SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS for

Finite-sample improved confidence intervals based on the estimating equation theory for the modified Poisson and least-squares regressions

Hisashi Noma[1,2] and Masahiko Gosho[3]

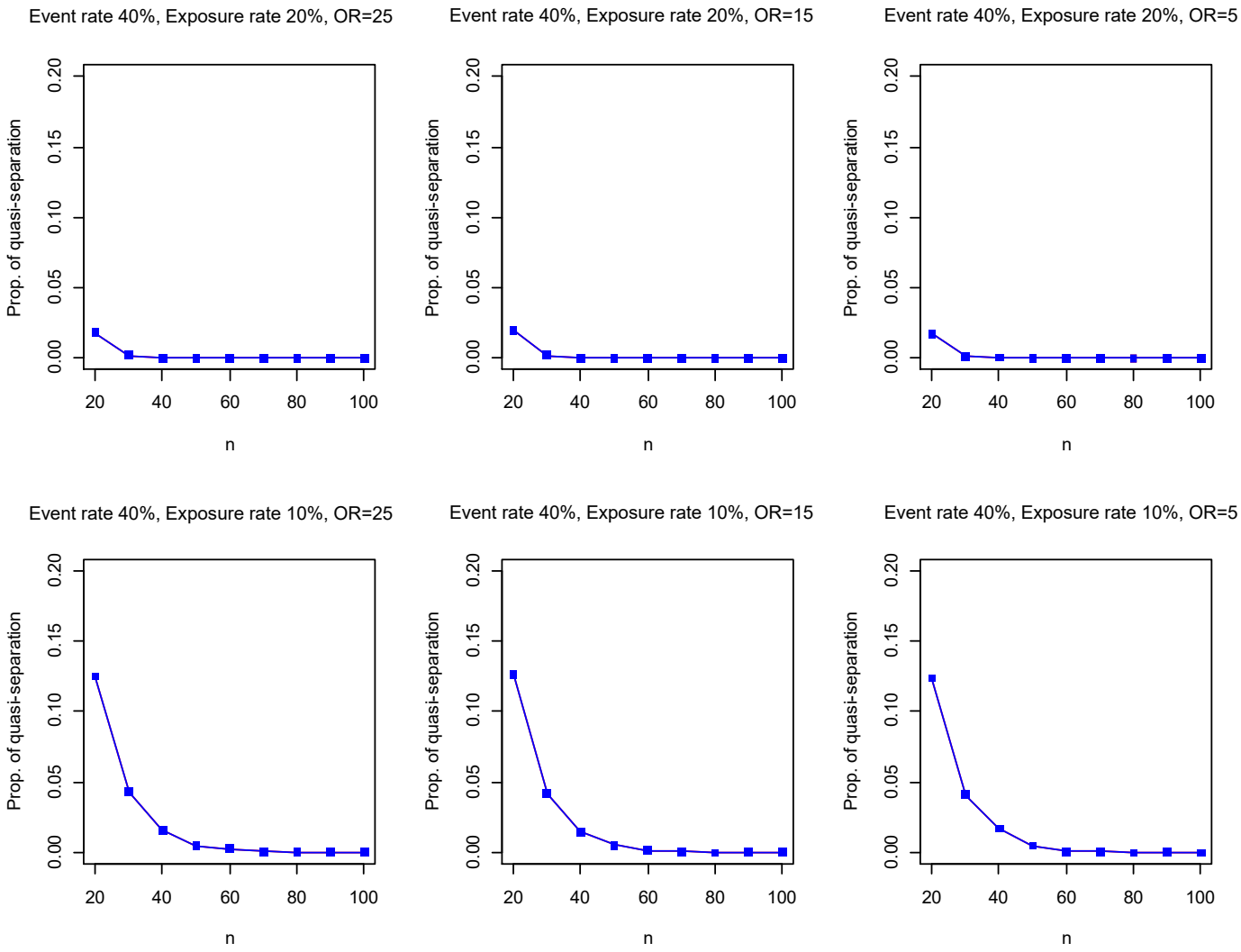
[1] *Department of Interdisciplinary Statistical Mathematics, The Institute of Statistical Mathematics, Tokyo, Japan*

[2] *The Graduate Institute for Advanced Studies, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, Tokyo, Japan*

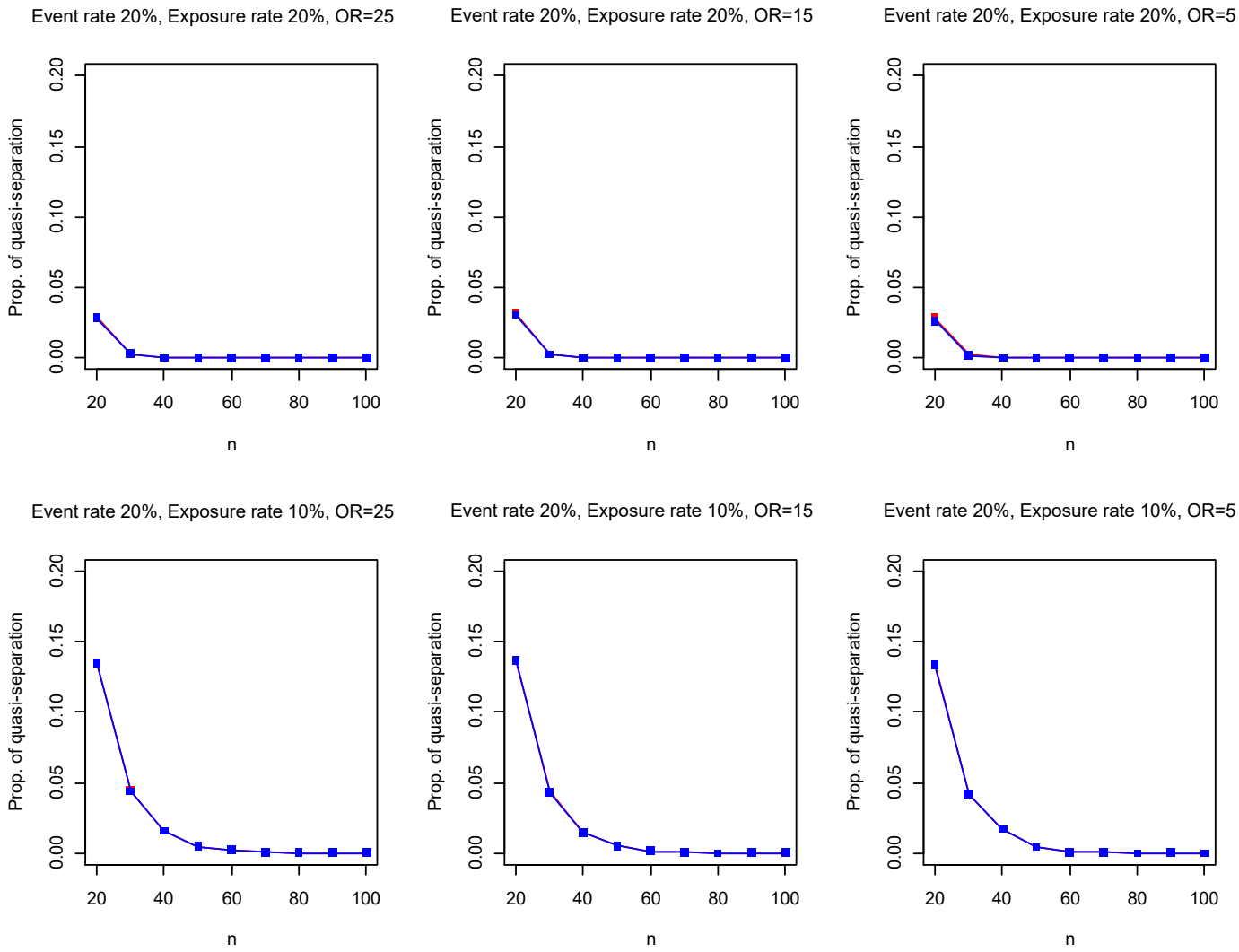
[3] *Department of Biostatistics, Institute of Medicine, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan*

e-Appendix A: Supplementary data for the simulation studies

In e-Figures 1 and 2, the frequencies of the occurrences of separation or quasi-separation are presented. In small sample settings, these events could occur at certain frequencies (at most 10%-15%). The simulation results presented in the main manuscript eliminated these irregular cases.



e-Figure 1. Frequencies of the occurrences of separation or quasi-separation in simulation studies (**red**: modified Poisson regression; **blue**: modified least-squares regression).



e-Figure 2. Frequencies of the occurrences of separation or quasi-separation in simulation studies (**red**: modified Poisson regression; **blue**: modified least-squares regression).

e-Appendix B: Supplementary data for the epilepsy clinical study

As supplementary data, we provide summary statistics of the epilepsy clinical study data in e-Table 1.

e-Table 1. Summary of epilepsy epidemiological study.

	Overall	Employed	Not employed
N	56	14	42
Age at follow-up (mean, SD)	30.00 (8.52)	35.14 (8.87)	28.29 (7.78)
Gender (male vs. female)	23 (41.1%)	8 (57.1%)	15 (35.7%)
Mood disorder symptoms (yes vs. no)	5 (8.9%)	5 (35.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Graduating from a school for special needs education (yes vs. no)	44 (78.6%)	5 (35.7%)	39 (92.9%)