Table S1. Association between selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor use and the global Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index score and its subcomponents stratified by concurrent psycholeptic drug use.

| | | Global PSQI score | Subcomponent PSQI | | | | | |
| | | | Sleep duration | Sleep onset latency | Sleep quality | Daytime dysfunction | Sleep disturbances | Sleep efficiency |
	Number of measurements	B in points (95%CI)	B in hours (95% CI)	OR (95%CI)	OR (95%CI)	OR (95%CI)	OR (95%CI)	OR (95%CI)
No psycholeptic drug use								
Non-SSRI use	12,840	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
SSRI use	292	**-0.57** (**-0.94; -0.20**)	**0.57** (**0.40; 0.74**)	0.93 (0.67; 1.30)	**0.55** (**0.36; 0.83**)	1.37 (0.84; 2.24)	0.84 (0.45; 1.57)	0.68 (0.45; 1.01)
Psycholeptic drug use								
Non-SSRI use	1,473	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
SSRI use	166	**-1.09** (**-1.71; -0.47**)	**0.91** (**0.65; 1.17**)	0.78 (0.53; 1.16)	**0.55** (**0.36; 0.84**)	1.59 (0.94; 2.68)	0.92 (0.51; 1.66)	0.68 (0.45; 1.04)

Global PSQI score and sleep duration are presented as B, representing higher = worse sleep or longer sleep duration. Other subcomponents are represented as odds ratio, representing higher = worse sleep. Adjusted for age, sex, educational level, employment status, body mass index, Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale score and alcohol intake. Abbreviations: SSRI=Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor, PSQI= Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index, B= mean difference in study outcome between SSRI use versus non-use of antidepressants, OR= odds ratio, ref=reference group.