

Supplementary Table 1: Description of the study population for those completing morbidity follow-up and those lost to follow-up

	Vitamin D Completed follow-up (n=744)	Vitamin D Lost to follow-up (n=295)	Placebo Completed follow-up (n=744)	Placebo Lost to follow-up (n=295)
Number (%) girls	392 (53%)	159 (54%)	407 (55%)	151 (51%)
Birthweight (kg)	2.20 (SD 0.17)	2.23 (SD 0.16)	2.22 (SD 0.17)	2.20 (SD 0.18)
Mothers age (years)	23.5 (SD 3.2)	23.7 (SD 3.6)	23.6 (SD 3.4)	23.2 (SD 3.6)
Mothers body mass index (kg/m ²)*	21.2 (SD 3.0)	21.1 (SD 2.8)	21.1 (SD 2.9)	20.7 (SD 2.9)
Religion (#, %)				
Hindu	656 (88%)	257 (87%)	664 (89%)	251 (85%)
Muslim	71 (10%)	37 (13%)	64 (9%)	39 (13%)
Other	17 (2%)	1 (0.3%)	17 (2%)	5 (2%)
Family type				
Nuclear	308 (41%)	154 (52%)	315 (42%)	151 (51%)
Joint	290 (39%)	89 (30%)	292 (39%)	84 (28%)
Extended	146 (20%)	52 (18%)	138 (19%)	60 (20%)
Family size				
3 – 5	388 (52%)	188 (64%)	388 (52%)	176 (60%)
6-9	277 (37%)	77 (26%)	267 (36%)	94 (32%)
>10	79 (11%)	30 (10%)	90 (12%)	25 (8%)
Average # family members	6.0 (SD 2.8)	5.5 (SD 2.8)	6.1(SD 2.8)	5.6 (SD 2.8)

Mothers education				
None	131 (18%)	93 (32%)	137 (18%)	84 (28%)
Primary	349 (47%)	111 (38%)	343 (46%)	135 (46%)
Secondary	212 (28%)	71 (24%)	212 (28%)	69 (23%)
college/ university	52 (7%)	20 (7%)	53 (7%)	7 (2%)
Fathers education				
None	68 (9%)	37 (13%)	67 (9%)	36 (12%)
Primary	280 (37%)	123 (42%)	316 (42%)	134 (45%)
Secondary	316 (42%)	103 (35%)	287 (39%)	107 (36%)
college/ university	80 (11%)	32 (11%)	75 (10%)	18 (6%)
Fathers occupation				
Unemployed/student	17 (2%)	11 (4%)	20 (3%)	6 (2%)
Employed	652 (88%)	265 (90%)	643 (86%)	267 (91%)
Self-employed	75 (10%)	19 (6%)	82 (11%)	22 (7%)
Mothers occupation				
Employed	19 (3%)	8 (3%)	22 (3%)	6 (2%)
Unemployed/housewife	725 (97%)	287 (97%)	723 (97%)	289 (98%)
Asset index score(in quintiles)				
Lowest	135 (18%)	78 (26%)	121 (16%)	82 (28%)
Low	148 (20%)	66 (22%)	131 (18%)	71 (24%)
Middle	131 (18%)	77 (26%)	155 (21%)	53 (18%)
High	156 (21%)	35 (12%)	177 (24%)	48 (16%)
Highest	174 (23%)	39 (13%)	161 (22%)	41 (14%)

* n=410, 69, 404, 65 respectively. Comparing those lost to follow-up with those not lost to

follow-up, chi-squared p-values are: sex p=0.79; religion p=0.005; family type p<0.001; family

size $p < 0.001$; mother's education $p < 0.001$; father's education $p = 0.04$; mother's occupation $p = 0.47$; father's occupation $p = 0.03$; SES (asset index) $p < 0.001$; and two sample t-test p-values are: birth weight $p = 0.25$; mother's age $p = 0.47$; maternal BMI $p = 0.39$; number of family members $p = 0.001$.

Supplementary Table 2. Incidence of hospitalisations and death among infants receiving at least one dose of vitamin D or placebo and rate ratio of the effect of vitamin D supplementation

	Incidence rate¹	Incidence rate¹	Unadjusted	P	Adjusted² rate	P	Adjusted³ rate	P
	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	rate ratio		ratio (95% CI)		ratio (95% CI)	
	Vitamin D	Placebo	(95% CI)					
N	969	957	1926		1926		1805	
<u>Inpatient admission or death</u>								
# of events	86	88						
Rate/ child-year	0.21	0.21	0.99	0.94	0.98	0.92	0.98	0.93
	(0.17 to 0.26)	(0.17 to 0.27)	(0.71 to 1.37)		(0.71 to 1.37)		(0.70 to 1.38)	
<u>Death</u>								
# of events	15	9						
Rate/ child-year	0.036	0.021	1.68	0.22	1.63	0.25	1.97	0.18
	(0.022 to 0.063)	(0.011 to 0.045)	(0.73 to 3.83)		(0.71 to 3.74)		(0.74 to 5.28)	
<u>Any severe morbidity</u>								
# of events	167	196						
Rate/ child-year	0.40	0.46	0.86	0.21	0.85	0.18	0.86	0.22
	(0.34 to 0.48)	(0.40 to 0.54)	(0.69 to 1.09)		(0.68 to 1.07)		(0.69 to 1.09)	

¹Total person-time in the vitamin D group was 419 child-years and in the placebo group was 422 child-years.

²Adjusted for sex, SES quintile, family type, mother's education level

³Adjusted for sex, SES quintile, family type, mother's education level, exclusive breastfeeding status, sunlight exposure and season

n=900 vitamin D arm and n=905 placebo arm