

Supplementary information 6: Elicitation round 2 responses: Pathway 4

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 quartile range (range including 50% of the distribution) in green.

Pathway 4

Participants' estimates of proportions of infectious SARS-CoV-2 produced by an infected person in large, airborne droplets (>100 micrometres) they expected to be transmitted along four possible paths (without any mitigations in place):

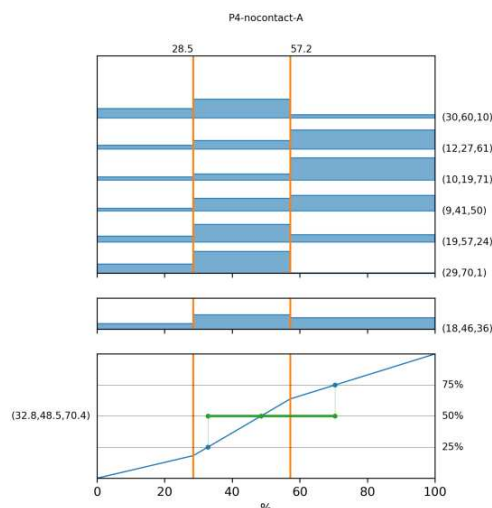
- Path A – directly onto the hands of the infected person
- Path B – onto all surrounding surfaces
- Path C – directly onto the hands of the susceptible person
- Path D – remaining in the air

Scenario 1: no direct contact

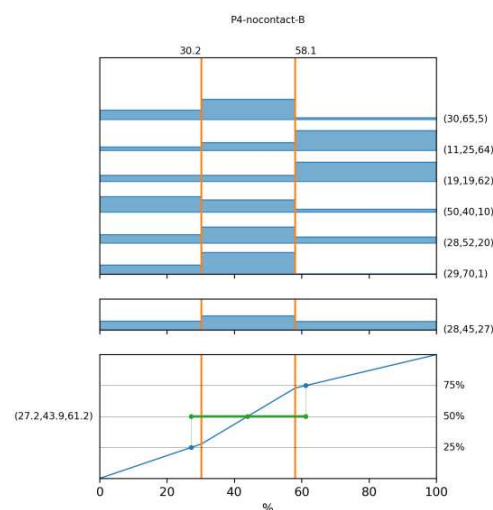
The infected person is standing in the same room as the susceptible person, **not shaking hands or making physical contact directly**, only touching occasional shared surfaces such as door handles or objects on a supermarket shelf.

Supplementary Figure 1: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage of infectious virus from large particles transmitted via different routes when two individuals are in a shared room but with no direct contact

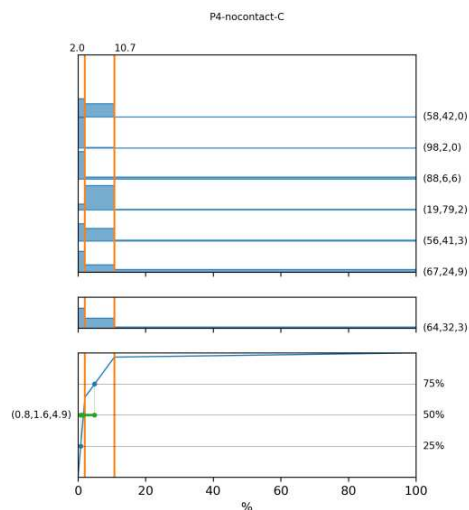
A: infected person's hands



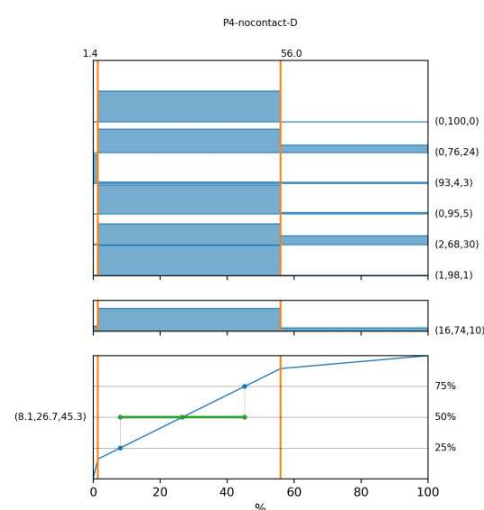
B: surrounding surfaces



C: susceptible person's hands



D: remaining airborne

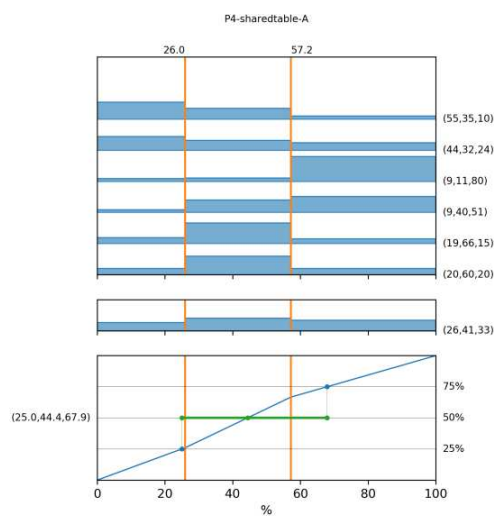


Scenario 2: Shared table/desk

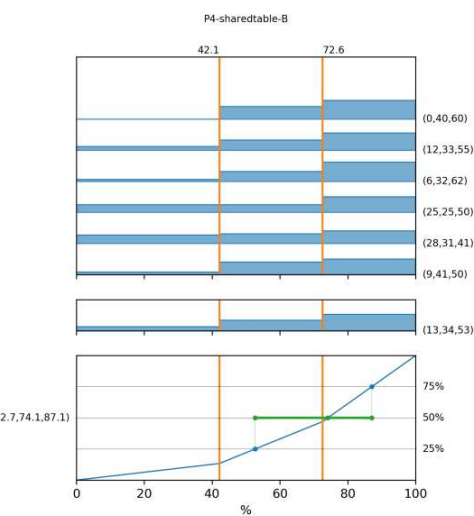
The infected person is sitting opposite the susceptible person, **both making contact with the same table, but not directly with each other**, perhaps fleeting contact with the same object such as condiment containers on a table or passing a book/leaflet/napkin

Supplementary Figure 2: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage of infectious virus from large particles transmitted via different routes when two individuals are sharing a desk or table but with no direct contact

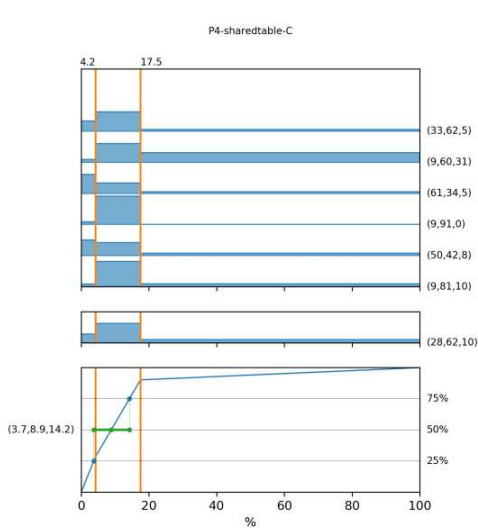
A: infected person's hands



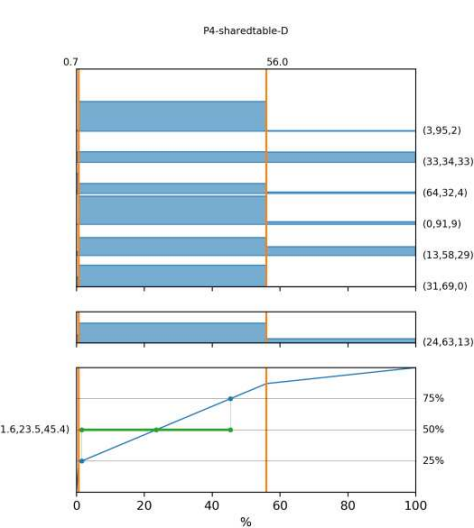
B: surrounding surfaces



C: susceptible person's hands



D: remaining airborne

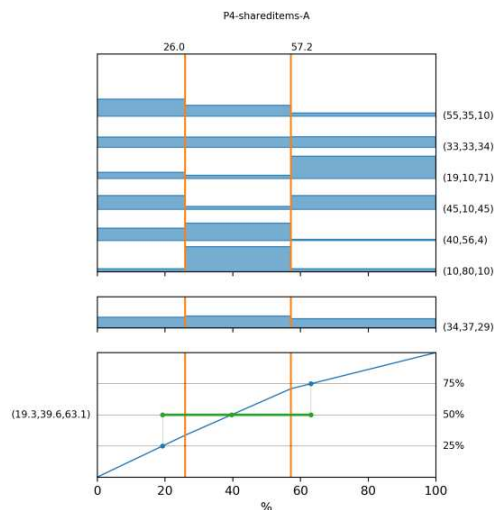


Scenario 3: Shared items

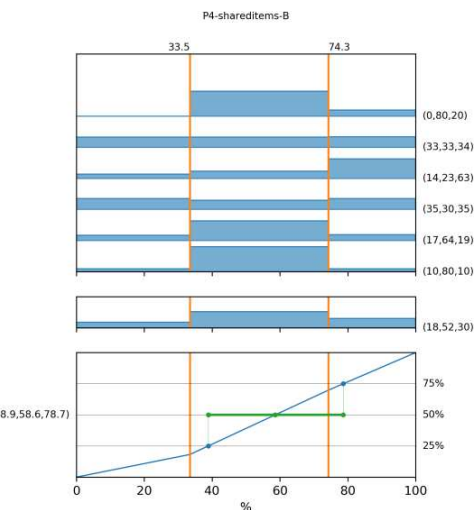
The infected person and susceptible person are **both regularly touching the same items**, such as if they were playing a board game, both typing at the same computer in close succession, or passing plates between each other at a meal.

Supplementary Figure 3: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage of infectious virus from large particles transmitted via different routes when two individuals are regularly sharing items

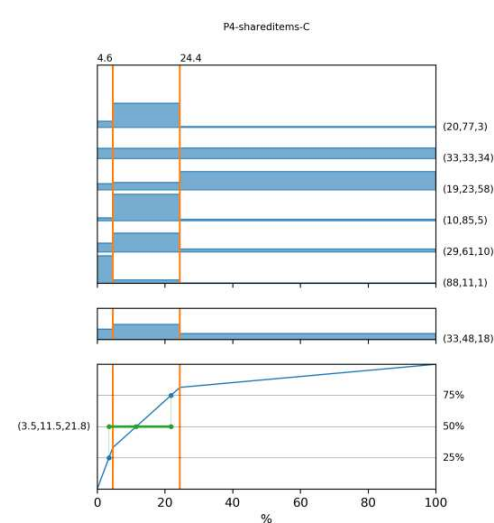
A: infected person's hands



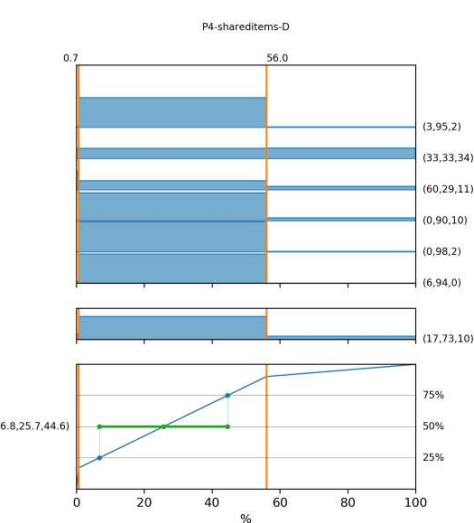
B: surrounding surfaces



C: susceptible person's hands



D: remaining airborne

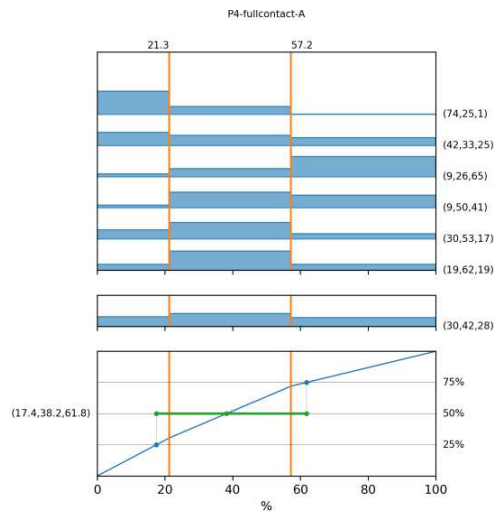


Scenario 4: Direct contact

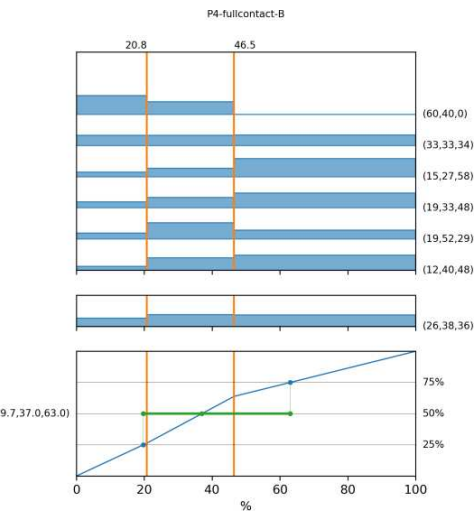
The infected person and susceptible person are **regularly and directly contacting each other**, such as taking part in a contact sport, or dancing together.

Supplementary Figure 4: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage of infectious virus from large particles transmitted via different routes when two individuals are in regular direct contact

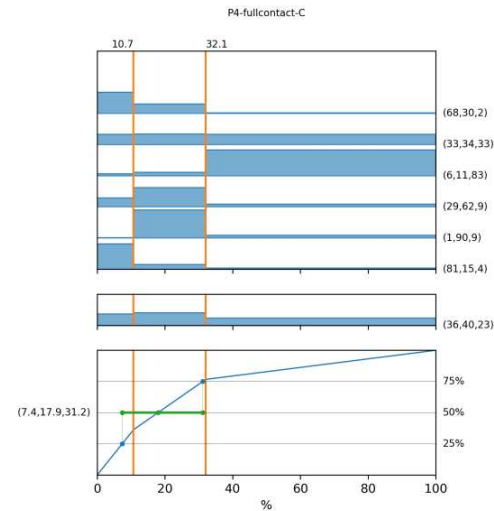
A: infected person's hands



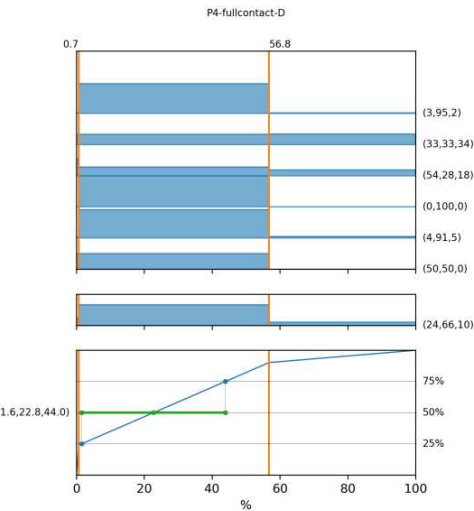
B: surrounding surfaces



C: susceptible person's hands



D: remaining airborne

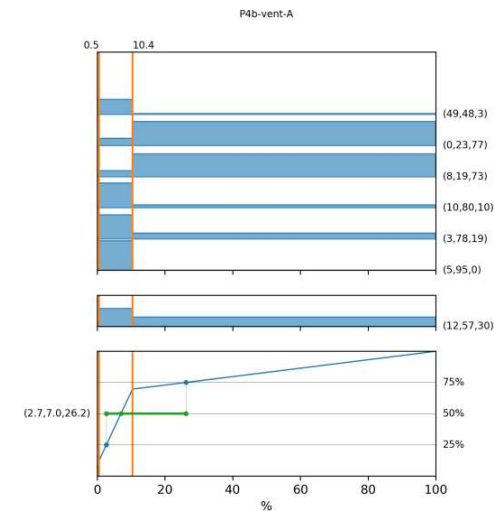


Mitigation 1: ventilation

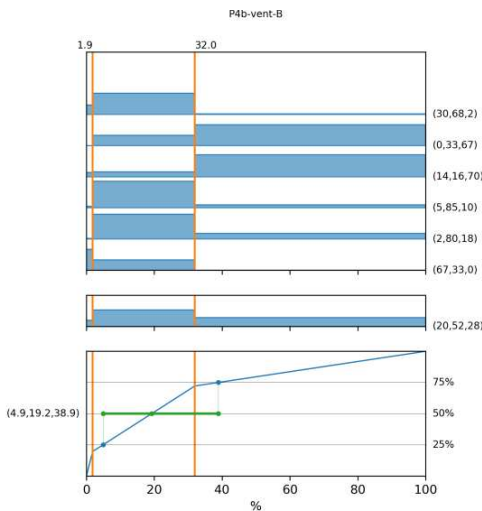
Participants were asked, if the infected person was in a well-ventilated space (such as room with the windows open), by how much transmission of the virus would be reduced.

Supplementary Figure 5: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage reduction of transfer of infectious virus along different paths if the room were well-ventilated

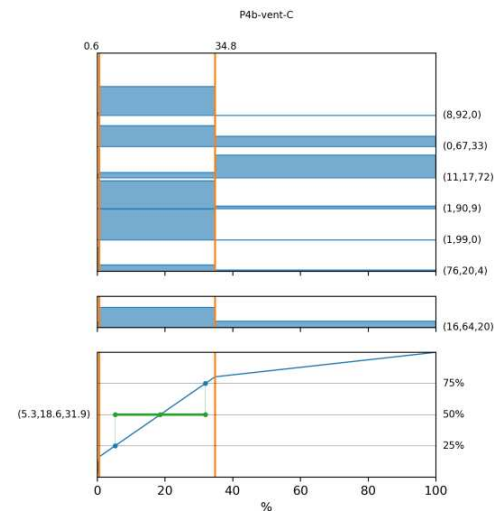
A: infected person's hands



B: surrounding surfaces



C: susceptible person's hands

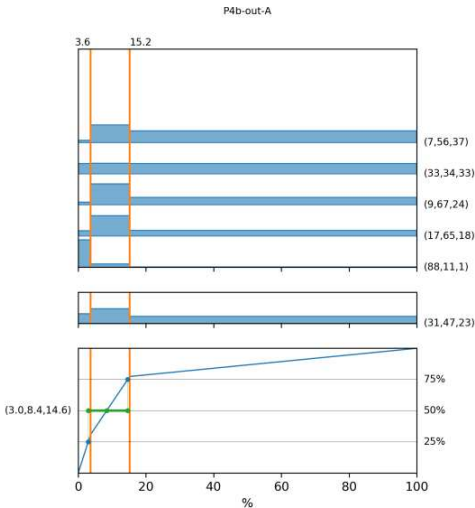


Mitigation 2: being outdoors

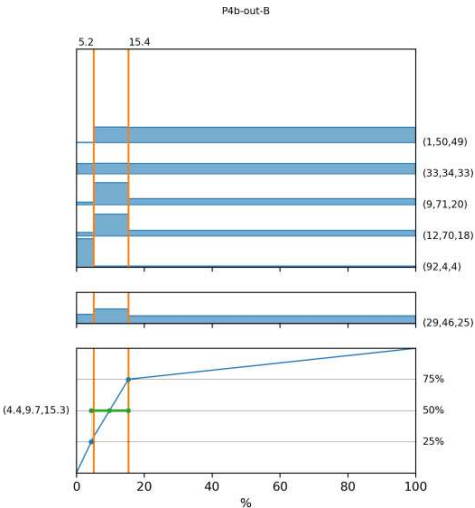
Participants were asked, if the infected person was in a well-ventilated space (such as room with the windows open), by how much transmission of the virus would be reduced.

Supplementary Figure 5: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage reduction of transfer of infectious virus along different paths if the scenario were outdoors

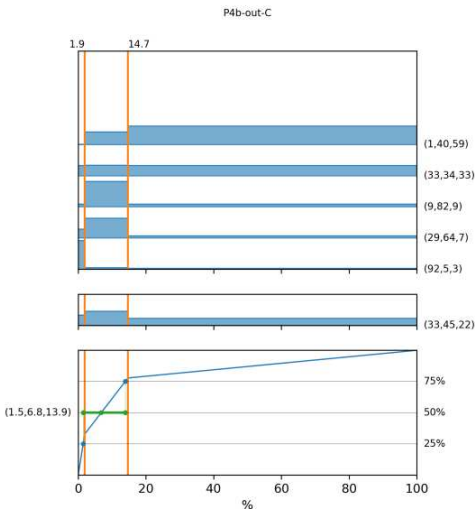
A: infected person's hands



B: surrounding surfaces



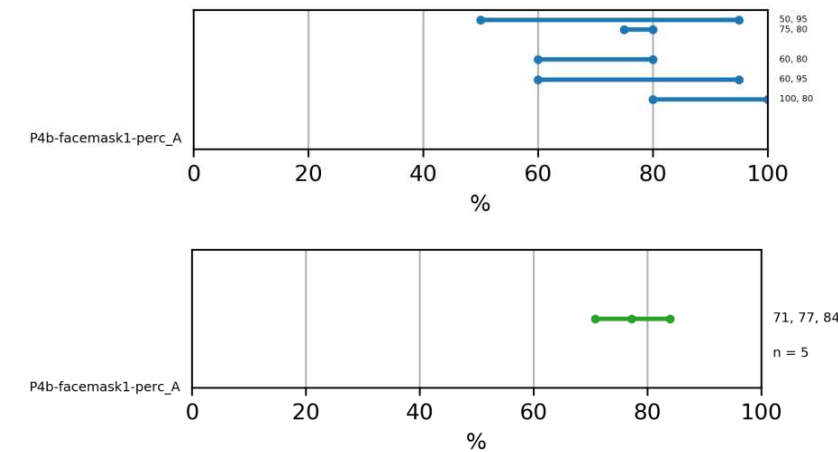
C: susceptible person's hands



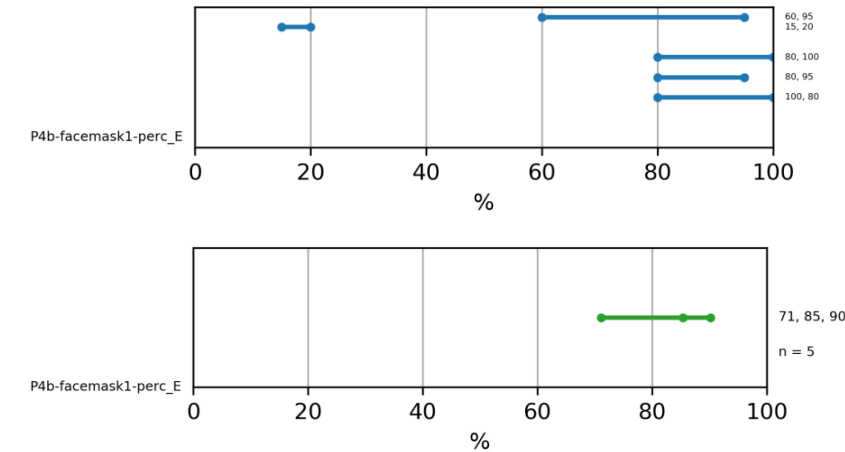
Mitigation 3: Infected person wearing a face covering

Supplementary Figure 6: Participants' individual (blue) and pooled (green) estimates of the likely percentage reduction of transfer of infectious virus along different paths if the infected person were wearing a face covering

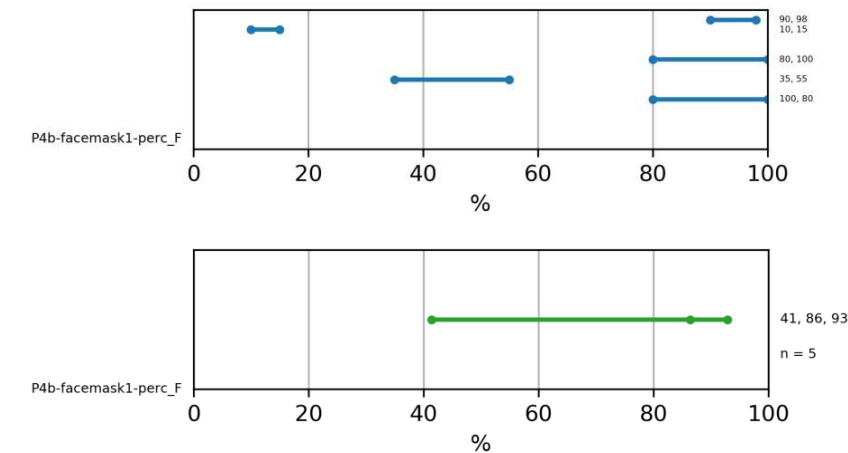
A: infected person's hands



B: surrounding surfaces

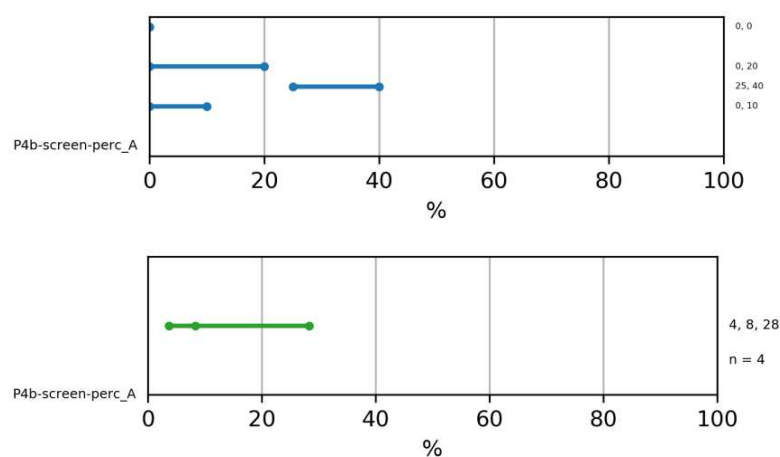
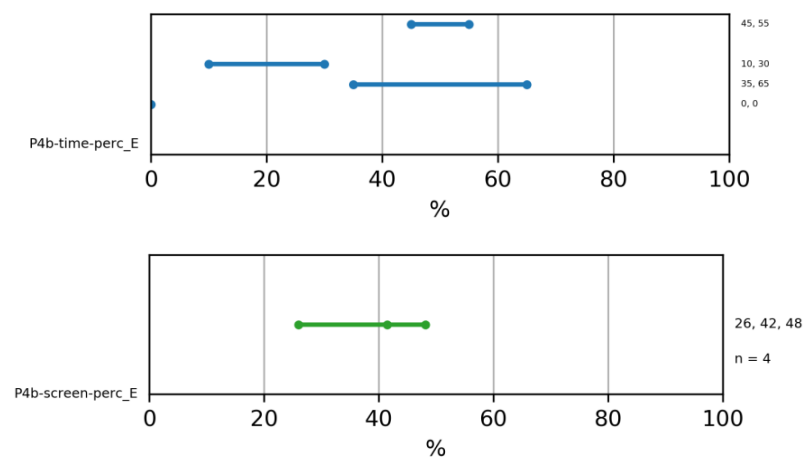
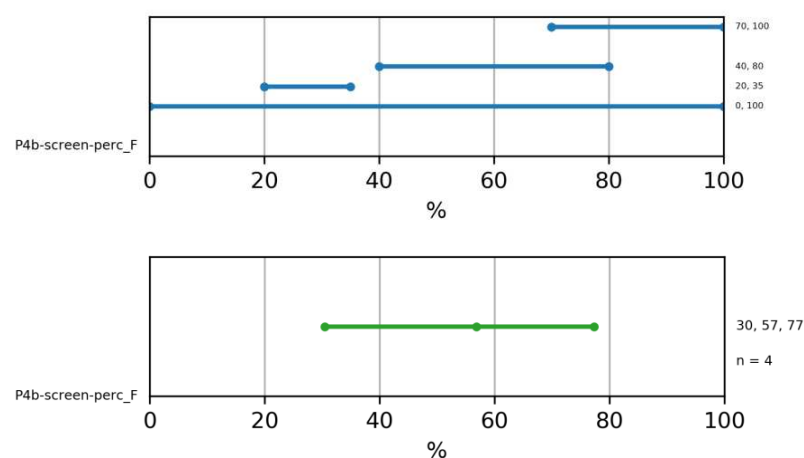


C: susceptible person's hands



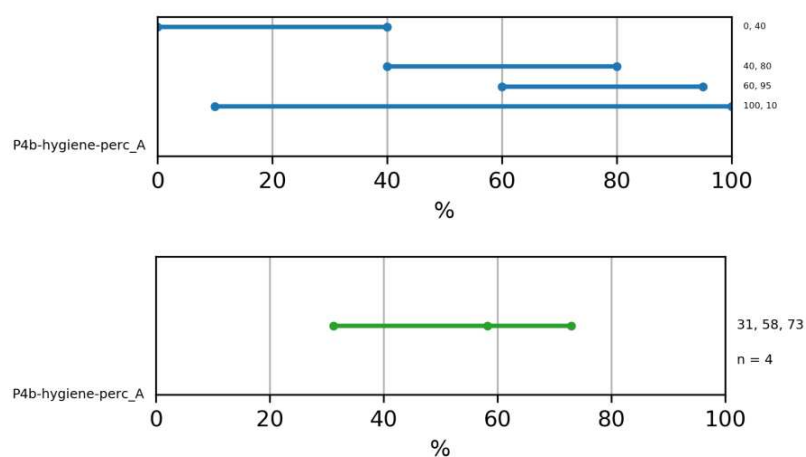
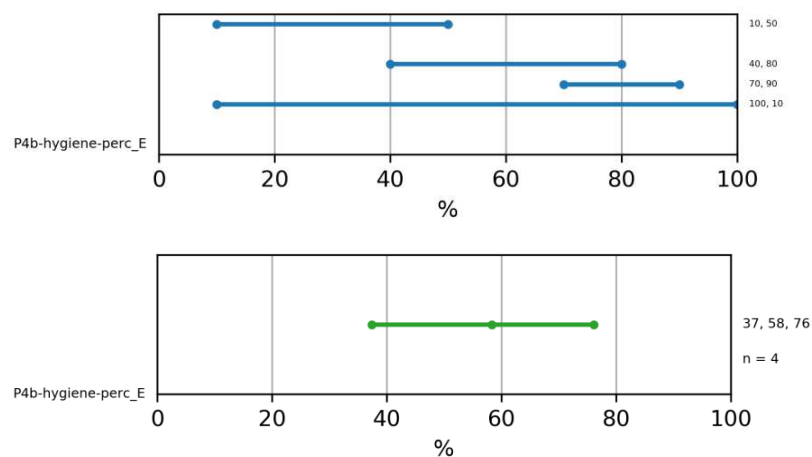
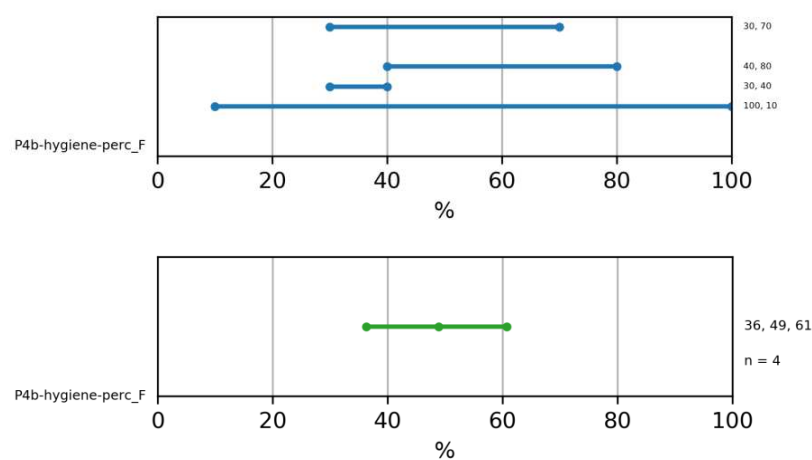
Mitigation 4: Infected person behind a Perspex screen

Supplementary Figure 8: Participants' individual (blue) and pooled (green) estimates of the likely percentage reduction of transfer of infectious virus along different paths if the infected person were behind a Perspex screen

A: infected person's hands**B: surrounding surfaces****C: susceptible person's hands**

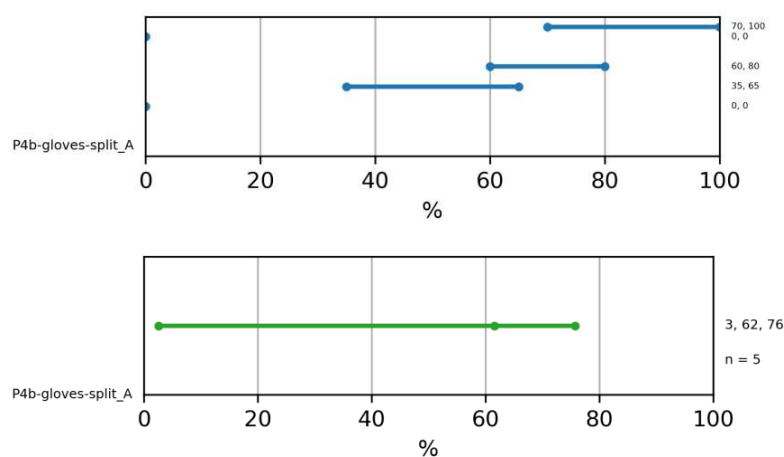
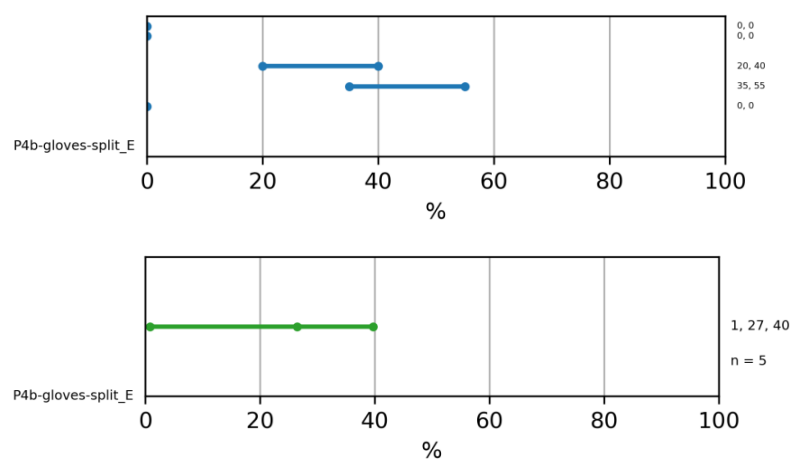
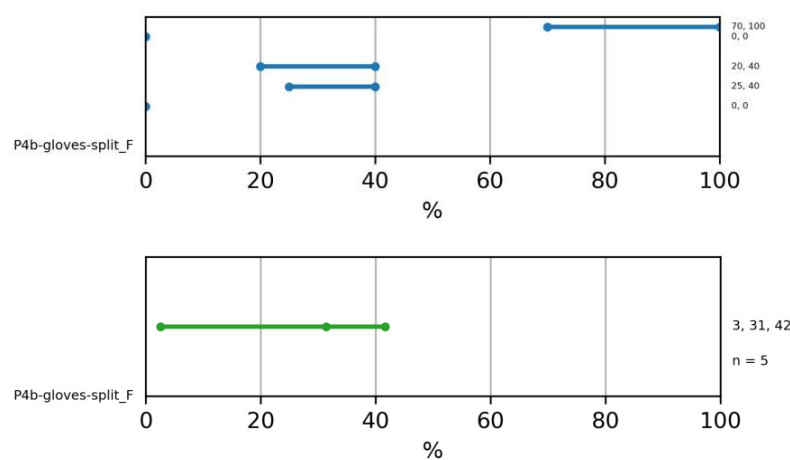
Mitigation 5: Infected person practising good respiratory hygiene

Supplementary Figure 9: Participants' individual (blue) and pooled (green) estimates of the likely percentage reduction of transfer of infectious virus along different paths if the infected person practised good respiratory hygiene

A: infected person's hands**B: surrounding surfaces****C: susceptible person's hands**

Mitigation 6: Infected person wearing gloves

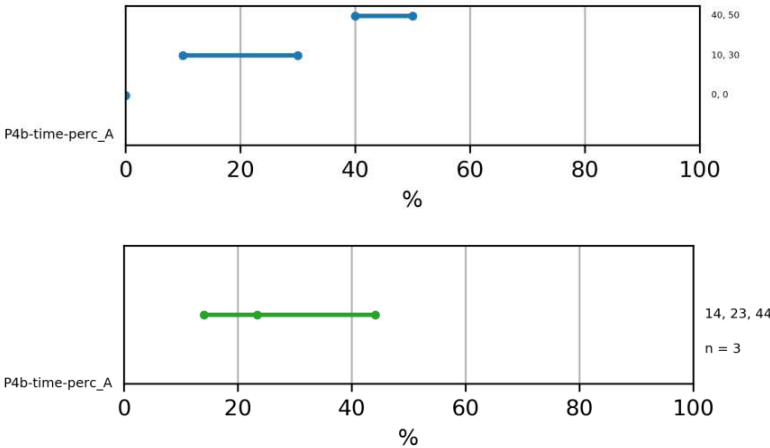
Supplementary Figure 10: Participants' individual (blue) and pooled (green) estimates of the likely percentage reduction of transfer of infectious virus along different paths if the infected person wore gloves

A: infected person's hands**B: surrounding surfaces****C: susceptible person's hands**

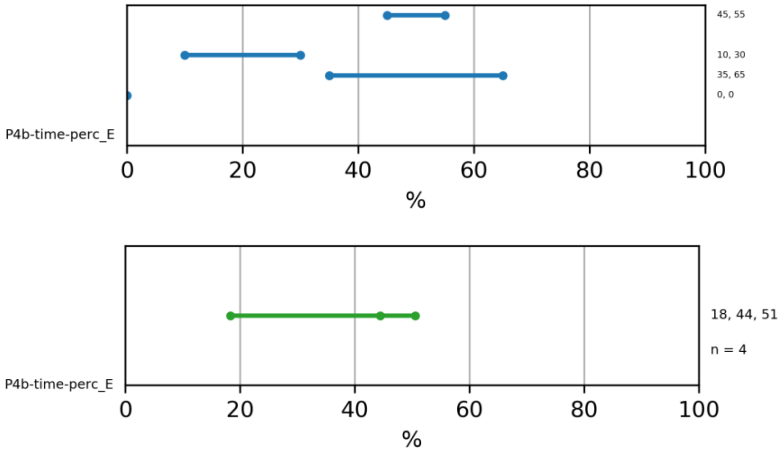
Mitigation 7: Infected person stays half the time in the scenario

Supplementary Figure 11: Participants' individual (blue) and pooled (green) estimates of the likely percentage reduction of transfer of infectious virus along different paths if the infected person only stayed in the scenario half as long

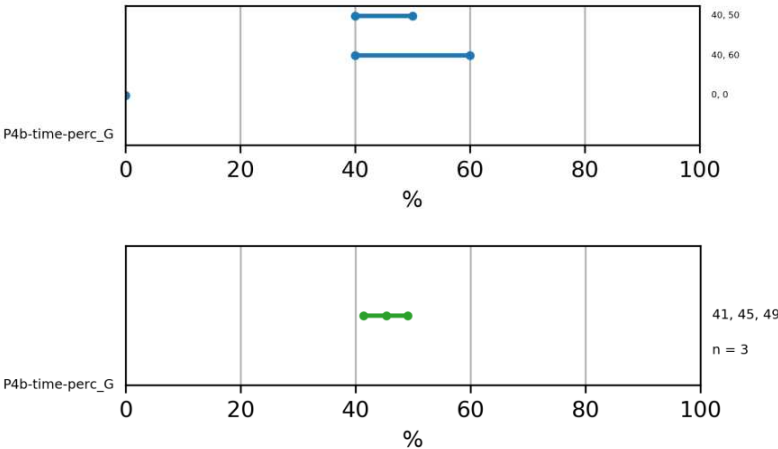
A: infected person's hands



B: surrounding surfaces



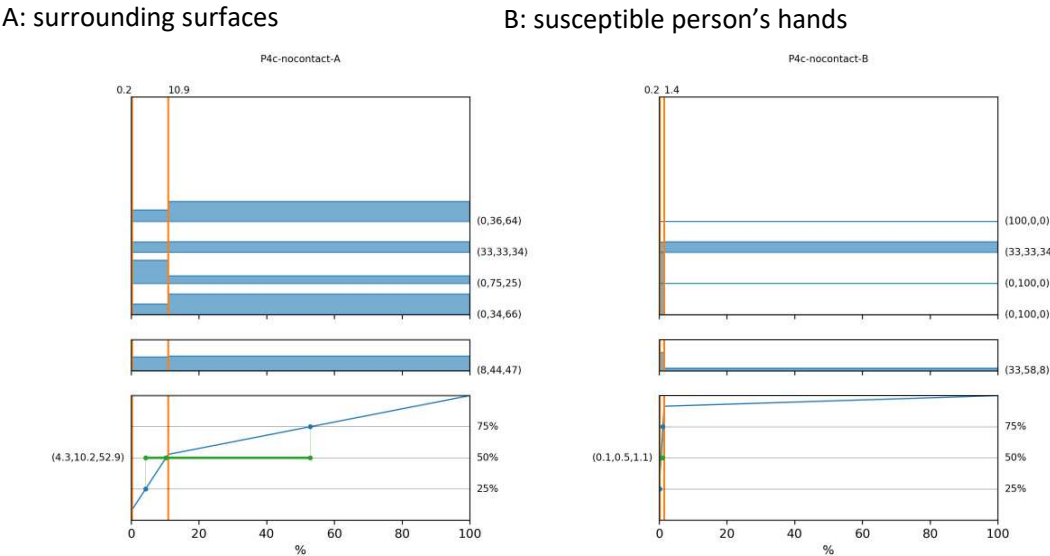
C: susceptible person's hands



Onwards transfer from hands - Scenario 1: no direct contact

The infected person is standing in the same room as the susceptible person, **not shaking hands or making physical contact directly**, only touching occasional shared surfaces such as door handles or objects on a supermarket shelf.

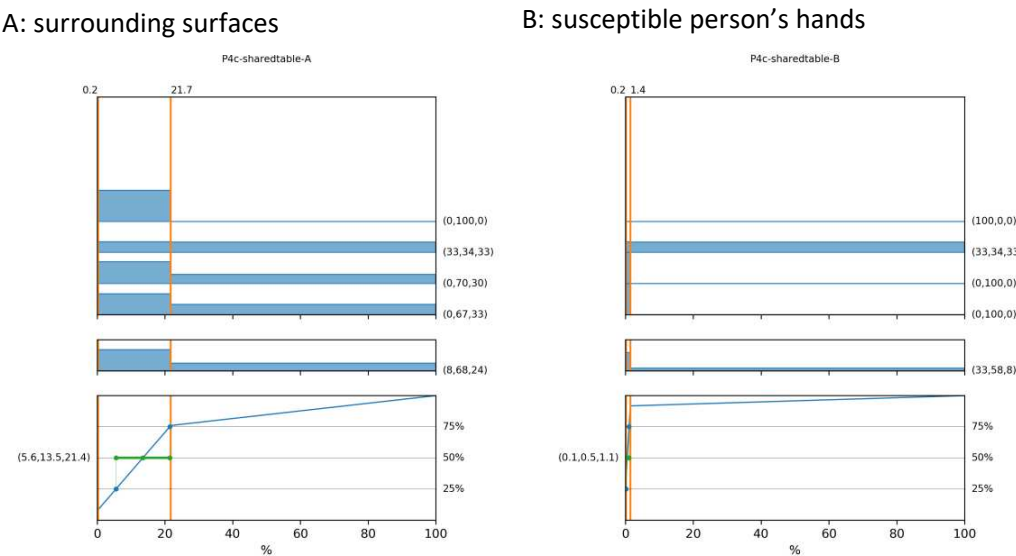
Supplementary Figure 32: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage of infectious virus from contaminated hands transmitted via different routes when two individuals are in a shared room but with no direct contact



Onwards transfer from hands - Scenario 2: Shared table/desk

The infected person is sitting opposite the susceptible person, **both making contact with the same table, but not directly with each other**, perhaps fleeting contact with the same object such as condiment containers on a table or passing a book/leaflet/napkin

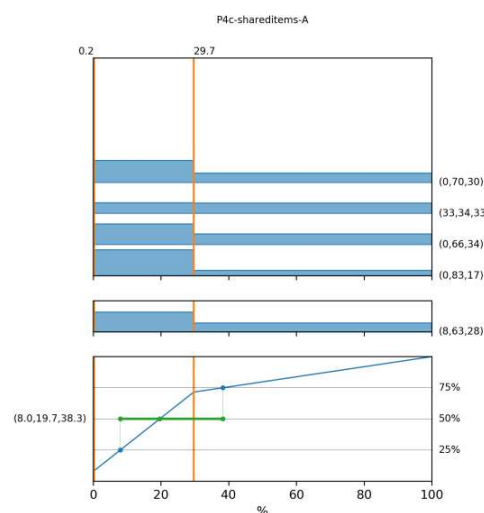
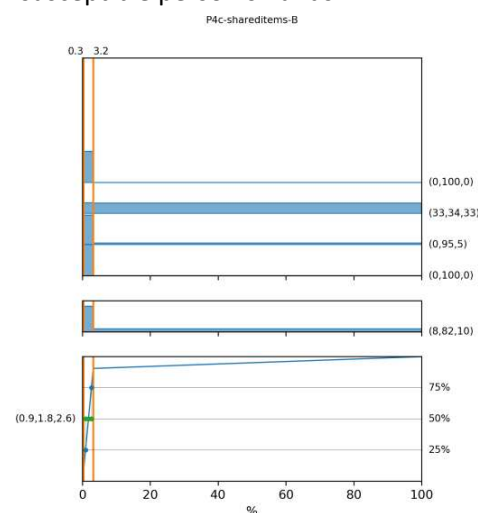
Supplementary Figure 13: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage of infectious virus from contaminated hands transmitted via different routes when two individuals are sharing a desk or table but with no direct contact



Onwards transfer from hands - Scenario 3: Shared items

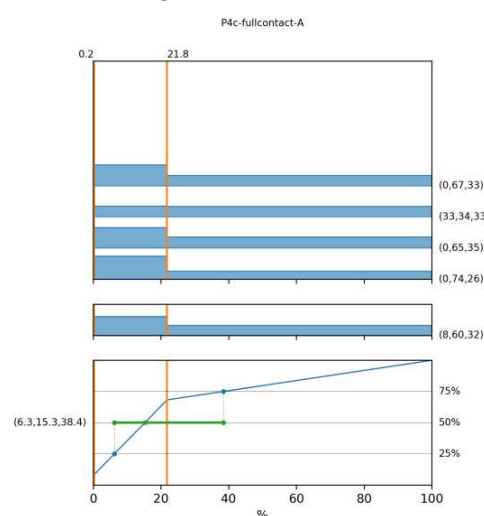
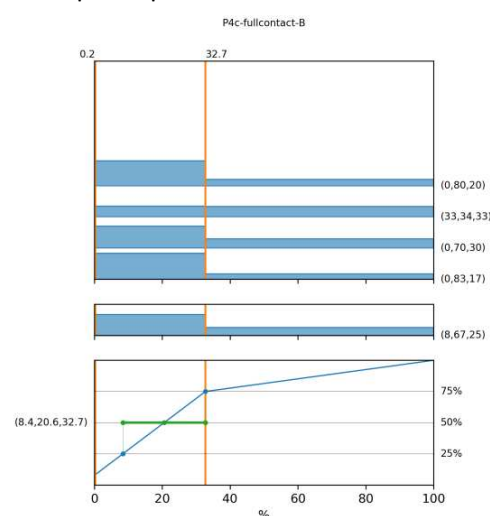
The infected person and susceptible person are **both regularly touching the same items**, such as if they were playing a board game, both typing at the same computer in close succession, or passing plates between each other at a meal.

Supplementary Figure 14: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage of infectious virus from contaminated hands transmitted via different routes when two individuals are regularly sharing items

A: surrounding surfaces**B: susceptible person's hands****Onwards transfer from hands - Scenario 4: Direct contact**

The infected person and susceptible person are **regularly and directly contacting each other**, such as taking part in a contact sport, or dancing together.

Supplementary Figure 15: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage of infectious virus from contaminated hands transmitted via different routes when two individuals are in regular direct contact

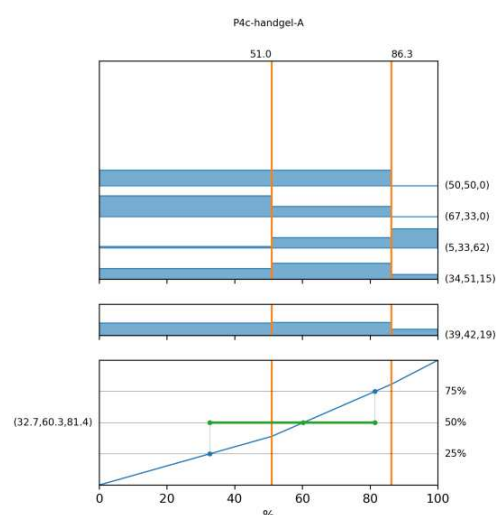
A: surrounding surfaces**B: susceptible person's hands**

Onwards transfer from hands – Mitigation 1: Hand hygiene

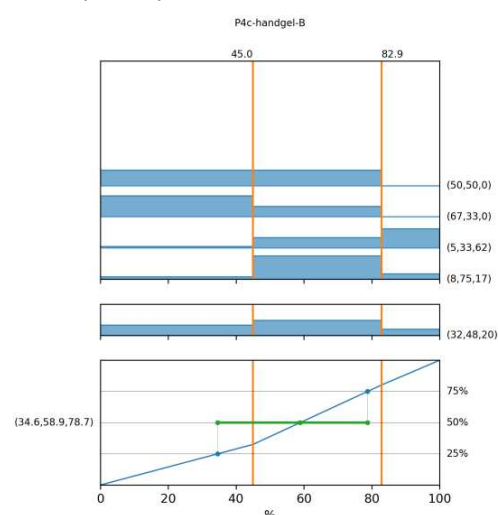
The infected person used effective hand hygiene such as using alcohol hand sanitiser before entering the scenario

Supplementary Figure 16: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage reduction of infectious virus from contaminated hands transmitted via different routes when the infected person performs effective hand hygiene

A: surrounding surfaces



B: susceptible person's hands

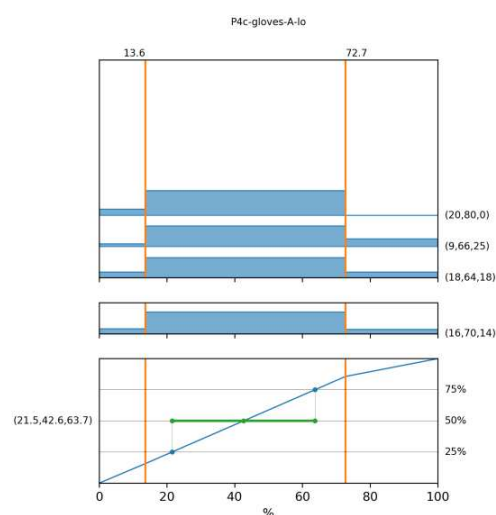


Onwards transfer from hands – Mitigation 2: Gloves

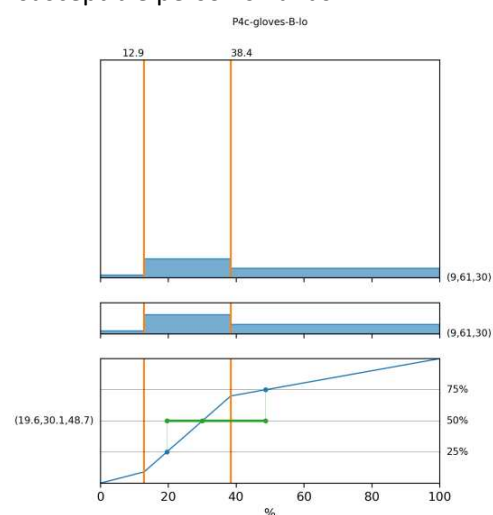
The infected person put on clean gloves before entering the scenario

Supplementary Figure 17: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage reduction of infectious virus from contaminated hands transmitted via different routes when the infected person wears gloves: those who thought the decrease in each case would be less than half

A: surrounding surfaces

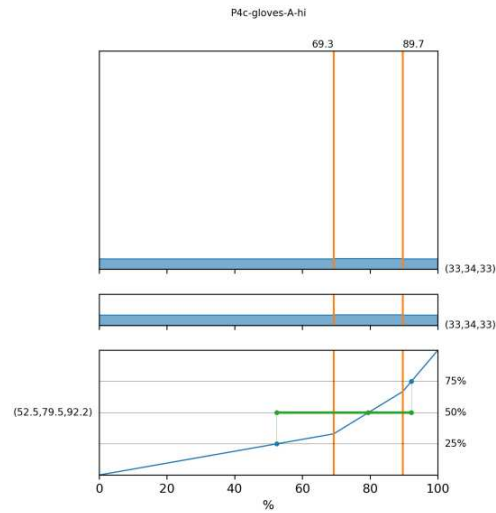


B: susceptible person's hands

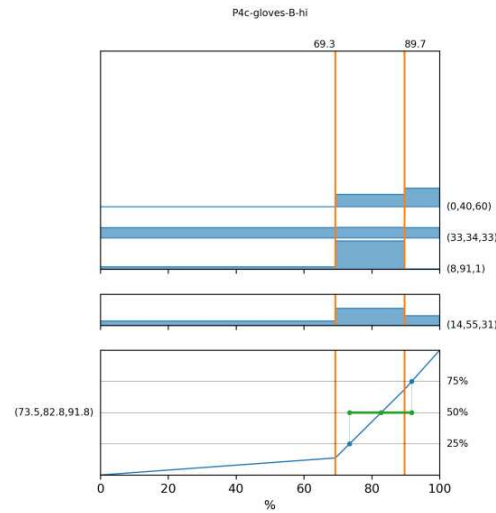


Supplementary Figure 18: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage reduction of infectious virus from contaminated hands transmitted via different routes when the infected person wears gloves: those who thought the decrease in each case would be more than half

A: surrounding surfaces



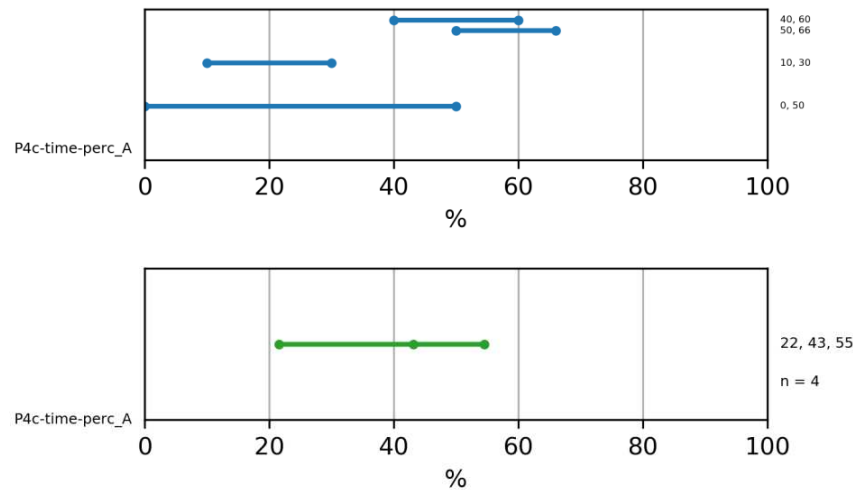
B: susceptible person's hands



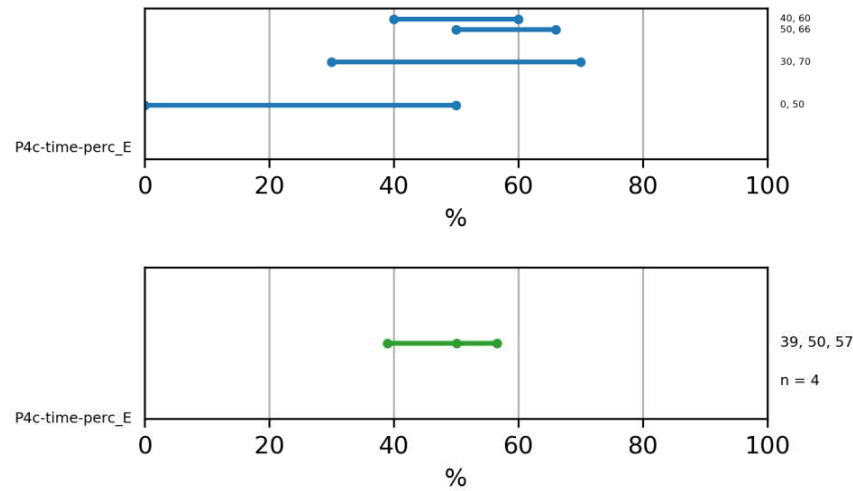
Onwards transfer from hands – Mitigation 3: Halving the time spent in the scenario

Supplementary Figure 17: Participants' individual and pooled estimates of the likely percentage reduction of infectious virus from contaminated hands transmitted via different routes when the length of the scenario is halved

A: surrounding surfaces

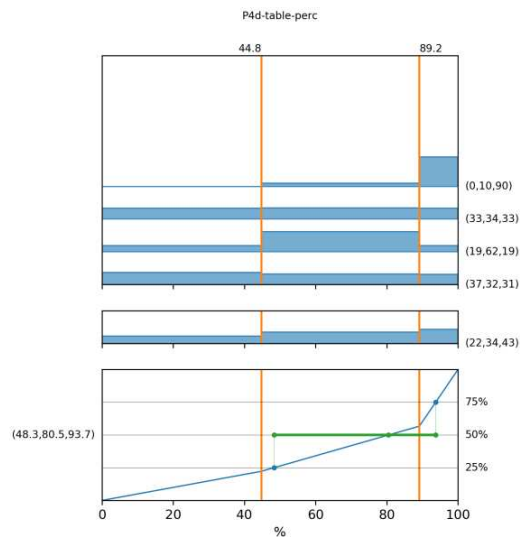


B: susceptible person's hands



Surface to hand transfer – Scenario 1: wooden table

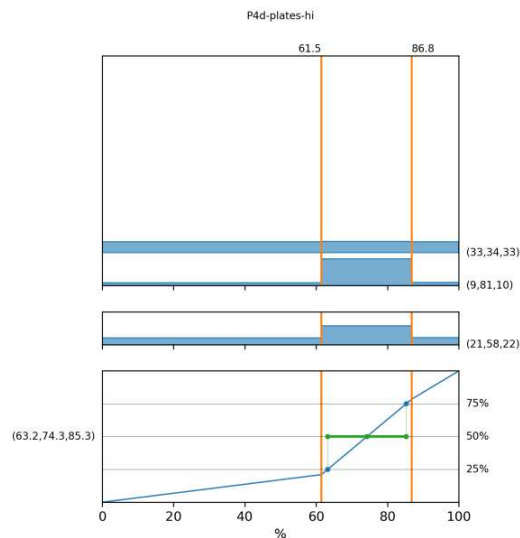
Participants were asked to estimate the amount of viable infectious virus that would likely be lost to the environment during transfer from a contaminated surface to the hands of a susceptible person who touches it if *the surface is a wooden table or desk that the susceptible person is sharing with the infected person (no mitigations like cleaning)*

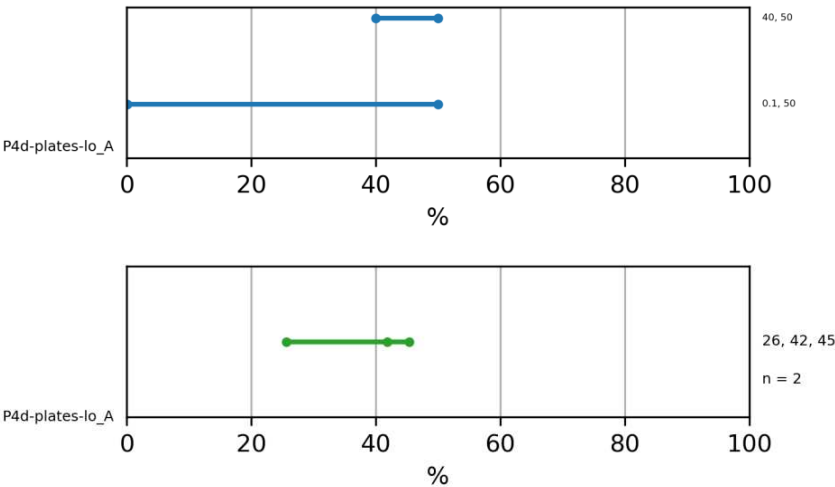


Surface to hand transfer – Scenario 2: metal or ceramic

Participants were asked to estimate the amount of viable infectious virus that would likely be lost to the environment during transfer from a contaminated surface to the hands of a susceptible person who touches it if *the surface is ceramic or metal condiments, handrail, touch screen or plates being shared with the susceptible person (no mitigations like gloves)*

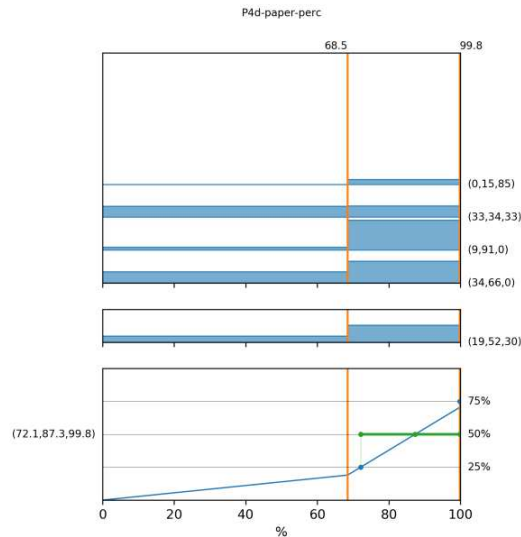
Two participants thought that the range would likely be below 50%, and their range was elicited afresh (bottom graphs)





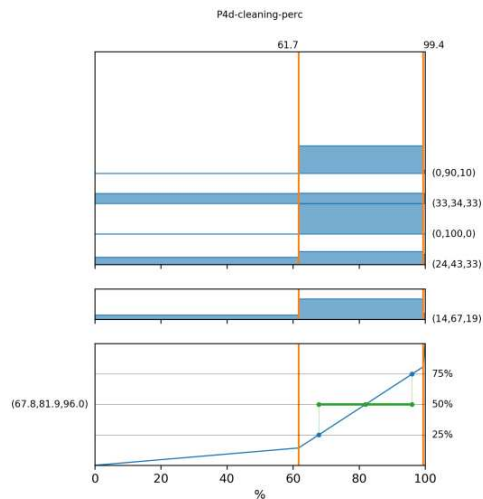
Surface to hand transfer – Scenario 3: paper or card

Participants were asked to estimate the amount of viable infectious virus that would likely be lost to the environment during transfer from a contaminated surface to the hands of a susceptible person who touches it if *the surface is paper or card such as envelopes, leaflets or cardboard packages in a supermarket being shared with the susceptible person (no mitigations like gloves)*



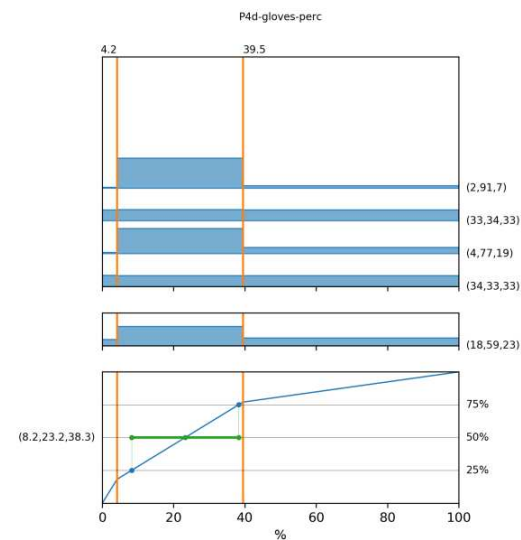
Surface to hand transfer – Mitigation 1: surface cleaning

Participants were asked to estimate the percentage reduction in the amount of viable infectious virus that would likely be passed from a contaminated surface to the hands of a susceptible person who touches it *if the surface is cleaned thoroughly with an alcohol-based cleaning product*



Surface to hand transfer – Mitigation 2: wearing gloves

Participants were asked to estimate the percentage reduction in the amount of viable infectious virus that would likely be passed from a contaminated surface to the hands of a susceptible person who touches it *if the susceptible person were wearing gloves*



Surface to hand transfer – Mitigation 2: hand hygiene

Participants were asked to estimate the percentage reduction in the amount of viable infectious virus that would likely be passed from a contaminated surface to the hands of a susceptible person who touches it *if the susceptible person were wearing gloves*

Having not been elicited in round 1, this value was elicited afresh in round 2.

