

Instruction lab study

You may never have thought about what distance to a Corona virus infected person means to your own exposure to the virus and the risk of infection. - Now is the time to do so!

Consent

Your participation in this study is voluntary and you are free to withdraw your consent and discontinue participation at any time during the survey without further ado. Your responses in this study are anonymous. This means that your responses to all questions are private, and that no one else, including the research team, will be able to couple your data with your identity once all data have been collected.

The data collected in this study will be used for research purposes only, and are digitally stored within the research team. However, to promote open science, the anonymous data set may be made available to other scholars (e.g. journal editors and reviewers). This study is conducted in accordance with the Stockholm university ethical principles outlined on <http://www.codex.vr.se/>, and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration on ethics in research and its later amendments.

Please, sign here if you consent to participate in this study and have the right to leave it at any moment.

As you can see, there is a model head in the room. The head represents a person with whom you are having a conversation for 3 minutes.

1. We would like you to place yourself standing on the floor at a distance which you find normal in a conversation with a friend of yours.

2. If the person you was a stranger, would you stand at the same distance from her or him?
If not, please move to the position where you would talk to a person whom you do not know.

A. PRODUCTION TRIALS Experimenter places participant in the proper place and participant moves to regulate exposure

(After this preliminary task, we welcome you to this study about Corona virus exposure at different distances from a person who is infected with an airborne virus like the one causing the Covid-19 pandemic.

The person who is infected is represented by the model head and your task is to judge the virus exposure at different distances from the "virus exhaling head".)

Assume that you are talking to a Covid virus infected person represented by the model head, then, you are exposed to airborne viruses from the mouth of the person. In other words, she or he becomes a virus source exhaling viruses towards you.

> If you move *away from* the virus infected person, the virus *exposure becomes smaller*.

> If you move *closer* to the virus infected person, the *exposure becomes greater*.

**THIS IS THE FIRST GIVEN INFORMATION FOR BOTH
MOVING AWAY AND MOVING CLOSER**

Moving away from virus source

..... Place participant 0.5 m from the head

> To repeat, if you move *away from* a virus infected person, the *exposure becomes smaller than 100% compared with the original distance*.

> We assume that you talk to the infected model head person at this distance.

> The virus exposure intensity at this distance is assumed to be 100%.

3. We want you to move back so that your virus exposure decreases to 50% of the exposure at the first comparison position.

_____m

.Move participant back to original 0.5 m position.

4. We want you to move back so that your virus exposure decreases to 25% of the exposure at the first comparison position.

_____m

..Move participant back to original 0.5 m position.

5. We want you to move back so that your virus exposure decreases to 10% of the exposure at the first comparison position.

_____m

..Move participant back to original 0.5 m position.

6. We want you to move back so to a position at which your virus exposure becomes so small that it can be ignored from an infection perspective.

_____m

.Move participant back to original 0.5 m position.

8. We want you to move back so to a position at which your virus exposure becomes so small that it can be ignored from an infection perspective.

_____m

..... Place participant 1.0 m from the head

We assume that you talk to the infected model head person at this distance with a given virus exposure intensity assumed to be 100% in this case.

8. We want you to move back so that your virus exposure decreases to 50% of the exposure at the first comparison position.

_____m

.Move participant back to original 1.0 m position.

9. We want you to move back so that your virus exposure decreases to 25% of the exposure at the first comparison position.

_____m

.Move participant back to original 1.0 m position.

10. We want you to move back so that your virus exposure decreases to 10% of the exposure at the first comparison position.

_____m

.Move participant back to original 1.0 m position.

11. We want you to move back so to a position at which your virus exposure becomes so small that it can be ignored from an infection perspective.

_____m

.Move participant back to original 1.0 m position.

..... Place participant 1.5 m from the head

We assume that you talk to the infected model head person at this distance with a given virus exposure intensity which is 100% in this case.

13. We want you to move back so that your virus exposure decreases to 50% of the exposure at the first comparison position.

_____m

*****"

Moving towards virus source

> To repeat, if you move *closer* to a virus infected person, the *exposure becomes greater than 100% compared with the original distance.*

Place participant 2.0 m from head

14. The virus exposure is 100% at this distance.

We want you to move forwards so that your virus exposure increases to 2 times or 200% of the exposure at the first comparison distance.

_____m

Move participant back to original 2.0 m position.

15. We want you to move forwards so that your virus exposure increases to 4 times or 400% of the exposure at the first comparison distance.

_____m

Move participant back to original 2.0 m position.

16. We want you to move forwards so that your virus exposure increases to 10 times or 1000% of the exposure at the first comparison distance.

_____m

Place participant 1.5 m from head

17. The virus exposure is 100% at this distance.

We want you to move forwards so that your virus exposure increases to 2 times or 200% of the exposure at the first comparison distance.

_____m

Move participant back to original 1.5 m position.

18. We want you to move forwards so that your virus exposure increases to 4 times or 400% of the exposure at the first comparison distance.

_____m

Move participant back to original 1.5 m position.

19. We want you to move forwards so that your virus exposure increases to 10 times or 1000% of the exposure at the first comparison distance.

_____m

Place participant 1.0 m from head

20. We want you to move forwards so that your virus exposure increases to 2 times or 200% of the exposure at the first comparison distance.

_____m

Move participant back to original 1.0 m position.

21. We want you to move forwards so that your virus exposure increases to 4 times or 400% of the exposure at the first comparison distance.

_____m

B. JUDGMENT TRIALS Experimenter places participant in the proper place and moves participant to another distance and asks for change of exposure.

This time I will ask you to judge the change of virus exposure after I have asked you to move from one distance from the model head to another distance.

> If you move away, the *exposure becomes smaller than 100%* of the original comparison distance.

> *If you move closer the exposure becomes greater than 100%* of the original comparison distance.

MOVING CLOSER

Place participant 2.0 m from head and then move to 1.5 m from head.

22. What is the exposure after you have moved closer to the head in percent? Two times = 200%, ten times = 1000% etc

_____ %

.

Place participant 2.0 m from head and then move to 1.0 m from head.

23. What is the exposure after you have moved closer to the head in percent?

_____ %

Place participant 2.0 m from head and then move to 0.5 m from head.

24. What is the exposure after you have moved closer to the head in percent?

_____ %

Place participant 1.5 m from head and then move to 1.0 m from head.

25. What is the exposure after you have moved closer to the head in percent?

_____ %

Place participant 1.5 m from head and then move to 0.5 m from head.

26. What is the exposure after you have moved closer to the head in percent?

_____ %

Place participant 1.0 m from head and then move to 0.5 m from head.

27. What is the exposure after you have moved closer to the head in percent?

_____ %

Have you ever thought about exposure, infection risk and distance before?

MOVING AWAY

In the following I will place you at a given distance from the infected head and then move you to another position. Your task will be to judge the exposure at the new position. You will use percent and if the exposure halves you answer 50% if it becomes one third 33% one tenth 10% etc.

Place participant 0.5 m from head and then move to 1.0 m from head.

26. What is the exposure after you have moved away from the head in percent? Half = 50% on third = 33 %, one tenth 10% etc.

_____m

.Place participant 0.5 m from head and then move to 1.5 m from head.

27. What is the exposure after you have moved away from the head in percent?

_____m

Place participant 0.5 m from head and then move to 2.0 m from head.

28. What is the exposure after you have moved away from the head in percent?

_____m

Place participant 1.0 m from head and then move to 1.5 m from head.

29. What is the exposure after you have moved away from the head in percent?

_____m

Place participant 1.0 m from head and then move to 2.0 m from head.

30. What is the exposure after you have moved away from the head in percent?

_____m

Place participant 1.5 m from head and then move to 2.0 m from head.

31. What is the exposure after you have moved away from the head in percent?

_____m