Supplemental Online Content

Brooks JT, Butler JC. Effectiveness of Mask Wearing to Control Community Spread of SARS-Cov-2. *JAMA.* Published online February 8, 2021. doi:10.1001/jama.2021.1505

Supplement. eTable. Summary of studies that have assessed the effect of mask mandates on SARS-Cov-2 infection risk

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable: Summary of studies that have assessed the effect of mask mandates on SARS-Cov-2 infection risk

	Type of investigation	**Location**	**Study months (all 2020)**	**Population studied**	**Intervention**	**Outcome**
Hendrix[1]	Cohort study	Hair salon in Springfield, Missouri, USA	May	139 patrons at a salon with 2 infected and symptomatic stylists	Universal mask wearing in salon (by local ordinance and company policy)	No COVID-19 infections among 67 patrons who were available for follow-up
Payne[2]	Cohort study	USS Theodore Roosevelt, Guam, USA	March	382 U.S. Navy service members	Mask wearing (self-report)	Mask wearing reduced risk of infection by 70% (unadjusted OR 0.30 [95% CI, 0.17-0.52])
Wang Y[3]	Cohort study	Households in Beijing, China	February-March	124 households of diagnosed cases comprising 335 people	Mask wearing by index cases or ≥1 household member prior to index case's diagnosis (self-report)	Mask wearing reduced risk of secondary infection risk by 79% (adjusted OR 0.23 [95% CI, 0.06-0.79])
Doung-ngern[4]	Case-control study	Bangkok, Thailand	April-May	839 close contacts of 211 index cases	Mask wearing by contact at time of high-risk exposure to case (self-report)	Always having used a mask reduced infection by 77% (adjusted OR 0.23 [95% CI, 0.09-0.60])
Gallaway[5]	Population-based intervention	Arizona state, USA	January-August	State population	Mandatory mask wearing in public	Temporal association between institution of masking policy and subsequent decline in new diagnoses.
Rader[6]	Serial cross-sectional surveys	United States	June-July	374,021 persons who completed web-based surveys	Self-reported mask wearing in grocery stores and in the homes of family or friends	A 10% increase in mask wearing tripled the likelihood of stopping community transmission (adjusted OR 3.53 [95% CI, 2.03-6.43])
Wang X[7]	Population-based intervention with trend analysis	Boston, Massachusetts	March-April	9,850 healthcare workers (HCW)	Universal masking of HCW and patients, Mass General Brigham health care system	Estimated weekly decline in new diagnoses among HCW of 3.4% after implementation of the mask wearing policy
Mitze[8]	Population-based intervention with trend analysis	Jena, Thuringia state, Germany	April	City population aged ≥15 years	Mandatory mask wearing in public spaces (e.g., public transport, shops)	Estimated daily decline in new diagnoses of 1.32% after implementation of the mask wearing policy

Van Dyke[9]	Population-based intervention with trend analysis	Kansas state, USA	June-August	State population	Mandatory mask wearing in public spaces	Estimated case rate per 100,000 decreased by 0.08 in counties with mask mandates but increased by 0.11 in those without
Lyu and Wehby[10]	Population-based intervention with trend analysis	15 US states and Washington DC	March-May	State populations	Mandatory mask wearing in public	Estimated overall initial daily decline in new diagnoses of 0.9% grew to 2.0% at 21 days following mandates
Karaivanov[11]	Counterfactual modeling using national data	Canada	March-August	Country population	Mandatory mask wearing indoors	Estimated weekly 25%-40% decline in new diagnoses following mask mandates

*OR = odds ratio.

1. Hendrix MJ, Walde C, Findley K, Trotman R. Absence of Apparent Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 from Two Stylists After Exposure at a Hair Salon with a Universal Face Covering Policy - Springfield, Missouri, May 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2020;69(28):930-932.10.15585/mmwr.mm6928e2. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32673300.
2. Payne DC, Smith-Jeffcoat SE, Nowak G, et al. SARS-CoV-2 Infections and Serologic Responses from a Sample of U.S. Navy Service Members - USS Theodore Roosevelt, April 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2020;69(23):714-721.10.15585/mmwr.mm6923e4. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32525850.
3. Wang Y, Tian H, Zhang L, et al. Reduction of secondary transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in households by face mask use, disinfection and social distancing: a cohort study in Beijing, China. *BMJ Glob Health.* 2020;5(5).10.1136/bmjgh-2020-002794. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32467353.
4. Doung-Ngern P, Suphanchaimat R, Panjangampatthana A, et al. Case-Control Study of Use of Personal Protective Measures and Risk for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Infection, Thailand. *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2020;26(11).10.3201/eid2611.203003. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32931726.
5. Gallaway MS, Rigler J, Robinson S, et al. Trends in COVID-19 Incidence After Implementation of Mitigation Measures - Arizona, January 22-August 7, 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2020;69(40):1460-1463.10.15585/mmwr.mm6940e3. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33031366.
6. Rader B, White LF, Burns MR, et al. Mask-wearing and control of SARS-CoV-2 transmission in the USA: a cross-sectional study. *The Lancet Digital Health.* 2021.https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500(20)30293-4. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2589750020302934.
7. Wang X, Ferro EG, Zhou G, Hashimoto D, Bhatt DL. Association Between Universal Masking in a Health Care System and SARS-CoV-2 Positivity Among Health Care Workers. *JAMA.* 2020.10.1001/jama.2020.12897. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32663246.

8. Mitze T., Kosfeld R., Rode J., Wälde K. *Face Masks Considerably Reduce COVID-19 Cases in Germany: A Synthetic Control Method Approach.* IZA – Institute of Labor Economics (Germany);2020.ISSN: 2365-9793, DP No. 13319. http://ftp.iza.org/dp13319.pdf.
9. Van Dyke ME, Rogers TM, Pevzner E, et al. Trends in County-Level COVID-19 Incidence in Counties With and Without a Mask Mandate - Kansas, June 1-August 23, 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2020;69(47):1777-1781.10.15585/mmwr.mm6947e2. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33237889.
10. Lyu W, Wehby GL. Community Use Of Face Masks And COVID-19: Evidence From A Natural Experiment Of State Mandates In The US. *Health Aff (Millwood).* 2020;39(8):1419-1425.10.1377/hlthaff.2020.00818. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32543923.
11. Karaivanov A., Lu S.E., Shigeoka H., Chen C., Pamplona S. *Face Masks, Public Policies And Slowing The Spread Of Covid-19: Evidence from Canada.* National Bureau Of Economic Research 2020.Working Paper 27891. http://www.nber.org/papers/w27891.