

**Occupation-and age-associated risk of SARS-CoV-2 test-positivity, the Netherlands, June - October 2020**

Brechje de Gier<sup>1</sup>, Priscila de Oliveira Bressane Lima<sup>1</sup>, Rolina D. van Gaalen<sup>1</sup>, Pieter T. de Boer<sup>1</sup>, Jeroen Alblas<sup>1</sup>, Marc Ruijten<sup>2</sup>, Arianne B. van Gageldonk-Lafeber<sup>1</sup>, Toos Waegemaekers<sup>1,4</sup>, Anja Schreijer<sup>3</sup>, Susan van den Hof<sup>1</sup>, Susan Hahné<sup>1</sup>

## Author affiliations:

1. Center for Infectious Disease Control, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), Bilthoven, the Netherlands
2. GGDGHOR Nederland, Utrecht, the Netherlands
3. National Consultation on Infectious Disease Control (LOI), Public Health Service (GGD) Amsterdam, The Netherlands
4. Public Health Service Gelderland Midden, Arnhem, the Netherlands

Corresponding author: [REDACTED] 5.1.2e . E-mail: [REDACTED] 5.1.2e @rivm.nl. Tel. +31 [REDACTED] 5.1.2e

*Abstract*

*The incidence of COVID-19 in the Netherlands is currently among the highest globally. We analyzed weekly test-positivity in public test locations by population subgroup between 1 June 2020 – when population-wide testing became available – and 17 October 2020. Employees working in the hospitality sector and public transport, driving instructors, hairdressers and estheticians had higher test-positivity compared to a reference group of employees without a close-contact occupation. Employees working in childcare, education and healthcare showed lower test-positivity.*