



## **Supporting Information**

### **Supplementary formula**

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.  
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Appendix to: Heriot GS, Jamrozik E. Not in my backyard: COVID-19 vaccine development requires someone to be infected somewhere. *Med J Aust* 2021; doi: 10.5694/mja2.50930.

Relationship between statistical power, trial group size and vaccine efficacy.

$$n = \frac{(Z_{1-\alpha} + Z_{\beta})^2 [p\varepsilon'_m(1 - p\varepsilon'_m) + p\varepsilon'_v(1 - p\varepsilon'_v)]}{(p\varepsilon'_m - p\varepsilon'_v)^2}$$

Where:  $Z$  is the cumulative distribution function of a standardised normal deviate

$\alpha$  is the one-tailed type 1 error rate

$\beta$  is the type 2 error rate

$p$  is the probability of infection in the trial population

$\varepsilon$  is the relative risk reduction of infection from vaccination (vaccine efficacy)

$\varepsilon'_m$  is the complement of the minimum desirable vaccine efficacy

$\varepsilon'_v$  is the complement of the true candidate vaccine efficacy