Behaviorally-determined sleep phenotypes are robustly associated with adaptive functioning in individuals with low functioning autism

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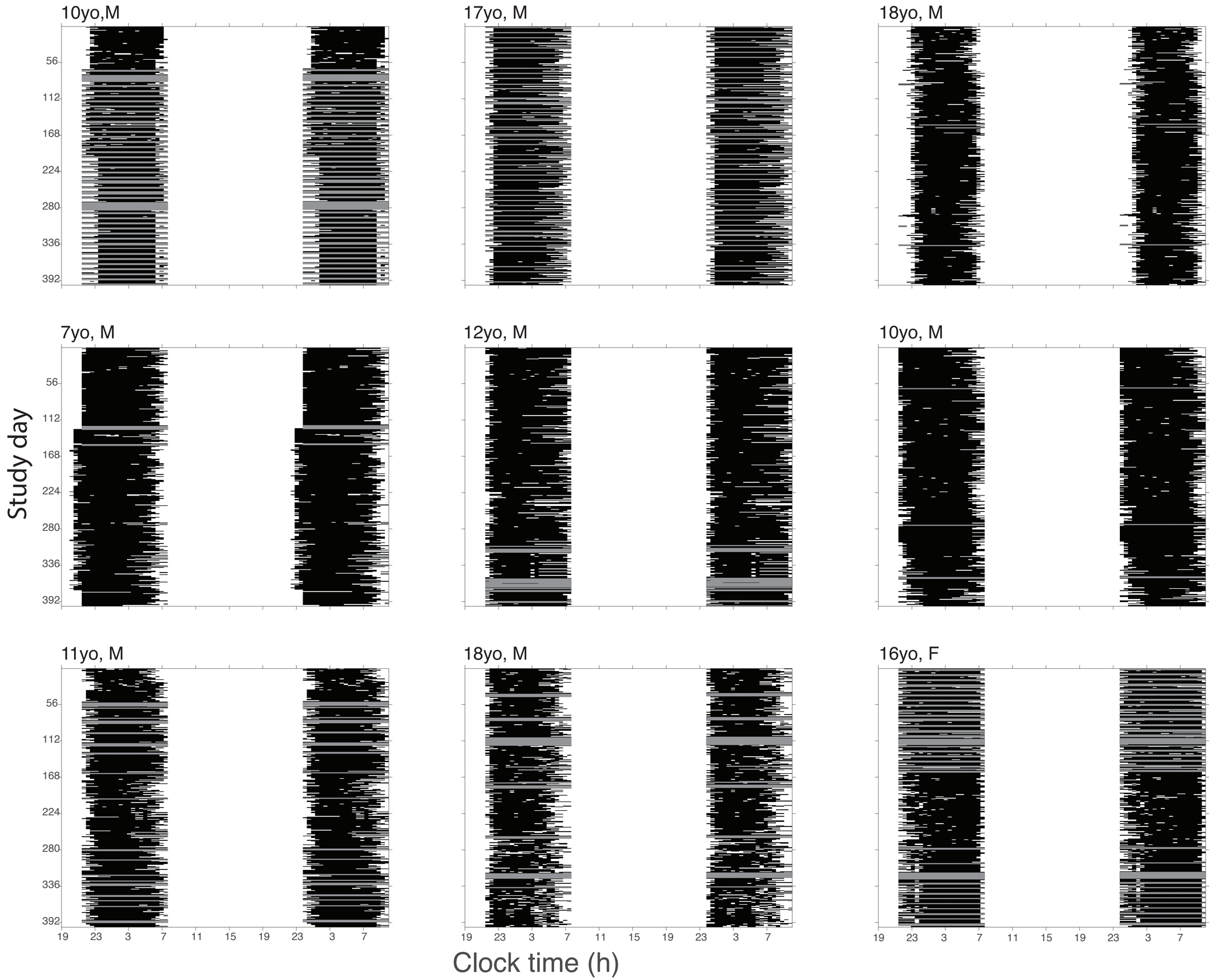

Figure 1: A random subtest of individuals within the unstable sleep cluster. A random selection (n = 9) of individual participant sleep rasters within the unstable sleep cluster is plotted, with their age and gender labeled above each raster. The raster plot shows a double plot of individuals' sleep-wake behavior across their recording period, with black bars representing sleep and white representing wake behavior across the recording period (~19:00-07:00h). Missing data within the recording period are shown in grey. As seen, the unstable sleep cluster had more variable sleep patterns with later sleep onset, more night awakenings, and poorer sleep stability.

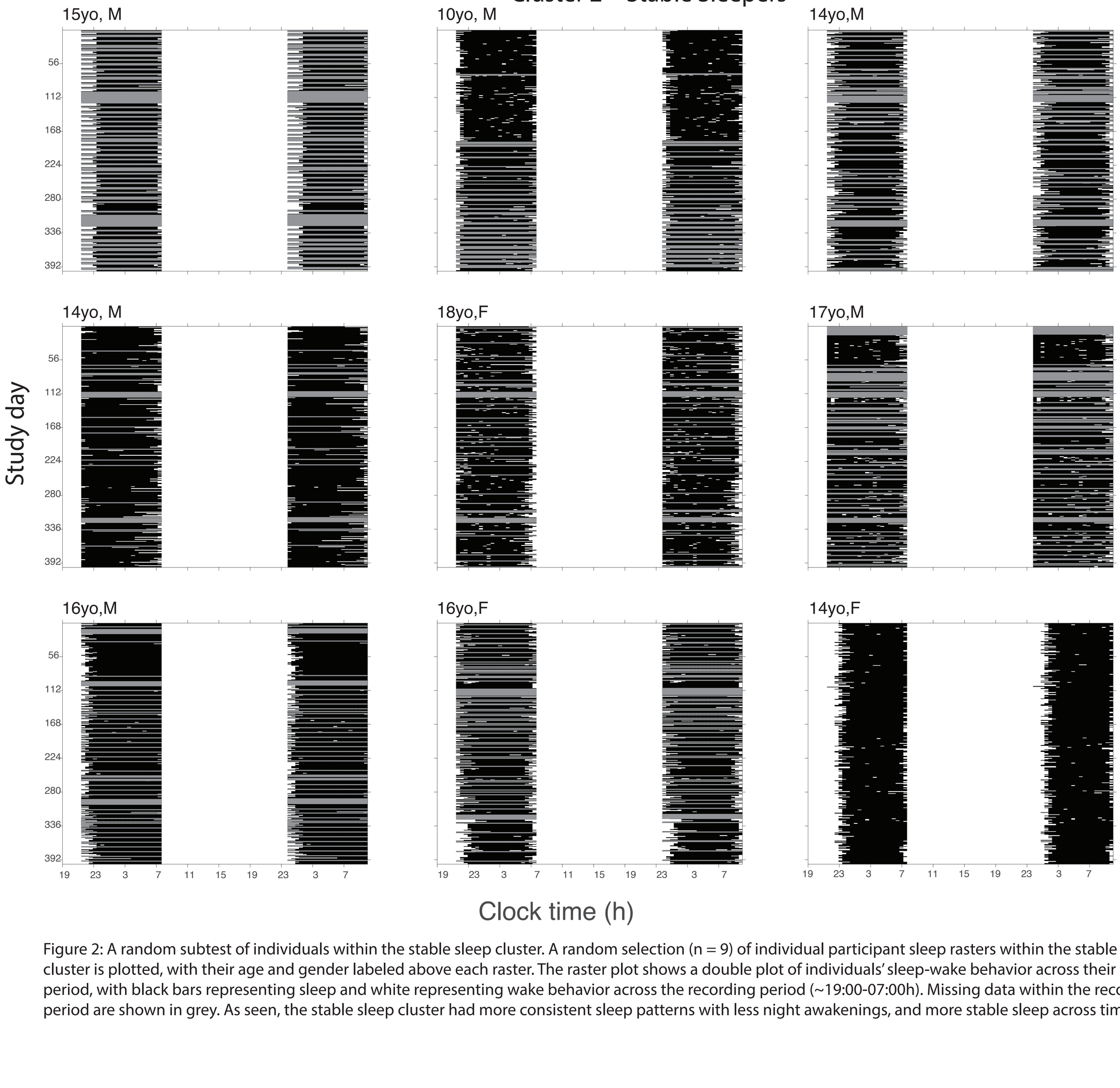

Figure 2: A random subtest of individuals within the stable sleep cluster. A random selection (n = 9) of individual participant sleep rasters within the stable sleep cluster is plotted, with their age and gender labeled above each raster. The raster plot shows a double plot of individuals' sleep-wake behavior across their recording period, with black bars representing sleep and white representing wake behavior across the recording period (~19:00-07:00h). Missing data within the recording period are shown in grey. As seen, the stable sleep cluster had more consistent sleep patterns with less night awakenings, and more stable sleep across time.