|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | n | Seropos. | Seroprevalence, (95% confidence interval\*) | | |
|  |  |  | **Crude** | **Population-weighted** | **Population-weighted, test-adjusted** |
| 5 - 14 | 241 | 69 | 28.6% (23.3 - 34.6) | 28.7% (23.3 - 34.7) | 30.8% (24.3 - 38.1) |
| 15 - 29 | 325 | 98 | 30.2% (25.4 - 35.4) | 30.7% (25.9 - 35.9) | 33.1% (26.6 - 39.0) |
| 30 - 44 | 212 | 69 | 32.5% (26.6 - 39.1) | 32.7% (26.7 - 39.3) | 35.3% (28.0 - 43.2) |
| 45 - 64 | 153 | 51 | 33.3% (26.4 - 41.1) | 34.1% (27.0 - 41.9) | 36.8% (27.8 - 45.4) |
| 65 + | 40 | 15 | 37.5% (24.2 - 53.0) | 39.4% (25.8 - 54.8) | 42.6% (25.6 - 58.6) |
| Female | 549 | 154 | 28.1% (24.5 - 32.0) | 28.0% (24.4 - 31.9) | 30.1% (25.4 - 35.3) |
| Male | 422 | 148 | 35.1% (30.7 - 39.7) | 34.6% (30.2 - 39.3) | 37.4% (32.4 - 44.2) |

**Table:** Seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in the general population. ‘

**In Methods section**

For population-weighting, seroprevalence was first calculated within each age-sex stratum. Weighted means were then obtained based on the stratum’s proportion of Yaounde’s population. The age-sex distribution for Yaounde was sourced from the 2018 cameroon DHS1.

Seroprevalence estimates were adjusted for test performance using the Rogan-Gladen formula2, which estimates true prevalence in the presence of a diagnostic test with imperfect sensitivity and specificity.

Confidence intervals for test-adjusted estimates are Lang-Reiczigel intervals, which

All code for these calculations is available at

Seroprevalence estimates were first estimated based for each age-sex group. These were combined into

with 95% Wilson confidence intervals were calculated. Estimates were then reweighted to match

Seroprevalence estimates (with 95% Wilson CIs (CI)) for SARS-CoV-2-specific antibodies were calculated taking into account the survey design (ie, controlling for region and municipality) and weighted by sex, age, ethnic background and degree of urbanisation to match the distribution of the general Dutch population in both the NS and LVC sample. Estimates were corrected for test performance via the Rogan & Gladen bias correction (with sensitivity of 84.4% and assuming a specificity of 100% after cross-validation with pre-sera).