Table S1 Timeliness of the routine infant PCV.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **ALRI hospitalisation** | **No ALRI hospitalisation** |
|  |  | **23vPPV in pregnancy** | **23vPPV in pregnancy** |
|  |  | **Yes**(n=6) | **No**(n=19) | ***p*** | **Yes**(n=69) | **No**(n=131) | ***p*** |
| PCV dose 1 | n (%) | 6 (100) | 18 (95) | 0.566 | 66 (96) | 129 (98) | 0.224 |
|  | Median days(range) | 69(55,192) | 64(57,113) | 0.483 | 64(41,240) | 64(51,224) | 0.927 |
| PCV dose 2 | n (%) | 6 (100) | 18 (95) | 0.566 | 63 (91) | 124 (95) | 0.361 |
|  | Median days(range) | 134(124,234) | 136(121,253) | 0.664 | 129(103,312) | 131(107,345) | 0.912 |
| PCV dose 3 | n (%) | 5 (83) | 17 (89) | 0.687 | 59 (86) | 110 (84) | 0.775 |
|  | Median days(range) | 198(184, 209) | 191(178,281) | 0.875 | 201(150,349) | 194(168,333) | 0.279 |

Pneumococcal conjugate vaccination timeliness (2, 4 and 6 month schedule) between birth and 12 months of age for infants of pregnancy vaccinees compared to controls, by ALRI hospitalisation status. Infants with a missing vaccine dose date or a vaccine dose date >365 (-14) days were considered to have missed that dose during the time at risk. ***p***: Chi-square and Wilcoxon ranksum tests were used to compare proportions and non-parametric continuous data respectively.