

Supplemental Table S1: Student to toilet ratios for surveyed schools

School	Total Student Population	Boys to Girls Ratio	Student Accessibility to School Toilets		Student to Toilet Ratio for all Available Toilets	
			Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
GS 1	330	160:170	-	-	160:0	170:0
GS 2	503	244:259	Yes	Yes	244:4 ^a	259:4 ^a
GS 3	295	195:100	No	No	195:1 ^b	100:1 ^b
GS 4	1338	647:691	Yes	Yes	647:1 ^c	691:1 ^c
GS 5	565	275:290	-	-	275:0	290:0
PS 1	525	289:236	Yes	Yes	289:1	236:1
PS 2	60	30:30	Yes	Yes	30:1	30:1
PS 3	212	101:111	Yes	Yes	101:4	111:4
PS 4	120	54:66	Yes	Yes	54:1	66:1
PS 5	93	43:50	Yes	Yes	*93:1 ^d	
			Functional Toilets Only		Student to Toilet Ratio	
Total GS	3031	1521:1510	0	0	1521:0	1510:0
Total PS	1010	517:493	7	7	74:1	70:1

Student accessibility to school toilet- determines whether school toilets are open to students round-the-clock (i.e not locked or sealed); GS- Government school; PS- Private school; a: toilet is unimproved (pit latrine), with zero water facility; b: toilet is inaccessible to students, hence not functional; c: toilet is blocked and non-functional; d: toilet is common use i.e not segregated by sex

Supplemental Table S2: Mean sanitation-related psychosocial stressor levels across the selected schools

School	Mean stressor level	Standard deviation	Minimum stressor level	Maximum stressor level
GS1	15.481	6.891	4.000	32.000
GS2	17.660	6.853	0.000	35.000
GS3	15.689	9.004	0.000	44.000
GS4	19.667	6.890	0.000	37.000
GS5	16.450	9.412	0.000	51.000
PS1	9.667	6.346	1.000	20.000
PS2	14.000	3.000	9.000	19.000
PS3	12.769	5.904	4.000	21.000
PS4	8.391	4.500	0.000	18.000
PS5	13.132	5.581	2.000	25.000

Supplemental Table S3: Predictors of the students' sanitation-related stressors

Predictor variables	Standardized coefficient (β)	Adjusted odds ratio	95% Confidence interval	p-value
Constant	1.974	28.300	7.288 to 109.901	< .001
Student:toilet ratio	-2.468	0.996	0.994 to 0.999	0.004
School type (Private)	-0.873	0.085	0.022 to 0.324	< .001

Note. Stress cat level 'Moderate to severe stressors' coded as class 1.

Supplemental Table S4: Implications of school WASH facilities on the students

Impact of school WASH facilities (N=382)	Yes (%)
School absenteeism due to the condition of WASH facilities	183 (47.9)
Frequency of absenteeism	
Once every week	79 (20.6)
Once biweekly	34 (9.0)
Once a month	10 (2.5)
At least once during the term	45 (11.8)
Random times each term	15 (4.0)
Major Reasons for Absenteeism	
No water at school toilets	82 (21.4)
Poor condition of school toilets	48 (12.6)
No soap at WHS	84 (22.1)
No private washing facility and absence of sanitary bins	46 (12.1)
(For Girls) School absenteeism during menstrual period due to the conditions of school WASH facilities	167 (43.8)
(For Girls) Duration of absence	
N= 167	
1 to 2 days	122 (73.1)
3 to 4 days	43 (25.8)
Random	2 (1.1)
Loss of learning hours via missed classes due to poor access to WASH services	124 (32.5)
Long urine/faeces holding durations at school due to the inability to use the school toilets due to their condition	251 (65.6)
Inability to comfortably use school toilets due to absence of privacy	239 (62.5)
Forced practise of open defecation due to the conditions of the WASH facilities	206 (53.8)
Experienced a form of attack or accident during open defecation practice at school	N=206

	67 (32.7)
Subjected to fear/ashamed of being caught defecating in the open	N=206
	133 (64.5)
Reported incidence of WASH-related diseases in the last session.	
Diarrhoea	42 (11.1)
Typhoid	58 (15.3)
Malaria	191 (50.0)
Urogenital infection	36 (9.3)