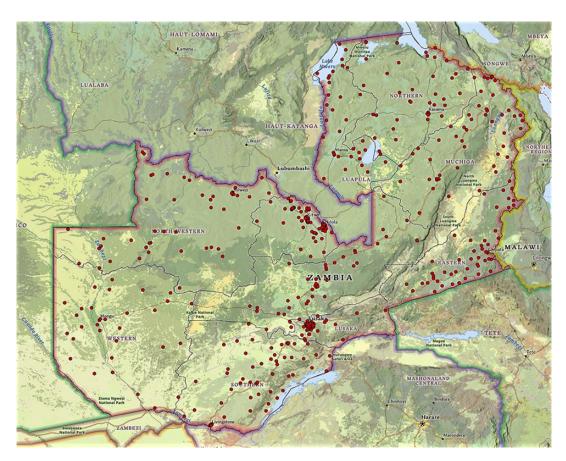
## Supplementary Materials for: Geospatial Patterns of Progress towards UNAIDS "95-95-95" Targets and Community Vulnerability in Zambia: Insights from Population-based HIV Impact Assessments

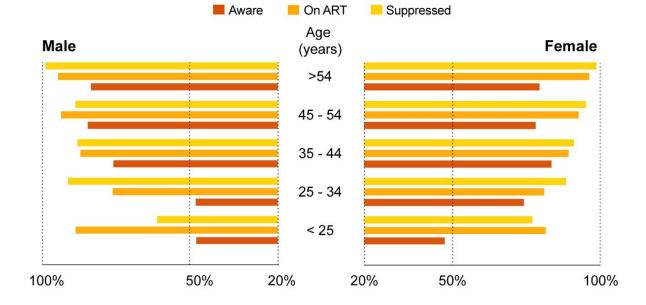
Diego F Cuadros<sup>1\*</sup>, Tuhin Chowdhury<sup>1</sup>, Masabho Milali<sup>2</sup>, Daniel Citron<sup>2</sup>, Sulani Nyimbili<sup>3</sup>, Natalie Vlahakis<sup>3</sup>, Theodora Savory<sup>3</sup>, Lloyd Mulenga<sup>4</sup>, Suilanji Sivile<sup>4</sup>, Khozya Zyambo<sup>4</sup>, Anna Bershteyn<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Digital Epidemiology Laboratory, Digital Futures, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, USA <sup>2</sup>Department of Population Health, New York University Grossman School of Medicine, New York, NY, USA <sup>3</sup>Centre for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia (CIDRZ), Lusaka, Zambia <sup>4</sup>National HIV Program, Ministry of Health, Lusaka, Zambia

## Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure 1. Spatial location of the 511 enumeration areas (red dots) where the 2016 Zambia Population-based HIV Impact Assessment was conducted





Supplementary Figure 2. Estimates of each "95" by age and sex

**Supplementary Figure 3**. Bivariate maps of health index with A) Prevalence of HIV positive individuals aware of their status; B) prevalence of HIV positive individuals aware of their status on ART treatment; and C) prevalence of HIV positive individuals aware of their status on ART treatment that are viral load suppressed

