Net use in AMF distributions:

- Some usage data is available on GiveWell's spreadsheet with AMF PDCU data.
- Descriptions of how metrics in that spreadsheet are defined can be found here.

Net use in Lengeler 2004 trials:

Summary table

Study	Usage level	Monitoring method
Philips-Howard 2003	66%	Quarterly monitoring involving directed observation of children under 5.
Nevill 1996	• 65% during the dry season • 77% in the wet season	Randomly selected children sampled every 6 weeks during the first year and twice during the second year by direct observation early in the morning.
Habluetzel 1997	78% in 1994 and 59% in 1995	Evening visits to houses
D'Alessandro 1995	About 70%	Study children were asked about bed net use.
Binka 1996	• 97% in the wet season of the first year • 65% in the dry season of the first year • 72% in the wet season of the second year • 50% in the dry season of the second year	Visits to selected compounds

- Phillips-Howard 2003
  - "Quarterly monitoring of adherence with ITN use during intervention estimated a coverage ratio of 1.46 persons per ITN during the trial, and an adherence rate (persons directly observed to be sleeping under ITNs) of 66% in children less than five years old." Phillips-Howard 2003, p. 24.
- Nevill 1996
  - "Approximately 220 randomly selected intervention children were sampled every 6 weeks during the first year and twice during the second year of the trial to assess bednet use by direct observation using early morning (0430-0700 h) visits. During the dry, hot season (January-March) 65% of intervention children were found to be using the net correctly and during the wet, cooler months of highest malaria transmission observed bednet use was 77% among the target childhood population."
    Nevill 1996, p. 142.
- Habluetzel 1997
  - "In the first intervention year, the proportion of houses with correctly installed, treated curtains was determined from forms filled in by the fieldworkers for each compound during the re-treatment in November/December 1994. A survey conducted in August

1995 revealed equally high coverage (94%) in the second year of intervention."
Habluetzel 1997, p. 857

- "Cross-sectional surveys were performed in September-November 1994 and October 1995. Randomly selected households were visited between 8 and 9 p.m. The position of door curtains was recorded and the number of children aged 0-10 years still outdoors was noted."
  Habluetzel 1997, p. 857
- "Utilization of curtains was assessed by evening visits in 1457 and 922 houses in 1994 and 1995, respectively. The percentages of houses with door curtains lowered were 78% and 59%, respectively. The average number of children per household who were outside between 8 and 9 p.m. was 1.3 in 1994 and 1.6 in 1995. A survey conducted in the pre-intervention period revealed that, in the study area, children are rarely found outside after 10 p.m."
  Habluetzel 1997, p. 859-860

- D'Alessandro 1995
  - "Each year, 1500 children, half from treated and half from untreated villages, were sampled, 300 in each area. 5 treated and 5 untreated villages were chosen with probability proportional to size within each area. Compounds in chosen villages were then selected randomly and all children aged 1-4 years living in the compound were sampled until 30 children were recruited in each village (60 if villages were sampled twice)...questions were asked on bednet use by study children."
    D'Alessandro 1995, p. 480
  - "The intervention did not have the expected impact in area 5, where mortality in one age group was higher in treated than in untreated villages. Furthermore, when the NIBP [National Insecticide Impregnated Bednet Programm] was planned, it was assumed that the level of bednet use throughout the country would be similar to that found in the area where the controlled trial was done and where 96% of children 1-4 years old regularly slept under a net. This was not the case, and a nationwide survey on bednet usage found that only about 70% of children 1-4 years old regularly slept under a bednet. Considering that the NIBP treated about 80% of the existing nets, it is likely that in treated villages only about 60% of children 1-4 years old slept under a treated net, a figure well below that found in the controlled trial."
    D'Alessandro 1995, p. 482
    - Note that D'Alessandro 1995 examines a national program and finds lower usage rates than idealized trial settings.
- Binka 1996
  - "Two methods were used to evaluate compliance in the use of the bednets. During the first year a field supervisor visited 300 (5%) randomly selected compounds between 1900 and 2100 h and checked whether the nets were properly hung and the children were sleeping under them. In addition, questions were asked about any reported side-effects from the use of the bednets, using a symptom check-list. This method was revised in the second year of follow-up to visits during the morning from 0430 to 0730 h with a team of 10 interviewers covering compounds in 5 randomly selected clusters, asking the same questions but also recording whether the bednet had been used that night."
    Binka 1996, p. 149
  - "Compliance in the use of the bednets was high during July-December, the wet and cold season, but lower in January-June, the hot and dry season. In the first year of follow-up, 97% of bednets in 243 randomly selected compounds visited between 1900 and 2100

hours from July to December 1993 and 65% of bednets in 138 compounds visited between January and June 1994 had been used on the day of visit. In the second year of follow-up, 680 and 946 compounds were visited in the morning from 0430 to 0730 h between July and December 1994 and January and June 1995 respectively. The compliance in the use of the bednets was lower than in the first year but the trend was similar, with 72% of the bednets having been used that night between July and December 1994 and 50% of the nets used that night between January and June 1995. No major side-effects were reported during the follow-up and the most common reasons for non-use were the hot weather (26%), absence of the owner of the net (24%), a leaking roof (14%) and an absence of mosquitoes."
Binka 1996, p. 151