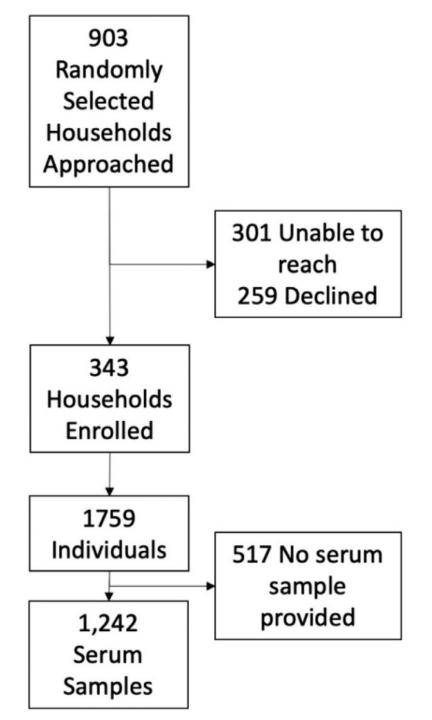
Transmission dynamics of SARS-CoV-2 in a strictly-Orthodox Jewish community in the UK

William Waites^{1,2™}, Carl A. B. Pearson¹, Katherine M. Gaskell³, Thomas House⁴, Lorenzo Pellis⁴, Marina Johnson⁵, Victoria Gould³, Adam Hunt⁵, Neil R. H. Stone^{3,8}, Ben Kasstan^{6,7}, Tracey Chantler⁹, Sham Lal³, Chrissy H. Roberts³, David Goldblatt⁵, CMMID COVID-19 Working Group^{*}, Michael Marks^{3,8} & Rosalind M. Eggo¹

SARS-CoV-2 seroprevalence in a strictly-Orthodox Jewish community in the UK: A retrospective cohort study

Katherine M Gaskell^a, Marina Johnson^b, Victoria Gould^a, Adam Hunt^b, Neil RH Stone^{a,c}, William Waites^{d,e}, Ben Kasstan^{f,g}, Tracey Chantler^h, Sham Lal^a, Chrissy H. Roberts^a, David Goldblatt^b, Rosalind M Eggo^{d,1}, Michael Marks^{a,c,1,*}

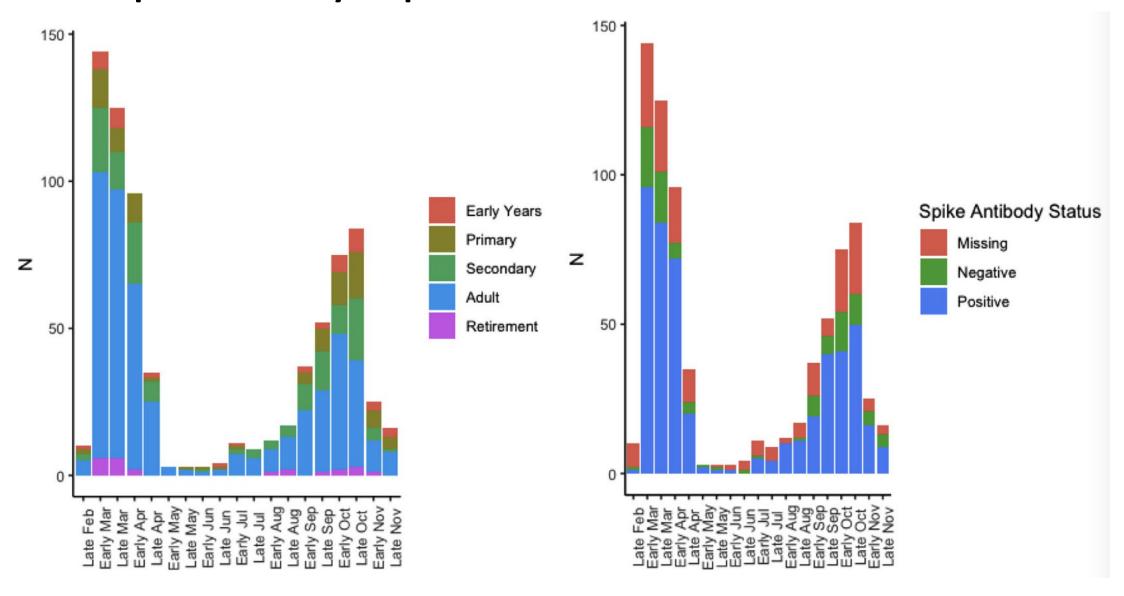
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine Ethics Committee (Ref 22532)



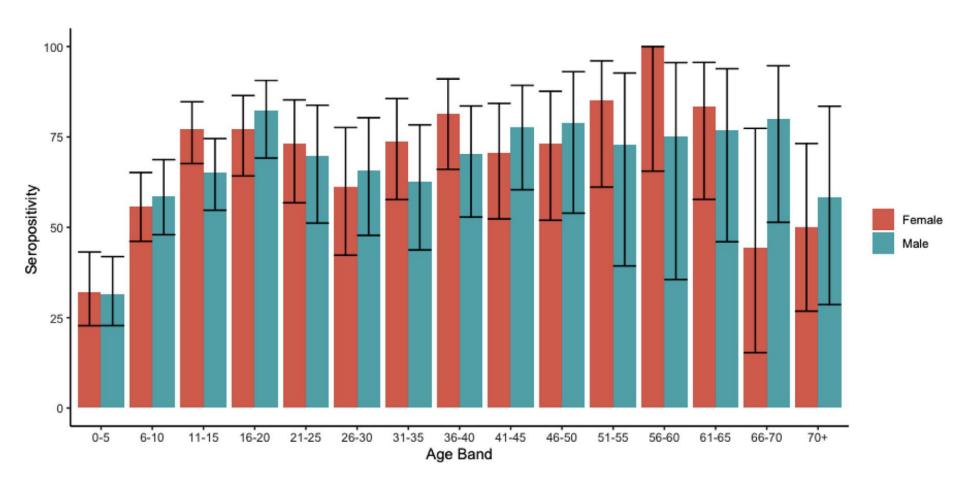
Survey

Population approx. 20,000 High number of children Late Oct – early Dec (pre-alpha)

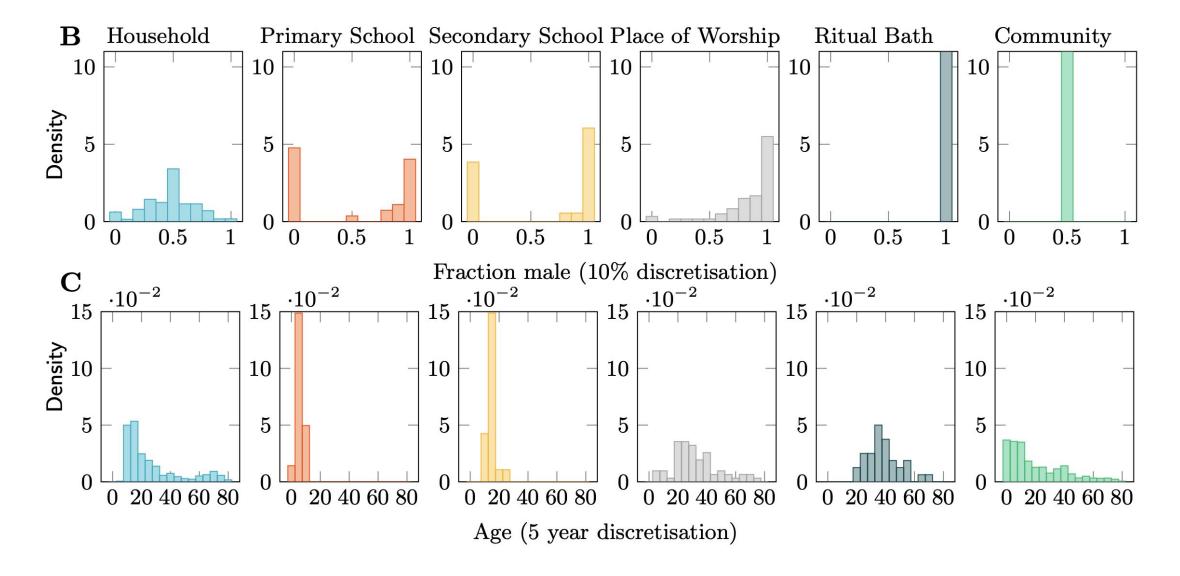
Self-reported symptoms



Age-specific seropositivity

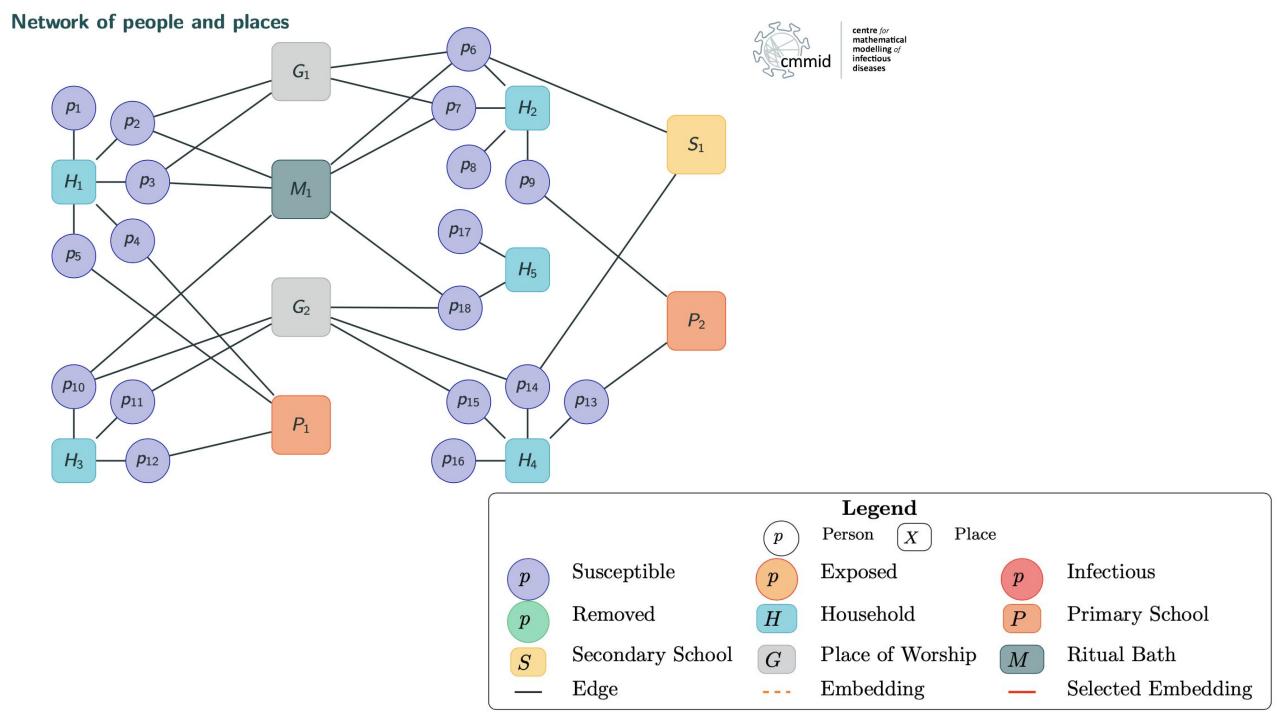


People and places



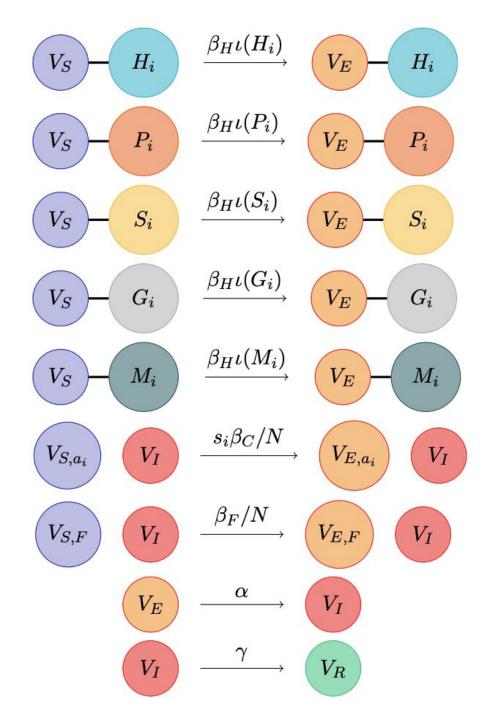
Characteristics of the network

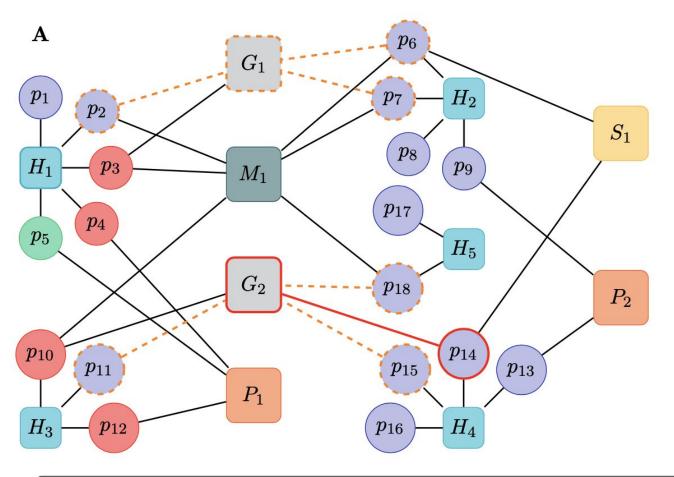
Setting	Total edges / individuals	Mean degree	Median degree	95th percentile degree	Max degree
Household	1942	5.2	5	10	14
Primary school	686	22.9	16.5	73.3	103
Secondary school	155	7.8	6.5	21.0	22
Place of worship	768	11.1	5	37.6	84
Ritual bath	392	11.2	4	54	73
Community	1942	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adult Female	537	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

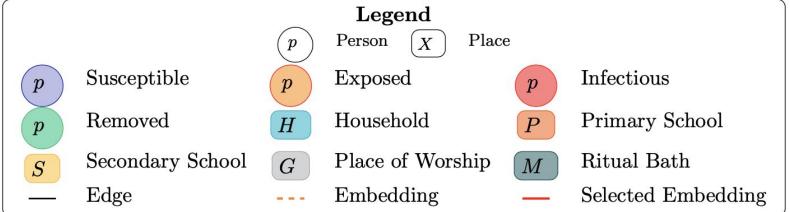


Rule-based implementation of transmission

Separate community factor for women
Different susceptibility of children



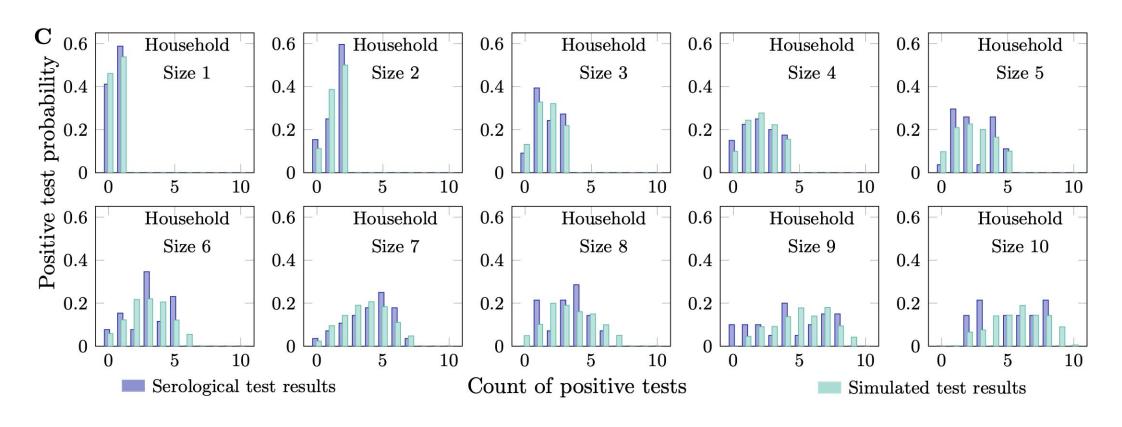




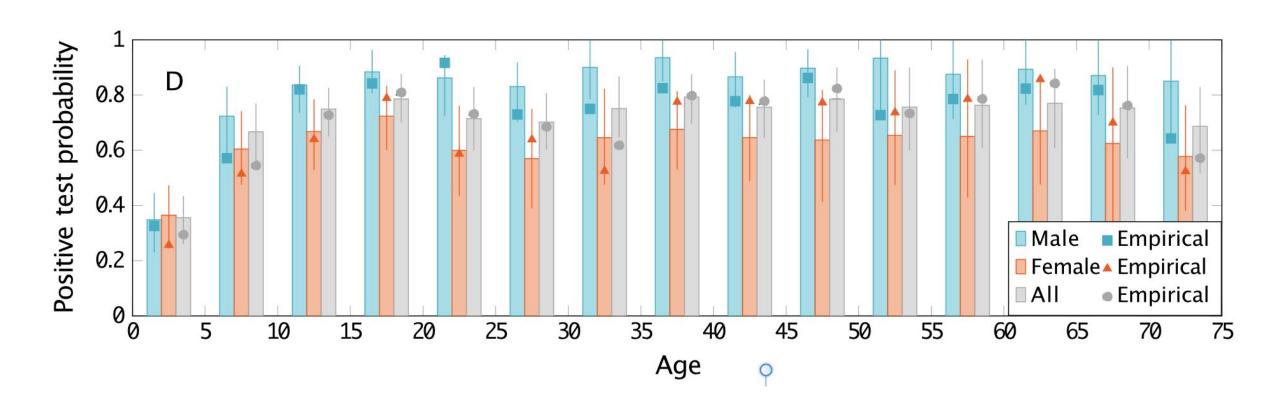
The orange dotted, and red solid edges represent embeddings of a transmission rule (Eq. 6) capturing the situation immediately before a transmission event that will result in the individual p14 becoming infected.

Fit to households

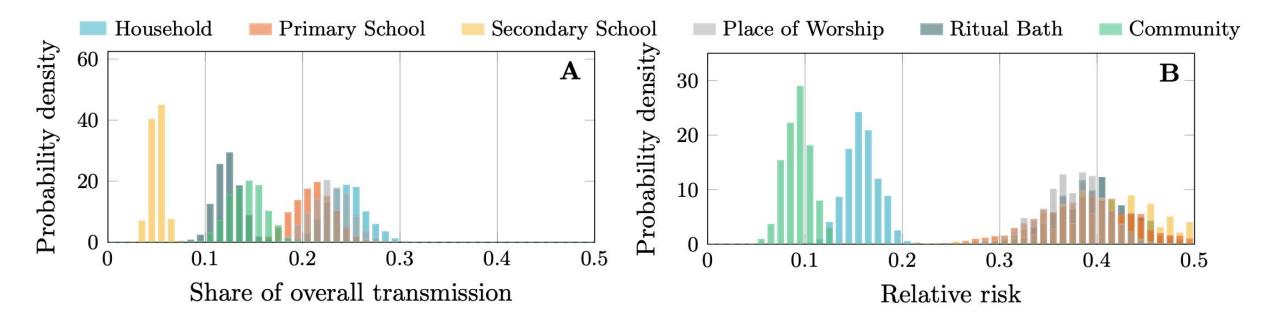
Infer the betas
Fit to household data
ABC-SMC



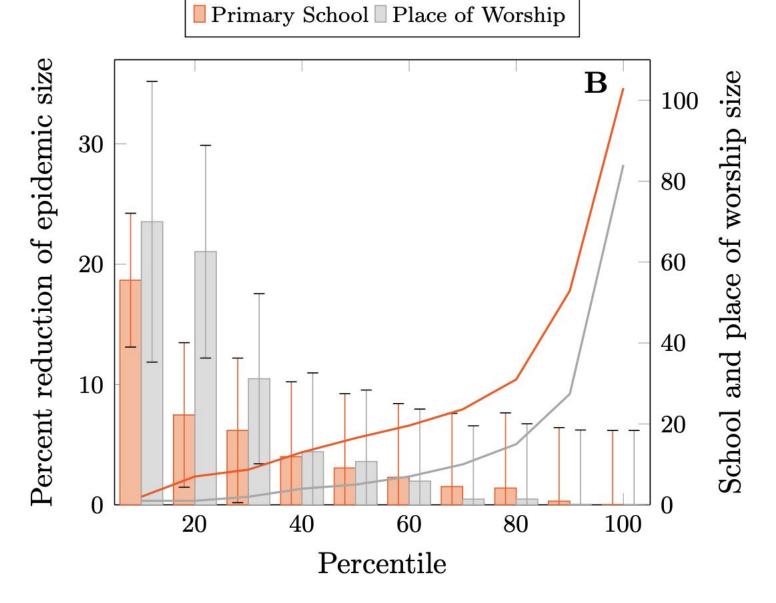
Age distribution (not explicitly fitted)



Contribution of each place to transmission



Could place-based interventions have decreased epidemic size?



Conclusions

- Highest share of transmission within households
- Followed by places of worship and primary schools
 - Underreporting of secondary school attendance
- Limiting size of gatherings (in schools or other settings) could have had an effect on total size
 - But multiple routes of infection possible for each person
- Interventions and other activities were ongoing in the community but we have very little insight into those

"In my view, it is true that gathering in a small space is inappropriate, but it is possible to pray in groups, each one very small – about 15 people altogether. The groups should begin with first light and then another group, and each one should have a designated time to come and pray there."

Letter from Rabbi Akiva Eiger, Posen, 1831

Links

William's code: https://git.sr.ht/~wwaites/orthodox-rewriting

Gaskell et al: doi: 10.1016/j.lanepe.2021.100127 Cohort study

Waites et al: https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciaa450 Modelling

Kasstan et al: DOI: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2022.02.056 Vaccine

anthropology

Kasstan et al: doi: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2022.115237 Sociological

<u>insight</u>