The RData file cov.RData contains a list of the processed data used to conduct all modeling and generate figures for the accompanying manuscript “Climate drives spatial variation in Zika epidemic characteristics in Latin America.” The csv “covprov.csv” exclusively contains the variables used in the spatial model, with each row corresponding to a province. The tags are listed below in the order that they are stored, along with a description of the values associated with them (with the same tags being used in both documents). The ordering of provinces is maintained across elements of the list, meaning that each province corresponds to a particular index within all elements. All weather data are pulled from Weather Underground (<https://www.wunderground.com/>). Province-level spatial characteristics were pulled from *City Population* (<https://www.citypopulation.de/>) and are indicated by an asterisk next to the tag.

**1. names**-a vector of strings giving the province’s name and its country, of the form “[Country\_Name]-[Province\_Name].”

**2. country**-a vector of strings giving the province’s country.

**3. pop\***-an estimate of the total population of the province (c. 2016).

**4. time.end-**the final date for which weather data is needed, ten weeks prior to the last day when Zika incidence (or lack thereof) was reported. Formatted as “YYYY-MM-DD.”

**5. time0**-the first data for which weather data is needed, five weeks prior to the first day when Zika incidence (or lack thereof) was reported. Formatted as “YYYY-MM-DD.”

**6. b**-a list of vectors, weekly values of β.

**7. range-**a list of vectors, temperature range (in °C). Calculated as the difference between temperature maximum and minimum, which are calculated over a three-week period, lagged by six weeks from the week of case reporting.

**8. rain-**a list of vectors, cumulative rainfall (in mm). Calculated as the sum of daily rainfall over a six-week period, lagged by three weeks from the week of case reporting.

**9. hum-**a list of vectors, mean humidity. Calculated as the mean over a three-week period, lagged by six weeks from the week of case reporting.

**10. min-**a list of vectors, minimum temperature (in °C). Calculated as the mean over a three-week period, lagged by six weeks from the week of case reporting.

**11. avg-** a list of vectors, mean temperature (in °C). Calculated as the mean over a three-week period, lagged by six weeks from the week of case reporting.

**12. max-** a list of vectors, maximum temperature (in °C). Calculated as the mean over a three-week period, lagged by six weeks from the week of case reporting.

**13. station-**a list of strings, the code the for the weather station associated each province.

**14. station.type**-a list of strings, the type of weather stations associated each province. Either “airportCode” for an airport station or “id” for a personal weather station.

**15. lat**-the latitude coordinate of the centroid of the province.

**16. lon**-the longitude coordinate of the centroid of the province.

**17. land.area\***-the area of the provine (km2).

**18. city.pop\*-**the estimated population of the province’s largest city (c. 2016).

**19. pop.dense\***-the population density of the province (people/km2).

**20. city.pct**\*-the percentage of the province’s total population living in its largest city.

**21. pa-**a list of vectors, binary valued to indicate whether there was local transmission in a province (β>1) in a given week (1) or not (0). Corresponds directly to the list cov$b.

**22. cum.cases-**the total amount of cases reported in a province (based on smoothed data).

**23. max.b-**the maximum value of β for the province (calculated across weeks when β>1).

**24. avg.b-**the average value of β for the province (calculated across weeks when β>1).

**25. local.trans-**a binary indicator of whether there was any local transmission in the province (e.g., any weeks when β>1).

**26. avg.cases-**the average number of cases reported per week, calculated across weeks when at least one case was reported.

**27. first.week-**the first day that Zika was reported. Formatted as “YYYY-MM-DD.”

**28. mean.range-**the average temperature range (in °C) for each province, across all weeks in the corresponding cov$range vector.

**29. mean.rain-**the average cumulative rainfall (in mm) for each province, across all weeks in the corresponding cov$rain vector.

**30. mean.hum-**the average humidity for each province, across all weeks in the corresponding cov$hum vector.

**31. mean.min-**the average minimum temperature (in °C) for each province, across all weeks in the corresponding cov$min vector.

**32. mean.mean-**the average mean temperature (in °C) for each province, across all weeks in the corresponding cov$avg vector.

**33. mean.max-**the average maximum temperature (in °C) for each province, across all weeks in the corresponding cov$max vector.

**34. num.wks-**the number of weeks when any Zika was reported in each province.

**35. cases-**a list of vectors. Smoothed weekly values for Zika case incidence. The 10-10indicates weeks when zero cases were reported (in order to avoid an undefined logarithm).

**36. dates-**a list of vectors. Maps back to the corresponding element of cov$cases. The number of Zika cases reported in a week is associated with the last date of that week. Formatted as “YYYY-MM-DD.”

**37. avg.sq-**the squared average mean temperature (in °C) in each province. Calculated based on cov$mean.mean.

**38. min.sq-**the squared average minimum temperature (in °C) in each province. Calculated based on cov$mean.min.

**39. max.sq-**the squared average maximum temperature (in °C) in each province. Calculated based on cov$mean.max.