

# Goiânia, Goiás

Figure GO.1 – Accumulated number of deaths and deaths per capita for Goiás and the seven other states surveyed.

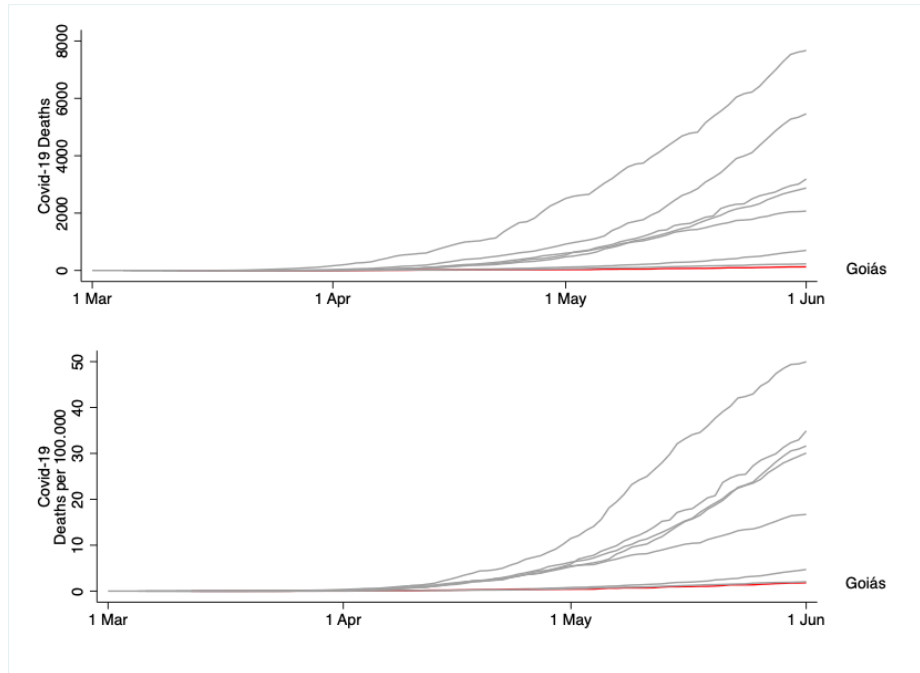
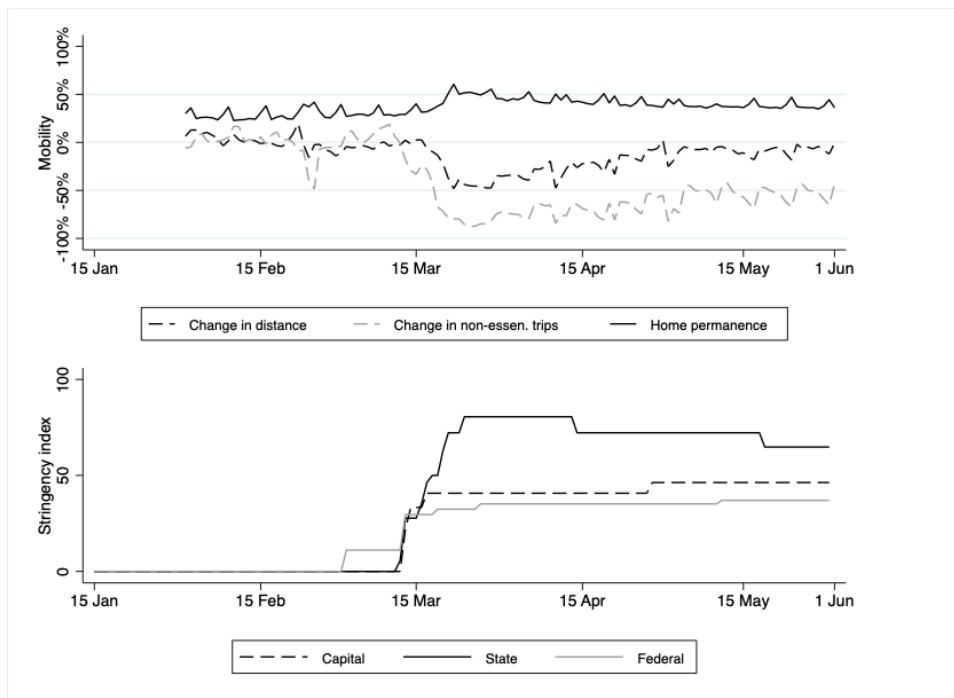


Figure GO.2 – Mobility indicators for Goiás and the OxCGRT stringency index for different levels of government.



## State and City Government Responses

There were 113.4 confirmed cases of Covid-19 and 3 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants in the state of Goiás as of 15 June. On 13 March, the first three cases of Covid-19 were confirmed in the state of Goiás, and the first death on 26 March. Immediately on 13 March, the state governor issued a decree declaring a health emergency. Over the following days, the state government published a series of decrees establishing closure and containment measures, including the suspension of all non-essential commercial and industrial activities, the closing of entertainment establishments (cinemas, clubs, gyms, bars, restaurants, and theatres), the cancelling all private and public events of any kind (including religious and philosophical gatherings), and the closing of state schools. The state government also brought in restrictions that affected how much people could travel to other states: public transport was suspended to states where Covid-19 cases had been confirmed, and where an emergency had been declared. Private vehicles were also banned from making such trips. Moreover, the governor advised people to avoid leaving their home whenever possible to avoid all kind of gatherings, and to wear a mask when outside of their house. There was no curfew or formal requirement to stay at home, however.

On 19 April, the state government published a decree that extended the declaration of a health emergency and continued social distancing measures such as the cancellation of events, school and university closures, and bans on public gatherings. However, this decree also introduced the gradual reopening from 20 April of some workplaces. This restarted some industrial activities, and reopened construction sites, car washing facilities, and (at half capacity) barbers and hairdressers. As part of this easing of policies, religious services were permitted to take place twice a week, though attendees were required to wear masks and abide by distancing rules.

The government of the capital city, Goiânia, introduced additional measures to complement, or, depending on the policy, to strengthen state-government regulations. It required schools in the city to close, public events to be cancelled, and restricted all kind of events where people gather together and it is not possible to keep the minimum safe distance of two metres. The city government did not bring in any workplace closure rules, as the state measures applied to all municipalities. Nonetheless, with the aim of limiting the number of public transport users, on 20 May the city government adopted a staggered working hours schedule, which designated different times of day when different kinds of businesses were allowed to open. Bakeries, for example, could open between 5am and 6am. Waste collectors could operate between 7am and 8am. These rules were intended to reduce mixing among Goiânia's inhabitants.

## Goiânia Survey Results

Goiânia has 1.5 million inhabitants, with 10% of the population over 60 years of age. Its HDI is 0.799, making it the 10<sup>th</sup> most developed capital out of 27 Brazilian capitals.

Only 7% of respondents in Goiânia said that they had not left home during a two-week period from 22 April to 13 May. The remainder went out, on average, on 6.5 days. Of the whole sample, 80% went out for essential activities, such as to the supermarket, the pharmacy or to the bank, and 34% went to work (compared to 70% who reported going out to work in February). Those who left the house estimated that 80% of people, on average, were wearing masks on the streets. Four percent of respondents in Goiânia said they had at least one symptom of Covid-19 during the seven days prior to interview. Just 3% of the people had ever been tested, and 1% said that they had tried to get tested but without success.

The workplaces of those venturing out to work had introduced social distancing measures in 65% of cases. People who had visited a hospital in Goiânia, and those who had been to the supermarket, said that mask wearing was common among employees, and that it was easy to wash one's hands with soap or alcohol gel. In February, 28% of people in Goiânia reportedly used public transport, whereas only 8% used it during the two weeks prior to survey interviews. Reductions in public transport services prevented only 12% of people doing what they had intended.

Levels of knowledge about the symptoms of Covid-19 and about the meaning and practices of self-isolation were similar among the inhabitants of Goiânia to averages across the eight surveyed populations. In Goiânia, the average score for 'knowledge about symptoms' was 84 out of 100, and that of 'knowledge about self-isolation' was 43 out of 100. (See the results section of the main paper for an explanation of these scores.)

TV news shows (50%), and newspapers and newspapers websites (25%) are the main sources of Covid-19 information for people in Goiânia. Public information campaigns are reaching the majority of the population (57%). Of those who said they had seen or heard these directly, 71% had seen them on TV, 31% through Facebook or Twitter, 29% had read them in newspapers, 21% on blogs, and 19% had come across them on WhatsApp. The state government was perceived to be the main source of such campaigns; 77% of people who had seen a public information campaign had seen one from the state government, 31% had seen one from the federal government, and 16% had seen one from the city government. More than half (55%) of those surveyed in the city said that their incomes had reduced since February, and 42% reported a drop of half or more of their household income. Six percent of people reported a total loss of income.

Concern about regional shortages of medical equipment, hospital beds, or doctors is evident. Twenty-four percent of people in Goiânia said that they were worried by this, and 56% said they were very worried. Confidence in the preparedness of the regional public health system is low: only 27% of people believe it is either well prepared (16%) or very well prepared (11%) to deal with the outbreak.

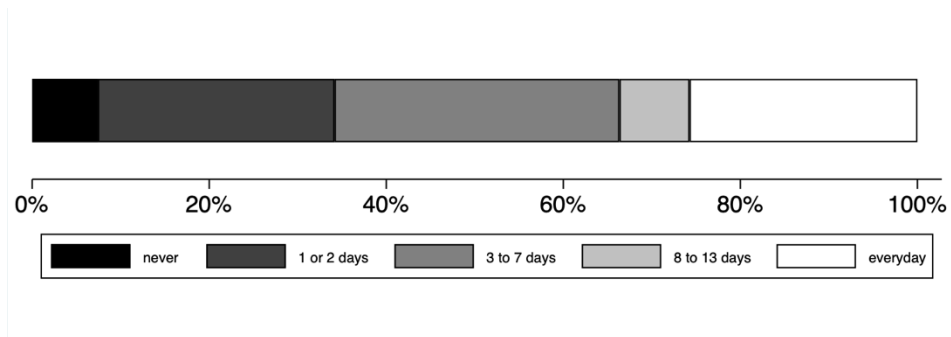
In Goiânia, 81% of residents perceive Covid-19 to be much more serious than a common flu. The majority of population also assessed the public policies put in place to fight the spread of the disease as adequate (57%). Smaller proportions considered them to be less stringent than necessary (32%), and only 10% considered measures to be too stringent.

Most people in the city expect that these measures will be lifted gradually, with just 22% saying they believed all government response policies will be removed at the same time. On average, people in Goiânia estimated it would take 4.4 months for all restrictions to be lifted.

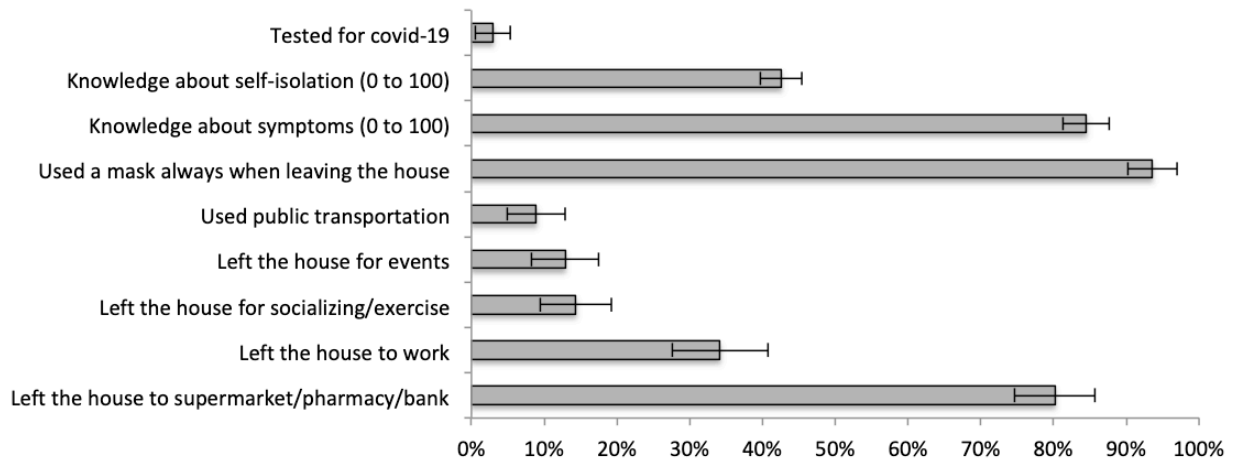
This summary is part of a broader study about Brazil's Covid-19 response policies. Please visit <https://www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/research/research-projects/brazils-covid-19-policy-response> for the full report: Petherick A., Goldszmidt R., Kira B. and L. Barberia. 'Do Brazil's COVID-19 government response measures meet the WHO's criteria for policy easing?' Blavatnik School of Government Working Paper, June 2020.

**Figure GO.3 – Social distancing, knowledge and testing in Goiânia.**

**A. Number of days that respondents left home in the previous two weeks.**



**B. Testing, knowledge, mask use, and reasons for leaving home.**



**Figure GO.4 - Hand hygiene, distancing and mask use.**

