

Table S5. Simple TB prevalence estimates for the study population over the four years of the study. Estimates are based on the first test result of all badgers captured each year throughout the whole study population (A), groups receiving the vaccinate treatment (B) and experimental control groups where no vaccine was administered (C). Prevalence estimates are provided for each of the diagnostic tests that are appropriate for use on a vaccinated population. Prevalence estimates for Stat-Pak and culture when considered together (dual test) are shown together with those when the results of all three diagnostic tests are considered (triple test,). Prevalence is derived from the proportion of animals testing positive (n) over the total number with a valid test result (N).

Test	IGRA (ESAT6-CFP10)		Stat-Pak		Culture		Dual test ^a		Triple test,	
	N	n (% prev.)	N	n (% prev.)	N	n (% prev.)	N	n (% prev.)	N	n (% prev.)
(A) Study population										
2006	344	134 (38.95)	357	59 (16.53)	283	33 (11.66)	283	73 (25.80)	294	156 (53.06)
2007	300	67 (22.33)	310	39 (12.58)	291	17 (5.84)	295	46 (15.59)	288	80 (27.78)
2008	296	82 (27.70)	296	42 (14.19)	278	24 (8.63)	278	53 (19.06)	277	94 (33.94)
2009	365	99 (27.12)	374	68 (18.18)	342	30 (8.77)	347	74 (21.33)	342	119 (34.80)
(B) Vaccinates^a										
2006	208	86 (41.35)	217	35 (16.13)	172	21 (12.21)	172	44 (25.58)	182	98 (53.85)
2007	188	38 (20.21)	195	21 (10.77)	184	11 (5.98)	186	27 (14.52)	181	50 (27.62)
2008	192	45 (23.44)	192	25 (13.02)	178	12 (6.74)	179	31 (17.32)	180	55 (30.56)
2009	244	67 (27.46)	245	43 (17.55)	223	16 (7.17)	227	45 (19.82)	228	77 (33.77)
(C) Controls										
2006	136	48 (35.29)	140	24 (17.14)	111	12 (10.81)	111	29 (26.13)	112	58 (51.79)
2007	112	29 (25.89)	115	18 (15.65)	107	6 (5.61)	109	19 (17.43)	107	30 (28.04)
2008	104	37 (35.58)	104	17 (16.35)	100	12 (12.00)	99	22 (22.22)	97	39 (40.21)
2009	121	32 (26.45)	129	25 (19.38)	119	14 (11.76)	120	29 (24.17)	114	42 (36.84)

^aIncludes vaccinate ‘super-groups’ i.e. previously discrete social groups (vaccinate/vaccinate or vaccinate/control) which were deemed to have merged to form a single group. In addition to recruitment and immigration, new vaccinate and control social groups were recruited into the study each year and a moderate to high proportion of individuals in both treatment groups were considered to be infected at the point of vaccination. Consequently, “vaccinates” includes the test results of a considerable number of individuals that did not benefit from vaccination in the preceding year.