

Individuals in England reduced social contacts by up to 75% during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Social contact decreased in England during the pandemic. Credit: fauxels, Pexels (CC0, creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/)

Transmission of respiratory viruses depends partly on the rate of close

social contacts in a population. A study publishing March 1st in *PLOS Medicine* by Amy Gimma at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom, and colleagues suggests that during the most restrictive period of lockdown in the United Kingdom, the number of reported contacts decreased by 75% from pre-pandemic levels.

Public health policies imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic aimed to curb virus transmission through reduced [social contact](#). However, the impact of these policies over time has not been quantified. To estimate social interactions in England from March 2020-March 2021, researchers conducted a cross-sectional study of 19,914 participants aged 18-59, as well as parents completing the survey on behalf of their children under age 18, who voluntarily responded to online surveys about their demographics, behavior, and perceptions of personal risk with regard to the pandemic. They then used statistical analyses to calculate the average number of daily contacts reported by participants.

The researchers found that during the most restrictive lockdowns in the UK, adults over 17 years of age reduced the number of people they were in contact with by 75%. Throughout the year, during less stringent policies, people continued to reduce their social contacts, and only ever reached 50% of pre-pandemic levels. However, the study had some limitations; all data were self-reported, which may have contributed to over- or underestimating individuals' number of contacts. In addition, future research is needed to apply these findings to transmission data from 2021-2022.

According to the authors, "We launched the CoMix social contact and behavioral study on 24th March 2020 to capture the changes in social contacts, risk perception, and other behaviors. This study quantifies changes in epidemiologically relevant contact behavior for one full year of the COVID-19 pandemic in England and can be used to inform future outbreak response and can be applied to transmission of other infectious

diseases, particularly for a large-scale pandemic".

Gimma adds, "Social contacts play a key role in the transmission of respiratory viruses, such as COVID-19, and data from the CoMix survey helps researchers, policymakers, and the [general public](#) understand how people have changed their social contacts throughout the pandemic. Understanding how and where people are making the most contacts, such as at work or in educational settings, provides insight into where contacts can be reduced when we need to slow [transmission](#)."

More information: Gimma A, Munday JD, Wong KLM, Coletti P, van Zandvoort K, Prem K, et al. (2022) Changes in social contacts in England during the COVID-19 pandemic between March 2020 and March 2021 as measured by the CoMix survey: A repeated cross-sectional study. *PLoS Med* 19(3): e1003907.

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