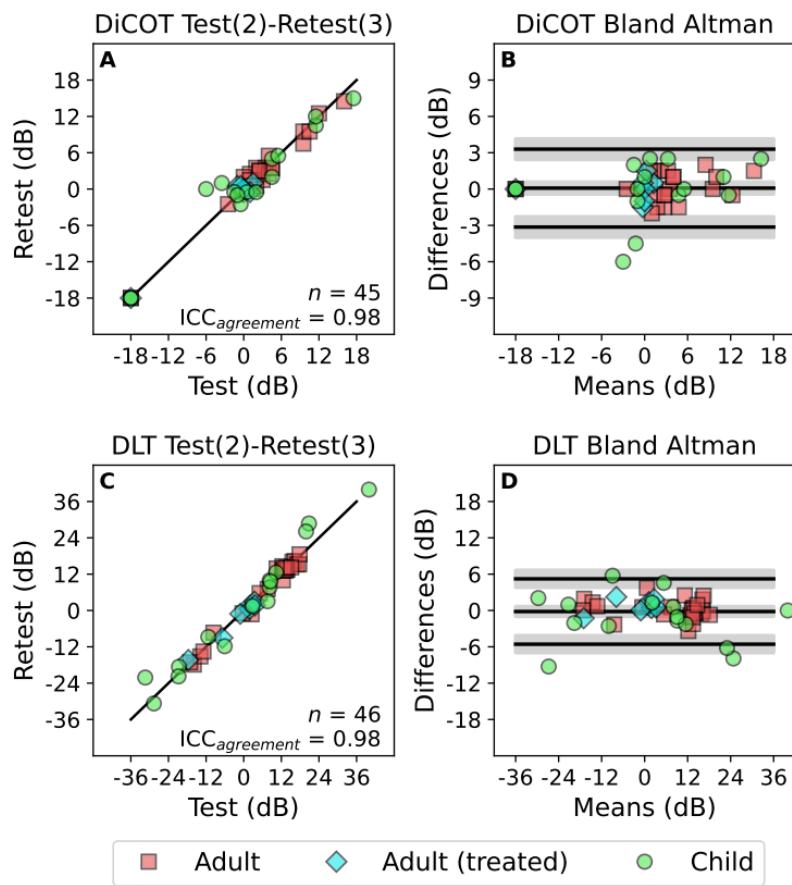


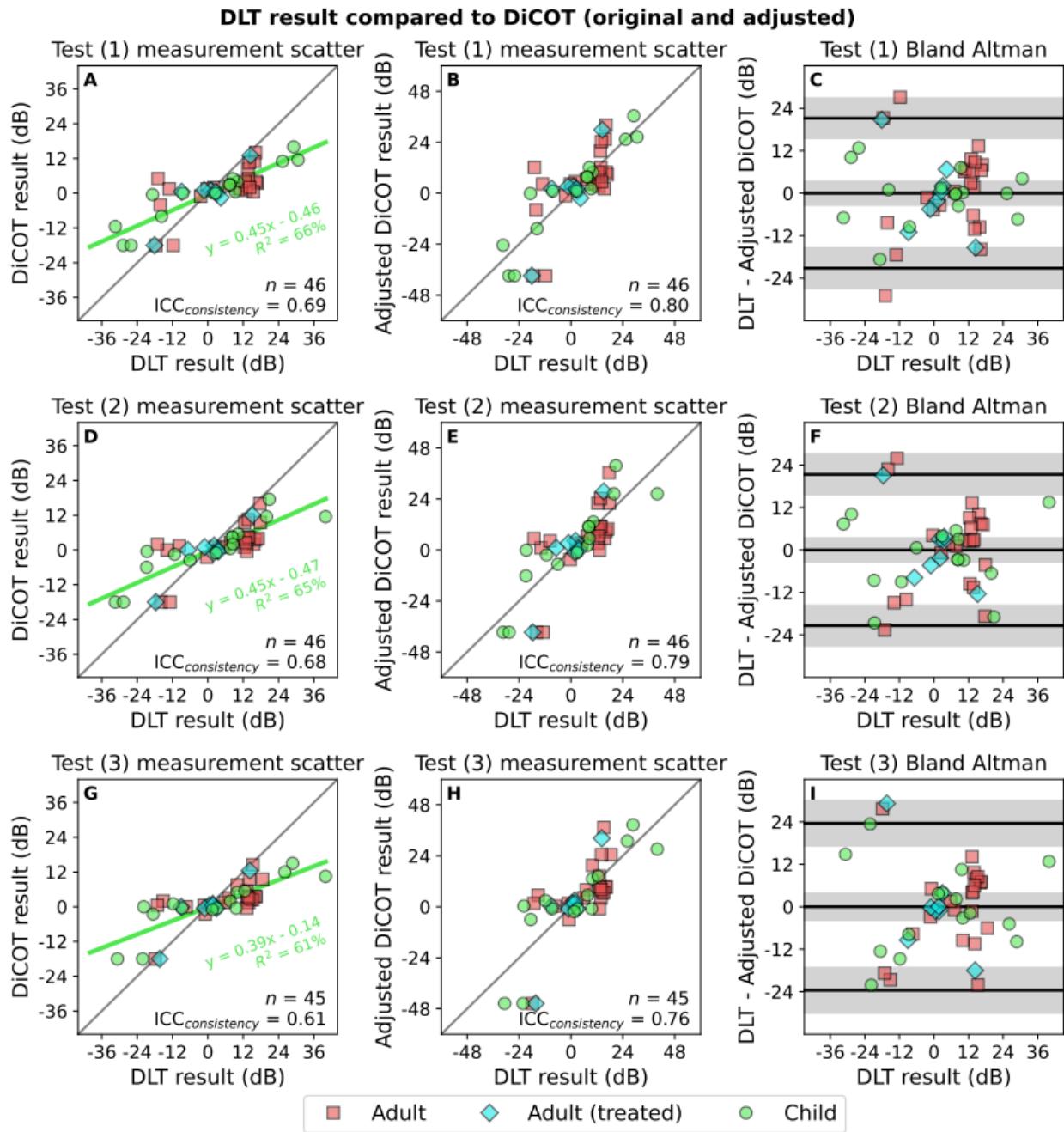
## 1 Supplementary Material



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3 **Figure S1.** Test-retest reliability comparison of second and third measurements made with the  
4 DiCOT (top row) and DLT (bottom row). The panels on the left show scatter plots of retest vs test  
5 measurement. The solid diagonal line is the line of equality ( $y = x$ ). The panels on the right show  
6 Bland Altman plots of the difference against the mean. The three solid lines show the bias, and the  
7 limits of agreement. Shaded regions around those lines give the 95% confidence intervals. Positive  
8 and negative values refer to suppression on right and left eyes respectively.

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11 **Figure S2. Comparisons between DLT and DiCOT measurements.** Presentation is similar to that in  
 12 **Figure S1.** The left column shows scatter plots with the  $\text{ICC}_{\text{consistency}}$  calculated as well as the linear  
 13 regression (in green) between the two measures. This regression is used to transform the DiCOT  
 14 results to give the adjusted DiCOT in the middle column that is put into better agreement with the  
 15 DLT. The right column shows the Bland Altman plot of the difference between the two measures  
 16 plotted against the DLT result.

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35 **Supplementary Data Table 1:** Complete dataset of the participants. Balance point estimated with the  
36 DiCOT are expressed in DB. For the DLT, the estimated monocular thresholds are reported. Three  
37 repetitions for each measurement. \*Clinical stereo tests: Randot for adults and Titmus for children.  
38 NA for No available. NM for No measurable. BF for Bad fit

