Supplemental Online Content

Goldshtein I, Nevo D, Steinberg DM, et al. Association Between BNT162b2 Vaccination and Incidence of SARS-CoV-2 Infection in Pregnant Women. *JAMA*. Published online July 12, 2021. doi:10.1001/jama.2021.11035
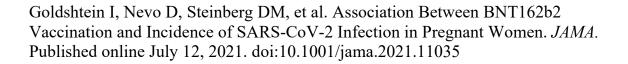
eTable. Time varying hazard ratios (95% CI) of SARS-CoV-2 infections, at 5 different repeatedly matched datasets with random data re-ordering at each iteration

eFigure. Time till SARS-CoV-2 infection, vaccinated pregnant vs. matched unvaccinated, comparison of Kaplan Meier, Cox time-varying and Cox-time constant (proportional hazards) curves

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable. Time varying hazard ratios[1] (95% CI) of SARS-CoV-2 infections, at 5 different repeatedly matched datasets with random data re-ordering at each iteration

N at each exposure group	Period-specific HR (95% CI), Days from first dose		
	≤10 days	11-27 days	≥28 days
7,547	0.96 (0.69-1.33)	0.50 (0.34-0.73)	0.22 (0.11-0.43)
7,542	1.01 (0.73-1.40)	0.40 (0.27-0.60)	0.21 (0.11-0.41)
7,530	0.96 (0.69-1.33)	0.46 (0.31-0.67)	0.22 (0.11-0.43)
7,532	0.95 (0.69-1.31)	0.46 (0.31-0.68)	0.20 (0.10-0.40)
7,549	1.00 (0.72-1.38)	0.45 (0.31-0.66)	0.22 (0.11-0.44)

[1] Adjusted for population subgroup, maternal age, gestational age, influenza vaccine, number of prior children, infertility and obesity.

Survival probability of SARS-CoV-2 infection among vaccinated vs. matched unvaccinated pregnant women. Follow-up for each matched pair initiated simultaneously on the same calendar date for both vaccinated woman and her control according to the date of the vaccinated woman's first dose, and censored simultaneously 10 days following vaccination of the matched control.