

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

**Extra information gathered during IDI in both settings on time, taste, and cost associated with household treatment of drinking water.**

In both settings, most households reporting chlorination (U [N]: 9, R [N]: 6) believed that the time requirement for performing chlorination was acceptable. While in the urban setting people believed that availability was good, this was not so in the rural context, where three of seven households using chlorine reported that the local health clinic was often out of stock. In the rural setting, where a lot of chlorine was provided for

free or at reduced costs (\$0.21 per 500 mL bottle), participants were content with the price; in the urban context, however, there were mixed feelings regarding the cost of chlorination, with five of nine chlorine users reporting that the price should be lower or given for free (prices reported were \$0.21–0.32 per 500 mL). In addition, most participants reported to dislike the taste (six of nine chlorine users in the urban setting and three of seven in the rural context). Of interest, in the urban context, a large proportion of the respondents (six out of nine chlorine users) reported that they do not fully trust chlorination as a method to make water safer to drink. In the rural setting, three of the seven chlorine users did not fully trust the method.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 1  
Demographic characteristics of participating households in the urban and rural communities

Characteristic	Rural		Urban	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>Demographics</b>				
Total number of households	276	–	203	–
Total population	1,720	–	862	–
Number of children < 5 years of age	260	–	104	–
Mean number of occupants per household (range)	6.2 (1–22)	–	4.2 (1–12)	–
Male-headed households	200	72.5	166	81.8
<b>Education of head of household</b>				
No education	233	84.4	–	–
Primary	41	14.9	14	6.9
Secondary	97	41.6	77	40.7
Higher	109	46.8	103	54.5
Higher	24	10.3	5	2.7
<b>Own</b>				
Electricity	27	9.8	67	33.0
Radio	179	64.9	121	59.6
TV	133	48.2	99	48.8
Mobile phone	277	82.3	165	81.3
Refrigerator	19	6.9	30	14.8
Mean number of rooms (range)	3.8 (1–16)	–	2.0 (1–7)	–
Mean number of sleeping rooms (range)	2.4 (1–10)	–	1.5 (1–4)	–
<b>Source of drinking water</b>				
Piped water into dwelling/yard	0	0.0	1	0.5
Public tap	0	0.0	190	93.6
Protected well/borehole	180	65.2	12	5.9
Unprotected well	91	33.0	0	0.0
Surface water	3	1.1	0	0.0
Change water source in dry season	30	10.9	–	–
Reported HWT use prior drinking	88	31.9	161	79.3
<b>Method of HWT used*</b>				
Boil	11	4.0	23	11.3
Use chlorine or bleach	77	27.9	156	76.9
Solar disinfection	0	0.0	0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0	0.0	0	0.0
Let stand and settle	1	1.0	0	0.0
Have adequate sanitation facilities†	63	22.8	188	92.6
Share toilet facilities‡	98	37.1	191	94.1
<b>Main source of cooking fuel</b>				
Electricity	15	5.4	67	33.0
Charcoal	66	23.9	144	70.9
Firewood	194	70.3	0	0.0

HWT = household water treatment; TV = television.

\*Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

†Includes flush/pour flush toilet to sewer or pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, pit latrines with slab, and composting toilets.

‡Only for those households that have access to a facility.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 2

Characteristics of supplementation with untreated water among self-reported HWT users identified during the HWT practices survey

Characteristic	Rural		Urban	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Number of respondents	33	–	58	–
Respondent reports drinking untreated water in home (supplements)	16	48.5	23	39.7
Reported frequency of consumption of untreated water in the home				
Daily	1	6.3	1	4.4
Regularly but not daily	9	56.3	8	34.8
Rarely	5	31.3	14	60.9
Do not know	1	6.3	0	0.0
Cross-checking reported data on supplementation:				
Unavailability of treated water among self-reported non-supplementers*	6	37.5	4	12.9
FCR = 0.0 mg/L among households reporting to correctly have chlorinated water†	9	100.0	16	64.0
Number of households with children under 5 years	21	–	31	–
Participant reports that children under 5 years drink untreated water in the home	13	65.0	13	41.9
Reported frequency of consumption of untreated water in home				
Daily	1	7.7	0	0.0
Regularly but not daily	6	46.2	4	30.8
Rarely	4	30.8	8	61.5
Do not know	2	15.4	0	0.0
Reported main reason for consumption of untreated water‡				
Laziness	1	6.7	0	0.0
No chlorine available	8	53.3	6	26.1
No money available to buy product	6	40.0	10	43.5
Desire of drinking raw water	0	0.0	1	4.3
Lack of time/in a hurry	0	0.0	2	8.7

FCR = free chlorine residue; HWT = household water treatment.

\*Among households with water available at time of visit (U [N]: 31, R [N]: 16).

†Among households that reported not to supplement and claimed to currently have chlorinated drinking water (U: 25, R: 9).

‡Four values missing (urban).