Supplementary information 4: Elicitation round 2 responses

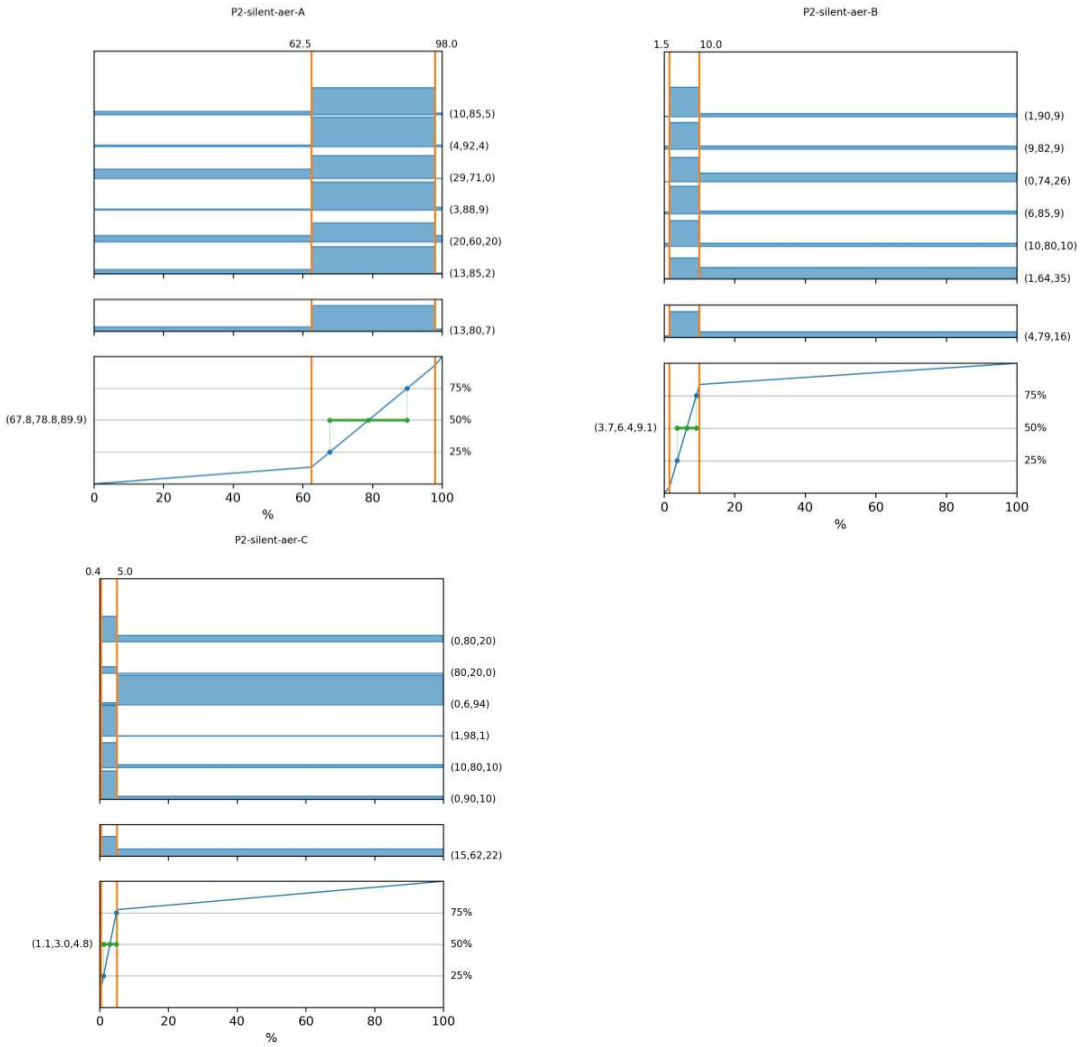
In these figures the range presented to participants in round 2 (derived from round 1 responses) is shown in orange. The top graph shows each individuals' percentage estimates of the likelihood of the true value lying below, within and above the range. The middle graph shows an average of the individual distributions. The bottom graph shows that average distribution as a cumulative probability graph (blue) and the derived median and 95% confidence intervals in green.

Pathway 2

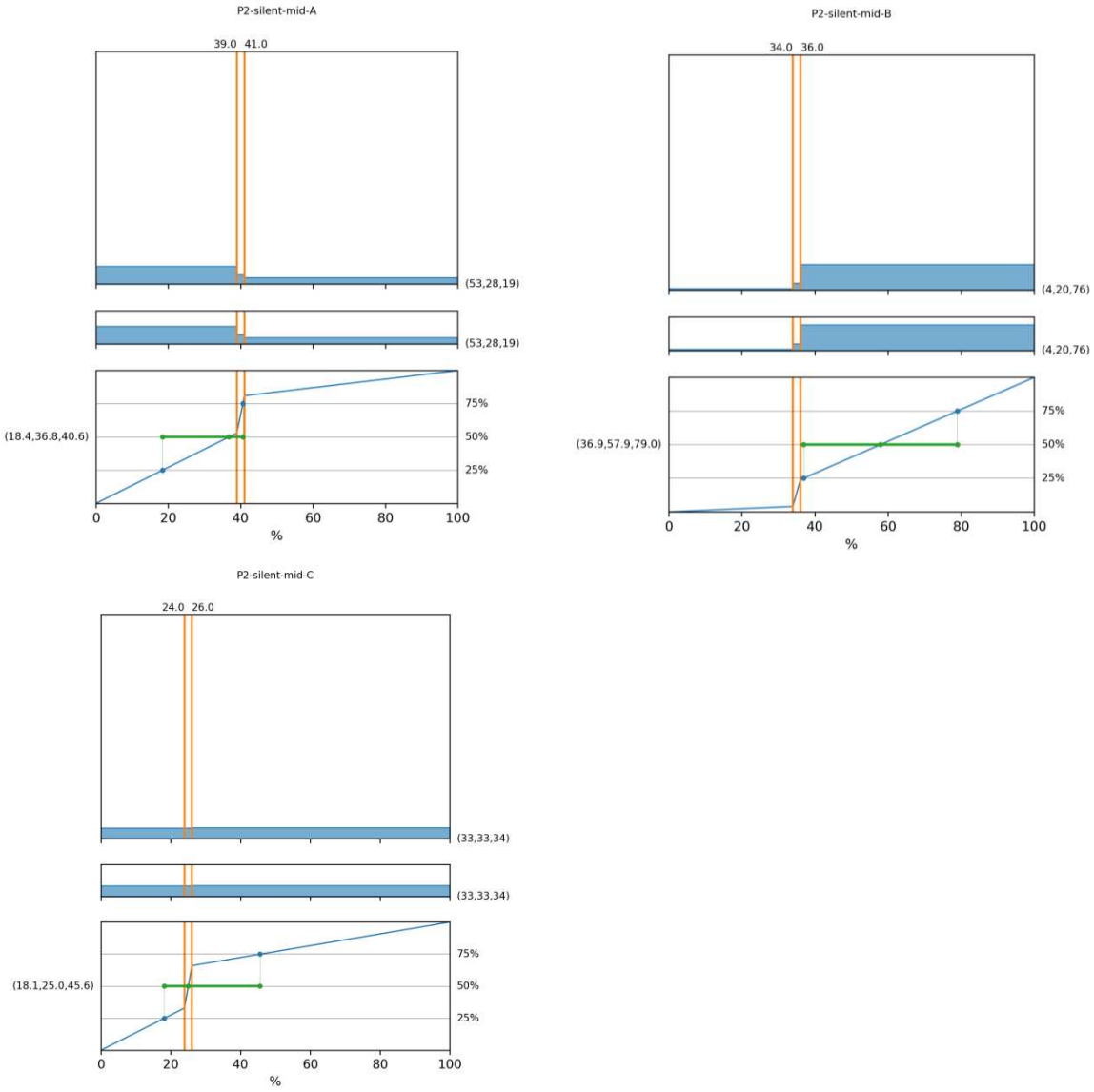
Participants' estimates of the percentage of infectious SARS-CoV-2 produced by an infected person that would be found in each of three different size fractions of respiratory particles.

Silent breathing

Supplementary Figure 1: Responses from participants who thought the majority of virus would be transmitted via aerosols when the infected person was silent. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)

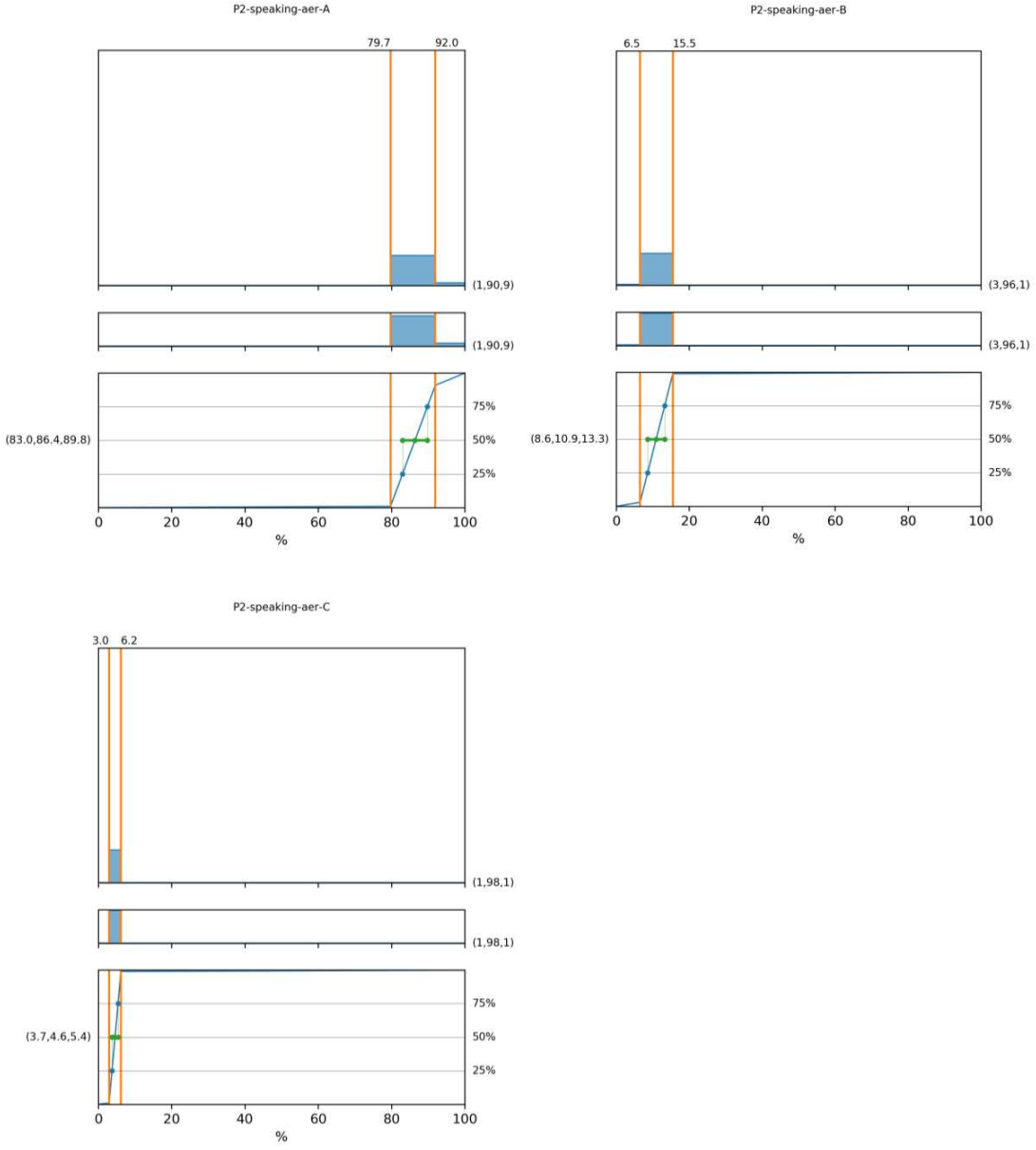


Supplementary Figure 2: Responses from the participant who thought the distribution of virus would be more evenly spread across the particle size spectrum when the infected person was silent. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)

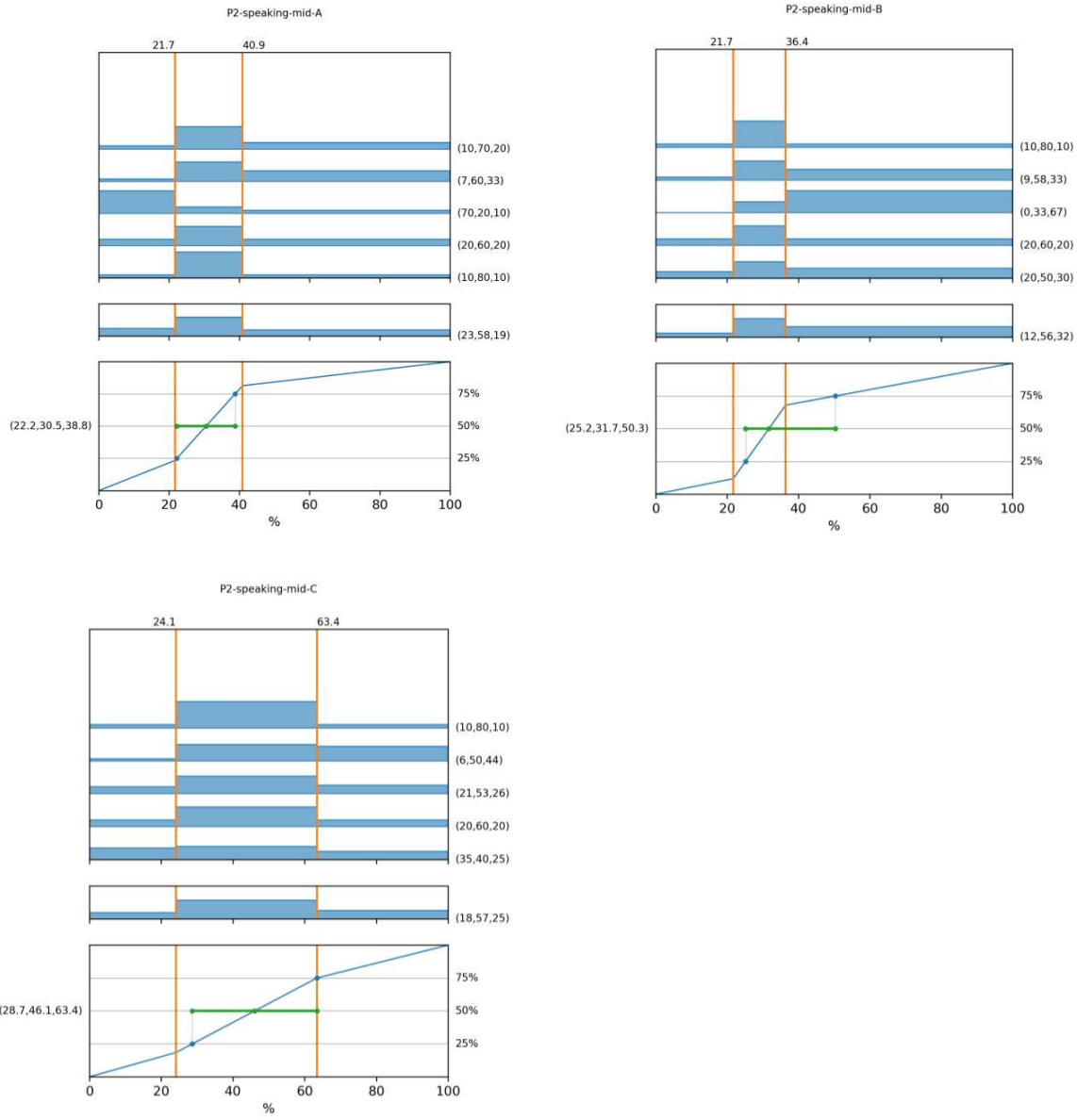


Talking

Supplementary Figure 3: Responses from the participant who thought the majority of virus would be transmitted via aerosols when the infected person was speaking normally. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)

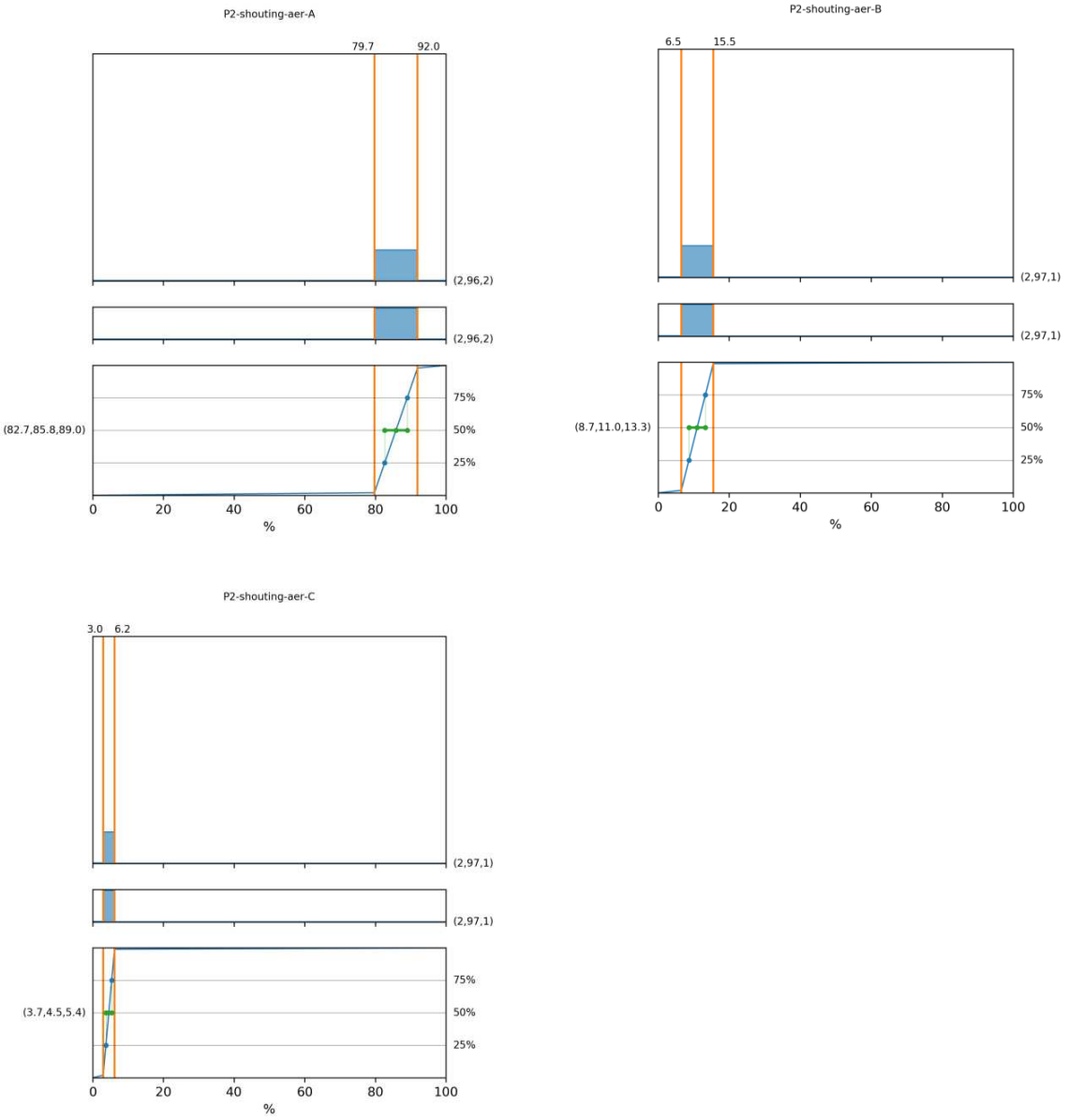


Supplementary Figure 4: Responses from participants who thought the distribution of virus would be more evenly spread across the particle size spectrum when the infected person was speaking normally. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)

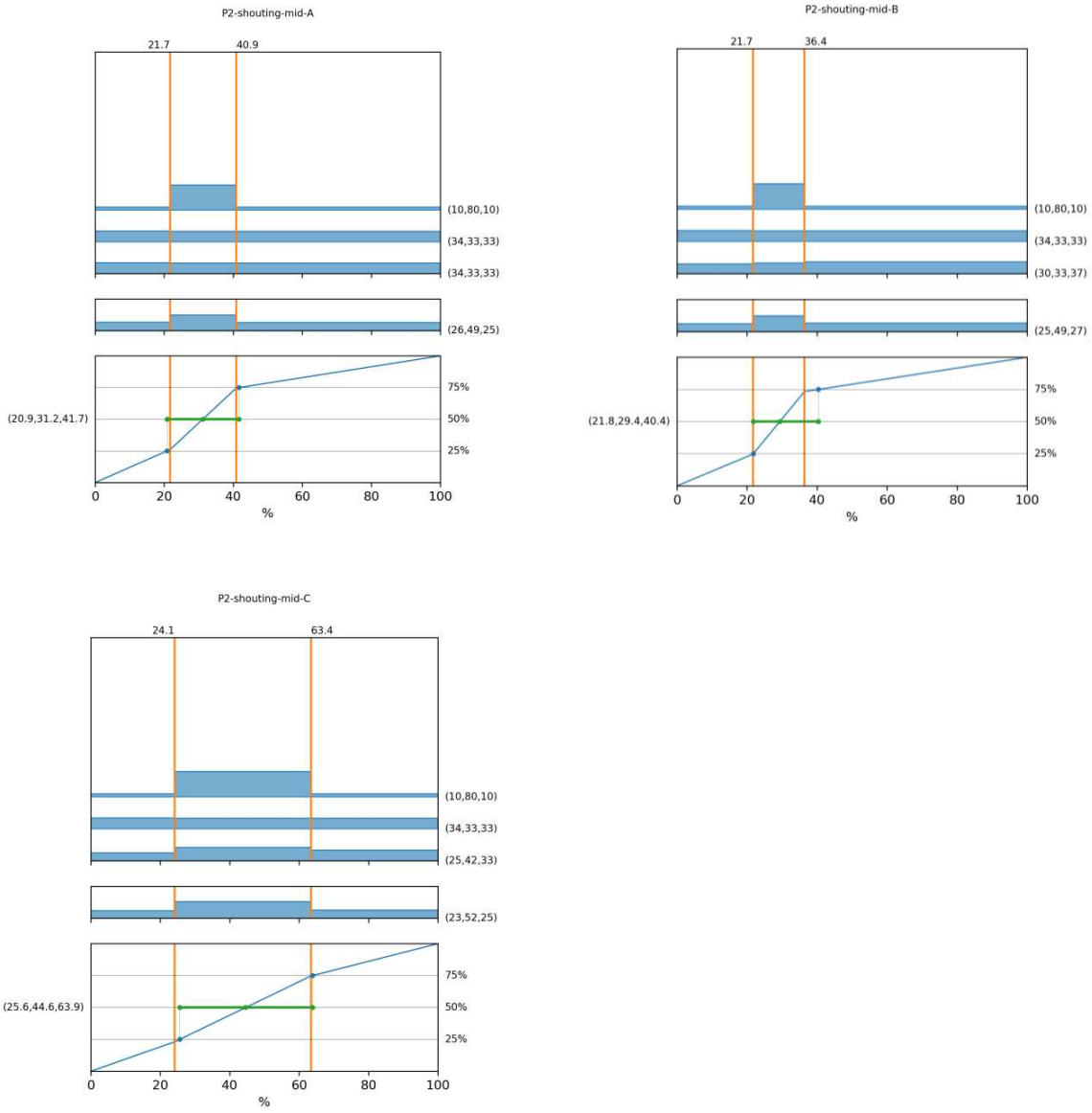


Talking loudly

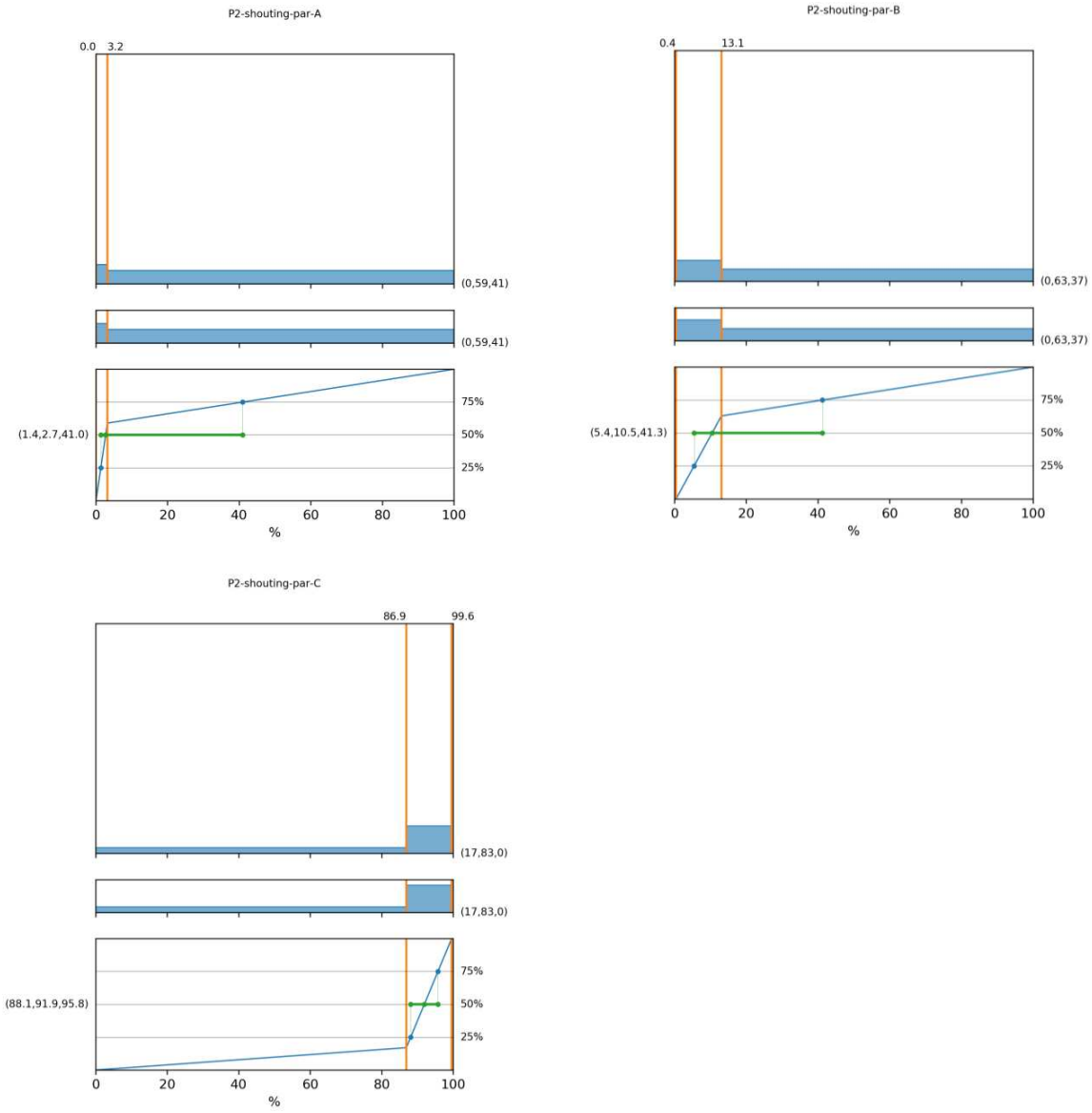
Supplementary Figure 5: Responses from the participant who thought the majority of virus would be transmitted via aerosols when the infected person was talking loudly. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)



Supplementary Figure 6: Responses from participants who thought the distribution of virus would be more evenly spread across the particle size spectrum when the infected person was talking loudly. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)

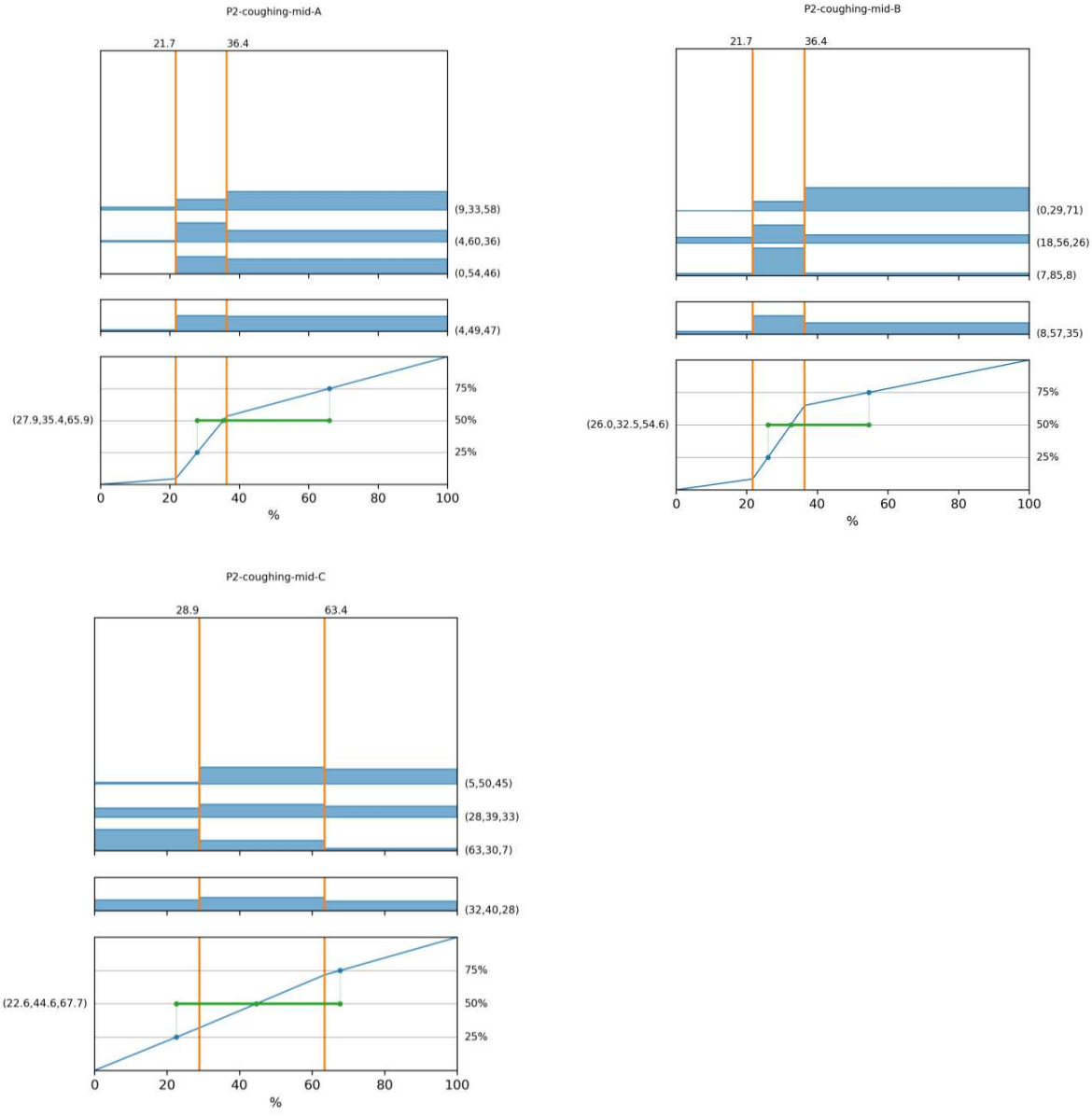


Supplementary Figure 7: Responses from the participant who thought the majority of virus would be transmitted via large particles when the infected person was talking loudly. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)

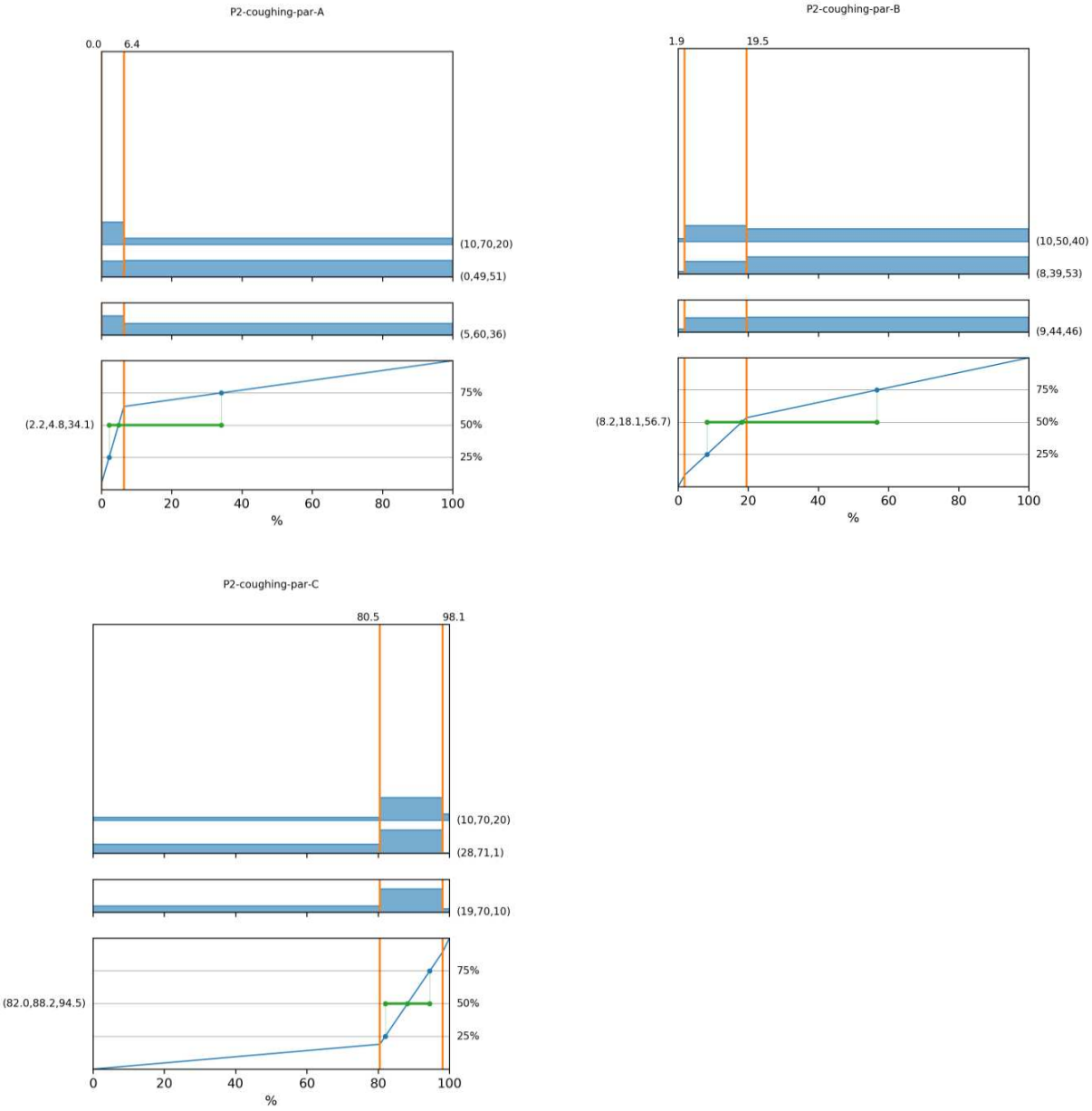


Coughing

Supplementary Figure 8: Responses from participants who thought the distribution of virus would be more evenly spread across the particle size spectrum when the infected person was coughing. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)

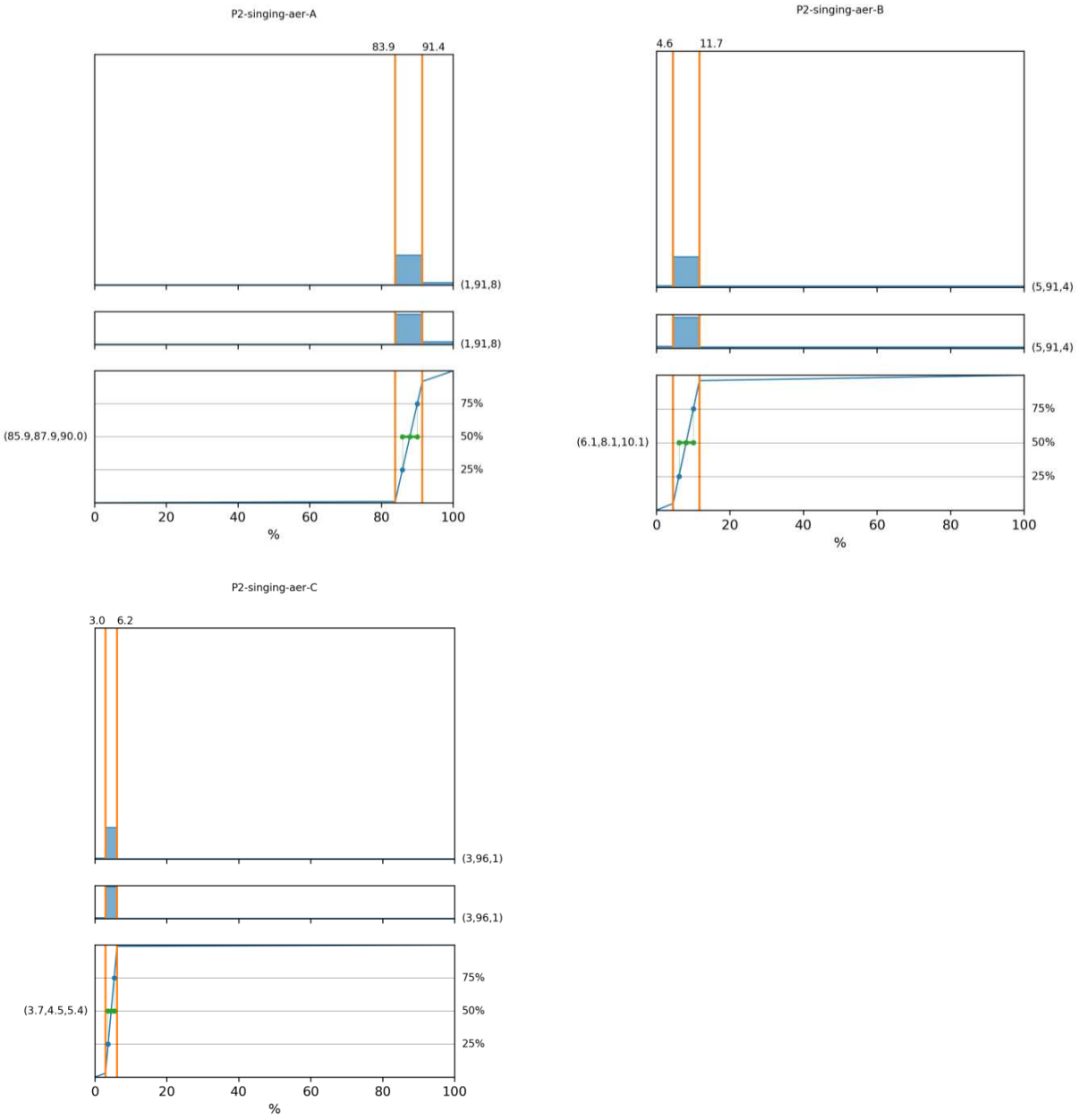


Supplementary Figure 9: Responses from the participants who thought the majority of virus would be transmitted via large particles when the infected person was coughing. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)

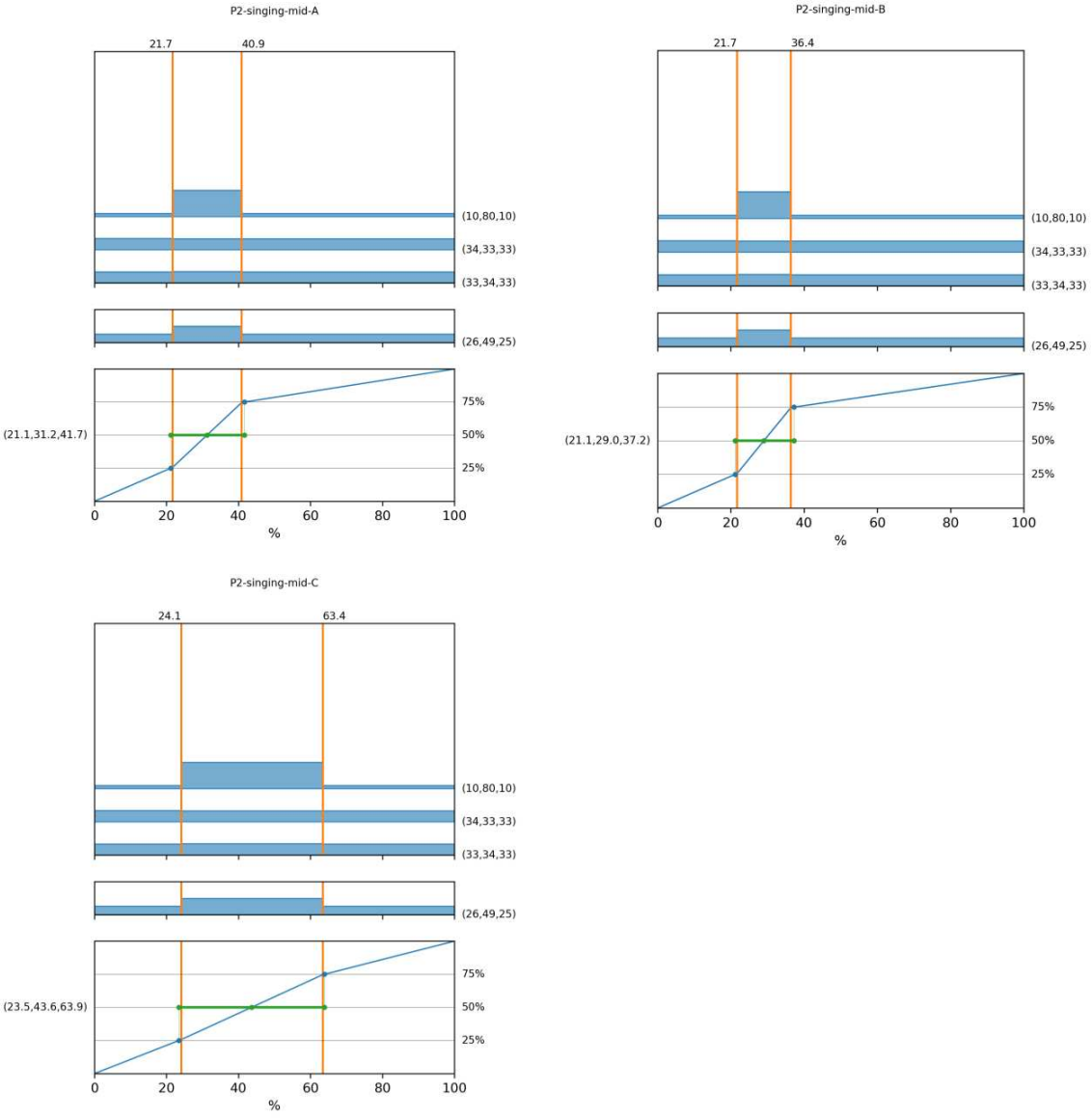


Singing

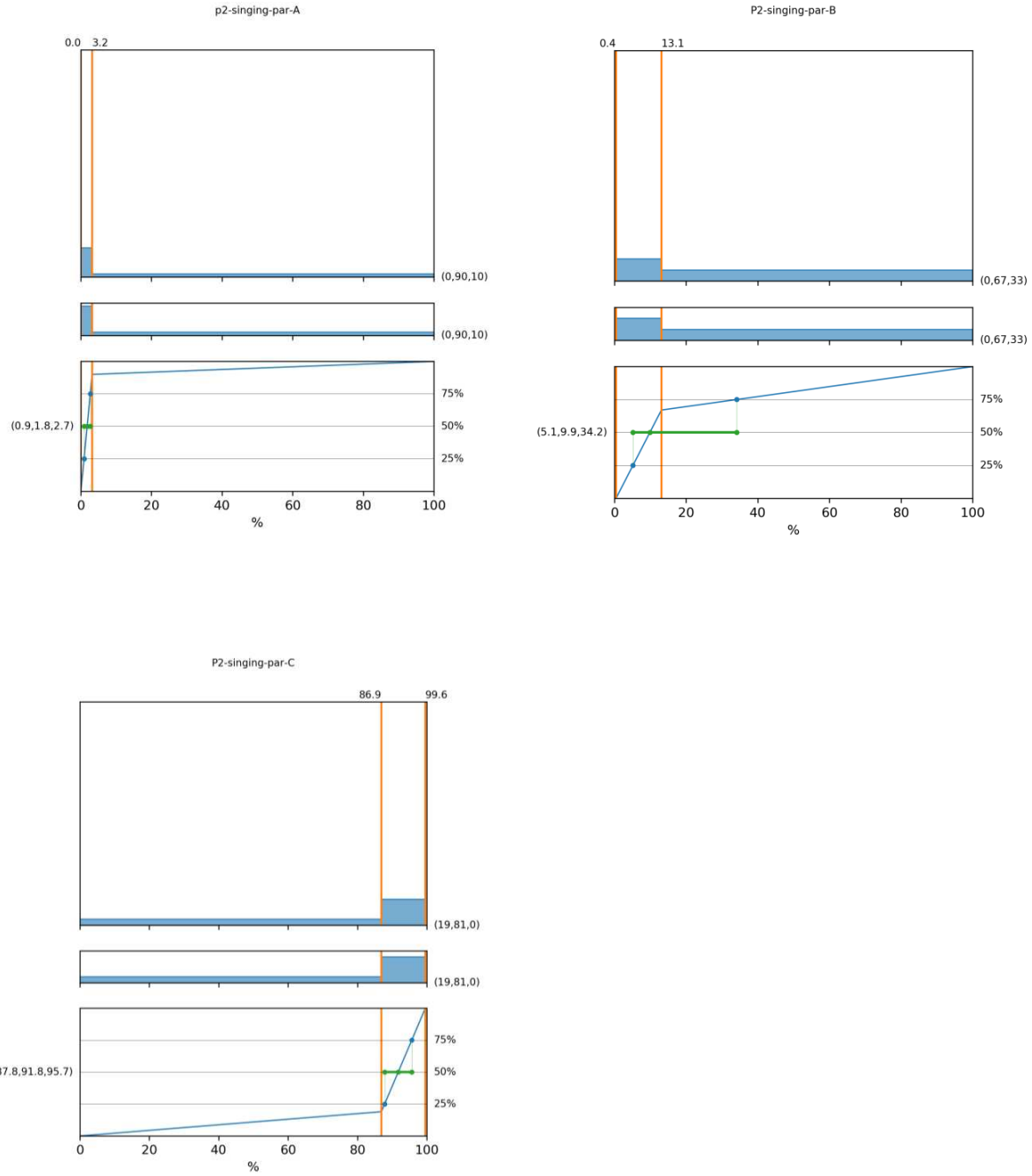
Supplementary Figure 10: Responses from the participant who thought the majority of virus would be transmitted via aerosols when the infected person was singing. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)



Supplementary Figure 11: Responses from participants who thought the distribution of virus would be more evenly spread across the particle size spectrum when the infected person was singing. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)

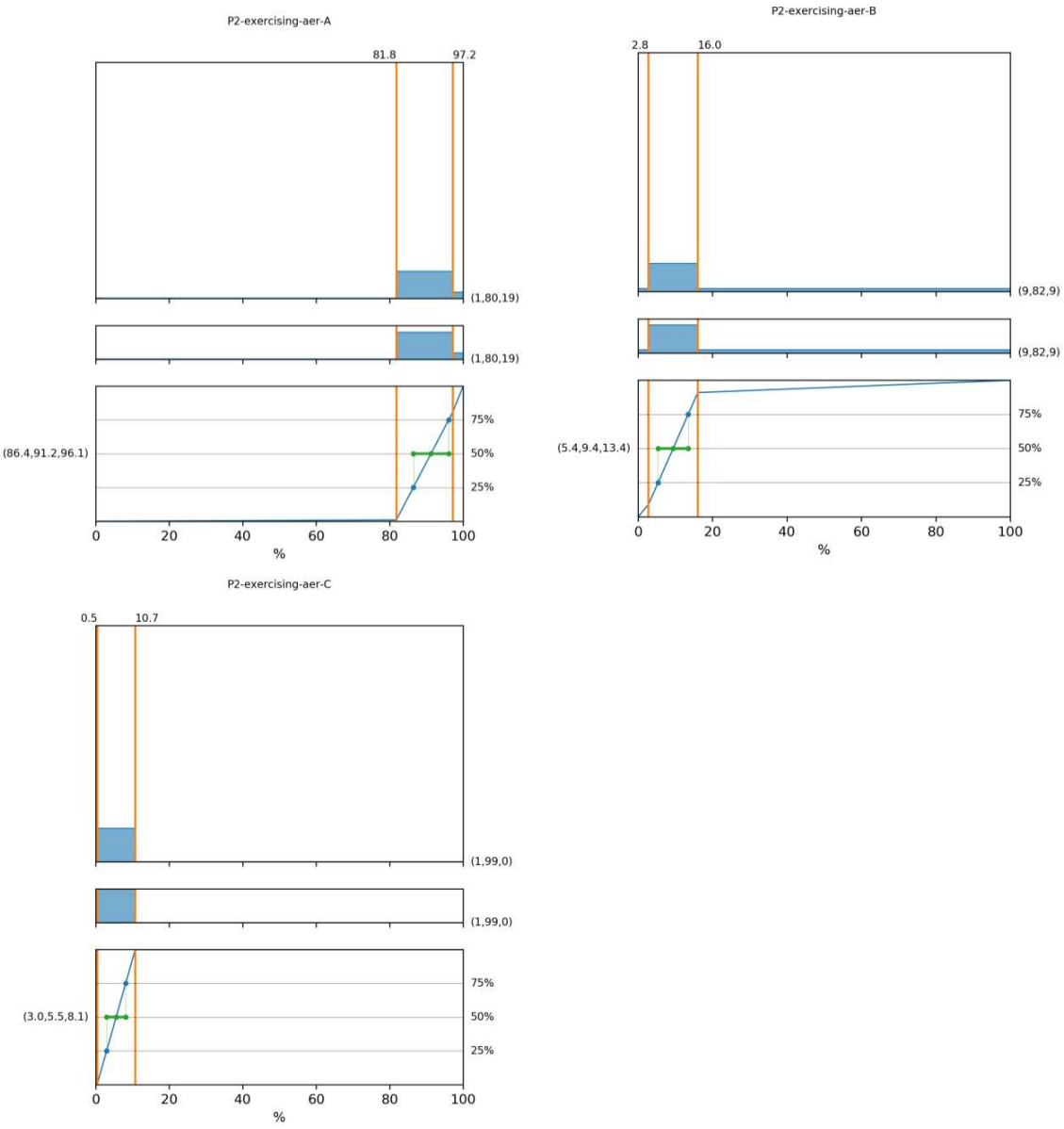


Supplementary Figure 12: Responses from the participants who thought the majority of virus would be transmitted via large particles when the infected person was singing. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)

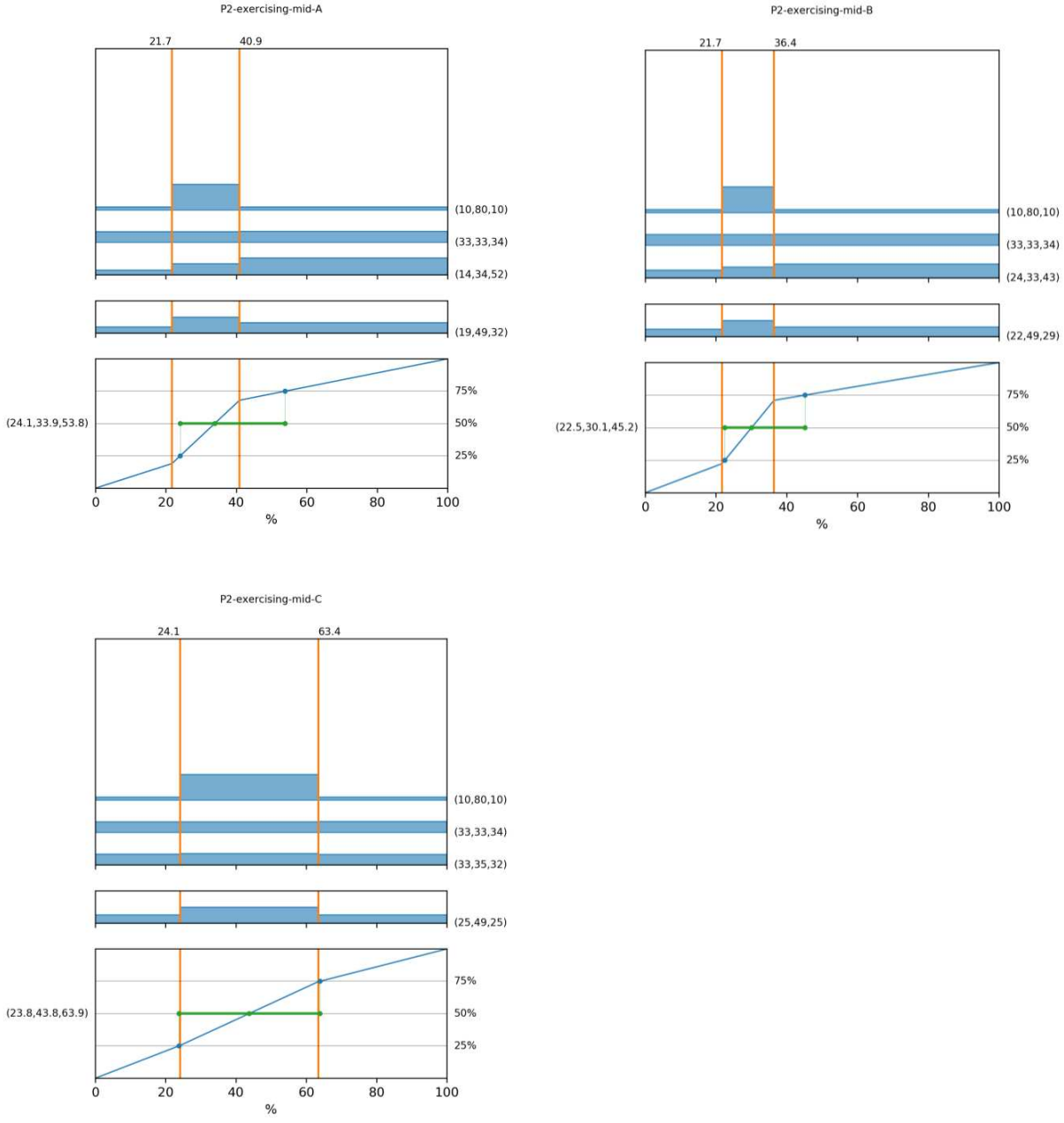


Exercising

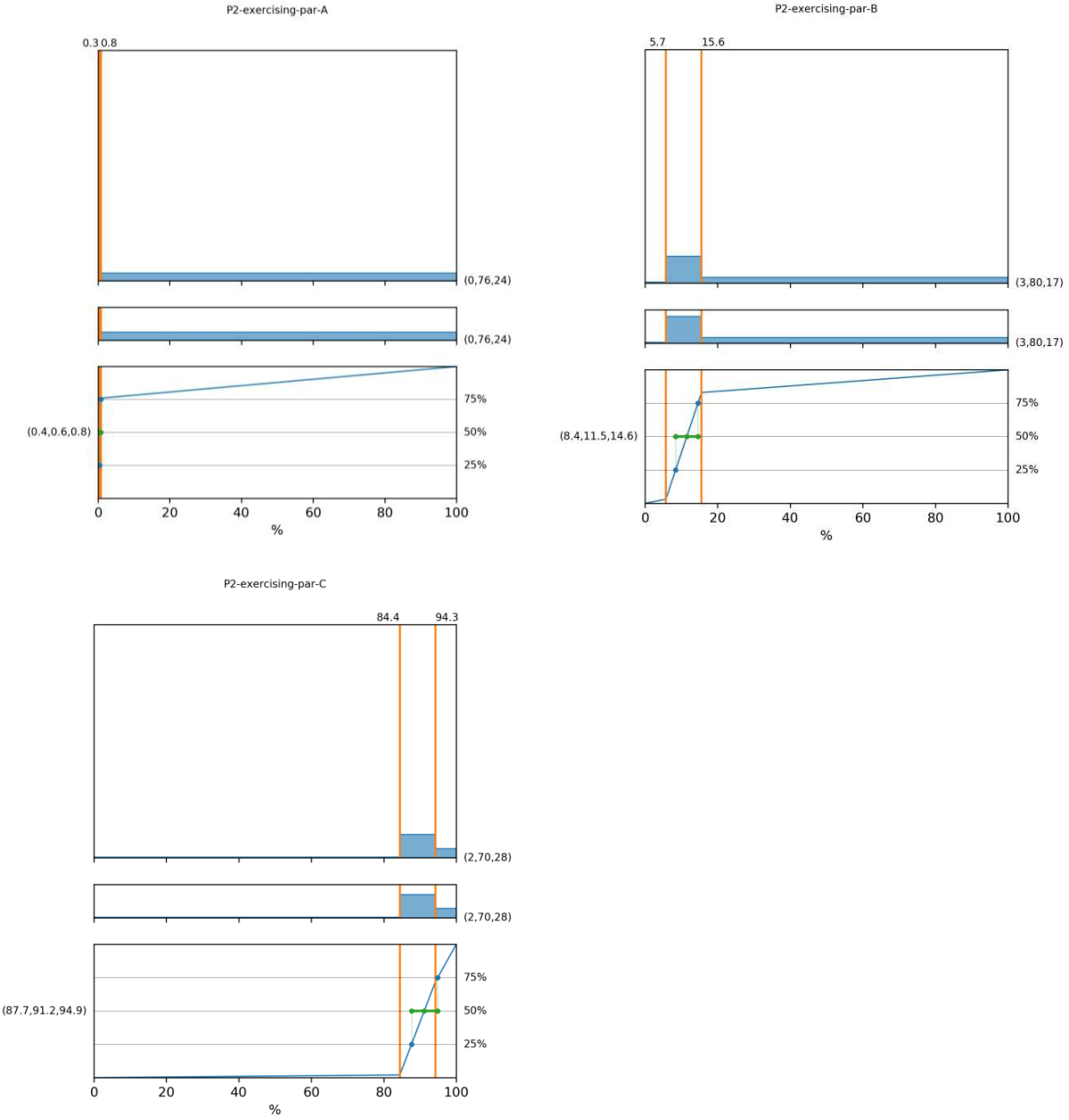
Supplementary Figure 13: Responses from the participant who thought the majority of virus would be transmitted via aerosols when the infected person was exercising. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)



Supplementary Figure 14: Responses from participants who thought the distribution of virus would be more evenly spread across the particle size spectrum when the infected person was exercising. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)

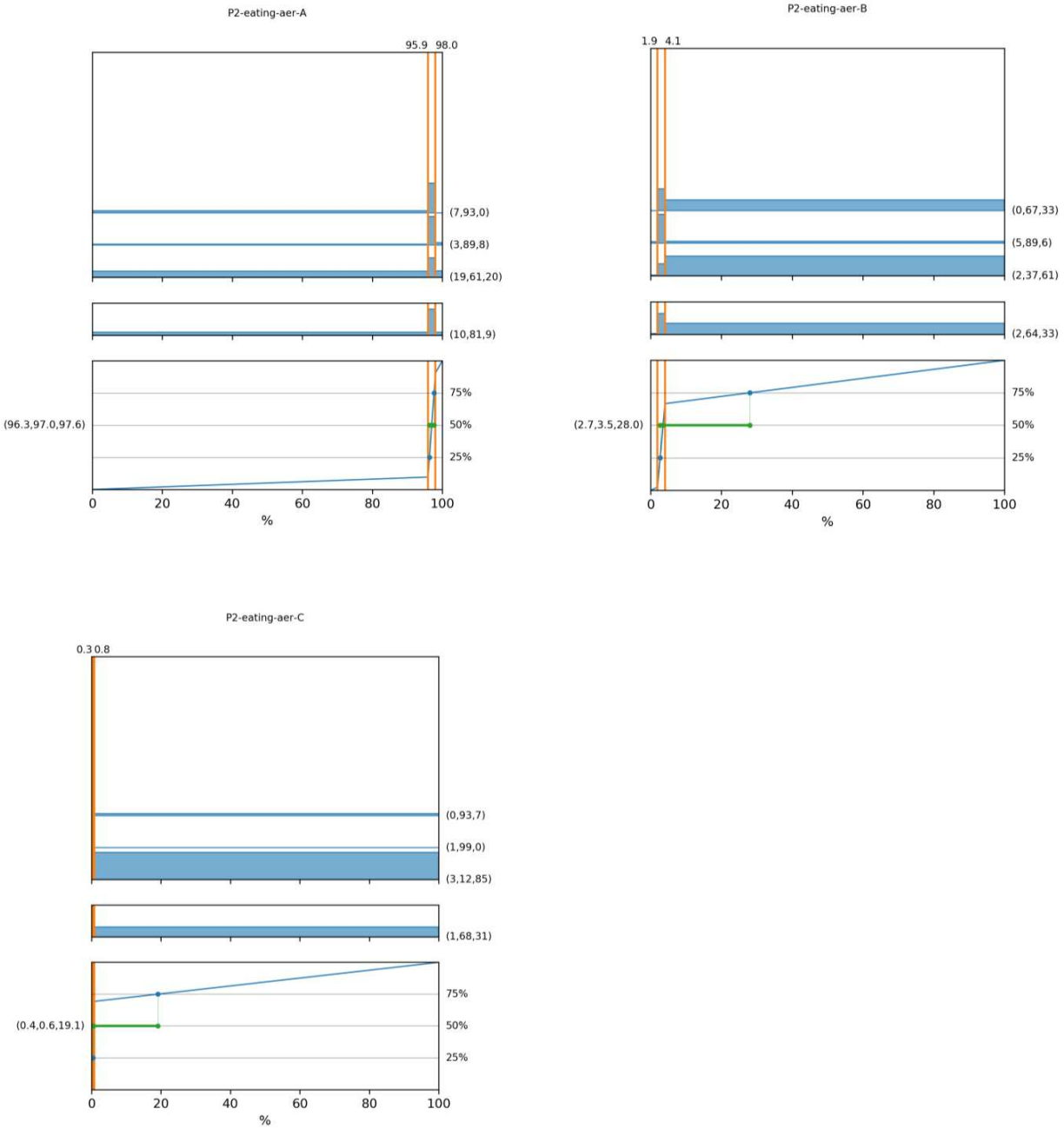


Supplementary Figure 15: Responses from the participants who thought the majority of virus would be transmitted via large particles when the infected person was exercising. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)

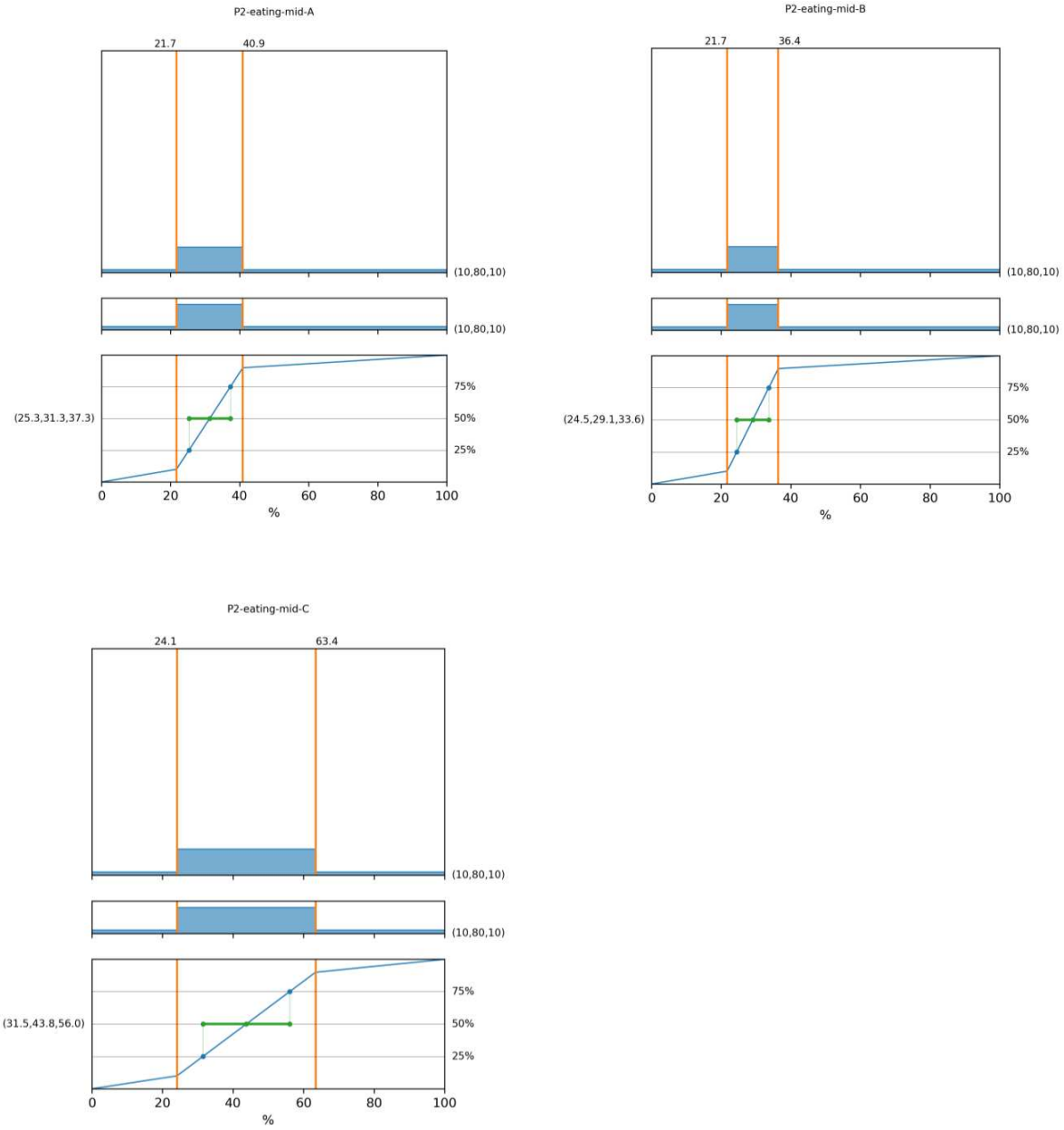


Eating

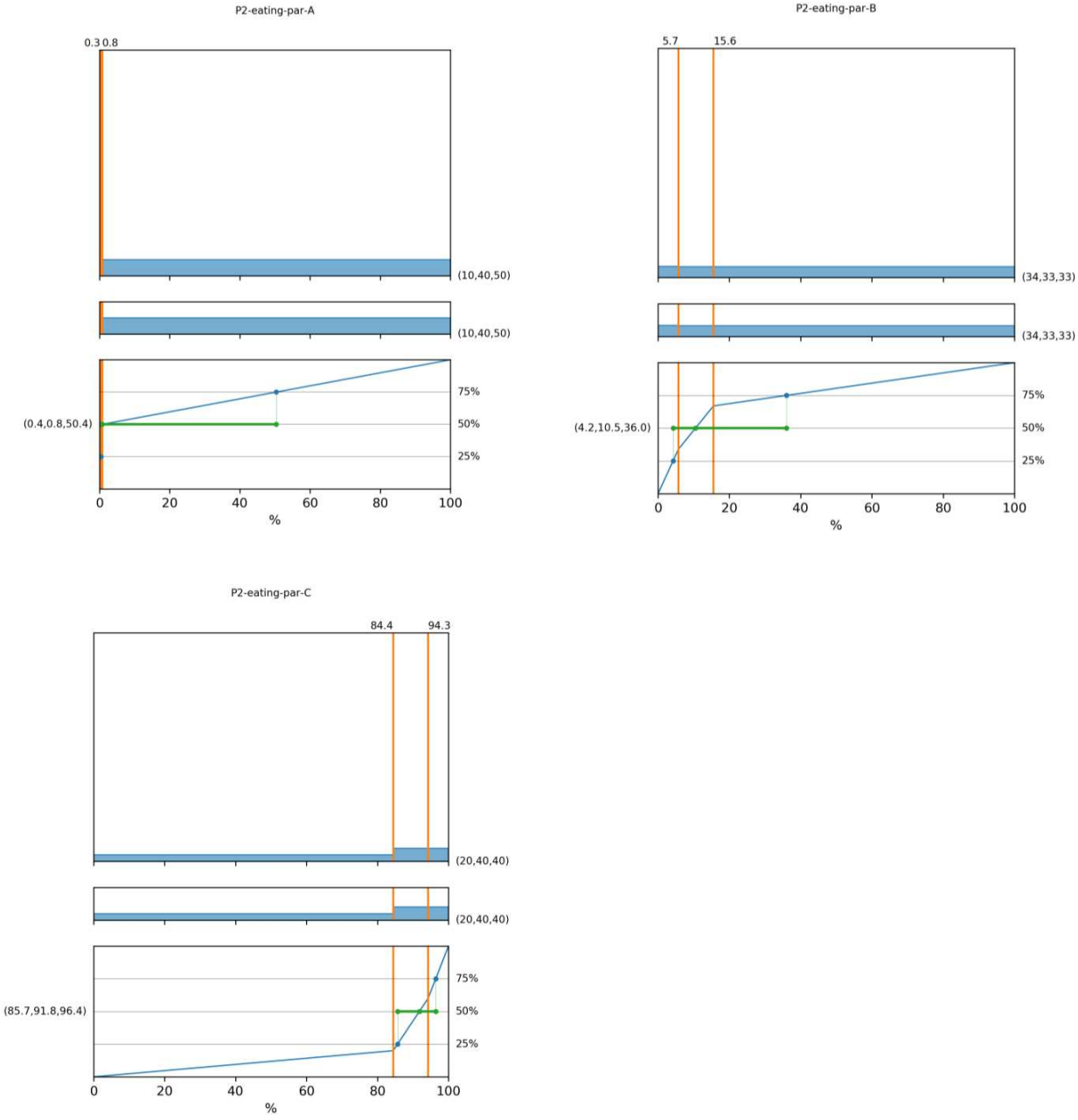
Supplementary Figure 16: Responses from the participants who thought the majority of virus would be transmitted via aerosols when the infected person was eating. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)



Supplementary Figure 17: Responses from participants who thought the distribution of virus would be more evenly spread across the particle size spectrum when the infected person was eating. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)

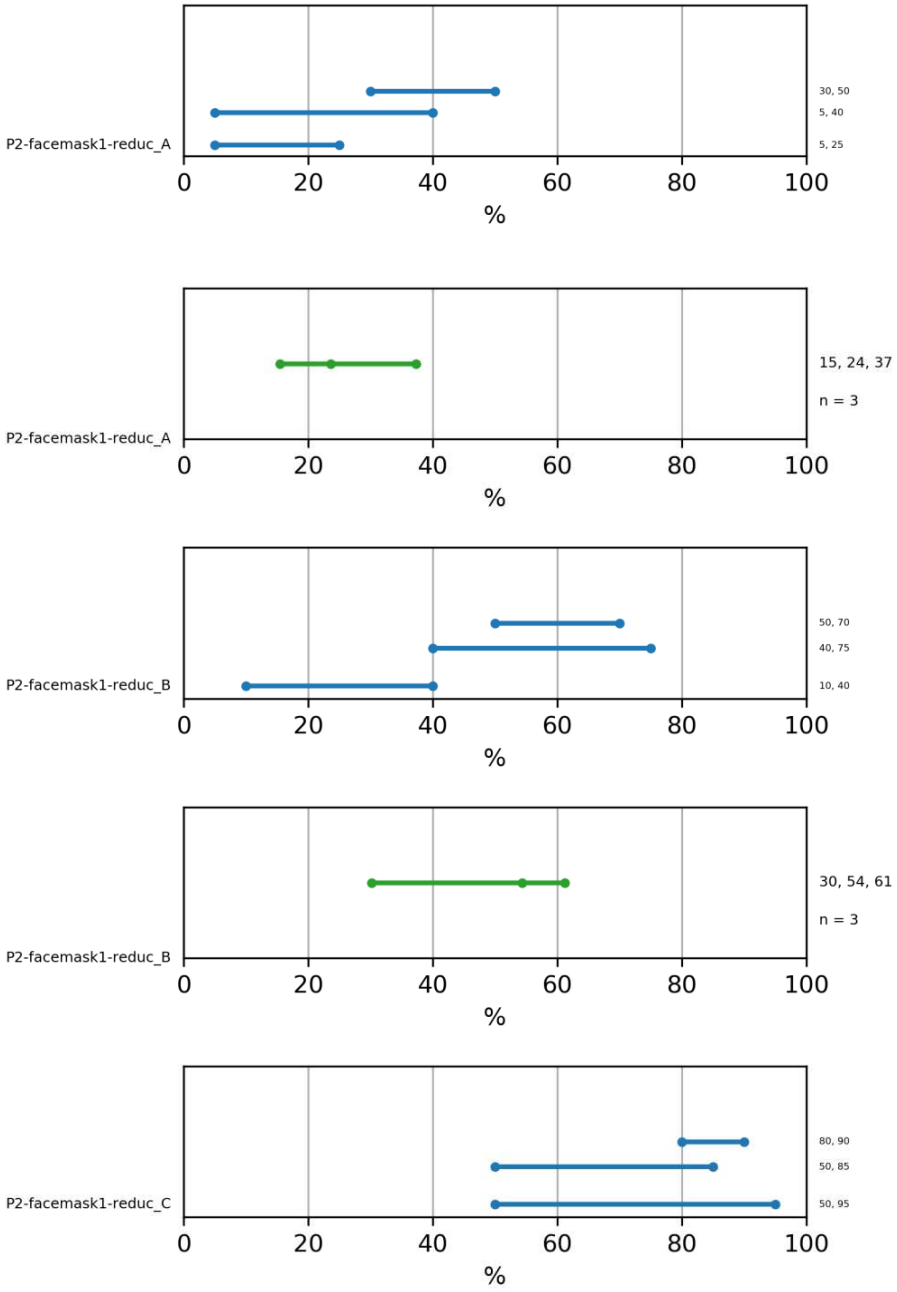


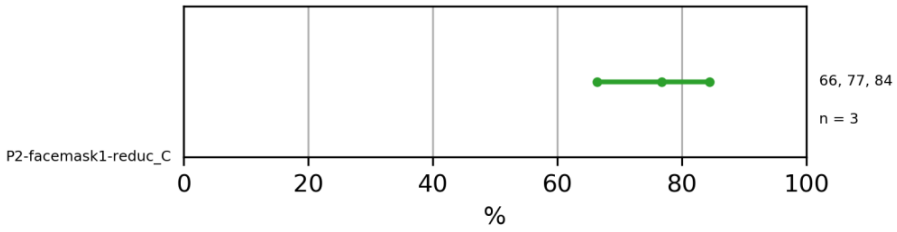
Supplementary Figure 18: Responses from the participants who thought the majority of virus would be transmitted via large particles when the infected person was exercising. Estimates for the amount of virus transmitted via A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), C) large particles (>100 micrometres)



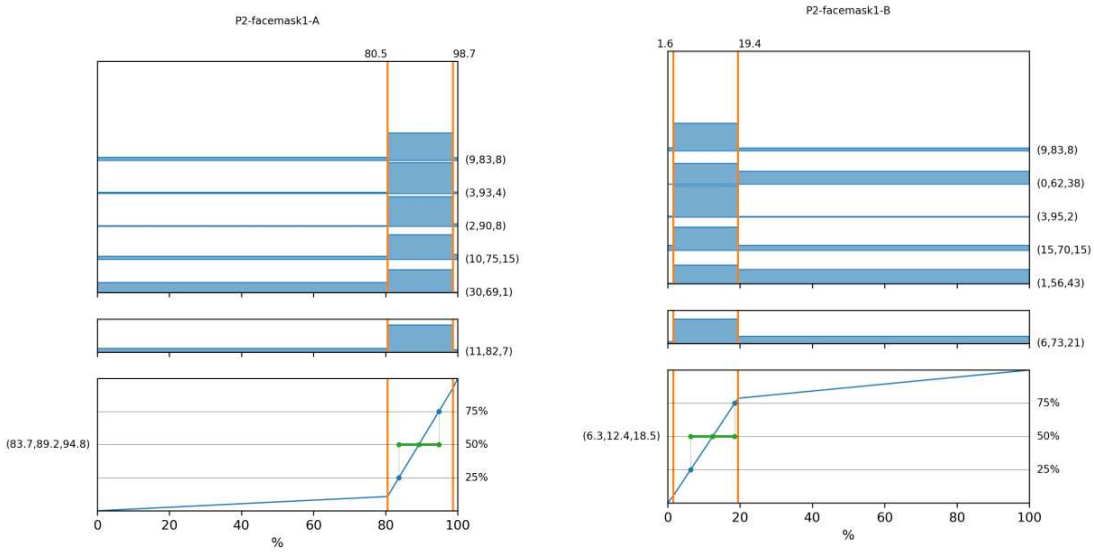
Mitigation: Home-made face covering

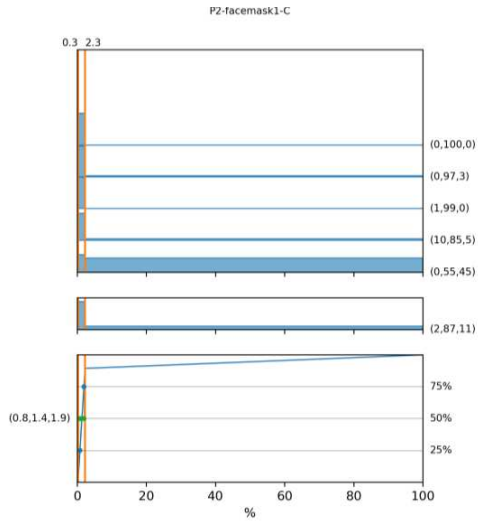
Supplementary Figure 19: Participants' estimates of the percentage reduction that a home-made cotton face covering would likely cause to the amount of A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), and C) large particles (>100 micrometres) emitted by an infected person. Blue = individual estimates, green range is average of the individual estimates





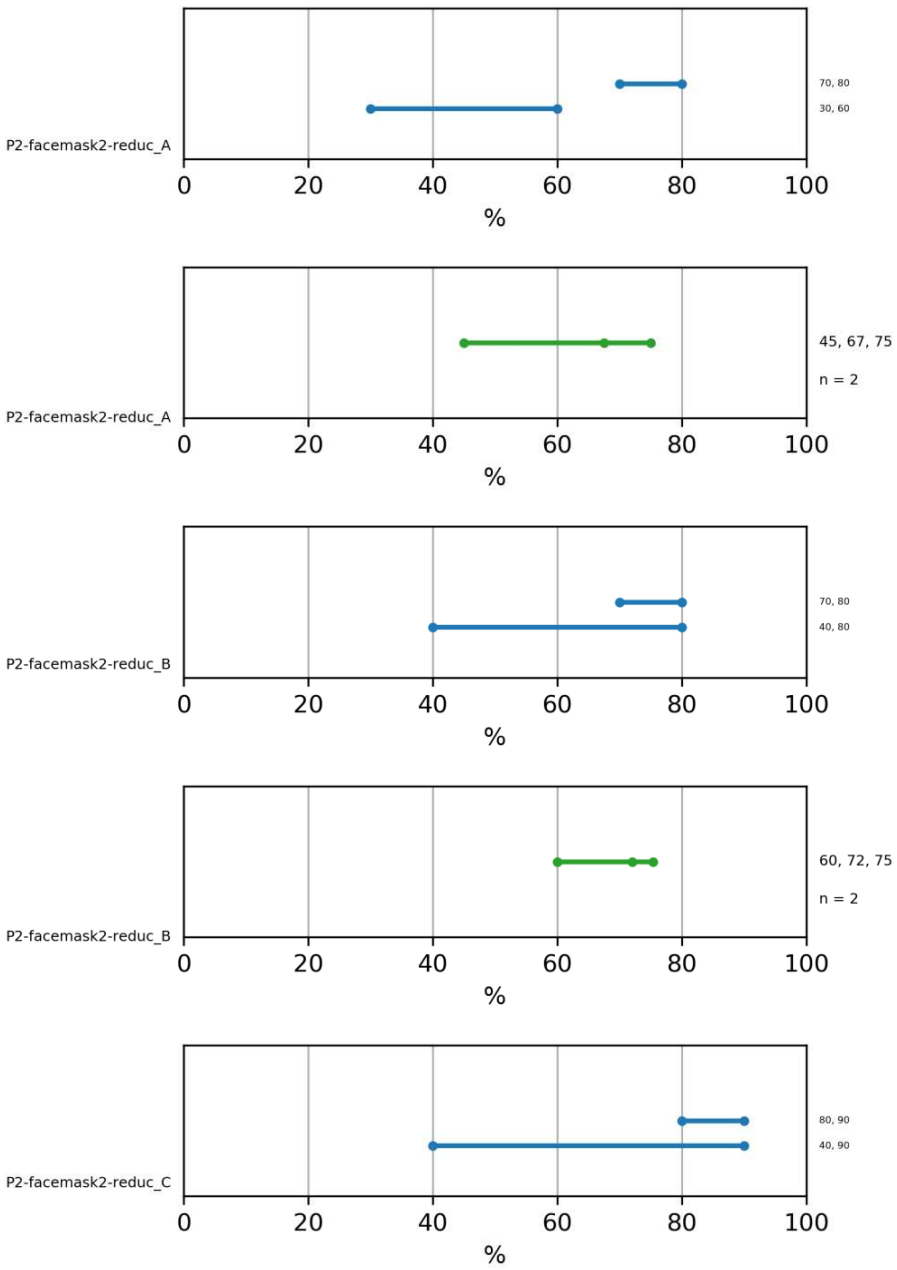
Supplementary Figure 20: Participants' estimates of the percentage distributions of infections virus in the different size fractions of respiratory air from an infected person who was wearing a home-made cotton face covering (taking into account both initial distribution and then the effect of the mitigation).

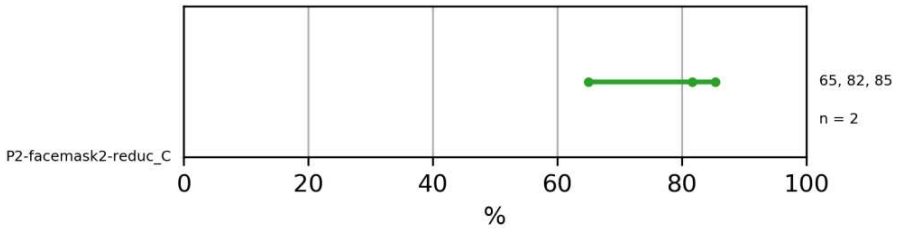




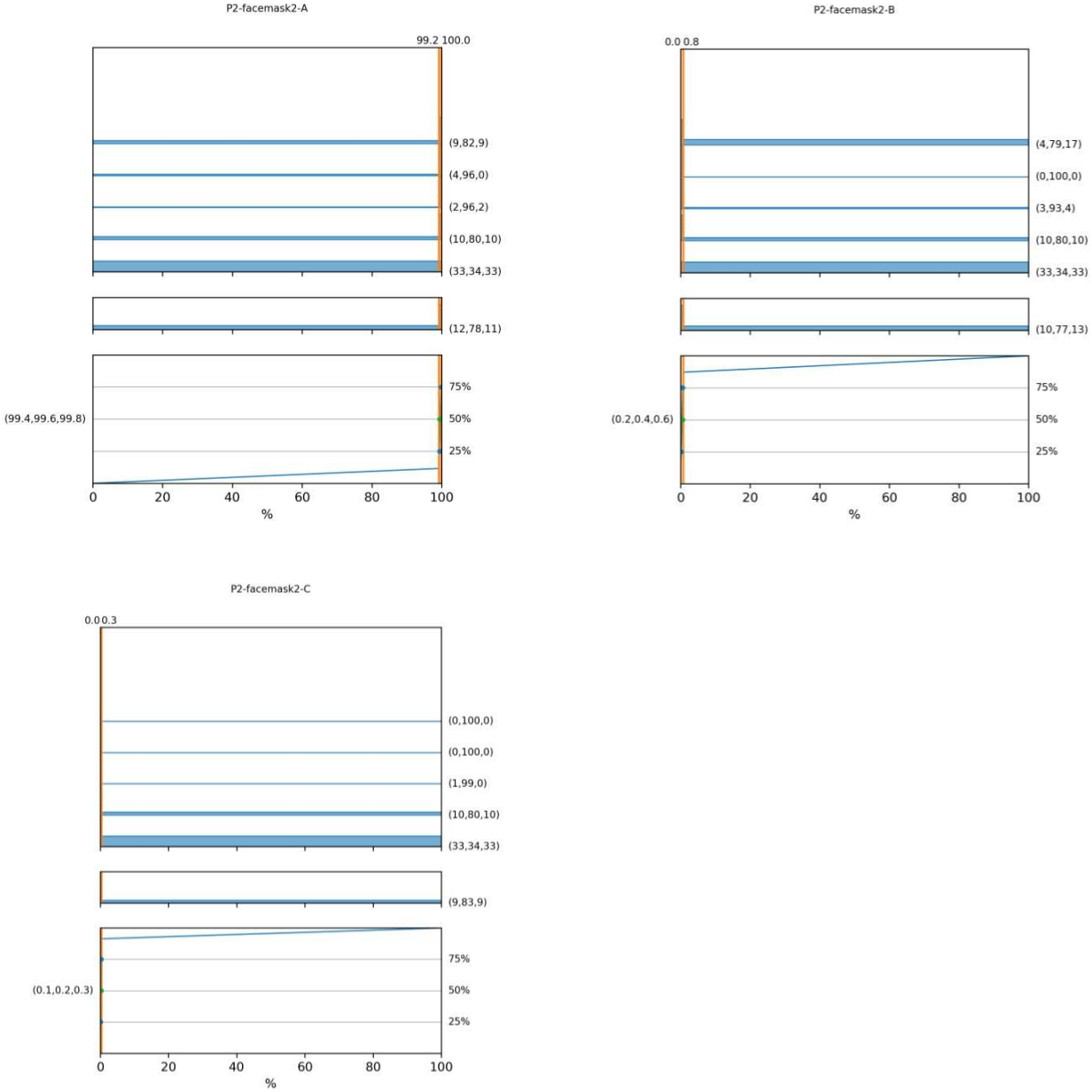
Mitigation: 'surgical' face mask

Supplementary Figure 21: Participants' estimates of the percentage reduction that a disposable 'surgical' face mask would likely cause to the amount of A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), and C) large particles (>100 micrometres) emitted by an infected person. Blue = individual estimates, green range is average of the individual estimates



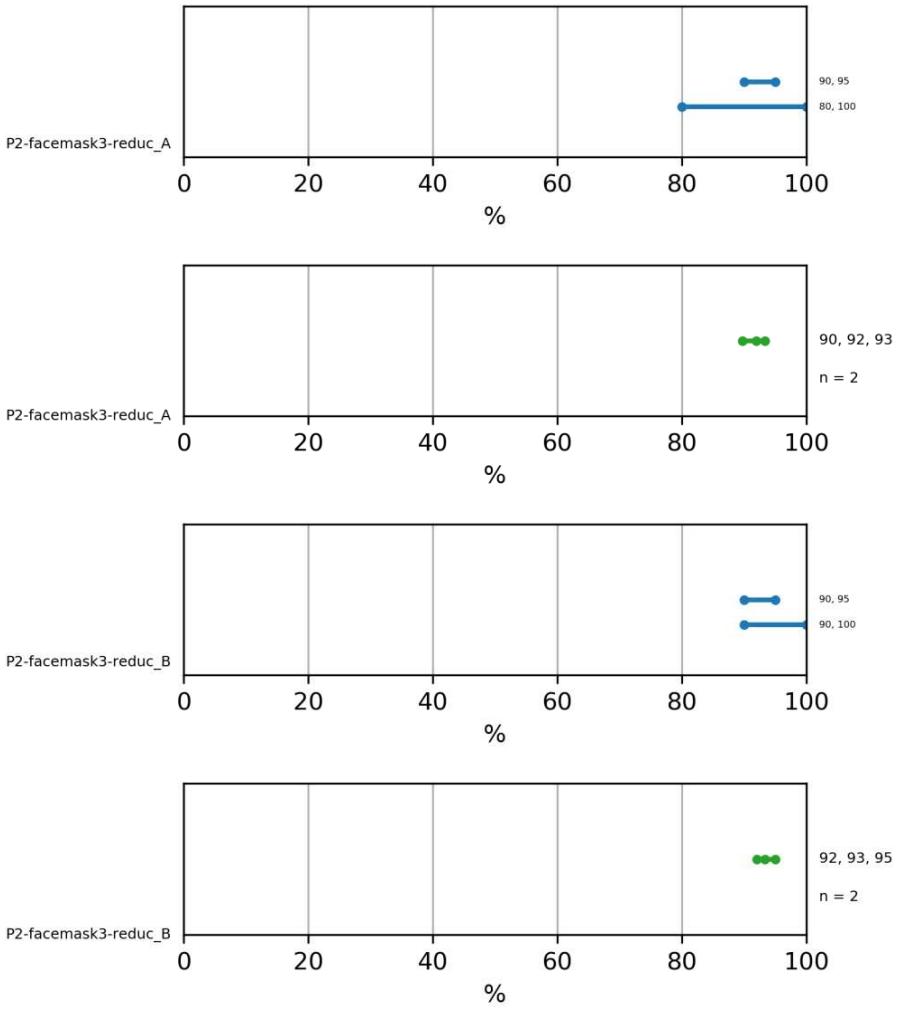


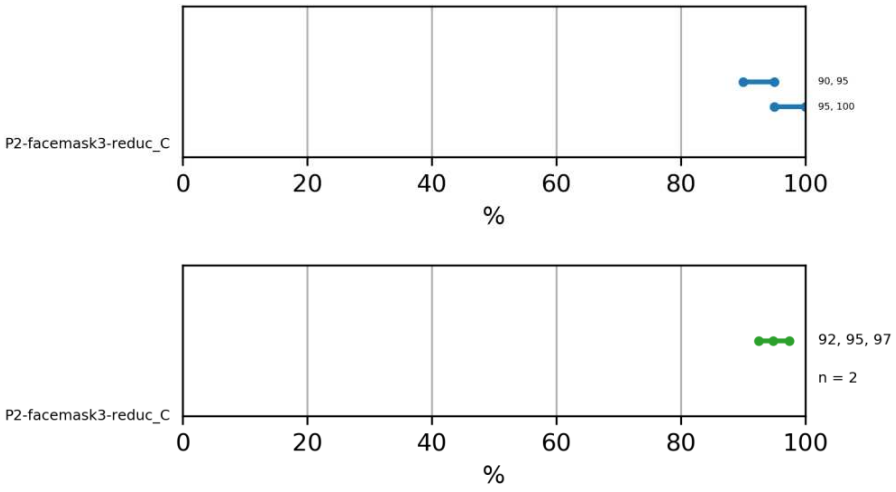
Supplementary Figure 22: Participants' estimates of the percentage distributions of infections virus in the different size fractions of respiratory air from an infected person who was wearing a disposable 'surgical' face mask covering (taking into account both initial distribution and then the effect of the mitigation).



Mitigation: FFP3 mask or similar

Supplementary Figure 23: Participants' estimates of the percentage reduction that a FFP3 or similar face mask would likely cause to the amount of A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), and C) large particles (>100 micrometres) emitted by an infected person. Blue = individual estimates, green range is average of the individual estimates

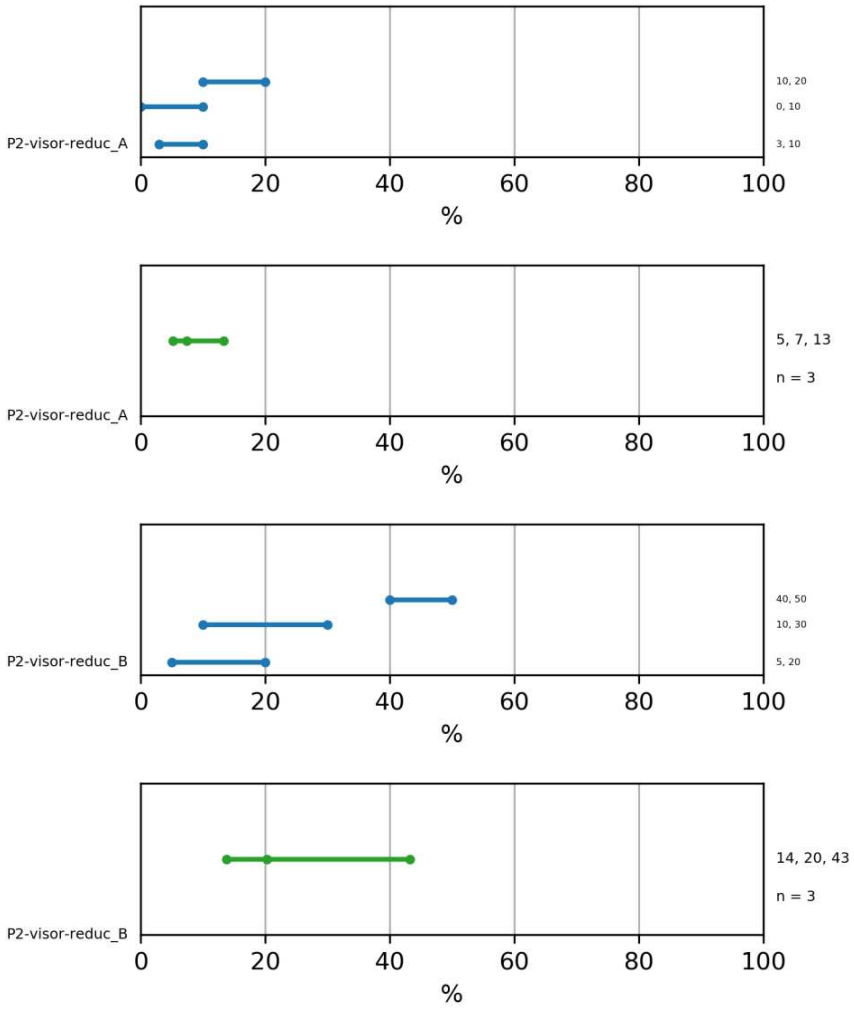


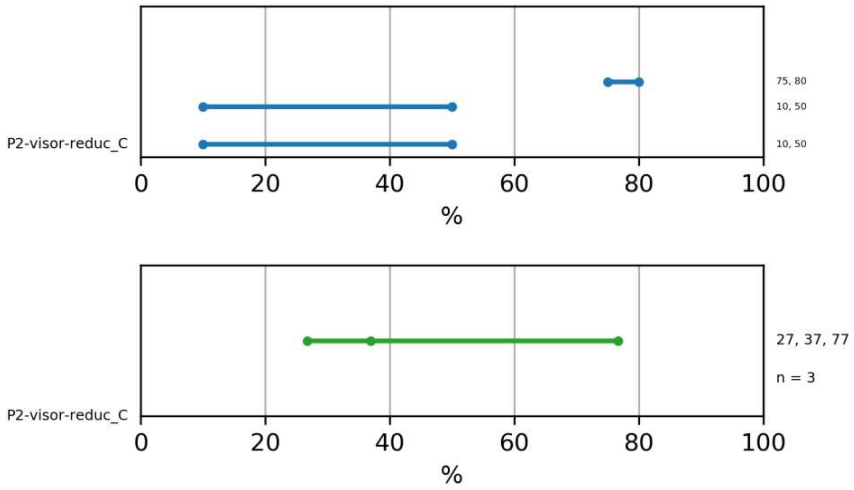

90, 95
95, 100
P2-facemask3-reduc_C
0
20
40
60
80
100
%

92, 95, 97
n = 2
P2-facemask3-reduc_C
0
20
40
60
80
100
%

Mitigation: face visor

Supplementary Figure 24: Participants' estimates of the percentage reduction that a plastic face visor would likely cause to the amount of A) aerosols (<10 micrometres), B) small particles (10-100 micrometres), and C) large particles (>100 micrometres) emitted by an infected person. Blue = individual estimates, green range is average of the individual estimates





Supplementary Figure 25: Participants' estimates of the percentage distributions of infections virus in the different size fractions of respiratory air from an infected person who was wearing a disposable 'surgical' face mask covering (taking into account both initial distribution and then the effect of the mitigation).