



Age-dependent seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in school-aged children from areas with low and high community transmission

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Received: 15 February 2021 / Revised: 1 June 2021 / Accepted: 26 July 2021
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Abstract

It is not yet clear to what extent SARS-CoV-2 infection rates in children reflect community transmission, nor whether infection rates differ between primary schoolchildren and young teenagers. A cross-sectional serosurvey compared the SARS-CoV-2 attack-rate in a sample of 362 children recruited from September 21 to October 6, 2020, in primary (ages 6–12) or lower secondary school (ages 12–15) in a municipality with low community transmission (Pelt) to a municipality with high community transmission (Alken) in Belgium. Children were equally distributed over grades and regions. Blood samples were tested for the presence of antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 with an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. We found anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in 4.4% of children in the low transmission region and in 14.4% of children in the high transmission region. None of the primary schoolchildren were seropositive in the low transmission region, whereas the seroprevalence among primary and secondary schoolchildren did not differ significantly in the high transmission region. None of the seropositive children suffered from severe disease. Children who were in contact with a confirmed case (RR 2.9; 95%CI 1.6–4.5), who participated in extracurricular activities (RR 5.6; 95%CI 1.2–25.3), or whose caregiver is a healthcare worker who had contact with COVID-19 patients (RR 2.2; 95%CI 1.0–4.6) were at higher risk of seropositivity. If SARS-CoV-2 circulation in the community is high, this will be reflected in the pediatric population with similar infection rates in children aged 6–12 years and 12–15 years.

What is Known:

- Children are generally less affected by COVID-19 than adults but SARS-CoV-2 infection rates among children are not well known.
- There were large regional differences in infection rates during the first wave of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

What is New:

- None of the primary schoolchildren (6–12 years) were seropositive for SARS-CoV-2 in an area with a low community transmission, but infection rates were higher in adolescents (12–15 years).
- In an area with high community transmission, seroprevalence rates in younger children were more comparable to those in adolescents.

Keywords COVID-19 · SARS-CoV-2 · Serosurvey · Seroprevalence · Schoolchildren · Adolescents

Abbreviations

COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019	RBD	Receptor binding domain
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay	RR	Relative risks
GEE	Generalized estimating equations	SARS-CoV2	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2

Communicated by Nicole Ritz

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Introduction

Seroprevalence studies in children are scarce but the available data indicate that children are less frequently infected compared to adults. Population-based studies in Spain and

the USA in April and May 2020 reported seroprevalence rates of 0.7% to 5.8% in children up to 19 years of age, which were generally lower than the rates of 0.7% to 9.9% observed in adults [1, 2]. When comparing their results to those of adults, a Swiss study found that the seroprevalence was significantly lower in 5–9-year-old children (0.8%) but not significantly different in 10 to 19 years old adolescents (9.6%) [3]. This indicates that the risk of infection is lower in younger children, but it is not yet elucidated which age marks the transition to infection rates that mimic those in adults, and particularly if children between the age of 12 and 15 years are differently affected compared to those between 6 and 12 years.

In Belgium, the first case of COVID-19 was reported on February 1, 2020. The incidence increased sharply in March, probably driven by people returning from winter holidays. On March 18, the country went in lockdown and schools closed. On May 15, schools partially reopened, which implied that children from the first 2 years of primary school (ages 6 to 8 years) could attend school 4 days per week and children from the sixth grade of primary school (ages 11 to 12 years) and last grades of secondary school (ages 17–19 years) could attend 1 or 2 days per week. School attendance was subject to the following sanitary conditions: hand hygiene, classes of maximum of 14 pupils, and in secondary schools also wearing a face mask. This approach was maintained until the start of the summer holidays (July and August). Schools reopened for all grades on September first with the same sanitary conditions, except the maximum number of pupils in the classroom.

From the start, the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic has been characterized by large regional differences in incidence between countries, states, counties, and even municipalities. Such

large differences occurred even in a small densely populated country like Belgium (Fig. 1). However, what is not yet known is to what extent these infection rates reflect local transmission and how this impacts the prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 infection in children.

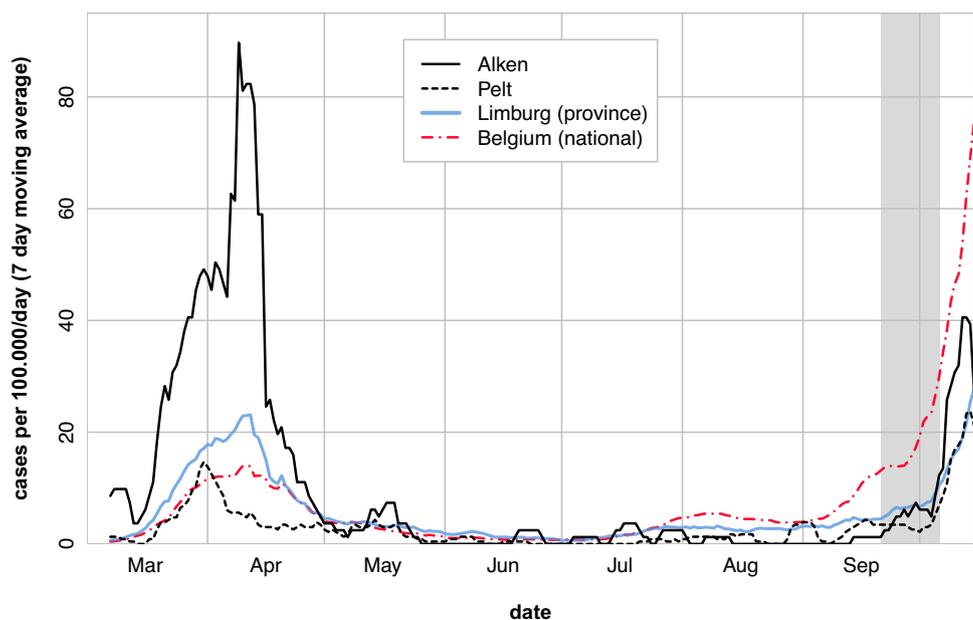
Data on infection in children are important to guide policymakers when deciding which measures to implement to reduce transmission with minimal harm for society. Therefore, we assessed the prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in a representative sample of children from primary school and the first three grades of secondary school in a municipality with high and a municipality with low community transmission. In addition, we investigated possible risk factors associated with having SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in this population.

Materials and methods

Study setting and population

Data for this cross-sectional serosurvey were collected in primary (6–12 years) and lower secondary (12–15 years) schoolchildren in two Belgian municipalities between September 21 and October 6, 2020. The municipality of Alken (population 11,500) was selected because it was among those with the highest SARS-CoV-2 infection rates in Belgium during the first epidemic wave in spring 2020, whereas Pelt (population 32,500) was selected because it had an infection rate below the national average (Fig. 1), but was otherwise a comparable semi-rural municipality from the same province.

Fig. 1 Mean number of confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infections per 100,000 inhabitants during the previous 7 days in Pelt and Alken, the province (Limburg) to which they belong and the whole country (Belgium) from March 1 to October 15, 2020 [18]. The grey area represents the study period from September 21 to October 6



Study design and sample size

A sample of 360 children, evenly divided over both municipalities and primary and secondary schools, was planned in order to detect a 6–8% difference in the prevalence of anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies between age groups or municipalities for a baseline prevalence of 5–8% with a power of 80%. Children were recruited in two primary schools and one secondary school in Pelt, and three primary schools in Alken. Since there is no secondary school in Alken, pupils residing in Alken were recruited in four secondary schools in neighboring municipalities (Hasselt, Stevoort and Herk-de-Stad). Children and their caregivers were invited to the study through a letter that was distributed by the participating schools. Effective participants were randomly chosen among candidates but constrained to an equal distribution by age and sex in each municipality and type of school. Signed informed consent was obtained from caregivers and an informed assent from the participating children. A blood sample was taken by venipuncture. Data on socio-demographic characteristics, health status, and risk factors for infection were collected with an online questionnaire using LimeSurvey version 2.22.24. Caregivers were invited to complete the questionnaire on the day of sample collection. About 3 weeks after the initial data collection, an additional questionnaire was sent to obtain information about the profession of caregivers, type of extracurricular activities, and travel abroad by family members. The study was approved by the Ethics committee Research UZ/KU Leuven of Leuven, Belgium (s64415).

Laboratory methods

The blood samples were dispatched to the lab within 24 h after collection. Following centrifugation, serum aliquots were stored at -20°C until serological analysis. Antibodies directed to the receptor binding domain (RBD) of the structural protein of SARS-CoV-2 were measured using a commercial semi-quantitative enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) (Wantai SARS-CoV-2 Ab ELISA; cat no. WS-1096; Beijing Wantai Biological Pharmacy Enterprise Co. Ltd., China), measuring anti-RBD IgG, IgA and IgM concomitantly. As specified by the manufacturer, a ratio is calculated between the optical density (OD) of the patient sample compared to the OD of an internal calibrator. Samples were considered positive at a ratio ≥ 1.1 , the most stringent manufacturer-defined cut-off. Based on *in house* and reported serum-validations, the estimated specificity and sensitivity, measured > 14 days post onset of symptoms, for the Wantai ELISA are 99.6% (772/775; 95%CI 98.9–99.9) and 100% (155/155; 95%CI 97.6–100), respectively [4–7]. Laboratory technicians were blinded for information from the questionnaire.

Statistical analysis

Sample characteristics were compared between municipalities and type of school (primary, secondary) with a *t*-test for continuous variables, and a chi-squared test or Fisher exact test for categorical variables. Robust standard errors and confidence intervals of prevalence estimates and risks were estimated with generalized estimating equations (GEE) with a binomial distribution and exchangeable correlation structure (compound symmetry) to account for clustering of children in schools and classes. Given the high-performance characteristics of the assay, estimates were not corrected for sensitivity or specificity. Clusters were defined by the class of the current schoolyear. An identity link function was used for the prevalence and a log link function for relative risks (RR). Log transformed estimates were backtransformed (exponentiated) for reporting. Models for the analysis of risk factors were additionally adjusted for municipality (Alken, Pelt) and school level (primary, secondary). A *p*-value of 5% or less was considered statistically significant. All data were analyzed with R version 4.0 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria, 2020).

Results

Study population characteristics

In total 1466 children and their caregivers were invited to the study of whom 632 (43.1%) volunteered, 376 were enrolled, and 362 had a blood sample taken. The online questionnaire was completed by 341 (94.2%) caregivers and the additional questionnaire by 257 (71.0%) caregivers. The sample included 175 (48.3%) boys and 187 (51.7%) girls (Table 1). The mean age at the time of sampling was 10.9 years (range 5.7–14.7 years), with a comparable distribution according to sex and municipality. The number of children per grade in primary school (six grades in total) ranged from 27 to 32 (13 to 16 boys; 12 to 18 girls). In secondary school, 80 (43 boys), 76 (32 boys), and 25 (11 boys) were enrolled in the first, second, and third grades, respectively. The third grade of secondary school was only sampled in Alken. For this reason, children in secondary school in Alken were slightly older (Table 1). In total, 5.8% of children had a chronic condition, 14.1% had a family member with a condition that increases the risk of severe COVID-19 infection (high blood pressure, diabetes, lung disease, heart disease, kidney disease, immunodeficiencies or immunosuppressive treatment), and 3% lived in a household with a person at or above 65 years of age. A PCR-confirmed infection was reported for 4 children in the survey (all in March 2020), while parents of 294 participants reported no known history of infection and parents of 43 children reported not knowing whether their child had been infected or not.

Socio-economic characteristics and potential risk factors for SARS-CoV-2 infection are listed in Table 1. These did not differ between the regions or between primary and secondary school, except for use of public transport and summer camps. While rare (< 10%) in Pelt, almost 30% of schoolchildren in Alken use public transport at least once per week ($p < 0.001$). Public transport is almost exclusively used by secondary schoolchildren ($n = 55/165$, 33.30%), versus one out of 176 (0.6%) primary schoolchildren ($p < 0.001$). Overnight camps were reported more frequently in secondary

school (98/165, 59.4%) compared to primary school (84/176, 47.7%) ($p < 0.04$). In contrast, day camps were reported more frequently in primary school (53/176, 30.1%) compared to secondary school (9/165, 5.5%) ($p < 0.001$). In total, 290 (85.0%) children participated at least 1 h per week in extracurricular activities, with an equal distribution by region (Table 1) and in primary (148/176, 84.1%) and secondary (142/165, 86.1%) school. About 17.6% of these activities implied an increased risk (no mask and no distance), and 129 (52.7%) children participated in indoor activities.

Table 1 Participant characteristics and risk factors for SARS-CoV2 infection (questionnaire)

	Alken ($n = 172$)	Pelt ($n = 169$)	Total ($n = 341$)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Personal data			
Sex: Boys	86 (47.5%)	89 (49.2%)	175 (48.3%)
Primary school, n (%)	90 (49.8%)	91 (50.3%)	181 (50%)
Secondary school, n (%)	91 (50.3%)	90 (49.8%)	181 (50%)
Median age (range), years ^a	11.6 (5.7–14.7)	11.2 (6.0–14.6)	11.4 (5.7–14.7)
Median Age (range), years, Primary school	8.9 (5.7–11.7)	8.7 (6.0–11.5)	8.8 (5.7–11.7)
Median Age (range), years, Secondary school *	13.1 (11.3–14.7)	12.8 (11.5–14.6)	12.9 (11.3–14.7)
Socio-economic characteristics			
Family context			
Two-parent family	154 (89.5)	237 (87.0)	301 (88.3)
Other ^b	18 (10.5)	12 (13.1)	40 (11.8)
Child lives also elsewhere	21 (12.2)	25 (14.8)	46 (13.5)
Mother with college degree	145 (84.3)	111 (65.7)	256 (75.1)
Father with college degree	110 (64.0)	92 (54.5)	202 (59.2)
Origin			
Belgian	157 (91.3)	142 (84.0)	299 (87.7)
Dutch	4 (2.3)	21 (12.4)	36 (7.3)
Other	11 (6.4)	6 (3.6)	17 (5.0)
Disposable family income > 3000 euro/month	126 (73.3)	107 (63.3)	233 (68.3)
Personal and family risk factors			
Shared bedroom ^c	16 (9.3)	24 (14.2)	40 (11.7)
Public transport use ^{**}			
Regularly (> 1/week)	46 (26.7)	10 (5.9)	46 (16.4)
Occasionally (< 1/week)	126 (73.3)	159 (94.1)	285 (83.6)
Participated in summer camp			
Overnight camp	94 (54.7)	88 (52.1)	182 (53.4)
Day camp	28 (16.3)	34 (20.1)	62 (18.2)
No	50 (29.1)	47 (27.8)	97 (28.4)
Extracurricular activities	153 (89.0)	148 (87.6)	301 (88.3)
Household member who traveled to a risk region ^{d,e}	33 (26.4)	17 (14.2)	50 (20.5)
Caregiver is HCW in contact with COVID-19 patients ^d	25 (19.7)	16 (13.3)	41 (16.7)

Significant difference between Alken and Pelt: * $p = 0.006$ (t -test) and ** $p < 0.001$ (chi square test)

^aAges are uniformly distributed between min and max within primary and secondary school

^bFamily context other = single parent ($n = 34$), co-parenting ($n = 4$), or foster family ($n = 2$)

^cIn each region, there are 2 children who share the room with a person of 15 years or older. All the others share their bedroom with another child < 15 years

^dBased on respondents of additional survey ($n = 257$; 127 in Alken and 120 in Pelt)

^eTravel to a high-risk region since February 2020

Table 2 Prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies by municipality and school (primary versus secondary school)

	Alken	Pelt	Both municipalities
Primary schools, <i>n</i> pupils	90	91	181
Seropositive, % (95%CI) *	13.3 (3.2–23.5)	0 (0–4.1)	6.6 (1.2–12.1)
Secondary schools, <i>n</i> pupils	91	90	181
Seropositive, % (95%CI) *	15.4 (8.6–22.2)	8.9 (2.1–15.7)	12.2 (7.2–17.1)
Total, <i>n</i> pupils	181	181	362
Seropositive, % (95%CI) *	14.4 (8.2–20.5)	4.4 (0.7–8.1)	9.4 (5.7–13.1)

Seroprevalence

The prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies by municipality and type of school is listed in Table 2. None of the primary schoolchildren in Pelt were seropositive; however, 8.9% (8/90) had SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in secondary school. In Alken, we found 13.3% (12/90) seropositive children in primary and 15.4% (14/91)

seropositive young adolescents in secondary schools. The overall adjusted RR of having SARS-CoV-2 antibodies was 3.2 (95%CI 1.3–7.9; $p = 0.01$) in Alken compared to Pelt and 1.6 (95%CI 0.7–3.8; $p = 0.3$) in secondary schools compared to primary schools. The RR of seropositivity in secondary schoolchildren in Alken versus Pelt was 1.7 (95%CI 0.7–4.1; $p = 0.2$), and the RR in secondary versus primary school in Alken was

Table 3 Risk factors* for seropositivity

	Number seropositive/total (%)	RR (95% CI) ^a
Public transport		
Frequent use (> 1/week)	9/56 (16.1)	1.1 (0.5–2.5)
Occasional use (< 1/week)	47/285 (8.4)	Reference
Summer camps		
Overnight camp	20/182 (11.0)	1.7 (0.7–3.9)
Day time camp	6/62 (9.7)	2.7 (1.0–7.3)
No camp	7/97 (7.2)	Reference
Extracurricular activities		
> 1 h/week	32/290 (11.0)	5.6 (1.2–25.3)
< 1 h/week	1/51 (2.0)	Reference
Shared bedroom		
No Shared bedroom	28/301 (9.3)	Reference
Shared bedroom	5/40 (12.5)	1.7 (0.8–3.4)
Contact with a confirmed case		
Contact with a confirmed case ^b	11/41 (27)	2.9 (1.6–5.4)
Contact with an infected household member ^c	8/19 (42)	5.1 (2.9–9.2)
High risk contact ^d	10/29 (34.5)	3.7 (2.0–6.7)
Profession of caregiver^e		
HCW with contact with Covid-19 patients	9/41 (22)	2.2 (1.0–4.6)
HCW without contact with Covid-19 patients	4/41 (9)	1.2 (0.4–3.4)
Non-HCW	14/159 (9)	Reference
Travel^e		
Household member who traveled to a risk region ^f	7/50 (14)	1.2 (0.5–2.6)
No household member travelled to a risk region	20/195 (10.3)	Reference

*Origin, family context (two parent family), number of siblings size, parental education (college degree), and job status (employed) were also analyzed, but no statistical significant association was found

^aAdjusted for municipality (Alken versus Pelt) and type of school (primary versus secondary) as fixed covariables; and class as random factor

^bContact with confirmed case versus no known contact

^cContact with an infected household member; RR versus no contact with an infected household member

^dHigh risk: no mask, no social distancing (< 1.5 m), for more than 15 min; RR versus no high-risk contact

^eBased on respondents of additional survey

^fTravel to a high-risk region since February 2020

1.1 (95%CI 0.4–1.6; $p = 0.9$). Comparisons with primary schoolchildren in Pelt are not estimable due the absence of cases. No significant difference was observed in boys versus girls (RR 0.8; 95%CI 0.4–1.5). All but two seropositive children had antibody titers above the upper limit of quantification. All four participants for whom a PCR-confirmed infection was reported in the survey were found seropositive. Among the 294 participants for whom no confirmed infection was reported, 22 (7.5%) were seropositive, as well as 7 (16.3%) among the 43 whose parents were not sure if their child had been infected. In total, for 60.1% of all pupils, at least one of the following symptoms were reported from February 2020 until data sampling: fever, cough, difficulty breathing, loss of taste, loss of smell, headache, runny nose, sore throat, ear pain, myalgia, asthenia, bellyache, diarrhea, nausea, rash, hyperemia, or painful eyes. Importantly, none of the seropositive participants experienced a severe disease requiring hospitalization.

Risk factors for seropositivity

Table 3 gives an overview of risk factors for SARS-CoV2 seropositivity. We found that children whose caregivers are healthcare workers who were in contact with COVID-19 patients are more likely to be seropositive (RR 2.2; 95%CI 1.0–4.6). Also, children who have at least 1 hour per week of extracurricular activities are more likely to be seropositive (RR 5.6; 95%CI 1.2–25.3). Based on the second survey, we could not establish an association between activities with a high (indoor, without masks, no physical distance) versus low risk (data not shown). Seroprevalence was also higher in children who had contact with a confirmed case (RR 3.8; 95%CI 1.7–8.3), had a high-risk contact with a confirmed case (RR3.7; 95%CI 2.0–6.7), or had a high-risk contact with a confirmed case within the household (RR 5.1; 95%CI 2.9–9.2). Origin; family structure; presence and number of young children, adolescents, adults, and elderly persons in the family; employment and education of parents; and family income were not statistically significant associated with the prevalence (risk) of having SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in this cohort.

Even though the study was not designed to investigate clusters, we found an intraclass correlation of 0.15 (SE 0.1). There were 118 classes or clusters in total (mean size is 3.1, range 1–14), but the 91 secondary school students were distributed over 55 clusters (mean cluster size 1.6, range 1–4). In total, we found four classes with more than one case. Respectively, two out of four, three out of four, four out of seven, and three out of eight children of these classes were seropositive. Assuming an overall prevalence of 9.4%, the binomial probability of observing these numbers varies between 3/1000 and 1/10,000.

Discussion

We found SARS-CoV-2-specific antibodies in 4.4% of children in a municipality with a low community transmission (Pelt) and in 14.4% of children living in a municipality with a high community transmission (Alken). The difference in seroprevalence was mainly due to the absence of cases in primary schoolchildren in Pelt where the community transmission preceding the study was low. These findings illustrate that community transmission is reflected in children, and that young children are only susceptible when circulation of the virus in the community is high.

Blood samples in our study were collected between September 21 and October 6, 2020, which is just before the onset of the second wave in Belgium. Given all four reported PCR-confirmed infections occurred in March 2020 and at that time no control measures were yet in place, we assume that most infections captured by our serosurvey took place during the first wave of the pandemic in Belgium, and most likely prior to the first lockdown which included the closure of schools from March 18, 2020 (Fig. 1).

The overall seroprevalence among children in our study was higher than expected compared to international reports and compared to seroprevalence studies in health care workers and blood donors in Belgium, including samples collected in the same region [1–3, 8–12]. For example, 4.5% (95%CI 0.2–21.5%) seropositivity was found in residual samples of 0- to 10-year-olds and 7.2% (95%CI 1.1–21.6%) in 10- to 20-year-olds in the province Limburg [10]. However, substandard representativeness and selection bias are a major concern in studies that are not population based or based on a convenience sample. Healthcare workers may be more aware about possible risks and risk avoidance by taking appropriate measures to protect themselves against infection, while blood donors are usually more health conscious and may have adopted a more cautious lifestyle in the early days of the pandemic. Both studies may therefore underestimate the true circulation of the SARS-CoV-2 virus in the population.

Our results also indicate a clear difference in seroprevalence between the two studied regions with different community incidence, particularly in primary schoolchildren. Similar regional differences in seroprevalence in children within a geographically small region have been shown in the German state of Bavaria [13]. Another study in England showed that there was a strong relation between regional incidence and outbreaks in educational settings, including early years settings (<5-year-olds), primary schools (5–11-year-olds) and secondary schools (11–18-year-olds), with more cases linked to outbreaks in staff than in pupils [14]. All of this emphasizes the importance of vaccination and mitigation strategies to control community circulation and thus reduce case in schools.

Another unexpected finding in our study was the absence of cases in primary schoolchildren in the low transmission region, while the seroprevalence in this age-group approached the levels observed in older children in the high transmission region. Our data hence suggest that younger and older children are equally susceptible when viral circulation is high but that younger children are less susceptible when circulation is low. This suggests that if we could lower community incidence in the future by reaching a high vaccination coverage in the population from the age of 12 years onwards (the European Medicines Agency approved the BNT162b2 vaccine as of that age on May 28th, 2021), the necessity of vaccinating younger children could be discussed. However, there are many other factors that play a role when it concerns the vaccination of children below 12 years of age such as waning of immunity in the adult population, occurrence of new variants, and the fact that these children would remain a sizable group of susceptible individuals giving the virus a large playground for mutations.

Even though our study was not designed to study transmission in schools, the clustering of one-third of seropositive cases in only four classes suggests either a common source of infection (e.g., superspreading event), transmission between children, or infection by a staff member before control measures were implemented. Because of this clustering, we used robust methods to estimate standard errors of the seroprevalence and for the analysis of possible determinants.

We also found that the risk of having a positive antibody test was almost four times higher in children who were in contact with a confirmed case, especially if this person was an adult household member. Other studies confirm these associations [15–17]. Regarding the higher SARS-CoV-2 seroprevalence in children from healthcare workers who were in contact with COVID-19 patients, we assume that infections took place in March 2020, when there was an overall shortage of personal protective equipment in the health care sector.

Our study has also limitations. First, a serosurvey gives an overview of past infection but does not allow us to investigate the transmission dynamics within the school environment or onwards transmission in the households. We believe that such studies are much needed to take a final decision regarding measures to curb the spread of SARS-CoV-2, but they require PCR testing and sequencing of active cases and contacts among children, caregivers, and school staff during outbreaks in schools. Secondly, our sample did not allow to determine the exact age at which the risk of infections becomes comparable to adults because age groups were nested within their setting (primary vs secondary school). Thirdly, we cannot exclude selection-bias due to increased willingness to participate when a family member or close acquaintance was infected. Given that 12% of parents indicated this to be the case, and another 25% were not sure, suggests that such risk is real. However, while lower

compared to our estimate of the overall seroprevalence, we still found 5.6% seropositive cases among children for whom the parents did not report any suspicious contact.

We conclude that the prevalence of anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in children reflects the virus circulation in the community and that young children between the age of 6 and 12 years as a group are less susceptible if community circulation is low.

Acknowledgements We are indebted to the several staff members of the school health service (Vrij Centrum voor Leerlingbegeleiding (vCLB)) in Limburg, Belgium, for their cooperation in the recruitment of the schools. We particularly mention Dr. Bea Meertens for her relentless commitment. We are also very thankful for the help and contribution of the management and staff of the participating schools, the home care organization Wit-Geel Kruis Limburg, and the Maria Hospital Pelt. We also acknowledge the lab technicians for performing the serological analyses. Of course, our heartfelt thanks also go to all the children and their caregivers who applied in great numbers to take part in this study.

Authors' contributions LB, MR, JM, ED, and CV designed the study. LB, MR, and CV implemented the study and collected data in collaboration with the school health service (Vrij Centrum voor Leerlingbegeleiding (vCLB)) in Limburg and the participating schools, Wit-Geel Kruis Limburg and the Maria Hospital Pelt. ID was responsible for the laboratory analysis. MR and LB analyzed the data. LB, MR, JM, NH, ID, ED, and CV interpreted the data. LB and MR wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors revised the manuscript and approved the final version.

Funding This study was funded by Sciensano (www.sciensano.be).

Availability of data and material Anonymized data underlying this article will be shared on reasonable request to the corresponding author.

Declarations

Ethics approval The study was approved by the Ethics committee Research UZ/KU Leuven of Leuven, Belgium (s64415), and conducted in accordance with the ethical standards as laid down in the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments.

Consent to participate Signed informed consent was obtained from caregivers and an informed assent from the participating children.

Conflict of interest Joanna Merckx is an employee of bioMérieux. The other authors declare no conflict of interest.

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