**Additional file**

**Using ante-natal clinic prevalence data to monitor temporal changes in malaria incidence in a humanitarian setting in the Democratic Republic of Congo**

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**Table S1: A table of the values for 4 different information criterion when fitting VAR models with different lag orders. In the manuscript AIC is used to choose a lag order of 3. Below the DLNM model “NENL” is fit to different lag orders to show how the choice of lag order affects the results presented in the manuscript.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Lag order = 1 | Lag order = 2 | Lag order = 3 | Lag order = 4 |
| Akaike information criterion (AIC) | -6.53649 | -6.55116 | **-6.58123** | -6.57792 |
| Bayesian information criterion (BIC) | **-6.33772** | -6.33085 | -6.29626 | -6.232539 |
| Final prediction error (FPE) | 0.00145 | 0.00143 | **0.001387** | 0.001392 |
| Schwarz criterion (SC) | **-6.09881** | -6.05512 | -6.02684 | -5.96516 |

**Figure S2: A copy of Figure 4 when using 1 month of previous data on the clinical incidence in under 5s to predict future ANC prevalence**



**Figure S3: A copy of Figure 4 when using 2 months of previous data on the clinical incidence in under 5s to predict future ANC prevalence**



**Figure S4: A copy of Figure 4 when using 4 months of previous data on the clinical incidence in under 5s to predict future ANC prevalence**



**Figure S5: A copy of figure 4 using the NELL model with maximum lag value of 3**

