**Supplemental Tables**

**Table S1.** Correlations between child and parent physical and mental health.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | M(SD) |
| 1. Child physical health | 1 |  |  |  | 3.9 (0.9) |
| 2. Child mental and emotional health  | .53\*\* | 1 |  |  | 3.9 (1.0) |
| 3. Parent physical health  | .49\*\* | .34\*\* | 1 |  | 3.7 (1.0) |
| 4. Parent mental and emotional health  | .22\* | .22\* | .55\*\* | 1 | 3.5 (1.1) |

Note. \*p<.05 \*\*p<.01. N for each group ranged from 96 to 98.

**Table S2**. Binary logistic regression suggested no difference by sex, spina bifida type, ambulation status, or level of lesion in the likelihood that a pain complaint was due to an injury.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Odds ratio | 95% CI | p-value |
| Sex | 1.25 | 0.54-2.89 | .605 |
| Spina bifida type | 1.27 | 0.44-3.62 | .660 |
| Ambulation status | 1.07 | 0.45-2.54 | .887 |
| Level of lesion | 0.71 | 0.21-2.39 | .578 |

Note. Reference category coded as 0. Sex: female = 0, male =1. Spina bifida type: not myelomeningocele = 0, myelomeningocele = 1. Ambulation status: not complete ambulator = 0, complete ambulator = 1. Level of lesion: sacral and thoracic = 0, lumbar =1.