Addendum to Research Results of IDE IPPPA

IDE Investment Promotion Policy Project for Africa

Institute of Developing Economies, JETRO

February 8, 2012

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What we can know about the prevalence rate

- We cannot estimate the prevalence rate among TSAM employees.
- This is because we cannot know infection rates among the employees who did not take tests.
- However, certain assumptions can be used to bound the prevalence rate.
- Even without assumptions, we know that it is between 5.9% and 20.8%.

target	4252	1960	2406	
Larget	4252	1000	2400	
offered	3318	1773	1545	
	(80.2%)	(95.3%)	(64.2%)	
tested	2686	1251	1435	
	(81.0%)	(70.6%)	(92.9%)	
positive	129	75	54	
	(4.8%)	(6.0%)	(3.8%)	

• Data is under further consistency checks and is subject to changes.

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What is missing in prevalence rate calculation I



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What is missing in prevalence rate calculation II

- Offered: 3318, M 1773 W 1545
- Tested: 2686, M 1251, W 1435
- Positive: 129 (4.8%): M 75 (6.0%), W 54 (3.8%)
 - Mot a prevalence rate.
 - Infection rate r among 2686 employees who took tests.

prevalence =
$$\frac{2686}{3318} \times (\text{testeds' } r) + \frac{632}{3318} \times (\text{nontesteds' } r)$$

- Infection rates r
 - Tested=4.8%
 - Nontested=unknown

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What is missing in prevalence rate calculation III



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We o	We can make assumptions about PS nonparticipants' r .					
	PS nonparticipants' <i>r</i> equals to	estimated prevalence rates All sample MSP sample				
1	0	0.059	0.066			
2	1	0.208	0.293			
3	testeds' r	0.066	0.077	-		
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ PS participants' r	0.096	0.117			
5	PS participants' r	0.132	0.167			
6	$\frac{3}{2}$ PS participants' r	0.168	0.218			
7	KZN over 25 prevalence $= .235$	0.094	0.119			

Image: A matrix of the second seco