

**Table S1.** Ratios of the empirical type I error rates to the significance levels ( $R = \hat{\alpha}/\alpha$ ) for the ST<sub>EVSD</sub> and GLM methods, given an exposure rate of 0.5 and an extreme proportion of 0.2.

Effect size		Model	$R(\alpha = 0.05)$			$R(\alpha = 0.01)$		
<u>Expos.-PO</u> ( $\beta_1$ )	<u>SO-PO</u> ( $\beta_3$ )		ST <sub>EVSD</sub>	GLM <sub>2c</sub> (GLM <sub>2b</sub> )	GLM <sub>1c_EVSD</sub>	ST <sub>EVSD</sub>	GLM <sub>2c</sub> (GLM <sub>2b</sub> )	GLM <sub>1c_EVSD</sub>
-0.6	-0.6	Continuous SO	1	<b>20</b>	0.96	1	<b>100</b>	0.93
	-0.3	Continuous SO	0.96	<b>20</b>	0.95	0.9	<b>100</b>	0.85
	0.3	Continuous SO	1	<b>19</b>	1	1	<b>99</b>	1
	0.6	Continuous SO	1.1	<b>20</b>	1	0.98	<b>100</b>	1.1
-0.3	-0.6	Continuous SO	1	<b>20</b>	0.95	1.1	<b>99</b>	0.91
	-0.3	Continuous SO	0.98	<b>18</b>	1	1	<b>82</b>	1.2
	0.3	Continuous SO	0.99	<b>14</b>	0.98	1	<b>50</b>	0.92
	0.6	Continuous SO	0.95	<b>19</b>	1	0.84	<b>86</b>	0.92
0.3	-0.6	Continuous SO	0.95	<b>20</b>	1.1	0.96	<b>99</b>	1
	-0.3	Continuous SO	1	<b>18</b>	1	1	<b>83</b>	1
	0.3	Continuous SO	0.96	<b>14</b>	1	0.87	<b>50</b>	1.1
	0.6	Continuous SO	1	<b>19</b>	1	0.78	<b>86</b>	0.99
0.6	-0.6	Continuous SO	0.91	<b>20</b>	0.99	0.94	<b>100</b>	1.1
	-0.3	Continuous SO	1.1	<b>20</b>	0.95	1.1	<b>100</b>	0.9
	0.3	Continuous SO	0.96	<b>19</b>	0.97	0.92	<b>99</b>	0.98
	0.6	Continuous SO	1	<b>20</b>	0.98	1.1	<b>100</b>	0.92
-0.6	-0.6	Binary SO	1	<b>20</b>	—	1	<b>100</b>	—
	-0.3	Binary SO	0.96	<b>18</b>	—	0.94	<b>77</b>	—
	0.3	Binary SO	1	<b>18</b>	—	0.96	<b>78</b>	—
	0.6	Binary SO	1	<b>20</b>	—	0.9	<b>100</b>	—

-0.3	-0.6	<b>Binary SO</b>	0.96	<b>18</b>	—	0.88	<b>76</b>	—
	-0.3	<b>Binary SO</b>	0.95	<b>7.7</b>	—	0.94	<b>18</b>	—
	0.3	<b>Binary SO</b>	0.95	<b>7.9</b>	—	1	<b>18</b>	—
	0.6	<b>Binary SO</b>	1	<b>18</b>	—	1.2	<b>78</b>	—
0.3	-0.6	<b>Binary SO</b>	1	<b>18</b>	—	1	<b>76</b>	—
	-0.3	<b>Binary SO</b>	1	<b>7.7</b>	—	1	<b>18</b>	—
	0.3	<b>Binary SO</b>	0.99	<b>7.7</b>	—	0.94	<b>18</b>	—
	0.6	<b>Binary SO</b>	1	<b>18</b>	—	1	<b>78</b>	—
0.6	-0.6	<b>Binary SO</b>	0.97	<b>20</b>	—	0.86	<b>100</b>	—
	-0.3	<b>Binary SO</b>	1	<b>18</b>	—	0.99	<b>77</b>	—
	0.3	<b>Binary SO</b>	1	<b>18</b>	—	1.1	<b>78</b>	—
	0.6	<b>Binary SO</b>	1	<b>20</b>	—	0.97	<b>100</b>	—

**Expo.-PO:** the effect size ( $\beta_1$ ) of exposure on the primary outcome (PO); **SO-PO:** the effect size ( $\beta_3$ ) of the secondary outcome (SO) on the primary outcome (PO); **GLM<sub>2c</sub> (GLM<sub>2b</sub>):** the GLM method for directly analyzing the continuous (binary) SO without taking into consideration the issue of EVSD; **GLM<sub>1c\_EVSD</sub>:** the GLM method in a new retrospective study with EVSD for continuous SOs.

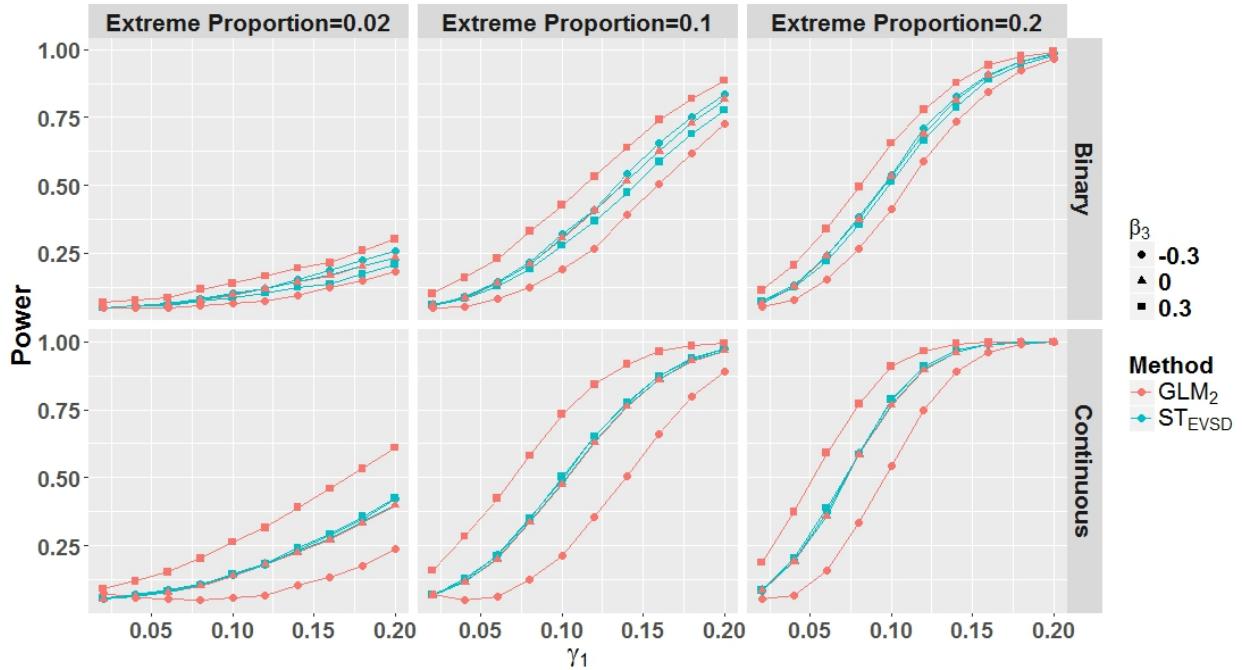
**Table S2.** The mean of  $\widehat{\gamma}_1$ , the mean estimated standard error of  $\widehat{\gamma}_1$ , and the standard deviation of  $\widehat{\gamma}_1$  for the ST<sub>EVSD</sub> method and the GLM methods (GLM<sub>2b</sub> and GLM<sub>1b\_case</sub>) for the binary secondary outcome, given  $\gamma_1 = 0$  and 0.08, an exposure rate of 0.3, and an extreme proportion of 0.1 based on 10 000 simulations.

Effect size		$ \widehat{\gamma}_1 $			$sd(\widehat{\gamma}_1)$			$\widehat{se}(\widehat{\gamma}_1)$			$ \widehat{\gamma}_1 /\widehat{se}(\widehat{\gamma}_1)$		
$\beta_1$	$\beta_3$	ST <sub>EVSD</sub>	GLM <sub>2b</sub>	GLM <sub>1b_case</sub>	ST <sub>EVSD</sub>	GLM <sub>2b</sub>	GLM <sub>1b_case</sub>	ST <sub>EVSD</sub>	GLM <sub>2b</sub>	GLM <sub>1b_case</sub>	ST <sub>EVSD</sub>	GLM <sub>2b</sub>	GLM <sub>1b_case</sub>
$\gamma_1 = 0$													
-0.6	-0.6	0.000	0.307	0.000	0.046	0.044	0.045	0.046	0.044	0.045	0.009	6.989	0.007
	-0.3	0.000	0.155	0.001	0.046	0.044	0.045	0.045	0.044	0.044	0.001	3.535	0.015
	0.3	0.000	0.156	0.000	0.048	0.046	0.045	0.048	0.046	0.045	0.003	3.414	0.002
	0.6	0.001	0.313	0.000	0.052	0.047	0.045	0.052	0.047	0.045	0.012	6.625	0.001
-0.3	-0.6	0.000	0.158	0.000	0.045	0.044	0.045	0.045	0.044	0.045	0.003	3.596	0.007
	-0.3	0.000	0.080	0.000	0.045	0.044	0.045	0.045	0.044	0.045	0.004	1.811	0.007
	0.3	0.000	0.082	0.000	0.048	0.046	0.045	0.048	0.046	0.045	0.009	1.767	0.001
	0.6	0.001	0.165	0.000	0.052	0.048	0.045	0.052	0.048	0.045	0.019	3.456	0.003
0.3	-0.6	0.000	0.272	0.000	0.031	0.043	0.054	0.032	0.042	0.054	0.011	6.436	0.006
	-0.3	0.000	0.158	0.000	0.045	0.044	0.045	0.044	0.044	0.045	0.007	3.618	0.004
	0.3	0.000	0.085	0.000	0.048	0.047	0.045	0.049	0.047	0.045	0.000	1.815	0.002
	0.6	0.001	0.173	0.000	0.053	0.048	0.045	0.053	0.048	0.044	0.016	3.610	0.003
0.6	-0.6	0.000	0.303	0.000	0.045	0.044	0.045	0.046	0.044	0.044	0.002	6.908	0.004
	-0.3	0.001	0.157	0.000	0.045	0.044	0.045	0.045	0.044	0.045	0.011	3.563	0.007
	0.3	0.001	0.166	0.000	0.050	0.046	0.045	0.050	0.046	0.045	0.019	3.598	0.007
	0.6	0.000	0.339	0.000	0.055	0.048	0.045	0.055	0.048	0.045	0.002	7.106	0.006

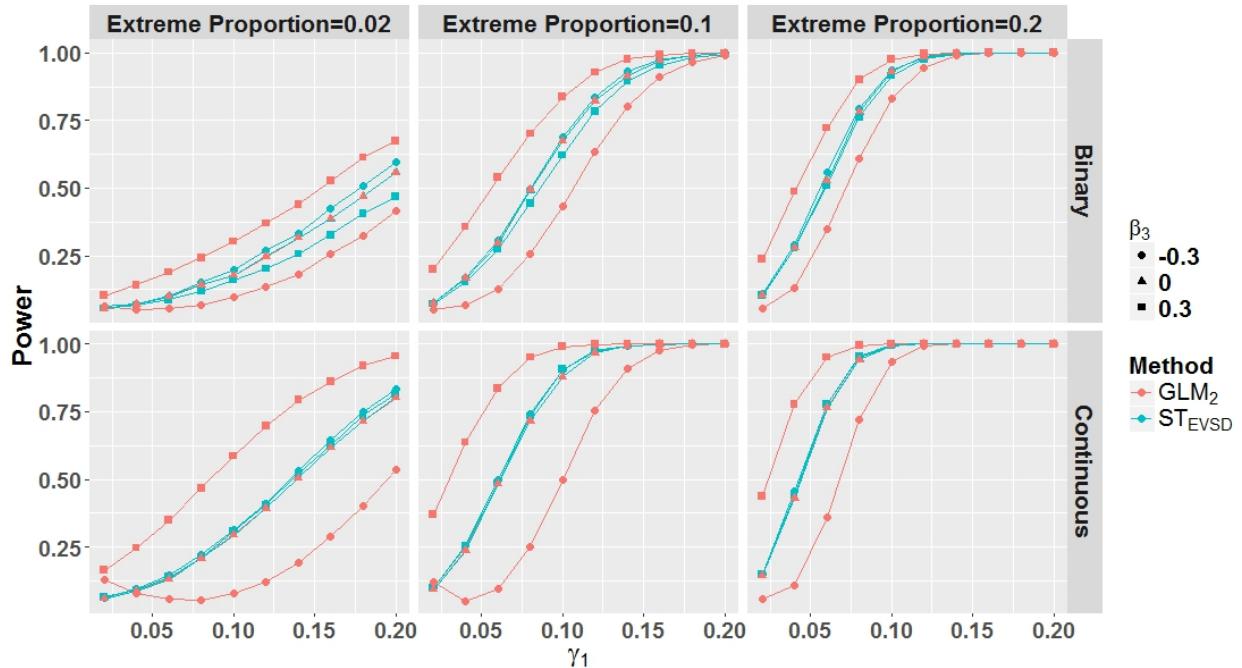
Effect size		$ \widehat{\gamma}_1 $			$sd(\widehat{\gamma}_1)$			$\widehat{se}(\widehat{\gamma}_1)$			$ \widehat{\gamma}_1 /\widehat{se}(\widehat{\gamma}_1)$		
$\beta_1$	$\beta_3$	STEVSD	GLM <sub>2b</sub>	GLM <sub>1b_case</sub>	STEVSD	GLM <sub>2b</sub>	GLM <sub>1b_case</sub>	STEVSD	GLM <sub>2b</sub>	GLM <sub>1b_case</sub>	STEVSD	GLM <sub>2b</sub>	GLM <sub>1b_case</sub>
$\gamma_1 = 0.08$													
-0.3	-0.6	0.081	0.241	0.192	0.045	0.044	0.045	0.032	0.042	0.054	1.766	5.401	1.782
	-0.3	0.080	0.161	0.192	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.034	0.037	0.054	1.768	3.595	1.791
	0.3	0.081	0.002	0.192	0.048	0.046	0.045	0.034	0.036	0.054	1.703	0.044	1.816
	0.6	0.081	0.086	0.193	0.051	0.048	0.045	0.032	0.039	0.053	1.562	1.803	1.813
0.1	-0.6	0.080	0.028	0.192	0.045	0.044	0.045	0.031	0.043	0.054	1.802	0.654	1.796
	-0.3	0.079	0.053	0.192	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.034	0.038	0.054	1.771	1.185	1.792
	0.3	0.080	0.107	0.192	0.048	0.047	0.045	0.034	0.036	0.053	1.638	2.248	1.807
	0.6	0.080	0.135	0.193	0.052	0.048	0.045	0.032	0.039	0.054	1.521	2.779	1.786
0.2	-0.3	0.080	0.027	0.192	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.034	0.037	0.054	1.767	0.604	1.804
	0.3	0.080	0.133	0.193	0.048	0.047	0.045	0.034	0.036	0.053	1.671	2.845	1.816
	0.6	0.080	0.186	0.192	0.051	0.048	0.045	0.032	0.039	0.053	1.558	3.830	1.782
	1.0	0.081	0.254	0.193	0.058	0.050	0.045	0.031	0.043	0.054	1.400	5.122	1.824
0.4	-0.3	0.080	0.025	0.192	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.034	0.037	0.054	1.752	0.553	1.814
	0.3	0.080	0.183	0.192	0.048	0.046	0.045	0.034	0.036	0.054	1.669	3.943	1.839
	0.6	0.080	0.285	0.192	0.051	0.047	0.045	0.032	0.039	0.054	1.577	5.996	1.830
	1.0	0.081	0.417	0.192	0.058	0.050	0.045	0.031	0.042	0.054	1.383	8.275	1.790

The prevalence of binary secondary outcome is close to 0.3. **GLM<sub>2b</sub>**: the GLM method for directly analyzing the binary SO without taking into consideration the issue of EVSD; **GLM<sub>1b\_case</sub>**: the GLM method in a new retrospective case-control study for binary SOs.

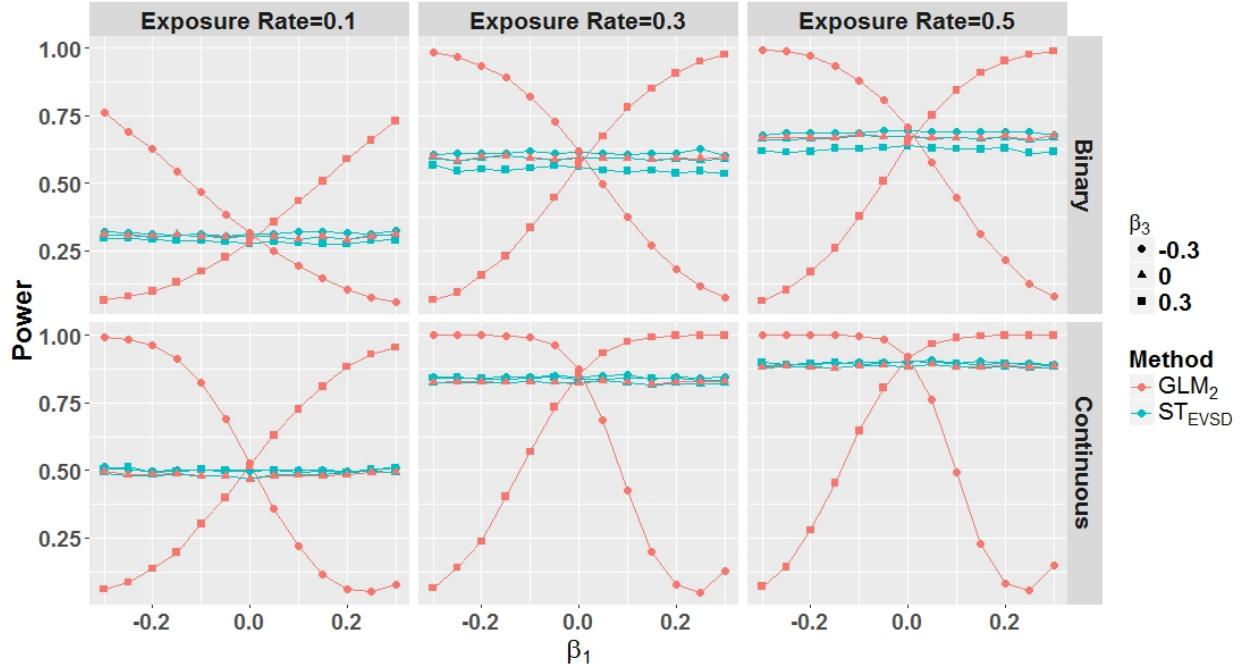
**Figure S1.** The power of the ST<sub>EVSD</sub> method and the GLM methods (GLM<sub>2b</sub> and GLM<sub>2c</sub>) as a function of the effect size  $\gamma_1$ , given that the exposure rate is 0.1 and the effect size  $\beta_1 = 0.1$



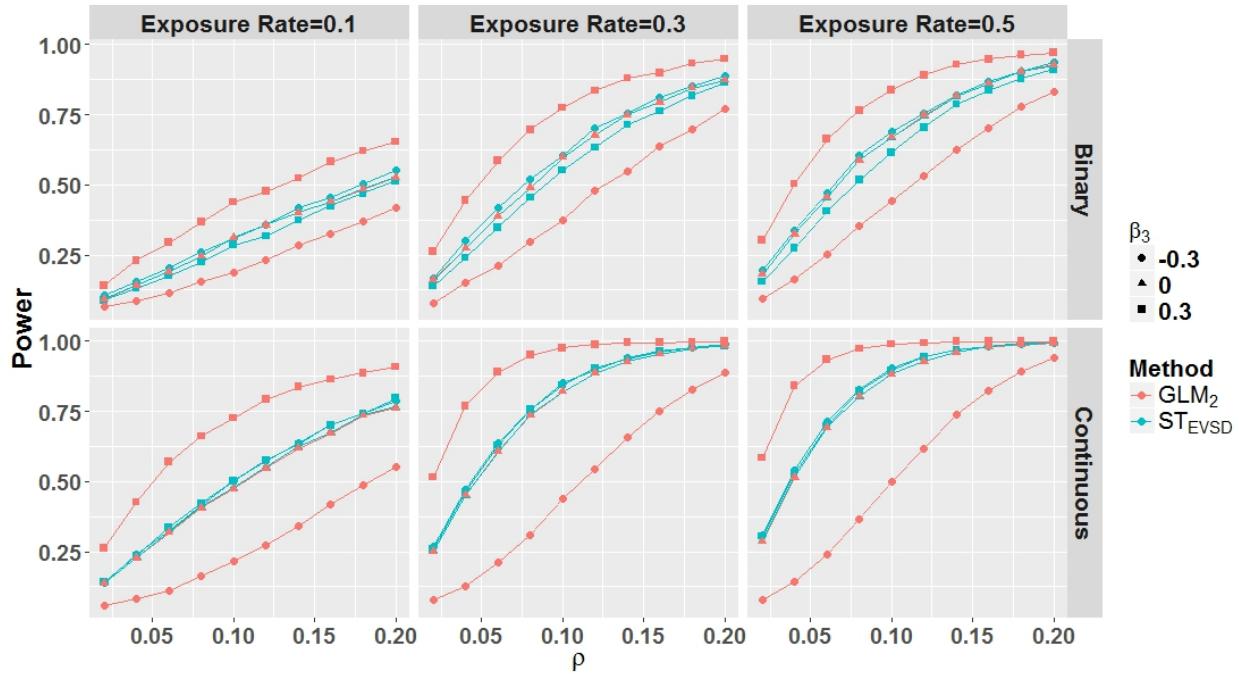
**Figure S2.** The power of the ST<sub>EVSD</sub> method and the GLM methods (GLM<sub>2b</sub> and GLM<sub>2c</sub>) as a function of the effect size  $\gamma_1$ , given that the exposure rate is 0.5 and the effect size  $\beta_1 = 0.1$



**Figure S3.** The power of the ST<sub>EVSD</sub> method and the GLM methods (GLM<sub>2b</sub> and GLM<sub>2c</sub>) as a function of the effect size  $\beta_1$ , given that the extreme proportion is 0.1 and the effect size  $\gamma_1 = 0.1$ .



**Figure S4.** The power of the ST<sub>EVSD</sub> method and the GLM methods (GLM<sub>2b</sub> and GLM<sub>2c</sub>) as a function of the extreme proportion  $\rho$ , given that the effect size  $\beta_1 = 0.1$  and the effect size  $\gamma_1 = 0.1$ .



**Figure S5.** The power of the ST<sub>EVSD</sub> method and the GLM<sub>1</sub> methods (GLM<sub>1b\_case</sub> and GLM<sub>1b\_rand</sub>) as a function of the correlation between two outcomes  $\beta_3$ , the correlation between the exposure and the primary outcome  $\beta_1$ , and the effect size  $\gamma_1$  from 0.02 to 0.2, given that the extreme proportion  $\rho = 0.1$  and there is a prevalence of  $D = 0.3$  for the binary outcome.

