Annex 2: SWOT analysis for improved dengue mapping.	
Strengths of current dengue maps...	**Opportunities for future dengue maps...**
Identify areas that are historically more susceptible to dengue	Improve the availability of data and decrease costs of acquiring data
Use advanced spatial analysis techniques	Increase access to new GIS technology by reducing the cost of software
Use multi-level modeling (such as Combinatorial Complexity Analysis)	Incorporate additional dengue variables, such as information about migration
	Inform epidemiologists, geographers, and citizens to utilize GIS Maps to identify existing dengue conditions
	Capture data systematically through ongoing data collection and reporting
	Provide a wider use of tools like MosquitoMap and DengueMap (internet data collection and geospatial data sharing)
	Improve stronger evidentiary base for targeted dengue prevention and control activities by increasing public awareness of risks
	Analyze existing models to create a platform for future multi-level models
Weaknesses of current dengue maps...	**Threats for future dengue maps...**
Are challenged by clinically indistinguishable dengue fever symptoms	Require potentially pricy laboratory testing to validate possible cases
Rely on limited data sources (and therefore limit the currency and timeliness of maps)	Lack sufficient resources for systematically capturing, identifying , and storing GIS data Need to ensure the confidentiality of personal data
Involve complex spatial analysis methods which cannot be conducted without specialized (and often prohibitively expensive) software packages	Require equally complete or reliable data for rural and urban areas
Focus on the global scale and are too coarse for local use or focus on the local scale and are to fine for global use	Differ in their data compilation methods, which do not promote data accuracy and data sharing

David Frost Attaway et al. Assessing the methods needed for improved dengue mapping: a SWOT analysis.