Table A.1   Age-specific mixing matrices.

Germany	0–4	5–12	13–19	20–39	40–64	65+
0–4	0.66	0.13	0.06	0.17	0.07	0.04
5–12	0.13	0.53	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.03
13–19	0.06	0.15	1.00	0.13	0.10	0.02
20–39	0.17	0.10	0.13	0.24	0.11	0.04
40–64	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.06
65+	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.13

Netherlands	0–4	5–12	13–19	20–39	40–64	65+
0–4	0.43	0.13	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.01
5–12	0.13	0.79	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.02
13–19	0.01	0.13	1.00	0.06	0.07	0.03
20–39	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.10	0.04
40–64	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.13	0.05
65+	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.13

UK	0–4	5–12	13–19	20–39	40–64	65+
0–4	0.37	0.12	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.02
5–12	0.12	0.80	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.03
13–19	0.06	0.15	1.00	0.13	0.10	0.06
20–39	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.20	0.12	0.05
40–64	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.08
65+	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.12

Note: The matrices are used to determine the rates of transmission between different age groups and are estimated with data on human social contact patterns (12). To emphasize the relative differences among the countries, the matrices shown here have been normalized so that the largest element of each matrix equals 1.00. In the model the overall transmission rates were calibrated so that the basic reproduction ratio has a specific predefined value (see reference 45 in full paper for details).