



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_13191
Title of the Manuscript:	Spatial Modelling of Fever Prevalence and Suspected Malaria Cases among Children in Ethiopia
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
I still insist on the study area issue, so I refer you back to the initial comment I made on the study area and what need to be there. For your information spatial distribution is better explained by a choropleth map instead of verbal description. In addition, geographic location goes beyond naming, it is basically shown by coordinates and a study area map. It mandatory for the base map of the focused area to by shown especially in this case were your cluster map in your analysis is explicit. Show the spatial distribution of the disease then one will be able to determine and understand your result better. The LISA map in Fig. 2 is showing significant level at 0.05 maximum, which is 95%, I still wonder why you are using 5% level of significant. Come to think of it, why would an empirical analysis of human health adopt 5% significant level? Confirming from your Statistical Tables, I believe the author is missing up or confusing 95% for 5%. Please, I suggest the author research more on alpha value from basic statistical text. 0.05 is equivalent to 95%; 0.001 is equivalent to 99% etc.	- choropleth maps are included. - There are 373 districts in the two regional states, however we have data from EDHS 2011 survey for only 144 districts. The spatial data analysis is made by omitting those districts without data. We are interested in whether or not spatial dependence exists for the two indicators of malaria infection. - The significance level α is the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis given that it is true. Here all the hypothesis tests are made with $\alpha=5\%$ significance level. Equivalently, confidence intervals are made at $(1-\alpha)*100$ which is 95%. Significance level α is what we assume before conducting the research. We reject the null hypothesis when the p-value, estimate of α from data, is less than α. So we suggest the use of $\alpha=5\%$ significance level remains same in the text.