

## Supplementary Online Content

Narad ME, Kennelly M, Zhang N, et al. Secondary attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in children and adolescents 5 to 10 years after traumatic brain injury. *JAMA Pediatr*. Published online March 19, 2018. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2017.5746

**eTable.** Baseline Demographic Information for Those Who Completed All Six Study Visits and Those Who Did Not Complete All Six Study Visits

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

**eTable. Baseline Demographic Information for Those Who Completed All Six Study Visits and Those Who Did Not Complete All Six Study Visits**

	<b>Completers (N=100)</b>	<b>Non-completers (N=87)</b>	<b>p-value</b>
Age at injury (years)	5.13 (1.09)	5.06 (1.10)	.70
Time since injury (years)	.11 (.06)	.11 (.05)	.63
Sex, N(%) male	52 (52)	56 (64)	.09
Race, N(%) non-white	21 (21)	29 (33)	.06
FAD-GF	1.53 (.43)	1.54 (.47)	.90
High FAD-GF, N(%)	13 (13)	7 (8)	.30
Maternal education, N(%)	93 (93)	76 (87)	.19
Single parents, N(%)	22 (22)	18 (21)	.83
Injury type, N(%) with TBI	48 (48)	33 (38)	.17

Note: Time since injury = time from injury to completion of baseline visit in years. FAD-GF = Family Assessment Device-Global Functioning; High FAD-GF = the number and percentage of children with FAD-GF scores greater than clinical cut off (2.17). Maternal education = N (%) of parents with at least a high school diploma; Injury type = the number and percentage of children with traumatic brain injury (TBI).