**Variables Description**

* Sources of drinking water (improved, unimproved).

Based on WHO guidelines improved water sources consisted of piped water into dwellings, yards/plots, and public taps/stand-pipes, tube-wells/ bore-holes, protected wells, protected springs, and rainwater. Bottled water was included as an improved water source if the household used another improved water source for other purposes, such as hand-washing and cooking. Unprotected wells, unprotected springs, tankers, trucks, a cart with tank/drum, and surface water were considered as ’unimproved water sources’.

* The perceptions of households using water from unimproved sources(income, distance from home to water source, the presence of alternative water source, quality of water perception, adequacy of water, waiting time to fetch water, personal interest, and other reasons).
* The presence of scarcity of water in the area (yes, no).
* The reason that households believe the presence of the scarcity of water has occurred (government weakness, a local people problem, and both local people and government problems).
* The perception of households of the water they consume has a safety status (not safe at all, somewhat safe, partially safe, safe, and highly safe).
* Households’ perception of the indicator of water quality (color, taste, odor, disease attack, and the presence of all the cases).
* Households’ perception of the taste, odor, and color of the water from the improved and unimproved sources was the same (yes, no).
* The causes of water quality problem households perceive (water-containing material, animal wastes, human wastes, flood, and all cases).
* Treatment measures households had undertaken during unsafe drinking water (no use at all, boiling, sedimentation, using wuha agar, other methods, and use all measures).
* The number of times household members had got sickness due to water-related disease and visited health centers for physician assistance within one year before the survey time (not at all, once, twice, three times, more than three times).
* The presence of health extension workers’ assistance (yes, no) and the number of times the family was visited by health extension workers within one year before the survey (not at all, once, twice, three times, more than three times).
* Previous participation of household members in educational and awareness activities about sanitation and hygiene in their locality (yes, no). The presence of a latrine facility in the household compound (yes, no) and who have used the latrine (wife, husband, children, and all families, except children).The place household members were defecating (public, neighbor, open place, own toilet), and the presence of the culture of households washing hands after defecation (yes, no).