

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

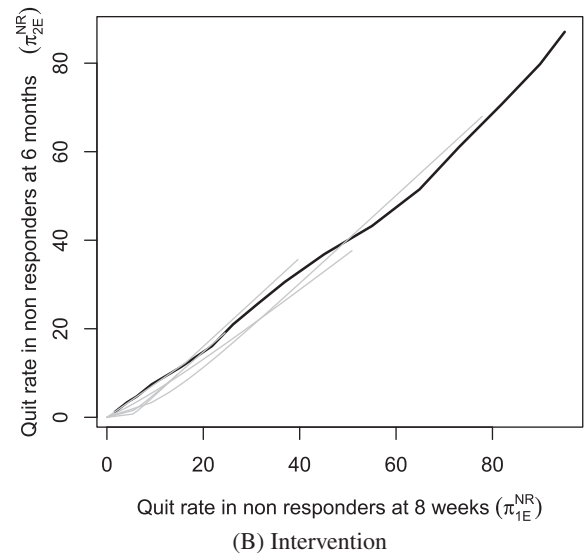
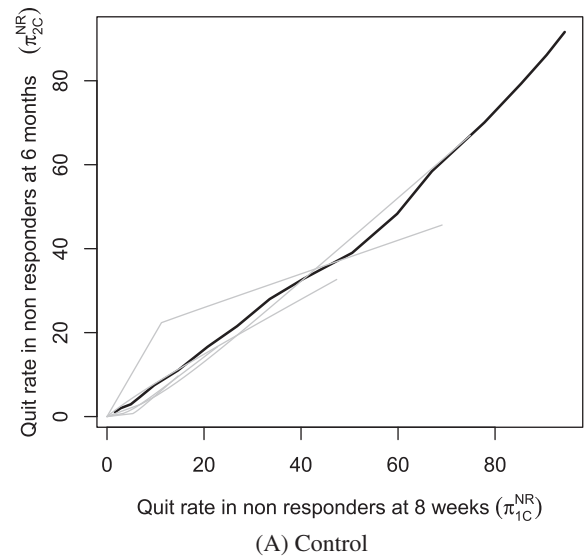
Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of this article.

**How to cite this article:** Tompsett D, Sutton S, Seaman SR, White IR. A general method for elicitation, imputation, and sensitivity analysis for incomplete repeated binary data. *Statistics in Medicine*. 2020;39:2921–2935. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.8584>

## APPENDIX

The bold black lines in Figure A1A,B below plot the observed estimates of  $\pi_{1z}^{NR}$  and  $\pi_{2z}^{NR}$  in the imputed iQiP data. The results show that in both arms, the observed correlation between the two follow-up times is strongly positive, which is

**FIGURE A1** Quantile-quantile plot of the iQiP sensitivity analysis. The bold lines plot the estimates of  $\pi_{1z}^{NR}$  and  $\pi_{2z}^{NR}$  from the sensitivity analysis. The grey lines plot the quantiles of the prior distributions for  $\pi_{1z}^{NR}$  and  $\pi_{2z}^{NR}$  of each expert. A, Control. B, Intervention



suspected to be the most plausible circumstance in this study. The five grey lines on each figure plot the quantiles of the marginal prior distributions on  $\pi_{1z}^{NR}$  and  $\pi_{2z}^{NR}$  for the five experts. These quantiles lie fairly close to the observed estimates, besides the quantiles for one expert in Figure A1A.