**Table 2. Associations between VMMC coverage in 2014/15 and variables related to demand, perceived supply of VMMC services, and actual delivery and promotion of VMMC services in 2013 across 42 sites in Zambia (N=42)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Unadjusted  (β (95%CI)) | Adjusted for mean age in 2013  (β (95%CI)) | Adjusted for mean age and VMMC coverage in 2013, and district  (β (95%CI)) |
| Mean % of uncircumcised men having head of male circumcision  p-values  R-squared | 0.27 (0.07, 0.48)  (0.007)+  (0.03)\* | 0.31 (0.11, 0.51)  (0.002)+  (0.01)\* | 0.31 (0.07, 0.55)  (0.007)+  (0.03)\*  0.38 |
| Mean % of uncircumcised men agreeing with the prevention benefits of male circumcision  p-values  R-squared | 0.20 (0.02, 0.38)  (0.03)+  (0.04)\* | 0.23 (0.05, 0.41)  (0.01)+  (0.03)\* | 0.18 (-0.05, 0.40)  (0.09)+  (0.08)\*  0.31 |
| Mean % of uncircumcised men perceiving male circumcision services to be available  p-values  R-squared | 0.15 (0.01, 0.29)  (0.03) +  (0.02)\* | 0.18 (0.04, 0.31)  (0.008)+  (0.002)\* | 0.10 (-0.06, 0.26)  (0.16)+  (0.02)\*  0.31 |
| Number of months VMMC services delivered between 2009 and 2013  p-values | 0.31 (-0.16, 0.78)  (0.18)+  (0.53)\* |  |  |
| Whether any promotion observed in 2013 (no/yes)  p-value | 2.25 (-3.66, 8.17)  (0.43)\* | - | - |
| Key: Outcome is prevalence of self-reported male circumcision in 2014/15; + p-value if for linear trend from likelihood ratio test (LRT); \*p-value for general association with categorical independent variable from LRT; | | | |