## **Supplemental Online Content**

Muhsen K, Maimon N, Mizrahi AY, et al. Association of BNT162b2 vaccine third dose receipt with incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection, COVID-19–related hospitalization, and death among residents of long-term care facilities, August to October 2021. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2022;5(7):e2219940. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.19940

**eTable 1.** Associations of BNT162b2 Vaccine Third Dose Vaccination and Other Co-Variates With SARS-CoV-2 Infection >7 Days Following Third Dose Administration

**eTable 2.** Associations of BNT162b2 Third Dose Vaccination With SARS-CoV-2 Infection, COVID-19 Hospitalizations, and Deaths >14 Days Following Vaccination Among Residents of Long-Term Care Facilities

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

## eTable 1: Associations of BNT162b2 Vaccine Third Dose Vaccination and Other Co-Variates With SARS-CoV-2 Infection >7 Days Following Third Dose Administration

	Unadjusted HR	P-value	Adjusted HR	P-value <sup>c</sup>
	(95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	а	(95% CI) <sup>c</sup>	
BNT162b2 booster dose vaccination				
Two doses only <sup>b</sup>	1.00	<.001	1.00	<.001
third dose vaccination $> 7$ days	0.10 (0.07, 0.15)		0.11 (0.07, 0.15)	
Age, years	1.00 (0.98, 1.01)	0.65	1.00 (0.98, 1.02)	0.99
Sex				
Female	1.00	0.18	1.00	0.05
Male	1.18 (0.92, 1.52)		1.29 (0.99, 1.68)	
Residential socioeconomic status		0.87		0.72
Low	1.00		1.00	
Intermediate	1.05 (0.69, 1.59)	0.81	1.07 (0.67, 1.71)	0.76
High	0.96 (0.60, 1.51)	0.86	0.93 (0.56, 1.55)	0.78
Population group		0.76		0.87
Arab population	1.00		1.00	
General Jewish population	0.97 (0.33, 2.84)	0.69	1.10 (0.38, 3.16)	0.85
Ultraorthodox Jewish population	1.21 (0.59, 2.51)	0.59	1.21 (0.57, 2.55)	0.61
Calendar epidemiological week	0.10 (0.04, 0.28)	<.001	0.34 (0.12, 1.00)	0.05

HR: Hazard ratio; CI: Confidence intervals

<sup>a</sup> Unadjusted Cox regression models

<sup>b</sup> The second dose was administered  $\geq$ 5 months before the follow-up starting date

<sup>°</sup> Multivariable Cox regression model, adjusted for the variables in the table and epidemiological week

## eTable 2: Associations of BNT162b2 Third Dose Vaccination With SARS-CoV-2 Infection, COVID-19 Hospitalizations, and Deaths >14 Days Following Vaccination Among Residents of Long-Term Care Facilities

	Number of	Number	Cumulative	Unadjusted HR	P-value <sup>b</sup>	Adjusted HR	P-value <sup>c</sup>
	residents	of cases	incidence	(95% CI) <sup>b</sup>		(95% CI) <sup>c</sup>	
<b>RT-PCR confirmed SASR-CoV-2 infection</b>							
Two doses of BNT162b2 vaccine <sup>a</sup>	2440	127	5.6%	1.00	<.001	1.00	<.001
Three doses of BNT162b2 vaccine	16,020	67	0.4%	0.08 (0.05, 0.13)		0.09 (0.05, 0.14)	
Mild/moderate COVID-19 hospitalization							
Two doses of BNT162b2 vaccine <sup>a</sup>	2431	68	2.9%	1.00	<.001	1.00	<.001
Three doses of BNT162b2 vaccine	16,019	19	0.1%	0.06 (0.03, 0.12)		0.05 (0.02, 0.11)	
Severe COVID-19 hospitalization							
Two doses of BNT162b2 vaccine <sup>a</sup>	2440	44	1.9%	1.00	<.001	1.00	<.001
Three doses of BNT162b2 vaccine	16,020	9	0.1%	0.06 (0.02, 0.16)		0.06 (0.02, 0.17)	
COVID-19 related deaths <sup>d</sup>							
Two doses of BNT162b2 vaccine <sup>a</sup>	2440	14	0.6%	1.00	<.001	1.00	<.001 <sup>d</sup>
Three doses of BNT162b2 vaccine	16,020	4	0.02%	0.04 (0.007, 0.19)		0.03 (0.006, 0.20) <sup>d</sup>	

<sup>a</sup> The second dose was administered  $\geq$ 5 months before the follow-up start date

<sup>b</sup> Unadjusted Cox regression models

<sup>c</sup> Multivariable Cox regression model, adjusted for the variables age, sex, community-level socioeconomic status rank, population group, and epidemiological week

<sup>d</sup> Multivariable Cox regression model, adjusted for the variables age, sex, and epidemiological week

HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence intervals