Supplemental Table 1. Adjusted mean differences* in minutes of sleep duration and log odds^ of daytime sleepiness associated with a 1 Standard Deviation increase in neighborhood characteristics

	Model 1 Difference (95% CI)	Model 2 Difference (95% CI)	Model 3 Difference (95% CI)
Minutes of Sleep			
Neighborhood Disadvantage	2.26 (-3.02, 7.54)	0.45 (-5.10, 6.00)	1.39 (-4.14, 6.91)
Self-reported Safety	2.30 (-2.96, 7.57)	4.54 (-0.78, 9.87)[b]	3.95 (-1.36, 9.27)
Crime	0.84 (-4.85, 6.52)	-1.49 (-7.71, 4.73)	-0.37 (-6.57, 5.82)
Daytime Sleepiness			
Neighborhood Disadvantage	-0.03 (-0.16, 0.11)	-0.04 (-0.19, 0.11)	-0.11 (-0.26, 0.05)
*Self-reported Safety	-0.23 (-0.37, -0.09)[a]	-0.22 (-0.36, -0.08)[a]	-0.20 (-0.34, 0.05)[a]
Crime	0.00 (-0.15, 0.15)	0.03 (-0.14, 0.20)	-0.04 (-0.23, 0.15)

Model 1 is adjusted for age and sex. Model 2 is adjusted for education, income and employment status, in addition to the factors in adjusted for in model 1. Model 3 is adjusted for depressive symptoms, body mass index, diabetes, and hypertension, in addition to the factors adjusted for in model 2. [a]$P<0.01$; [b]$P<0.10$