभागी के पास जाएँ।
 c. पता नहीं / नहीं कहना चाहता/चाहती, प्रतिक्रिया का धन्यवाद देकर उन्हें हटाएँ साक्षात्कार समाप्त कर दें और किसी अन्य प्रतिभागी के पास जाएँ।
- क्या आपने कभी COVID-19 / कोरोनाविरस बीमारी के बारे में सुना है?
 a. हाँ
 b. नहीं → प्रतिभागी का धन्यवाद देकर हटाएँ कर साक्षात्कार समाप्त कर दें और किसी अन्य प्रतिभागी के पास जाएँ।
- यदि COVID-19 वैक्सीन आपके लिए उपलब्ध हो, तो आपके टीकाकरण के लिए जाने की विचारों में रुचि है? क्या आप कहेंगे कि बहुत रोचक है, कुछ हद तक, कुछ हद तक रोचक नहीं है, या बहुत रोचक नहीं है?
 a. हाँ
 b. नहीं → प्रतिभागी का धन्यवाद देकर हटाएँ कर साक्षात्कार समाप्त कर दें और किसी अन्य प्रतिभागी के पास जाएँ।

¹ अन्य सभी व्यवहार कथन वैकल्पिक हैं। इसका अर्थ है कि यह वास्तविक व्यवहार नहीं है बल्कि एक इरादा है। इसलिए COVID-19 वैक्सीन नई है और किसी को भी यह टीका लगाने का मौका नहीं मिला है।
² कोरोनाविरस के स्थानीय नाम पर शोध करना और पूरे साक्षात्कार में उस नाम का उपयोग करना महत्वपूर्ण है।

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Mobile based Microsoft forms

1:10 (9:0) forms.office.com/Pages/Respo

स्वीकृति
व्यवहार कथन
18 वर्ष या उससे अधिक उमर के वयस्क पुरुष और महिलाएं COVID-19 वैक्सीन प्राप्त करने के अपने विचारों के बारे में बताते हैं जब वह उन्हें मुफ्त में उपलब्ध हो।

टीका सख्ती / सखा - 20 उत्तरदाता
समुदाय के सदस्य - 10 उत्तरदाता (PRI / प्रतिरोधी परिवार / VHSNC सदस्य / प्रभावशाली सदस्य / सामुदायिक महिला / पुरुष)

लिखित परिचय:
नमस्कार, मेरा नाम _____ है, और मैं एक अध्ययन टीम का हिस्सा हूँ, जो कोरोनाविरस के लिए टीका लगाने के सम्बन्ध में लोगों के विचारों को समझ रहा है। अध्ययन में इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा शामिल है और इसमें लगभग 20 मिनट का समय लगेगा। मैं इस विषय पर आपके विचार सुनना चाहूँगा/चाहूँगी। आप अध्ययन में भाग लेने के लिए बाध्य नहीं हैं और यदि आप अध्ययन में भाग ना लेने का निर्णय लेते हैं तो आपको मिलने वाली कोई भी सेवा बाधित नहीं होगी। इसी तरह, यदि आप साक्षात्कार देते हैं तो आपको कोई उपहार, विशेष सेवाएँ या पारिवारिक नहीं मिलेंगी। हम जो कुछ भी चर्चा करेंगे वह अत्यंत ही गोपनीय रखा जाएगा और किसी भी द्दिशि में सिवाय अध्ययन टीम के अनिश्चित किसी और के साथ साझा नहीं किया जाएगा। क्या आप अध्ययन में भाग लेना चाहेंगे? [यदि नहीं, तो उनके समय के लिए उन्हें धन्यवाद दें।]

व्यवहार कथन (प्रश्न - 1 के उत्तरों पर पूछें)
लिखित प्रश्नों में, मैं आपसे कोरोनाविरस / COVID-19 रोग को रोकने में मदद करने वाली वैक्सीन को लेने के बारे में पूछने जा रहा / रही हूँ। मैं ऐसा कह रहा हूँ, तो इसका अर्थ है कि आपको एक चिकित्सा कर्मचारी से कोविड -19 के लिए मुफ्त टीका मिलेगा, जब सरकार या स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी घोषणा करते हैं कि आपके क्षेत्र में एक अनुमोदित कोविड -19 टीका उपलब्ध है।

रिपोर्टिंग के लिए सहमति - हाँ / नहीं

1. साक्षात्कारकर्ता का नाम: (जिला / राज्य समन्वयक का नाम)
[क]

<https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=DQSlkWsW0yxEjajBLZtrQAAAAAANAASa4zU1UREFSVkuZUFdYSDIxSkRYUDdJMUtWM0haTS4u>