

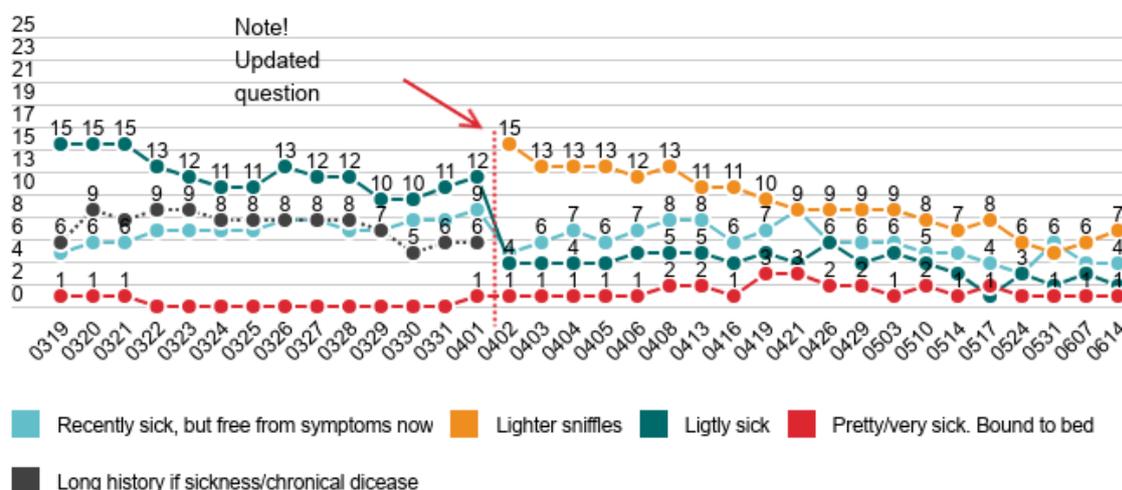
Novus Coronastatus 0617:

Summary

More swedes see that their economy is soon to get better. We se a clear trend in more positive thinking about Swedes private economy when Sweden is gradually opening during the course of the Corona pandemic. Looking at the future of people’s personal health that has during this period been almost constantly positive. But also, there is a need to look more into all the ones being sick for a very long time in what probably is Covid-19. Read more in the following pages.

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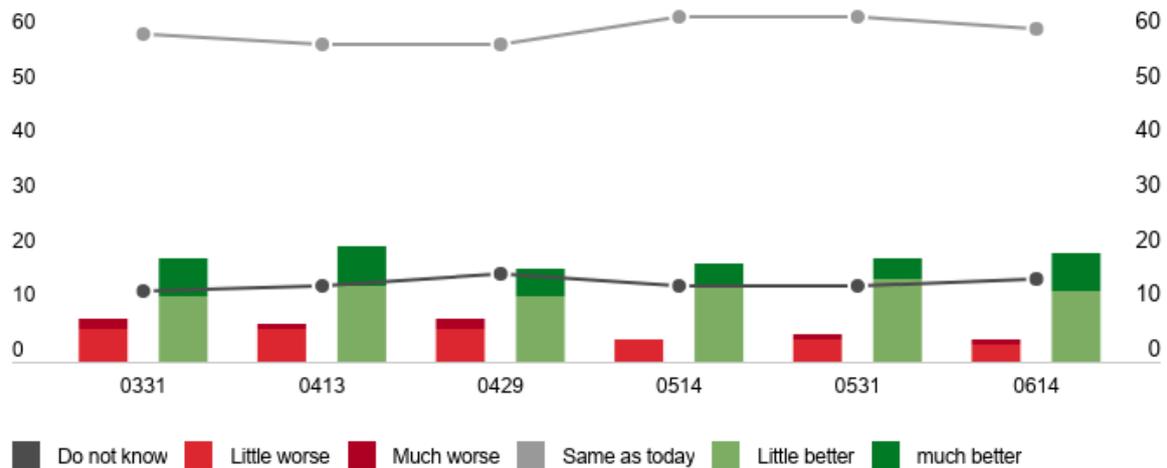
How would you rate your health right now?



10% of Swedish people are sick today with cold/covid symptoms. It remains about the same level as the previous week. Of these, 1% are seriously ill, 7% have mild cold symptoms. 4% have recently been ill but are symptom-free now. Compared to the beginning of April, the proportion of sick people has halved, from 20 % to 10 %. Compared with the beginning of May it has decreased from 15% to 10%. The trend is clearly positive, but if the rate of 5 percentage points decline per month continues is not known of course.

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Do you think your situation regarding your personal health is getting better or worse?



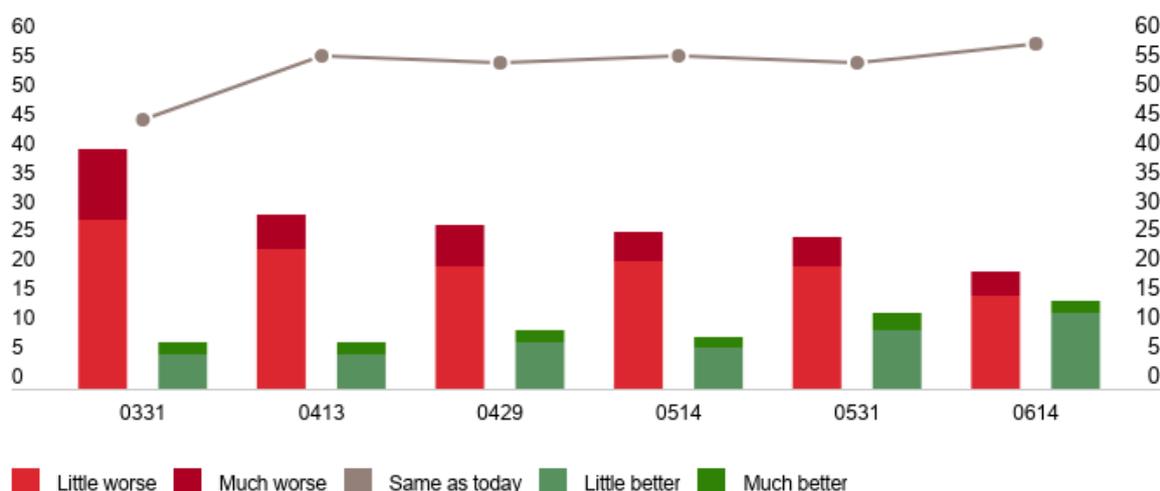
When we look at the future belief in one's own health, it is quite stable. About one in five Swedes believe that their health is about to improve, there is also a clear decline in the proportion who think it will get worse. At the end of March, 8% of Swedes believed that their health is getting worse, now 4% believe that their health will be as they are today.

Significantly more people who are sick believe that health will be better. Among those who have or believe they have been infected by Covid, significantly more, 37%, believe that their health is about to improve. Especially among those infected in February- May. Again, a reminder of how long many people are sick. It takes a long time to recover, even if one does not get seriously ill. Among those who still are sick and have been that for more than 10 weeks we see the greatest pessimism. One in three among the ones long time sick think it is going to get worse.

Something I bring up in almost every Corona status. Those who are sick for a long time are a group that really needs to be lifted, we need more understanding about that. Covid seems to lead to many who are sick for an extremely long time.

Over 200,000 Swedes have now been sick over 10 weeks and are still sick. Symptoms are reported that change and come back, almost cyclically. Ver far from what a common cold is described as normal in health care.

Do you think your situation regarding your economy is getting better or worse?



Around the private economy, it looks almost more and more positive. A clear reduction in the number of people who think it will get worse. Our tenth Swede believed at the end of March that their economy will be much worse. Today, 59% believe their economy will remain unchanged in the future, up significantly from 46% at the end of March. The proportion who think their economy will improve has increased from 8% at the end of March to 15% now. A big drop in pessimism in between March and April. Not surprisingly, perhaps. In the beginning, the prophets of doom dominated. But then it leveled off until the end of May when you can begin to see an upturn in optimism about one's own economy. Perhaps not unexpectedly when Sweden opens up so you see a brightening in the private economy.

Other

I think there will also be a big issue around antibodies and that few have confirmed antibodies in the tests compared to those who have symptoms. Both long-term sick and shorter. Symptoms that do not match the normal flu or cold. Is it the antibody tests that are wrong, or is it the case that the immune system handles Covid with other tools that do not include antibodies? Do more antibodies need to be in the blood to be visible in the test than are needed to fight the virus? Or is it really the case that additional viruses or, for that matter, bacterial infections are new and are creating weird symptoms? Many questions about this will flare up now. The more people are tested, the more questions will be raised, around the tests and around Covid. New data will also emerge that need to be interpreted and not just reported by the mass media. You must be careful when you report statistics now. What do the statistics say and more importantly what do the statistics NOT say.

Novus' latest survey, which is published in today's time series, was conducted during the period 8-14 June 2020 in Novus randomly recruited Sweden panel in the age group 18-79 years.

Generally

Perhaps also worth clarifying that we draw a random new sample in each survey. So not the same people who respond day after day, but it is new people who are randomized every time.

All surveys have been completed in Novus Sverigepanel. The participation rate is over 70% in only one day's data collection. A level that is at a record high. Novus surveys are something you like to respond to, which makes me incredibly grateful. Thank you all for helping to spread understanding of this unique and worrying situation brought about by the Corona pandemic. Without you, we would not have been able to obtain this information. Together we have been able to show Sweden and the world how well we are doing and manage the collective responsibility that is a prerequisite for us to be able to cope with this pandemic with as little damage as possible to society and individuals.



For more information about the survey please contact:

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Background

Novus always presents the latest report or survey on Corona here <https://novus.se/novus-coronastatus/>:

Novus has since 19 March regularly up to daily investigated swedes' views of the Corona virus, their health status, symptoms, when one became, how long one has been sick and thoughts about the disease and authorities.

On May 4, KTH released clinical tests on antibodies, and finally we got a data point to go on that allows us to look a little closer at how well self-rated disease matches clinical tests.

KTH's studies show that 10% of Stockholmers contracted the coronavirus at the end of March. If we assume that the loss was random and that the accuracy of the tests is good in their studies, it would mean a margin of error of just under 2%, there are several assumptions here, but it gives us a starting point that is a different test and something we can compare with Novus studies.

Around the end of March, 9% of Stockholmers in novus survey said they believe they were infected with Corona or have found that they have Corona. The margin of error in Novus' surveys is also a couple of percent. But this provides a level that is very consistent with the clinical tests. When the results are so close together, one can conclude that the Swedes' self-assessment of whether one is infected fits quite well with clinical tests. The difference was within the margin of error, we can look at developments over time but also developments throughout Sweden.

I will start from Novus data in this, we have not recalculated anything based on KTH's clinical tests, but the results are so close to each other that it would not give anything.

Novus has during the period 19 March to 5 May conducted over 20,000 interviews in Novus Sverigepanel, with at least two surveys a week, but for long periods also daily conducted surveys. Novus Sverige panel is a probability-based panel of Swedish adults age from 18 and up, majority of the studies included here is in the age span of 18-79 although a couple of research is made up to 89 years. The surveys give a good picture of the Swedish people's view of what the Swedish people think during the period under investigation. Participation rates have averaged 70% per day. Record results, which strengthens the reliability of the survey.