

Supplementary Table 1. Initial multivariable model of pain prevalence and potentially associated factors by generalized linear mixed model

Outcome	Model 1		Model 2	
	Moderate to severe pain (VNS 4–10)		Severe pain (VNS 7–10)	
	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -value	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -value
Weekly practice time (hr)	1.84 (1.63–2.08)	<0.0001	1.28 (1.21–1.35)	<0.0001
Group practice (period)				
Lapse of group practice			Reference	
After return	2.56 (1.25–5.24)	<0.05	9.83 (1.41–68.47)	<0.05
Age (yr)				
< 20			Reference	
20–29	0.39 (0.17–0.89)	<0.05	1.49 (0.57–3.93)	0.42
30–39	1.91 (0.34–10.77)	0.46	0.82 (0.14–4.99)	0.83
≥ 40	1.30 (0.15–11.08)	0.81	0.74 (0.09–5.96)	0.78
Postural accuracy	0.90 (0.81–1.01)	0.06	0.90 (0.79–1.03)	0.14
Dancing professionally (yr)				
< 5			Reference	
5–9	1.22 (0.53–2.81)	0.63	1.33 (0.52–3.37)	0.55
10–15	1.09 (0.27–4.34)	0.91	1.30 (0.33–5.16)	0.71
≥ 16	0.78 (0.15–4.13)	0.77	2.66 (0.51–13.82)	0.24
Type				
Modern dance			Reference	
Ballet	0.67 (0.27–1.70)	0.40	0.89 (0.32–2.47)	0.83
Korean traditional dance	0.46 (0.17–1.28)	0.14	2.69 (0.32–2.47)	<0.05
Weight (kg)	0.96 (0.92–1.01)	0.11	0.99 (0.94–1.03)	0.59

For dependent variable, maximum VNS scores for each region was dichotomized 0–3 and 4–10 in model 1, while 0–6 and 7–10 in model 2. Generalized linear mixed model with logit function was used for OR and *p*-value calculation.

VNS, visual numeric scale; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.