## SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE

## Understanding the barriers to pooled SARS-CoV-2 testing in the United States

Eli P. Fenichel, Ph.D<sup>a</sup>, R. Tobias Koch, B.Sc<sup>b</sup>, Anna Gilbert, Ph.D<sup>c,d</sup>, Gregg Gonsalves, Ph.D<sup>b</sup>, and Anne L. Wyllie, Ph.D<sup>b#</sup>

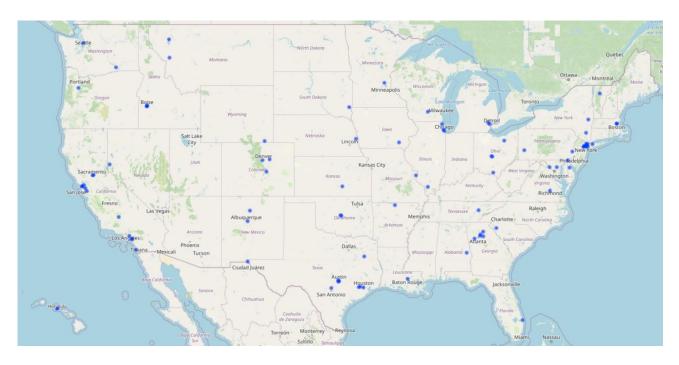
<sup>a</sup> Yale School of the Environment, 195 Prospect St. New Haven, CT, 06511

<sup>b</sup> Department of Epidemiology of Microbial Diseases, Yale School of Public Health, 60 College St, New Haven, CT 06510

<sup>c</sup> Department of Mathematics, Yale University, 10 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, CT, 06511,

<sup>d</sup> Department of Statistics & Data Science, Yale University, 10 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, CT, 06511

<sup>#</sup>Corresponding author: Anne Wyllie, anne.wyllie@yale.edu, 203-781-6942



**Supplementary Figure. Geographic locations of laboratories surveyed regarding barriers to pooled testing in the US.** Of the 362 US-based laboratories invited to participate in our survey to evaluate testing constraints and pooling strategies for SARS-CoV-2 testing, 93 responses were received (25.7% response rate). Blue dots indicate the geographical location of the respondent laboratories.