

**Supplementary Table 2: Model input parameters, assumptions, and references**

Model parameter	Input (on campus)	Input (off campus)
Population ( $N_i$ )	7,500 (assumption)	17,500 (assumption)
Disease dynamics		
...Mean incubation time, $1/\sigma$	3 days <sup>1</sup>	3 days <sup>1</sup>
...Mean asymptomatic infectious time (days), $1/\phi$	14 days <sup>1</sup>	14 days <sup>1</sup>
...Mean symptomatic infection time before detection and isolation (days), $1/\gamma$	3 days <sup>2</sup>	3 days <sup>2</sup>
...Isolation time, $1/\rho$ (days)	11 days <sup>3</sup>	11 days <sup>3</sup>
...Proportion of infections that are symptomatic and isolate, $\alpha$	1/3*	1/3*
Within population transmission rate, $\beta_{ii}$	Dependent on $R_0, \phi, \gamma, \alpha$	Dependent on $R_0, \phi, \gamma, \alpha$
Between population transmission rate, $\beta_{ij}$	$\epsilon\beta_{ii}$ , where $\epsilon = 0.10$ by assumption**	$\epsilon\beta_{ii}$ , where $\epsilon = 0.10$ by assumption**
Percent infected at baseline (%)	2% <sup>4</sup>	2% <sup>4</sup>
Percent recovered at baseline (%)	10% <sup>2,5</sup>	10% <sup>2,5</sup>
Mitigation strategies throughout semester ( $R_0$ )		
...Highly effective (best case)	1.5 <sup>6</sup>	1.5 <sup>6</sup>
...Moderately effective	2 <sup>7</sup>	2 <sup>7</sup>
...Ineffective	3	3
...Highly ineffective (worst case)	4 <sup>7</sup>	4 <sup>7</sup>
Test characteristics		
...Sensitivity (%)	90% <sup>8,9</sup>	90% <sup>8,9</sup>
...Specificity (%)	100% (assumption)	100% (assumption)

\* Assumes 50% of infections symptomatic<sup>10</sup>, but only 2/3 symptomatic students will get tested and isolate.

\*\* This formulation assumes there is equal cross-coupling<sup>11</sup> between on- and off-campus populations; on-campus students may make short-lived visits off campus, and vice versa. Therefore the between population transmission rate ( $\beta_{ij} = \epsilon \times \beta_{ii}$ ) is assumed to be much smaller than the within population transmission rate ( $\beta_{ii}$ ), and is computed by multiplying  $\beta_{ii}$  by a small constant ( $\epsilon$ ).

#### References

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