*Epidemiology and Infection*

Pastoral production is associated with increased *Peste des petits ruminants* seroprevalence in northern Tanzania across sheep, goats, and cattle

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**Supplementary Material**

**Supplementary Figure S1.** PPRV overall seroprevalence by species among 20 northern Tanzanian villages.

70

60

50

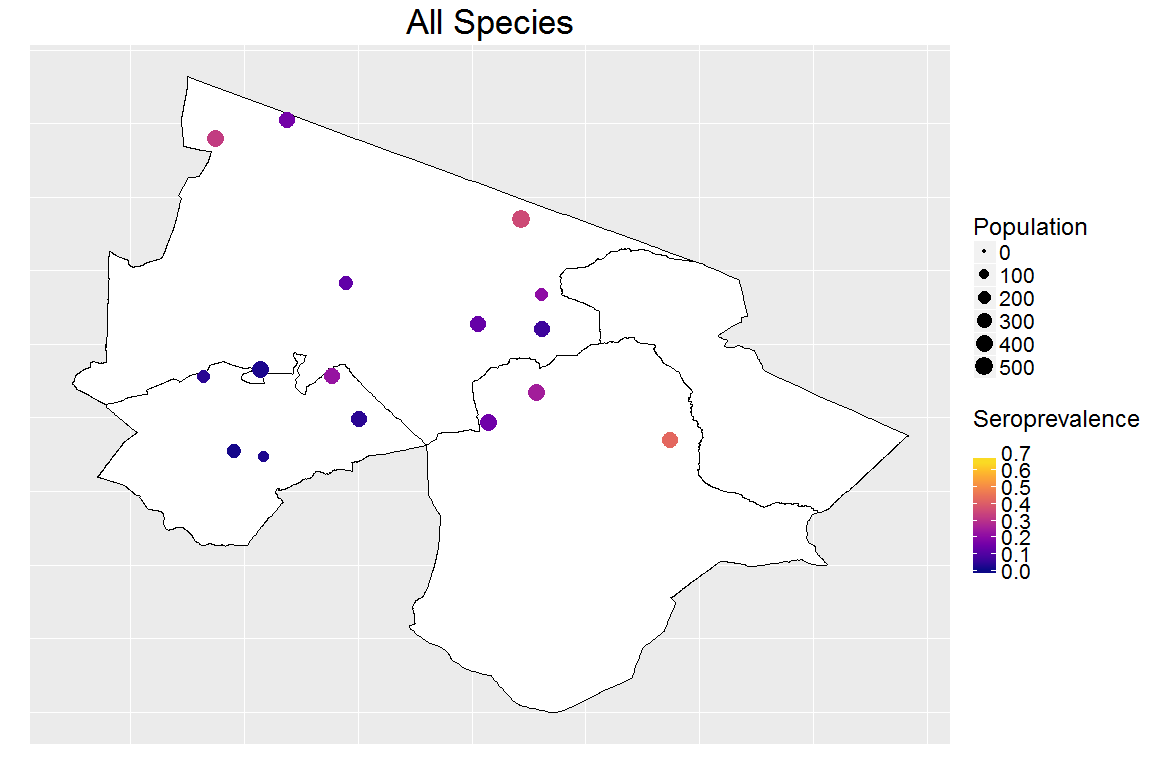
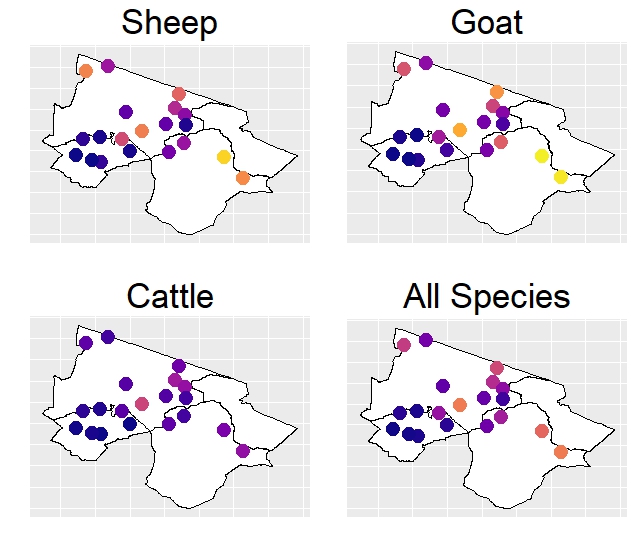
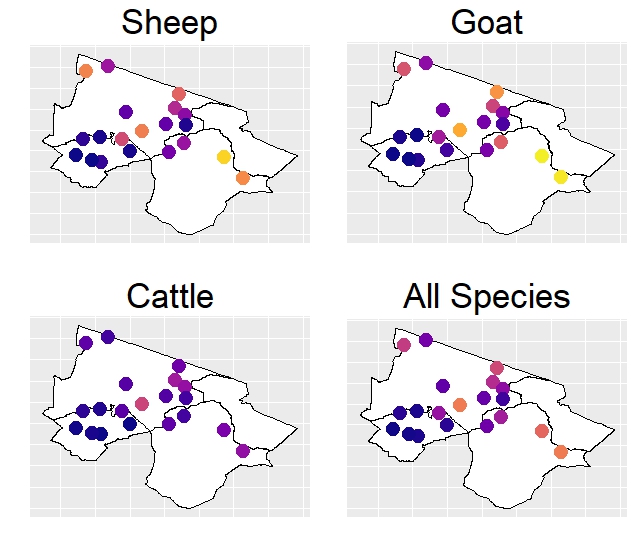
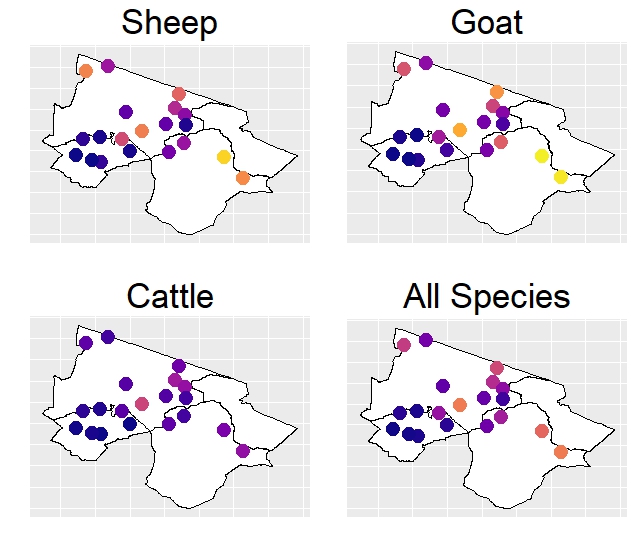
40

30

20

10

0



**Seroprevalence (%)**

**Supplementary Table S1.** Selection of Model Interactions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | All Species Model |
| Interaction | **AIC** |
| Species : Sex | 5507.6 |
| Sex : Management | 5505.4 |
| Species : Management | 5483.4 |

An all-species model with all three two-way interactions did not converge, and one of three all-species models containing two two-way interactions did not converge. So we compared among three all-species models with fixed effects (sex, species, management system) and one two-way interaction each (all converged) to select the most important interaction by AIC.

**Supplementary Text**. Additional References that Tested the Significance of Sex for PPRV Seroprevalence

Significant Sex

Significant sex differences are described in the literature with thirteen studies reporting females have a significantly increased risk [1,2,11–13,3–10], four studies reporting males with a significantly higher risk [14–17]. In three of these studies, the sex difference was significant for goats but not sheep [4,17], and in one study the sex difference was significant for sheep but not goats [15]. Additionally, a significant age\*sex interaction was reported in one study [17].

Non-significant Sex

Twelve studies reported no significant difference between the sexes (Dejene 2016, unpublished master thesis) [18,19,28–31,20–27].

Supplementary Text References

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