**Supplementary Table 1: Regression Modeling of Effects of baseline seroprevalence and age of participant on JENVAC Seroconversion (SCR).**

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| **Predictor** | **Unit** | **Odds ratio SCR** **(95% CI)** |
| Seroprevalence | Sero-prevalentVs.Sero-negative | 0.14 (0.05,0.36) |
| Age Group 2 | Age Group (5-10 years)Vs.Age Group (1-5 years) | 0.52 (0.24, 2.73) |
| Age Group 3 | Age Group (10-15 years)Vs.Age Group (1-5 years) | 0.22 (0.07,0.62) |

*Seroconversion (SCR) was defined as a PRNT50 titer of >10 if the baseline titer was <10 or as a 4-fold increase if the baseline titer was >10. Sero-prevalence (children with a PRNT50 titer>10 U/ml on day 0 (baseline). In a logistic regression modeling of seroconversion at day 28 with only the main effects of the two independent variables, two were significant. Adjusting for other variables, the estimated odds ratio of seroconversion for a sero-prevalent JENVAC® recipient, relative to the odds for JENVAC® sero-negative recipient, was 0.14 (0.05, 0.36). Adjusting for other variables, the estimated odds ratio of seroconversion for a JENVAC® recipient belonging to the 10-15year age group, relative to the odds for a JENVAC® recipient belonging to the 1-5 year age group, was 0.22 (0.07, 0.62).*