**eTable 1.** Relative excess risk due to interaction (RERI) between race/ethnicity and serostatusa

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| **Outcome** | **RERI for Black individuals (95% CI)** | **RERI for Hispanic individuals (95% CI)** |
| Gestational age in daysb | -0.36 (-1.10, 0.38) | 0.08 (-0.86, 1.01) |
| Apgar score 5 minutesc | -0.04 (-0.08 0.01) | 0.00 (-0.04, 0.05) |
| Neonatal hospital length of stayc | 0.03 (-0.33, 0.40) | -0.00 (-0.24, 0.25) |
| Preterm birth (<37 weeks)d | 1.12 (-3.26, 5.52) | -0.95 (-2.81, 0.90) |
| Small for gestational aged | 0.45 (-3.65, 4.55) | -0.31 (-2.81, 2.19) |
| NICU admissiond | 0.11 (-2.95, 3.17) | 0.17 (-1.33, 1.66) |

a White and SARS-CoV-2 negative are considered the reference group. b Linear regression applied. cQuantile regression applied. dPoisson regression applied. All models adjusted for: maternal age, parity, and insurance status, tobacco use during pregnancy, alcohol use during pregnancy, illicit drug use during pregnancy, pre-pregnancy BMI, pre-pregnancy hypertension, and pre-pregnancy diabetes.

**eTable 2.** Sensitivity analyses of the association between SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibody positivity and neonatal outcomesa, excluding individuals with a missing RT-PCR test at delivery

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| **Outcome** | **Unadjusted coefficient (95% CI)** | **Adjusted coefficient**e**(95% CI)** |
| Gestational age in daysb | -1.57 (-4.07, 0.92) | -0.76 (-3.27, 1.74) |
| Apgar score 5 minutesc | -0.03 (-0.04, -0.01) | -0.02 (-0.04, -0.00) |
| Neonatal hospital length of stayc | -0.08 (-0.21, 0.05) | -0.07 (-0.19, 0.06) |
|  | **Unadjusted RR (95% CI)** | **Adjusted RR**e **(95% CI)** |
| Preterm birth (<37 weeks)d | 1.29 (0.62, 2.69) | 1.03 (0.47, 2.24) |
| Small for gestational aged | 1.02 (0.47, 2.21) | 1.01 (0.46, 2.19) |
| NICU admissiond | 1.08 (0.55, 2.11) | 1.03 (0.52, 2.05) |

a Excluding individuals with RT-PCR positivity, as tested using a nasopharyngeal swab at time of delivery (n=12). b Linear regression applied. cQuantile regression applied. dPoisson regression applied. e Adjusted for: maternal age, parity, race/ethnicity, and insurance status, tobacco use during pregnancy, alcohol use during pregnancy, illicit drug use during pregnancy, pre-pregnancy BMI, pre-pregnancy hypertension, and pre-pregnancy diabetes.

**eTable 3.** Sensitivity analyses of the association between SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibody positivity and neonatal outcomesa, excluding individuals ≥30 days between sample collection and delivery

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| **Outcome** | **Unadjusted coefficient (95% CI)** | **Adjusted coefficient**e**(95% CI)** |
| Gestational age in daysb | -0.86 (-3.40, 1.67) | -0.34 (-2.93, 2.15) |
| Apgar score 5 minutesc | -0.02 (-0.04, 0.00) | -0.01 (-0.03, 0.01) |
| Neonatal hospital length of stayc | -0.13 (-0.27, 0.00) | -0.11 (-0.23, 0.02) |
|  | **Unadjusted RR (95% CI)** | **Adjusted RR**e **(95% CI)** |
| Preterm birth (<37 weeks)d | 1.26 (0.54, 2.94) | 1.02 (0.41, 2.58) |
| Small for gestational aged | 1.25 (0.61, 2.58) | 1.27 (0.59, 2.73) |
| NICU admissiond | 0.66 (0.27, 1.62) | 0.62 (0.22, 1.69) |

a Excluding individuals with RT-PCR positivity, as tested using a nasopharyngeal swab at time of delivery (n=12). b Linear regression applied. cQuantile regression applied. dPoisson regression applied. e Adjusted for: maternal age, parity, race/ethnicity, and insurance status, tobacco use during pregnancy, alcohol use during pregnancy, illicit drug use during pregnancy, pre-pregnancy BMI, pre-pregnancy hypertension, and pre-pregnancy diabetes.