

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Relationship between sleep outcomes and lifestyle factors in young adults who sustained traumatic brain injury in childhood

Supplementary File

**Table S1. Relationships between sleep outcomes and lifestyle factors in the TDC group**

	Subjective sleep quality <i>n</i> =13		Objective sleep efficiency <i>n</i> =11	
	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>
Caffeine use				
Morning	0.246	0.347	0.832	-0.073
Afternoon	0.419	0.245	0.841	0.068
Evening	0.403	-0.254	0.306	0.340
Total	0.081	0.501	0.650	0.155
Screen time	0.858	-0.055	0.385	0.291
Nap duration	0.117	-0.456	0.056	-0.591
Chronotype	<b>0.037</b>	0.581	0.905	0.041
Substance use				
Alcohol use	0.622	-0.151	0.223	-0.400
Tobacco use	0.590	-0.165	0.100	-0.522
Medication use				
Stimulants	1.000	0.000	0.117	0.500
Antidepressants	0.165	-0.409	0.555	-0.200
Pain medications	0.486	0.212	0.088	0.538
Age	0.628	0.149	0.433	-0.264

Notes: Based on Spearman correlations. Bold face represents significant relationship between variables ( $P < 0.05$ ). Caffeine use (number of caffeinated drinks take in a day), screen time duration (h), and nap duration (h) were averaged over 14 days; frequency of alcohol and tobacco use was based on the past 2 months; medication use results were based on current or previous usage. Abbreviation: TDCs: Typically developing controls