Social and Behavior Change (SBC) Data Brief

**ITN Use**

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**How to use this data brief**

This ITN use data brief is part of the RBM Partnership to End Malaria’s Strategy Development Toolkit. This data brief should be used to inform the development of a country’s malaria SBC strategy. Specifically, these data should be used to inform the strategy’s forward section (see the RBM Partnership to End Malaria Social and Behavior Change Strategy Development [Guide](https://endmalaria.org/sites/default/files/National-Malaria-SBC-Strategy-Guidance-2020-EN_0.pdf) and [Template](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BDPaZW4De_TYTKErUxyu7y7XLuYTpXPr/edit)) and intervention-specific plans (which include situation analyses, behavioral analyses, audience analyses, and strategic communication approaches). Available data should be collected and synthesized here before the strategy development stakeholder’s workshop, and well before the subsequent strategy development writing retreat. This will ensure all partners are familiar with available data, which in turn will ensure the resulting malaria SBC strategy is evidence-based.

*Note: The following indicator table is not a comprehensive list. Countries should remove indicators that are not available/relevant and add those that may be available/relevant as needed.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **sbcrief: itn use behaviors** |  |  |
| Indicator | micsyear | misyear | dhsyear | mbsyear |
| **Behaviors** ( insert these indicators into the situation analysis polygons in the [ITN Use tell-a-story with data worksheets](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1i9Vy5CcgtmFE2MC1MKY7lmTzUS1FyXvlIPSLINgkuhg/edit?usp=sharing) - slide 4) |
| Proportion of all household members with household access (one net per two people) who slept under an ITN the previous night |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of all household members who slept under an ITN the previous night |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of children under five years of age who slept under an ITN the previous night |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of women 15-49 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of all household members who sleep under an ITN every night |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of ITNs found hanging and folded up or tied when not in use |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who washed their ITN not more than four times a year |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who have washed their ITN once in the past year |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who have washed their ITN with powder, liquid soap, bar soap, bleach, or simple water |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who dry their ITN in the sun or shade |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who slept under an ITN while traveling |  |  |  |  |

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| **Determinants of behavior** (inset these indicators into the behavior analysis polygons in the [ITN Use tell-a-story with data worksheet-](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1i9Vy5CcgtmFE2MC1MKY7lmTzUS1FyXvlIPSLINgkuhg/edit?usp=sharing) slides 15 and 16) |
| Indicator | kap-yearlocation | kap-yearlocation | kap-yearlocation | mbs-yearlocation |
| **Access** |
| Proportion of respondents with household access to an ITN (refer to use:access ratio) |  |  |  |  |
| **Knowledge** |
| Proportion of respondents who know malaria is transmitted by mosquitoes |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion respondents who were aware that an ITN is a malaria prevention method |  |  |  |  |
| **ITN attitudes** |
| Proportion of respondents with a favorable attitude toward ITN use |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who believe sleeping under an ITN allows a good night’s sleep |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who believe ITNs are easy to use |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who believe using ITNs is safe |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who find sleeping under an ITN uncomfortable when it is hot |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who are uncomfortable with the smell of the insecticide in an ITN |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who believe more expensive ITNs are more effective than cheaper or free nets |  |  |  |  |
| **ITN care** |
| Proportion of respondents who believe there are steps that can be taken to maintain an ITN |  |  |  |  |
| **ITN response efficacy** |
| Proportion of respondents who believe sleeping under an ITN every night is the best way to avoid malaria |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who believe that many people who sleep under an ITN still get malaria |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who believe the likelihood of having malaria is the same whether they sleep under an ITN or not  |  |  |  |  |
| **Self-efficacy to use ITNs** |
| Proportion of respondents who feel they can sleep under an ITN all night long when there are many mosquitoes |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who feel they can sleep under an ITN all night long even when there are few mosquitoes |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of respondents who feel they can ensure all of their children sleep under a mosquito net every night of the year |  |  |  |  |
| **Perceived norms regarding ITNs** |
| Proportion of household members who believe at least half of those in their community slept under an ITN the previous night |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of household members who believe most households in their community tie up their net when it is not in use |  |  |  |  |

This resource is part of the [Malaria SBC Strategy Development Toolkit](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1paJiNjmiHdVtfI25BZSCfpk1HV61ygcL?usp=sharing)