Figure S1—Forest plot of difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: All indicators (Unity State is excluded)

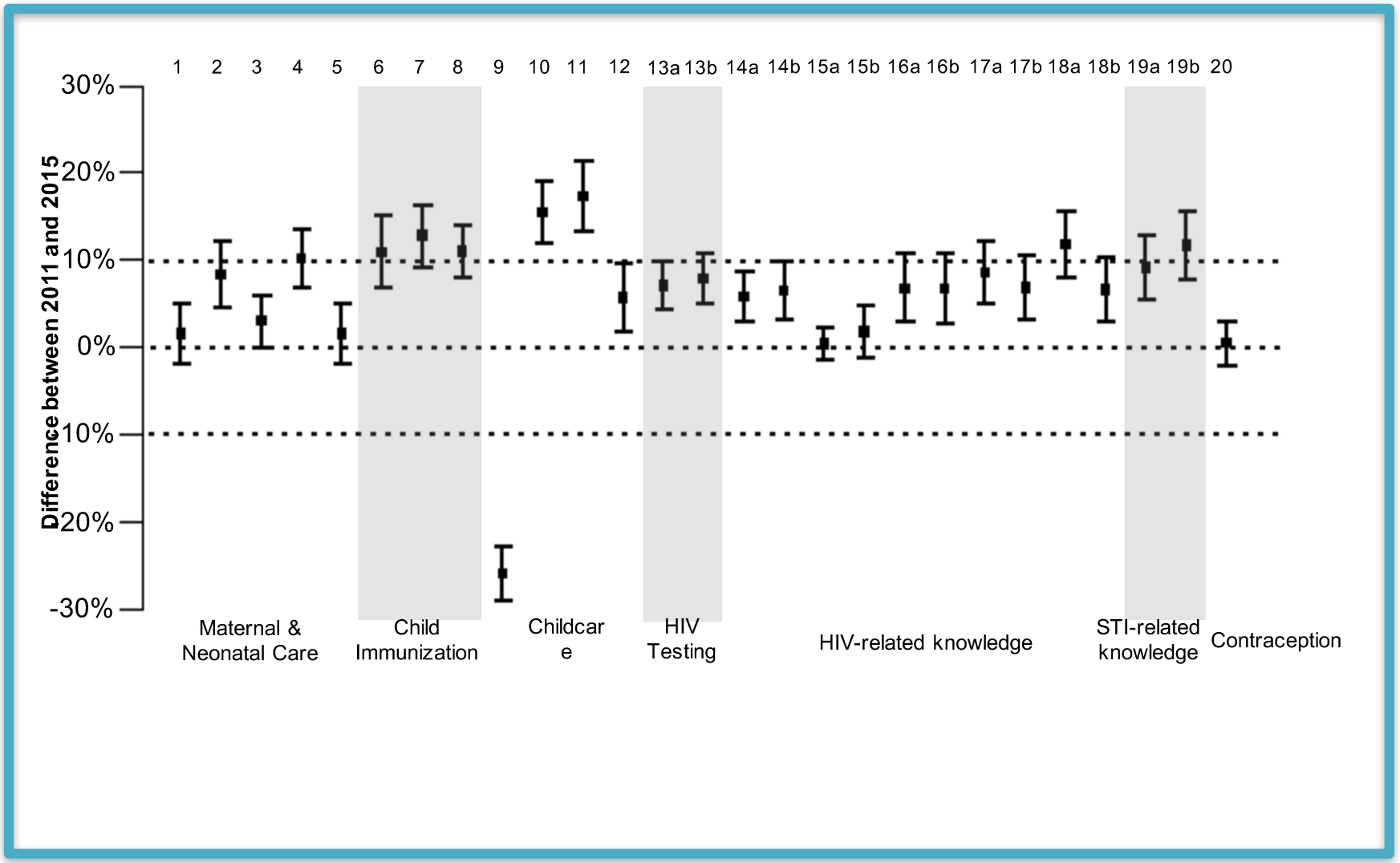

Figure S2--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: had at least 4 ANC visits during last pregnancy (mother recall only)

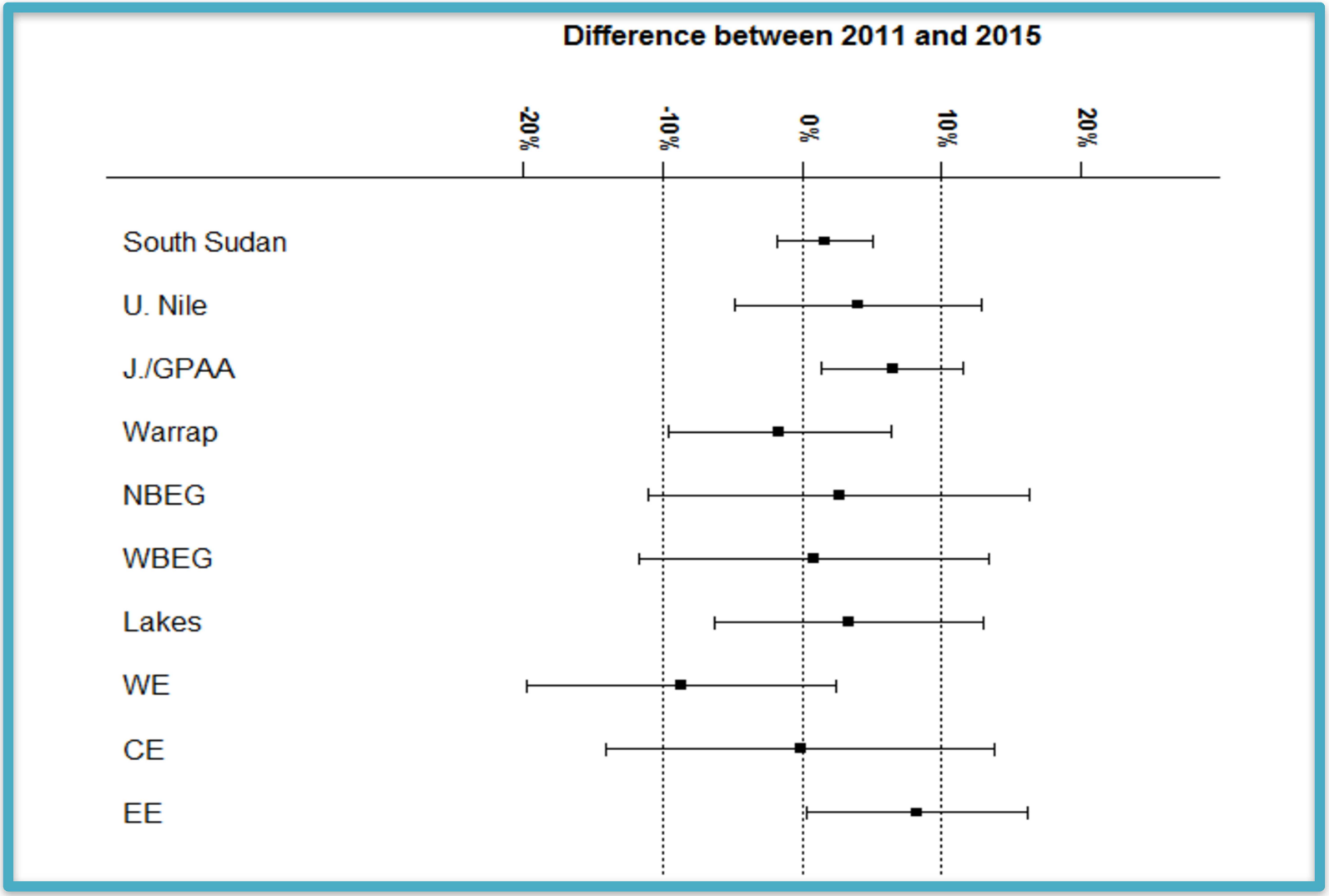

Figure S3--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Received two or more doses of SP Fansidar during their last pregnancy

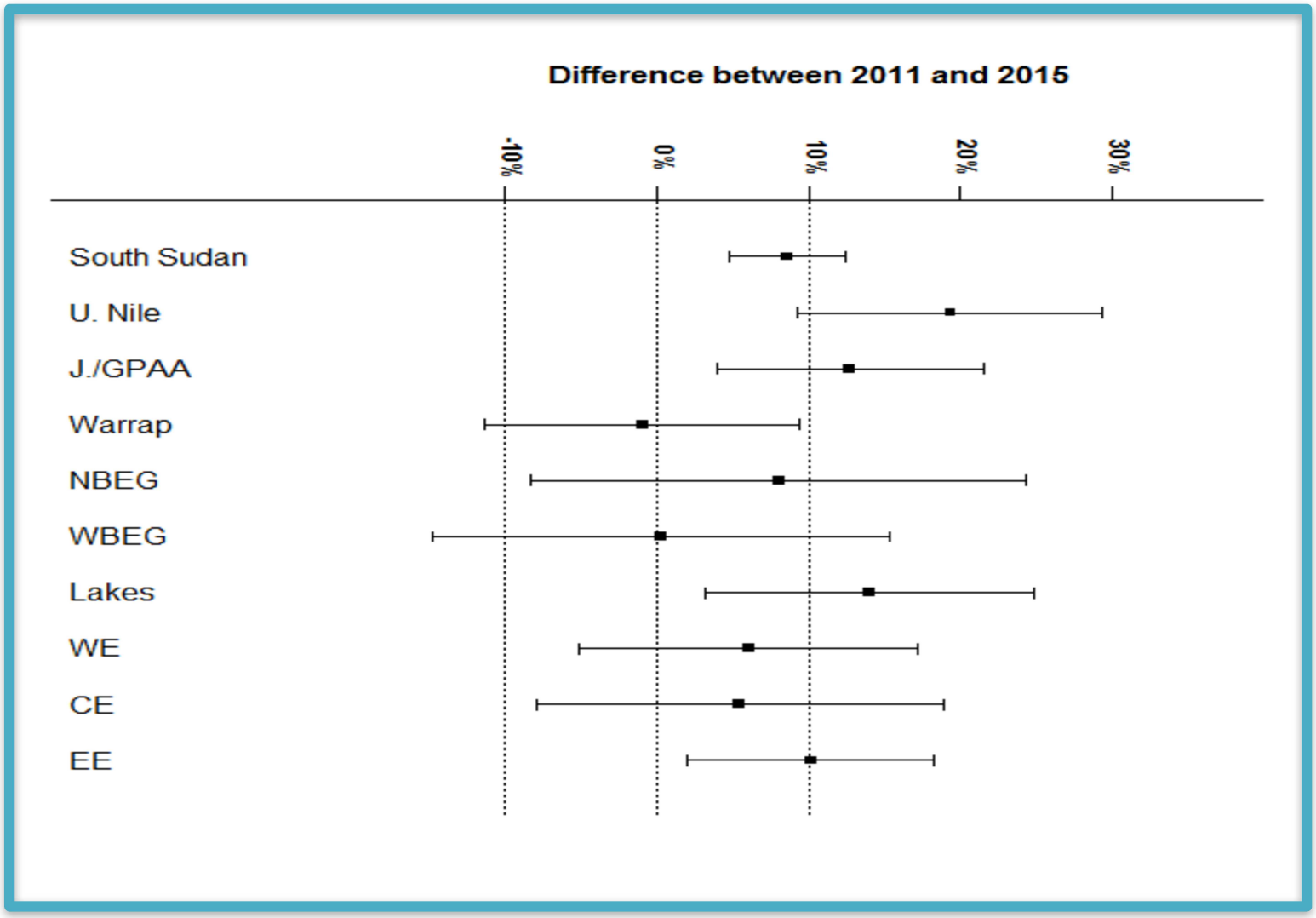

Figure S4--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid during their last pregnancy or who had life time immunity (card confirmed only)

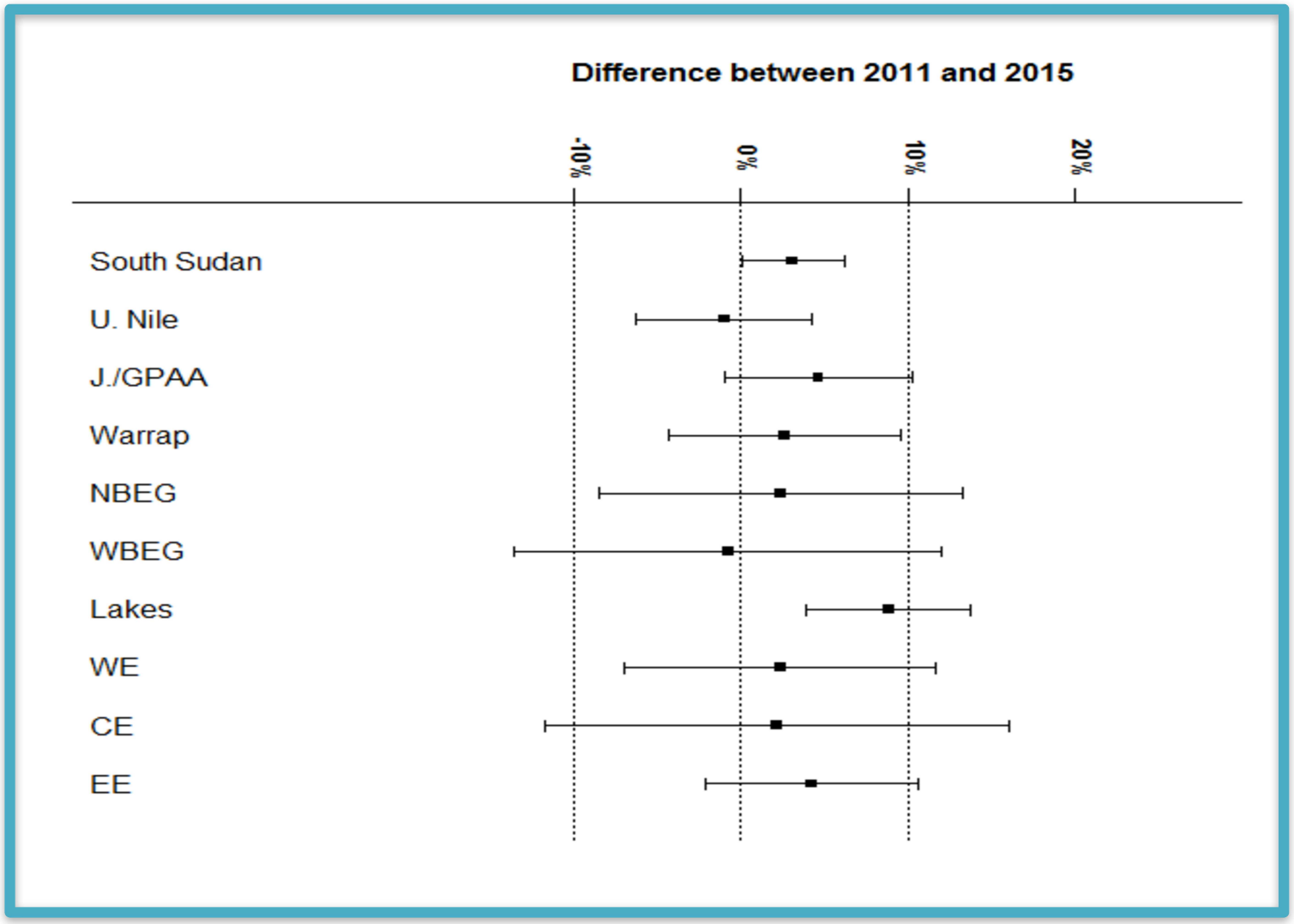

Figure S5--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Delivered in a health facility during last pregnancy

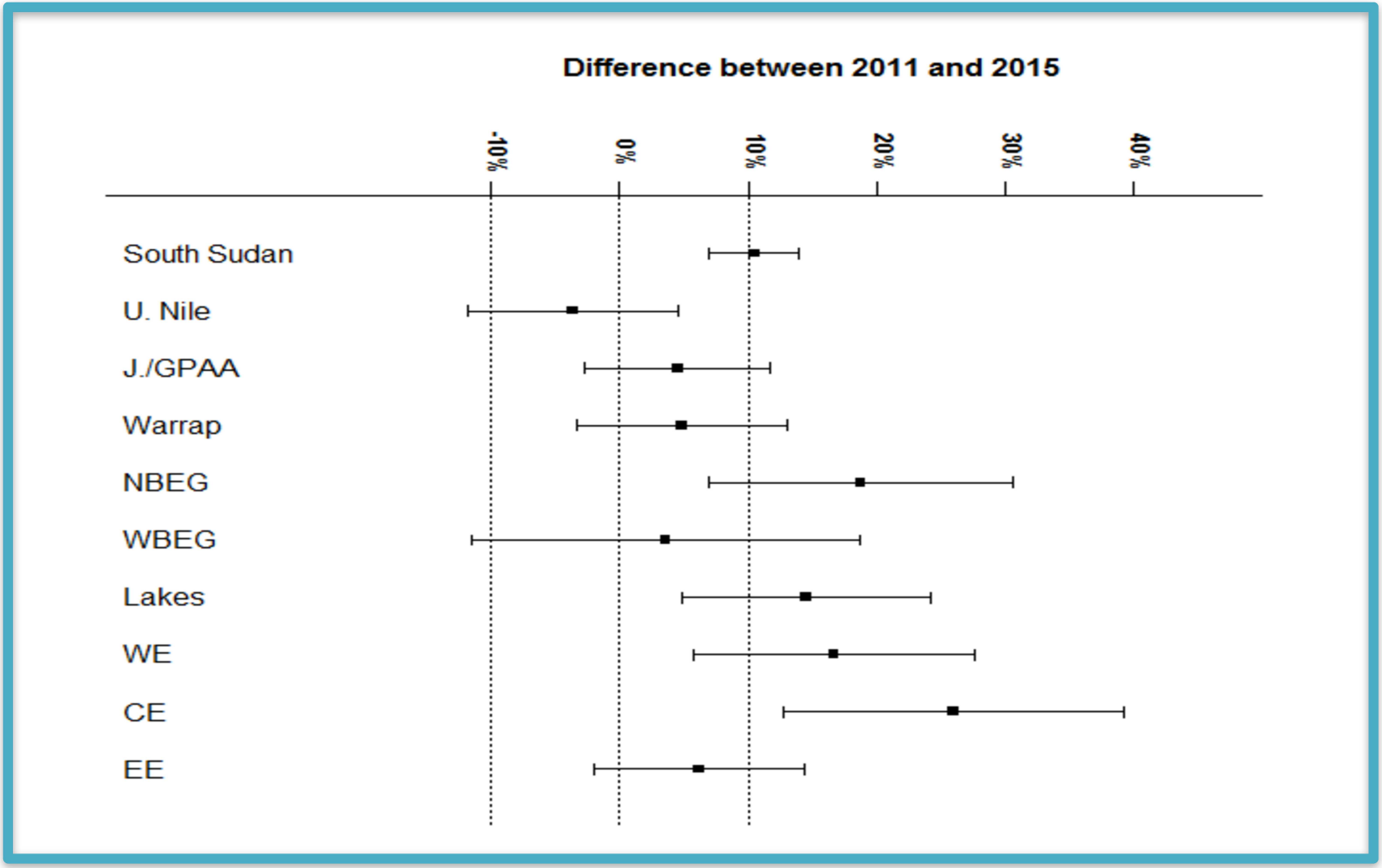

Figure S6--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Had at least one postpartum check-up within 6 weeks of delivery with any health professional

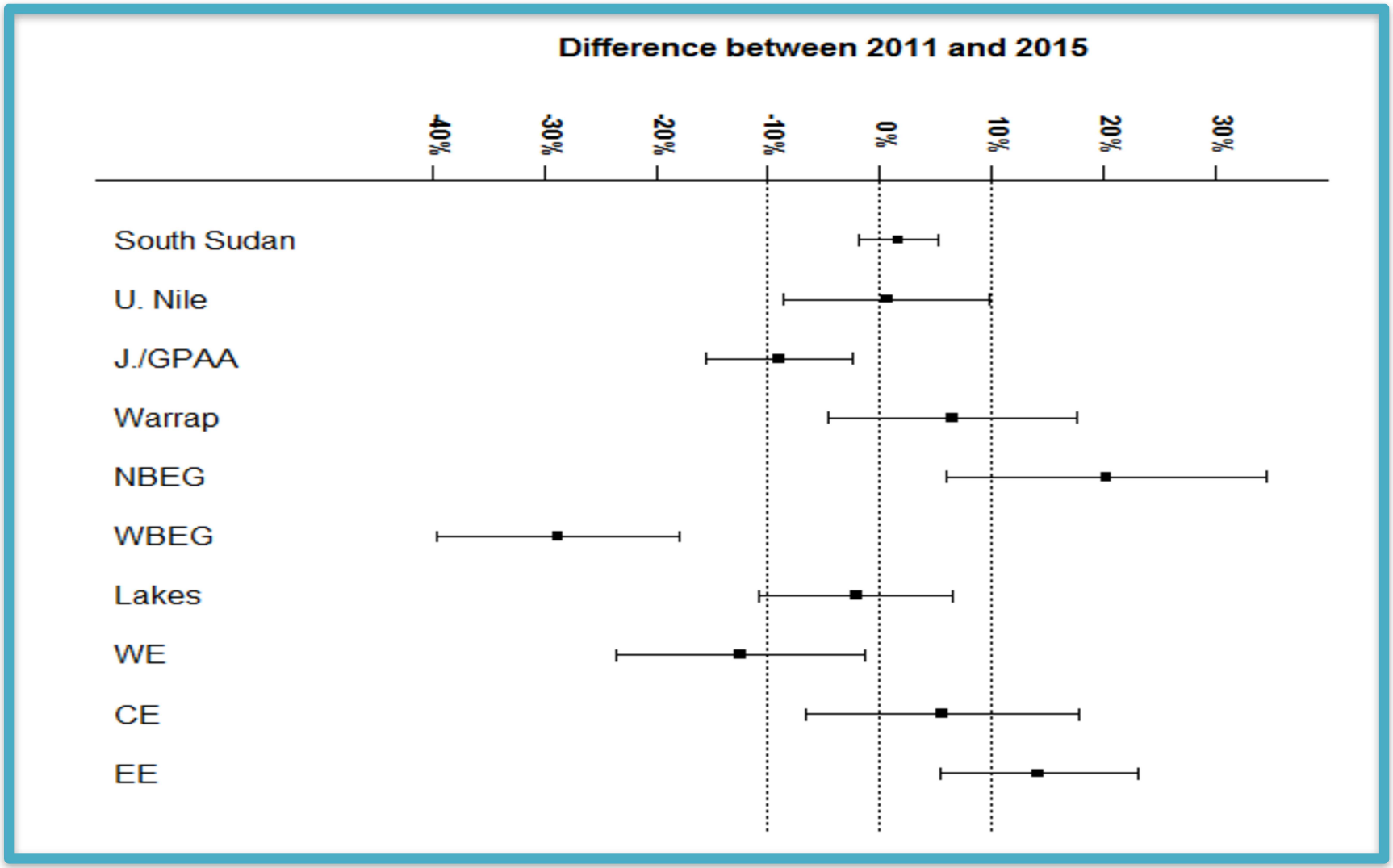

Figure S7--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of children 12–23 months who received a measles vaccine (mother recall and card confirmed)

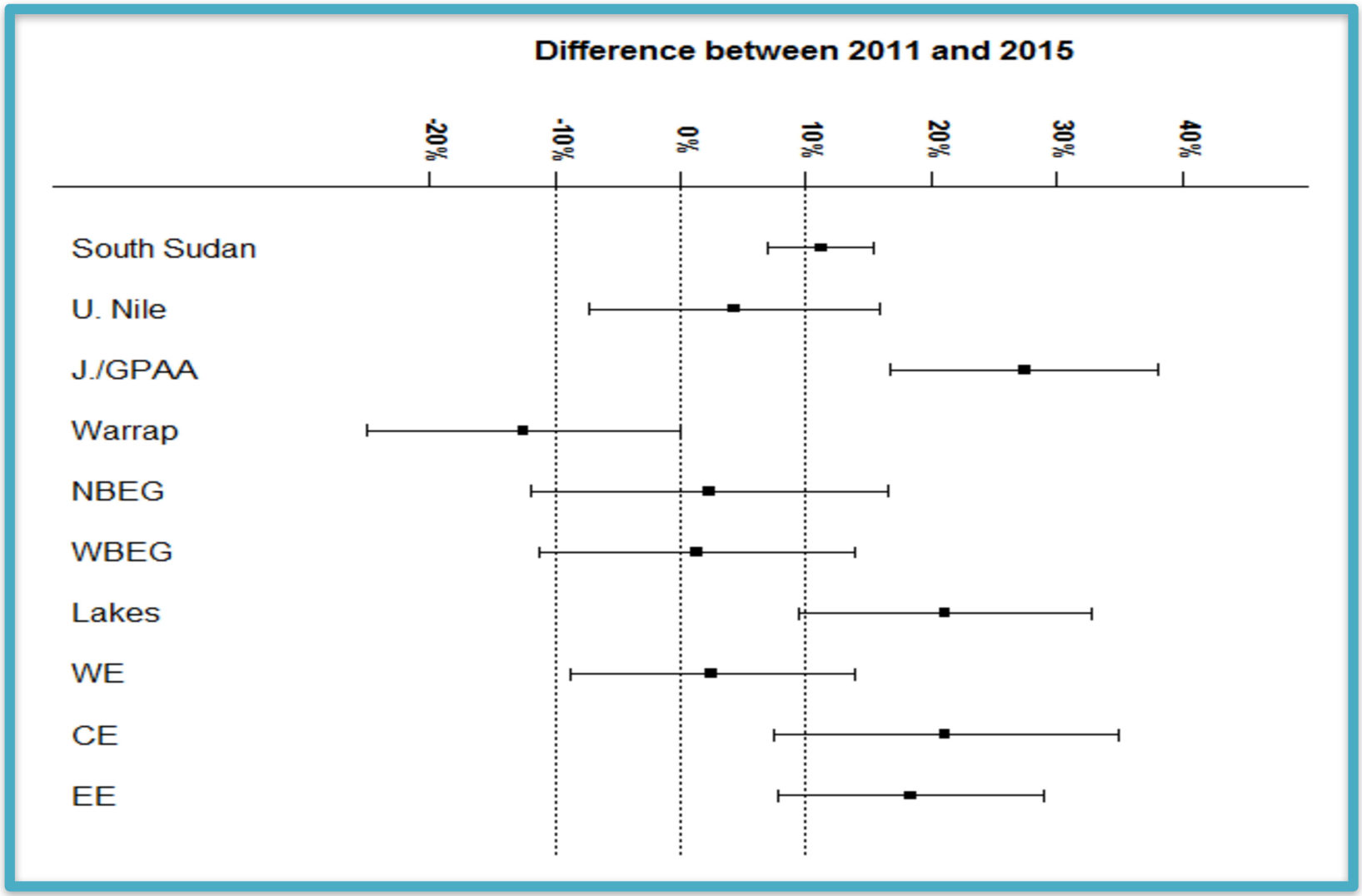

Figure S8--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of children 12–23 months who received DPT 3 vaccine (mother recall and card confirmed)

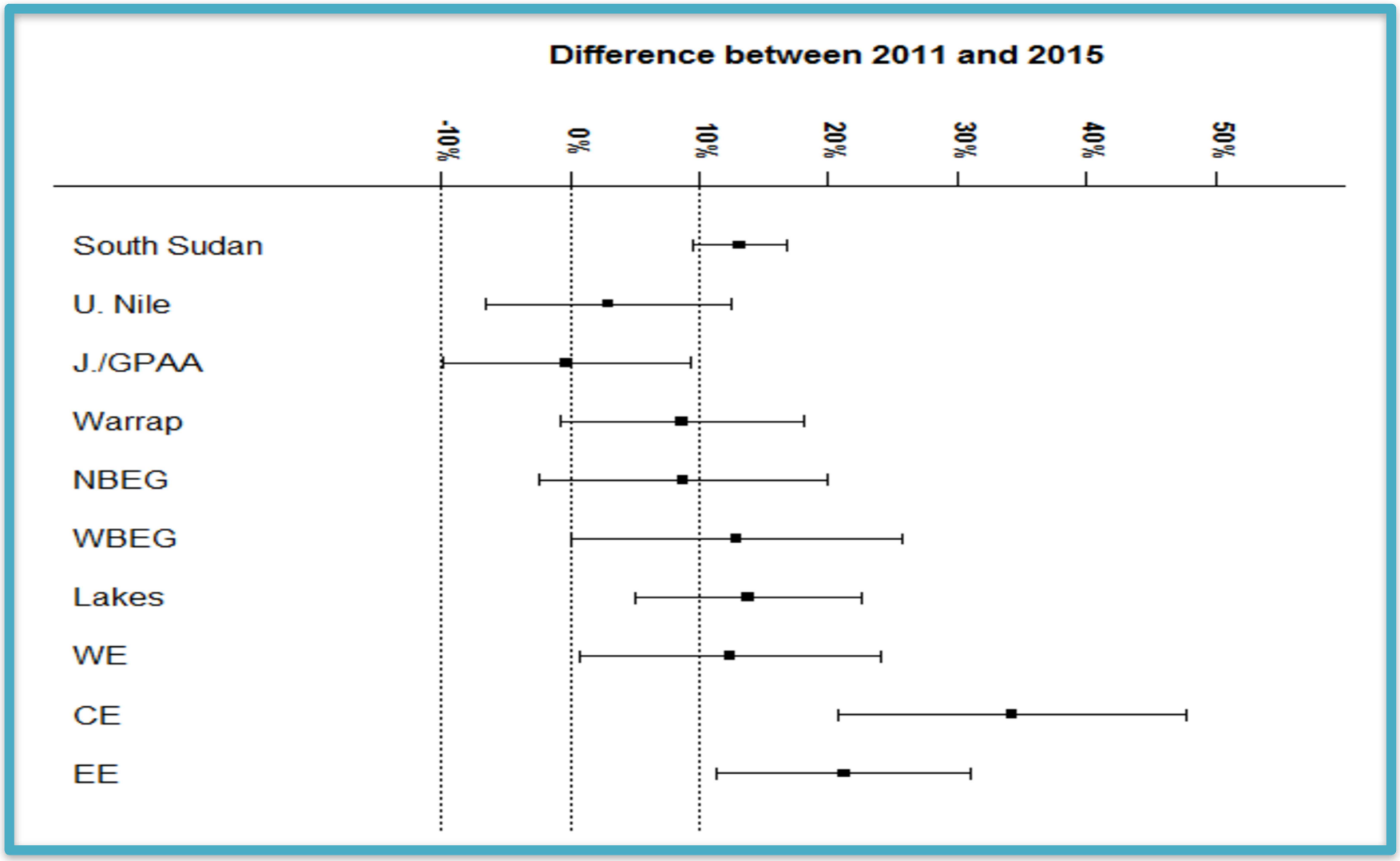

Figure S9--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of children 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated (BCG, DPT3, OPV3 and measles, mother recall and card confirmed)

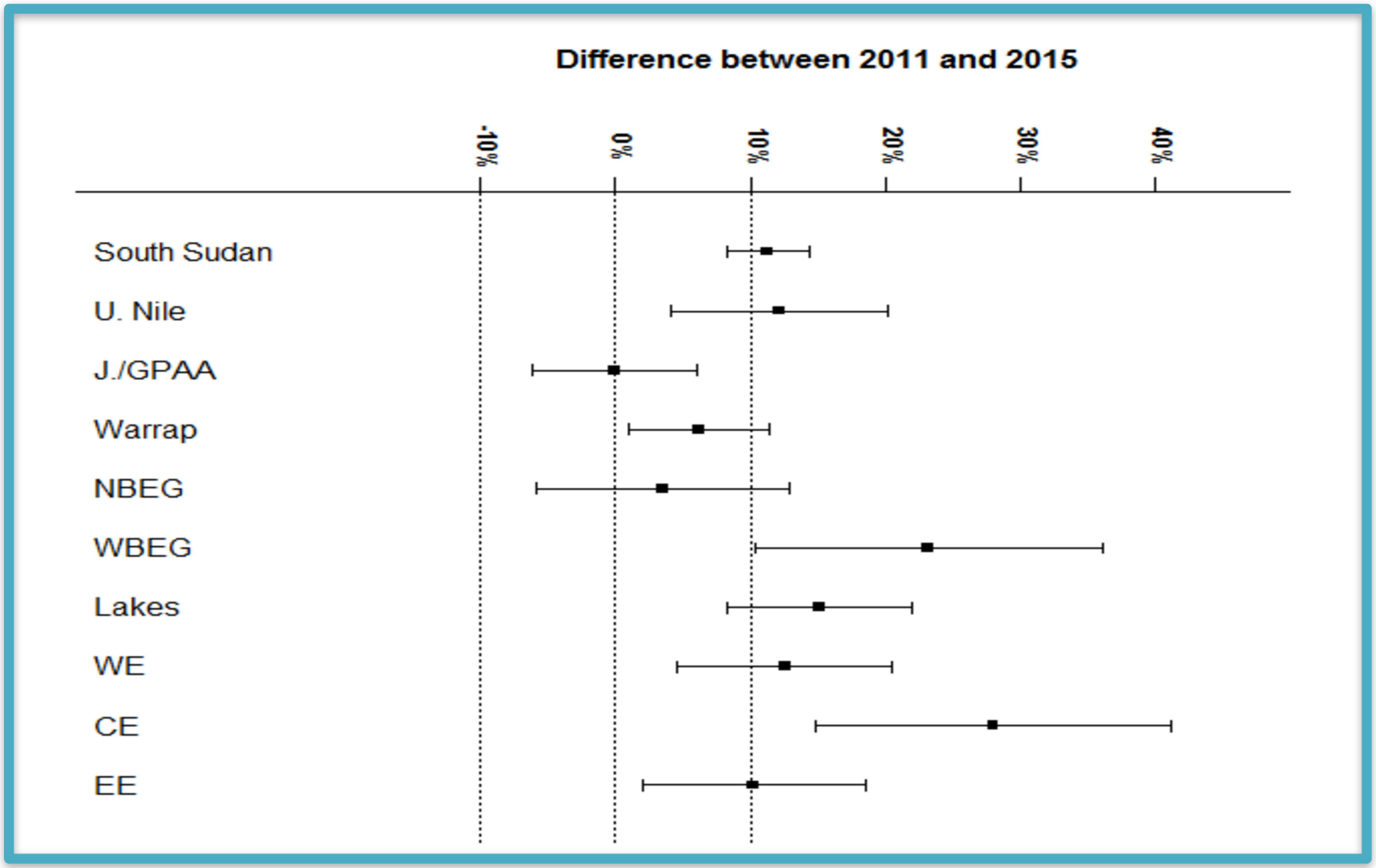

Figure S10--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of Children 6-59 months who received Vitamin A supplement in the last six months

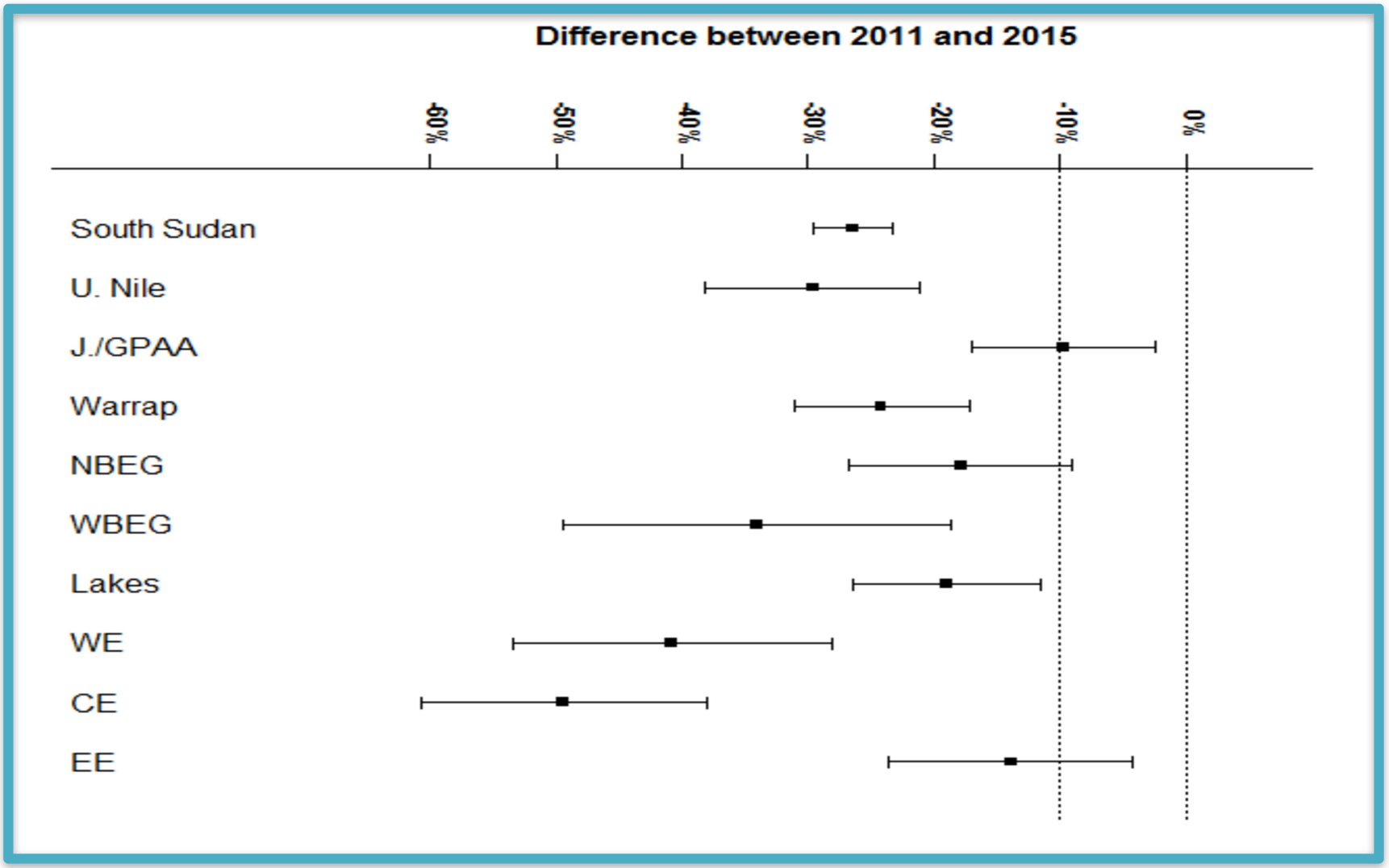

Figure S11--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of Children 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were treated with an appropriate anti-malarial (as per national guidelines)

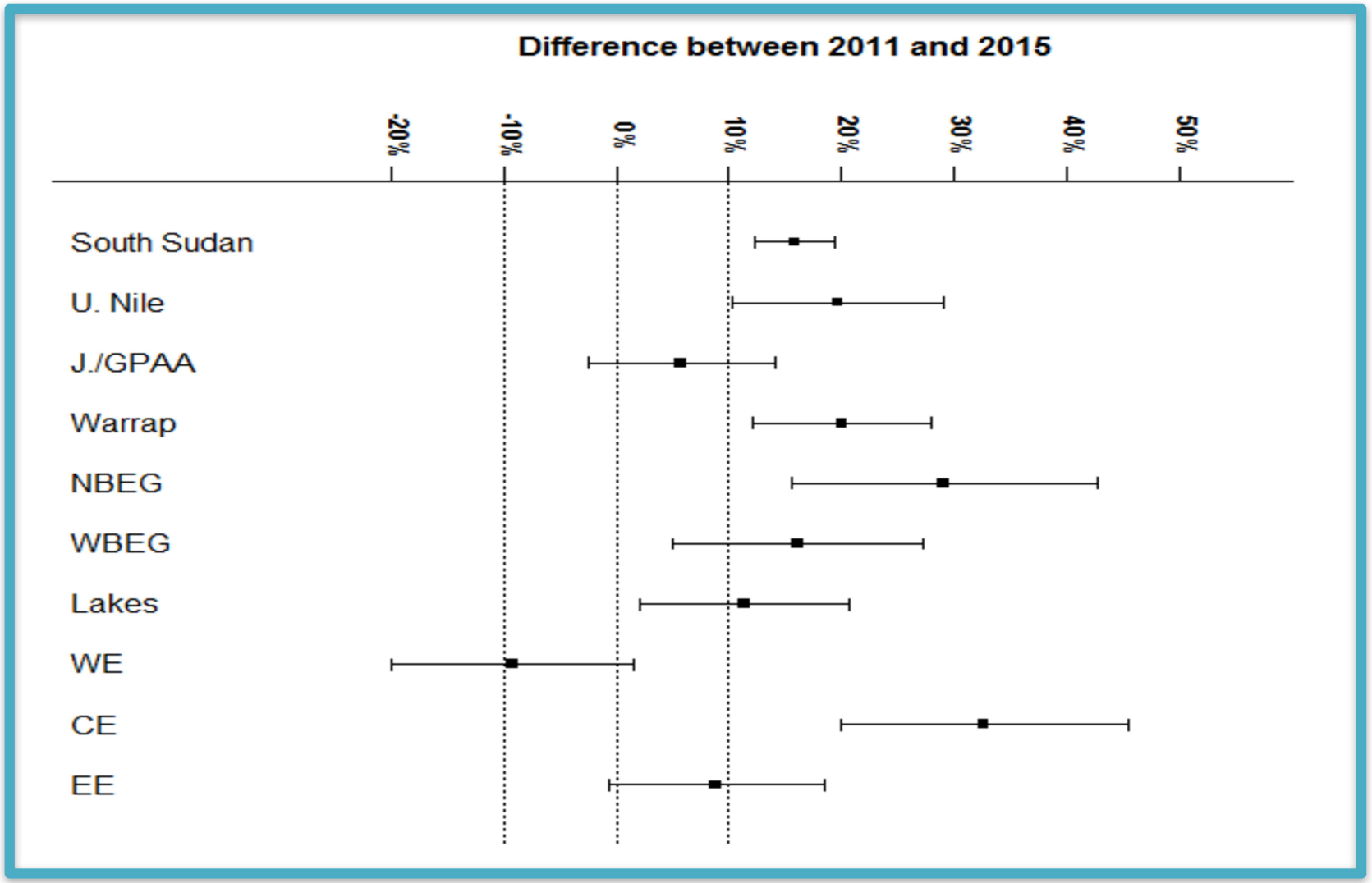

Figure S12--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of Children 0-59 months with diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey who were treated with ORS

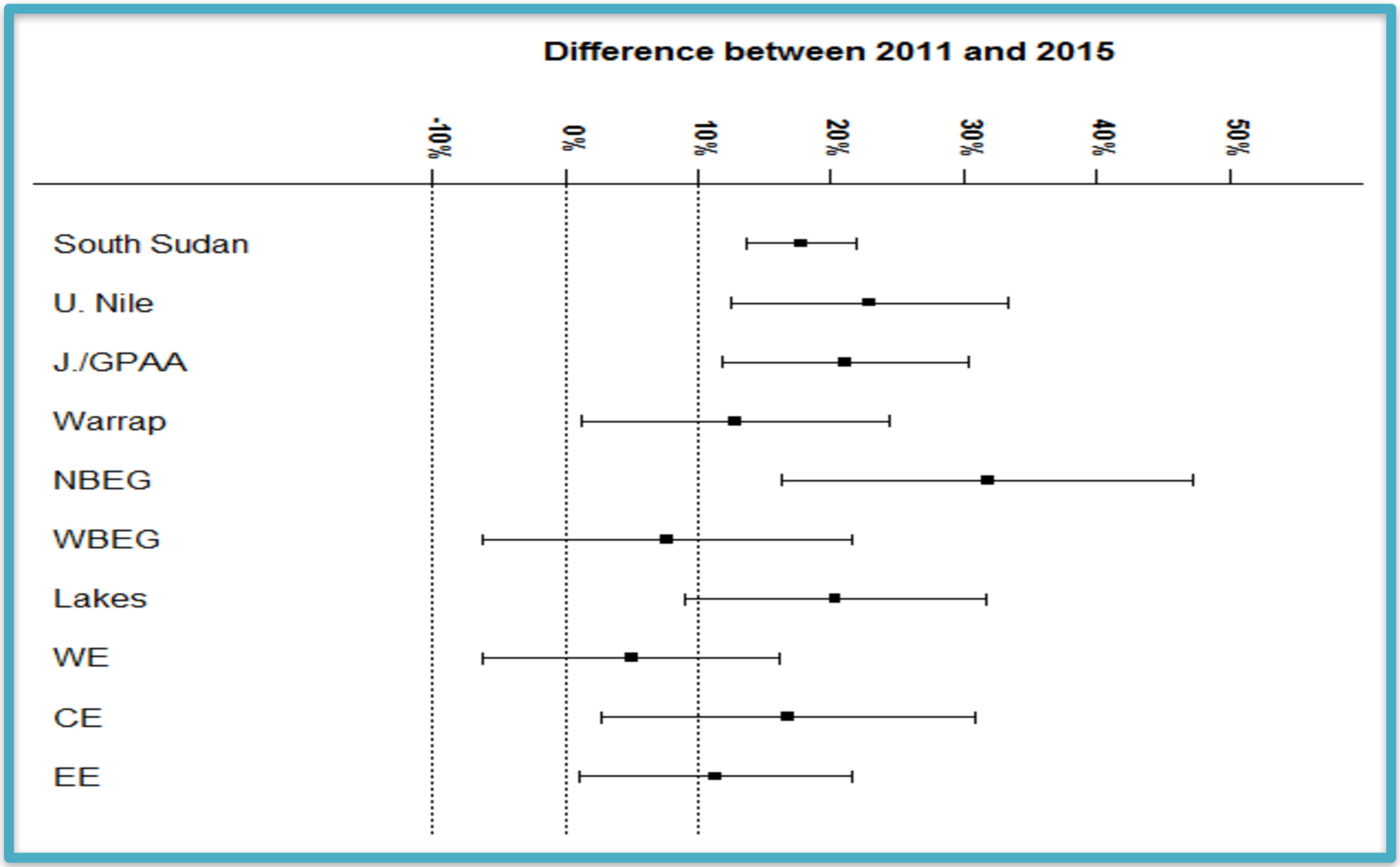

Figure S13--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of Children 0-59 months with cough and fast/difficult breathing in the last two weeks whose mothers sought advice or treatment from appropriate health provider

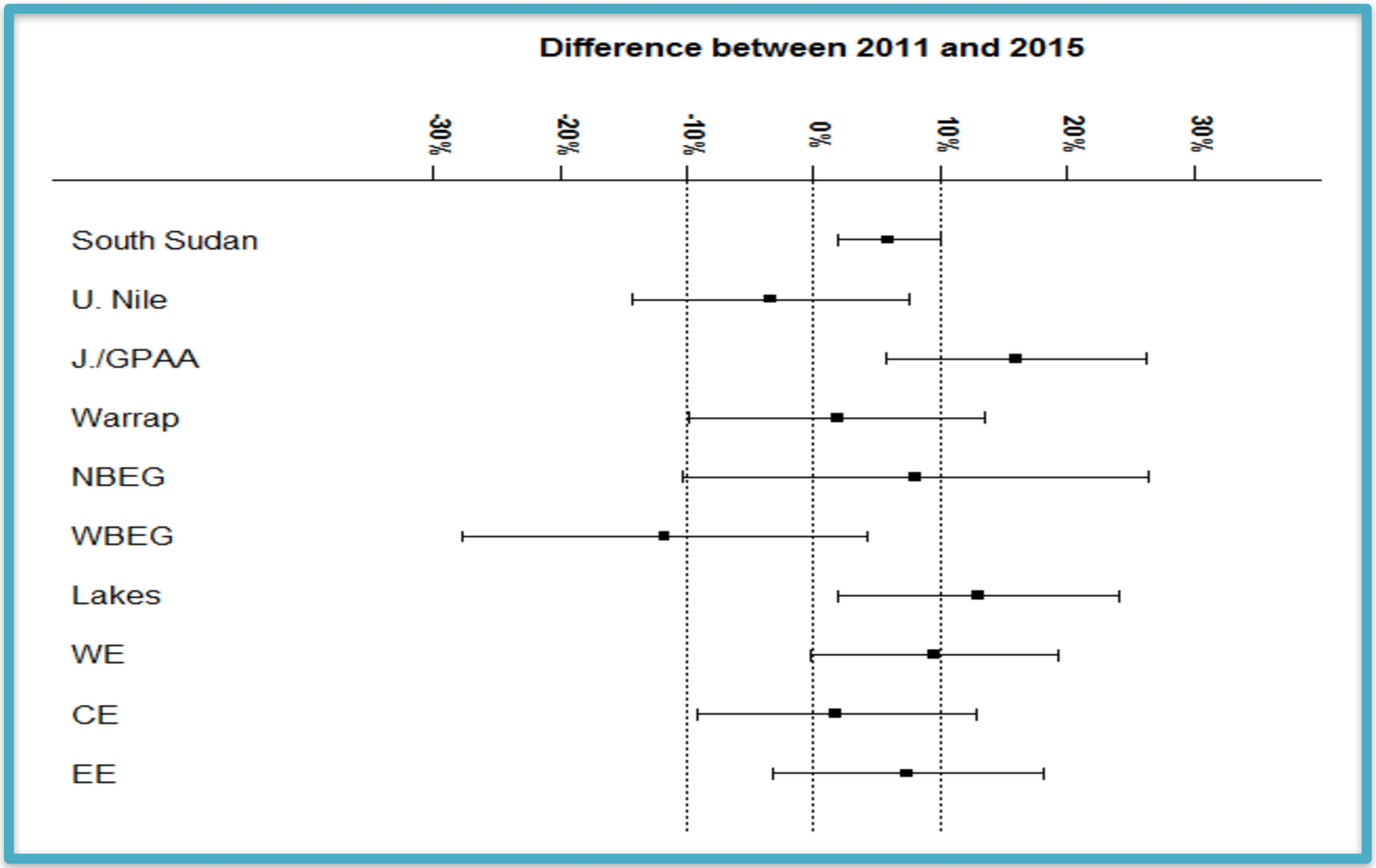

Figure S14--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of Proportion of women 15-49 years who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received their results

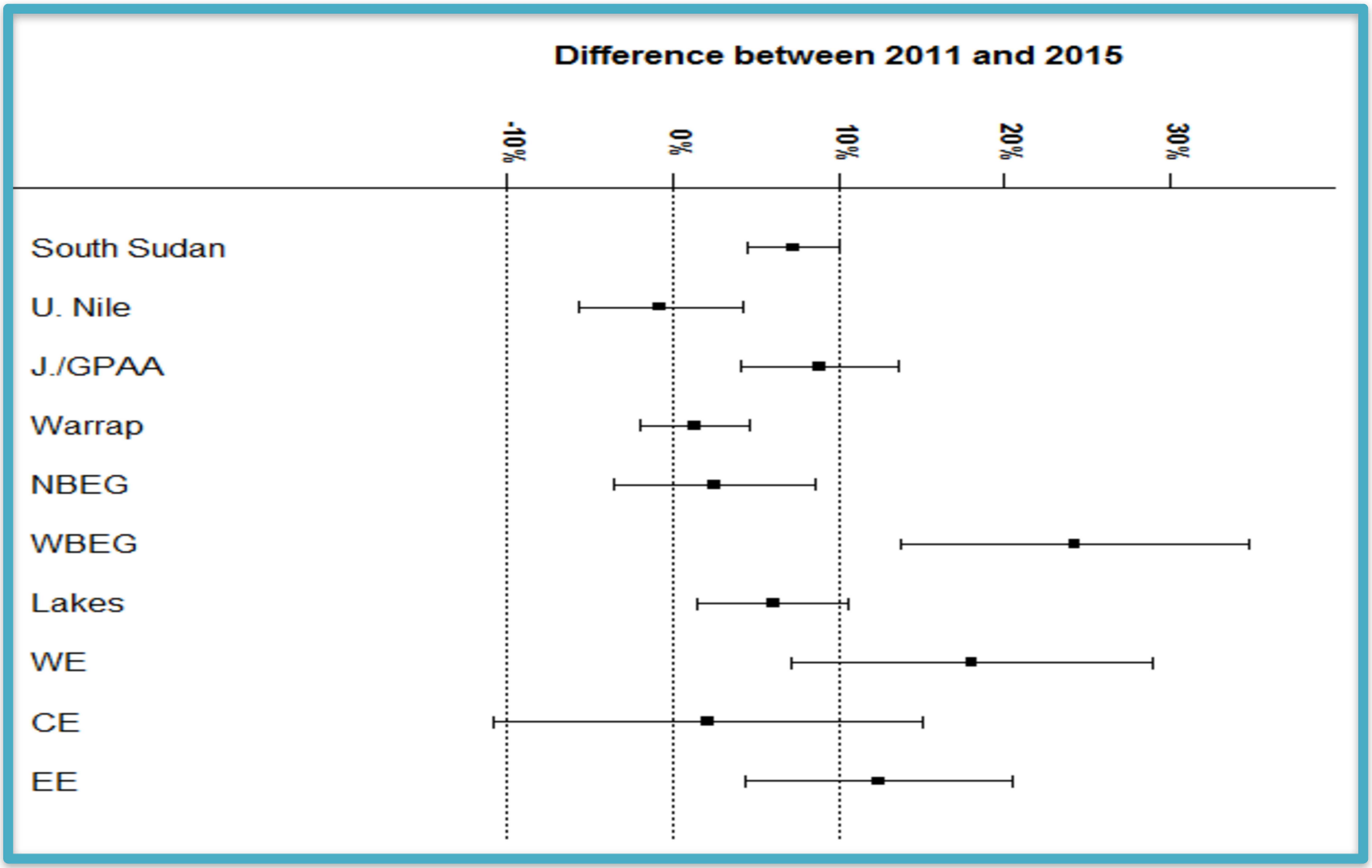

Figure S15--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of Proportion of men 15-49 years who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received their results

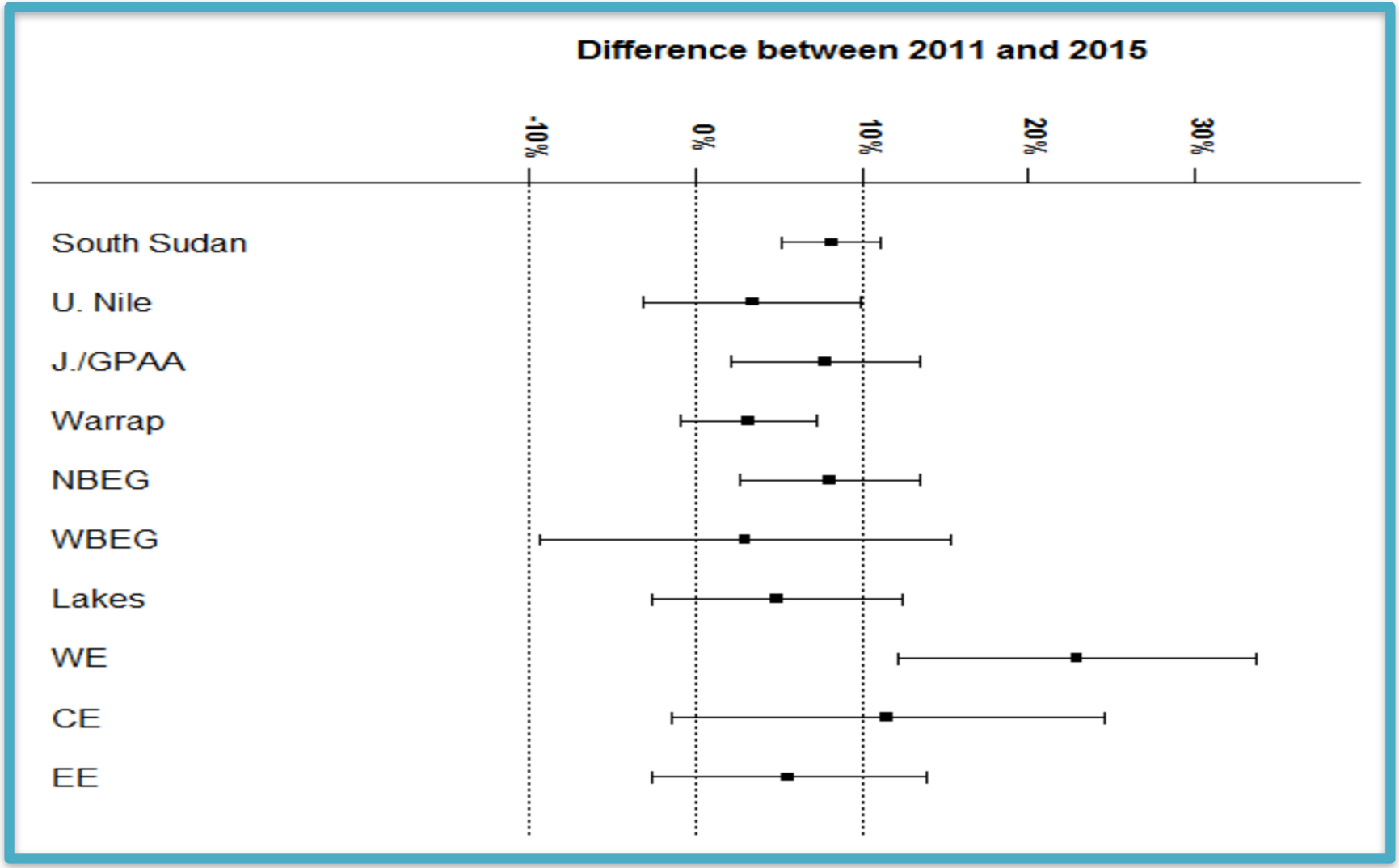

Figure S16--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of Proportion of women 15-49 years who know at least two ways in which HIV is transmitted from an infected mother to her child

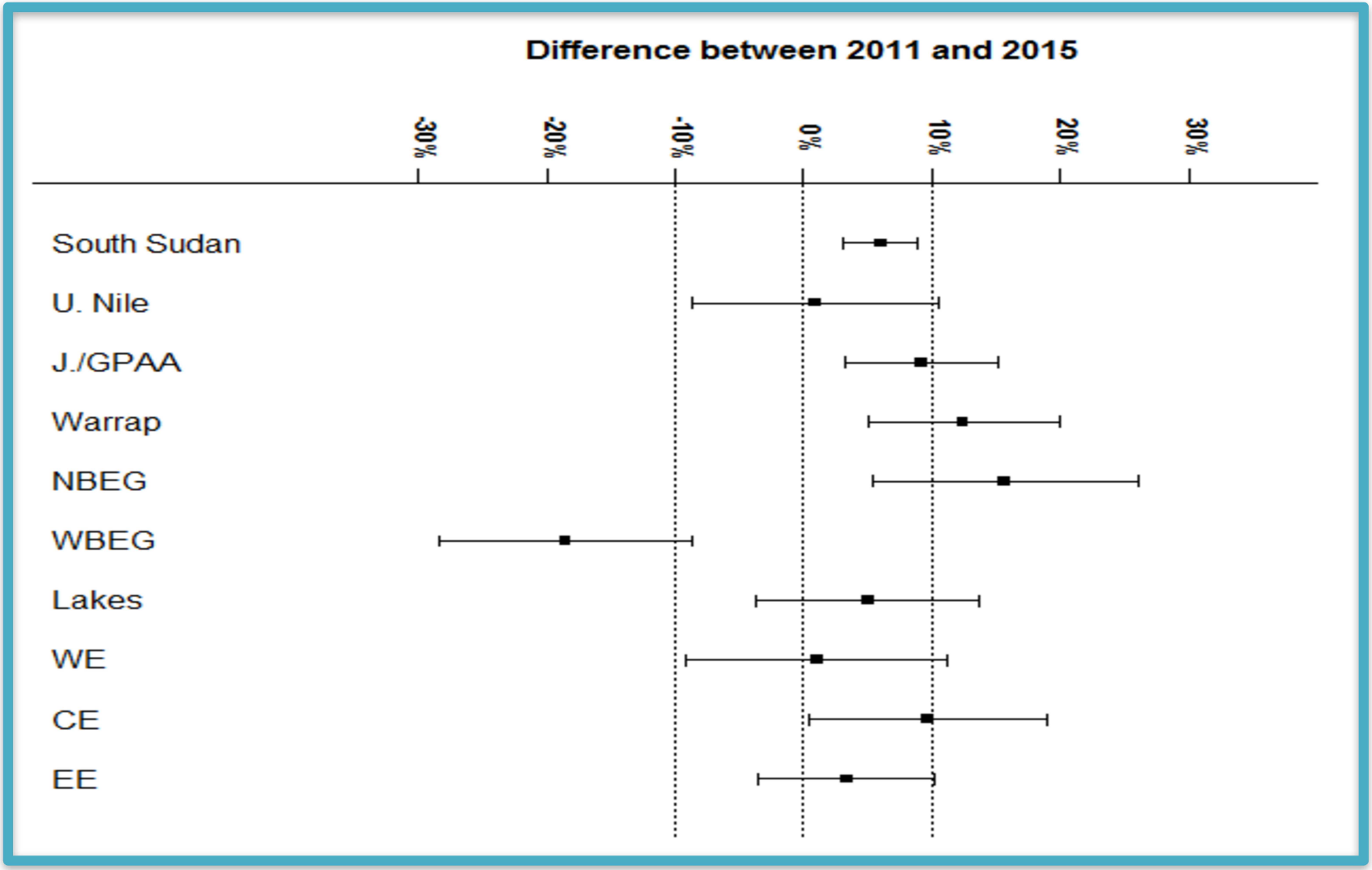

Figure S17--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of Proportion of men 15-49 years who know at least two ways in which HIV is transmitted from an infected mother to her child

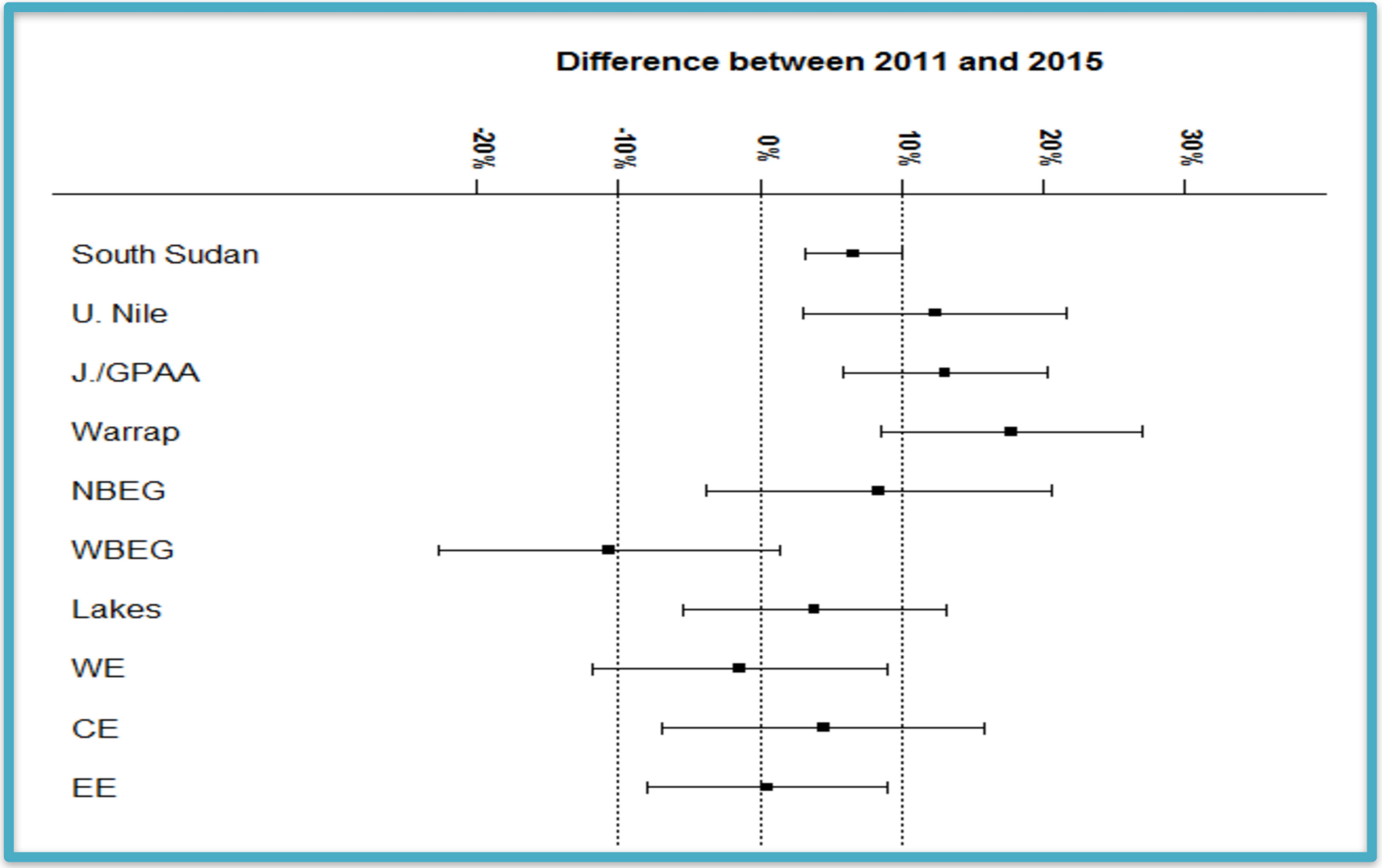

Figure S18--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of Proportion of women 15-49 years who correctly identify using condom and been faithful as ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV

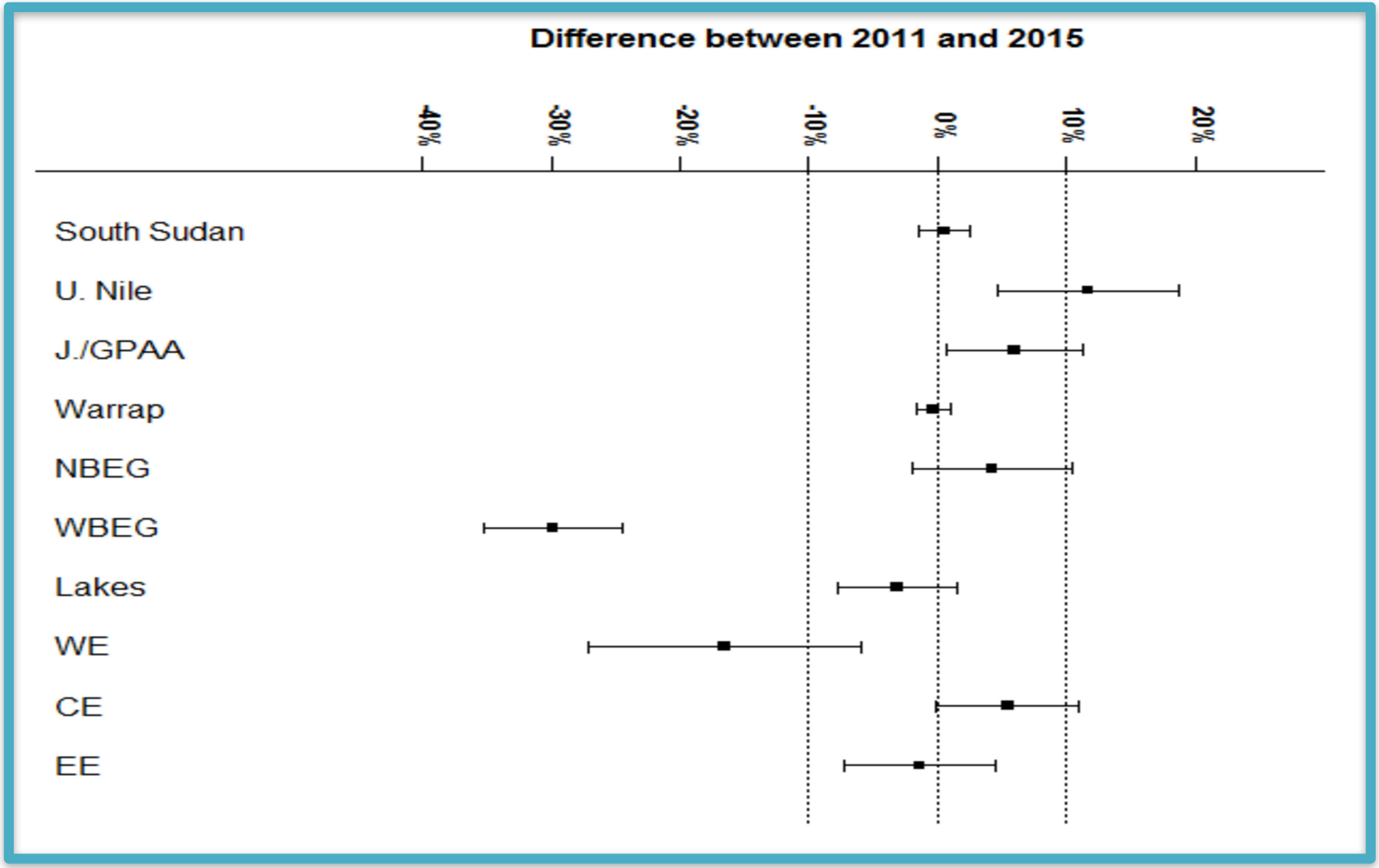

Figure S19--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of Proportion of men 15-49 years who correctly identify using condom and been faithful as ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV

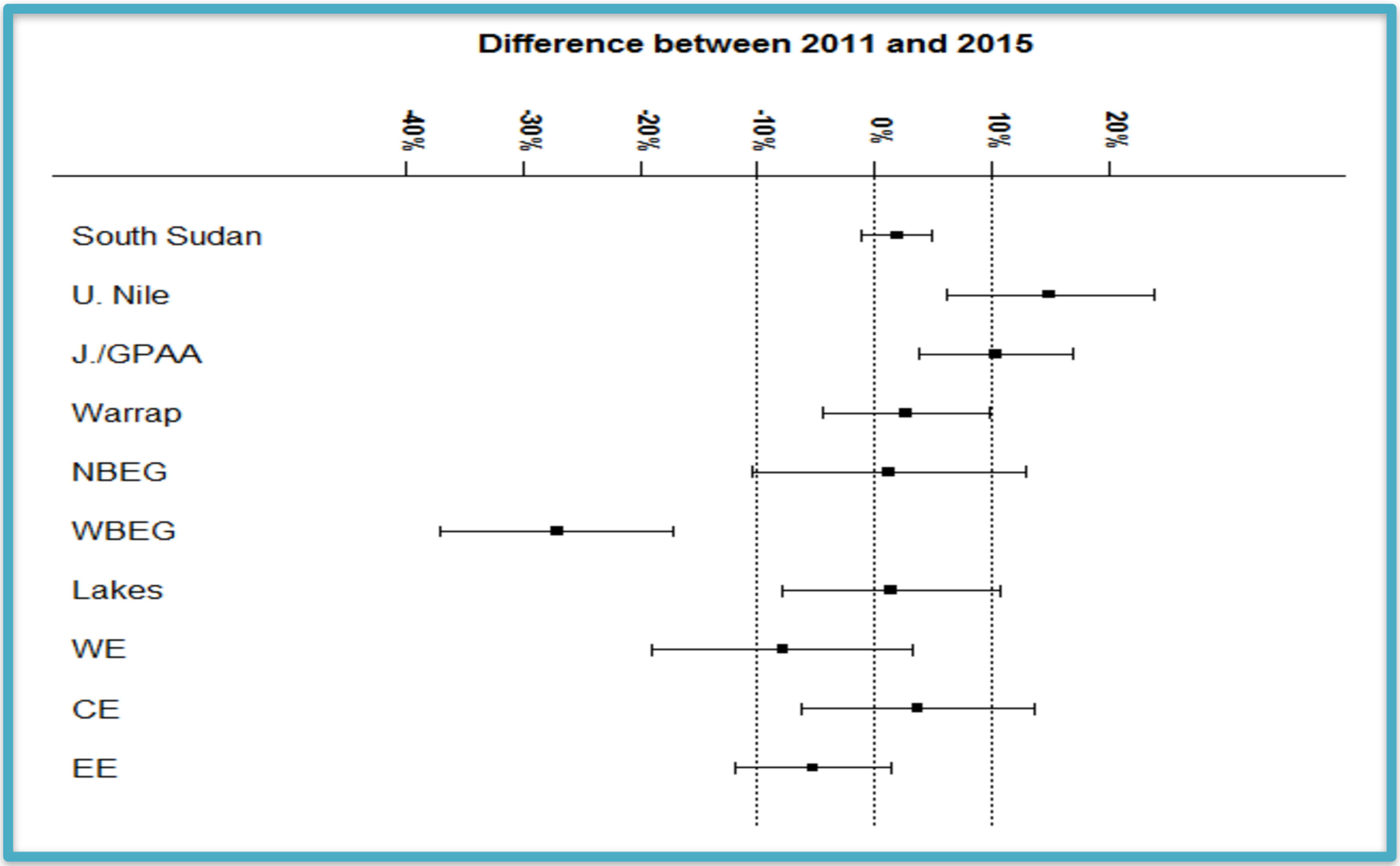

Figure S20--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of women 15-49 years who correctly reject the misconception that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites

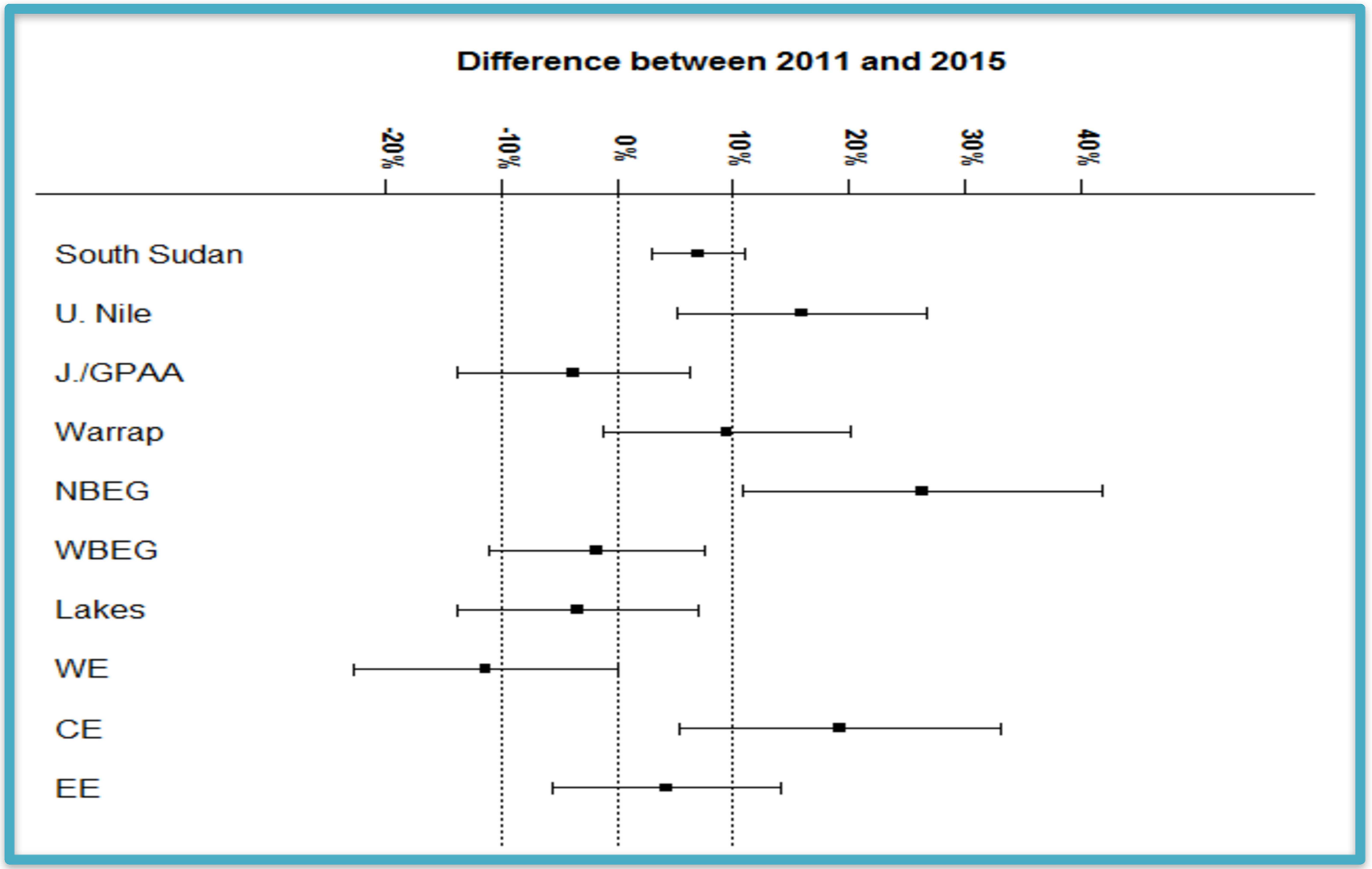

Figure S21--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of men 15-49 years who correctly reject the misconception that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites

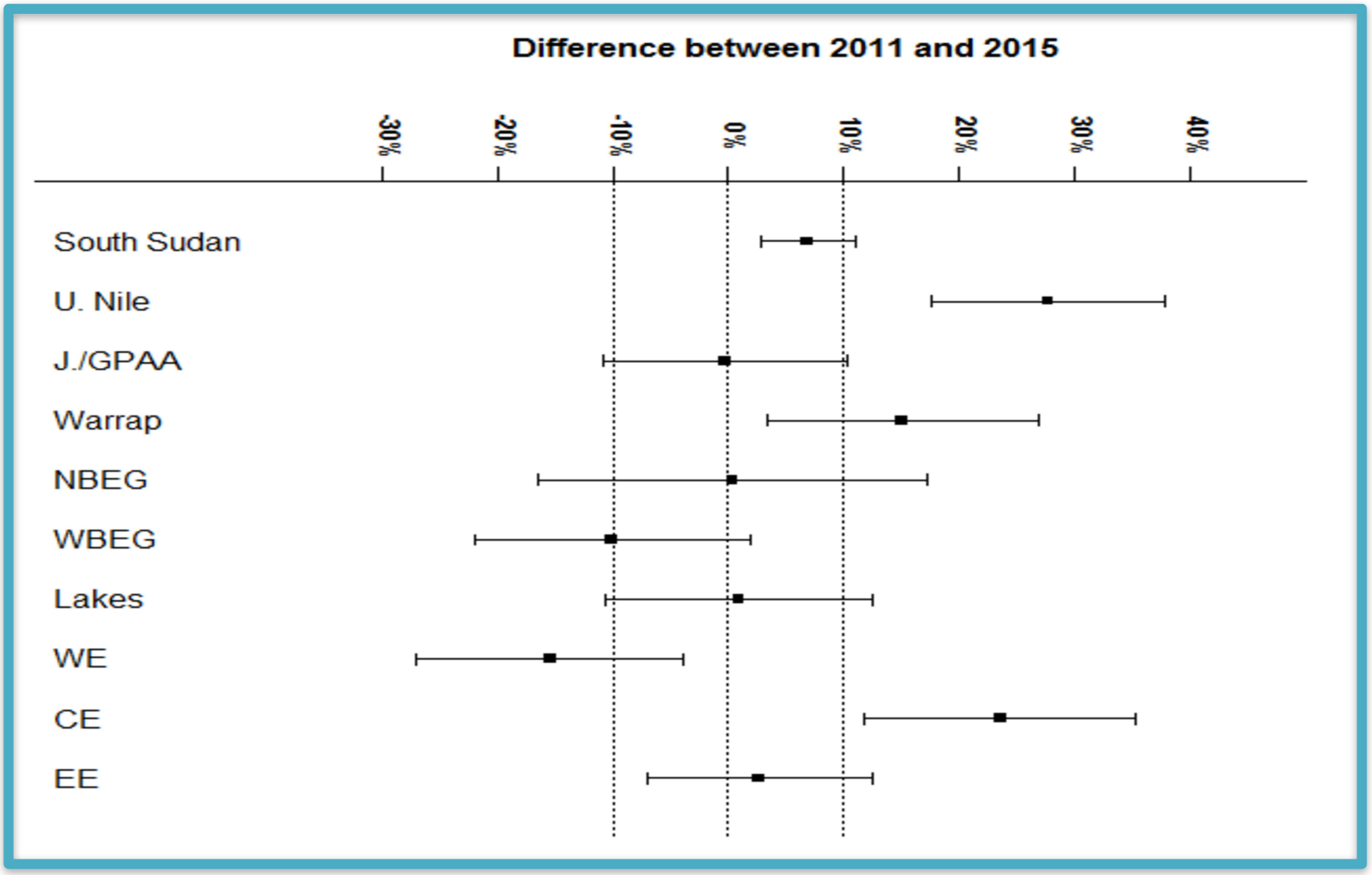

Figure S22--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of women 15-49 years who correctly reject the misconception that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with infected person

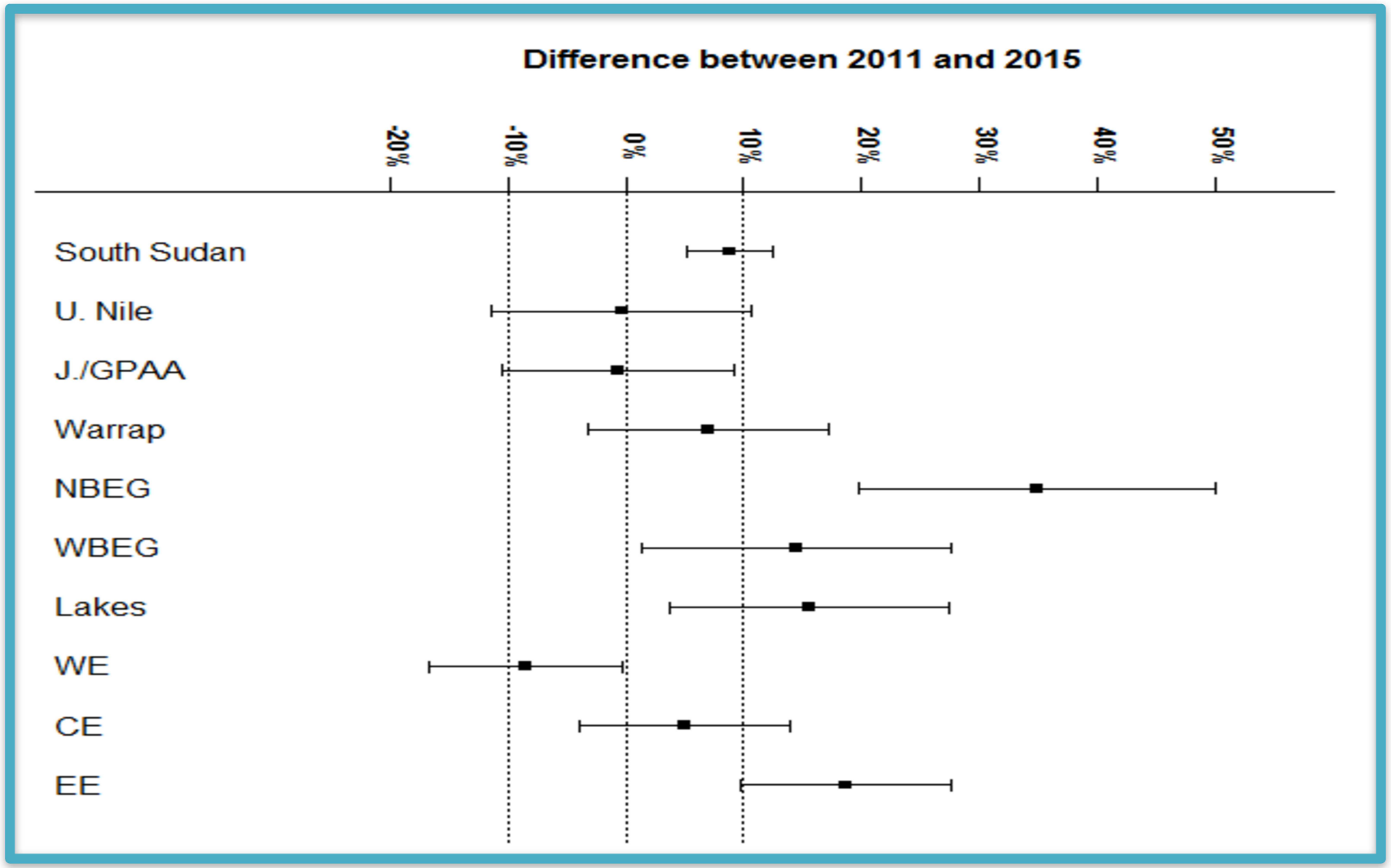

Figure S23--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of men 15-49 years who correctly reject the misconception that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with infected person

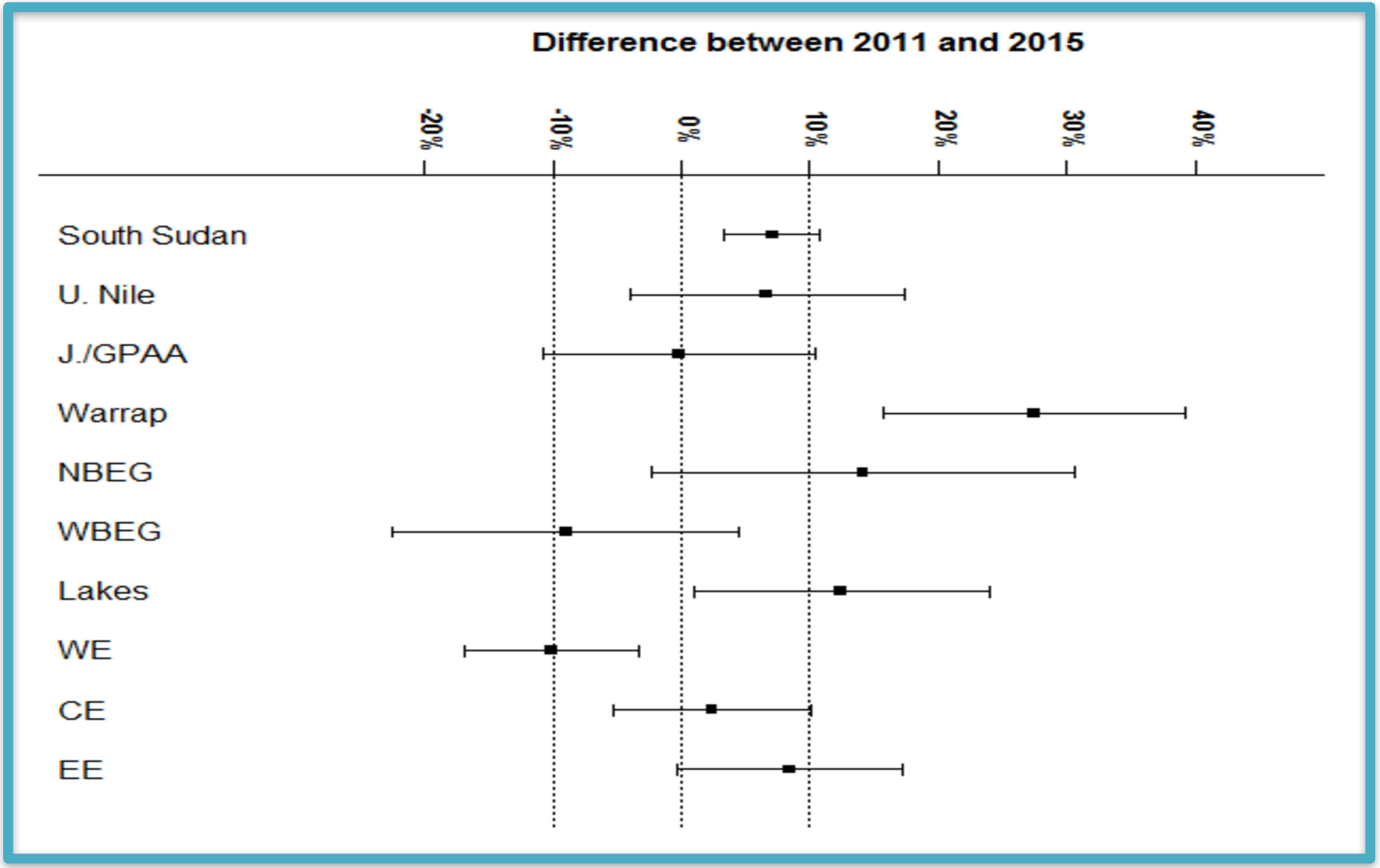

Figure S24--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of f women 15-49 years who correctly reject the misconception that HIV can be transmitted by witchcraft

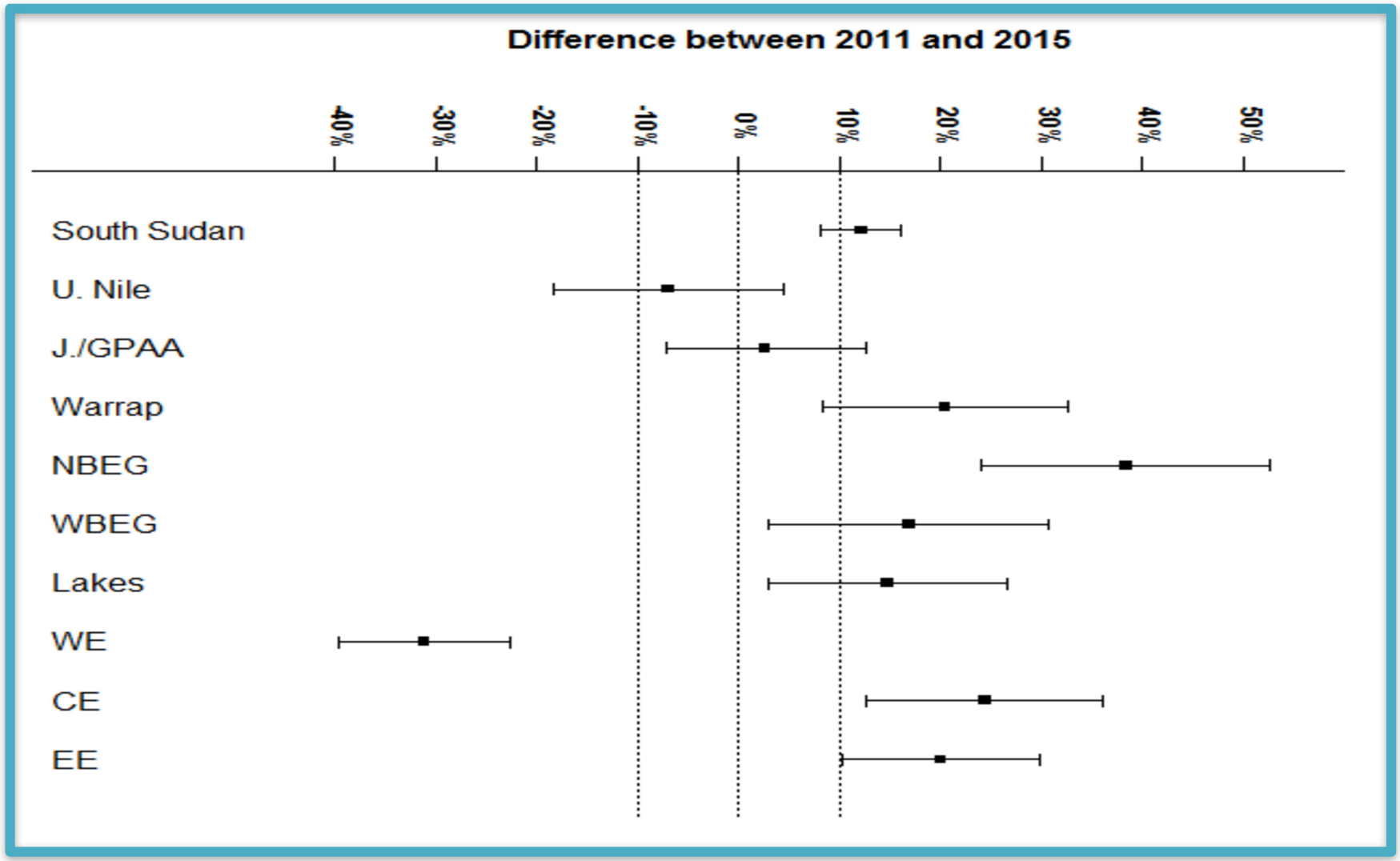

Figure S25--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of men 15-49 years who correctly reject the misconception that HIV can be transmitted by witchcraft

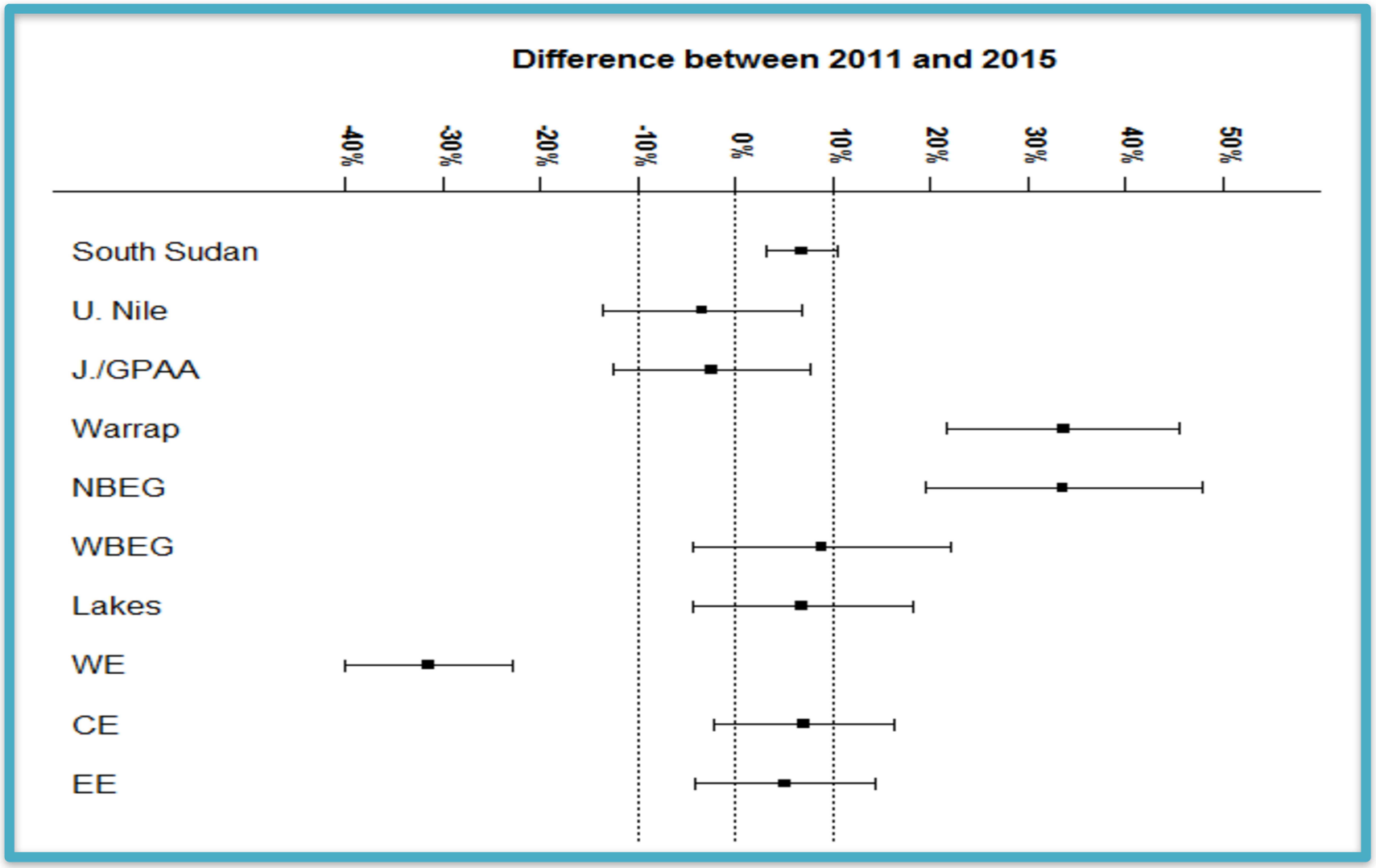

Figure S26--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of Women 15-49 years who know at least two signs/symptoms of STIs in women

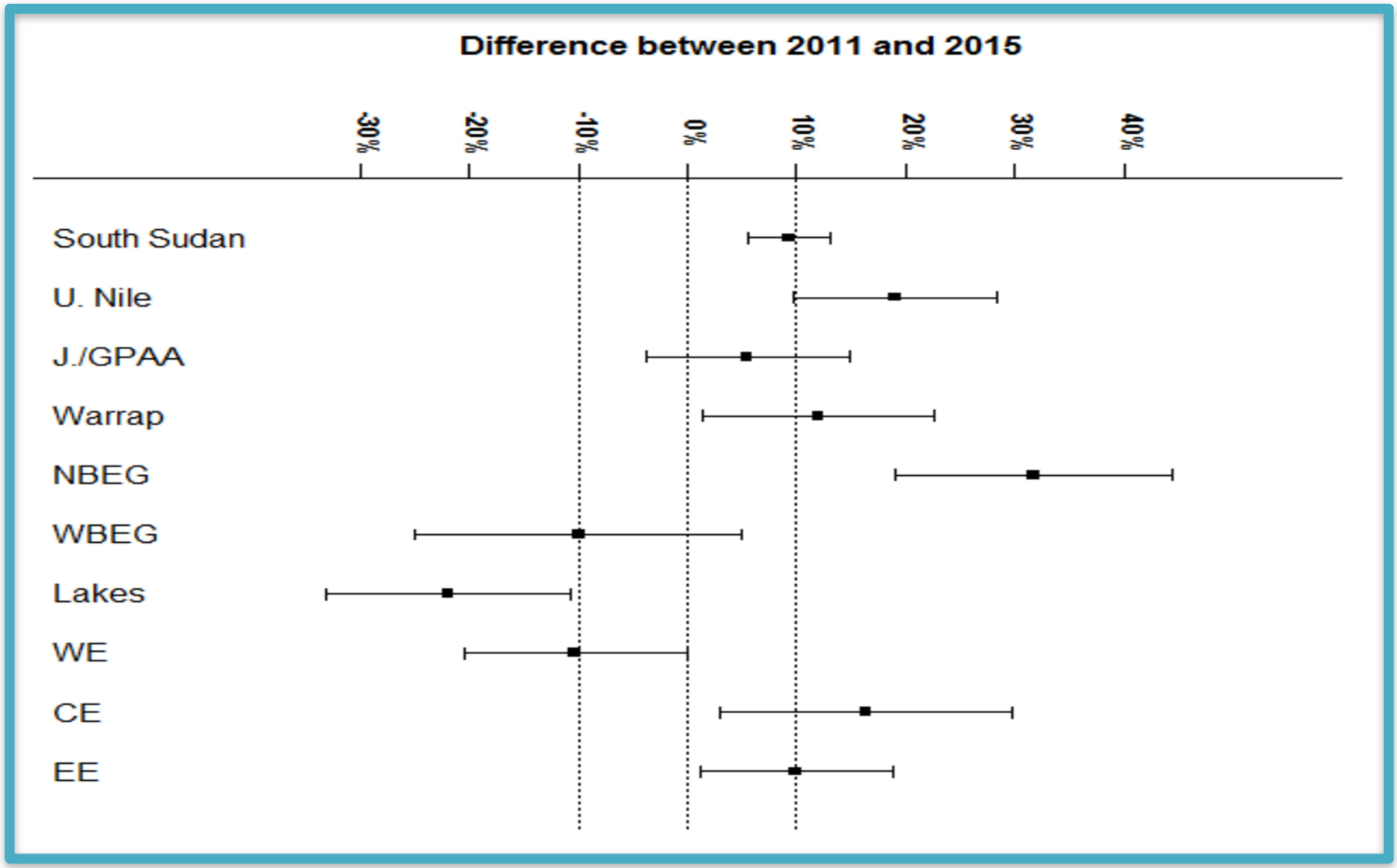

Figure S27--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of Men 15-49 years who know at least two signs/symptoms of STIs in men

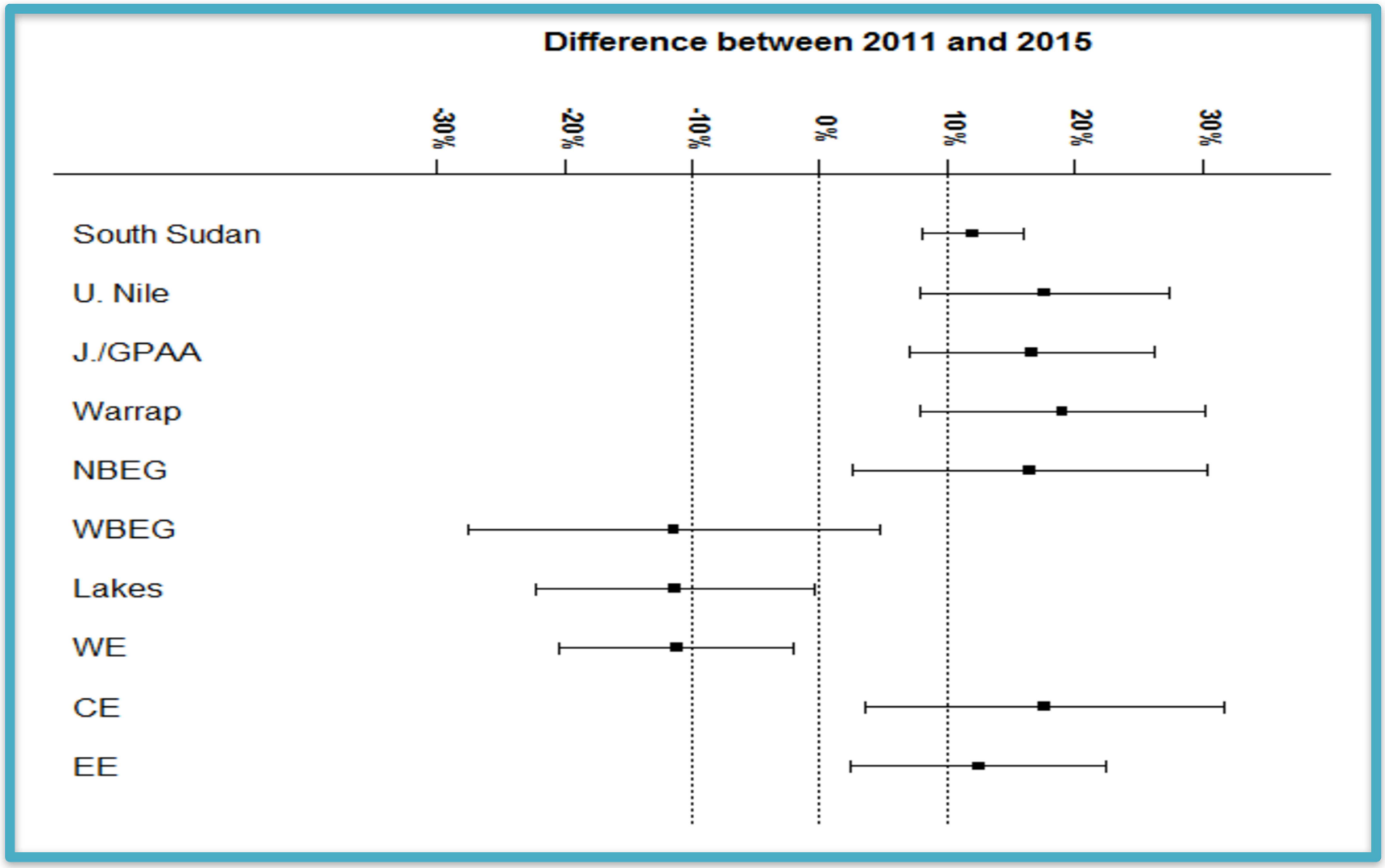

Figure S28--Difference between LQAS Surveys of 2011 and 2015 for: Proportion of women 15-49 years using any modern family planning method at the time of the survey (Denominator = Exclude pregnant women