

TABLE S1. Sensitivity analysis for the hypothesized associations using confirmed instances of bacterial infection.

Exposure Type	Offspring Psychosis (N)	Unadjusted			Adjusted		
		Odds Ratio	95% CI	p	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p
Any bacterial infection	26	2.4	1.5-3.7	<0.001	2.1 ^a	1.3-3.2	0.002
Localized bacterial infection	19	1.9	1.1-3.1	0.016	1.7 ^a	1.0-2.8	0.056
Multisystemic bacterial infection	9	3.6 ^b	1.6-7.2	0.003	3.3 ^{b,c}	1.4-6.5	0.006

* Number of psychotic cases exposed to a given type of bacterial infection during pregnancy.

^a Odds ratios were adjusted for maternal education, socioeconomic status, maternal race/ethnicity, maternal neurologic/psychiatric conditions during pregnancy, study site, season and year of birth, offspring sex, parental history of mental illness, participation in the final follow-up assessment of the Collaborative Perinatal Project study, and viral infection during pregnancy through multivariate logistic regression models.

^b We fitted exact logistic regression for multisystemic bacterial infection and estimated exact p-values.

^c Odds ratio was adjusted for viral infection during pregnancy, parental history of mental illness, and maternal race/ethnicity.

TABLE S2. Sensitivity analyses for the stratified analyses by offspring sex using confirmed instances of bacterial infection.

Exposure Type and Offspring Sex	Offspring Psychosis (N)	Unadjusted			Adjusted		
		Odds Ratio	95% CI	p	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p
Any bacterial infection							
Male	20	3.2	1.8-5.7	0.037	2.9 ^a	1.6-5.2	0.034
Female	6	1.1	0.4-2.6		0.9 ^a	0.4-2.3	
Localized bacterial infection							
Male	14	2.3	1.2-4.3	0.18	2.0 ^a	1.1-3.9	0.18
Female	8	1.0	0.4-2.7		0.9 ^a	0.4-2.4	
Multisystemic bacterial infection							
Male	8	6.1 ^b	2.5-13.1		5.4 ^{b,c}	2.2-11.8	
Female	1						

* Number of psychotic cases exposed to a given type of bacterial infection during pregnancy.

^a Odds ratios were adjusted for maternal neurologic/psychiatric conditions during pregnancy, maternal education, socioeconomic index, maternal race/ethnicity, study site, season and year of birth, parental history of mental illness, participation in the final follow-up assessment of the Collaborative Perinatal Project study, and viral infection during pregnancy through multivariate logistic regression models.

^b We fitted exact logistic regression for male participants given the limited number of female case subjects exposed to multisystemic bacterial infection. Accordingly, the interaction term was not tested for statistical significance for this type of bacterial infection.

^c Odds ratio was adjusted for viral infection during pregnancy, parental history of mental illness, and maternal race/ethnicity.

TABLE S3. Sensitivity analyses for the stratified analyses by parental mental illness (PMI) using confirmed instances of bacterial infection.

Exposure Type and Parental History of Mental Illness	Offspring Psychoses (N)	Unadjusted			Adjusted		
		Odds Ratio	95% CI	p	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p
Any bacterial infection							
Present	7	2.5	1.0-6.2	0.70	2.2 ^a	0.9-5.6	0.75
Not present	18	2.0	1.1-3.4		1.9 ^a	1.1-3.2	
Localized bacterial infection							
Present	5	1.8 ^b	0.7-5.1	0.79	1.7 ^{b,c}	0.5-4.6	0.86
Not present	13	1.6 ^b	0.8-2.9		1.5 ^{b,c}	0.8-2.8	
Multisystemic bacterial infection							
Present	4	5.0 ^b	1.2-15.2	0.41	5.3 ^{b,c}	1.3-16.4	0.36
Not present	5	2.7 ^b	0.9-6.7		2.7 ^{b,c}	0.8-6.6	

* Number of psychotic cases exposed to a given type of bacterial infection during pregnancy.

^a Odds ratios were adjusted for maternal neurologic/psychiatric conditions during pregnancy, maternal education, socioeconomic index, maternal race/ethnicity, study site, season and year of birth, offspring sex, participation in the final follow-up assessment of the Collaborative Perinatal Project study, and viral infection during pregnancy through multivariate logistic regression models.

^b We fitted exact logistic regression for multisystemic bacterial infection and estimated exact p-values.

^c Odds ratio was adjusted for viral infection during pregnancy, parental history of mental illness, and maternal race/ethnicity.