Suppl. Table S1. The ORs and 95% CIs of the presence of chronic pain according to the status of depressive symptoms and sleep disturbance in separate

models

Variable	No. of participants	No. with chronic pain	Model 1 OR (95%CI)	p-value	Model 2 OR (95%CI)	p-value
Depressive symptoms (−)	1,084	646	1.00 (ref.)		1.00 (ref.)	
Depressive symptoms (+)	290	203	1.48 (1.11–1.97)	0.008	1.28 (0.95–1.72)	0.110
Sleep disturbance (−)	1,028	598	1.00 (ref.)		1.00 (ref.)	
Sleep disturbance (+)	346	251	1.93 (1.46–2.55)	<0.001	1.83 (1.38–2.43)	<0.001

ORs and 95% CIs were computed by using binomial logistic regression analysis. Model 1: adjusted for age, sex, education level, employment status, subjective economic status, comorbidities, current smoking, current drinking, regular exercise, living alone, number of communications with someone per month, and experiences of bereavement. Model 2: adjusted for the covariates in model 1+depressive symptoms were sleep disturbances-adjusted and sleep disturbance was depressive symptoms-adjusted.

Suppl. Table S2. The ORs and 95% CIs of presence of chronic pain with sleep disturbance alone against depression symptoms alone (n = 360 [a])

Variable	No. of participants	No. with chronic pain	Multivariable-adjusted OR (95%CI)	p-value
Depressive symptoms alone	152	101	1.00 (ref.)	
Sleep disturbance alone	208	149	1.57 (0.97-2.53)	0.066

ORs and 95% CIs were computed by using binomial logistic regression analysis.

a) 360 individuals with depressive symptoms alone or sleep disturbance alone were included in the analysis after excluding 1,014 individuals with neither- or both-conditions.

The multivariable model was adjusted for age, sex, education level, employment status, subjective economic status, comorbidities, current smoking, current drinking, regular exercise, living alone, number of communications with someone per month, and experiences of bereavement.