

Survey of Surveillance Records of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* from 1960 to Present

Request for OMB Approval of a New Emergency Information Collection

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Supporting Statement B

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1. Respondent Universe and Sampling Methods

The mosquito surveillance survey will be distributed to public, private, and nonprofit organizations with a focus on medical entomology as well as individual researchers who have the ability to contribute to county-level mosquito surveillance efforts. We will seek responses through members of professional organizations and will contact respondents from our previous survey. A snowball sampling approach will be utilized. For the previous survey distributed in February 2016, we emailed the survey link to the listserves of seven national vector-associated professional organizations and received responses for over 1,500 counties from 330 unique individuals. For this data collection period, we will utilize the same professional listservs, aiming to distribute our survey nationally. In addition, we also target the individuals who submitted records in the previous survey because they have demonstrated interest in the project and are therefore likely to submit additional records if available. In order to limit the burden on respondents, we have included a question in the new survey that will allow respondents to check a box to say that they submitted records to the previous survey and therefore, they will only need to submit new records.

2. Procedures for the Collection of Information

Vector control professionals, entomologists and public health biologists will be contacted by e-mail, primarily through listserves of professional organizations. They will be asked for their voluntary participation in a short online survey to assess the distribution of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* at the county spatial scale in the contiguous U.S. Specific listserves and professional organizations include: American Mosquito Control Associations (national and region entities), North American Vector Control Organization, Society of Vector Ecologists, Ecological Society of America, American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, North Association of County and City Health Officials, Florida Mosquito Control Association, respondents to the previous *Stegomyia* survey (initiated by CDC in February 2016, published in Hahn, M.B., et al. (2016) *J. Med. Entomol.* 53: 1176-1191). In order to limit the burden on

respondents who may be entering records for many counties in their state, we will attach an excel form to the survey email that they can fill out and submit via email if it is easier than filling out the survey.

3. Methods to Maximize Response Rates and Deal with Nonresponse

To maximize the response rate to the mosquito surveillance survey, CDC is distributing the surveys through professional organizations and using a snowball sampling approach in which it is encouraged that respondents forward the link to the survey to their colleagues. In addition, we will be directly emailing people who submitted responses to the previous survey and providing an excel file as an alternative means for submitting data. We will also send a notice out in early November to those who will receive the link to the survey to let them know that a survey is forthcoming so that they can prepare their records in advance. Finally, the majority of responses to the February survey came within the first three weeks after distribution of the survey link. In order to encourage respondents to submit timely responses, we will limit the data collection period to mid-November to mid-December.

4. Tests of Procedures or Methods to be Undertaken

The survey instrument was tested internally by CDC entomologists and biologists.

5. Individuals Consulted on Statistical Aspects and Individuals Collecting and/or Analyzing Data

The mosquito surveillance survey will result in a map without statistical analysis. If used for species distribution modeling, CDC will use published methodologies.