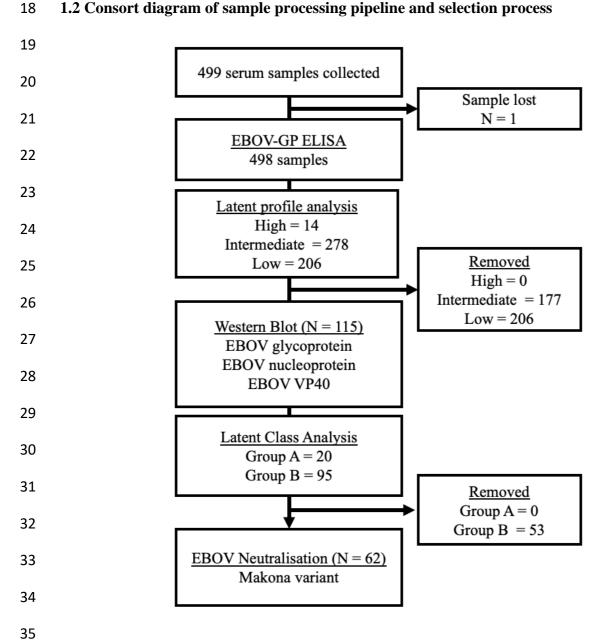
1 Supplementary Information

13 1.1 Summary of latent class analysis output

Assay result	Assay +ve / Group N	Risk	Risk Ratio	
GP ELISA High Titre				
Group A	11 / 20	0.550	17.4	
Group B	3 / 95	0.032	(5.3 - 56.8)	
WB GP positive				
Group A	10 / 20	0.500	23.7	
Group B	2 / 95	0.021	(5.6 - 100.2)	
WB NP positive				
Group A	17 / 20	0.850	5.8	
Group B	14 / 95	0.147	(3.4 - 9.7)	
WB VP40 positive				
Group A	4 / 20	0.042	14.2	
Group B	12 / 95	0.600	(5.1 - 39.7)	
WB negative				
Group A	0 / 20	0.789	-	
Group B	75 / 95	0		

Supplementary table 1: Results of latent class analysis from GP-ELISA

1.2 Consort diagram of sample processing pipeline and selection process



Supplementary figure 1: Consort diagram of serum sample processing.

43 1.3 Outcomes of serological analysis stratified by village status

	Affected	Unaffected	Overall
	(N=194)	(N=304)	(N=498)
Anti-GP ELISA			
High	9 (4.6%)	5 (1.6%)	14 (2.8%)
Intermediate	111 (57.2%)	167 (54.9%)	278 (55.8%)
Low	74 (38.1%)	132 (43.4%)	206 (41.4%)
Latent class group			
Group A	8 (16.3%)	12 (18.2%)	20 (17.4%)
Group B	41 (83.7%)	54 (81.8%)	95 (82.6%)
Not tested	145	238	383
Neutralisation data			
High	3 (10.3%)	2 (6.1%)	5 (1.0%)
Low	3 (10.3%)	2 (6.1%)	5 (1.0%)
Negative	23 (79.3%)	29 (6.1%)	52 (10.4%)
Not tested	165	271	436

Supplementary table 2: Serological outcome data stratified by village status. Villages were

classified as affected or unaffected by 2013-2016 EBOV outbreak (see methods).

60 1.4 Ecological associations with EBOV immunological outcomes: Sensitivity analysis

Predictors	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value
Outcome			
LCA group A	20 / 498		
Village status			
Affected	Reference		0.86
Unaffected	1.09	0.40 - 2.94	
Age			
	1.03	0.99 – 1.06	0.12
Closed forest			
Shape index (500m)	0.28	0.08 - 0.98	0.02
Vegetation			
Perimeter area ratio			
(20,000m)	0.35	0.08 - 0.98	0.01
Random Effects			
ICC	0.02		
N village	38		

Supplementary table 3: Multivariable generalised linear mixed effects model (binomial family) of immunological group defined by latent class analysis of ELISA and Western Blot analysis (Group A vs Group B). Success defined as Group A. Variables were selected using a forward, stepwise approach using AIC. P-values estimated by likelihood ratio test. Mixed effect models not used due to singular fit from village-level random intercepts. Two-sided test.

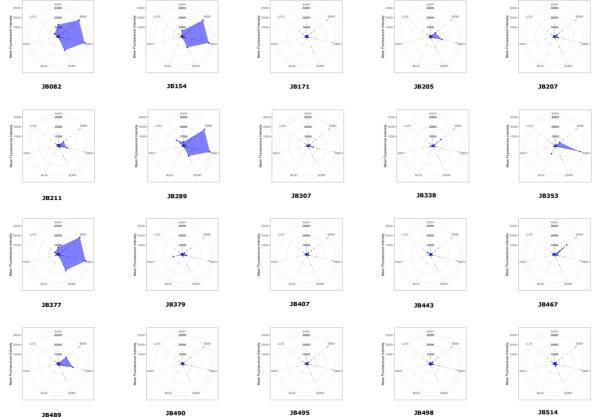
Predictors	Estimate	95% CI	p-value
Age			
18 – 30	Reference		
31 – 50	0.19	-0.15 - 0.53	0.55
51 – 90	0.15	-0.25- 0.55	0.55
Closed canopy cover			
Perimeter area ratio (500m)	-0.63	-1.240.02	0.05
Random Effects			
ICC	0.14		
N village	24		

Supplementary table 4: Multivariable mixed-effects linear regression of log₂ anti-EBOV-GP total antibody titre excluding all participants from villages with confirmed EBOV cases during 2013-2016 outbreak (195/498; 39.2%). Variables were selected using a forward, stepwise approach using AIC. P-values estimated by likelihood ratio test. Two-sided test.

Predictors	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value
Outcome			
High titre GP-ELISA	14/498		
Village status			
Affected	Reference		0.24
Unaffected	0.35	0.14 - 1.56	0.24
Age			
	1.02	0.98 - 1.06	0.35
Vegetation			
Perimeter area ratio (20,000m)	0.37	0.12 - 1.04	0.06

Supplementary table 5: Multivariable generalised linear model (binomial family) of log₂ anti-EBOV-GP total antibody titre classified by finite mixture models (high titre individuals vs. intermediate and low titre individuals combined; see figure 1). Success defined as high titre individual. Variables were selected using a forward, stepwise approach using AIC. P-values estimated by likelihood ratio test. Two-sided test.

Supplementary Figure 2



Individual serological profile of participants within group A (n=20). Shows antigen-specific total binding IgG antibody response (median fluorescence intensity) against a multiplexed panel of filovirus antigens. Detected by Luminex-based multiplexed microsphere binding immunoassay