

COVID Surveillance Surveys in Brazil

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Why carry out surveillance surveys with general population?

Clear evidence of undercoverage of ‘confirmed cases’.

Part of the problem is insufficient testing.

Also, differential testing rates will affect estimates of rates of infection, etc.

Surveys have the potential to overcome such difficulties.

But surveys are not perfect:

- Large sampling error, if samples not ‘large enough’;
- Not capable of estimating for small geographies;
- Testing in households not easy;
- Availability bias (not-at-home, etc.).

'National' UFPEL & Partners Survey

Survey aiming to 'rapid test' general population.

Coverage: **largest municipality** in each of **133** regions in which the country is subdivided.

First round: **19-21** May.

Second round: **4-7** June.

Third round: **21-23** June.

Sample size: **33,250** individuals sampled for each round

Second round estimate: 1.7 million with antibodies.

Confirmed cases (same time/region): 296 thousand.

\cong **5.7** cases with antibodies per confirmed case.

<http://ccs2.ufpel.edu.br/wp/2020/06/16/coronavirus-no-brasil-pesquisa-inicia-nova-etapa-de-testes-rapidos-neste-domingo-21/>

São Paulo capital city

Survey aiming to test general population, using serological exam – (IgM/IgG - WONDFO).

Coverage: adults (18+) living in municipality of São Paulo.

Five rounds planned, one every two weeks.

First results released on 23 June.

Stratified two-stage sample:

- 472 health regions are the strata;

- 12 households sampled in each region

- 1 household member selected for testing

Total sample selected: 5,564 households.

Total sample tested: 2,624 individuals.

São Paulo capital city

Estimated prevalence of people with antibodies: 9.5%

Margin of error: 1.7%

Confidence Interval: 8.0 – 11.4%

Second round estimate: 1.16 million with antibodies.

Confirmed cases (same time/region): 119 thousand.

\cong 9.7 cases with antibodies per confirmed case.

<https://www.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/cidade/secretarias/saude/noticias/?p=299128>

IBGE PNAD COVID19 Survey

PNAD-COVID19

 Experimental Statistics

Largest ever telephone survey conducted by IBGE.

Sample: 193 thousand households, previously surveyed for PNAD Contínua (IBGE's main quarterly LFS).

Monthly survey, split into 4 replicates, one collected each week.

48 thousand new households sampled per week.

Panel survey, to be repeated at least 5 times.

Weekly estimates about 12 flu related symptoms + simple labour force status indicators.

Monthly estimates with more detailed labour force status and income indicators.

<https://covid19.ibge.gov.br/>

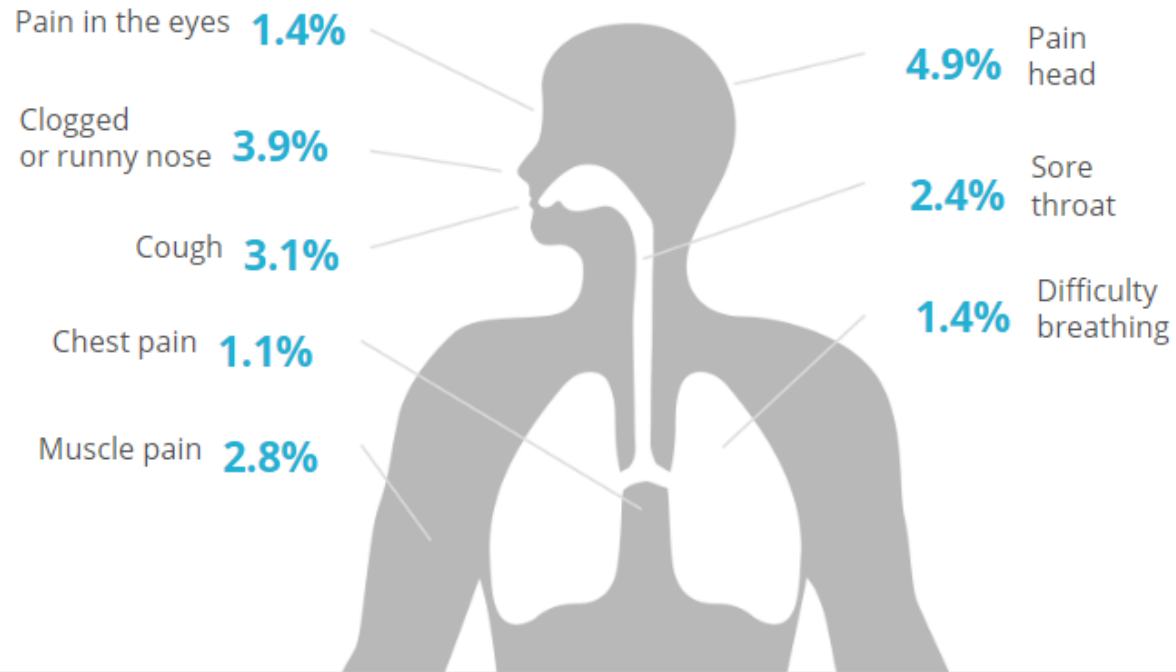
IBGE PNAD COVID19 Survey





PNAD-COVID19

 Experimental Statistics

SYMPTOMS PRESENTED

between 05/24 and 05/30/2020



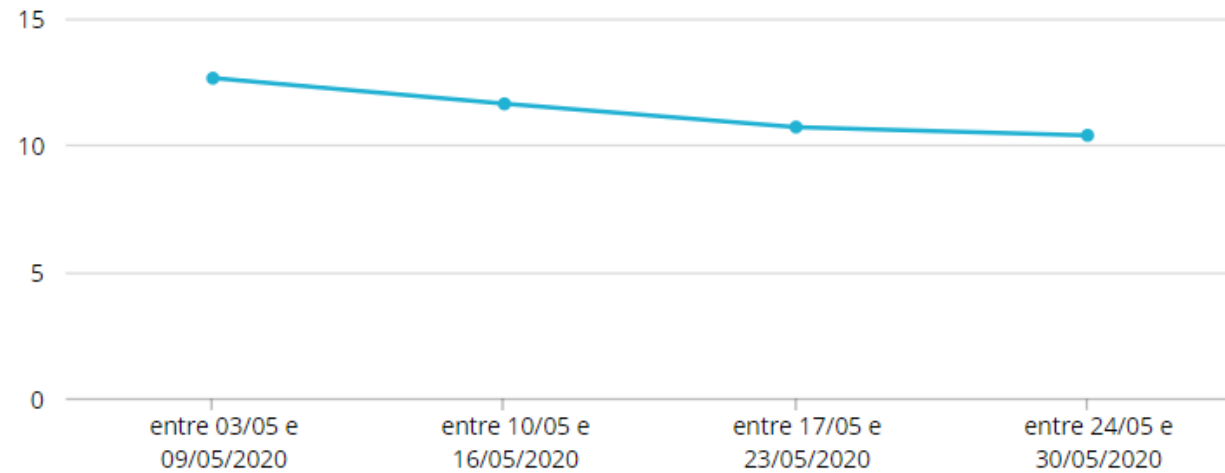
	Loss of smell or taste	1.8%		Nausea	1.0%
	Fever	2.3%		Fatigue	1.6%

IBGE PNAD COVID19 Survey

10.5%

of the population reported
having had any symptoms
related to the flu syndrome

between 05/24 and 05/30/2020



* The changes from weeks 1 to 2, from 2 to 3 and from 1 to 4 are significant at the 95% confidence level. There was stability in the percentage between week 3 and 4.

3.6 million

of people with
symptoms sought
health facilities

between 05/24 and
05/30/2020

18.4 million

of people with
symptoms did NOT
seek health facilities

between 05/24 and
05/30/2020

IBGE PNAD COVID19 Survey

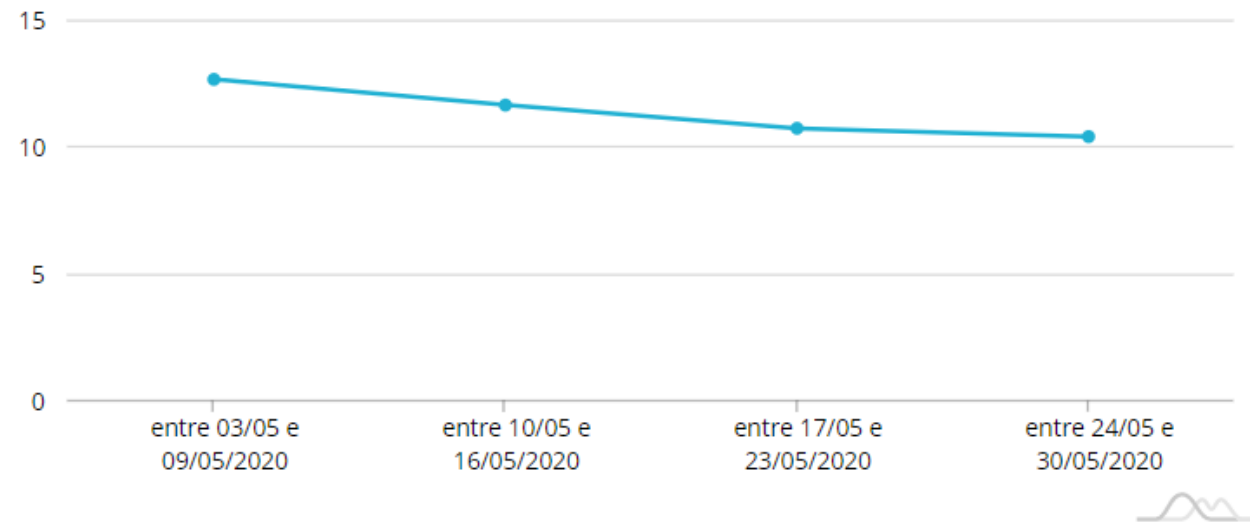
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PNAD-COVID19

 Experimental Statistics

People in the labour force (14 years and over)	%
People at work	70.1
People who have jobs but are not working due to social distancing	15.3
People who have jobs but are not working for other reasons	3.2
Unemployed	11.4

14.6 million

of people removed from work due to social distance

between 05/24 and 05/30/2020

8.8 million

of people in remote work

between 05/24 and 05/30/2020

17.7 million

of people did not seek work due to the pandemic or lack of work in the locality

between 05/24 and 05/30/2020

**Thanks for your
attention!**