**Serosurveillance among urban slum and non-slum population immunized with COVD-19 vaccines in Bangladesh**

Protim Sarker1, Md. Ahsanul Haq1, Evana Akhtar1, Anjan Kumar Roy1, Md. Biplob Hosen1, Tarique Mohammad Nurul Huda1†, Sharmin Akter1, Razu Ahmed1, Md. Razib Chowdhury2, Jannatul Firdaus3, Maya Vandenent3, Zahirul Islam4, Rashid U. Zaman5, Shams-El Arifeen1, Abdur Razzaque1, Rubhana Raqib1\*

1Infectious Diseases Division, International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b), Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh; 3UNICEF, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh; 4Embassy of Sweden in Bangladesh, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh; 5British High Commission, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh;

\***Corresponding author:**

Rubhana Raqib

Email: rubhana@icddrb.org

†Present Address: Department of Public Health, College of Public Health and Health Informatics, Qassim University, Al Bukairiyah 52741, Saudi Arabia

**Supplementary Table 1.** Distribution of participants receiving COVID-19 vaccines in different city corporations1.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Chattogram (n=1393) | Dhaka (n=1417) | Khulna (n=1425) | Rangpur (n=1397) | Sylhet (n=1411) |
|  | Round I | Round II | Round I | Round II | Round I | Round II | Round I | Round II | Round I | Round II |
| Overall | (n=702)581(82.8%) | (n=691)639(92.5%) | (n=708)546(77.1%) | (n=709)556(78.4%) | (n=706)634(89.8%) | (n=719)657(91.4%) | (n=708)609(86.0%) | (n=689)640(92.9%) | (n=697)606(86.9%) | (n=714)714(100%) |
| Adults | (n=417)384(92.1%) | (n=436)417(95.0%) | (n=440)406(92.3%) | (n=436)389(89.2%) | (n=422)413(97.9%) | (n=439)427(97.3%) | (n=421)406(96.4%) | (n=415)406(97.8%) | (n=417)394(94.5%) | (n=435)435(100%) |
| Children | (n=285)197(69.1%) | (n=255)222(87.1%) | (n=268)140(52.2%) | (n=273)167(61.2%) | (n=284)221(77.8%) | (n=280)230(82.1%) | (n=287)203(70.7%) | (n=274)207(75.5%) | (n=280)212(75.7%) | (n=279)279(100%) |

Data are presented as number (percentage) of participants. 1Participants receiving at least a single dose of COVID-19 vaccines are included**.**

**Supplementary Table 2.** Reasons for not getting vaccinated

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reasons | Round I (March 2022; n=545) | Round II (October 2022; n=316) | Total (n=861) |
| Inability to e-register1  | 174 (31.9%) | 88(27.8%) | 262 (30.4%) |
| Vaccine hesitancy | 158 (29.0%) | 132(41.8%) | 290 (33.7%) |
| Chronic disease, disability or physical problem  | 13 (2.4%) | 18(5.7%) | 31 (3.6%) |
| Pregnancy | 12 (2.2%) | 15(4.7%) | 27 (3.1%) |
| Age <12 years2 | 188 (34.5%) | 63(19.9%) | 251 (29.2%) |

Data are presented as number (percentage) of participants. 1E-registration in a government web portal (‘Shurokkha’ Application) requires possession of national identity (NID) card or birth certificate; registered participants are invited to receive vaccines through Short Message Service (SMS). 2The announcement for inclusion of children aged 5-11 years in the COVID-19 vaccination program was made on 25 August 2022.