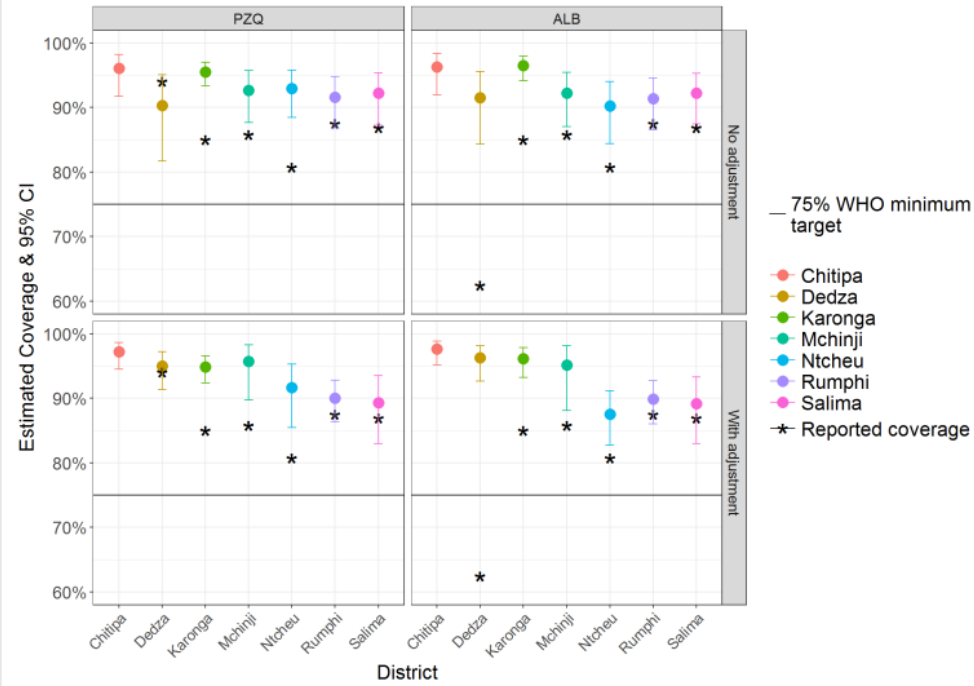
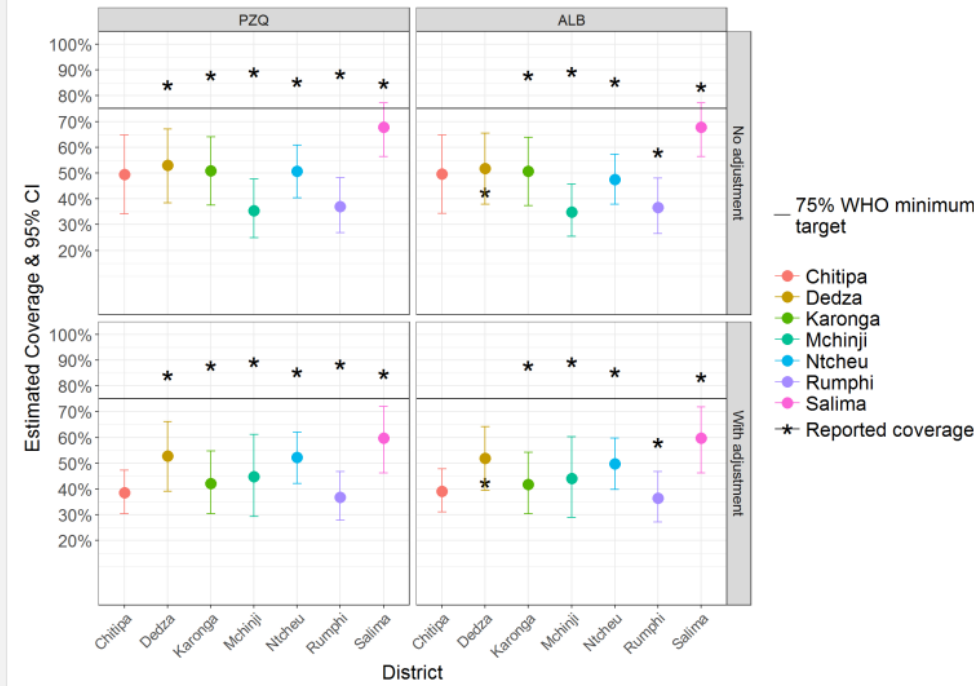


Validated coverage in children by district, with and without adjustment for population size



Validated coverage in adults by district, with and without adjustment for population size



Comments

Coverage in adults

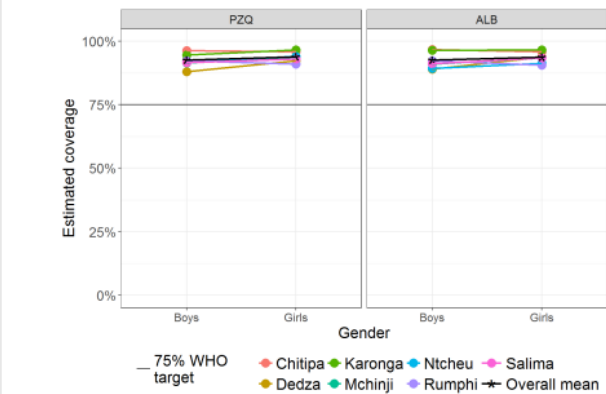
| District | Reported coverage PZQ | Survey coverage PZQ (adj for pop) | Reported coverage ALB | Survey coverage ALB (adj for pop) |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Chitipa | NA | 39% | NA | 39% |
| Dedza | 84% | 53% | 43% | 52% |
| Karonga | 88% | 42% | 88% | 42% |
| Mchinji | 89% | 45% | 89% | 44% |
| Ntcheu | 86% | 52% | 86% | 50% |
| Rumphi | 88% | 37% | 58% | 36% |
| Salima | 85% | 60% | 84% | 60% |

Coverage in children

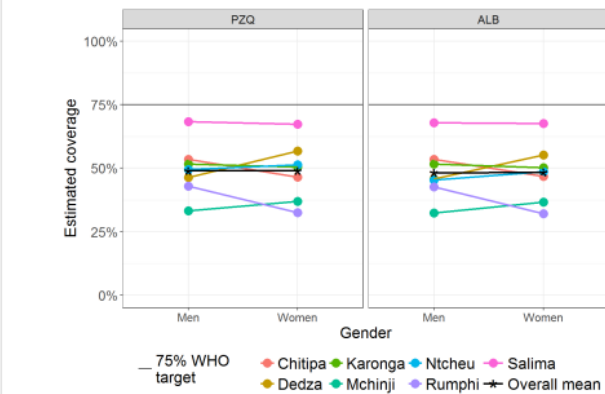
| District | Reported coverage PZQ | Survey coverage PZQ (adj for pop) | Reported coverage ALB | Survey coverage ALB (adj for pop) |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Chitipa | NA | 97% | NA | 98% |
| Dedza | 94% | 95% | 62% | 96% |
| Karonga | 85% | 95% | 85% | 96% |
| Mchinji | 86% | 96% | 86% | 95% |
| Ntcheu | 81% | 92% | 81% | 88% |
| Rumphi | 87% | 90% | 87% | 90% |
| Salima | 87% | 89% | 87% | 89% |

NB Reported coverage was not available for Chipita.

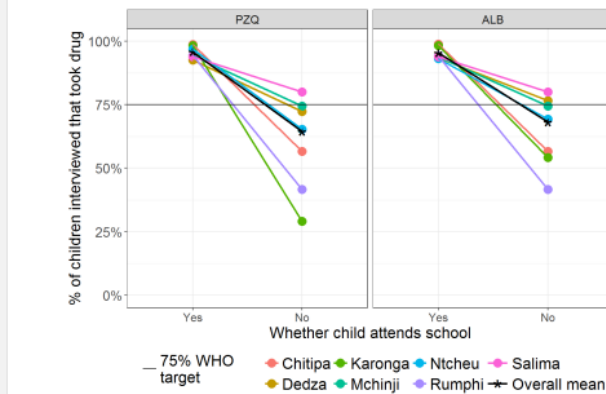
Coverage in children split by gender (overall mean in black)



Coverage in adults split by gender (overall mean in black)



Coverage in children split by school attendance (overall mean in black)

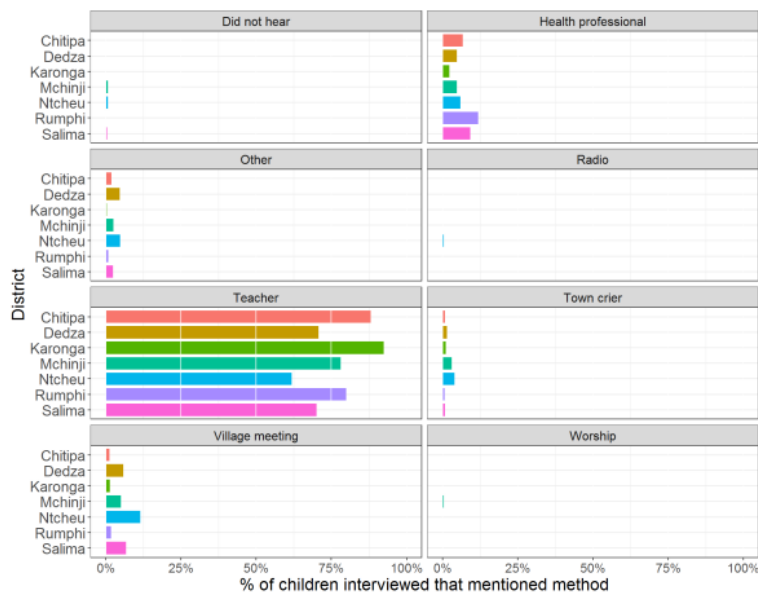


Comments

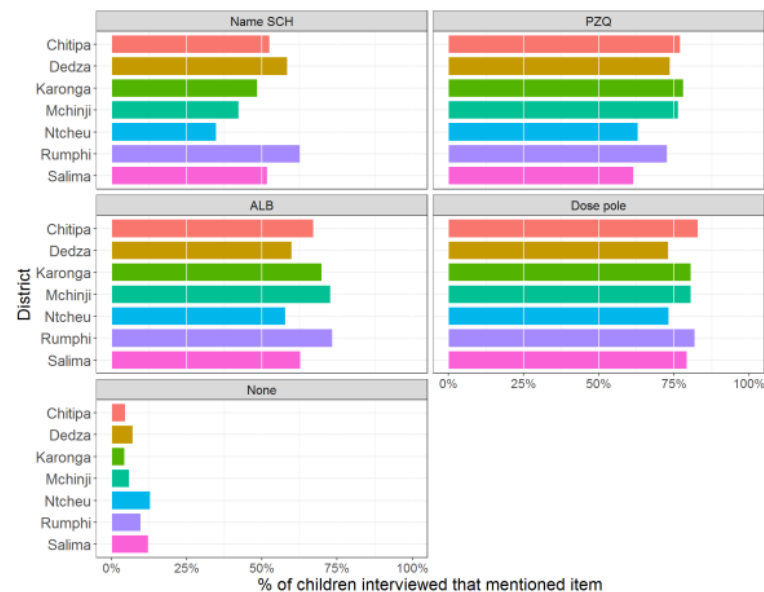
| District | Non-attendance | Girls surveyed | Women surveyed |
|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Chitipa | 6% | 50% | 58% |
| Dedza | 11% | 54% | 64% |
| Karonga | 4% | 48% | 63% |
| Mchinji | 8% | 53% | 59% |
| Ntcheu | 12% | 46% | 66% |
| Rumphi | 5% | 51% | 57% |
| Salima | 11% | 49% | 62% |

Children who attended school had higher coverage than those who did not. This difference was significant in all districts except for Salima (p = 0.24).

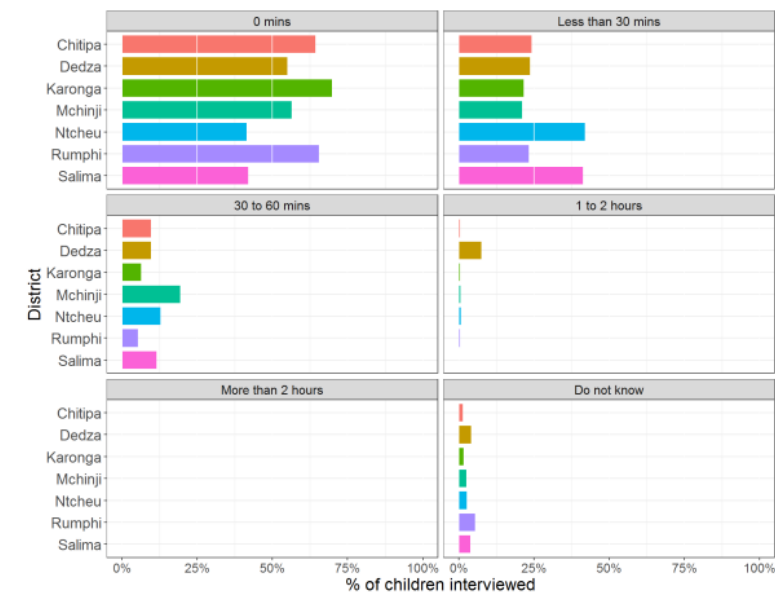
Methods of sensitization



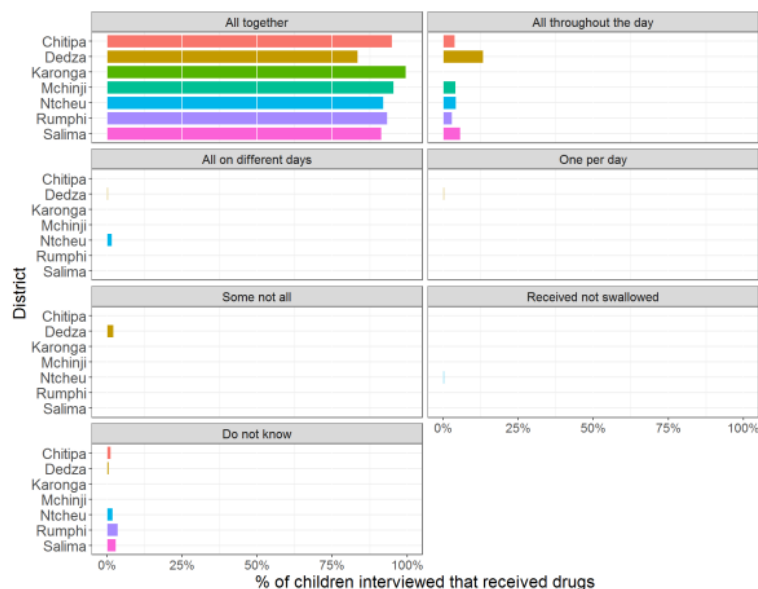
Recognition of words and items



Distance from distribution point



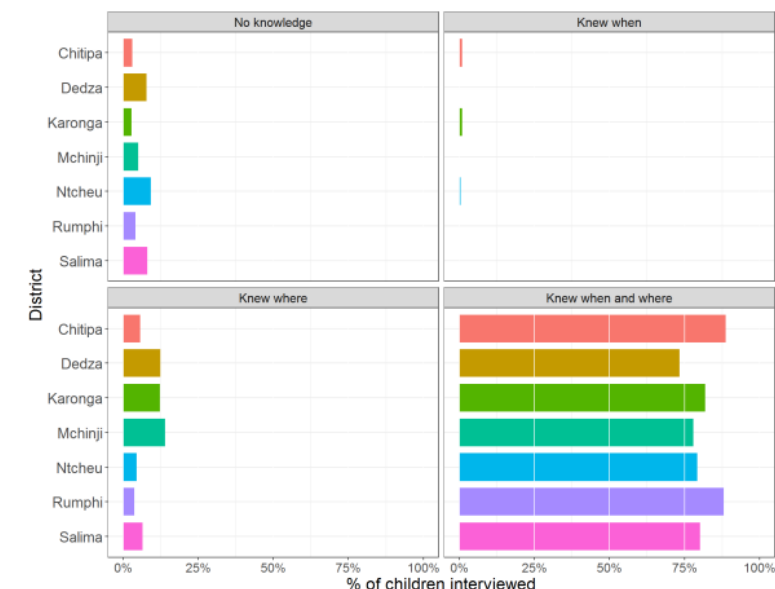
How children took the drugs



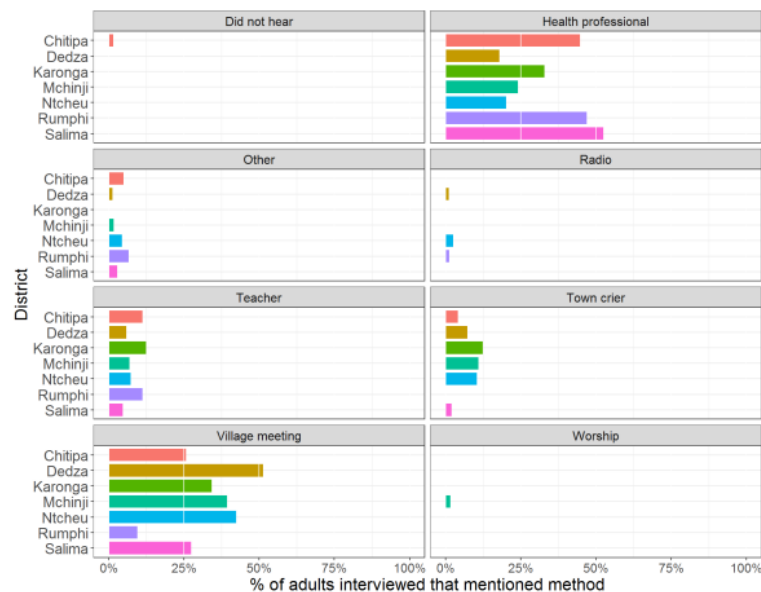
Reasons for not taking drugs



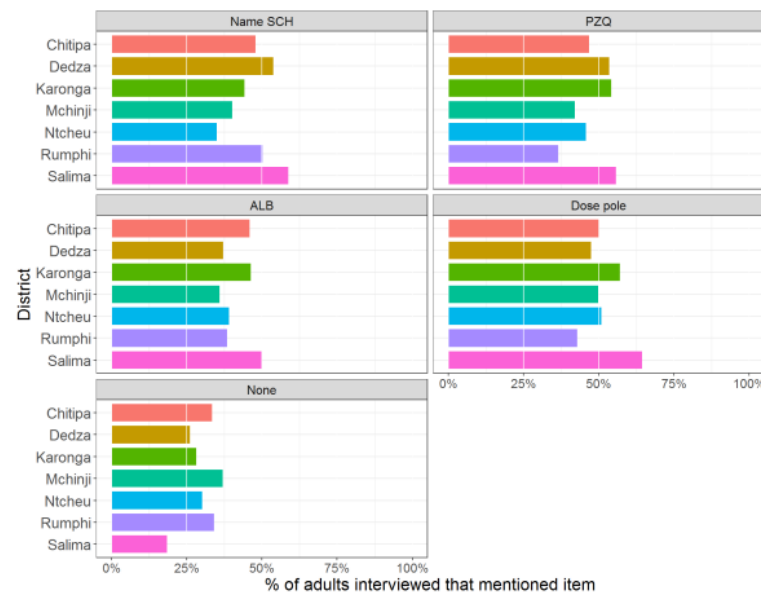
Prior knowledge of MDA details



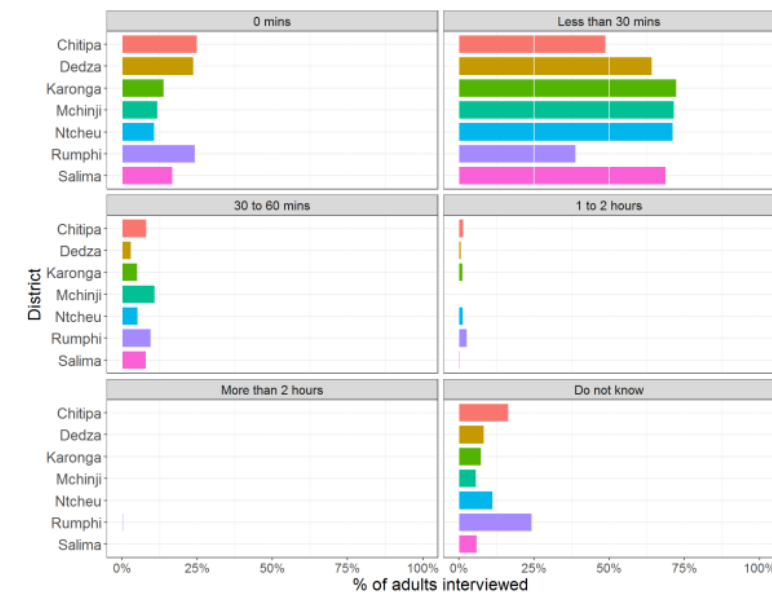
Methods of sensitization



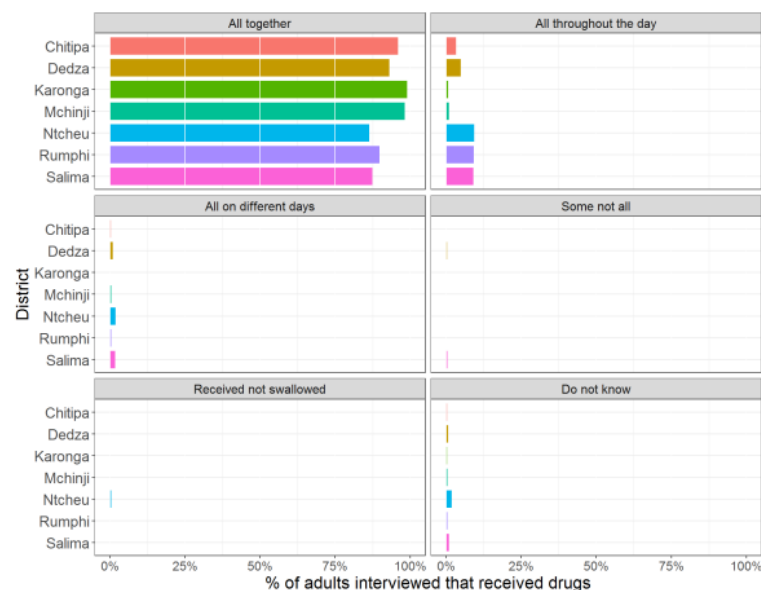
Recognition of words and items



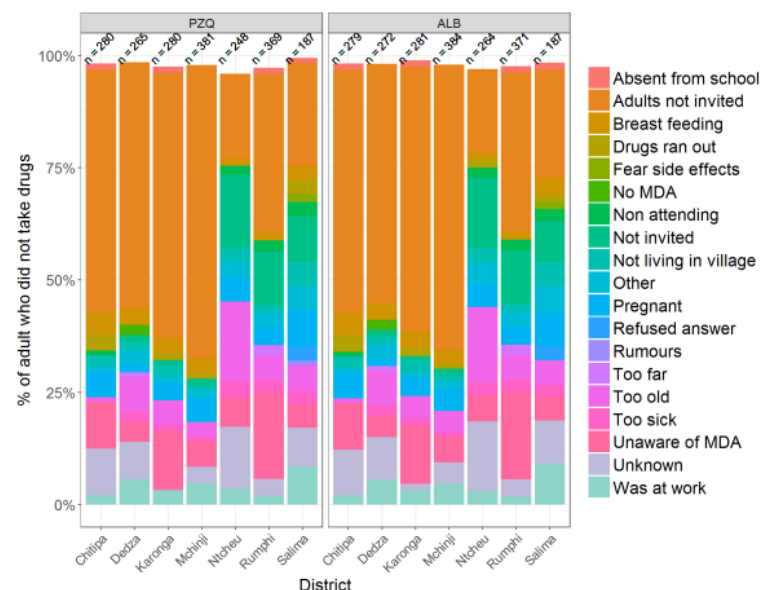
Distance from distribution point



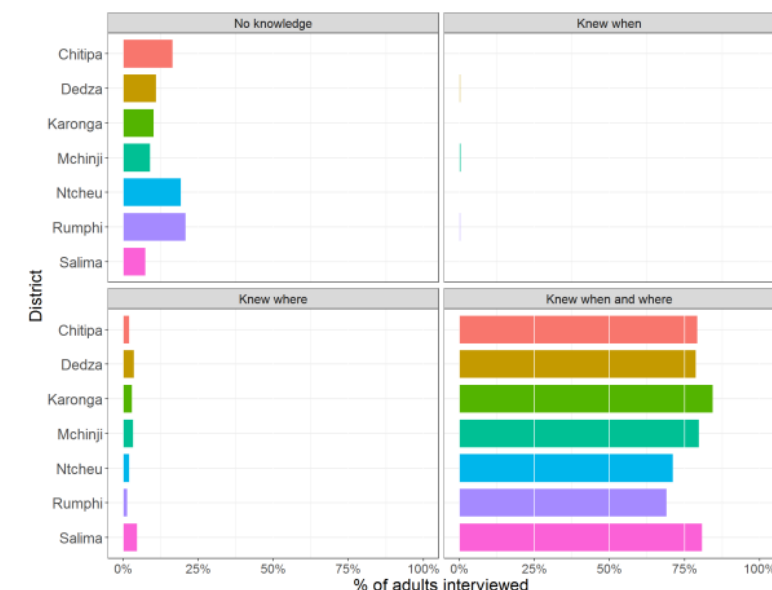
How children took the drugs



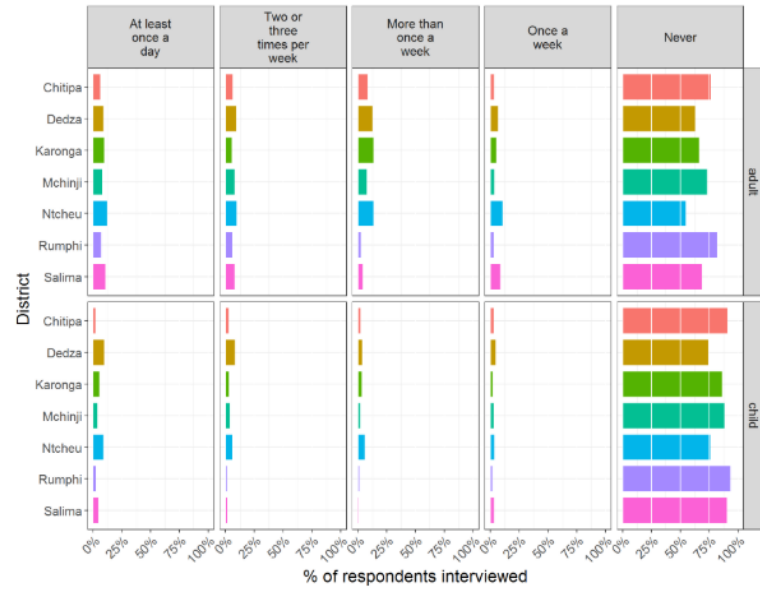
Reasons for not taking drugs



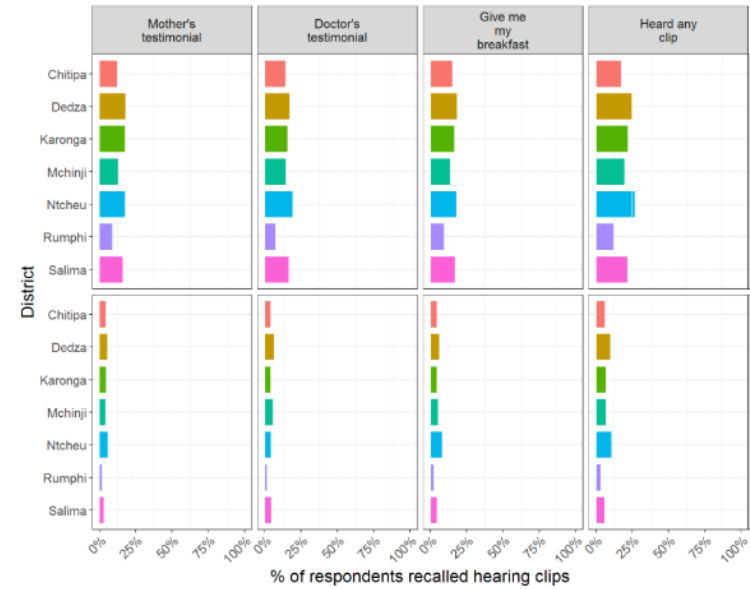
Prior knowledge of MDA details



How often do you listen to the radio



DMI radio clips



Comments - Radio listenership/DMI

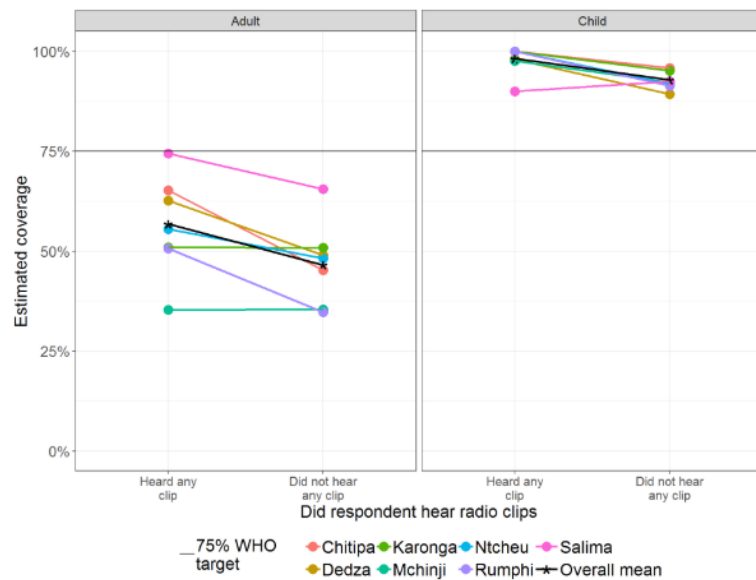
| District | % adults heard clips | p-value adults | % children heard clips | p-value children |
|----------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Chitipa | 17% | 0.001 | 6% | 0.67 |
| Dedza | 25% | 0.020 | 10% | 0.53 |
| Karonga | 22% | 0.240 | 7% | 0.99 |
| Mchinji | 20% | 0.490 | 7% | 0.53 |
| Ntcheu | 27% | 0.097 | 11% | 0.99 |
| Rumphi | 12% | 0.089 | 3% | 0.25 |
| Salima | 22% | 0.010 | 6% | 0.24 |

The proportion of households that own radios ranged between 22.7% in Rumphi to 35.4% in Ntcheu.

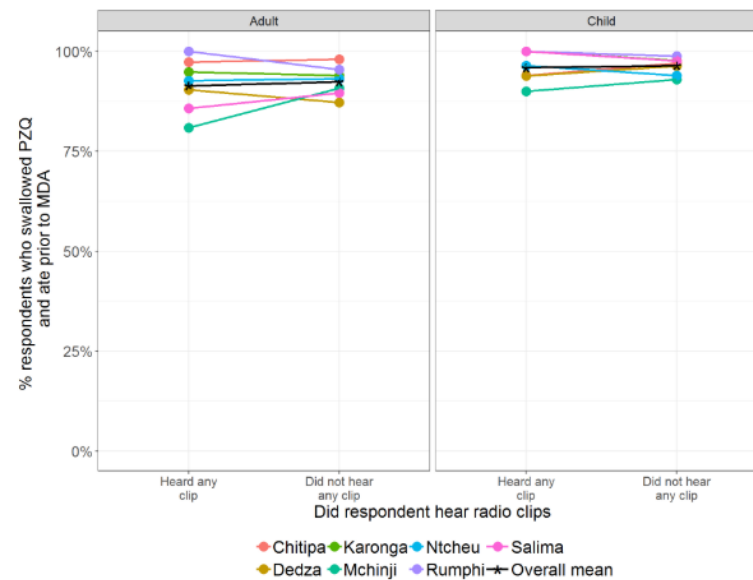
GLMM models were used to test the effect of hearing any of the radio clips on coverage. There was no significant effect on coverage for SAC. The difference in coverage for adults was significant in Chitipa, Dedza and Salima - those who heard a radio clip had higher coverage than those who did not.

On average 21% of adults and 7% of SAC reported hearing at least one of the radio clips and

Coverage by district split by whether respondents heard radio clips or not



Did respondents who participated in MDA eat prior to receiving drugs



Coverage comments

Differences between boys and girls

There were no significant differences in PZQ coverage between boys and girls ($p > 0.5$ for all districts).

Differences between men and women

There were some differences in PZQ coverage between men and women, however the differences were only significant in three districts. In Chitipa and Rumphi men were more likely to have received treatment than women ($p = 0.03$ and 0.004 respectively). In Dedza women were more likely to have received treatment than men ($p = 0.004$).