

The importance of including non-household environments in dengue vector control activities

Supporting information

Table S1: Variables collected and evaluated in binomial regression model.

Group	Variable	Description
Place of container	Backyard	
	Open Bathroom	
	Drain	
	Flower bed	Also includes flower bush
	Garden	
	Bushes	
	Open kitchen	
	Fence	
	Veranda	
	Well	Also called borehole
	Corridor	
	Frontyard	
	Other	
Habitat size container	Small	Less than 10 liters
	Medium	Between 10 and 25 liters
	Large	Larger than 25 liters
Habitat/Container type	Small domestic	Tins, plastic food containers, bottles, plates, cans, cooking pots and jars
	Bucket	Also called basins
	Jerrycan	
	Tire	
	Drum	
	Animal feeding trough	
	Pot	Flower pots
	Treehole	
	Well	
	Other	Other type that does not fit in the main container types
Container covering	Completely covered	
	Partially covered	
	Not covered at all	
	Not possible to cover	
Water source	Rain	

	Borehole	
	Tap	
	Stream or river	
	Pond	
	Dam	
	Well	
Water purpose	Bathing	
	Drinking	
	Cooking	
	Animal water	
	Unused or not purpose	
	Laundry	
	Sanitation	

Table S2: Distributions fitted to data from different mosquito stages data. Distributions were checked through Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness of fit test.

Stage	Site	Environment	Distribution	Parameter 1*	Parameter 2*
Proportion of houses with positive containers	Kisumu	HH	Binomial	0.628	NA
	Ukunda	NH	Binomial	0.527	NA
	Kisumu	HH	Binomial	0.538	NA
	Ukunda	NH	Binomial	0.326	NA
Number of eggs	Kisumu	HH	Log-normal	3.3	0.672
		NH	Log-normal	3.4	0.645
	Ukunda	HH	Log-normal	3.53	0.797
		NH	Log-normal	3.61	0.76
Adults	Kisumu	HH	Weibull	3.063	4.765
		NH	Log-normal	2.045	0.482
	Ukunda	HH	Log-normal	2.453	0.668
		NH	Log-normal	2.589	0.903

* For Parameter 1 and Parameter 2, respectively: For Binomial distribution: Probability of having positive containers. for Log-Normal distribution: mean-log and log-sd. For Weibull distribution: Shape and Scale.