

**Table 2. Criteria for inclusion or exclusion of studies**

	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Study design	<b>Systematic reviews of experimental studies</b> <b>Phase III studies:</b> randomized controlled (RCT), controlled before-and-after (CBA) <sup>*</sup> , cross-over <sup>†</sup> , interrupted time-series <sup>‡</sup> <b>Phase II studies</b> <sup>§</sup> : small-scale, semi-field, experimental hut <b>Phase I studies:</b> laboratory <b>Observational studies:</b> case-control, cohort, cross-sectional	Review articles Opinion papers Modelling studies
Intervention	Any malaria vector control tool (VCT) targeting <i>Anopheles</i> mosquitoes described in Table 1	Adult mosquito traps with no kill mechanism, electronic mosquito repellents, indoor residual spraying (IRS), insecticide-treated curtains and nets, insecticide-treated paint, insecticide-treated plastic sheeting in tents or in temporary shelters, insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), insecticide-treated tents, live plants as spatial repellents, studies of the insecticidal properties of compounds and formulations
Primary epidemiological outcomes	Malaria incidence and infection prevalence in any age group, diagnostically confirmed by microscopy or rapid diagnostic test	Malaria incidence and infection prevalence not diagnostically confirmed by rapid diagnostic test or microscopy
Primary entomological outcomes	Entomological inoculation rate (EIR) <sup>¶</sup> Human biting rate (HBR) <sup>  </sup> Adult mosquito density metrics other than HBR <sup>**</sup>	
Secondary entomological outcomes <sup>††</sup>	Additional entomological outcomes appropriate to the intervention including adult mosquito fecundity, adult mosquito fitness, adult emergence rates, knockdown post-exposure, blood-feeding inhibition	
Dates	Studies published from January 1, 1980 to September 28, 2015	Studies published before January 1, 1980 and after September 28, 2015

<sup>\*</sup>Controlled before-and-after studies: if arms were comparable at baseline, there were at least two units per arm, follow-up periods were the same for the intervention and control arms, and baseline characteristics were comparable between arms.

<sup>†</sup>Cross-over studies: if there was adequate allowance for washout (time between two intervention periods to allow the effect of the first intervention to be washed out).

<sup>‡</sup>Interrupted time-series studies: if data were collected during at least three time points pre- and post- follow-up, if no co-interventions were introduced after baseline data collection and if the intervention was implemented for a clearly defined period.

<sup>§</sup>Phase III studies were differentiated from Phase II studies in being conducted in real-life settings (not semi-field or experimental hut systems) and having a minimum intervention period of one transmission season or year.

<sup>¶</sup>Entomological inoculation rate (EIR): the number of bites by sporozoite-infected mosquitoes per person per unit time.

<sup>||</sup>Human biting rate (HBR): the number of host-seeking mosquitoes attempting to attack humans per person or house per time period.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Density measures other than HBR (e.g. number of mosquitoes per person, house or catch), measured directly using human landing catches or indirectly using light traps, knock-down catches or other methods of biting rate determination.

<sup>††</sup>Secondary entomological outcomes, such as adult mosquito fecundity, adult mosquito fitness, adult emergence rates, knockdown post-exposure, blood-feeding inhibition, were included where reported in Phase I and II studies.