**Table S5 Univariate and multivariate notification rate ratios for laboratory-confirmed TB and overall TB, after excluding study months 1 and 8, by analysis method.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **cluster-averaged** | | | | | | **mixed multilevel modela** | | | | | |
| unadjusted | | | adjustedb | | | unadjusted | | | time-adjustedc | | |
| NRR | 95% CI | P-value | NRR | 95% CI | P-value | NRR | 95% CI | P-value | NRR | 95% CI | P-value |
| Laboratory-confirmed notifications | 1.60 | (1.25-1.96) | 0.002 | 1.48 | (1.17-1.79) | <0.01 | 1.61 | (1.42-1.84) | <0.001 | 1.76 | (1.55-1.99) | <0.001 |
| All notifications | 1.27 | (0.98-1.55) | 0.063 | 1.22 | (0.98-1.46) | 0.08 | 1.28 | (1.18-1.40) | <0.001 | 1.41 | (1.30-1.54) | <0.001 |

NRR = notification rate ratio for intervention compared to baseline period; 95% CI= 95% confidence interval

alaboratory specified as the first level

badjusted for sex, age, municipality and baseline smear-positive rate, quasi-likelihood population-averaged method

cadjusted for sex, age, municipality, baseline smear-positive rate and calendar time (2-month blocks)