# Epidemiology and Infection

# Camel herd profile and risk factors for MERS-CoV seropositivity in Northern Kenya

### Authors

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# Supplementary table 3

**Supplementary Table 3: Camel herding practices among communities in Marsabit County**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Total**  N(%) |  |
| Average distance to herding fields |  |  |
| *<5Km (Less than an hour walk)* | 9 (31.0) |  |
| *5-10Km (1-2hour walk)* | 8 (27.6) |  |
| *>10Km (More than 2 hours walk)* | 12 (41.4) |  |
| Who does the herding |  |  |
| *Farm worker/Employee* | 18 (47.4) |  |
| *Son* | 12 (31.5) |  |
| *Other\** | 8 (21.1) |  |
| Herding Role |  |  |
| *Specific person* | 23 (79.3) |  |
| *Any person* | 6 (20.70 |  |
| Frequency of nomadism in the last 1 month |  |  |
| *Don’t move* | 8 (27.6) |  |
| *Moved once* | 13 (44.8) |  |
| *Moved more than once* | 8 (27.6) |  |
| Reasons for Nomadism |  |  |
| *To look for pasture* | 12 (29.3) |  |
| *To look for water* | 11 (26.80 |  |
| *To escape pests/diseases* | 8 (19.5) |  |
| *Other\** | 10 (24.4) |  |
| Who makes decision to move with camels |  |  |
| *Herd owner/Self* | 17 (81.0) |  |
| *Other\** | 4 (19.0) |  |
| \* Other person involved in herding included relatives (1) and male household head (7)  \* Other reasons for nomadism included to escape insecurity (1), poor weather conditions (4), to be close to market (2) and as a way of life (3) | | |