

## JONATAS SOUSA VIEIRA

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### Education

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2019 - 2022      M.A in Economics, Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE)  
Thesis: "Effect of Aedes aegypti mapping on dengue control"

2018              B.S in Economics, Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE)

### Research Interests

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Regional Economics, Labor

### Teaching Experience

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2020              Teaching Assistant in Regional Economics, UFPE

### Presentations

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2020              National Meeting of Brazilian Association of Regional and Urban Studies, virtual

2018              Pernambuco Economics Conference – VII ENPECON

### Abstracts

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**1. Effect of Aedes aegypti mapping on dengue control, 2021**

*Abstract:* To investigate whether the application of the LIRAA monitoring tool (Aedes aegypti Fast Infestation Survey) had an impact on lowering the dengue incidence rate in the municipalities of the country. Two methods were used, the first was difference in differences (DD) and the second was Event Study, being both estimated by balanced panel data. The study was carried out considering the 2001-2016 period. The National Information and Injuries System (SINAN), National Sanitation Information System (SNIS), National Institute of Space Research (INPE) and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) were the main data sources. By using the method Event Study, the municipalities that accounted for the LIRAA presented a significant decrease in the rate of dengue incidence in the fourth lag of approximately 118 cases and in the sixth lag of approximately 206 cases, both results for 100,000 inhabitants in average. These findings corroborated with the results obtained through the difference in differences method during the same period. The results were robust, which was proved by using sample restriction and falsification test. During the period under analysis, LIRAA contributed with a decrease in dengue incidence rate in Brazilian municipalities, and

therefore, it is an important tool for monitoring dengue. LIRAA provides data about the location of dengue outbreaks, which allows the cooperation between public managers and the population for a better control of the disease through the use of public policies.

## **2. Correlational Study between Impact Variables and Tourism in Fernando de Noronha – PE, 2018**

*Abstract:* To describe the influence of the many variables that impacts tourism on the archipelago of Fernando de Noronha, located in the State of Pernambuco, Brazil. As basis, data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), Information System of Mortality (SIM) and Epidemiological Bulletin, both published by the Ministry of Health ranging from 2010 through 2016. To find out the correlation between the number of visitors to the island, it was estimated through the Multiple Regression Model the occurrence of dengue and intentional violent deaths in Brazil and in Pernambuco, while at the same time as the Gross Domestic Product (PIB) and the Income *per Capita* was measured only in the country. The results indicate that the number of homicides and the incidence of dengue in the Brazilian states have a generally positive impact on the movement of tourists in Fernando de Noronha. In addition, there is a significant positive effect of the PIB on the movement of tourists. On the other hand, per capita income and incidence of dengue virus in Pernambuco did not have statistical significance in the model, while the homicide rate in the state contributed negatively to the flow of tourists in the archipelago.

## **Skills**

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Programming	STATA, Python, SQL, Alteryx
Typesetting	Latex
Language	Portuguese (native), English (advanced, TOEFL iBT 85), French (beginner)