

Table S4. Studies assessing association between *E. granulosus* infection in dogs and socio-economic factors

Reference	Study Information	Statistical Method	Significant Factor
Burridge et al., 1977 [37]	Arecoline purgation of dogs to assess progress of hydatid control in New Zealand	Multivariable regression	Percentage of Maori people was negatively related with rate of progress in disease control ( $R^2=0.215$ ) <sup>1</sup>
Pappaioanou et al., 1984 [36]	Arecoline purgation of dogs to assess progress of anti-echinococcosis campaign in Cyprus	Multivariable logistic regression	Ethnic village type was associated with higher dog prevalence ( $p<0.0001$ )
Parada et al., 1995 [27]	Arecoline purgation of 704 dogs in Durazno (Uruguay)	Univariable analysis	Dogs reported to be dewormed with praziquantel were less likely to be infected ( $p<0.01$ )
Buishi et al., 2005 [33]	Coproantigen examination of 1,164 farm dogs in Wales (UK)	Multivariable logistic regression	Dogs not dewormed frequently (>6 months) presented higher risk of coproantigen positivity (OR 3.16, 95%CI 1.46–6.85, $p=0.004$ )
Buishi et al., 2005 [24]	Coproantigen examination of 334 dogs in Tripoli (Libya)	Multivariable logistic regression	Dog owners reporting lack of knowledge about hydatid disease presented an increased risk of having a positive coproantigen dog (OR 3.278, 95%CI 1.045-10.28, $p=0.042$ )
Huang et al., 2008 [32]	Coproantigen examination of 23 stray dogs and 580 owned dogs in Tibet (China)	Univariable analysis	Dogs whose owners lacked hydatid transmission knowledge ( $p<0.05$ ) and did not have deworming practice ( $p<0.01$ )
Acosta-Jamett et al., 2010 [22]	Coproantigen examination of 334 dogs in Coquimbo (Chile)	Multivariable mixed-effects logistic regression	Households reporting not have been dewormed their dogs in the last 2 months presented higher prevalence (OR 5.23, 90%CI 1.98–13.8,

		$p=0.005$ )
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Measures of association reported when available

<sup>1</sup> The percentage of Maori people in the total population explained 21.5% of the variation in *E. granulosus* infection in dogs. No significant test is provided for the  $R^2$  change.

Abbreviations:  $R^2$ , Coefficient of determination; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.