

BMJ Open

BMJ Open is committed to open peer review. As part of this commitment we make the peer review history of every article we publish publicly available.

When an article is published we post the peer reviewers' comments and the authors' responses online. We also post the versions of the paper that were used during peer review. These are the versions that the peer review comments apply to.

The versions of the paper that follow are the versions that were submitted during the peer review process. They are not the versions of record or the final published versions. They should not be cited or distributed as the published version of this manuscript.

BMJ Open is an open access journal and the full, final, typeset and author-corrected version of record of the manuscript is available on our site with no access controls, subscription charges or pay-per-view fees (<http://bmjopen.bmj.com>).

If you have any questions on BMJ Open's open peer review process please email info.bmjopen@bmj.com

BMJ Open

Disparities in Multiple Sleep Characteristics among US-born and Foreign-born Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups in the United States: Modification by Birthplace and Language Preference

Journal:	<i>BMJ Open</i>
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2020-047834
Article Type:	Original research
Date Submitted by the Author:	09-Dec-2020
Complete List of Authors:	Gaston, Symbielle; National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Martinez-Miller, Erlene McGrath, John Jackson II, W. Braxton Napoles, Anna Pérez-Stable, Eliseo Jackson, Chandra
Keywords:	SLEEP MEDICINE, EPIDEMIOLOGY, PUBLIC HEALTH, SOCIAL MEDICINE

SCHOLARONE™
Manuscripts



I, the Submitting Author has the right to grant and does grant on behalf of all authors of the Work (as defined in the below author licence), an exclusive licence and/or a non-exclusive licence for contributions from authors who are: i) UK Crown employees; ii) where BMJ has agreed a CC-BY licence shall apply, and/or iii) in accordance with the terms applicable for US Federal Government officers or employees acting as part of their official duties; on a worldwide, perpetual, irrevocable, royalty-free basis to BMJ Publishing Group Ltd ("BMJ") its licensees and where the relevant Journal is co-owned by BMJ to the co-owners of the Journal, to publish the Work in this journal and any other BMJ products and to exploit all rights, as set out in our [licence](#).

The Submitting Author accepts and understands that any supply made under these terms is made by BMJ to the Submitting Author unless you are acting as an employee on behalf of your employer or a postgraduate student of an affiliated institution which is paying any applicable article publishing charge ("APC") for Open Access articles. Where the Submitting Author wishes to make the Work available on an Open Access basis (and intends to pay the relevant APC), the terms of reuse of such Open Access shall be governed by a Creative Commons licence – details of these licences and which [Creative Commons](#) licence will apply to this Work are set out in our licence referred to above.

Other than as permitted in any relevant BMJ Author's Self Archiving Policies, I confirm this Work has not been accepted for publication elsewhere, is not being considered for publication elsewhere and does not duplicate material already published. I confirm all authors consent to publication of this Work and authorise the granting of this licence.

Reviewer Information Page

Article Type:	Original research
Abstract Word Count:	249/250
Word Count of Manuscript	3,016
Number of Figures & Tables:	5/5
References	40/40
Number of Supplemental Figures & Tables:	11

For peer review only

1
2
3
4
5
6
7 **Disparities in Multiple Sleep Characteristics among US-born and Foreign-born Non-**
8 **Hispanic Whites and Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups in the United States: Modification**
9 **by Birthplace and Language Preference**
10

11
12
13 Symbielle A. Gaston, PhD, MPH ¹

14
15 Erline E. Martinez-Miller, PhD, MPH ^{2,3}

16
17 John McGrath, MA ²

18
19 W. Braxton Jackson, II, MPH ²

20
21 Anna Nápoles, PhD, MPH ⁴

22
23 Eliseo J. Pérez-Stable, MD ⁵

24
25 Chandra L. Jackson, PhD, MS ^{1,6}
26
27
28
29

30 ¹ Epidemiology Branch, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes
31 of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA
32

33 ² Social & Scientific Systems, a DLH Holding Company, Durham, NC, USA
34

35 ³Department of Population and Data Sciences, University of Texas Southwestern Medical
36 Center, Dallas, TX
37

38 ⁴Office of the Scientific Director, National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities,
39 National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD, USA
40

41 ⁵Office of the Director, National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities and the
42 Division of Intramural Research, National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, National Institutes
43 of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD, USA
44

45 ⁶Divison of Intramural Research, National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities,
46 National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD, USA
47
48

49 Please direct correspondence to Dr. Chandra L. Jackson at 111 TW Alexander Drive, Research
50 Triangle Park, N.C. 27709; telephone: 984-287-3701; fax: 301-480-3290; email:
51 Chandra.Jackson@nih.gov.
52
53
54
55
56
57
58

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The authors would like to thank the National Center for Health Statistics for designing, conducting, and disseminating the survey and data files. We would like to thank all respondents who participated in the survey. This research was presented, in part, at the SLEEP 2020 Virtual Meeting, August 27-30, 2020.

FUNDING:

This work was funded by the Intramural Program at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS, Z1AES103325) and the Division of Intramural Research, National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

The authors declare they have no conflict of interest.

DATA SHARING STATEMENT:

The data are publicly available. No additional data are available.

ABSTRACT

Background: Prior studies suggest that sleep health may vary by birthplace and Hispanic/Latino heritage.

Methods: Using pooled 2004-2017 National Health Interview Survey data, we investigated whether sleep disparities varied by birthplace among adult non-Hispanic Whites (NHWs) and Hispanic/Latinos in the United States (US). Adjusting for sociodemographic and behavioral/clinical characteristics, survey-weighted Poisson regressions with robust variance estimated prevalence ratios (PRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of self-reported sleep characteristics (e.g., sleep duration, trouble and staying asleep) among (1) foreign-born NHWs and Hispanic/Latino heritage groups vs. US-born NHWs and (2) Hispanic/Latino heritage groups vs. foreign-born NHWs.

Results: Among 254,699 participants with a mean age±standard error 47±0.9 years, 81% self-identified as NHW, 12% Mexican, 2% Puerto Rican, 1% Cuban, 1% Dominican, and 3% Central/South American. Compared to US-born NHWs, foreign-born NHWs were more likely to report poor sleep quality (e.g., $PR_{\text{trouble staying asleep}}=1.27$ [95% CI:1.17-1.37]), and US-born Mexicans were no more likely to report non-recommended sleep duration while foreign-born Mexicans were less likely (e.g., $PR_{\leq 5\text{-hours}}=0.52$ [0.47-0.57]). Overall, Mexicans had lower prevalence of poor sleep quality vs. US-born NHWs, and PRs were lowest for foreign-born Mexicans. US-born Mexicans were more likely than foreign-born NHWs to report shorter sleep duration. Regardless of birthplace, Puerto Ricans were more likely to report shorter sleep durations vs. NHWs. Generally, sleep duration and quality were better among Cubans and Dominicans vs. US-born NHWs but were similar vs. foreign-born NHWs.

1
2
3 **Conclusion:** Sleep disparities varied by birthplace and Hispanic/Latino heritage, and each
4 characteristic should be considered in sleep disparities research.
5
6

7
8 **Keywords:** Sleep; Emigrants and Immigrants; Hispanic Americans; European Continental
9 Ancestry Group; Health Status Disparities; Acculturation
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

Article summary

- Although prior evidence suggests that sleep health differs by birthplace or immigration status and by Hispanic/Latino heritage/descent (e.g., Mexican, Puerto Rican), prior studies of sleep health disparities often include both United States (US)-born and foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites (NHWs) in the reference group and, despite diversity in heritage/descent, combine Latinos into one comparison group.
- Using recent, nationally representative data, we simultaneously considered how both birthplace and Hispanic/Latino heritage may modify differences in sleep between Latinos and NHWs.
- There was a higher prevalence of poor sleep quality characteristics among foreign-born NHWs compared to US-born NHWs.
- Disparities in sleep between Latino heritage groups and NHWs varied by birthplace, and English language interview was associated with worse sleep duration and quality among Mexicans and Puerto Ricans.
- Our results highlight the importance of considering birthplace, heritage, and language preference/acclulturation as potential modifiers in future studies of sleep health disparities, which can also support data driven approaches towards targeted interventions.

Strengths and limitations of this study

Although limited by the cross-sectional study design, use of self-reported data, use of a unidimensional proxy measure of language acculturation, and potential for residual confounding, study strengths include: the use of recent nationally representative data consisting of a large sample size that allowed for robust stratification, assessment of several important sleep dimensions, and adjustment for multiple relevant confounders.

INTRODUCTION

Poor sleep, which is prevalent among United States (US) adults [1, 2] and disproportionately affects certain racial/ethnic minority groups [3], may partially explain racial/ethnic disparities in poor health indicators like obesity [4-6]. Studies of racial/ethnic disparities in sleep to date may be limited by imprecise measurement of characteristics related to the social construct of race/ethnicity. For instance, evidence suggests that certain Hispanic/Latino heritage groups (e.g., Puerto Ricans) but not others (e.g., Mexicans) are more likely to report worse sleep compared to non-Hispanic Whites (NHWs) [7]. However, heterogenous heritage groups within the Hispanic/Latino community are often combined into one category [7-10]. Further, the reference group of NHWs is also heterogenous and usually comprises both US-born and foreign-born NHWs despite evidence of sleep disparities between the two [9, 11]. As illustrated by the socioecological framework, both an individual's characteristics and social context should be considered to better understand health behaviors and outcomes [12]. Therefore, in addition to individual characteristics like birthplace, ethnicity, and cultural background, consideration of the social environment related to culture (e.g., language spoken with friends) in studies of racial/ethnic disparities is important. For instance, language acculturation is a strong indicator of overall acculturation that is hypothesized to influence disparities in health behaviors [13, 14].

Recent studies using nationally representative data have not yet simultaneously considered immigration status/birthplace, heterogeneity in heritage, and language preference as modifying factors of racial/ethnic disparities in multiple sleep health characteristics among Hispanics/Latinos compared to NHWs [7, 9, 11, 15-17]. Although a recent study used National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data and reported variation in Hispanic/Latino-NHW differences in sleep duration by Hispanic/Latino heritage [18], the study lacked information regarding other important sleep quality characteristics and did not compare the sleep of foreign-born and US-born NHWs [17]. To address important research gaps, we used the most recent data from a

1
2
3 large, nationally representative sample of the US adult population of Hispanics/Latinos and
4 NHWs to disentangle immigration status (birthplace) and heritage as contributors to sleep
5 disparities. We sought to determine whether multiple sleep characteristics differed between (1)
6 foreign-born and US-born NHWs and (2) both foreign-born and US-born Hispanic/Latino
7 heritage groups compared to NHWs. In a secondary aim, we investigated language preference
8 as a modifier.
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19

20 **METHODS**

21 **NHIS**

22
23
24 The NHIS is the largest annually administered cross-sectional, in-person household
25 survey in the US. NHIS survey protocols are described in detail elsewhere [19]. Briefly, NHIS
26 uses a multistage probability sampling design to obtain a nationally representative sample of the
27 non-institutionalized civilian population of children and adults in the US. After recruitment,
28 trained interviewers used computer-assisted personal interviewing to obtain health-related data
29 from participants. All provided informed consent. NHIS recruitment and data collection
30 protocols were approved by the National Center for Health Statistics Review Board.
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40

41 **Study Population**

42
43 We pooled self-reported NHIS data collected from survey years 2004 to 2017, which
44 were merged by the Integrated Health Interview Series [20]. The overall response rate was 80%
45 for adults (range: 74.2% in 2008 - 83.8% in 2004). Eligible participants were aged ≥ 18 years
46 and self-identified as either NHW alone or Hispanic/Latino of any race. In this analysis, we
47 focused on NHW and Hispanic/Latino of any race participants because they represent the
48 majority and largest ethnic minority populations in the US. Of 329,279 participants, ineligible
49 participants were excluded, sequentially, if data were missing or implausible for sleep duration
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 (≤2 or ≥23 hours; 2.2%) or birthplace (0.1%) or were currently pregnant (0.9%) (Supplemental
4 Figure S1). Hispanic/Latino participants who reported “other” or multiple ethnicities (1.4%) were
5 excluded because study objectives were to distinguish between Hispanic/Latino heritage
6 groups. After excluding participants with missing data on potential confounders (18.1%), the
7 final analytic sample comprised 254,699 participants.
8
9
10
11
12

13 14 15 16 **Patient and Public Involvement**

17 Patients and the public were not involved in the development and design of this study.
18
19
20

21 22 **Measures**

23 *Race/ethnicity*

24 Participants were asked, ‘What race do you consider yourself to be?’ with response
25 options that met the Office of Management Budget Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal
26 Statistics and Administrative Reporting [21]. Participants provided a ‘yes’ or ‘no’ response to ‘Do
27 you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino?’. Participants who self-identified as White race
28 alone and non-Hispanic were categorized as NHW. Only region of birth (e.g., Europe) was
29 available among NHW participants (Supplemental Table S1), which prevented measurement of
30 national heritage among NHWs. Participants of any race who self-identified as Hispanic/Latino
31 were asked to provide Hispanic origin, ancestry, or heritage with response options of Puerto
32 Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Mexican, and Central/South American.
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46

47 *Multiple Sleep Characteristics*

48 Participants responded to the following question: ‘On average, how many hours of sleep
49 do you get in a 24-hour period?’. Reported values ≥30 minutes were rounded up to the nearest
50 hour and values of <30 minutes were rounded down to the nearest hour; NHIS provided
51 average sleep duration in whole numbers [19]. Using evidence-based recommendations [22],
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 we defined two non-mutually exclusive levels of short sleep duration: very short (≤ 5 -hours) and
4 short (< 7 -hours). Long sleep duration may be associated with worse health or be an artifact of
5 poor health; therefore, we defined long sleep as > 9 -hours and recommended sleep as 7-9-
6 hours [23].
7
8
9
10

11 During survey years 2013 to 2017, participants reported the number of times/week they
12 had trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, nonrestorative sleep (awoke not feeling
13 rested), and sleep medication during the week prior to the interview. We defined frequent
14 trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, nonrestorative sleep, and sleep medication use as
15 reports of ≥ 3 nights (or days) per week versus < 3 nights (or days) per week.
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23

24 *Birthplace*

25 Participants were asked "Where were you born?". Birthplace included dichotomous
26 categories of US-born (born in a US state or the District of Columbia [D.C.]) or foreign-born (not
27 born in a US state or D.C., born in a US territory [including Puerto Rico], or born outside of the
28 US and US territories).
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36

37 *Language of Interview*

38 Language is an important dimension of acculturation associated with health behaviors
39 (e.g., smoking) among Hispanics/Latinos [13]. Language of interview was the assumed
40 language preference, and we derived a proxy three-level language acculturation variable:
41 English (high acculturation), English and Spanish (medium acculturation), or Spanish (low
42 acculturation).
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

Potential Confounders

Parameterizations of each potential confounder are listed in Table 1. Sociodemographic characteristics included age category, sex/gender, annual household income, educational attainment, unemployed/not in the labor force, 2000 Standard Occupational Classification categories for longest held occupation, marital/cohabitating status, time in the US, and Census region of residence. Health behaviors included smoking status, physical activity based on the Guidelines for Americans [24], and alcohol consumption. Clinical characteristics included body mass index (BMI) category calculated from self-reported height and weight [25], serious psychological distress [26], and self-report of physician-diagnosed dyslipidemia (available for survey years 2011-2017), hypertension, prediabetes or diabetes, and cancer. Certain behavioral and clinical characteristics were not considered individually but were used to define “ideal” cardiovascular health (yes vs. no), a dichotomized version of the American Heart Association’s metric that includes meeting all of the following criteria: never smoker/quit smoking in the prior 12 months, normal BMI, and no report of physician diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or prediabetes/diabetes [27].

Statistical Analysis

All analyses accounted for the NHIS complex survey design using survey weights to account for non-response and oversampling of certain groups (e.g., racial/ethnic minorities, older adults). We applied direct age standardization using the 2010 Census as the reference population to estimate descriptive statistics. Poisson regressions with robust variance estimated prevalence ratios (PRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for each sleep characteristic among foreign-born NHWs and both US-born and foreign-born Hispanic/Latino heritage groups, separately, compared to US-born NHWs (Table 2). With the same approach, we estimated PRs and 95% CIs for each sleep characteristic among each US-born and foreign-born Hispanic/Latino heritage group, separately, compared to foreign-born NHWs (Table 3).

1
2
3 Models were adjusted for *a priori* potential confounders: age category, sex/gender,
4 annual household income, educational attainment, employment status, occupational class,
5 marital status, region of residence, alcohol consumption, serious psychological distress, “ideal”
6 cardiovascular health, and cancer. Lastly, in a secondary analysis, we further stratified by
7 language of interview (English, English and Spanish, and Spanish) as a proxy measure of
8 language acculturation and compared sleep characteristics for each Hispanic/Latino heritage
9 group to US-born NHWs (Figure 1). Four separate sensitivity analyses are described in Table 4.
10 We performed all analyses using Stata/SE 15. A two-sided p-value of 0.05 was used to
11 determine statistical significance.
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

26 RESULTS

27 Study Population Characteristics

28 Among 254,669 participants, mean age \pm standard error was 47 \pm 0.9 years (Table 1).
29 Most participants self-identified as NHW (81%) and the remainder as Hispanic/Latino of the
30 following heritage: Mexican (12%), Puerto Rican (2%), Cuban (1%), Dominican (1%),
31 Central/South American (3%). Most (96%) NHW and approximately half of Mexican (47%) and
32 Puerto Rican (50%) participants were US-born. Most Cubans (78%), Dominicans (84%), and
33 Central/South Americans (86%) were foreign-born. We present but do not interpret results for
34 Central/South Americans because of within-group heritage heterogeneity.
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46

47 Foreign-born NHWs Compared to US-born NHWs

48 Compared to US-born NHWs, foreign-born NHWs were not more likely to report non-
49 recommended sleep duration (Table 2), but were more likely to report trouble staying asleep
50 (PR=1.27 [1.17-1.37]), nonrestorative sleep (PR=1.06 [1.00-1.12]), and sleep medication use
51 (PR=1.34 [1.16-1.55]).
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

US-born and foreign-born Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups Compared to US-born NHWs

Compared to US-born NHWs, US-born Mexicans were as likely to report non-recommended sleep duration; however, foreign-born Mexicans were less likely to report non-recommended sleep duration ($PR_{\text{very short}}=0.52$ [0.47-0.57], $PR_{\text{short}}=0.70$ [0.67-0.73], $PR_{\text{long}}=0.75$ [0.66-0.85]). Overall, Mexicans were less likely to report trouble falling, trouble staying asleep, nonrestorative sleep, and sleep medication use compared to US-born NHWs; however, racial/ethnic differences were larger across comparisons between foreign-born Mexicans and US-born NHWs.

Overall, both US-born and foreign-born/island-born Puerto Ricans were more likely than US-born NHWs to report very short sleep (PR 1.39 [1.26-1.53]) and short sleep ($PR=$ 1.20 [1.14-1.25]) with little variation by nativity/birthplace. Similarly, there was negligible variation by birthplace for sleep quality characteristics among US-born and foreign-born/island-born Puerto Ricans who were marginally less likely to report trouble staying asleep ($PR=0.91$ [0.83-1.00]) and no more likely to report other poor sleep quality characteristics compared to US-born NHWs.

Small sample sizes resulted in wide confidence intervals for US-born and foreign-born Cubans and Dominicans. Overall, adults of Cuban heritage were less likely to report non-recommended sleep duration and poor sleep quality characteristics compared to US-born NHWs. However, only non-US born Cubans had lower prevalence of short sleep and poor sleep quality characteristics. Generally, Dominicans were less likely to report trouble falling asleep and no more likely to report non-restorative sleep or sleep medication use compared to US-born NHWs. However, only foreign-born Dominicans were less likely to report short sleep and trouble staying asleep.

US-born and foreign-born Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups Compared to foreign-born NHWs

Compared to foreign-born NHWs, US-born Mexicans were more likely to report short sleep duration (PR=1.19 [1.12-1.26]) but foreign-born Mexicans were no more likely. US-born Mexicans were no more likely to report trouble staying asleep compared to foreign-born NHWs (PR=0.97 [0.86-1.10]); however, foreign-born Mexicans were less likely to report trouble staying asleep (PR= 0.72 [0.62-0.84]; Table 3). Overall, Puerto Rican adults were more likely to report very short and short sleep duration, trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, and sleep medication use compared to foreign-born NHWs with little evidence of variation by birthplace. Small sample sizes of US-born Cubans and Dominicans resulted in wide, often overlapping confidence intervals limiting the ability to examine differences by birthplace.

Hispanic/Latino-Heritage Groups Compared to US-born NHWs: Modification by Language of Interview

Prevalence of non-recommended sleep duration among foreign-born Mexicans compared to US-born NHWs were lowest among subpopulations of foreign-born Mexicans with English/Spanish and Spanish versus English interviews (Figure 1). Additionally, among Mexicans, overall, those with Spanish interviews had the lowest prevalence of poor sleep quality compared to US-born NHWs. Among Puerto Ricans, overall, those with Spanish interviews had similar prevalence of shorter sleep durations and suggestively better sleep quality characteristics compared to US-born NHWs. Among Cubans and Dominicans, albeit imprecise, patterns of variation by language of interview were similar to those among Mexicans. Results of sensitivity analyses are provided in Table 4.

DISCUSSION

In a nationally representative sample of NHW and Hispanic/Latino adults, we found sleep disparities between foreign-born and US-born NHWs, and differences in sleep characteristics varied by Hispanic/Latino heritage, birthplace/nativity, and language of interview among Hispanics/Latinos compared to NHWs. Compared to US-born NHWs, foreign-born NHWs had a higher prevalence of poor sleep quality indicators. Although habitual sleep duration was similar between US-born Mexicans and their NHW counterparts, foreign-born Mexican adults reported better sleep duration than US-born NHWs. Better sleep quality among foreign-born Mexican adults compared to US-born NHWs was of greater magnitude than the better sleep quality reported by US-born Mexicans compared to US-born NHWs. Puerto Rican adults generally reported worse sleep duration compared to NHWs. Acknowledging small sample sizes, foreign-born Cubans and Dominicans may generally have even better sleep duration and quality compared to US-born NHWs than US-born Cubans and Dominicans. Overall, Spanish language preference may be associated with increasingly better sleep among Hispanic/Latino heritage groups.

Our results are consistent with prior studies that suggest differences in sleep by birthplace and language preference. Most studies report better subjective sleep among foreign-born compared to US-born adults [10, 11, 15, 16], and our results were generally in agreement across each Hispanic/Latino heritage group except Puerto Ricans. Further, our results suggesting that birthplace is a modifier of sleep duration are congruent with findings of both an earlier study of NHIS data and the multisite Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN) where short sleep duration and sleep complaints were more often reported by US-born adults versus their foreign-born counterparts [10, 15]. Results of SWAN also suggested that language acculturation may mediate differences in sleep complaints, and similarly, completion of interviews in English versus Spanish were positively associated with probably clinically significant insomnia in a separate study of pregnant Latina women in San Diego [10, 28]. Like

1
2
3 our study, a different nationally-representative sample found no differences in short sleep
4 duration among US-born Mexicans compared to US-born NHWs but lower odds of short sleep
5 duration among foreign-born Mexicans compared to NHWs [7]. Prior studies either comprised
6 solely individuals of Mexican heritage or used a heterogenous Hispanic/Latino category [7, 10,
7 15, 16, 28]. Importantly, our study extended this literature by illustrating heterogeneity across
8 Hispanic/Latino heritage groups [29].

9
10
11 Differences in study populations, the grouping of Hispanics/Latinos, and sleep
12 assessments likely contribute differences between results of our and some prior studies.
13
14 Among Mexican women aged 21-40 years in Northern California, birthplace and language
15 preference were not associated with sleep disturbances [30]. In a prior study using 2012 NHIS
16 data, short sleep was more prevalent among US-born Hispanics/Latinos compared to US-born
17 NHWs, and there were no differences in sleep duration between foreign-born Hispanics/Latinos
18 and NHWs [9]. However, all individuals of Hispanic/Latino heritage were combined. In a recent
19 study using 2004-2017 NHIS data, investigators reported higher odds of short sleep among all
20 Hispanic/Latino heritage groups except US-born Cubans compared to NHWs [17]. Our
21 conflicting results are likely due to differences in categorization of sleep duration (e.g., ≤ 6 hours
22 and ≥ 9 hours versus 7-8 hours), adjustment sets, and modeling approaches [17, 23, 31]. Unlike
23 our study, a multidimensional language acculturation measure was not associated with self-
24 reported sleep problems among middle-aged Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Dominican women in
25 New Jersey [29].

26
27
28 Several environmental and cultural factors that influence sleep behaviors and sleep
29 health likely explain our findings. Lower social status, lower socioeconomic position, and stress
30 related to immigration status among foreign-born NHWs likely drive the disparity with US-born
31 NHWs. Variation in sleep by birthplace and Hispanic/Latino heritage is likely due to differentially
32 experienced environments and unique cultural backgrounds that influence health and coping
33 behaviors. Housing environments, color-related stigma and discrimination, social (including
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 acculturation) stressors, structural barriers, and health behaviors like smoking vary by
4
5 Hispanic/Latino heritage groups with individuals of Puerto Rican descent usually more
6
7 negatively affected compared to other heritage groups, which may manifest as differences in
8
9 sleep health [13, 32-38].
10

11
12 There are several study limitations. First, the cross-sectional study design precluded our
13
14 ability to make causal assumptions about birthplace as a predictor of sleep health. Secondly, all
15
16 data were self-reported; however, misclassification of individuals into categories of
17
18 race/ethnicity, sleep duration and quality, birthplace/nativity, language preference/acclturation,
19
20 and covariates is likely non-differential [39]. Third, our unidimensional, proxy measure of
21
22 language acculturation did not capture the full breadth of acculturation [40], and data was not
23
24 available for NHWs; however, psychometric analyses have shown language explains most of
25
26 the variance in acculturation scales [13]. Nonetheless, future studies would benefit from using
27
28 multidimensional measures of acculturation. Fourth, the observational nature of the study
29
30 fosters potential for residual confounding. Fifth, small sample sizes upon stratification (e.g.,
31
32 Dominicans) and within group heterogeneity (e.g., birthplace for NHWs and Central/South
33
34 Americans) limited interpretability of results for certain heritage groups. Lastly, we tested for
35
36 many associations and did not adjust for multiple comparisons due to the novelty of our study
37
38 and our interest in identifying potential associations that may warrant further investigation.
39
40

41
42 Study strengths included the use of the most recently available data collected from a
43
44 nationally representative and large sample that allowed for robust stratification by birthplace,
45
46 race/ethnicity, Hispanic/Latino heritage, and language preference/acclturation as well as
47
48 adjustment for multiple confounders. Further, we used evidence-based categories of sleep
49
50 duration, assessed multiple important sleep dimensions, and directly estimated prevalence
51
52 ratios [18, 23, 31]. Our study extended prior literature as one of the few using national data to
53
54 compare sleep health between US-born and foreign-born NHWs as well as between foreign-
55
56 born Hispanic/Latinos and their NHW counterparts [9, 11].
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 In conclusion, consideration of variation in birthplace/nativity, heritage, language, and
4 other cultural factors in future studies of racial/ethnic disparities in sleep health is important.
5 Sleep disparities studies in the US often consider NHWs as the reference group despite
6 heterogeneity in birthplace, which may lead to inaccurate conclusions about racial/ethnic
7 disparities in sleep health. Studies also often combine Hispanic/Latino heritage groups despite
8 cultural heterogeneity. Future studies should disentangle cultural contributors in the social
9 environment that influence sleep health and sleep health behaviors. Findings from such studies
10 have the potential to inform culturally tailored public health interventions designed to improve
11 sleep health among racial/ethnic subpopulations.
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Authors: Symielle A. Gaston, Erline E. Martinez-Miller, John McGrath, W. Braxton Jackson II, Anna Nápoles, Eliseo J. Pérez-Stable, Chandra L. Jackson

Study concept and design: CL. Jackson, SA. Gaston.

Acquisition of data: CL. Jackson.

Statistical Analysis: J. McGrath, WB. Jackson II.

Interpretation of data: SA. Gaston, EE. Martinez-Miller, J. McGrath, WB. Jackson II, A. Nápoles, EJ. Pérez-Stable, CL. Jackson.

Drafting of the manuscript: SA. Gaston, EE. Martinez-Miller.

Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: SA. Gaston, EE. Martinez-Miller, J. McGrath, WB. Jackson II, A. Nápoles, EJ. Pérez-Stable, CL. Jackson.

Administrative, technical, and material support: CL. Jackson.

Obtaining funding and study supervision: CL. Jackson.

Final Approval: SA. Gaston, EE. Martinez-Miller, J. McGrath, WB. Jackson II, A. Nápoles, EJ. Pérez-Stable, CL. Jackson.

REFERENCES

- 1 Institute of Medicine Committee on Sleep Medicine Research. The National Academies Collection: Reports funded by National Institutes of Health. In: Colten HR, Altevogt BM, eds. *Sleep Disorders and Sleep Deprivation: An Unmet Public Health Problem*. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US) National Academy of Sciences. 2006.
- 2 Liu Y, Wheaton AG, Chapman DP, *et al*. Prevalence of Healthy Sleep Duration among Adults--United States, 2014. *MMWR Morbidity and mortality weekly report* 2016;**65**:137-41.
- 3 Johnson DA, Jackson CL, Williams NJ, *et al*. Are sleep patterns influenced by race/ethnicity - a marker of relative advantage or disadvantage? Evidence to date. *Nature and science of sleep* 2019;**11**:79-95.
- 4 Jackson CL, Redline S, Emmons KM. Sleep as a potential fundamental contributor to disparities in cardiovascular health. *Annual review of public health* 2015;**36**:417-40.
- 5 Jackson CL. Determinants of racial/ethnic disparities in disordered sleep and obesity. *Sleep Health* 2017;**3**:401-15.
- 6 Jackson CL, Walker JR, Brown MK, *et al*. A workshop report on the causes and consequences of sleep health disparities. *Sleep* 2020;**43**.
- 7 Whinnery J, Jackson N, Rattanaumpawan P, *et al*. Short and long sleep duration associated with race/ethnicity, sociodemographics, and socioeconomic position. *Sleep* 2014;**37**:601-11.
- 8 Berge JM, Fertig A, Tate A, *et al*. Who is meeting the Healthy People 2020 objectives?: Comparisons between racially/ethnically diverse and immigrant children and adults. *Families, systems & health : the journal of collaborative family healthcare* 2018;**36**:451-70.
- 9 Cunningham TJ, Wheaton AG, Ford ES, *et al*. Racial/ethnic disparities in self-reported short sleep duration among US-born and foreign-born adults. *Ethnicity & health* 2016;**21**:628-38.
- 10 Hale L, Troxel WM, Kravitz HM, *et al*. Acculturation and sleep among a multiethnic sample of women: the Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN). *Sleep* 2014;**37**:309-17.
- 11 Newsome V, Seixas A, Iwelunmor J, *et al*. Place of birth and sleep duration: Analysis of the national health interview survey (NHIS). *International journal of environmental research and public health* 2017;**14**.
- 12 *Principles of Community Engagement*. Atlanta, GA: Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA) Community Engagement Key Function Committee Task Force on the Principles of Community Engagement. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. National Institutes of Health 2011.

- 1
2
3 13 Lara M, Gamboa C, Kahramanian MI, *et al.* Acculturation and Latino health in the United
4 States: a review of the literature and its sociopolitical context. *Annual review of public*
5 *health* 2005;**26**:367-97.
6
7 14 Grandner MA, Khader WS, Warlick CD, *et al.* Acculturation and sleep: implications for
8 sleep and health disparities. *Sleep* 2019;**42**.
9
10 15 Hale L, Rivero-Fuentes E. Negative acculturation in sleep duration among Mexican
11 immigrants and Mexican Americans. *Journal of immigrant and minority health*
12 2011;**13**:402-7.
13
14 16 Seicean S, Neuhauser D, Strohl K, *et al.* An exploration of differences in sleep
15 characteristics between Mexico-born US immigrants and other Americans to address the
16 Hispanic Paradox. *Sleep* 2011;**34**:1021-31.
17
18 17 Garcia C, Sheehan CM, Flores-Gonzalez N, *et al.* Sleep Patterns among US Latinos by
19 Nativity and Country of Origin: Results from the National Health Interview Survey.
20 *Ethnicity & disease* 2020;**30**:119-28.
21
22 18 Buysse DJ. Sleep health: can we define it? Does it matter? *Sleep* 2014;**37**:9-17.
23
24 19 Statistics NCfH. Survey Description, National Health Interview Survey, 2015. Hyattsville,
25 Maryland 2016.
26
27 20 Blewett LA, Rivera-Drew JA, Griffin R, *et al.* IPUMS Health Surveys: National Health
28 Interview Survey, Version 6.2. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota 2016.
29
30 21 OMB. Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and
31 Ethnicity. A Notice by the Management and Budget Office on 09/30/2016. In: Budget
32 OoMa, ed. *The Daily Journal of the United States Government* 2016.
33
34 22 Watson NF, Badr MS, Belenky G, *et al.* Recommended Amount of Sleep for a Healthy
35 Adult: A Joint Consensus Statement of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine and
36 Sleep Research Society. *Journal of clinical sleep medicine : JCSM : official publication of*
37 *the American Academy of Sleep Medicine* 2015;**11**:591-2.
38
39 23 Hirshkowitz M, Whiton K, Albert SM, *et al.* National Sleep Foundation's updated sleep
40 duration recommendations: final report. *Sleep health* 2015;**1**:233-43.
41
42 24 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for
43 Americans. Washington, DC 2008.
44
45 25 U. S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for obesity in adults: recommendations
46 and rationale. *American family physician* 2004;**69**:1973-6.
47
48 26 Kessler RC, Green JG, Gruber MJ, *et al.* Screening for serious mental illness in the
49 general population with the K6 screening scale: results from the WHO World Mental
50 Health (WMH) survey initiative. *International journal of methods in psychiatric research*
51 2010;**19 Suppl 1**:4-22.
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

- 1
2
3 27 Lloyd-Jones DM, Hong Y, Labarthe D, *et al.* Defining and setting national goals for cardiovascular health promotion and disease reduction: the American Heart Association's strategic Impact Goal through 2020 and beyond. *Circulation* 2010;**121**:586-613.
- 4
5
6
7
8 28 Manber R, Steidtmann D, Chambers AS, *et al.* Factors Associated with Clinically Significant Insomnia Among Pregnant Low-Income Latinas. *Journal of Womens Health* 2013;**22**:694-701.
- 9
10
11
12 29 Green R, Santoro NF, McGinn AP, *et al.* The relationship between psychosocial status, acculturation and country of origin in mid-life Hispanic women: data from the Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN). *Climacteric : the journal of the International Menopause Society* 2010;**13**:534-43.
- 13
14
15
16
17 30 Heilemann MV, Choudhury SM, Kury FS, *et al.* Factors associated with sleep disturbance in women of Mexican descent. *Journal of advanced nursing* 2012;**68**:2256-66.
- 18
19
20
21
22 31 Barros AJ, Hiraakata VN. Alternatives for logistic regression in cross-sectional studies: an empirical comparison of models that directly estimate the prevalence ratio. *BMC Medical Research Methodology* 2003;**3**:21.
- 23
24
25
26 32 Cuevas AG, Dawson BA, Williams DR. Race and Skin Color in Latino Health: An Analytic Review. *Am J Public Health* 2016;**106**:2131-6.
- 27
28
29 33 Garcia JA, Sanchez GR, Sanchez-Youngman S, *et al.* RACE AS LIVED EXPERIENCE: The Impact of Multi-Dimensional Measures of Race/Ethnicity on the Self-Reported Health Status of Latinos. *Du Bois Rev* 2015;**12**:349-73.
- 30
31
32
33 34 Alcántara C, Gallo LC, Wen J, *et al.* Employment status and the association of sociocultural stress with sleep in the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL). *Sleep* 2019;**42**.
- 34
35
36
37 35 Dominguez K, Penman-Aguilar A, Chang MH, *et al.* Vital signs: leading causes of death, prevalence of diseases and risk factors, and use of health services among Hispanics in the United States - 2009-2013. *MMWR Morbidity and mortality weekly report* 2015;**64**:469-78.
- 38
39
40
41
42 36 Loredó JS, Soler X, Bardwell W, *et al.* Sleep health in U.S. Hispanic population. *Sleep* 2010;**33**:962-7.
- 43
44
45
46 37 Alcantara C, Patel SR, Carnethon M, *et al.* Stress and Sleep: Results from the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos Sociocultural Ancillary Study. *SSM - population health* 2017;**3**:713-21.
- 47
48
49
50 38 Gaston SA, Nguyen-Rodriguez S, Aiello AE, *et al.* Hispanic/Latino heritage group disparities in sleep and the sleep-cardiovascular health relationship by housing tenure status in the United States. *Sleep health* 2020.
- 51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

- 1
2
3 39 Jackson CL, Patel SR, Jackson WB, 2nd, *et al.* Agreement between self-reported and
4 objectively measured sleep duration among white, black, Hispanic, and Chinese adults
5 in the United States: Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. *Sleep* 2018;**41**.
6
- 7 40 Martinez-Miller EE, Prather AA, Robinson WR, *et al.* US acculturation and poor sleep
8 among an intergenerational cohort of adult Latinos in Sacramento, California. *Sleep*
9 2018.
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

Table 1. Age-standardized Sociodemographic, Health Behavior, and Clinical Characteristics among non-Hispanic White and Hispanic/Latino Adults, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669) ^a

Race/Ethnicity and Heritage	Overall	White (n=207,154)			Mexican (n=30,100)			Puerto Rican (n=5,077)			Cuban (n=2,518)			Dominican (n=1,658)			Central/ South American (n=8,162)		
		All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)
Nativity																			
n (%)	254,699	207,154 (81%)	198,297 (96%)	8,857 (4%)	30,100 (12%)	14,282 (47%)	15,818 (53%)	5,077 (2%)	2,544 (50%)	2,533 (50%)	2,518 (1%)	559 (22%)	1,959 (78%)	1,658 (1%)	264 (16%)	1,394 (84%)	8,162 (3%)	1,113 (14%)	7,049 (86%)
Sociodemographic Characteristics																			
Age, mean ± SE (years)	46.8±0.9	48.0±0.1	47.9±0.1	48.7±0.2	39.4±0.2	38.1±0.2	40.5±0.2	43.0±0.3	37.6±0.3	49.2±0.5	47.8±0.4	35.8±0.8	51.9±0.5	41.8±0.5	30.8±0.9	44.6±0.5	40.4±0.2	30.1±0.4	42.2±0.2
Female (%)	49	50	50	49	45	49	40	48	47	48	44	42	44	56	53	57	49	55	48
Annual Household Income (%)																			
<\$35,000	30	28	28	27	44	37	51	46	35	52	42	25	45	54	36	56	43	24	44
\$35,000-\$74,999	33	32	32	29	34	35	34	30	31	31	32	29	34	30	38	30	34	39	34
≥\$75,000	37	40	40	44	21	29	15	24	33	17	26	46	21	16	26	14	23	37	21
Educational Attainment																			
<High school	11	8	8	7	40	19	60	25	13	30	14	4	15	36	10	38	27	7	29
High school graduate	29	28	29	22	28	34	22	30	31	29	32	18	36	25	16	27	27	18	27
Some college	30	31	31	26	22	33	12	27	35	23	26	39	22	23	55	20	23	36	22
≥ College	30	33	32	45	10	14	6	18	22	18	29	39	26	16	20	14	23	39	22
Unemployed/Not in the Labor Force (%)	38	38	38	36	38	40	36	46	43	49	37	33	37	40	47	39	33	27	33
Occupational Class (%)																			
Professional/management	21	22	22	27	9	13	5	12	17	9	18	32	15	9	20	7	11	24	10
Support Services	35	46	46	45	31	44	19	41	45	39	40	49	37	39	52	37	34	54	32
Laborers	45	31	32	28	60	43	76	47	38	52	42	19	48	53	28	55	55	22	58
Marital/Co-habiting Status (%)																			
Married/living with partner or cohabitating	65	65	65	68	64	58	70	55	56	56	65	69	67	51	43	52	60	51	62
Divorced/widowed/no live-in partner	21	20	20	20	21	23	20	26	23	28	22	12	23	32	37	33	24	25	24
Single/no live-in partner	14	14	14	12	14	18	11	19	21	16	14	19	10	17	20	14	16	24	14
Language of Interview (%)																			
English	95	100	100	99	64	91	39	81	91	73	45	85	36	45	88	40	54	88	51
English and Spanish	2	0	0	0	15	6	23	9	6	11	10	8	11	14	9	14	16	7	16
Spanish	3	0	0	0	21	2	38	11	3	16	45	7	54	42	3	46	30	5	33
Time in the US (states) (%)																			
≥15 years	24	22	100	78	77	100	77	80	100	80	66	100	66	75	100	75	70	100	70
<15 years	76	78	0	22	23	0	23	20	0	20	34	0	34	25	0	25	30	0	30

Region of Residence (%)																			
Northeast	18	19	19	29	2	1	3	50	46	49	9	12	8	75	54	77	23	13	23
Midwest	25	28	29	17	10	10	10	9	9	9	4	12	2	2	3	1	5	5	5
South	34	34	34	26	35	40	31	32	31	36	82	68	85	21	38	20	43	37	44
West	22	20	19	29	53	49	56	8	14	6	5	8	4	2	5	2	30	45	28
Health Behaviors																			
Sleep duration (%)																			
<6 hours	8	8	8	7	8	9	7	15	14	15	8	11	8	13	12	13	8	8	8
<7 hours	29	29	28	27	28	31	25	39	39	39	29	30	28	34	31	34	31	30	31
7-9 hours	67	67	67	69	67	64	70	56	57	57	68	69	69	63	67	64	67	68	67
>9 hours	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
Sleep Characteristics (%)																			
Trouble falling asleep (≥3 nights)	20	21	21	17	19	22	17	27	26	27	18	30	16	19	15	19	18	31	16
Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights)	29	30	30	23	22	26	18	29	29	28	20	33	19	21	18	21	20	28	19
Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights)	11	11	11	8	7	8	6	12	13	12	8	7	7	10	6	10	5	14	5
Nonrestorative Sleep: Did not wake feeling rested (≥3 days)	64	63	63	66	65	63	67	61	63	61	66	55	67	63	52	64	67	71	67
Smoking status (%)																			
Never/ quit >12 months prior *	80	79	79	83	86	84	88	81	79	81	84	88	84	93	92	93	91	86	91
Quit ≤12 months ago	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1
Current	18	20	20	15	13	15	11	18	19	17	15	11	15	6	8	6	9	12	8
Leisure-time Physical Activity (%)																			
Never/unable	33	32	32	31	44	39	48	47	39	52	52	35	56	59	57	60	43	30	45
Does not meet PA guidelines	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	17	18	16	12	9	12	14	12	14	18	20	17
Meets PA guidelines ^b *	47	49	49	51	38	43	34	37	43	32	36	56	31	27	30	26	39	50	38
Alcohol Consumption (%)^c																			
Lifetime abstainer	16	14	14	18	25	19	30	26	20	30	30	18	32	35	21	36	29	15	30
Former	16	16	16	10	18	17	19	18	15	19	10	8	11	13	17	13	16	9	17
Current	68	70	70	72	57	64	51	56	65	51	60	74	57	52	62	50	55	75	53
Clinical Characteristics (%)																			
Body Mass Index (BMI)																			
Normal (BMI 18.5 - <24.9 kg/m ²) *	34	35	35	40	24	24	24	26	22	27	33	40	31	30	17	32	31	33	31

	Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9 kg/m ²)	37	36	36	39	41	37	44	39	40	39	41	29	44	44	49	43	45	38	45
1	Obese (BMI ≥30.0 kg/m ²)	29	29	29	21	35	38	32	36	38	34	26	31	25	26	34	25	25	30	24
2	Serious Psychological Distress ^d (% yes)	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	6	2	6	3	3	3
3	Dyslipidemia (% yes) ^{e *}	52	52	52	52	51	49	53	56	60	52	52	58	53	54	45	54	51	49	52
4	Hypertension (% yes) [*]	34	34	35	30	34	37	32	37	35	39	33	23	35	37	41	37	28	27	29
5	Prediabetes/diabetes (% yes) [*]	15	14	14	12	24	25	23	23	21	24	14	19	15	20	29	20	15	12	16
6	"Ideal" Cardiovascular Health ^f (% yes)	12	12	12	15	7	8	6	6	7	5	7	13	6	6	8	5	9	13	9
7	Cancer (% yes)	12	12	12	10	5	7	4	8	11	7	6	7	6	3	7	3	5	8	5

Note. Data is presented as percentages or means ± standard errors. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. All estimates except for age are age-standardized to the US 2010 population.

SE=standard error

^a Data are presented as unweighted n's and weighted percentages. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to missing values or rounding.

^b Weighted percentages for all represent the percentage of participants who self-identified as each racial/ethnic/heritage group in the study population. Weighted percentages for US-born (yes vs. no) represent the percentage of participants within each racial/ethnic/heritage group who are either US-born or foreign-born.

^c Meets PA guidelines defined as ≥150 minutes/week of moderate intensity or ≥75 minutes/week of vigorous intensity or ≥150 minutes/week of moderate + vigorous intensity physical activity.

^d Heavy alcohol consumption defined as ≥2 drinks/day for women and ≥3 drinks/day for men.

^e Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13

^f Dyslipidemia defined as high cholesterol in the 12 months prior to interview. Available for survey years 2011-2017.

^g "Ideal" cardiovascular health includes never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI 18.5 - <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes.

^h Indicator of "ideal" cardiovascular health

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

Table 2. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to U.S.-born non-Hispanic Whites, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)						
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))			Sleep Quality in the Past Week			
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=21,227)	Short (<7-hours) (n=75,139)	Long (>9-hours) (n=9,190)	Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=22,038)	Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=30,013)	Non- restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=46,103)	Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=11,097)
U.S.-born Non-Hispanic White (n=198,297)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	1.03 (0.93-1.13)	1.03 (0.99-1.08)	1.07 (0.92-1.24)	1.09 (0.99-1.19)	1.27 (1.17-1.37)	1.06 (1.00-1.12)	1.34 (1.16-1.55)
Mexican							
Overall (n=30,100)	0.76 (0.71-0.81)	0.87 (0.85-0.90)	0.87 (0.79-0.96)	0.77 (0.72-0.82)	0.65 (0.62-0.69)	0.90 (0.87-0.94)	0.52 (0.46-0.58)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.04 (0.97-1.12)	1.04 (1.00-1.08)	0.98 (0.87-1.11)	0.92 (0.85-0.99)	0.80 (0.74-0.85)	0.97 (0.93-1.01)	0.66 (0.58-0.76)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.52 (0.47-0.57)	0.70 (0.67-0.73)	0.75 (0.66-0.85)	0.59 (0.54-0.65)	0.50 (0.46-0.55)	0.81 (0.77-0.85)	0.36 (0.29-0.43)
Puerto Rican							
Overall (n=5,077)	1.39 (1.26-1.53)	1.20 (1.14-1.25)	1.00 (0.84-1.20)	1.05 (0.95-1.17)	0.91 (0.83-1.00)	0.98 (0.92-1.05)	0.99 (0.85-1.15)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.44 (1.27-1.64)	1.23 (1.16-1.31)	1.08 (0.84-1.37)	1.05 (0.91-1.21)	0.97 (0.85-1.12)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	0.96 (0.77-1.21)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.32 (1.16-1.51)	1.15 (1.08-1.24)	0.94 (0.74-1.19)	1.06 (0.92-1.22)	0.84 (0.73-0.97)	0.95 (0.86-1.05)	1.02 (0.83-1.25)
Cuban							
Overall (n=2,518)	0.83 (0.70-0.99)	0.89 (0.81-0.98)	0.69 (0.55-0.87)	0.78 (0.62-0.97)	0.70 (0.58-0.83)	0.90 (0.82-1.00)	0.68 (0.53-0.89)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=559)	0.93 (0.66-1.29)	1.04 (0.89-1.21)	0.71 (0.34-1.47)	0.97 (0.72-1.31)	0.94 (0.70-1.26)	0.98 (0.82-1.17)	0.98 (0.57-1.69)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,959)	0.81 (0.66-0.99)	0.85 (0.76-0.95)	0.69 (0.54-0.88)	0.71 (0.53-0.95)	0.63 (0.49-0.79)	0.87 (0.78-0.98)	0.61 (0.43-0.85)
Dominican							
Overall (n=1,658)	0.90 (0.76-1.08)	0.92 (0.83-1.01)	0.72 (0.49-1.05)	0.76 (0.62-0.92)	0.67 (0.55-0.83)	0.93 (0.82-1.05)	0.81 (0.54-1.20)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=264)	1.09 (0.68-1.74)	1.09 (0.85-1.40)	1.15 (0.49-2.73)	0.73 (0.47-1.13)	0.97 (0.65-1.43)	0.98 (0.77-1.26)	0.64 (0.31-1.31)

U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	0.87 (0.73-1.03)	0.88 (0.79-0.98)	0.60 (0.38-0.93)	0.76 (0.62-0.95)	0.61 (0.48-0.78)	0.92 (0.79-1.07)	0.84 (0.54-1.30)
Central/South American							
Overall (n=8,162)	0.78 (0.71-0.87)	0.93 (0.89-0.98)	0.68 (0.56-0.83)	0.76 (0.67-0.87)	0.65 (0.58-0.73)	0.89 (0.83-0.94)	0.42 (0.34-0.53)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=1,113)	1.30 (1.03-1.65)	1.18 (1.04-1.33)	0.82 (0.51-1.30)	1.21 (0.96-1.51)	0.98 (0.73-1.30)	1.05 (0.93-1.19)	0.64 (0.38-1.10)
U.S.-born (no) (n=7,049)	0.72 (0.64-0.80)	0.89 (0.85-0.94)	0.66 (0.54-0.82)	0.68 (0.59-0.77)	0.59 (0.53-0.67)	0.85 (0.80-0.90)	0.39 (0.30-0.50)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex/gender (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), “ideal” cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey’s complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Table 3. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to Foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=56,372)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)						
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))			Sleep Quality in the Past Week			
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=4,115)	Short (<7-hours) (n=14,048)	Long (>9-hours) (n=1,586)	Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,431)	Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,520)	Non- restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=7,734)	Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=1,073)
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Mexican							
Overall (n=30,100)	1.10 (0.96-1.26)	1.12 (1.05-1.18)	1.06 (0.86-1.31)	0.92 (0.81-1.05)	0.87 (0.78-0.97)	1.06 (0.99-1.14)	0.92 (0.73-1.14)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.17 (1.02-1.34)	1.19 (1.12-1.26)	1.04 (0.84-1.29)	1.00 (0.87-1.14)	0.97 (0.86-1.10)	1.07 (0.99-1.15)	0.98 (0.78-1.23)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.89 (0.73-1.08)	0.98 (0.90-1.06)	1.05 (0.81-1.36)	0.78 (0.66-0.94)	0.72 (0.62-0.84)	1.02 (0.93-1.12)	0.68 (0.48-0.96)
Puerto Rican							
Overall (n=5,077)	1.75 (1.51-2.02)	1.34 (1.25-1.44)	1.13 (0.88-1.44)	1.19 (1.03-1.39)	1.14 (0.99-1.31)	1.06 (0.96-1.16)	1.33 (1.07-1.64)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.85 (1.54-2.22)	1.39 (1.27-1.51)	1.33 (0.95-1.85)	1.20 (0.99-1.46)	1.22 (1.02-1.46)	1.06 (0.95-1.18)	1.32 (1.01-1.73)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.58 (1.32-1.90)	1.27 (1.16-1.39)	1.02 (0.77-1.35)	1.22 (1.01-1.46)	1.09 (0.91-1.30)	1.06 (0.94-1.20)	1.41 (1.09-1.83)
Cuban							
Overall (n=2,518)	0.97 (0.76-1.22)	0.98 (0.88-1.10)	0.69 (0.49-0.97)	0.92 (0.70-1.20)	0.93 (0.76-1.15)	1.03 (0.90-1.18)	1.09 (0.77-1.55)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=559)	1.03 (0.69-1.53)	1.15 (0.96-1.37)	0.83 (0.39-1.75)	1.14 (0.79-1.65)	1.17 (0.84-1.65)	1.05 (0.85-1.29)	1.63 (0.91-2.93)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,959)	0.94 (0.72-1.22)	0.92 (0.81-1.05)	0.66 (0.46-0.94)	0.82 (0.59-1.14)	0.85 (0.65-1.10)	1.04 (0.89-1.21)	0.96 (0.63-1.45)
Dominican							
Overall (n=1,658)	1.12 (0.89-1.43)	1.02 (0.90-1.16)	0.91 (0.57-1.45)	0.88 (0.68-1.13)	0.94 (0.72-1.23)	1.00 (0.87-1.15)	1.03 (0.67-1.59)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=264)	1.40 (0.82-2.41)	1.24 (0.97-1.60)	1.80 (0.68-4.79)	0.82 (0.51-1.31)	1.25 (0.81-1.93)	1.01 (0.78-1.32)	0.97 (0.42-2.20)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	1.06 (0.84-1.34)	0.96 (0.84-1.10)	0.73 (0.45-1.20)	0.88 (0.68-1.16)	0.87 (0.65-1.18)	0.99 (0.84-1.18)	1.02 (0.64-1.63)

Central/South American							
Overall (n=8,162)	1.00 (0.86-1.17)	1.10 (1.02-1.17)	0.76 (0.57-1.02)	0.94 (0.78-1.13)	0.89 (0.76-1.04)	1.02 (0.95-1.11)	0.69 (0.51-0.91)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=1,113)	1.42 (1.06-1.92)	1.30 (1.13-1.49)	1.02 (0.59-1.75)	1.27 (0.96-1.67)	1.14 (0.86-1.52)	1.08 (0.94-1.25)	0.95 (0.56-1.62)
U.S.-born (no) (n=7,049)	0.92 (0.78-1.08)	1.05 (0.98-1.13)	0.77 (0.56-1.05)	0.84 (0.69-1.02)	0.84 (0.72-0.99)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	0.64 (0.47-0.88)

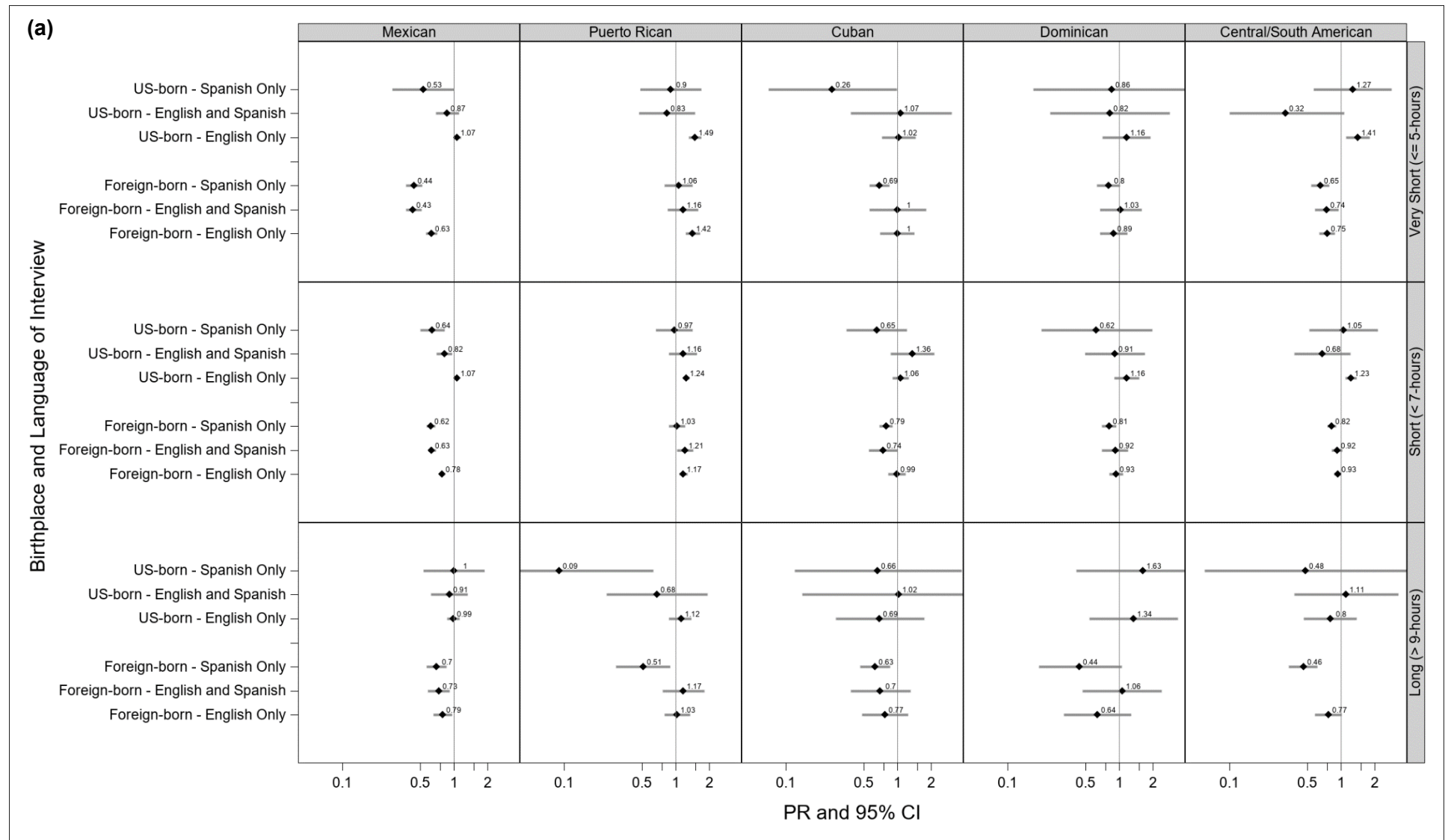
Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex/gender (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m2, meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

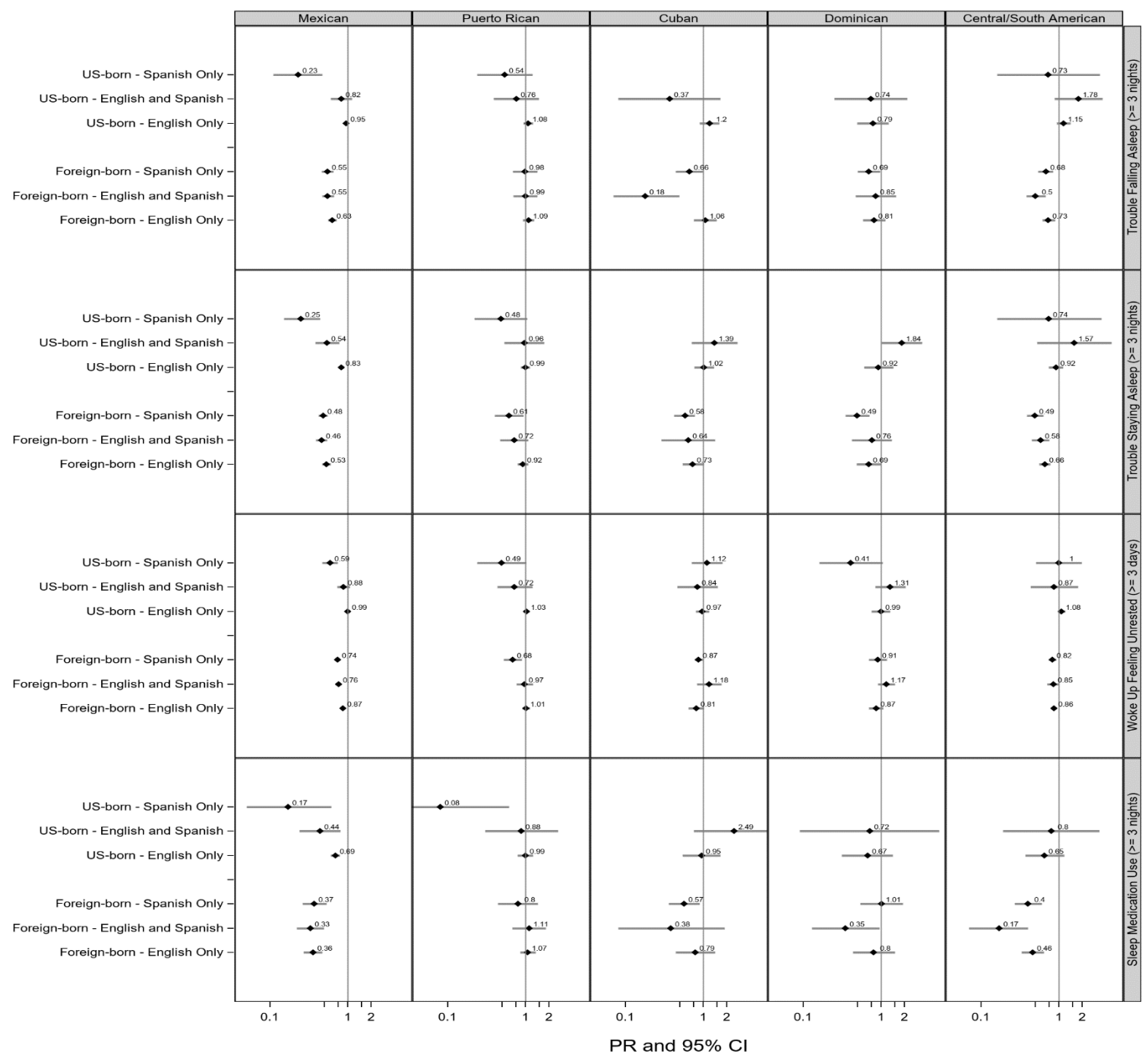
Peer review only

Figure 1. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep (a) Duration and (b) Quality* Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to non-Hispanic Whites by Language Acculturation Status, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=245,812)**



(b)

Birthplace and Language of Interview



1 * Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

2 ** Language acculturation categories include high (English only interview), medium (English and Spanish interview), and low (Spanish only interview).

3 Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex/gender (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+),
4 educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class
5 (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence
6 (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale
7 score ≥13), “ideal” cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no
8 prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

9
10 Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey’s complex sampling design. Certain associations were not estimable due to small sample sizes and are,
11 therefore, not provided (e.g., long sleep duration among Central/South Americans with medium acculturation compared to non-Hispanic Whites).

12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47

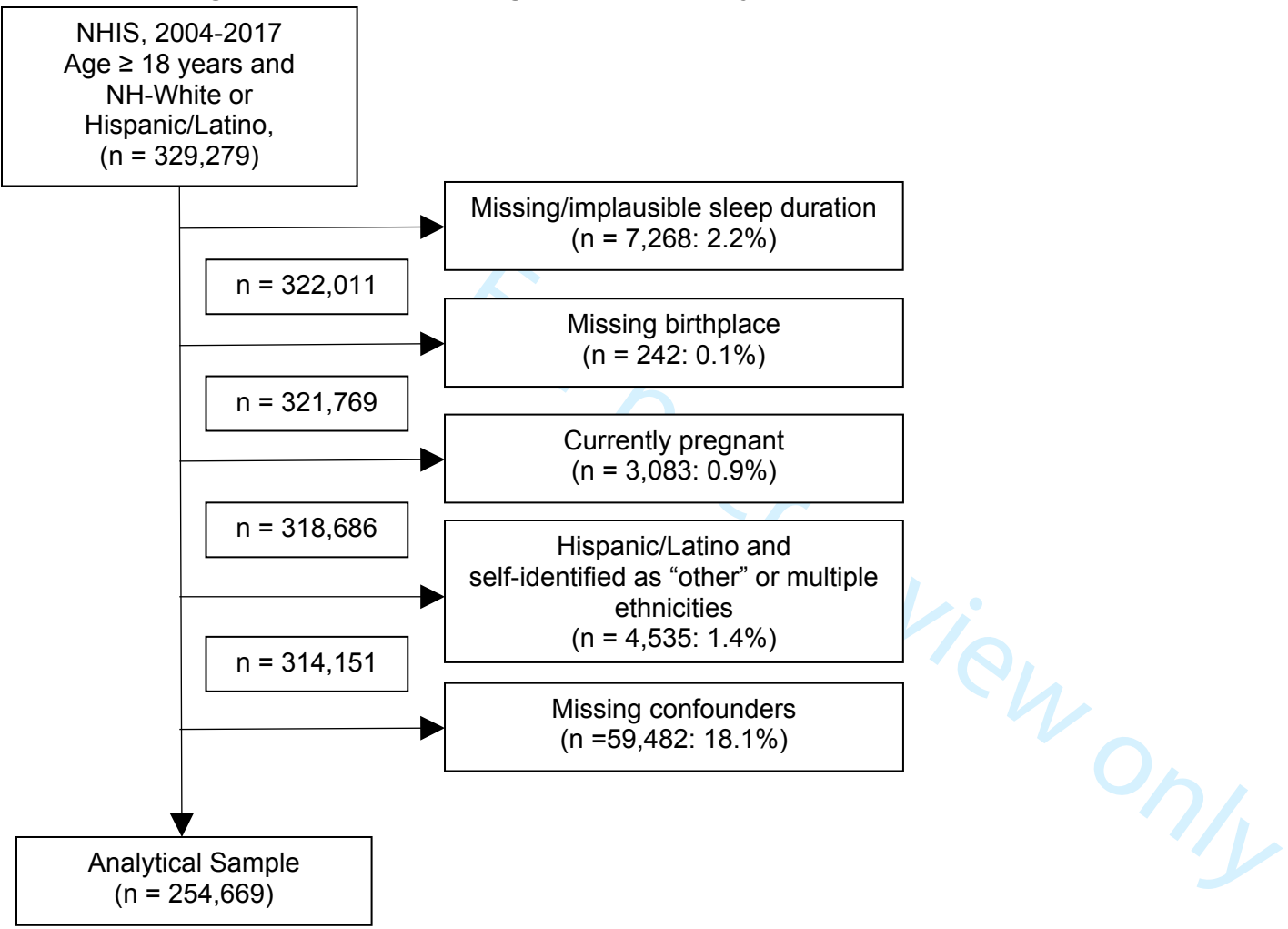
For peer review only

Table 4. Summary of Sensitivity Analyses

Sensitivity Analysis Number	Purpose of Sensitivity Analysis	Method Employed	Summary of Results of Sensitivity Analysis
1	To investigate how results would be affected if we did not consider nativity/birthplace as a modifier of racial/ethnic differences in sleep	We combined both US-born and foreign-born participants; we then compared sleep characteristics among Hispanic/Latino heritage groups versus NHWs.	Combining foreign-born and US-born participants across both Hispanic/Latino heritage groups and NHWs would have missed important differences by nativity status (Supplemental Table S2). For instance, the lower prevalence of non-recommended sleep duration observed among foreign-born Mexicans vs. US-born NHWs (Table 2) would either have been underestimated or not have been observed if participants were not stratified by birthplace.
2	To investigate how results would be affected if we considered sex/gender and age as potential modifiers [40]	We stratified the original models by sex/gender (men, women) and by age category (18-30 years, 31-49 years, ≥50 years), separately. In models that were also stratified by language acculturation, we combined low and medium acculturation to increase sample sizes and improve statistical stability.	<p>After stratification by sex/gender (Supplemental Table S3), point estimates were slightly stronger among men vs. women for sleep quality across comparisons with foreign-born NHWs and for very short as well as short sleep across comparisons with non-US born Mexicans. Sex/gender did not modify the remaining associations among Mexicans or Puerto Ricans.</p> <p>The differences among both foreign-born NHWs and Mexicans compared to US-born NHWs that were observed in the main analysis were greater among younger and middle vs. older aged adults (Supplemental Table S4).</p> <p>Across comparisons to non-US born NHWs, there was little variation by sex/gender for Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, but the differences were greater among younger vs. older aged adults (Supplemental Tables S5 and S6).</p>

1			In analyses stratified by language acculturation, lower prevalence of shorter sleep duration among foreign-born Mexicans compared to NHWs was stronger for men vs. women and for younger vs. older adults (Supplemental Tables S7 and S8).
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9	3	To investigate how results would be affected if we adjusted for time in the US in the comparisons between foreign-born Hispanic/Latino heritage groups to their NHW counterparts [9, 17, 30]	Across comparisons of foreign-born Hispanic/Latino heritage groups to their foreign-born NHW counterparts, we additionally adjusted for time in the US.
10			Results (Supplemental Table S9) were consistent with the main analysis (Table 3), which suggested that time spent in the US was not a strong confounder across comparisons between foreign-born Hispanic/Latino heritage groups and their NHW counterparts.
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16	4	To investigate how results would be affected if we used a different measure of acculturation in models [9, 17]	We separated foreign-born NHWs and Hispanic/Latino heritage groups by a different metric of acculturation, time lived in the US (<15 years in the US, ≥15 years in the US) [9, 17, 30], when compared to US-born NHWs.
17			Results (Supplemental Table S10) were consistent with those of the language acculturation-stratified analyses (Figure 1).
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
32			
33			
34			
35			
36			
37			
38			
39			
40			
41			
42			
43			
44			
45			
46			
47			

Supplemental Figure S1. Flow Chart Diagram of Final Analytic Sample



1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47

Supplemental Table S1. Global Region of Birth among Foreign-born Non-Hispanic Whites, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=8,857)

Region of Birth	n (%)
Mexico, Central American, Caribbean Islands	238 (2.7%)
South America	236 (2.7%)
Europe	4,670 (52.7%)
Russia	838 (9.5%)
Africa	368 (4.2%)
Middle East	895 (10.1%)
Indian Subcontinent	64 (0.7%)
Asia	177 (2.0%)
Southeast Asia	117 (1.3%)
Elsewhere	1,254 (14.2%)

Note: Data are presented as absolute counts and age-standardized, weighted percentages.

Supplemental Table S2. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to non-Hispanic Whites, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669)

Heritage Group Compared to non-Hispanic Whites, Overall (n=207,154)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)						
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))			Sleep Quality ^a			
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=21,227)	Short (<7-hours) (n=75,139)	Long (>9-hours) (n=9,190)	Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=22,038)	Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=30,013)	Non- restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=46,103)	Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=11,097)
Mexican (n=30,100 Mexican)	0.89 (0.82-0.95)	0.95 (0.92-0.98)	0.94 (0.84-1.04)	0.85 (0.79-0.91)	0.75 (0.71-0.80)	0.95 (0.91-0.99)	0.62 (0.54-0.70)
Puerto Rican (n=5,077)	1.41 (1.27-1.57)	1.21 (1.16-1.27)	1.05 (0.87-1.27)	1.10 (0.99-1.22)	1.02 (0.92-1.12)	1.01 (0.94-1.08)	1.10 (0.94-1.30)
Cuban (n=2,518)	0.90 (0.75-1.07)	0.94 (0.86-1.04)	0.75 (0.58-0.97)	0.88 (0.71-1.09)	0.88 (0.74-1.05)	0.96 (0.87-1.07)	0.93 (0.70-1.23)
Dominican (n=1,658)	0.95 (0.78-1.16)	0.96 (0.86-1.06)	0.79 (0.53-1.18)	0.82 (0.66-1.02)	0.84 (0.68-1.04)	0.98 (0.87-1.11)	1.04 (0.69-1.58)
Central/South American (n=8,162)	0.89 (0.78-1.01)	1.01 (0.95-1.07)	0.75 (0.60-0.94)	0.88 (0.75-1.03)	0.83 (0.73-0.95)	0.95 (0.88-1.02)	0.57 (0.44-0.73)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (lifetime abstainer, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), and "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), cancer, and US nativity status/years lived in the US (US-born, 15+ years in the US, <15 years in the US).

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, awakening feeling rested, and sleep medication were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S3. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for (1) foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites and (2) Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to US-born non-Hispanic Whites, Stratified by Sex/Gender, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)													
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))						Sleep Quality in the Past Week							
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=21,227)		Short (<7-hours) (n=75,139)		Long (>9-hours) (n=9,190)		Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=22,038)		Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=30,013)		Non-restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=46,103)		Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=11,097)	
Sex/Gender	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
U.S.-born Non-Hispanic White (n=198,297)	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	1.12 (0.98-1.30)	0.94 (0.83-1.06)	1.07 (1.00-1.13)	1.00 (0.95-1.06)	1.18 (0.94-1.47)	1.00 (0.82-1.21)	1.08 (0.92-1.27)	1.09 (0.97-1.21)	1.31 (1.16-1.49)	1.22 (1.11-1.35)	1.11 (1.02-1.21)	1.01 (0.95-1.08)	1.44 (1.12-1.85)	1.28 (1.07-1.52)
Mexican														
Overall (n=30,100)	0.70 (0.63-0.77)	0.83 (0.76-0.91)	0.83 (0.79-0.86)	0.94 (0.90-0.97)	0.96 (0.84-1.10)	0.77 (0.68-0.87)	0.77 (0.73-0.82)	0.80 (0.74-0.86)	0.66 (0.62-0.70)	0.68 (0.63-0.73)	0.91 (0.87-0.94)	0.91 (0.87-0.95)	0.52 (0.46-0.59)	0.48 (0.41-0.56)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.02 (0.91-1.14)	1.05 (0.96-1.15)	1.01 (0.96-1.07)	1.07 (1.03-1.12)	1.09 (0.91-1.31)	0.88 (0.75-1.03)	0.92 (0.85-0.99)	0.92 (0.84-1.00)	0.80 (0.74-0.86)	0.77 (0.71-0.85)	0.97 (0.93-1.01)	0.95 (0.90-1.00)	0.66 (0.58-0.76)	0.59 (0.50-0.70)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.47 (0.40-0.54)	0.60 (0.52-0.69)	0.66 (0.62-0.70)	0.77 (0.71-0.82)	0.83 (0.70-0.99)	0.65 (0.54-0.78)	0.60 (0.55-0.66)	0.64 (0.58-0.71)	0.51 (0.46-0.55)	0.55 (0.49-0.62)	0.82 (0.77-0.86)	0.85 (0.80-0.90)	0.36 (0.30-0.44)	0.34 (0.27-0.42)
Puerto Rican														
Overall (n=5,077)	1.31 (1.13-1.53)	1.45 (1.29-1.63)	1.19 (1.11-1.28)	1.21 (1.14-1.28)	1.05 (0.82-1.34)	0.95 (0.74-1.21)	1.05 (0.94-1.16)	1.08 (0.96-1.22)	0.91 (0.83-1.00)	0.87 (0.78-0.97)	0.98 (0.91-1.05)	1.04 (0.97-1.12)	0.98 (0.84-1.15)	1.02 (0.84-1.23)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.33 (1.08-1.63)	1.53 (1.30-1.81)	1.21 (1.11-1.33)	1.24 (1.15-1.35)	1.26 (0.89-1.77)	0.94 (0.66-1.33)	1.04 (0.90-1.21)	1.14 (0.98-1.33)	0.97 (0.85-1.11)	0.91 (0.78-1.05)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	1.10 (1.01-1.20)	0.96 (0.76-1.19)	0.97 (0.73-1.30)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.29 (1.03-1.61)	1.36 (1.17-1.58)	1.15 (1.04-1.27)	1.16 (1.06-1.26)	0.89 (0.63-1.26)	0.96 (0.72-1.28)	1.05 (0.91-1.21)	1.01 (0.86-1.18)	0.84 (0.73-0.97)	0.82 (0.70-0.97)	0.95 (0.86-1.04)	0.96 (0.85-1.08)	1.01 (0.83-1.24)	1.08 (0.86-1.35)
Cuban														
Overall (n=2,518)	0.75 (0.59-0.96)	0.94 (0.75-1.18)	0.84 (0.74-0.95)	0.97 (0.87-1.09)	0.73 (0.54-0.99)	0.63 (0.42-0.93)	0.76 (0.61-0.94)	0.78 (0.60-1.01)	0.68 (0.57-0.81)	0.72 (0.57-0.91)	0.89 (0.81-0.99)	0.98 (0.85-1.14)	0.66 (0.51-0.87)	0.77 (0.55-1.06)
U.S.-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	0.78 (0.44-1.39)	1.08 (0.74-1.58)	1.01 (0.81-1.25)	1.08 (0.89-1.31)	0.49 (0.18-1.29)	0.95 (0.39-2.31)	0.95 (0.70-1.28)	0.96 (0.66-1.39)	0.92 (0.69-1.23)	0.83 (0.53-1.31)	0.96 (0.80-1.16)	1.07 (0.86-1.34)	0.95 (0.54-1.66)	1.37 (0.78-2.42)
U.S.-born Cuban (no) (n=1,959)	0.75 (0.56-1.00)	0.90 (0.69-1.18)	0.78 (0.67-0.91)	0.94 (0.82-1.07)	0.78 (0.57-1.05)	0.55 (0.35-0.87)	0.69 (0.52-0.92)	0.71 (0.52-0.98)	0.61 (0.48-0.78)	0.68 (0.50-0.94)	0.87 (0.77-0.97)	0.95 (0.80-1.13)	0.59 (0.42-0.83)	0.60 (0.40-0.89)
Dominican														
Overall (n=1,658)	0.82 (0.60-1.11)	0.96 (0.79-1.16)	0.83 (0.71-0.97)	0.98 (0.88-1.10)	1.05 (0.68-1.61)	0.49 (0.24-1.00)	0.77 (0.63-0.94)	0.83 (0.66-1.03)	0.68 (0.56-0.84)	0.77 (0.61-0.97)	0.94 (0.83-1.06)	0.96 (0.84-1.09)	0.83 (0.55-1.23)	0.93 (0.60-1.45)
U.S.-born (yes)	1.13 (0.60-2.11)	1.02 (0.58-1.79)	0.86 (0.60-1.23)	1.32 (0.98-1.77)	0.96 (0.30-3.07)	1.35 (0.48-3.80)	0.73 (0.48-1.12)	0.62 (0.36-1.07)	0.97 (0.65-1.44)	0.91 (0.53-1.57)	0.99 (0.78-1.26)	0.93 (0.68-1.29)	0.64 (0.31-1.30)	0.57 (0.23-1.43)

(n=264)														
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	0.74 (0.52-1.04)	0.95 (0.78-1.15)	0.82 (0.69-0.97)	0.92 (0.81-1.04)	1.08 (0.63-1.85)	0.29 (0.15-0.53)	0.78 (0.63-0.97)	0.88 (0.69-1.12)	0.62 (0.49-0.80)	0.74 (0.57-0.97)	0.92 (0.79-1.08)	0.96 (0.83-1.13)	0.86 (0.55-1.34)	1.00 (0.61-1.63)
Central/South American														
Overall (n=8,162)	0.71 (0.61-0.83)	0.87 (0.76-0.99)	0.93 (0.87-0.99)	0.94 (0.88-1.01)	0.66 (0.48-0.91)	0.70 (0.56-0.89)	0.78 (0.68-0.88)	0.83 (0.71-0.97)	0.65 (0.58-0.73)	0.73 (0.63-0.86)	0.89 (0.84-0.95)	0.96 (0.89-1.04)	0.43 (0.34-0.54)	0.46 (0.35-0.61)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=1,113)	1.31 (0.92-1.87)	1.31 (0.96-1.77)	1.25 (1.08-1.45)	1.10 (0.92-1.30)	0.64 (0.35-1.16)	0.95 (0.52-1.74)	1.21 (0.96-1.53)	1.40 (1.06-1.86)	0.97 (0.73-1.30)	1.13 (0.80-1.61)	1.05 (0.92-1.20)	1.13 (0.97-1.32)	0.64 (0.38-1.10)	0.47 (0.24-0.94)
U.S.-born (no) (n=7,049)	0.64 (0.54-0.76)	0.80 (0.70-0.93)	0.88 (0.82-0.94)	0.92 (0.85-0.98)	0.66 (0.47-0.94)	0.67 (0.52-0.87)	0.69 (0.60-0.78)	0.71 (0.61-0.83)	0.60 (0.53-0.68)	0.66 (0.57-0.77)	0.85 (0.80-0.91)	0.92 (0.85-0.99)	0.40 (0.31-0.51)	0.46 (0.34-0.62)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), heavy alcohol consumption (≥2 drinks/day for women and ≥3 drinks/day for men), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), “ideal” cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey’s complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S4. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for (1) foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites and (2) Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to US-born non-Hispanic Whites, Stratified by Age Group, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)																				
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))									Sleep Quality in the Past Week											
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=21,227)			Short (≤7-hours) (n=75,139)			Long (>9-hours) (n=9,190)			Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=22,038)			Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=30,013)			Non-restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=46,103)			Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=11,097)		
Age (years) Group	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+
U.S.-born Non-Hispanic White (n=198,297)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	0.93 (0.71-1.23)	1.33 (1.13-1.56)	0.89 (0.80-1.00)	1.08 (0.95-1.22)	1.13 (1.05-1.21)	0.96 (0.91-1.01)	1.24 (0.80-1.92)	1.12 (0.79-1.59)	0.96 (0.82-1.13)	0.98 (0.74-1.31)	1.24 (1.06-1.44)	1.04 (0.92-1.17)	1.11 (0.79-1.56)	1.44 (1.24-1.68)	1.20 (1.10-1.31)	1.02 (0.89-1.16)	1.15 (1.07-1.25)	1.00 (0.92-1.08)	1.64 (0.95-2.85)	1.64 (1.21-2.22)	1.22 (1.03-1.44)
Mexican																					
Overall (n=30,100)	0.78 (0.69-0.89)	0.69 (0.62-0.76)	0.98 (0.87-1.10)	0.88 (0.83-0.93)	0.87 (0.83-0.90)	0.96 (0.91-1.02)	0.96 (0.80-1.15)	0.72 (0.61-0.87)	0.86 (0.75-0.98)	0.81 (0.76-0.86)	0.66 (0.60-0.73)	0.92 (0.83-1.01)	0.65 (0.61-0.69)	0.58 (0.53-0.64)	0.71 (0.64-0.78)	0.95 (0.92-0.99)	0.88 (0.84-0.92)	0.93 (0.87-1.00)	0.50 (0.44-0.56)	0.41 (0.33-0.51)	0.61 (0.52-0.72)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.03 (0.90-1.18)	1.03 (0.91-1.15)	1.14 (1.01-1.27)	1.00 (0.93-1.06)	1.09 (1.03-1.15)	1.06 (0.99-1.13)	1.04 (0.85-1.26)	0.85 (0.67-1.09)	0.96 (0.81-1.13)	0.96 (0.89-1.03)	0.81 (0.73-0.91)	1.01 (0.90-1.15)	0.77 (0.71-0.82)	0.73 (0.65-0.82)	0.84 (0.75-0.95)	1.02 (0.98-1.06)	0.96 (0.91-1.03)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	0.61 (0.53-0.70)	0.64 (0.51-0.80)	0.64 (0.54-0.76)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.43 (0.34-0.54)	0.48 (0.41-0.55)	0.82 (0.68-0.98)	0.67 (0.61-0.74)	0.69 (0.65-0.74)	0.86 (0.79-0.93)	0.81 (0.62-1.06)	0.65 (0.51-0.82)	0.76 (0.63-0.92)	0.63 (0.58-0.69)	0.54 (0.46-0.62)	0.80 (0.69-0.93)	0.51 (0.47-0.56)	0.46 (0.40-0.52)	0.57 (0.50-0.65)	0.86 (0.82-0.91)	0.79 (0.74-0.85)	0.85 (0.77-0.94)	0.36 (0.29-0.43)	0.22 (0.15-0.32)	0.57 (0.44-0.75)
Puerto Rican																					
Overall (n=5,077)	1.47 (1.17-1.83)	1.30 (1.12-1.51)	1.56 (1.36-1.78)	1.26 (1.13-1.39)	1.15 (1.07-1.24)	1.27 (1.18-1.36)	1.28 (0.94-1.75)	0.88 (0.64-1.20)	0.88 (0.69-1.14)	1.12 (1.01-1.23)	0.93 (0.78-1.11)	1.35 (1.18-1.56)	0.92 (0.84-1.02)	0.92 (0.77-1.09)	0.92 (0.80-1.07)	1.04 (0.97-1.10)	0.97 (0.87-1.07)	1.04 (0.93-1.17)	0.98 (0.84-1.15)	0.83 (0.62-1.12)	1.15 (0.93-1.40)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.53 (1.19-1.96)	1.47 (1.24-1.74)	1.55 (1.17-2.06)	1.26 (1.12-1.42)	1.25 (1.15-1.36)	1.28 (1.11-1.48)	1.36 (0.97-1.91)	1.00 (0.66-1.54)	0.64 (0.35-1.19)	1.14 (0.99-1.31)	0.93 (0.75-1.14)	1.49 (1.20-1.86)	0.98 (0.85-1.12)	1.02 (0.82-1.25)	1.01 (0.79-1.28)	1.08 (0.99-1.18)	0.99 (0.87-1.12)	1.11 (0.94-1.31)	0.93 (0.74-1.17)	0.79 (0.52-1.19)	1.25 (0.92-1.69)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.27 (0.86-1.87)	1.08 (0.85-1.38)	1.56 (1.34-1.81)	1.23 (1.01-1.51)	1.01 (0.90-1.14)	1.26 (1.16-1.37)	1.03 (0.53-2.02)	0.75 (0.47-1.18)	0.96 (0.74-1.25)	1.09 (0.94-1.25)	0.95 (0.73-1.22)	1.27 (1.06-1.51)	0.86 (0.75-0.99)	0.77 (0.58-1.02)	0.87 (0.73-1.03)	0.98 (0.88-1.08)	0.94 (0.80-1.10)	1.00 (0.87-1.14)	1.04 (0.85-1.27)	0.90 (0.60-1.35)	1.08 (0.85-1.37)
Cuban																					
Overall (n=2,518)	0.69 (0.40-1.17)	0.66 (0.50-0.86)	1.08 (0.87-1.34)	0.75 (0.59-0.95)	0.79 (0.67-0.93)	1.06 (0.96-1.18)	0.64 (0.32-1.26)	0.69 (0.42-1.14)	0.71 (0.55-0.93)	0.78 (0.63-0.97)	0.72 (0.52-1.00)	1.00 (0.79-1.26)	0.70 (0.59-0.84)	0.73 (0.56-0.94)	0.73 (0.58-0.91)	0.91 (0.83-1.01)	0.81 (0.70-0.94)	0.98 (0.84-1.14)	0.69 (0.53-0.90)	0.66 (0.43-1.04)	0.76 (0.56-1.04)

U.S.-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	0.81 (0.47-1.42)	0.83 (0.49-1.41)	1.65 (0.93-2.94)	0.98 (0.76-1.26)	1.11 (0.91-1.35)	1.04 (0.69-1.57)	0.93 (0.39-2.23)	0.45 (0.14-1.41)	0.21 (0.03-1.53)	1.05 (0.78-1.41)	1.11 (0.72-1.71)	1.54 (0.85-2.78)	0.91 (0.68-1.22)	1.02 (0.68-1.53)	1.04 (0.62-1.75)	1.05 (0.87-1.26)	0.94 (0.72-1.24)	0.99 (0.61-1.63)	0.91 (0.52-1.60)	1.53 (0.83-2.80)	0.63 (0.26-1.49)
U.S.-born Cuban (no) (n=1,959)	0.59 (0.24-1.43)	0.61 (0.44-0.84)	1.03 (0.81-1.31)	0.48 (0.31-0.75)	0.67 (0.53-0.83)	1.06 (0.95-1.18)	0.32 (0.08-1.34)	0.75 (0.42-1.34)	0.74 (0.56-0.96)	0.70 (0.53-0.93)	0.57 (0.35-0.95)	0.94 (0.74-1.20)	0.64 (0.50-0.81)	0.61 (0.41-0.90)	0.69 (0.54-0.89)	0.87 (0.78-0.97)	0.76 (0.64-0.89)	0.98 (0.83-1.16)	0.62 (0.44-0.88)	0.30 (0.13-0.66)	0.77 (0.56-1.07)
Dominican																					
Overall (n=1,658)	0.64 (0.41-0.99)	0.90 (0.68-1.19)	1.18 (0.95-1.46)	0.81 (0.62-1.05)	0.94 (0.82-1.08)	1.02 (0.89-1.17)	1.32 (0.73-2.36)	0.48 (0.22-1.03)	0.42 (0.21-0.84)	0.80 (0.66-0.97)	0.69 (0.47-1.01)	0.90 (0.68-1.18)	0.68 (0.55-0.83)	0.51 (0.33-0.77)	0.71 (0.53-0.96)	0.98 (0.86-1.11)	0.79 (0.65-0.97)	1.12 (0.94-1.34)	0.79 (0.53-1.18)	0.37 (0.20-0.69)	1.31 (0.82-2.07)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=264)	0.63 (0.31-1.30)	2.17 (1.33-3.55)	1.65 (0.41-6.68)	0.87 (0.58-1.31)	1.62 (1.30-2.02)	0.98 (0.43-2.20)	1.32 (0.52-3.33)	2.50 (0.76-8.25)	NE	0.78 (0.50-1.21)	0.88 (0.44-1.76)	0.82 (0.12-5.75)	0.85 (0.56-1.28)	1.05 (0.55-2.02)	0.46 (0.07-3.02)	1.06 (0.82-1.36)	1.05 (0.77-1.42)	1.60 (0.70-3.67)	0.50 (0.24-1.02)	1.26 (0.52-3.02)	0.69 (0.08-5.75)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	0.63 (0.37-1.08)	0.76 (0.55-1.04)	1.16 (0.94-1.44)	0.75 (0.55-1.03)	0.84 (0.72-0.99)	1.02 (0.89-1.17)	1.31 (0.64-2.68)	0.33 (0.12-0.87)	0.44 (0.22-0.87)	0.80 (0.65-0.99)	0.66 (0.44-0.97)	0.90 (0.69-1.18)	0.63 (0.50-0.81)	0.41 (0.26-0.64)	0.72 (0.54-0.96)	0.96 (0.82-1.12)	0.75 (0.59-0.94)	1.11 (0.91-1.35)	0.87 (0.56-1.35)	0.20 (0.09-0.47)	1.33 (0.84-2.12)
Central/South American																					
Overall (n=8,162)	0.90 (0.72-1.12)	0.72 (0.62-0.84)	0.92 (0.78-1.09)	0.97 (0.87-1.08)	0.92 (0.86-0.99)	0.99 (0.91-1.07)	0.90 (0.63-1.27)	0.63 (0.45-0.87)	0.51 (0.36-0.72)	0.81 (0.71-0.92)	0.70 (0.58-0.85)	0.85 (0.71-1.02)	0.65 (0.58-0.73)	0.55 (0.46-0.66)	0.66 (0.55-0.79)	0.93 (0.88-0.99)	0.85 (0.79-0.93)	0.91 (0.81-1.02)	0.41 (0.33-0.52)	0.33 (0.21-0.51)	0.50 (0.38-0.67)
U.S.-born Central/South American (yes) (n=1,113)	1.31 (0.94-1.82)	1.52 (1.07-2.16)	0.98 (0.43-2.25)	1.19 (1.02-1.40)	1.23 (1.04-1.45)	1.02 (0.65-1.58)	0.82 (0.48-1.40)	0.96 (0.34-2.74)	0.36 (0.08-1.54)	1.26 (1.01-1.55)	1.28 (0.90-1.83)	1.66 (1.01-2.73)	0.87 (0.65-1.15)	0.73 (0.53-1.03)	0.93 (0.53-1.63)	1.10 (0.97-1.25)	1.02 (0.84-1.23)	0.80 (0.46-1.41)	0.52 (0.30-0.89)	0.23 (0.11-0.49)	1.41 (0.67-2.95)
U.S.-born Central/South American (no) (n=7,049)	0.73 (0.56-0.96)	0.65 (0.55-0.77)	0.92 (0.77-1.09)	0.86 (0.76-0.98)	0.89 (0.83-0.96)	0.99 (0.91-1.07)	0.93 (0.61-1.41)	0.61 (0.44-0.85)	0.51 (0.36-0.73)	0.72 (0.63-0.82)	0.63 (0.51-0.78)	0.83 (0.69-0.99)	0.61 (0.54-0.69)	0.53 (0.43-0.65)	0.65 (0.54-0.78)	0.90 (0.84-0.96)	0.83 (0.76-0.91)	0.91 (0.81-1.03)	0.40 (0.31-0.51)	0.34 (0.22-0.55)	0.47 (0.35-0.64)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for sex (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), heavy alcohol consumption (≥2 drinks/day for women and ≥3 drinks/day for men), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S5. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites, Stratified by Sex/Gender, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=56,372)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)													
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))						Sleep Quality in the Past Week							
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=4,115)		Short (<7-hours) (n=14,048)		Long (>9-hours) (n=1,586)		Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,431)		Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,520)		Non-restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=7,734)		Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=1,073)	
Sex/Gender	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Mexican														
Overall (n=30,100)	1.23 (1.00-1.51)	1.00 (0.84-1.19)	1.14 (1.05-1.24)	1.09 (1.02-1.18)	1.26 (0.92-1.73)	0.90 (0.68-1.19)	0.87 (0.69-1.09)	0.97 (0.84-1.12)	0.85 (0.70-1.02)	0.87 (0.76-1.01)	1.15 (1.03-1.29)	0.99 (0.91-1.08)	1.03 (0.72-1.47)	0.85 (0.65-1.13)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.31 (1.06-1.61)	1.06 (0.88-1.26)	1.23 (1.12-1.35)	1.15 (1.06-1.24)	1.20 (0.86-1.68)	0.91 (0.69-1.20)	1.00 (0.79-1.27)	1.00 (0.85-1.17)	1.03 (0.84-1.27)	0.92 (0.78-1.08)	1.17 (1.04-1.31)	0.99 (0.90-1.09)	1.06 (0.75-1.50)	0.91 (0.69-1.22)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.99 (0.73-1.34)	0.80 (0.62-1.02)	1.00 (0.89-1.12)	0.96 (0.87-1.07)	1.20 (0.82-1.76)	0.92 (0.63-1.34)	0.71 (0.52-0.96)	0.86 (0.71-1.05)	0.62 (0.48-0.79)	0.80 (0.66-0.98)	1.07 (0.92-1.24)	0.97 (0.87-1.08)	0.80 (0.45-1.40)	0.64 (0.42-0.99)
Puerto Rican														
Overall (n=5,077)	1.84 (1.46-2.30)	1.64 (1.36-1.99)	1.39 (1.26-1.54)	1.29 (1.17-1.42)	1.27 (0.90-1.81)	0.97 (0.71-1.33)	1.13 (0.88-1.47)	1.24 (1.05-1.47)	1.26 (0.99-1.60)	1.04 (0.88-1.22)	1.02 (0.88-1.18)	1.08 (0.97-1.20)	1.62 (1.11-2.37)	1.19 (0.92-1.56)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.83 (1.37-2.45)	1.79 (1.39-2.29)	1.43 (1.26-1.62)	1.32 (1.19-1.49)	1.63 (0.99-2.70)	1.11 (0.74-1.66)	1.05 (0.75-1.47)	1.32 (1.07-1.62)	1.36 (1.00-1.85)	1.08 (0.88-1.33)	0.96 (0.80-1.16)	1.12 (0.99-1.26)	1.68 (1.08-2.63)	1.12 (0.81-1.55)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.77 (1.31-2.37)	1.44 (1.15-1.81)	1.33 (1.17-1.51)	1.20 (1.07-1.35)	1.07 (0.70-1.65)	0.92 (0.64-1.34)	1.24 (0.91-1.68)	1.20 (0.97-1.48)	1.15 (0.85-1.55)	1.02 (0.83-1.26)	1.10 (0.91-1.33)	1.02 (0.89-1.18)	1.74 (1.06-2.83)	1.31 (0.95-1.81)
Cuban														
Overall (n=2,518)	1.01 (0.71-1.45)	0.92 (0.68-1.26)	0.95 (0.81-1.12)	1.02 (0.88-1.17)	0.81 (0.47-1.39)	0.56 (0.35-0.91)	0.91 (0.65-1.36)	0.96 (0.72-1.30)	0.90 (0.66-1.22)	0.97 (0.74-1.28)	1.02 (0.83-1.24)	1.07 (0.88-1.28)	0.98 (0.57-1.70)	1.13 (0.75-1.69)
U.S.-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	0.93 (0.48-1.80)	1.11 (0.71-1.74)	1.12 (0.88-1.43)	1.16 (0.93-1.44)	0.59 (0.19-1.85)	1.05 (0.43-2.52)	1.14 (0.64-2.02)	1.18 (0.76-1.83)	1.28 (0.79-2.09)	1.04 (0.63-1.73)	0.98 (0.72-1.35)	1.13 (0.86-1.49)	0.85 (0.24-2.99)	2.09 (1.08-4.01)
U.S.-born Cuban (no) (n=1,959)	1.04 (0.70-1.57)	0.85 (0.59-1.22)	0.89 (0.74-1.08)	0.96 (0.81-1.13)	0.85 (0.49-1.49)	0.47 (0.27-0.80)	0.83 (0.52-1.32)	0.86 (0.60-1.23)	0.76 (0.54-1.07)	0.94 (0.66-1.35)	1.02 (0.81-1.29)	1.05 (0.85-1.31)	1.01 (0.55-1.85)	0.87 (0.55-1.38)
Dominican														
Overall (n=1,658)	1.21 (0.81-1.78)	1.07 (0.79-1.43)	1.00 (0.83-1.21)	1.03 (0.87-1.21)	1.39 (0.81-2.40)	0.61 (0.27-1.38)	0.76 (0.47-1.23)	0.97 (0.73-1.29)	0.77 (0.47-1.27)	0.99 (0.72-1.36)	1.01 (0.80-1.26)	0.98 (0.82-1.17)	1.11 (0.54-2.29)	0.94 (0.59-1.51)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=264)	1.61 (0.78-3.30)	1.15 (0.58-2.26)	1.05 (0.73-1.52)	1.42 (1.04-1.95)	1.40 (0.32-6.12)	2.40 (0.83-6.95)	1.06 (0.52-2.17)	0.72 (0.40-1.31)	1.30 (0.51-3.34)	1.18 (0.64-2.18)	1.10 (0.72-1.67)	0.97 (0.68-1.37)	1.88 (0.57-6.19)	0.68 (0.23-1.98)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	1.09 (0.72-1.64)	1.04 (0.77-1.39)	0.99 (0.81-1.21)	0.92 (0.78-1.09)	1.42 (0.79-2.54)	0.34 (0.16-0.72)	0.67 (0.39-1.15)	1.03 (0.76-1.40)	0.65 (0.36-1.17)	0.96 (0.68-1.35)	0.99 (0.74-1.32)	0.98 (0.81-1.19)	0.96 (0.43-2.14)	0.98 (0.58-1.65)
Central/South American														

1															
2	Overall (n=8,162)	1.12 (0.87-1.45)	0.91 (0.76-1.10)	1.17 (1.06-1.30)	1.02 (0.93-1.12)	0.92 (0.56-1.51)	0.68 (0.48-0.94)	0.86 (0.63-1.16)	1.01 (0.83-1.24)	0.77 (0.59-1.01)	0.99 (0.81-1.21)	1.02 (0.89-1.16)	1.03 (0.93-1.14)	0.62 (0.39-0.99)	0.73 (0.51-1.06)
3	U.S.-born Central/South American (yes) <i>(n=1,113)</i>	1.62 (1.03-2.54)	1.26 (0.86-1.84)	1.45 (1.21-1.74)	1.15 (0.95-1.38)	0.76 (0.34-1.70)	1.22 (0.64-2.30)	1.01 (0.61-1.67)	1.47 (1.09-1.99)	0.83 (0.51-1.36)	1.43 (1.03-1.99)	1.05 (0.83-1.33)	1.11 (0.93-1.31)	1.56 (0.72-3.38)	0.67 (0.31-1.45)
4	U.S.-born Central/South American (no) (n=7,049)	1.02 (0.78-1.35)	0.84 (0.69-1.04)	1.13 (1.02-1.25)	0.99 (0.89-1.09)	0.98 (0.58-1.67)	0.65 (0.45-0.93)	0.79 (0.57-1.09)	0.90 (0.72-1.11)	0.77 (0.58-1.02)	0.90 (0.74-1.11)	1.00 (0.86-1.15)	1.01 (0.91-1.12)	0.48 (0.29-0.79)	0.74 (0.50-1.10)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), heavy alcohol consumption (≥2 drinks/day for women and ≥3 drinks/day for men), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S6. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites, Stratified by Age Group, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=56,372)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)																				
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))									Sleep Quality in the Past Week											
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=4,115)			Short (<7-hours) (n=14,048)			Long (>9-hours) (n=1,586)			Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,431)			Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,520)			Non-restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=7,734)			Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=1,073)		
Age (years) Group	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Mexican																					
Overall (n=30,100)	1.04 (0.76-1.44)	1.26 (1.00-1.58)	0.99 (0.83-1.19)	1.15 (0.99-1.33)	1.17 (1.08-1.28)	1.03 (0.94-1.13)	1.51 (0.96-2.38)	1.02 (0.65-1.61)	0.79 (0.60-1.04)	0.97 (0.71-1.32)	0.81 (0.67-0.98)	1.01 (0.84-1.21)	0.97 (0.67-1.40)	0.82 (0.67-1.01)	0.90 (0.78-1.04)	1.09 (0.93-1.27)	1.10 (0.99-1.21)	1.04 (0.93-1.17)	1.17 (0.59-2.32)	0.81 (0.51-1.28)	0.89 (0.70-1.15)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.12 (0.80-1.58)	1.43 (1.14-1.81)	1.02 (0.86-1.21)	1.19 (1.02-1.39)	1.31 (1.20-1.43)	1.07 (0.97-1.17)	1.45 (0.93-2.26)	1.06 (0.64-1.75)	0.81 (0.61-1.07)	1.07 (0.77-1.48)	0.93 (0.75-1.15)	1.02 (0.84-1.25)	1.08 (0.73-1.60)	0.94 (0.75-1.17)	0.98 (0.84-1.16)	1.06 (0.90-1.24)	1.13 (1.01-1.26)	1.04 (0.92-1.18)	1.44 (0.70-2.95)	1.02 (0.63-1.63)	0.85 (0.66-1.11)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.84 (0.54-1.29)	0.97 (0.72-1.30)	0.87 (0.64-1.17)	0.96 (0.77-1.20)	1.03 (0.92-1.16)	0.94 (0.83-1.07)	1.67 (0.99-2.82)	1.04 (0.62-1.74)	0.67 (0.47-0.94)	0.76 (0.53-1.10)	0.71 (0.54-0.92)	0.91 (0.72-1.15)	0.85 (0.54-1.32)	0.65 (0.50-0.85)	0.76 (0.62-0.93)	1.12 (0.92-1.37)	1.01 (0.89-1.15)	1.01 (0.87-1.19)	NE	0.41 (0.22-0.76)	0.91 (0.60-1.39)
Puerto Rican																					
Overall (n=5,077)	1.87 (1.24-2.81)	1.92 (1.49-2.47)	1.58 (1.32-1.90)	1.44 (1.20-1.73)	1.37 (1.22-1.53)	1.27 (1.15-1.40)	1.67 (0.92-3.02)	1.30 (0.78-2.14)	0.80 (0.59-1.09)	1.01 (0.71-1.45)	1.07 (0.82-1.39)	1.45 (1.18-1.78)	1.05 (0.67-1.64)	1.21 (0.92-1.58)	1.14 (0.95-1.37)	1.03 (0.85-1.25)	1.07 (0.92-1.25)	1.13 (0.98-1.32)	1.61 (0.87-2.96)	1.20 (0.78-1.86)	1.30 (1.00-1.68)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.88 (1.22-2.90)	2.08 (1.59-2.72)	1.56 (1.14-2.13)	1.40 (1.15-1.70)	1.43 (1.27-1.62)	1.27 (1.08-1.49)	1.71 (0.91-3.19)	1.51 (0.85-2.68)	0.58 (0.31-1.07)	1.11 (0.76-1.63)	1.01 (0.75-1.35)	1.61 (1.23-2.11)	1.02 (0.62-1.67)	1.28 (0.94-1.75)	1.25 (0.95-1.65)	1.06 (0.87-1.29)	1.07 (0.90-1.27)	1.17 (0.97-1.42)	1.33 (0.66-2.69)	0.99 (0.65-1.51)	1.34 (0.95-1.91)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.69 (0.99-2.88)	1.51 (1.04-2.20)	1.61 (1.31-1.97)	1.38 (1.05-1.79)	1.20 (1.02-1.42)	1.27 (1.14-1.42)	0.77 (0.37-1.58)	1.25 (0.68-2.32)	0.87 (0.63-1.21)	0.87 (0.49-1.53)	1.22 (0.87-1.71)	1.40 (1.11-1.78)	1.17 (0.62-2.22)	1.08 (0.76-1.53)	1.09 (0.88-1.33)	1.01 (0.75-1.37)	1.08 (0.89-1.32)	1.12 (0.94-1.33)	NE	1.59 (0.90-2.84)	1.27 (0.93-1.73)
Cuban																					
Overall (n=2,518)	0.77 (0.37-1.58)	0.99 (0.67-1.47)	1.02 (0.74-1.40)	0.77 (0.56-1.04)	1.01 (0.84-1.21)	1.03 (0.90-1.19)	NE	0.92 (0.42-2.03)	0.55 (0.37-0.81)	0.42 (0.21-0.85)	1.00 (0.67-1.51)	1.10 (0.81-1.50)	0.58 (0.26-1.31)	1.05 (0.75-1.47)	0.98 (0.76-1.27)	0.99 (0.73-1.34)	0.97 (0.80-1.18)	1.11 (0.91-1.34)	NE	1.58 (0.77-3.23)	1.06 (0.71-1.58)
U.S.-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	0.70 (0.34-1.44)	1.11 (0.61-2.00)	1.45 (0.81-2.59)	0.97 (0.71-1.33)	1.28 (1.03-1.58)	0.97 (0.64-1.48)	NE	0.59 (0.14-2.51)	0.16 (0.02-1.23)	0.73 (0.38-1.40)	1.39 (0.85-2.27)	1.64 (0.88-3.08)	0.90 (0.42-1.91)	1.37 (0.84-2.22)	1.27 (0.76-2.11)	1.08 (0.78-1.50)	1.05 (0.79-1.38)	0.98 (0.57-1.68)	NE	2.92 (1.39-6.12)	0.75 (0.31-1.83)

U.S.-born Cuban (no) (n=1,959)	0.80 (0.28-2.27)	0.94 (0.60-1.49)	0.97 (0.69-1.37)	0.49 (0.29-0.82)	0.88 (0.68-1.13)	1.04 (0.90-1.20)	NE	1.06 (0.43-2.64)	0.57 (0.39-0.84)	0.08 (0.01-0.61)	0.79 (0.44-1.39)	1.04 (0.76-1.43)	0.15 (0.03-0.72)	0.89 (0.55-1.44)	0.95 (0.71-1.27)	0.87 (0.55-1.36)	0.93 (0.74-1.18)	1.14 (0.93-1.40)	NE	0.75 (0.25-2.23)	1.10 (0.72-1.69)
Dominican																					
Overall (n=1,658)	0.81 (0.44-1.48)	1.18 (0.77-1.79)	1.29 (0.98-1.70)	0.96 (0.69-1.34)	1.08 (0.89-1.32)	1.02 (0.87-1.21)	NE	0.92 (0.36-2.39)	0.41 (0.19-0.85)	0.80 (0.46-1.39)	0.92 (0.58-1.44)	1.00 (0.72-1.39)	1.22 (0.63-2.35)	0.74 (0.44-1.24)	1.00 (0.72-1.39)	0.96 (0.72-1.29)	0.86 (0.68-1.08)	1.25 (1.01-1.56)	NE	0.58 (0.28-1.23)	1.33 (0.79-2.23)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=264)	0.80 (0.35-1.84)	2.84 (1.64-4.93)	1.80 (0.42-7.78)	0.98 (0.65-1.49)	1.70 (1.34-2.16)	0.97 (0.43-2.17)	NE	4.28 (1.23-14.91)	NE	0.81 (0.41-1.63)	1.09 (0.52-2.33)	0.91 (0.14-6.03)	1.22 (0.62-2.39)	1.53 (0.77-3.03)	0.60 (0.84-4.34)	0.93 (0.64-1.37)	1.11 (0.79-1.57)	1.74 (0.73-4.13)	NE	2.01 (0.76-5.34)	0.69 (0.08-6.05)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	0.78 (0.40-1.54)	0.95 (0.59-1.51)	1.28 (0.97-1.68)	0.86 (0.57-1.29)	0.96 (0.76-1.21)	1.03 (0.87-1.21)	NE	0.59 (0.20-1.76)	0.43 (0.20-0.90)	0.77 (0.37-1.63)	0.86 (0.53-1.39)	1.00 (0.72-1.39)	1.16 (0.41-3.31)	0.60 (0.34-1.06)	1.01 (0.73-1.41)	1.04 (0.70-1.54)	0.80 (0.62-1.04)	1.24 (0.98-1.57)	NE	0.31 (0.13-0.73)	1.36 (0.80-2.30)
Central/South American																					
Overall (n=8,162)	1.02 (0.69-1.51)	1.12 (0.87-1.46)	0.88 (0.71-1.10)	1.13 (0.94-1.36)	1.17 (1.06-1.29)	0.98 (0.89-1.10)	1.44 (0.84-2.46)	0.91 (0.54-1.54)	0.42 (0.26-0.67)	0.83 (0.59-1.17)	1.04 (0.78-1.39)	0.94 (0.75-1.17)	1.07 (0.72-1.59)	0.84 (0.65-1.09)	0.83 (0.67-1.02)	1.06 (0.89-1.25)	1.03 (0.92-1.15)	1.02 (0.88-1.18)	NE	0.65 (0.38-1.12)	0.65 (0.46-0.90)
U.S.-born Central/South American (yes) (n=1,113)	1.25 (0.79-1.98)	1.80 (1.22-2.65)	0.86 (0.37-1.97)	1.28 (1.03-1.59)	1.33 (1.11-1.58)	0.96 (0.62-1.49)	1.22 (0.67-2.23)	1.14 (0.38-3.41)	0.28 (0.06-1.27)	1.04 (0.71-1.52)	1.40 (0.97-2.04)	1.65 (1.03-2.64)	1.21 (0.77-1.90)	0.99 (0.68-1.44)	1.10 (0.65-1.87)	1.08 (0.90-1.31)	1.10 (0.90-1.33)	0.81 (0.47-1.40)	NE	0.31 (0.13-0.69)	1.79 (0.86-3.70)
U.S.-born Central/South American (no) (n=7,049)	0.89 (0.57-1.40)	1.00 (0.75-1.33)	0.88 (0.71-1.10)	1.02 (0.82-1.26)	1.14 (1.02-1.27)	0.98 (0.88-1.09)	NE	0.92 (0.53-1.61)	0.42 (0.26-0.68)	0.67 (0.44-1.03)	0.94 (0.68-1.32)	0.90 (0.71-1.13)	0.95 (0.59-1.52)	0.83 (0.62-1.11)	0.81 (0.65-1.01)	1.00 (0.81-1.24)	1.01 (0.90-1.13)	1.03 (0.89-1.19)	NE	0.75 (0.41-1.38)	0.60 (0.42-0.84)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for sex (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), heavy alcohol consumption (≥2 drinks/day for women and ≥3 drinks/day for men), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), “ideal” cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey’s complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S7. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to US-born non-Hispanic Whites by Language Acculturation Status*, Stratified by Sex/Gender, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=245,812)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)													
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))						Sleep Quality in the Past Week							
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=17,112)		Short (<7-hours) (n=61,091)		Long (>9-hours) (n=7,604)		Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=18,607)		Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=26,493)		Non-restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=38,369)		Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=10,024)	
Sex/Gender	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
U.S.-born Non-Hispanic White (n=198,297)	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref
Mexican														
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.02 (0.91-1.14)	1.05 (0.96-1.15)	1.01 (0.96-1.07)	1.07 (1.03-1.12)	1.09 (0.91-1.31)	0.88 (0.75-1.03)	0.92 (0.85-0.99)	0.92 (0.84-1.00)	0.80 (0.74-0.86)	0.77 (0.71-0.85)	0.97 (0.93-1.01)	0.95 (0.90-1.00)	0.66 (0.58-0.76)	0.59 (0.50-0.70)
High Acculturation (n=13,075)	1.05 (0.93-1.19)	1.08 (0.98-1.19)	1.04 (0.98-1.10)	1.09 (1.05-1.14)	1.12 (0.93-1.36)	0.86 (0.74-1.01)	0.94 (0.84-1.06)	0.95 (0.87-1.03)	0.86 (0.76-0.97)	0.80 (0.73-0.88)	1.01 (0.95-1.08)	0.97 (0.92-1.02)	0.78 (0.62-0.99)	0.63 (0.53-0.75)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=1,188)	0.75 (0.56-1.01)	0.79 (0.58-1.09)	0.71 (0.60-0.85)	0.84 (0.70-1.00)	0.89 (0.58-1.38)	0.97 (0.60-1.59)	0.63 (0.40-1.00)	0.59 (0.43-0.83)	0.46 (0.28-0.74)	0.43 (0.29-0.64)	0.82 (0.64-1.04)	0.75 (0.61-0.92)	0.56 (0.29-1.08)	0.15 (0.06-0.40)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.47 (0.40-0.54)	0.60 (0.52-0.69)	0.66 (0.62-0.70)	0.77 (0.71-0.82)	0.83 (0.70-0.99)	0.65 (0.54-0.78)	0.60 (0.55-0.66)	0.64 (0.58-0.71)	0.51 (0.46-0.55)	0.55 (0.49-0.62)	0.82 (0.77-0.86)	0.85 (0.80-0.90)	0.36 (0.30-0.44)	0.34 (0.27-0.42)
High Acculturation (n=6,141)	0.59 (0.50-0.70)	0.69 (0.58-0.83)	0.76 (0.71-0.82)	0.81 (0.74-0.88)	0.88 (0.68-1.14)	0.69 (0.52-0.91)	0.57 (0.46-0.69)	0.70 (0.61-0.81)	0.47 (0.39-0.58)	0.59 (0.50-0.69)	0.83 (0.75-0.92)	0.90 (0.83-0.98)	0.30 (0.19-0.47)	0.40 (0.29-0.57)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=9,666)	0.38 (0.31-0.46)	0.54 (0.45-0.64)	0.57 (0.53-0.62)	0.73 (0.66-0.80)	0.81 (0.66-1.00)	0.61 (0.49-0.75)	0.53 (0.43-0.66)	0.58 (0.50-0.67)	0.44 (0.36-0.53)	0.52 (0.44-0.60)	0.71 (0.64-0.79)	0.78 (0.72-0.85)	0.45 (0.31-0.67)	0.29 (0.21-0.39)
Puerto Rican														
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.33 (1.08-1.63)	1.53 (1.30-1.81)	1.21 (1.11-1.33)	1.24 (1.15-1.35)	1.26 (0.89-1.77)	0.94 (0.66-1.33)	1.04 (0.90-1.21)	1.14 (0.98-1.33)	0.97 (0.85-1.11)	0.91 (0.78-1.05)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	1.10 (1.01-1.20)	0.96 (0.76-1.19)	0.97 (0.73-1.30)
High Acculturation (n=2,359)	1.36 (1.11-1.68)	1.59 (1.34-1.89)	1.22 (1.11-1.34)	1.26 (1.16-1.37)	1.32 (0.93-1.86)	0.98 (0.68-1.40)	0.93 (0.72-1.21)	1.17 (1.00-1.38)	1.08 (0.84-1.39)	0.92 (0.79-1.07)	0.92 (0.79-1.06)	1.11 (1.02-1.22)	1.00 (0.69-1.44)	1.00 (0.74-1.35)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=184)	0.79 (0.36-1.74)	0.89 (0.56-1.42)	1.17 (0.83-1.65)	1.01 (0.73-1.40)	0.48 (0.10-2.30)	0.51 (0.19-1.31)	0.72 (0.32-1.66)	0.61 (0.32-1.16)	0.74 (0.35-1.54)	0.75 (0.39-1.44)	0.36 (0.16-0.81)	0.87 (0.55-1.39)	0.52 (0.10-2.77)	0.60 (0.17-2.10)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.29 (1.03-1.61)	1.36 (1.17-1.58)	1.15 (1.04-1.27)	1.16 (1.06-1.26)	0.89 (0.63-1.26)	0.96 (0.72-1.28)	1.05 (0.91-1.21)	1.01 (0.86-1.18)	0.84 (0.73-0.97)	0.82 (0.70-0.97)	0.95 (0.86-1.04)	0.96 (0.85-1.08)	1.01 (0.83-1.24)	1.08 (0.86-1.35)
High Acculturation (n=1,773)	1.48 (1.16-1.90)	1.37 (1.14-1.64)	1.14 (1.00-1.30)	1.20 (1.09-1.33)	1.06 (0.72-1.57)	0.97 (0.69-1.37)	1.14 (0.85-1.52)	1.06 (0.88-1.28)	0.98 (0.76-1.26)	0.87 (0.72-1.05)	1.02 (0.88-1.20)	1.00 (0.87-1.14)	0.97 (0.62-1.52)	1.14 (0.88-1.48)

1	Medium/Low Acculturation (n=755)	0.81 (0.48-1.37)	1.32 (1.07-1.64)	1.15 (0.95-1.40)	1.05 (0.91-1.22)	0.57 (0.30-1.07)	0.96 (0.60-1.53)	1.16 (0.76-1.77)	0.86 (0.64-1.16)	0.60 (0.38-0.95)	0.69 (0.50-0.95)	0.73 (0.53-1.01)	0.84 (0.69-1.02)	0.87 (0.41-1.86)	0.92 (0.63-1.36)
2	Cuban														
3															
4	U.S.-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	0.78 (0.44-1.39)	1.08 (0.74-1.58)	1.01 (0.81-1.25)	1.08 (0.89-1.31)	0.49 (0.18-1.29)	0.95 (0.39-2.31)	0.95 (0.70-1.28)	0.96 (0.66-1.39)	0.92 (0.69-1.23)	0.83 (0.53-1.31)	0.96 (0.80-1.16)	1.07 (0.86-1.34)	0.95 (0.54-1.66)	1.37 (0.78-2.42)
5	High Acculturation (n=440)	0.89 (0.49-1.62)	1.16 (0.79-1.71)	1.08 (0.86-1.35)	1.05 (0.85-1.30)	0.29 (0.09-0.96)	1.06 (0.38-2.97)	1.34 (0.85-2.10)	1.17 (0.82-1.67)	1.24 (0.82-1.88)	0.84 (0.54-1.29)	0.93 (0.68-1.28)	1.03 (0.78-1.36)	0.53 (0.17-1.64)	1.30 (0.71-2.38)
6	Medium/Low Acculturation (n=119)	0.37 (0.11-1.22)	0.72 (0.21-2.46)	0.69 (0.40-1.20)	1.21 (0.71-2.06)	0.88 (0.20-3.91)	0.63 (0.16-2.51)	NE	0.27 (0.06-1.23)	0.28 (0.06-1.40)	0.82 (0.29-2.28)	0.76 (0.38-1.51)	1.21 (0.90-1.62)	0.25 (0.03-1.90)	1.65 (0.39-6.94)
7	U.S.-born Cuban (no) (n=1,959)	0.75 (0.56-1.00)	0.90 (0.69-1.18)	0.78 (0.67-0.91)	0.94 (0.82-1.07)	0.78 (0.57-1.05)	0.55 (0.35-0.87)	0.69 (0.52-0.92)	0.71 (0.52-0.98)	0.61 (0.48-0.78)	0.68 (0.50-0.94)	0.87 (0.77-0.97)	0.95 (0.80-1.13)	0.59 (0.42-0.83)	0.60 (0.40-0.89)
8	High Acculturation (n=571)	0.90 (0.54-1.51)	1.13 (0.70-1.82)	0.91 (0.68-1.22)	1.09 (0.89-1.34)	0.87 (0.48-1.58)	0.63 (0.30-1.34)	1.08 (0.64-1.82)	1.04 (0.68-1.59)	0.58 (0.36-0.91)	0.95 (0.62-1.46)	0.75 (0.53-1.04)	0.89 (0.65-1.23)	0.93 (0.43-2.01)	0.61 (0.30-1.25)
9	Medium/Low Acculturation (n=1,386)	0.68 (0.50-0.93)	0.82 (0.58-1.16)	0.71 (0.61-0.84)	0.87 (0.74-1.03)	0.71 (0.49-1.01)	0.53 (0.30-0.94)	0.52 (0.31-0.89)	0.64 (0.42-0.95)	0.56 (0.39-0.80)	0.61 (0.40-0.92)	0.84 (0.68-1.04)	1.00 (0.84-1.21)	0.46 (0.26-0.80)	0.60 (0.37-0.98)
10	Dominican														
11															
12	U.S.-born (yes) (n=264)	1.13 (0.60-2.11)	1.02 (0.58-1.79)	0.86 (0.60-1.23)	1.32 (0.98-1.77)	0.96 (0.30-3.07)	1.35 (0.48-3.80)	0.73 (0.48-1.12)	0.62 (0.36-1.07)	0.97 (0.65-1.44)	0.91 (0.53-1.57)	0.99 (0.78-1.26)	0.93 (0.68-1.29)	0.64 (0.31-1.30)	0.57 (0.23-1.43)
13	High Acculturation (n=208)	1.30 (0.67-2.55)	1.00 (0.54-1.08)	0.94 (0.64-1.38)	1.38 (1.00-1.90)	1.32 (0.40-4.36)	1.36 (0.42-4.40)	1.01 (0.58-1.76)	0.62 (0.34-1.15)	1.12 (0.47-2.67)	0.79 (0.41-1.50)	1.10 (0.76-1.60)	0.90 (0.63-1.30)	0.80 (0.26-2.47)	0.56 (0.20-1.56)
14	Medium/Low Acculturation (n=56)	0.63 (0.12-3.25)	1.11 (0.34-3.57)	0.58 (0.23-1.47)	1.05 (0.56-1.97)	0.23 (0.03-1.74)	1.30 (0.19-8.81)	NE	0.62 (0.22-1.79)	NE	1.42 (0.69-2.94)	0.47 (0.11-1.96)	1.06 (0.61-1.84)	NE	0.62 (0.08-4.72)
15	U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	0.74 (0.52-1.04)	0.95 (0.78-1.15)	0.82 (0.69-0.97)	0.92 (0.81-1.04)	1.08 (0.63-1.85)	0.29 (0.15-0.53)	0.78 (0.63-0.97)	0.88 (0.69-1.12)	0.62 (0.49-0.80)	0.74 (0.57-0.97)	0.92 (0.79-1.08)	0.96 (0.83-1.13)	0.86 (0.55-1.34)	1.00 (0.61-1.63)
16	High Acculturation (n=594)	0.89 (0.56-1.39)	0.88 (0.63-1.24)	0.94 (0.75-1.18)	0.92 (0.76-1.11)	1.51 (0.67-3.40)	0.15 (0.06-0.35)	0.79 (0.44-1.40)	0.81 (0.54-1.22)	0.62 (0.31-1.21)	0.73 (0.48-1.11)	0.72 (0.51-1.00)	0.96 (0.75-1.23)	0.67 (0.21-2.10)	0.85 (0.43-1.70)
17	Medium/Low Acculturation (n=800)	0.63 (0.38-1.03)	0.98 (0.76-1.26)	0.72 (0.55-0.93)	0.91 (0.79-1.06)	0.90 (0.41-1.94)	0.36 (0.17-0.74)	0.34 (0.18-0.65)	0.94 (0.71-1.25)	0.22 (0.11-0.44)	0.76 (0.56-1.03)	0.96 (0.67-1.37)	0.97 (0.78-1.21)	0.38 (0.12-1.13)	1.13 (0.60-2.11)
18	Central/South American														
19															
20	U.S.-born (yes) (n=1,113)	1.31 (0.92-1.87)	1.31 (0.96-1.77)	1.25 (1.08-1.45)	1.10 (0.92-1.30)	0.64 (0.35-1.16)	0.95 (0.52-1.74)	1.21 (0.96-1.53)	1.40 (1.06-1.86)	0.97 (0.73-1.30)	1.13 (0.80-1.61)	1.05 (0.92-1.20)	1.13 (0.97-1.32)	0.64 (0.38-1.10)	0.47 (0.24-0.94)
21	High Acculturation (n=994)	1.40 (0.97-2.04)	1.42 (1.04-1.94)	1.30 (1.11-1.51)	1.15 (0.97-1.36)	0.48 (0.22-1.07)	1.03 (0.53-2.00)	0.97 (0.64-1.47)	1.30 (1.04-1.63)	0.71 (0.46-1.10)	1.06 (0.82-1.37)	0.99 (0.80-1.23)	1.14 (1.00-1.30)	1.01 (0.45-2.27)	0.44 (0.21-0.90)
22	Medium/Low Acculturation	0.73 (0.29-1.83)	0.61 (0.22-1.69)	0.92 (0.51-1.64)	0.74 (0.36-1.52)	1.26 (0.51-3.12)	0.52 (0.11-2.62)	0.86 (0.27-2.75)	1.90 (0.87-4.12)	0.89 (0.24-3.25)	1.50 (0.48-4.75)	0.60 (0.28-1.32)	1.07 (0.61-1.87)	0.43 (0.06-3.19)	0.66 (0.11-3.91)

(n=119)														
U.S.-born (no) (n=7,049)	0.64 (0.54-0.76)	0.80 (0.70-0.93)	0.88 (0.82-0.94)	0.92 (0.85-0.98)	0.66 (0.47-0.94)	0.67 (0.52-0.87)	0.69 (0.60-0.78)	0.71 (0.61-0.83)	0.60 (0.53-0.68)	0.66 (0.57-0.77)	0.85 (0.80-0.91)	0.92 (0.85-0.99)	0.40 (0.31-0.51)	0.46 (0.34-0.62)
High Acculturation (n=3,366)	0.72 (0.57-0.91)	0.79 (0.63-0.98)	0.94 (0.85-1.04)	0.91 (0.82-1.02)	0.77 (0.50-1.17)	0.76 (0.53-1.11)	0.66 (0.50-0.88)	0.80 (0.64-0.98)	0.57 (0.42-0.76)	0.74 (0.61-0.89)	0.75 (0.65-0.86)	0.96 (0.87-1.06)	0.38 (0.22-0.67)	0.52 (0.36-0.76)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=3,664)	0.56 (0.45-0.72)	0.82 (0.68-0.98)	0.80 (0.72-0.89)	0.92 (0.84-1.00)	0.58 (0.34-0.98)	0.59 (0.42-0.84)	0.60 (0.43-0.84)	0.63 (0.51-0.79)	0.44 (0.32-0.61)	0.59 (0.47-0.74)	0.80 (0.67-0.94)	0.87 (0.77-0.97)	0.19 (0.09-0.38)	0.40 (0.26-0.63)

Abbreviations: ref (reference); NE (non-estimable)

* Language acculturation categories include high (English only interview) and medium/low (English and Spanish interview or Spanish only interview).

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), heavy alcohol consumption (≥2 drinks/day for women and ≥3 drinks/day for men), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), “ideal” cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m2, meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey’s complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S8. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to non-Hispanic Whites by Language Acculturation Status*, Stratified by Age Group, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=245,812)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)																				
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))									Sleep Quality in the Past Week											
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=17,112)			Short (<7-hours) (n=61,091)			Long (>9-hours) (n=7,604)			Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=18,607)			Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=26,493)			Non-restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=38,369)			Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=10,024)		
	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+
U.S.-born Non-Hispanic White (n=198,297)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Mexican																					
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.03 (0.90-1.18)	1.03 (0.91-1.15)	1.14 (1.01-1.27)	1.00 (0.93-1.06)	1.09 (1.03-1.15)	1.06 (0.99-1.13)	1.04 (0.85-1.26)	0.85 (0.67-1.09)	0.96 (0.81-1.13)	0.96 (0.89-1.03)	0.81 (0.73-0.91)	1.01 (0.90-1.15)	0.77 (0.71-0.82)	0.73 (0.65-0.82)	0.84 (0.75-0.95)	1.02 (0.98-1.06)	0.96 (0.91-1.03)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	0.61 (0.53-0.70)	0.64 (0.51-0.80)	0.64 (0.54-0.76)
High Acculturation (n=13,075)	1.07 (0.93-1.23)	1.03 (0.92-1.16)	1.18 (1.05-1.33)	1.04 (0.97-1.11)	1.09 (1.04-1.15)	1.09 (1.02-1.17)	1.03 (0.84-1.27)	0.86 (0.67-1.10)	0.98 (0.82-1.17)	1.02 (0.89-1.17)	0.83 (0.74-0.94)	1.03 (0.91-1.17)	0.89 (0.76-1.04)	0.76 (0.67-0.85)	0.87 (0.77-0.97)	1.02 (0.94-1.09)	0.97 (0.91-1.03)	1.03 (0.94-1.13)	0.87 (0.60-1.25)	0.65 (0.52-0.83)	0.65 (0.54-0.77)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=1,188)	0.77 (0.54-1.10)	0.95 (0.67-1.35)	0.69 (0.42-1.14)	0.72 (0.59-0.88)	1.00 (0.83-1.21)	0.64 (0.49-0.86)	1.00 (0.62-1.60)	0.79 (0.30-2.11)	0.83 (0.59-1.15)	0.64 (0.41-0.99)	0.49 (0.28-0.88)	0.78 (0.51-1.18)	0.47 (0.27-0.81)	0.31 (0.16-0.59)	0.57 (0.38-0.84)	0.82 (0.67-1.01)	0.88 (0.71-1.09)	0.61 (0.41-0.89)	0.08 (0.01-0.60)	0.38 (0.12-1.19)	0.58 (0.30-1.10)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.43 (0.34-0.54)	0.48 (0.41-0.55)	0.82 (0.68-0.98)	0.67 (0.61-0.74)	0.69 (0.65-0.74)	0.86 (0.79-0.93)	0.81 (0.62-1.06)	0.65 (0.51-0.82)	0.76 (0.63-0.92)	0.63 (0.58-0.69)	0.54 (0.46-0.62)	0.80 (0.69-0.93)	0.51 (0.47-0.56)	0.46 (0.40-0.52)	0.57 (0.50-0.65)	0.86 (0.82-0.91)	0.79 (0.74-0.85)	0.85 (0.77-0.94)	0.36 (0.29-0.43)	0.22 (0.15-0.32)	0.57 (0.44-0.75)
High Acculturation (n=6,141)	0.62 (0.48-0.81)	0.55 (0.46-0.65)	0.98 (0.76-1.25)	0.79 (0.70-0.90)	0.76 (0.70-0.81)	0.92 (0.82-1.03)	0.80 (0.57-1.13)	0.65 (0.46-0.92)	0.91 (0.66-1.25)	0.63 (0.50-0.80)	0.57 (0.47-0.69)	0.86 (0.69-1.08)	0.68 (0.52-0.90)	0.48 (0.40-0.57)	0.57 (0.46-0.69)	1.06 (0.94-1.20)	0.83 (0.76-0.90)	0.86 (0.74-1.00)	0.22 (0.08-0.60)	0.26 (0.17-0.41)	0.58 (0.40-0.84)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=9,666)	0.29 (0.20-0.41)	0.41 (0.34-0.49)	0.74 (0.58-0.94)	0.56 (0.48-0.65)	0.62 (0.56-0.68)	0.82 (0.74-0.91)	0.80 (0.58-1.10)	0.64 (0.49-0.83)	0.69 (0.55-0.87)	0.45 (0.32-0.64)	0.50 (0.41-0.60)	0.77 (0.64-0.93)	0.46 (0.32-0.68)	0.44 (0.37-0.52)	0.57 (0.48-0.67)	0.79 (0.66-0.96)	0.75 (0.68-0.82)	0.84 (0.74-0.95)	0.27 (0.07-1.02)	0.19 (0.12-0.31)	0.56 (0.40-0.80)
Puerto Rican																					
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.53 (1.19-1.96)	1.47 (1.24-1.74)	1.55 (1.17-2.06)	1.26 (1.12-1.42)	1.25 (1.15-1.36)	1.28 (1.11-1.48)	1.36 (0.97-1.91)	1.00 (0.66-1.54)	0.64 (0.35-1.19)	1.14 (0.99-1.31)	0.93 (0.75-1.14)	1.49 (1.20-1.86)	0.98 (0.85-1.12)	1.02 (0.82-1.25)	1.01 (0.79-1.28)	1.08 (0.99-1.18)	0.99 (0.87-1.12)	1.11 (0.94-1.31)	0.93 (0.74-1.17)	0.79 (0.52-1.19)	1.25 (0.92-1.69)
High Acculturation (n=2,359)	1.50 (1.17-1.94)	1.52 (1.28-1.81)	1.71 (1.28-2.30)	1.25 (1.10-1.42)	1.25 (1.14-1.36)	1.35 (1.17-1.55)	1.40 (0.99-1.97)	1.03 (0.66-1.61)	0.73 (0.40-1.34)	1.02 (0.78-1.33)	0.94 (0.75-1.17)	1.58 (1.27-1.97)	0.89 (0.62-1.28)	1.01 (0.81-1.26)	1.07 (0.84-1.36)	1.04 (0.91-1.20)	1.01 (0.89-1.14)	1.17 (0.99-1.38)	0.81 (0.41-1.60)	0.81 (0.53-1.23)	1.32 (0.97-1.78)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=184)	1.88 (1.07-3.31)	0.64 (0.27-1.51)	0.55 (0.25-1.18)	1.38 (0.93-2.05)	1.25 (0.93-1.68)	0.71 (0.34-1.47)	0.78 (0.24-2.52)	0.75 (0.25-2.24)	NE	NE	0.73 (0.36-1.49)	0.80 (0.35-1.84)	0.44 (0.06-3.38)	1.08 (0.58-2.01)	0.54 (0.23-1.23)	0.36 (0.07-1.79)	0.68 (0.38-1.23)	0.67 (0.33-1.38)	NE	0.45 (0.09-2.24)	0.67 (0.18-2.52)
U.S.-born (no)	1.27	1.08	1.56	1.23	1.01	1.26	1.03	0.75	0.96	1.09	0.95	1.27	0.86	0.77	0.87	0.98	0.94	1.00	1.04	0.90	1.08

1	(n=2,533)	(0.86-1.87)	(0.85-1.38)	(1.34-1.81)	(1.01-1.51)	(0.90-1.14)	(1.16-1.37)	(0.53-2.02)	(0.47-1.18)	(0.74-1.25)	(0.94-1.25)	(0.73-1.22)	(1.06-1.51)	(0.75-0.99)	(0.58-1.02)	(0.73-1.03)	(0.88-1.08)	(0.80-1.10)	(0.87-1.14)	(0.85-1.27)	(0.60-1.35)	(0.85-1.37)
2	High Acculturation	1.25	1.05	1.85	1.20	0.99	1.35	0.87	0.91	1.09	0.51	0.95	1.41	0.99	0.82	0.98	0.98	1.05	1.01	0.73	1.06	1.09
3	(n=1,773)	(0.82-1.91)	(0.78-1.42)	(1.56-2.19)	(0.94-1.53)	(0.86-1.14)	(1.23-1.48)	(0.35-2.21)	(0.57-1.43)	(0.79-1.52)	(0.28-0.93)	(0.72-1.24)	(1.14-1.74)	(0.63-1.56)	(0.60-1.12)	(0.81-1.18)	(0.71-1.35)	(0.91-1.22)	(0.86-1.20)	(0.21-2.53)	(0.69-1.64)	(0.82-1.46)
4	Medium/Low Acculturation	1.31	1.16	1.04	1.33	1.08	1.08	1.48	0.28	0.76	1.25	0.93	0.97	1.19	0.62	0.61	0.74	0.62	0.95	2.05	0.41	1.05
5	(n=755)	(0.62-2.79)	(0.78-1.72)	(0.84-1.29)	(0.99-1.78)	(0.87-1.32)	(0.92-1.27)	(0.66-3.36)	(0.08-0.94)	(0.48-1.20)	(0.60-2.60)	(0.51-1.68)	(0.70-1.36)	(0.46-3.13)	(0.35-1.12)	(0.35-1.60)	(0.42-0.91)	(0.76-1.19)	(0.61-6.90)	(0.19-0.86)	(0.66-1.67)	
6	Cuban																					
7	U.S.-born Cuban (yes)	0.81	0.83	1.65	0.98	1.11	1.04	0.93	0.45	0.21	1.05	1.11	1.54	0.91	1.02	1.04	1.05	0.94	0.99	0.91	1.53	0.63
8	(n=559)	(0.47-1.42)	(0.49-1.41)	(0.93-2.94)	(0.76-1.26)	(0.91-1.35)	(0.69-1.57)	(0.39-2.23)	(0.14-1.41)	(0.03-1.53)	(0.78-1.41)	(0.72-1.71)	(0.85-2.78)	(0.68-1.22)	(0.68-1.53)	(0.62-1.75)	(0.87-1.26)	(0.72-1.24)	(0.61-1.63)	(0.52-1.60)	(0.83-2.80)	(0.26-1.49)
9	High Acculturation	1.00	0.84	1.69	1.01	1.12	1.06	1.06	0.30	0.25	0.92	1.32	1.66	1.04	0.97	1.11	1.05	0.92	1.00	1.10	1.45	0.63
10	(n=440)	(0.56-1.77)	(0.47-1.50)	(0.92-3.10)	(0.78-1.32)	(0.90-1.39)	(0.68-1.63)	(0.37-3.04)	(0.07-1.21)	(0.04-1.82)	(0.55-1.53)	(0.86-2.03)	(0.90-3.06)	(0.57-1.90)	(0.62-1.54)	(0.64-1.90)	(0.80-1.40)	(0.67-1.26)	(0.59-1.70)	(0.01-0.76)	(0.78-2.69)	(0.24-1.64)
11	Medium/Low Acculturation	0.22	0.81	1.13	0.87	1.06	0.85	0.73	1.02	NE	NE	0.30	0.50	NE	1.18	0.36	1.10	1.03	0.88	NE	1.84	0.64
12	(n=119)	(0.03-1.53)	(0.30-2.19)	(0.26-4.86)	(0.42-1.82)	(0.69-1.61)	(0.25-2.91)	(0.17-3.17)	(0.23-4.51)			(0.05-1.92)	(0.11-2.21)		(0.51-2.74)	(0.07-2.00)	(0.63-1.93)	(0.66-1.63)	(0.27-2.90)		(0.48-7.11)	(0.14-2.89)
13	U.S.-born Cuban (no)	0.59	0.61	1.03	0.48	0.67	1.06	0.32	0.75	0.74	0.70	0.57	0.94	0.64	0.61	0.69	0.87	0.76	0.98	0.62	0.30	0.77
14	(n=1,959)	(0.24-1.43)	(0.44-0.84)	(0.81-1.31)	(0.31-0.75)	(0.53-0.83)	(0.95-1.18)	(0.08-1.34)	(0.42-1.34)	(0.56-0.96)	(0.53-0.93)	(0.35-0.95)	(0.74-1.20)	(0.50-0.81)	(0.41-0.90)	(0.54-0.89)	(0.78-0.97)	(0.64-0.89)	(0.83-1.16)	(0.44-0.88)	(0.13-0.66)	(0.56-1.07)
15	High Acculturation	0.55	0.75	1.31	0.55	0.87	1.18	0.91	0.76	0.75	NE	0.38	1.66	0.20	0.58	0.85	0.66	0.65	0.95	NE	0.16	1.03
16	(n=571)	(0.16-1.91)	(0.44-1.28)	(0.82-2.09)	(0.27-1.12)	(0.67-1.11)	(0.95-1.47)	(0.21-4.01)	(0.21-2.83)	(0.45-1.26)		(0.14-0.98)	(1.20-2.30)	(0.03-1.47)	(0.25-1.37)	(0.61-1.19)	(0.31-1.40)	(0.41-1.04)	(0.70-1.28)		(0.02-1.11)	(0.58-1.85)
17	Medium/Low Acculturation	0.62	0.55	0.92	0.47	0.57	1.00	0.13	0.75	0.69	0.11	0.64	0.62	0.12	0.62	0.62	1.01	0.79	1.00	NE	0.33	0.66
18	(n=1,386)	(0.20-1.92)	(0.37-0.82)	(0.71-1.19)	(0.27-0.83)	(0.41-0.78)	(0.90-1.12)	(0.01-1.08)	(0.40-1.41)	(0.49-0.99)	(0.02-0.74)	(0.36-1.12)	(0.45-0.86)	(0.02-0.85)	(0.40-0.96)	(0.43-0.89)	(0.63-1.64)	(0.68-0.92)	(0.83-1.20)		(0.14-0.82)	(0.47-0.94)
19	Dominican																					
20	U.S.-born (yes)	0.63	2.17	1.65	0.87	1.62	0.98	1.32	2.50	NE	0.78	0.88	0.82	0.85	1.05	0.46	1.06	1.05	1.60	0.50	1.26	0.69
21	(n=264)	(0.31-1.30)	(1.33-3.55)	(0.41-6.68)	(0.58-1.31)	(1.30-2.02)	(0.43-2.20)	(0.52-3.33)	(0.76-8.25)		(0.50-1.21)	(0.44-1.76)	(0.12-5.75)	(0.56-1.28)	(0.55-2.02)	(0.07-3.02)	(0.82-1.36)	(0.77-1.42)	(0.70-3.67)	(0.24-1.02)	(0.52-3.02)	(0.08-5.75)
22	High Acculturation	0.68	2.15	1.85	0.99	1.60	1.05	1.45	3.32	NE	0.77	1.04	0.82	1.15	0.83	0.46	0.97	1.06	1.60	0.23	1.45	0.69
23	(n=208)	(0.31-1.51)	(1.25-3.69)	(0.46-7.43)	(0.64-1.51)	(1.27-2.02)	(0.46-2.44)	(0.52-4.00)	(1.11-9.93)		(0.41-1.45)	(0.54-2.02)	(0.12-5.75)	(0.59-2.27)	(0.35-1.99)	(0.07-3.02)	(0.66-1.43)	(0.77-1.46)	(0.70-3.67)	(0.03-1.62)	(0.57-3.66)	(0.08-5.75)
24	Medium/Low Acculturation	0.49	2.28	NE	0.44	1.72	0.38	0.97	NE	NE	0.44	0.52	NE	0.62	1.63	NE	0.99	1.00	NE	NE	0.78	NE
25	(n=56)	(0.11-2.16)	(0.86-6.06)		(0.18-1.09)	(1.11-2.67)	(0.05-2.93)	(0.22-4.36)			(0.20-1.01)	(0.10-2.59)		(0.25-1.50)	(0.74-3.57)		(0.45-2.17)	(0.48-2.10)			(0.10-6.23)	
26	U.S.-born (no)	0.63	0.76	1.16	0.75	0.84	1.02	1.31	0.33	0.44	0.80	0.66	0.90	0.63	0.41	0.72	0.96	0.75	1.11	0.87	0.20	1.33
27	(n=1,394)	(0.37-1.08)	(0.55-1.04)	(0.94-1.44)	(0.55-1.03)	(0.72-0.99)	(0.89-1.17)	(0.64-2.68)	(0.12-0.87)	(0.22-0.87)	(0.65-0.99)	(0.44-0.97)	(0.69-1.18)	(0.50-0.81)	(0.26-0.64)	(0.54-0.96)	(0.82-1.12)	(0.59-0.94)	(0.91-1.35)	(0.56-1.35)	(0.09-0.47)	(0.84-2.12)
28	High Acculturation	1.08	0.72	1.23	1.04	0.90	1.00	1.12	0.26	0.72	0.99	0.77	0.87	1.41	0.37	0.93	1.11	0.65	1.18	0.06	0.10	1.65
29	(n=594)	(0.61-1.92)	(0.45-1.14)	(0.81-1.88)	(0.75-1.46)	(0.74-1.09)	(0.78-1.27)	(0.41-3.04)	(0.05-1.41)	(0.22-2.40)	(0.47-2.10)	(0.47-1.27)	(0.48-1.56)	(0.64-3.10)	(0.21-0.67)	(0.57-1.54)	(0.80-1.55)	(0.48-0.89)	(0.84-1.65)	(0.01-0.54)	(0.03-0.32)	(0.91-2.99)
30	Medium/Low Acculturation	0.21	0.79	1.14	0.43	0.78	1.03	1.42	0.38	0.34	0.43	0.51	0.92	0.53	0.46	0.60	0.92	0.87	1.07	0.28	0.34	1.16
31	(n=800)	(0.08-0.56)	(0.54-1.15)	(0.85-1.51)	(0.25-0.75)	(0.63-0.97)	(0.87-1.21)	(0.56-3.61)	(0.12-1.25)	(0.15-0.76)	(0.16-1.11)	(0.27-0.95)	(0.67-1.25)	(0.18-1.56)	(0.25-0.83)	(0.41-0.90)	(0.41-2.04)	(0.62-1.23)	(0.85-1.33)	(0.04-1.91)	(0.13-0.93)	(0.60-2.26)

Central/South American																					
U.S.-born (yes) (n=1,113)	1.31 (0.94-1.82)	1.52 (1.07-2.16)	0.98 (0.43-2.25)	1.19 (1.02-1.40)	1.23 (1.04-1.45)	1.02 (0.65-1.58)	0.82 (0.48-1.40)	0.96 (0.34-2.74)	0.36 (0.08-1.54)	1.26 (1.01-1.55)	1.28 (0.90-1.83)	1.66 (1.01-2.73)	0.87 (0.65-1.15)	0.73 (0.53-1.03)	0.93 (0.53-1.63)	1.10 (0.97-1.25)	1.02 (0.84-1.23)	0.80 (0.46-1.41)	0.52 (0.30-0.89)	0.23 (0.11-0.49)	1.41 (0.67-2.95)
High Acculturation (n=994)	1.43 (1.02-2.02)	1.59 (1.10-2.30)	1.08 (0.47-2.45)	1.28 (1.09-1.49)	1.24 (1.05-1.45)	1.04 (0.66-1.64)	0.81 (0.42-1.57)	1.04 (0.36-2.98)	0.45 (0.11-1.86)	1.08 (0.81-1.46)	1.30 (0.91-1.84)	1.47 (0.85-2.55)	1.01 (0.72-1.42)	0.80 (0.57-1.12)	1.08 (0.64-1.81)	1.10 (0.94-1.29)	1.07 (0.89-1.29)	0.91 (0.53-1.56)	0.96 (0.43-2.13)	0.24 (0.11-0.53)	1.00 (0.43-2.34)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=119)	0.74 (0.32-1.72)	0.67 (0.16-2.90)	NE	0.74 (0.45-1.22)	1.15 (0.46-2.85)	0.77 (0.16-3.66)	0.85 (0.36-1.99)	NE	NE	1.52 (0.69-3.34)	1.12 (0.18-7.07)	2.78 (1.47-5.24)	1.87 (0.86-4.05)	NE	NE	1.06 (0.66-1.70)	0.46 (0.11-1.83)	NE	0.19 (0.02-1.49)	NE	3.59 (2.21-5.82)
U.S.-born (no) (n=7,049)	0.73 (0.56-0.96)	0.65 (0.55-0.77)	0.92 (0.77-1.09)	0.86 (0.76-0.98)	0.89 (0.83-0.96)	0.99 (0.91-1.07)	0.93 (0.61-1.41)	0.61 (0.44-0.85)	0.51 (0.36-0.73)	0.72 (0.63-0.82)	0.63 (0.51-0.78)	0.83 (0.69-0.99)	0.61 (0.54-0.69)	0.53 (0.43-0.65)	0.65 (0.54-0.78)	0.90 (0.84-0.96)	0.83 (0.76-0.91)	0.91 (0.81-1.03)	0.40 (0.31-0.51)	0.34 (0.22-0.55)	0.47 (0.35-0.64)
High Acculturation (n=3,366)	0.75 (0.50-1.12)	0.70 (0.55-0.88)	0.92 (0.70-1.20)	1.00 (0.85-1.18)	0.92 (0.84-1.01)	0.94 (0.82-1.07)	1.11 (0.72-1.70)	0.74 (0.49-1.11)	0.56 (0.33-0.94)	0.75 (0.51-1.11)	0.68 (0.51-0.90)	0.87 (0.64-1.18)	1.12 (0.80-1.56)	0.59 (0.46-0.76)	0.62 (0.46-0.83)	0.96 (0.80-1.16)	0.82 (0.74-0.92)	0.91 (0.76-1.09)	0.44 (0.16-1.21)	0.39 (0.22-0.68)	0.56 (0.37-0.85)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=3,664)	0.71 (0.49-1.03)	0.60 (0.48-0.75)	0.91 (0.73-1.12)	0.70 (0.57-0.87)	0.84 (0.76-0.93)	1.04 (0.94-1.15)	0.79 (0.41-1.52)	0.51 (0.32-0.81)	0.47 (0.30-0.75)	0.47 (0.28-0.79)	0.57 (0.42-0.79)	0.80 (0.63-1.02)	0.40 (0.21-0.74)	0.44 (0.31-0.61)	0.68 (0.55-0.86)	0.86 (0.67-1.11)	0.84 (0.73-0.95)	0.91 (0.77-1.07)	0.09 (0.02-0.46)	0.29 (0.14-0.60)	0.39 (0.25-0.60)

Abbreviations: ref (reference); NE (not estimable)

* Language acculturation categories include high (English only interview) and medium/low (English and Spanish interview or Spanish only interview).

Adjusted for sex (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), heavy alcohol consumption (≥2 drinks/day for women and ≥3 drinks/day for men), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S9. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for (a) US-Born Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups and (b) Foreign-born Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups With and Without Adjustment for Time in the US Compared Foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=56,372)

Group (n) Compared to Foreign-born Non-Hispanic Whites (n=8,857)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)						
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))			Sleep Quality			
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=4,115)	Short (<7-hours) (n=14,048)	Long (>9-hours) (n=1,586)	Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,431)	Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,520)	Non- restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=7,734)	Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=1,073)
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic Whites (n=8,857)	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref
Mexican							
Overall (n=30,100)	1.09 (0.96-1.25)	1.14 (1.06-1.22)	1.00 (0.88-1.13)	0.92 (0.81-1.05)	0.87 (0.78-0.97)	0.97 (0.92-1.01)	0.92 (0.73-1.14)
US-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.17 (1.02-1.33)	1.23 (1.14-1.33)	1.01 (0.88-1.15)	1.00 (0.87-1.14)	0.97 (0.86-1.10)	0.96 (0.91-1.01)	0.98 (0.78-1.23)
US-born (no) (n=15,818)							
Not Adjusted for Time in the US	0.88 (0.73-1.07)	1.00 (0.91-1.10)	1.00 (0.86-1.17)	0.78 (0.66-0.94)	0.72 (0.62-0.84)	0.98 (0.93-1.04)	0.68 (0.48-0.96)
Adjusted for Time in the US	0.88 (0.73-1.06)	0.97 (0.90-1.06)	1.05 (0.81-1.36)	0.79 (0.66-0.94)	0.72 (0.62-0.84)	1.03 (0.94-1.13)	0.69 (0.49-0.97)
Puerto Rican							
Overall (n=5,077)	1.73 (1.49-2.00)	1.30 (1.19-1.41)	1.06 (0.89-1.25)	1.19 (1.03-1.39)	1.14 (0.99-1.31)	0.95 (0.90-1.01)	1.33 (1.07-1.64)
US-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.81 (1.51-2.17)	1.33 (1.19-1.48)	1.04 (0.82-1.33)	1.20 (0.99-1.46)	1.22 (1.02-1.46)	0.94 (0.87-1.02)	1.32 (1.01-1.73)
US-born (no) (n=2,533)							
Not Adjusted for Time in the US	1.58 (1.32-1.89)	1.23 (1.10-1.38)	1.11 (0.92-1.33)	1.22 (1.01-1.46)	1.09 (0.91-1.30)	0.95 (0.88-1.02)	1.41 (1.09-1.83)
Adjusted for Time in the US	1.56 (1.20-1.88)	1.26 (1.15-1.38)	1.02 (0.77-1.36)	1.24 (1.04-1.50)	1.11 (0.93-1.33)	1.07 (0.95-1.21)	1.40 (1.08-1.82)
Cuban							
Overall (n=2,518)	0.95 (0.75-1.20)	0.99 (0.86-1.14)	0.76 (0.60-0.98)	0.92 (0.70-1.20)	0.93 (0.76-1.15)	0.97 (0.90-1.04)	1.09 (0.77-1.55)
US-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	1.01 (0.67-1.51)	1.20 (0.98-1.47)	0.79 (0.47-1.33)	1.14 (0.79-1.65)	1.17 (0.84-1.65)	0.91 (0.78-1.06)	1.63 (0.91-2.93)
US-born Cuban (no)							

(n=1,959)							
Not Adjusted for Time in the US	0.92 (0.71-1.20)	0.90 (0.77-1.06)	0.76 (0.58-1.00)	0.82 (0.59-1.14)	0.85 (0.65-1.10)	0.99 (0.91-1.06)	0.96 (0.63-1.45)
Adjusted for Time in the US	0.99 (0.76-1.28)	0.95 (0.84-1.08)	0.69 (0.48-0.99)	0.88 (0.64-1.22)	0.90 (0.69-1.17)	1.05 (0.90-1.23)	1.03 (0.68-1.57)
Dominican							
Overall (n=1,658)	1.11 (0.88-1.41)	0.98 (0.83-1.16)	0.91 (0.64-1.28)	0.88 (0.68-1.13)	0.94 (0.72-1.23)	1.02 (0.94-1.12)	1.03 (0.67-1.59)
US-born (yes) (n=264)	1.38 (0.80-2.38)	1.21 (0.88-1.67)	0.98 (0.49-1.99)	0.82 (0.51-1.31)	1.25 (0.81-1.93)	0.92 (0.75-1.13)	0.97 (0.42-2.20)
US-born (no) (n=1,394)							
Not Adjusted for Time in the US	1.05 (0.84-1.33)	0.92 (0.76-1.10)	0.89 (0.60-1.32)	0.88 (0.68-1.16)	0.87 (0.65-1.18)	1.05 (0.95-1.17)	1.02 (0.64-1.63)
Adjusted for Time in the US	1.07 (0.85-1.34)	0.96 (0.84-1.10)	0.74 (0.45-1.20)	0.90 (0.69-1.19)	0.89 (0.66-1.21)	1.00 (0.84-1.19)	1.05 (0.65-1.68)
Central/South American							
Overall (n=8,162)	0.99 (0.85-1.15)	1.13 (1.04-1.23)	0.81 (0.69-0.96)	0.94 (0.78-1.13)	0.89 (0.76-1.04)	0.98 (0.94-1.03)	0.69 (0.51-0.91)
US-born (yes) (n=1,113)	1.41 (1.05-1.90)	1.30 (1.10-1.53)	0.85 (0.60-1.20)	1.27 (0.96-1.67)	1.14 (0.86-1.52)	0.95 (0.85-1.06)	0.95 (0.56-1.62)
US-born (no) (n=7,049)							
Not Adjusted for Time in the US	0.91 (0.77-1.07)	1.10 (1.01-1.20)	0.83 (0.70-1.00)	0.84 (0.69-1.02)	0.84 (0.72-0.99)	0.99 (0.94-1.04)	0.64 (0.47-0.88)
Adjusted for Time in the US	0.94 (0.80-1.11)	1.07 (1.00-1.15)	0.78 (0.57-1.06)	0.86 (0.71-1.05)	0.87 (0.74-1.02)	1.01 (0.93-1.10)	0.66 (0.48-0.90)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, nonrestorative sleep, and sleep medication were measured during the survey years 2013-2017. Time in the US was defined as 15 years, 15+ years.

Supplemental Table S10. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for (a) Foreign-born Whites Stratified by Time in the US, (b) US-Born Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups, and (c) Foreign-born Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups Stratified by Time in the US Compared to US-born non-Hispanic Whites, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)						
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))			Sleep Quality			
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=21,227)	Short (<7-hours) (n=75,139)	Long (>9-hours) (n=9,190)	Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=22,038)	Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=30,013)	Non- restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=46,103)	Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=11,097)
US-born Non-Hispanic Whites (n=198,297)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	1.03 (0.94-1.14)	1.05 (1.00-1.11)	1.11 (1.01-1.21)	1.09 (0.99-1.19)	1.27 (1.17-1.37)	0.96 (0.93-0.99)	1.34 (1.16-1.55)
Time in the US (<15 years) (n=2,169)	0.70 (0.54-0.91)	0.80 (0.71-0.90)	0.69 (0.43-1.12)	0.76 (0.58-0.98)	0.76 (0.59-0.98)	0.92 (0.81-1.06)	0.72 (0.46-1.13)
Time in the US (15+ years) (n=6,657)	1.42 (1.09-1.85)	1.25 (1.11-1.40)	1.44 (0.90-2.33)	1.32 (1.02-1.71)	1.31 (1.02-1.68)	1.08 (0.94-1.24)	1.38 (0.88-2.16)
Mexican							
Overall (n=30,100)	0.75 (0.71-0.80)	0.88 (0.85-0.92)	0.87 (0.81-0.93)	0.77 (0.72-0.82)	0.65 (0.62-0.69)	1.08 (1.05-1.11)	0.52 (0.46-0.58)
US-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.04 (0.97-1.12)	1.04 (0.99-1.09)	0.95 (0.87-1.03)	0.92 (0.85-0.99)	0.80 (0.74-0.85)	1.02 (0.98-1.05)	0.66 (0.58-0.76)
US-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.52 (0.47-0.57)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)	0.79 (0.72-0.86)	0.59 (0.54-0.65)	0.50 (0.46-0.55)	1.17 (1.13-1.21)	0.36 (0.29-0.43)
Time in the US (<15 years) (n=5,739)	0.31 (0.27-0.37)	0.56 (0.52-0.60)	0.81 (0.68-0.98)	0.42 (0.36-0.50)	0.39 (0.32-0.47)	0.80 (0.74-0.87)	0.25 (0.15-0.42)
Time in the US (15+ years) (n=9,919)	0.63 (0.56-0.70)	0.77 (0.73-0.81)	0.70 (0.60-0.81)	0.65 (0.59-0.72)	0.53 (0.49-0.59)	0.81 (0.76-0.86)	0.39 (0.32-0.48)
Puerto Rican							
Overall (n=5,077)	1.37 (1.24-1.51)	1.15 (1.08-1.22)	0.92 (0.81-1.03)	1.05 (0.95-1.17)	0.91 (0.83-1.00)	1.01 (0.96-1.07)	0.99 (0.85-1.15)
US-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.41 (1.24-1.60)	1.19 (1.09-1.29)	0.87 (0.73-1.04)	1.05 (0.91-1.21)	0.97 (0.85-1.12)	1.00 (0.93-1.07)	0.96 (0.77-1.21)
US-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.31 (1.15-1.49)	1.11 (1.01-1.21)	0.97 (0.83-1.12)	1.06 (0.92-1.22)	0.84 (0.73-0.97)	1.03 (0.96-1.10)	1.02 (0.83-1.25)
Time in the US (<15 years) (n=550)	1.26 (0.91-1.76)	1.17 (1.01-1.35)	1.16 (0.73-1.83)	0.77 (0.54-1.08)	0.61 (0.40-0.94)	0.82 (0.66-1.02)	0.98 (0.64-1.52)
Time in the US (15+ years) (n=1,969)	1.33	1.15	0.89	1.17	0.92	1.01	1.01

	(1.16-1.52)	(1.06-1.23)	(0.69-1.14)	(1.02-1.36)	(0.80-1.06)	(0.91-1.12)	(0.80-1.26)
Cuban							
	0.81	0.88	0.68	0.78	0.70	1.06	0.68
Overall (n=2,518)	(0.68-0.96)	(0.78-1.00)	(0.56-0.82)	(0.62-0.97)	(0.58-0.83)	(1.00-1.12)	(0.53-0.89)
US-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	0.90 (0.64-1.27)	1.07 (0.89-1.29)	0.66 (0.40-1.09)	0.97 (0.72-1.31)	0.94 (0.70-1.26)	0.97 (0.84-1.12)	0.98 (0.57-1.69)
US-born Cuban (no) (n=1,959)	0.79 (0.65-0.96)	0.82 (0.71-0.94)	0.68 (0.55-0.85)	0.71 (0.53-0.95)	0.63 (0.49-0.79)	1.09 (1.03-1.15)	0.61 (0.43-0.85)
Time in the US (<15 years) (n=634)	0.56 (0.37-0.83)	0.61 (0.51-0.74)	0.57 (0.36-0.92)	0.46 (0.26-0.81)	0.45 (0.29-0.69)	0.75 (0.61-0.93)	0.17 (0.08-0.38)
Time in the US (15+ years) (n=1,319)	1.00 (0.80-1.26)	1.00 (0.89-1.12)	0.74 (0.55-1.00)	0.92 (0.72-1.19)	0.75 (0.59-0.95)	0.97 (0.85-1.10)	0.85 (0.59-1.21)
Dominican							
	0.89 (0.75-1.06)	0.88 (0.77-1.01)	0.73 (0.54-0.98)	0.76 (0.62-0.92)	0.67 (0.55-0.83)	1.09 (1.00-1.20)	0.81 (0.54-1.20)
Overall (n=1,658)							
US-born (yes) (n=264)	1.08 (0.68-1.73)	1.06 (0.78-1.46)	0.77 (0.40-1.48)	0.73 (0.47-1.13)	0.97 (0.65-1.43)	0.97 (0.79-1.20)	0.64 (0.31-1.31)
US-born (no) (n=1,394)	0.85 (0.72-1.01)	0.84 (0.72-0.97)	0.72 (0.50-1.03)	0.76 (0.62-0.95)	0.61 (0.48-0.78)	1.13 (1.01-1.25)	0.84 (0.54-1.30)
Time in the US (<15 years) (n=426)	0.59 (0.40-0.88)	0.65 (0.51-0.82)	0.60 (0.29-1.24)	0.71 (0.50-1.01)	0.54 (0.34-0.85)	0.79 (0.57-1.11)	0.49 (0.18-1.29)
Time in the US (15+ years) (n=962)	1.00 (0.84-1.20)	0.99 (0.89-1.10)	0.60 (0.35-1.04)	0.79 (0.59-1.04)	0.64 (0.49-0.84)	0.98 (0.84-1.15)	0.97 (0.62-1.51)
Central/South American							
	0.78	0.96	0.73	0.76	0.65	1.09	0.42
Overall (n=8,162)	(0.70-0.86)	(0.90-1.02)	(0.64-0.82)	(0.67-0.87)	(0.58-0.73)	(1.05-1.13)	(0.34-0.53)
US-born (yes) (n=1,113)	1.29 (1.02-1.63)	1.15 (1.00-1.33)	0.74 (0.55-0.99)	1.21 (0.96-1.51)	0.98 (0.73-1.30)	0.99 (0.89-1.11)	0.64 (0.38-1.10)
US-born (no) (n=7,049)	0.71 (0.64-0.79)	0.93 (0.87-0.98)	0.72 (0.64-0.82)	0.68 (0.59-0.77)	0.59 (0.53-0.67)	1.11 (1.07-1.16)	0.39 (0.30-0.50)
Time in the US (<15 years) (n=3,032)	0.55 (0.46-0.67)	0.80 (0.73-0.87)	0.74 (0.53-1.03)	0.54 (0.42-0.69)	0.43 (0.34-0.55)	0.79 (0.70-0.89)	0.30 (0.16-0.58)
Time in the US (15+ years) (n=3,989)	0.85 (0.74-0.96)	0.96 (0.91-1.02)	0.60 (0.47-0.78)	0.75 (0.64-0.87)	0.67 (0.58-0.77)	0.87 (0.80-0.95)	0.43 (0.33-0.55)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale

1 score ≥ 13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no
2 prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

3 Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, nonrestorative sleep, and sleep
4 medication were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47

For peer review only

STROBE Statement—Checklist of items that should be included in reports of *cross-sectional studies*

	Item No	Recommendation
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract (b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found
Introduction		
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses
Methods		
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection
Participants	6	(a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions (c) Explain how missing data were addressed (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses
Results		
Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed (b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage (c) Consider use of a flow diagram
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders (b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures
Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included (b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized (c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses

Discussion		
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results
Other information		
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based

*Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups.

Note: An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at <http://www.plosmedicine.org/>, Annals of Internal Medicine at <http://www.annals.org/>, and Epidemiology at <http://www.epidem.com/>). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at www.strobe-statement.org.

BMJ Open

Disparities in Multiple Sleep Characteristics among Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups by Birthplace and Language Preference: Cross-sectional Results from the United States National Health Interview Survey

Journal:	<i>BMJ Open</i>
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2020-047834.R1
Article Type:	Original research
Date Submitted by the Author:	15-Apr-2021
Complete List of Authors:	Gaston, Symbielle; National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Martinez-Miller, Erlene; Social & Scientific Systems Inc Durham; The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Department of Population and Data Sciences McGrath, John; Social & Scientific Systems Inc Durham Jackson II, W. Braxton; Social & Scientific Systems Inc Durham Napoles, Anna; National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities, Office of the Scientific Director Pérez-Stable, Eliseo; National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities, Office of the Director; National Heart Lung and Blood Institute, Division of Intramural Research Jackson, Chandra; National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Epidemiology Branch; National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities, Division of Intramural Research
Primary Subject Heading:	Epidemiology
Secondary Subject Heading:	Public health
Keywords:	SLEEP MEDICINE, EPIDEMIOLOGY, PUBLIC HEALTH, SOCIAL MEDICINE

SCHOLARONE™
Manuscripts



I, the Submitting Author has the right to grant and does grant on behalf of all authors of the Work (as defined in the below author licence), an exclusive licence and/or a non-exclusive licence for contributions from authors who are: i) UK Crown employees; ii) where BMJ has agreed a CC-BY licence shall apply, and/or iii) in accordance with the terms applicable for US Federal Government officers or employees acting as part of their official duties; on a worldwide, perpetual, irrevocable, royalty-free basis to BMJ Publishing Group Ltd ("BMJ") its licensees and where the relevant Journal is co-owned by BMJ to the co-owners of the Journal, to publish the Work in this journal and any other BMJ products and to exploit all rights, as set out in our [licence](#).

The Submitting Author accepts and understands that any supply made under these terms is made by BMJ to the Submitting Author unless you are acting as an employee on behalf of your employer or a postgraduate student of an affiliated institution which is paying any applicable article publishing charge ("APC") for Open Access articles. Where the Submitting Author wishes to make the Work available on an Open Access basis (and intends to pay the relevant APC), the terms of reuse of such Open Access shall be governed by a Creative Commons licence – details of these licences and which [Creative Commons](#) licence will apply to this Work are set out in our licence referred to above.

Other than as permitted in any relevant BMJ Author's Self Archiving Policies, I confirm this Work has not been accepted for publication elsewhere, is not being considered for publication elsewhere and does not duplicate material already published. I confirm all authors consent to publication of this Work and authorise the granting of this licence.

1
2
3 1 **Reviewer Information Page**
4

5 Article Type: Original research
6
7 Abstract Word Count: 298/300
8
9 Word Count of Manuscript 3,921/4,000
10
11 Number of Figures & Tables: 8
12
13 References 47
14
15 Number of Supplemental Figures & Tables: 14

16 2

17
18 3
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 4
4
5 5
6
7 6
8 7
9 8
10 9
11 10
12
13 11
14 12
15
16 13
17
18 14
19
20 15
21
22 16
23
24 17
25
26 18
27
28
29 19
30 20
31 21
32 22
33 23
34 24
35 25
36 26
37 27
38 28
39 29
40 30
41 31
42 32
43 33
44 34
45 35
46 36
47 37
48 38
49 39
50 40
51 41
52 42
53 43
54
55 43
56
57
58
59
60

Disparities in Multiple Sleep Characteristics among Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups by Birthplace and Language Preference: Cross-sectional Results from the United States National Health Interview Survey

Symielle A. Gaston, PhD, MPH ¹

Erlene E. Martinez-Miller, PhD, MPH ^{2,3}

John McGrath, MA ²

W. Braxton Jackson, II, MPH ²

Anna Nápoles, PhD, MPH ⁴

Eliseo J. Pérez-Stable, MD ⁵

Chandra L. Jackson, PhD, MS ^{1,6}

¹ Epidemiology Branch, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA

² Social & Scientific Systems, a DLH Holding Company, Durham, NC, USA

³Department of Population and Data Sciences, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX

⁴Office of the Scientific Director, National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD, USA

⁵Office of the Director, National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities and the Division of Intramural Research, National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD, USA

⁶Divison of Intramural Research, National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD, USA

Please direct correspondence to Dr. Chandra L. Jackson at 111 TW Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709; telephone: 984-287-3701; fax: 301-480-3290; email: Chandra.Jackson@nih.gov.

1
2
3 **44 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:**
4

5 45 The authors would like to thank the National Center for Health Statistics for designing,
6
7 46 conducting, and disseminating the survey and data files. We would like to thank all respondents
8
9 47 who participated in the survey. This research was presented, in part, at the SLEEP 2020 Virtual
10
11 48 Meeting, August 27-30, 2020.
12
13

14 49

15
16 **50 FUNDING:**
17

18 51 This work was funded by the Intramural Program at the National Institutes of Health (NIH),
19
20 52 National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS, Z1AES103325) and the Division of
21
22 53 Intramural Research, National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities.
23
24

25 54

26 **55 CONFLICT OF INTEREST:**
27

28 56 The authors declare they have no conflict of interest.
29
30

31 57

32 **58 DATA SHARING STATEMENT:**
33

34 59 The data are publicly available at <https://nhis.ipums.org/nhis/>. No additional data are available.
35
36

37 60

38
39 **61 RESEARCH ETHICS APPROVAL: HUMAN PARTICIPANTS**
40

41 62 Research approval is not required for the analysis of de-identified, publicly available data. This
42
43 63 was an analysis of secondary data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics.
44
45 64 National Health Interview Survey recruitment and data collection protocols were approved by
46
47 65 the National Center for Health Statistics Review Board. All participants gave informed consent.
48
49

50 66
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 67 **ABSTRACT**
4

5 68 **Objective:** To investigate whether sleep disparities vary by birthplace among adult non-
6
7 69 Hispanic Whites (NHWs) and Hispanic/Latino heritage groups in the United States (US) and to
8
9 70 investigate language preference as an effect modifier.
10

11
12 71

13
14 72 **Design:** Cross-sectional
15

16 73

17
18 74 **Setting:** United States
19

20 75

21
22 76 **Participants:** 254,699 men and women
23

24 77

25
26 78 **Methods:** We used pooled 2004-2017 National Health Interview Survey data. Adjusting for
27
28 79 sociodemographic and behavioral/clinical characteristics, survey-weighted Poisson regressions
29
30 80 with robust variance estimated prevalence ratios (PRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of
31
32 81 self-reported sleep characteristics (e.g., sleep duration, trouble and staying asleep) among (1)
33
34 82 foreign-born NHWs and Hispanic/Latino heritage groups vs. US-born NHWs and (2)
35
36 83 Hispanic/Latino heritage groups vs. foreign-born NHWs. We further stratified by language
37
38 84 preference in comparisons of Hispanic/Latino heritage groups to US-born NHWs.
39
40

41 85

42
43 86 **Results:** Among 254,699 participants with a mean age±standard error 47±0.9 years, 81% self-
44
45 87 identified as NHW, 12% Mexican, 2% Puerto Rican, 1% Cuban, 1% Dominican, and 3%
46
47 88 Central/South American. Compared to US-born NHWs, foreign-born NHWs were more likely to
48
49 89 report poor sleep quality (e.g., $PR_{\text{trouble staying asleep}}=1.27$ [95% CI:1.17-1.37]), and US-born
50
51 90 Mexicans were no more likely to report non-recommended sleep duration while foreign-born
52
53 91 Mexicans were less likely (e.g., $PR_{\leq 5\text{-hours}}=0.52$ [0.47-0.57]). Overall, Mexicans had lower
54
55 92 prevalence of poor sleep quality vs. US-born NHWs, and PRs were lowest for foreign-born
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 93 Mexicans. US-born Mexicans were more likely than foreign-born NHWs to report shorter sleep
4
5 94 duration. Regardless of birthplace, Puerto Ricans were more likely to report shorter sleep
6
7 95 durations vs. NHWs. Generally, sleep duration and quality were better among Cubans and
8
9 96 Dominicans vs. US-born NHWs but were similar vs. foreign-born NHWs. Despite imprecision in
10
11 97 certain estimates, Spanish language preference was generally associated with increasingly
12
13 98 better sleep among Hispanic/Latino heritage groups compared to US-born NHWs.
14
15
16 99

17
18 100 **Conclusion:** Sleep disparities varied by birthplace, Hispanic/Latino heritage, and language
19
20 101 preference, and each characteristic should be considered in sleep disparities research.
21

22 102
23 103 **Keywords:** Sleep; Emigrants and Immigrants; Hispanic Americans; European Continental
24
25 104 Ancestry Group; Health Status Disparities; Acculturation
26

27 105
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

106

Strengths and limitations of this study

- 108 • Although limited by the cross-sectional study design, the use of recent nationally
109 representative data consisting of a large sample size allowed for robust stratification by
110 race/ethnicity, birthplace, and language preference in this timely investigation of sleep
111 disparities.
- 112 • Data limitations included use of self-reports, use of a unidimensional proxy measure of
113 language acculturation, and potential for residual confounding
- 114 • However, study strengths included the assessment of several important sleep health
115 dimensions and adjustment for multiple relevant confounders.

116

117 INTRODUCTION

118 Over one-third of United States (US) adults report insufficient sleep duration (<7
119 hours/night), and 50-70 million adults have a sleep disorder [1, 2]. Related to the high
120 prevalence of poor sleep as well as its association with an increased risk of a variety of poor
121 mental and physical health outcomes, poor sleep is recognized as a public health problem by
122 the Institute of Medicine [1]. In addition to being a burden in the overall US population, poor
123 sleep health has been shown to vary by social determinants of health with disadvantaged
124 populations being more likely have worse objective and subjective sleep compared to
125 populations with greater social advantages [3, 4].

126 Poor sleep disproportionately affects certain racial/ethnic minority groups compared to
127 non-Hispanic Whites (NHWs) [3] and may partially explain racial/ethnic disparities in poor health
128 indicators like obesity [5-7]. However, studies of racial/ethnic disparities in sleep to date may be
129 limited by imprecise measurement of characteristics related to the social construct of
130 race/ethnicity. For instance, evidence suggests that certain Hispanic/Latino heritage groups
131 (e.g., Puerto Ricans) but not others (e.g., Mexicans) are more likely to report worse sleep
132 compared to NHWs [4]. However, heterogenous heritage groups within the Hispanic/Latino
133 community are often combined into one category [4, 8-10]. Further, the reference group of
134 NHWs is also heterogenous and usually comprises both US-born and foreign-born NHWs
135 despite evidence of sleep differences between the two groups [9, 11]. These studies suggested
136 a lower unadjusted prevalence of habitual sleep duration of <7 hours among foreign-born
137 compared to US-born NHWs [9] and that in the overall population of US adults, foreign-born
138 individuals had higher odds of self-reported 7-8 hours of habitual sleep duration than US-born
139 individuals after adjustment for sociodemographic characteristics, health behaviors, and clinical
140 characteristics [11]. However, studies comparing other dimensions of sleep health by nativity
141 among NHWs are sparse.

1
2
3 142 As illustrated by the socioecological framework, both an individual's characteristics and
4
5 143 social context should be considered to better understand health behaviors and outcomes [12].
6
7 144 Therefore, in addition to individual characteristics like birthplace, ethnicity, and cultural
8
9 145 background, consideration of the social environment related to culture (e.g., language spoken
10
11 146 with friends) in studies of racial/ethnic disparities is important. For instance, language
12
13 147 acculturation is a strong indicator of overall acculturation that is hypothesized to influence
14
15 148 disparities in health behaviors [13, 14], and has been widely used as a proxy for overall
16
17 149 acculturation [15]. However, results regarding acculturation are mixed and generally suggest
18
19 150 negative associations for certain health outcomes (e.g., diet) but protective associations with
20
21 151 other outcomes (e.g., sleep) [13, 14]. Relatedly, the lack of sleep disparities observed among
22
23 152 Mexican Latinos compared to NHWs is hypothesized as due to lack of acculturation (e.g., being
24
25 153 born in Mexico and speaking Spanish at home) among Mexican adults [14]. These findings
26
27 154 relate to the "Hispanic Paradox" that was originally observed in the cardiovascular disease
28
29 155 (CVD) literature in which adults of Mexican origin in the US were likely to have risk factors for
30
31 156 CVD yet were less likely to have CVD compared to their NHW counterparts. It has been
32
33 157 hypothesized that acculturative factors like use of the Spanish language, of which the linguistic
34
35 158 intricacies promote emotional identification and connection may limit cumulative stress thus
36
37 159 tempering the impact of risk factors on CVD outcomes [16]. This exemplifies the "Hispanic
38
39 160 Paradox" which suggests that cultural characteristics shape perceptions and response to
40
41 161 stressors, which may also be true in relation to sleep, and investigation is necessary.

42
43 162 Recent studies using nationally representative data have not yet simultaneously
44
45 163 considered immigration status/birthplace, heterogeneity in heritage, and language preference as
46
47 164 modifying factors of racial/ethnic disparities in multiple sleep health characteristics among
48
49 165 Hispanics/Latinos compared to NHWs [4, 9, 11, 17-19]. Although a recent study used National
50
51 166 Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data and reported variation in Hispanic/Latino-NHW differences
52
53 167 in sleep duration by Hispanic/Latino heritage [20], the study lacked information regarding other
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 168 important sleep quality characteristics and did not compare the sleep of foreign-born and US-
4
5 169 born NHWs [19]. Further, studies that compared sleep among foreign-born and US-born NHWs
6
7 170 either combined NHWs with other racial/ethnic groups [11] or provided unadjusted prevalence of
8
9 171 sleep duration [9]. Additional research inclusive of other sleep health dimensions and with
10
11 172 adjustment for relevant confounders is warranted. To address important research gaps, we
12
13 173 used the most recent data from a large, nationally representative sample of the US adult
14
15 174 population of Hispanics/Latinos and NHWs to disentangle immigration status (birthplace) and
16
17 175 heritage as contributors to sleep disparities. We sought to determine whether multiple sleep
18
19 176 characteristics differed between (1) foreign-born and US-born NHWs and (2) both foreign-born
20
21 177 and US-born Hispanic/Latino heritage groups compared to NHWs. We hypothesized better
22
23 178 sleep among foreign-born vs. US-born NHWs and that Hispanic/Latino-NHW sleep disparities
24
25 179 would vary by both nativity (i.e., US-born vs. foreign-born) and birthplace (e.g., Mexico, Puerto
26
27 180 Rico). In a secondary aim, we investigated language preference, a marker of acculturation, as a
28
29 181 modifier. We hypothesized that Hispanic/Latino-NHW sleep disparities would be greater if
30
31 182 Hispanic/Latino adults completed surveys in English vs. Spanish.
32
33
34
35
36
37
38

39 185 **METHODS**

40 41 186 **NHIS**

42
43 187 The NHIS is the largest annually administered cross-sectional, in-person household
44
45 188 survey in the US. NHIS survey protocols are described in detail elsewhere [21]. Briefly, NHIS
46
47 189 uses a multistage probability sampling design to obtain a nationally representative sample of the
48
49 190 non-institutionalized civilian population of children and adults in the US. After recruitment,
50
51 191 trained interviewers used computer-assisted personal interviewing to obtain health-related data
52
53 192 from participants. All provided informed consent. NHIS recruitment and data collection
54
55 193 protocols were approved by the National Center for Health Statistics Review Board.
56
57
58
59
60

194

195 **Study Population**

196 We pooled self-reported NHIS data collected from survey years 2004 to 2017, which
197 were merged by the Integrated Health Interview Series [22]. The overall response rate was 80%
198 for adults (range: 74.2% in 2008 - 83.8% in 2004). Eligible participants were aged ≥ 18 years
199 and self-identified as either NHW alone or Hispanic/Latino of any race. In this analysis, we
200 focused on NHW and Hispanic/Latino of any race participants because they represent the
201 majority and largest ethnic minority populations in the US. Of 329,279 participants, ineligible
202 participants were excluded, sequentially, if data were missing or implausible for sleep duration
203 (≤ 2 or ≥ 23 hours; 2.2%) or birthplace (0.1%) or were currently pregnant (0.9%) (Supplemental
204 Figure S1). Hispanic/Latino participants who reported "other" or multiple ethnicities (1.4%) were
205 excluded because study objectives were to distinguish between Hispanic/Latino heritage
206 groups. After excluding participants with missing data on potential confounders (18.1%), the
207 final analytic sample comprised 254,699 participants.

208

209 **Patient and Public Involvement**

210 Patients and the public were not involved in the development and design of this study.

211

212 **Measures**

213 *Race/ethnicity*

214 Participants were asked, 'What race do you consider yourself to be?' with response
215 options that met the Office of Management Budget Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal
216 Statistics and Administrative Reporting [23]. Participants provided a 'yes' or 'no' response to 'Do
217 you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino?'. Participants who self-identified as White race
218 alone and non-Hispanic were categorized as NHW. Only region of birth (e.g., Europe) was
219 available among NHW participants (Supplemental Table S1), which prevented measurement of

1
2
3 220 national heritage among NHWs. Participants of any race who self-identified as Hispanic/Latino
4
5 221 were asked to provide Hispanic origin, ancestry, or heritage with response options of Puerto
6
7 222 Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Mexican, and Central/South American.
8

9 223

11 224 *Multiple Sleep Characteristics*

13
14 225 We defined sleep characteristics categorically based on evidence so that results could
15
16 226 serve as potential intervention targets. Participants responded to the following question: ‘On
17
18 227 average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period?’. Reported values ≥ 30
19
20 228 minutes were rounded up to the nearest hour and values of < 30 minutes were rounded down to
21
22 229 the nearest hour; NHIS provided average sleep duration in whole numbers [21]. Using
23
24 230 evidence-based recommendations [24], we defined two non-mutually exclusive levels of short
25
26 231 sleep duration: very short (≤ 5 -hours) and short (< 7 -hours). Long sleep duration may be
27
28 232 associated with worse health or be an artifact of poor health; therefore, we defined long sleep as
29
30 233 > 9 -hours and recommended sleep as 7-9-hours [25].

31
32
33 234 During survey years 2013 to 2017, participants reported the number of times/week they
34
35 235 had trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, nonrestorative sleep (awoke not feeling
36
37 236 rested), and sleep medication during the week prior to the interview. We defined frequent
38
39 237 trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, nonrestorative sleep, and sleep medication use as
40
41 238 reports of ≥ 3 nights (or days) per week versus < 3 nights (or days) per week.

42
43 239

44 240 *Birthplace*

45
46
47 241 Participants were asked “Where were you born?”. Birthplace included dichotomous
48
49 242 categories of US-born (born in a US state or the District of Colombia [D.C.]) or foreign-
50
51 243 born/island-born (not born in a US state or D.C., born in a US territory [including Puerto Rico], or
52
53 244 born outside of the US and US territories).
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

245

246 *Language of Interview*

247 Language is an important dimension of acculturation associated with health behaviors
248 (e.g., smoking) among Hispanics/Latinos [13]. Participants selected the language in which they
249 wanted to complete the NHIS interview. Language of interview was the assumed language
250 preference, and we derived a proxy three-level language acculturation variable: English (high
251 acculturation), English and Spanish (medium acculturation), or Spanish (low acculturation).

252

253 *Potential Confounders*

254 Parameterizations of each potential confounder are listed in Table 1. Sociodemographic
255 characteristics included age category, sex/gender, annual household income, educational
256 attainment, unemployed/not in the labor force, 2000 Standard Occupational Classification
257 categories for longest held occupation, marital/cohabitating status, time in the US, and Census
258 region of residence. Health behaviors included smoking status, physical activity based on the
259 Guidelines for Americans [26], and alcohol consumption. Clinical characteristics included body
260 mass index (BMI) category calculated from self-reported height and weight [27], serious
261 psychological distress [28], and self-report of physician-diagnosed dyslipidemia (available for
262 survey years 2011-2017), hypertension, prediabetes or diabetes, and cancer. We additionally
263 adjusted for “ideal” cardiovascular health (yes vs. no), a dichotomized version of the American
264 Heart Association’s metric that includes meeting all of the following criteria: never smoker/quit
265 smoking in the prior 12 months, normal BMI, and no report of physician diagnosis of
266 dyslipidemia, hypertension, or prediabetes/diabetes [29].

267

268 **Statistical Analysis**

269 All analyses accounted for the NHIS complex survey design using survey weights to
270 account for non-response and oversampling of certain groups (e.g., racial/ethnic minorities,

1
2
3 271 older adults). We applied direct age standardization using the 2010 Census as the reference
4
5 272 population to estimate descriptive statistics (Tables 1, 2, and 3). Poisson regressions with
6
7 273 robust variance estimated prevalence ratios (PRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for each
8
9 274 sleep characteristic among foreign-born NHWs and both US-born and foreign-born
10
11 275 Hispanic/Latino heritage groups, separately, compared to US-born NHWs (Table 4). With the
12
13 276 same approach, we estimated PRs and 95% CIs for each sleep characteristic among each US-
14
15 277 born and foreign-born Hispanic/Latino heritage group, separately, compared to foreign-born
16
17 278 NHWs (Table 5).

19
20 279 Models were adjusted for *a priori* potential confounders based on prior literature: age
21
22 280 category, sex/gender, annual household income, educational attainment, employment status,
23
24 281 occupational class, marital status, region of residence, alcohol consumption, serious
25
26 282 psychological distress, “ideal” cardiovascular health, and cancer [2, 4, 9, 11, 19, 30-34]. Lastly,
27
28 283 in a secondary analysis, we further stratified by language of interview (English, English and
29
30 284 Spanish, and Spanish) as a proxy measure of language acculturation and compared sleep
31
32 285 characteristics for each Hispanic/Latino heritage group to US-born NHWs (Figures 1 and 2).
33
34 286 Five separate sensitivity analyses, including adjustment for multiple comparisons using the false
35
36 287 discovery rate in all models are described in Table 6. We performed all analyses using Stata/SE
37
38 288 15. A two-sided p-value of 0.05 was used to determine statistical significance.
39
40

41 289

42 290

43 291 **RESULTS**

44 292 **Study Population Characteristics**

45 293 Among 254,669 participants, mean age \pm standard error was 47 \pm 0.9 years (Table 1).

46 294 Most participants self-identified as NHW (81%) and the remainder as Hispanic/Latino of the

47 295 following heritage: Mexican (12%), Puerto Rican (2%), Cuban (1%), Dominican (1%),

48 296 Central/South American (3%). Most (96%) NHW and approximately half of Mexican (47%) and

1
2
3 297 Puerto Rican (50%) participants were US-born. Most Cubans (78%), Dominicans (84%), and
4
5 298 Central/South Americans (86%) were foreign-born. We present but do not interpret results for
6
7 299 Central/South Americans because of within-group heritage heterogeneity.
8

9 300 The prevalence of health behavior and clinical characteristics are presented in Tables 2
10
11 301 and 3. The prevalence of short sleep was highest among adults of Puerto Rican descent (39%).
12
13 302 Although similar to the prevalence of short sleep among NHWs (29%) who showed little
14
15 303 variation by nativity (28%- US-born vs. 27% foreign-born), short sleep prevalence was lowest
16
17 304 among adults of Mexican descent (28%). Each Hispanic/Latino heritage group except adults of
18
19 305 Puerto Rican descent were less likely than NHWs to report poor sleep quality indicators (e.g.,
20
21 306 trouble falling asleep) except nonrestorative sleep. The prevalence of ideal cardiovascular
22
23 307 health, although low overall, was higher among NHWs compared to other racial/ethnic/heritage
24
25 308 groups, and prevalence varied by nativity status.
26
27
28

29 309

30 310 **Foreign-born NHWs Compared to US-born NHWs**

31 311 Compared to US-born NHWs, foreign-born NHWs were not more likely to report non-
32
33 312 recommended sleep duration (Table 4), but were more likely to report trouble staying asleep
34
35 313 (PR=1.27 [1.17-1.37]), nonrestorative sleep (PR=1.06 [1.00-1.12]), and sleep medication use
36
37 314 (PR=1.34 [1.16-1.55]). Results were robust after applying the false discovery rate multiple
38
39 315 comparison procedure (Table 6 and Supplemental Material).
40
41
42

43 316

44 317 **US-born and foreign-born Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups Compared to US-born NHWs**

45 318 Compared to US-born NHWs, US-born Mexicans were as likely to report non-
46
47 319 recommended sleep duration; however, foreign-born Mexicans were less likely to report non-
48
49 320 recommended sleep duration (PR_{very short}=0.52 [0.47-0.57], PR_{short}=0.70 [0.67-0.73], PR_{long}=0.75
50
51 321 [0.66-0.85]). Overall, Mexicans were less likely to report trouble falling, trouble staying asleep,
52
53 322 nonrestorative sleep, and sleep medication use compared to US-born NHWs; however,
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 323 racial/ethnic differences were larger across comparisons between foreign-born Mexicans and
4
5 324 US-born NHWs. Results remained statistically significant after applying the false discovery rate
6
7 325 multiple comparison procedure (Table 6 and Supplemental Material).

8
9 326 Overall, both US-born and foreign-born/island-born Puerto Ricans were more likely than
10
11 327 US-born NHWs to report very short sleep (PR 1.39 [1.26-1.53]) and short sleep (PR= 1.20
12
13 328 [1.14-1.25]) with little variation by nativity/birthplace. Similarly, there was negligible variation by
14
15 329 birthplace for sleep quality characteristics among US-born and foreign-born/island-born Puerto
16
17 330 Ricans who were marginally less likely to report trouble staying asleep (PR=0.91 [0.83-1.00])
18
19 331 and no more likely to report other poor sleep quality characteristics compared to US-born
20
21 332 NHWs. Statistical significance remained after applying the false discovery rate multiple
22
23 333 comparison procedure (Table 6 and Supplemental Material).

24
25 334 Small sample sizes resulted in wide confidence intervals for US-born and foreign-born
26
27 335 Cubans and Dominicans. Adults of Cuban heritage, overall, were less likely to report non-
28
29 336 recommended sleep duration and poor sleep quality characteristics compared to US-born
30
31 337 NHWs. However, only non-US born Cubans had lower prevalence of short sleep and poor sleep
32
33 338 quality characteristics. Generally, Dominicans were less likely to report trouble falling asleep
34
35 339 and no more likely to report non-restorative sleep or sleep medication use compared to US-born
36
37 340 NHWs. However, only foreign-born Dominicans were less likely to report short sleep and trouble
38
39 341 staying asleep.

40
41
42
43 342

44
45 343 **US-born and foreign-born Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups Compared to foreign-born**
46
47 344 **NHWs**

48
49 345 Compared to foreign-born NHWs, US-born Mexicans were more likely to report short
50
51 346 sleep duration (PR=1.19 [1.12-1.26]) but foreign-born Mexicans were no more likely. US-born
52
53 347 Mexicans were no more likely to report trouble staying asleep compared to foreign-born NHWs
54
55 348 (PR=0.97 [0.86-1.10]); however, foreign-born Mexicans were less likely to report trouble staying

1
2
3 349 asleep (PR= 0.72 [0.62-0.84]; Table 5). Overall, Puerto Rican adults were more likely to report
4
5 350 very short and short sleep duration, trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, and sleep
6
7 351 medication use compared to foreign-born NHWs with little evidence of variation by birthplace.
8
9 352 Statistical significance for sleep duration results remained after false discovery rate correction
10
11 353 for multiple comparisons. Small sample sizes of US-born Cubans and Dominicans resulted in
12
13 354 wide, often overlapping confidence intervals limiting the ability to examine differences by
14
15 355 birthplace.
16
17
18 356

20 357 **Hispanic/Latino-Heritage Groups Compared to US-born NHWs: Modification by Language** 21 358 **of Interview**

23 359 Prevalence of non-recommended sleep duration among foreign-born Mexicans
24
25 360 compared to US-born NHWs were lowest among subpopulations of foreign-born Mexicans with
26
27 361 English/Spanish and Spanish versus English interviews (Figure 1). Additionally, among
28
29 362 Mexicans, overall, those with Spanish interviews had the lowest prevalence of poor sleep quality
30
31 363 compared to US-born NHWs (Figure 2). Among Puerto Ricans, overall, those with Spanish
32
33 364 interviews had similar prevalence of shorter sleep durations and suggestively better sleep
34
35 365 quality characteristics compared to US-born NHWs. Among Cubans and Dominicans, albeit
36
37 366 imprecise, patterns of variation by language of interview were similar to those among Mexicans.
38
39 367 Results of the remaining sensitivity analyses are provided in Table 6.
40
41
42 368
43
44 369

46 370 **DISCUSSION**

48 371 In a nationally representative sample of NHW and Hispanic/Latino adults, we found
49
50 372 sleep disparities between foreign-born and US-born NHWs, and differences in sleep
51
52 373 characteristics varied by Hispanic/Latino heritage, birthplace/nativity, and language of interview
53
54 374 among Hispanics/Latinos compared to NHWs. Although results among NHWs were counter to
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 375 our hypothesis, results for Latinos were congruent with our hypothesis. Compared to US-born
4
5 376 NHWs, foreign-born NHWs had a higher prevalence of poor sleep quality indicators. Although
6
7 377 habitual sleep duration was similar between US-born Mexicans and their NHW counterparts,
8
9 378 foreign-born Mexican adults reported better sleep duration than US-born NHWs. Better sleep
10
11 379 quality among foreign-born Mexican adults compared to US-born NHWs was of greater
12
13 380 magnitude than the better sleep quality reported by US-born Mexicans compared to US-born
14
15 381 NHWs. Puerto Rican adults generally reported worse sleep duration compared to NHWs.
16
17 382 Acknowledging small sample sizes, foreign-born Cubans and Dominicans may generally had
18
19 383 even better sleep duration and quality compared to US-born NHWs than US-born Cubans and
20
21 384 Dominicans. Overall, Spanish language preference may be associated with increasingly better
22
23 385 sleep among Hispanic/Latino heritage groups.
24
25

26 386 Our results are consistent with prior studies that suggest differences in sleep by
27
28 387 birthplace and language preference. Most studies report better subjective sleep among foreign-
29
30 388 born compared to US-born adults [10, 11, 17, 18], and our results were generally in agreement
31
32 389 across each Hispanic/Latino heritage group except Puerto Ricans. Further, our results
33
34 390 suggesting that birthplace is a modifier of sleep duration are congruent with findings of both an
35
36 391 earlier study of NHIS data and the multisite Study of Women's Health Across the Nation
37
38 392 (SWAN) where short sleep duration and sleep complaints were more often reported by US-born
39
40 393 adults versus their foreign-born counterparts [10, 17]. Results of SWAN also suggested that
41
42 394 language acculturation may mediate differences in sleep complaints, and similarly, completion
43
44 395 of interviews in English versus Spanish were positively associated with probably clinically
45
46 396 significant insomnia in a separate study of pregnant Latina women in San Diego [10, 35]. Like
47
48 397 our study, a different nationally-representative sample found no differences in short sleep
49
50 398 duration among US-born Mexicans compared to US-born NHWs but lower odds of short sleep
51
52 399 duration among foreign-born Mexicans compared to NHWs [4]. Prior studies either comprised
53
54 400 solely individuals of Mexican heritage or used a heterogenous Hispanic/Latino category [4, 10,
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 401 17, 18, 35]. Importantly, our study extended this literature by illustrating heterogeneity across
4
5 402 Hispanic/Latino heritage groups [36].

6
7 403 Differences in study populations, the grouping of Hispanics/Latinos, and sleep
8
9 404 assessments likely contribute differences between results of our and some prior studies.
10
11 405 Among Mexican women aged 21-40 years in Northern California, birthplace and language
12
13 406 preference were not associated with sleep disturbances [37]. In a prior study using 2012 NHIS
14
15 407 data, short sleep was more prevalent among US-born Hispanics/Latinos compared to US-born
16
17 408 NHWs, and there were no differences in sleep duration between foreign-born Hispanics/Latinos
18
19 409 and NHWs [9]. However, all individuals of Hispanic/Latino heritage were combined. In a recent
20
21 410 study using 2004-2017 NHIS data, investigators reported higher odds of short sleep among all
22
23 411 Hispanic/Latino heritage groups except US-born Cubans compared to NHWs [19]. Our
24
25 412 conflicting results are likely due to differences in categorization of sleep duration (e.g., ≤ 6 hours
26
27 413 and ≥ 9 hours versus 7-8 hours), adjustment sets, and modeling approaches [19, 25, 38]. Unlike
28
29 414 our study, a multidimensional language acculturation measure was not associated with self-
30
31 415 reported sleep problems among middle-aged Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Dominican women in
32
33 416 New Jersey [36].

34
35
36
37 417 Several environmental and cultural factors that influence sleep behaviors and sleep
38
39 418 health likely explain our findings. The negative acculturation effect, which has been observed as
40
41 419 associated with sleep, posits that adoption of Western lifestyles leads to unhealthy behavior
42
43 420 practices and declines in health [39]. Negative acculturation coupled with stress related to
44
45 421 immigration status likely drive the unexpected disparity in sleep quality among foreign-born
46
47 422 NHWs compared to US-born NHWs . Replication and further investigation of this possibility is
48
49 423 warranted. The “Hispanic Paradox” likely explains our observations among all Latino heritage
50
51 424 groups except for Puerto Rican adults in which all remaining heritage groups tended to have
52
53 425 better sleep than NHWs, and Spanish language preference, a proxy measure for low language
54
55 426 acculturation, appeared as a protective factor related to sleep health [14, 16]. The likely

1
2
3 427 mechanism may be the greater ability to express emotions and reduce stress, which carries
4
5 428 positive health impacts, when using the Spanish versus the English language [16]. Further,
6
7 429 variation in sleep by birthplace and Hispanic/Latino heritage is likely due to differentially
8
9 430 experienced environments and unique cultural backgrounds that influence health and coping
10
11 431 behaviors. Risk factors for poor sleep including, for instance, low socioeconomic housing
12
13 432 environments, color-related stigma and discrimination, social (including acculturation) stressors,
14
15 433 structural barriers, and health behaviors like smoking vary by Hispanic/Latino heritage groups
16
17 434 with individuals of Puerto Rican descent usually more negatively affected compared to other
18
19 435 heritage groups, which may manifest as differences in sleep health [13, 40-46].

22 436 There are several study limitations. First, the cross-sectional study design precluded our
23
24 437 ability to make causal assumptions about birthplace as a predictor of sleep health. Secondly, all
25
26 438 data were self-reported; however, misclassification of individuals into categories of
27
28 439 race/ethnicity, sleep duration and quality, birthplace/nativity, language preference/acculturation,
29
30 440 and covariates is likely non-differential [47]. Third, sleep disorders such as insomnia and sleep
31
32 441 apnea were not measured by the NHIS; however, these disorders may explain our results.
33
34 442 Further study inclusive of sleep disorders is warranted. Fourth, our unidimensional, proxy
35
36 443 measure of language acculturation did not capture the full breadth of acculturation [39], and
37
38 444 data was not available for NHWs; however, psychometric analyses have shown language
39
40 445 explains most of the variance in acculturation scales [13]. Nonetheless, future studies would
41
42 446 benefit from using multidimensional measures of acculturation. Fifth, the observational nature of
43
44 447 the study fosters potential for residual confounding. Sixth, small sample sizes upon stratification
45
46 448 (e.g., Dominicans) and within group heterogeneity (e.g., birthplace for NHWs and Central/South
47
48 449 Americans) limited interpretability of results for certain heritage groups. Lastly, we tested for
49
50 450 many associations and did not adjust for multiple comparisons due to the novelty of our study
51
52 451 and our interest in identifying potential associations that may warrant further investigation.
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 452 Study strengths included the use of the most recently available data collected from a
4
5 453 nationally representative and large sample that allowed for robust stratification by birthplace,
6
7 454 race/ethnicity, Hispanic/Latino heritage, and language preference/acclimation as well as
8
9 455 adjustment for multiple confounders. Further, we used evidence-based categories of sleep
10
11 456 duration, assessed multiple important sleep dimensions, and directly estimated prevalence
12
13 457 ratios [20, 25, 38]. Our study extended prior literature as one of the few using national data to
14
15 458 compare sleep health between US-born and foreign-born NHWs as well as between foreign-
16
17 459 born Hispanic/Latinos and their NHW counterparts [9, 11].

19
20 460 In conclusion, consideration of variation in birthplace/nativity, heritage, language, and
21
22 461 other cultural factors in future studies of racial/ethnic disparities in sleep health is important.
23
24 462 Sleep disparities studies in the US often consider NHWs as the reference group despite
25
26 463 heterogeneity in birthplace, which may lead to inaccurate conclusions about racial/ethnic
27
28 464 disparities in sleep health. Studies also often combine Hispanic/Latino heritage groups despite
29
30 465 cultural heterogeneity. Future studies should consider within group heterogeneity and
31
32 466 disentangle cultural contributors in the social environment that influence sleep health and sleep
33
34 467 health behaviors. Findings from such studies have the potential to inform culturally tailored
35
36 468 public health interventions designed to improve sleep health among racial/ethnic
37
38 469 subpopulations. Further, coupling culturally tailored interventions with structural changes related
39
40 470 to environmental justice such as equitable social, economic, and housing policies may further
41
42 471 improve sleep health while reducing sleep health disparities.

43
44
45 472
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 473 **AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**
4

5 474 **Authors: Symielle A. Gaston, Erline E. Martinez-Miller, John McGrath, W. Braxton**
6 475 **Jackson II, Anna Nápoles, Eliseo J. Pérez-Stable, Chandra L. Jackson**
7

8 476
9

10 477 *Study concept and design:* CL. Jackson, SA. Gaston.
11

12 478 *Acquisition of data:* CL. Jackson.
13

14 479 *Statistical Analysis:* J. McGrath, WB. Jackson II.
15

16 480 *Interpretation of data:* SA. Gaston, EE. Martinez-Miller, J. McGrath, WB. Jackson II, A. Nápoles,
17
18 EJ. Pérez-Stable, CL. Jackson.
19

20 481 *Drafting of the manuscript:* SA. Gaston, EE. Martinez-Miller.
21

22 482 *Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content:* SA. Gaston, EE. Martinez-
23
24

25 484 Miller, J. McGrath, WB. Jackson II, A. Nápoles, EJ. Pérez-Stable, CL. Jackson.
26

27 485 *Administrative, technical, and material support:* CL. Jackson.
28

29 486 *Obtaining funding and study supervision:* CL. Jackson.
30

31 487 *Final Approval:* SA. Gaston, EE. Martinez-Miller, J. McGrath, WB. Jackson II, A. Nápoles, EJ.
32

33 488 Pérez-Stable, CL. Jackson.
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

REFERENCES

- 1 Institute of Medicine Committee on Sleep Medicine Research. The National Academies Collection: Reports funded by National Institutes of Health. In: Colten HR, Altevogt BM, eds. *Sleep Disorders and Sleep Deprivation: An Unmet Public Health Problem*. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US) National Academy of Sciences. 2006.
- 2 Liu Y, Wheaton AG, Chapman DP, *et al*. Prevalence of Healthy Sleep Duration among Adults--United States, 2014. *MMWR Morbidity and mortality weekly report* 2016;**65**:137-41.
- 3 Johnson DA, Jackson CL, Williams NJ, *et al*. Are sleep patterns influenced by race/ethnicity - a marker of relative advantage or disadvantage? Evidence to date. *Nature and science of sleep* 2019;**11**:79-95.
- 4 Whinnery J, Jackson N, Rattanaumpawan P, *et al*. Short and long sleep duration associated with race/ethnicity, sociodemographics, and socioeconomic position. *Sleep* 2014;**37**:601-11.
- 5 Jackson CL, Redline S, Emmons KM. Sleep as a potential fundamental contributor to disparities in cardiovascular health. *Annual review of public health* 2015;**36**:417-40.
- 6 Jackson CL. Determinants of racial/ethnic disparities in disordered sleep and obesity. *Sleep health* 2017;**3**:401-15.
- 7 Jackson CL, Walker JR, Brown MK, *et al*. A workshop report on the causes and consequences of sleep health disparities. *Sleep* 2020;**43**.
- 8 Berge JM, Fertig A, Tate A, *et al*. Who is meeting the Healthy People 2020 objectives?: Comparisons between racially/ethnically diverse and immigrant children and adults. *Families, systems & health : the journal of collaborative family healthcare* 2018;**36**:451-70.
- 9 Cunningham TJ, Wheaton AG, Ford ES, *et al*. Racial/ethnic disparities in self-reported short sleep duration among US-born and foreign-born adults. *Ethnicity & health* 2016;**21**:628-38.
- 10 Hale L, Troxel WM, Kravitz HM, *et al*. Acculturation and sleep among a multiethnic sample of women: the Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN). *Sleep* 2014;**37**:309-17.
- 11 Newsome V, Seixas A, Iwelunmor J, *et al*. Place of birth and sleep duration: Analysis of the national health interview survey (NHIS). *International journal of environmental research and public health* 2017;**14**.
- 12 *Principles of Community Engagement*. Atlanta, GA: Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA) Community Engagement Key Function Committee Task Force on the Principles of Community Engagement. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. National Institutes of Health 2011.

- 1
2
3 13 Lara M, Gamboa C, Kahramanian MI, *et al.* Acculturation and Latino health in the United
4 States: a review of the literature and its sociopolitical context. *Annual review of public*
5 *health* 2005;**26**:367-97.
6
7 14 Grandner MA, Khader WS, Warlick CD, *et al.* Acculturation and sleep: implications for
8 sleep and health disparities. *Sleep* 2019;**42**.
9
10 15 Thomson MD, Hoffman-Goetz L. Defining and measuring acculturation: a systematic
11 review of public health studies with Hispanic populations in the United States. *Social*
12 *science & medicine (1982)* 2009;**69**:983-91.
13
14 16 Llabre MM. Insight Into the Hispanic Paradox: The Language Hypothesis. *Perspect*
15 *Psychol Sci* 2021:1745691620968765.
16
17 17 Hale L, Rivero-Fuentes E. Negative acculturation in sleep duration among Mexican
18 immigrants and Mexican Americans. *Journal of immigrant and minority health*
19 2011;**13**:402-7.
20
21 18 Seicean S, Neuhauser D, Strohl K, *et al.* An exploration of differences in sleep
22 characteristics between Mexico-born US immigrants and other Americans to address the
23 Hispanic Paradox. *Sleep* 2011;**34**:1021-31.
24
25 19 Garcia C, Sheehan CM, Flores-Gonzalez N, *et al.* Sleep Patterns among US Latinos by
26 Nativity and Country of Origin: Results from the National Health Interview Survey.
27 *Ethnicity & disease* 2020;**30**:119-28.
28
29 20 Buysse DJ. Sleep health: can we define it? Does it matter? *Sleep* 2014;**37**:9-17.
30
31 21 Statistics NCfH. Survey Description, National Health Interview Survey, 2015. Hyattsville,
32 Maryland 2016.
33
34 22 Blewett LA, Rivera-Drew JA, Griffin R, *et al.* IPUMS Health Surveys: National Health
35 Interview Survey, Version 6.2. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota 2016.
36
37 23 OMB. Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and
38 Ethnicity. A Notice by the Management and Budget Office on 09/30/2016. In: Budget
39 OoMa, ed. *The Daily Journal of the United States Government* 2016.
40
41 24 Watson NF, Badr MS, Belenky G, *et al.* Recommended Amount of Sleep for a Healthy
42 Adult: A Joint Consensus Statement of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine and
43 Sleep Research Society. *Journal of clinical sleep medicine : JCSM : official publication of*
44 *the American Academy of Sleep Medicine* 2015;**11**:591-2.
45
46 25 Hirshkowitz M, Whiton K, Albert SM, *et al.* National Sleep Foundation's updated sleep
47 duration recommendations: final report. *Sleep health* 2015;**1**:233-43.
48
49 26 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for
50 Americans. Washington, DC 2008.
51
52 27 U. S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for obesity in adults: recommendations
53 and rationale. *American family physician* 2004;**69**:1973-6.
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

- 1
2
3 28 Kessler RC, Green JG, Gruber MJ, *et al.* Screening for serious mental illness in the
4 general population with the K6 screening scale: results from the WHO World Mental
5 Health (WMH) survey initiative. *International journal of methods in psychiatric research*
6 2010;**19** Suppl 1:4-22.
7
- 8 29 Lloyd-Jones DM, Hong Y, Labarthe D, *et al.* Defining and setting national goals for
9 cardiovascular health promotion and disease reduction: the American Heart
10 Association's strategic Impact Goal through 2020 and beyond. *Circulation* 2010;**121**:586-
11 613.
12
- 13 30 Jackson CL, Hu FB, Redline S, *et al.* Racial/ethnic disparities in short sleep duration by
14 occupation: the contribution of immigrant status. *Social science & medicine (1982)*
15 2014;**118**:71-9.
16
- 17 31 Jackson CL, Redline S, Emmons KM. Sleep as a Potential Fundamental Contributor to
18 Disparities in Cardiovascular Health. In: Fielding JE, ed. *Annual Review of Public Health,*
19 *Vol 36.* Palo Alto: Annual Reviews 2015:417-40.
20
- 21 32 Goldstein SJ, Gaston SA, McGrath JA, *et al.* Sleep Health and Serious Psychological
22 Distress: A Nationally Representative Study of the United States among White, Black,
23 and Hispanic/Latinx Adults. *Nature and science of sleep* 2020;**12**:1091-104.
24
- 25 33 Grandner MA, Patel NP, Gehrman PR, *et al.* Who gets the best sleep? Ethnic and
26 socioeconomic factors related to sleep complaints. *Sleep medicine* 2010;**11**:470-8.
27
- 28 34 Mogavero MP, DelRosso LM, Fanfulla F, *et al.* Sleep disorders and cancer: State of the
29 art and future perspectives. *Sleep medicine reviews* 2020;**56**:101409.
30
- 31 35 Manber R, Steidtmann D, Chambers AS, *et al.* Factors Associated with Clinically
32 Significant Insomnia Among Pregnant Low-Income Latinas. *Journal of Womens Health*
33 2013;**22**:694-701.
34
- 35 36 Green R, Santoro NF, McGinn AP, *et al.* The relationship between psychosocial status,
36 acculturation and country of origin in mid-life Hispanic women: data from the Study of
37 Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN). *Climacteric : the journal of the International*
38 *Menopause Society* 2010;**13**:534-43.
39
- 40 37 Heilemann MV, Choudhury SM, Kury FS, *et al.* Factors associated with sleep
41 disturbance in women of Mexican descent. *Journal of advanced nursing* 2012;**68**:2256-
42 66.
43
- 44 38 Barros AJ, Hirakata VN. Alternatives for logistic regression in cross-sectional studies: an
45 empirical comparison of models that directly estimate the prevalence ratio. *BMC Medical*
46 *Research Methodology* 2003;**3**:21.
47
- 48 39 Martinez-Miller EE, Prather AA, Robinson WR, *et al.* US acculturation and poor sleep
49 among an intergenerational cohort of adult Latinos in Sacramento, California. *Sleep*
50 2018.
51
- 52 40 Cuevas AG, Dawson BA, Williams DR. Race and Skin Color in Latino Health: An
53 Analytic Review. *Am J Public Health* 2016;**106**:2131-6.
54
55
56
57
58
59

- 1
2
3 41 Garcia JA, Sanchez GR, Sanchez-Youngman S, *et al*. RACE AS LIVED EXPERIENCE:
4 The Impact of Multi-Dimensional Measures of Race/Ethnicity on the Self-Reported
5 Health Status of Latinos. *Du Bois Rev* 2015;**12**:349-73.
6
- 7 42 Alcántara C, Gallo LC, Wen J, *et al*. Employment status and the association of
8 sociocultural stress with sleep in the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos
9 (HCHS/SOL). *Sleep* 2019;**42**.
10
- 11 43 Dominguez K, Penman-Aguilar A, Chang MH, *et al*. Vital signs: leading causes of death,
12 prevalence of diseases and risk factors, and use of health services among Hispanics in
13 the United States - 2009-2013. *MMWR Morbidity and mortality weekly report*
14 2015;**64**:469-78.
15
- 16 44 Loredó JS, Soler X, Bardwell W, *et al*. Sleep health in U.S. Hispanic population. *Sleep*
17 2010;**33**:962-7.
18
- 19 45 Alcantara C, Patel SR, Carnethon M, *et al*. Stress and Sleep: Results from the Hispanic
20 Community Health Study/Study of Latinos Sociocultural Ancillary Study. *SSM -*
21 *population health* 2017;**3**:713-21.
22
- 23 46 Gaston SA, Nguyen-Rodriguez S, Aiello AE, *et al*. Hispanic/Latino heritage group
24 disparities in sleep and the sleep-cardiovascular health relationship by housing tenure
25 status in the United States. *Sleep health* 2020.
26
- 27 47 Jackson CL, Patel SR, Jackson WB, 2nd, *et al*. Agreement between self-reported and
28 objectively measured sleep duration among white, black, Hispanic, and Chinese adults
29 in the United States: Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. *Sleep* 2018;**41**.
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

Table 1. Age-standardized Sociodemographic Characteristics among non-Hispanic White and Hispanic/Latino Adults, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669) ^a

Race/Ethnicity and Heritage	Overall	White (n=207,154)			Mexican (n=30,100)			Puerto Rican (n=5,077)			Cuban (n=2,518)			Dominican (n=1,658)			Central/ South American (n=8,162)		
		All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)
Nativity																			
n (%)	254,699	207,154 (81%)	198,297 (96%)	8,857 (4%)	30,100 (12%)	14,282 (47%)	15,818 (53%)	5,077 (2%)	2,544 (50%)	2,533 (50%)	2,518 (1%)	559 (22%)	1,959 (78%)	1,658 (1%)	264 (16%)	1,394 (84%)	8,162 (3%)	1,113 (14%)	7,049 (86%)
Sociodemographic Characteristics																			
Age, mean ± SE (years)	46.8±0.9	48.0±0.1	47.9±0.1	48.7±0.2	39.4±0.2	38.1±0.2	40.5±0.2	43.0±0.3	37.6±0.3	49.2±0.5	47.8±0.4	35.8±0.8	51.9±0.5	41.8±0.5	30.8±0.9	44.6±0.5	40.4±0.2	30.1±0.4	42.2±0.2
Female (%)	49	50	50	49	45	49	40	48	47	48	44	42	44	56	53	57	49	55	48
Annual Household Income (%)																			
<\$35,000	30	28	28	27	44	37	51	46	35	52	42	25	45	54	36	56	43	24	44
\$35,000-\$74,999	33	32	32	29	34	35	34	30	31	31	32	29	34	30	38	30	34	39	34
≥\$75,000	37	40	40	44	21	29	15	24	33	17	26	46	21	16	26	14	23	37	21
Educational Attainment																			
<High school	11	8	8	7	40	19	60	25	13	30	14	4	15	36	10	38	27	7	29
High school graduate	29	28	29	22	28	34	22	30	31	29	32	18	36	25	16	27	27	18	27
Some college	30	31	31	26	22	33	12	27	35	23	26	39	22	23	55	20	23	36	22
≥ College	30	33	32	45	10	14	6	18	22	18	29	39	26	16	20	14	23	39	22
Unemployed/Not in the Labor Force (%)	38	38	38	36	38	40	36	46	43	49	37	33	37	40	47	39	33	27	33
Occupational Class (%)																			
Professional/management	21	22	22	27	9	13	5	12	17	9	18	32	15	9	20	7	11	24	10
Support Services	35	46	46	45	31	44	19	41	45	39	40	49	37	39	52	37	34	54	32
Laborers	45	31	32	28	60	43	76	47	38	52	42	19	48	53	28	55	55	22	58
Marital/Co-habiting Status (%)																			
Married/living with partner or cohabitating	65	65	65	68	64	58	70	55	56	56	65	69	67	51	43	52	60	51	62
Divorced/widowed/no live-in partner	21	20	20	20	21	23	20	26	23	28	22	12	23	32	37	33	24	25	24
Single/no live-in partner	14	14	14	12	14	18	11	19	21	16	14	19	10	17	20	14	16	24	14
Language of Interview (%)																			
English	95	100	100	99	64	91	39	81	91	73	45	85	36	45	88	40	54	88	51
English and Spanish	2	0	0	0	15	6	23	9	6	11	10	8	11	14	9	14	16	7	16
Spanish	3	0	0	0	21	2	38	11	3	16	45	7	54	42	3	46	30	5	33
Time in the US (states) (%)																			
≥15 years	24	22	100	78	77	100	77	80	100	80	66	100	66	75	100	75	70	100	70
<15 years	76	78	0	22	23	0	23	20	0	20	34	0	34	25	0	25	30	0	30

Region of Residence (%)																			
Northeast	18	19	19	29	2	1	3	50	46	49	9	12	8	75	54	77	23	13	23
Midwest	25	28	29	17	10	10	10	9	9	9	4	12	2	2	3	1	5	5	5
South	34	34	34	26	35	40	31	32	31	36	82	68	85	21	38	20	43	37	44
West	22	20	19	29	53	49	56	8	14	6	5	8	4	2	5	2	30	45	28

5 Note. Data is presented as percentages or means ± standard errors. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. All estimates except for age are age-standardized to the US 2010 population.

SE=standard error

6 ^a Data are presented as unweighted n's and weighted percentages. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to missing values or rounding.

For peer review only

Table 2. Age-standardized Health Behavior Characteristics among non-Hispanic White and Hispanic/Latino Adults, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669) ^a

Race/Ethnicity and Heritage	Overall	White (n=207,154)			Mexican (n=30,100)			Puerto Rican (n=5,077)			Cuban (n=2,518)			Dominican (n=1,658)			Central/ South American (n=8,162)		
		All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)
Nativity																			
n (%)	254,699	207,154 (81%)	198,297 (96%)	8,857 (4%)	30,100 (12%)	14,282 (47%)	15,818 (53%)	5,077 (2%)	2,544 (50%)	2,533 (50%)	2,518 (1%)	559 (22%)	1,959 (78%)	1,658 (1%)	264 (16%)	1,394 (84%)	8,162 (3%)	1,113 (14%)	7,049 (86%)
Health Behaviors																			
Sleep duration (%) ^b																			
≤5 hours	8	8	8	7	8	9	7	15	14	15	8	11	8	13	12	13	8	8	8
<7 hours	29	29	28	27	28	31	25	39	39	39	29	30	28	34	31	34	31	30	31
7-9 hours	67	67	67	69	67	64	70	56	57	57	68	69	69	63	67	64	67	68	67
>9 hours	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
Sleep Characteristics (%)																			
Trouble falling asleep (≥3 nights)	20	21	21	17	19	22	17	27	26	27	18	30	16	19	15	19	18	31	16
Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights)	29	30	30	23	22	26	18	29	29	28	20	33	19	21	18	21	20	28	19
Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights)	11	11	11	8	7	8	6	12	13	12	8	7	7	10	6	10	5	14	5
Nonrestorative Sleep: Did not wake feeling rested (≥3 days)	64	63	63	66	65	63	67	61	63	61	66	55	67	63	52	64	67	71	67
Smoking status (%)																			
Never/ quit >12 months prior [*]	80	79	79	83	86	84	88	81	79	81	84	88	84	93	92	93	91	86	91
Quit ≤12 months ago	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1
Current	18	20	20	15	13	15	11	18	19	17	15	11	15	6	8	6	9	12	8
Leisure-time Physical Activity (%)																			
Never/unable	33	32	32	31	44	39	48	47	39	52	52	35	56	59	57	60	43	30	45
Does not meet PA guidelines	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	17	18	16	12	9	12	14	12	14	18	20	17
Meets PA guidelines ^{c*}	47	49	49	51	38	43	34	37	43	32	36	56	31	27	30	26	39	50	38
Alcohol Consumption (%)																			
Lifetime abstainer	16	14	14	18	25	19	30	26	20	30	30	18	32	35	21	36	29	15	30
Former	16	16	16	10	18	17	19	18	15	19	10	8	11	13	17	13	16	9	17
Current	68	70	70	72	57	64	51	56	65	51	60	74	57	52	62	50	55	75	53

Note. Data is presented as percentages or means ± standard errors. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. All estimates except for age are age-standardized to the US 2010 population.

SE=standard error

^aData are presented as unweighted n's and weighted percentages. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to missing values or rounding.

^bShort sleep duration categories of ≤5 hours and <7 hours are non-mutually exclusive.

^cMeets PA guidelines defined as ≥150 minutes/week of moderate intensity or ≥75 minutes/week of vigorous intensity or ≥150 minutes/week of moderate + vigorous intensity physical activity.

^{*}Indicator of "ideal" cardiovascular health

Table 3. Age-standardized Clinical Characteristics among non-Hispanic White and Hispanic/Latino Adults, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669) ^a

Race/Ethnicity and Heritage	Overall	White (n=207,154)			Mexican (n=30,100)			Puerto Rican (n=5,077)			Cuban (n=2,518)			Dominican (n=1,658)			Central/ South American (n=8,162)		
		All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)	All	US-born (yes)	US-born (no)
Nativity																			
n (%)	254,699	207,154 (81%)	198,297 (96%)	8,857 (4%)	30,100 (12%)	14,282 (47%)	15,818 (53%)	5,077 (2%)	2,544 (50%)	2,533 (50%)	2,518 (1%)	559 (22%)	1,959 (78%)	1,658 (1%)	264 (16%)	1,394 (84%)	8,162 (3%)	1,113 (14%)	7,049 (86%)
Clinical Characteristics (%)																			
Body Mass Index (BMI)																			
Normal (BMI 18.5 - <24.9 kg/m ²) *	34	35	35	40	24	24	24	26	22	27	33	40	31	30	17	32	31	33	31
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9 kg/m ²)	37	36	36	39	41	37	44	39	40	39	41	29	44	44	49	43	45	38	45
Obese (BMI ≥30.0 kg/m ²)	29	29	29	21	35	38	32	36	38	34	26	31	25	26	34	25	25	30	24
Serious Psychological Distress ^b (% yes)	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	6	2	6	3	3	3
Dyslipidemia (% yes) ^c *	52	52	52	52	51	49	53	56	60	52	52	58	53	54	45	54	51	49	52
Hypertension (% yes) *	34	34	35	30	34	37	32	37	35	39	33	23	35	37	41	37	28	27	29
Prediabetes/diabetes (% yes) *	15	14	14	12	24	25	23	23	21	24	14	19	15	20	29	20	15	12	16
"Ideal" Cardiovascular Health ^d (% yes)	12	12	12	15	7	8	6	6	7	5	7	13	6	6	8	5	9	13	9
Cancer (% yes)	12	12	12	10	5	7	4	8	11	7	6	7	6	3	7	3	5	8	5

Note. Data is presented as percentages or means ± standard errors. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. All estimates except for age are age-standardized to the US 2010 population. SE=standard error

^a Data are presented as unweighted n's and weighted percentages. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to missing values or rounding.
^b Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13
^c Dyslipidemia defined as high cholesterol in the 12 months prior to interview. Available for survey years 2011-2017.
^d "Ideal" cardiovascular health includes never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI 18.5 - <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes.
^e Indicator of "ideal" cardiovascular health

Table 4. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to U.S.-born non-Hispanic Whites, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)						
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))			Sleep Quality in the Past Week			
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=21,227)	Short (<7-hours) (n=75,139)	Long (>9-hours) (n=9,190)	Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=22,038)	Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=30,013)	Non- restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=46,103)	Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=11,097)
U.S.-born Non-Hispanic White (n=198,297)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	1.03 (0.93-1.13)	1.03 (0.99-1.08)	1.07 (0.92-1.24)	1.09 (0.99-1.19)	1.27 (1.17-1.37)	1.06 (1.00-1.12)	1.34 (1.16-1.55)
Mexican							
Overall (n=30,100)	0.76 (0.71-0.81)	0.87 (0.85-0.90)	0.87 (0.79-0.96)	0.77 (0.72-0.82)	0.65 (0.62-0.69)	0.90 (0.87-0.94)	0.52 (0.46-0.58)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.04 (0.97-1.12)	1.04 (1.00-1.08)	0.98 (0.87-1.11)	0.92 (0.85-0.99)	0.80 (0.74-0.85)	0.97 (0.93-1.01)	0.66 (0.58-0.76)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.52 (0.47-0.57)	0.70 (0.67-0.73)	0.75 (0.66-0.85)	0.59 (0.54-0.65)	0.50 (0.46-0.55)	0.81 (0.77-0.85)	0.36 (0.29-0.43)
Puerto Rican							
Overall (n=5,077)	1.39 (1.26-1.53)	1.20 (1.14-1.25)	1.00 (0.84-1.20)	1.05 (0.95-1.17)	0.91 (0.83-1.00)	0.98 (0.92-1.05)	0.99 (0.85-1.15)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.44 (1.27-1.64)	1.23 (1.16-1.31)	1.08 (0.84-1.37)	1.05 (0.91-1.21)	0.97 (0.85-1.12)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	0.96 (0.77-1.21)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.32 (1.16-1.51)	1.15 (1.08-1.24)	0.94 (0.74-1.19)	1.06 (0.92-1.22)	0.84 (0.73-0.97)	0.95 (0.86-1.05)	1.02 (0.83-1.25)
Cuban							
Overall (n=2,518)	0.83 (0.70-0.99)	0.89 (0.81-0.98)	0.69 (0.55-0.87)	0.78 (0.62-0.97)	0.70 (0.58-0.83)	0.90 (0.82-1.00)	0.68 (0.53-0.89)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=559)	0.93 (0.66-1.29)	1.04 (0.89-1.21)	0.71 (0.34-1.47)	0.97 (0.72-1.31)	0.94 (0.70-1.26)	0.98 (0.82-1.17)	0.98 (0.57-1.69)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,959)	0.81 (0.66-0.99)	0.85 (0.76-0.95)	0.69 (0.54-0.88)	0.71 (0.53-0.95)	0.63 (0.49-0.79)	0.87 (0.78-0.98)	0.61 (0.43-0.85)
Dominican							
Overall (n=1,658)	0.90 (0.76-1.08)	0.92 (0.83-1.01)	0.72 (0.49-1.05)	0.76 (0.62-0.92)	0.67 (0.55-0.83)	0.93 (0.82-1.05)	0.81 (0.54-1.20)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=264)	1.09 (0.68-1.74)	1.09 (0.85-1.40)	1.15 (0.49-2.73)	0.73 (0.47-1.13)	0.97 (0.65-1.43)	0.98 (0.77-1.26)	0.64 (0.31-1.31)

U.S.-born (no) (<i>n</i> =1,394)	0.87 (0.73-1.03)	0.88 (0.79-0.98)	0.60 (0.38-0.93)	0.76 (0.62-0.95)	0.61 (0.48-0.78)	0.92 (0.79-1.07)	0.84 (0.54-1.30)
Central/South American							
Overall (<i>n</i> =8,162)	0.78 (0.71-0.87)	0.93 (0.89-0.98)	0.68 (0.56-0.83)	0.76 (0.67-0.87)	0.65 (0.58-0.73)	0.89 (0.83-0.94)	0.42 (0.34-0.53)
U.S.-born (yes) (<i>n</i> =1,113)	1.30 (1.03-1.65)	1.18 (1.04-1.33)	0.82 (0.51-1.30)	1.21 (0.96-1.51)	0.98 (0.73-1.30)	1.05 (0.93-1.19)	0.64 (0.38-1.10)
U.S.-born (no) (<i>n</i> =7,049)	0.72 (0.64-0.80)	0.89 (0.85-0.94)	0.66 (0.54-0.82)	0.68 (0.59-0.77)	0.59 (0.53-0.67)	0.85 (0.80-0.90)	0.39 (0.30-0.50)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex/gender (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), “ideal” cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey’s complex sampling design. Very short and short sleep are non-mutually exclusive sleep duration categories. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Table 5. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to Foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=56,372)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)						
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))			Sleep Quality in the Past Week			
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=4,115)	Short (<7-hours) (n=14,048)	Long (>9-hours) (n=1,586)	Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,431)	Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,520)	Non- restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=7,734)	Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=1,073)
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Mexican							
Overall (n=30,100)	1.10 (0.96-1.26)	1.12 (1.05-1.18)	1.06 (0.86-1.31)	0.92 (0.81-1.05)	0.87 (0.78-0.97)	1.06 (0.99-1.14)	0.92 (0.73-1.14)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.17 (1.02-1.34)	1.19 (1.12-1.26)	1.04 (0.84-1.29)	1.00 (0.87-1.14)	0.97 (0.86-1.10)	1.07 (0.99-1.15)	0.98 (0.78-1.23)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.89 (0.73-1.08)	0.98 (0.90-1.06)	1.05 (0.81-1.36)	0.78 (0.66-0.94)	0.72 (0.62-0.84)	1.02 (0.93-1.12)	0.68 (0.48-0.96)
Puerto Rican							
Overall (n=5,077)	1.75 (1.51-2.02)	1.34 (1.25-1.44)	1.13 (0.88-1.44)	1.19 (1.03-1.39)	1.14 (0.99-1.31)	1.06 (0.96-1.16)	1.33 (1.07-1.64)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.85 (1.54-2.22)	1.39 (1.27-1.51)	1.33 (0.95-1.85)	1.20 (0.99-1.46)	1.22 (1.02-1.46)	1.06 (0.95-1.18)	1.32 (1.01-1.73)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.58 (1.32-1.90)	1.27 (1.16-1.39)	1.02 (0.77-1.35)	1.22 (1.01-1.46)	1.09 (0.91-1.30)	1.06 (0.94-1.20)	1.41 (1.09-1.83)
Cuban							
Overall (n=2,518)	0.97 (0.76-1.22)	0.98 (0.88-1.10)	0.69 (0.49-0.97)	0.92 (0.70-1.20)	0.93 (0.76-1.15)	1.03 (0.90-1.18)	1.09 (0.77-1.55)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=559)	1.03 (0.69-1.53)	1.15 (0.96-1.37)	0.83 (0.39-1.75)	1.14 (0.79-1.65)	1.17 (0.84-1.65)	1.05 (0.85-1.29)	1.63 (0.91-2.93)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,959)	0.94 (0.72-1.22)	0.92 (0.81-1.05)	0.66 (0.46-0.94)	0.82 (0.59-1.14)	0.85 (0.65-1.10)	1.04 (0.89-1.21)	0.96 (0.63-1.45)
Dominican							
Overall (n=1,658)	1.12 (0.89-1.43)	1.02 (0.90-1.16)	0.91 (0.57-1.45)	0.88 (0.68-1.13)	0.94 (0.72-1.23)	1.00 (0.87-1.15)	1.03 (0.67-1.59)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=264)	1.40 (0.82-2.41)	1.24 (0.97-1.60)	1.80 (0.68-4.79)	0.82 (0.51-1.31)	1.25 (0.81-1.93)	1.01 (0.78-1.32)	0.97 (0.42-2.20)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	1.06 (0.84-1.34)	0.96 (0.84-1.10)	0.73 (0.45-1.20)	0.88 (0.68-1.16)	0.87 (0.65-1.18)	0.99 (0.84-1.18)	1.02 (0.64-1.63)

Central/South American							
Overall (<i>n</i> =8,162)	1.00 (0.86-1.17)	1.10 (1.02-1.17)	0.76 (0.57-1.02)	0.94 (0.78-1.13)	0.89 (0.76-1.04)	1.02 (0.95-1.11)	0.69 (0.51-0.91)
U.S.-born (yes) (<i>n</i> =1,113)	1.42 (1.06-1.92)	1.30 (1.13-1.49)	1.02 (0.59-1.75)	1.27 (0.96-1.67)	1.14 (0.86-1.52)	1.08 (0.94-1.25)	0.95 (0.56-1.62)
U.S.-born (no) (<i>n</i> =7,049)	0.92 (0.78-1.08)	1.05 (0.98-1.13)	0.77 (0.56-1.05)	0.84 (0.69-1.02)	0.84 (0.72-0.99)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	0.64 (0.47-0.88)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex/gender (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Very short and short sleep are non-mutually exclusive sleep duration categories. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Table 6. Summary of Sensitivity Analyses

Sensitivity Analysis Number	Purpose of Sensitivity Analysis	Method Employed	Summary of Results of Sensitivity Analysis
1	To adjust for multiple comparisons	When re-estimating the models in Tables 4 and 5 and well as Figures 1 and 2, we employed false discovery rate procedures.	In total, there were 427 p-values in which 159 were significant in the original analysis. After the false discovery p-value correction 127 of the 159 significant p-values (80%) remained statistically significant (Supplemental Tables S2 & S3 and Supplemental Figure S2). Results were robust for comparisons between foreign-born and US-born NHWs and for most results for comparisons with adults of Mexican and Puerto Rican descent compared to NHWs.
2	To investigate how results would be affected if we did not consider nativity/birthplace as a modifier of racial/ethnic differences in sleep	We combined both US-born and foreign-born participants; we then compared sleep characteristics among Hispanic/Latino heritage groups versus NHWs.	Combining foreign-born and US-born participants across both Hispanic/Latino heritage groups and NHWs would have missed important differences by nativity status (Supplemental Table S2). For instance, the lower prevalence of non-recommended sleep duration observed among foreign-born Mexicans vs. US-born NHWs (Table 2) would either have been underestimated or not have been observed if participants were not stratified by birthplace.
3	To investigate how results would be affected if we considered sex/gender and age as potential modifiers [39]	We stratified the original models by sex/gender (men, women) and by age category (18-30 years, 31-49 years, ≥50 years), separately. In models that were also stratified by language acculturation, we combined low and medium acculturation to increase sample sizes and improve statistical stability.	After stratification by sex/gender (Supplemental Table S3), point estimates were slightly stronger among men vs. women for sleep quality across comparisons with foreign-born NHWs and for very short as well as short sleep across comparisons with non-US born Mexicans. Sex/gender did not modify the remaining associations among Mexicans or Puerto Ricans.

			<p>The differences among both foreign-born NHWs and Mexicans compared to US-born NHWs that were observed in the main analysis were greater among younger and middle vs. older aged adults (Supplemental Table S4).</p> <p>Across comparisons to non-US born NHWs, there was little variation by sex/gender for Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, but the differences were greater among younger vs. older aged adults (Supplemental Tables S5 and S6).</p> <p>In analyses stratified by language acculturation, lower prevalence of shorter sleep duration among foreign-born Mexicans compared to NHWs was stronger for men vs. women and for younger vs. older adults (Supplemental Tables S7 and S8).</p>
4	To investigate how results would be affected if we adjusted for time in the US in the comparisons between foreign-born Hispanic/Latino heritage groups to their NHW counterparts [9, 19, 37]	Across comparisons of foreign-born Hispanic/Latino heritage groups to their foreign-born NHW counterparts, we additionally adjusted for time in the US.	Results (Supplemental Table S9) were consistent with the main analysis (Table 3), which suggested that time spent in the US was not a strong confounder across comparisons between foreign-born Hispanic/Latino heritage groups and their NHW counterparts.
5	To investigate how results would be affected if we used a different measure of acculturation in models [9, 19]	We separated foreign-born NHWs and Hispanic/Latino heritage groups by a different metric of acculturation, time lived in the US (<15 years in the US, ≥15 years in the US) [9, 19, 37], when compared to US-born NHWs.	Results (Supplemental Table S10) were consistent with those of the language acculturation-stratified analyses (Figure 1).

1 **Figure 1. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Duration and Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to non-**
2 **Hispanic Whites by Language Acculturation Status**, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017**

3 ** Language acculturation categories include high (English only interview), medium (English and Spanish interview), and low (Spanish only interview).
4

5 Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex/gender (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational
6 attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class
7 (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence
8 (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13),
9 “ideal” cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of
10 dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.
11

12 Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey’s complex sampling design. Certain associations were not estimable due to small sample sizes and are, therefore,
13 not provided (e.g., long sleep duration among Central/South Americans with medium acculturation compared to non-Hispanic Whites).
14
15

16 **Figure 2. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Quality* Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to non-**
17 **Hispanic Whites by Language Acculturation Status**, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017**

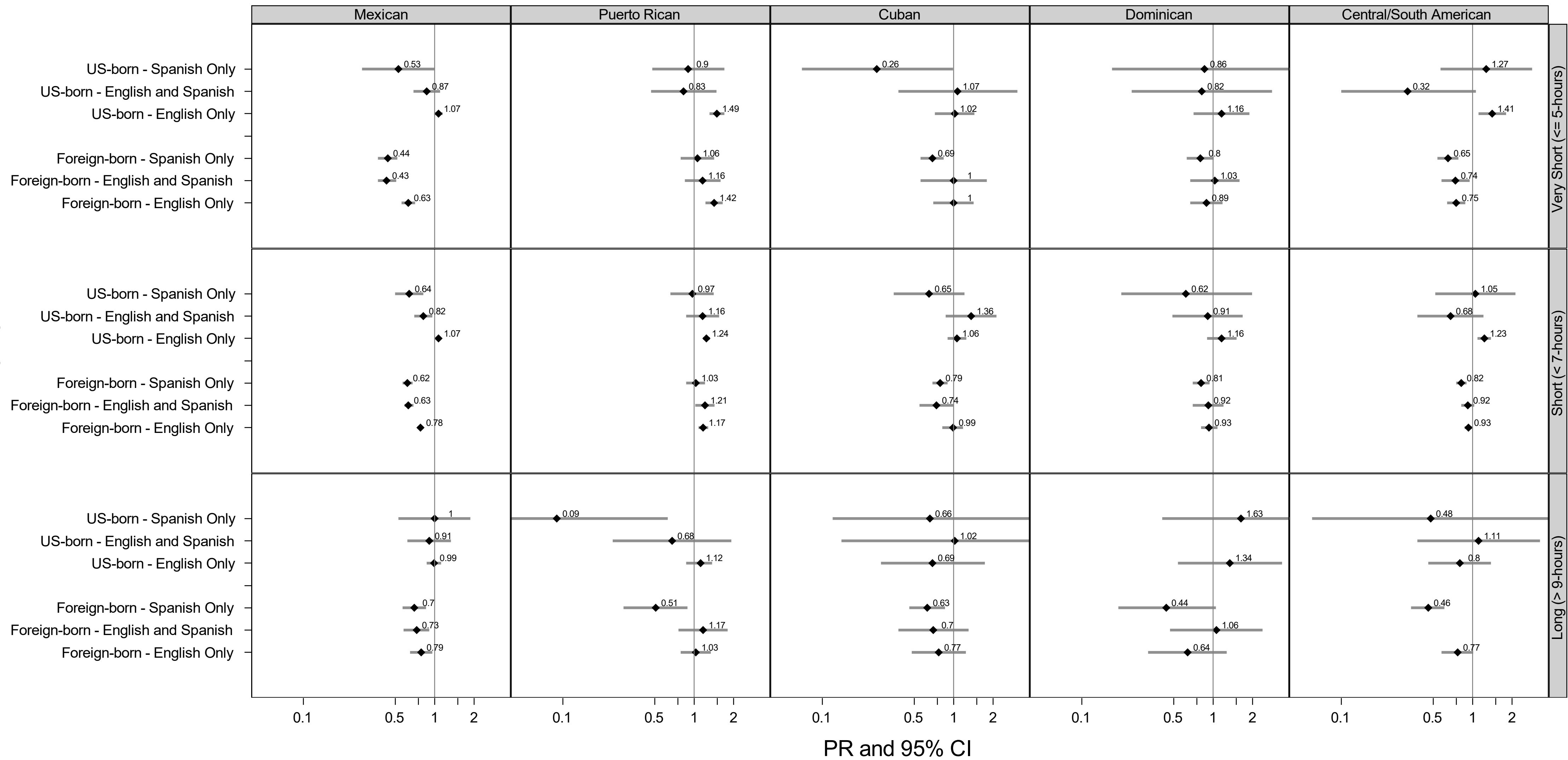
18
19 * Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and non-restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

20 ** Language acculturation categories include high (English only interview), medium (English and Spanish interview), and low (Spanish only interview).
21

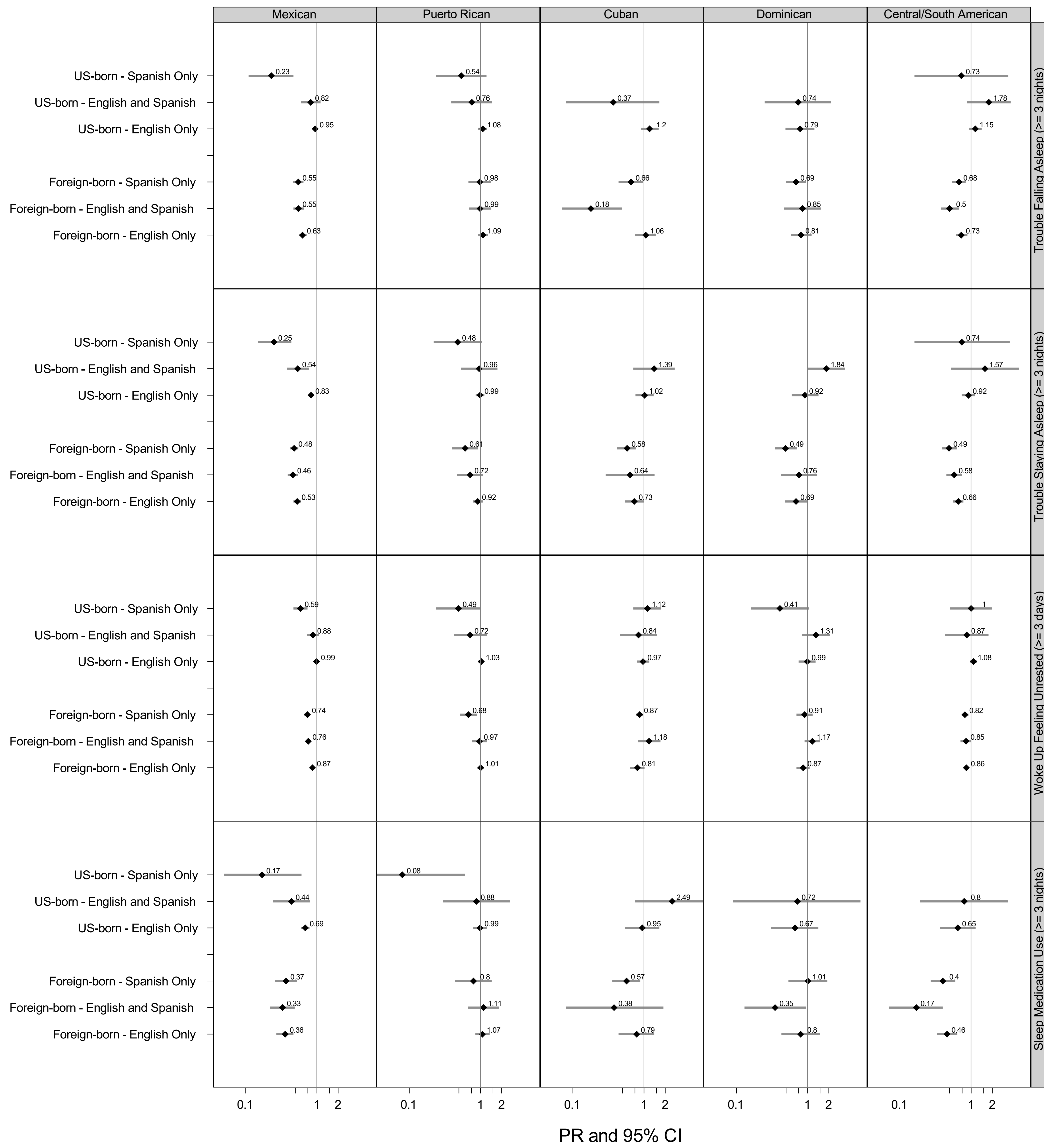
22 Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex/gender (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational
23 attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class
24 (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence
25 (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13),
26 “ideal” cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of
27 dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.
28

29 Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey’s complex sampling design. Certain associations were not estimable due to small sample sizes and are, therefore,
30 not provided (e.g., long sleep duration among Central/South Americans with medium acculturation compared to non-Hispanic Whites).
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47

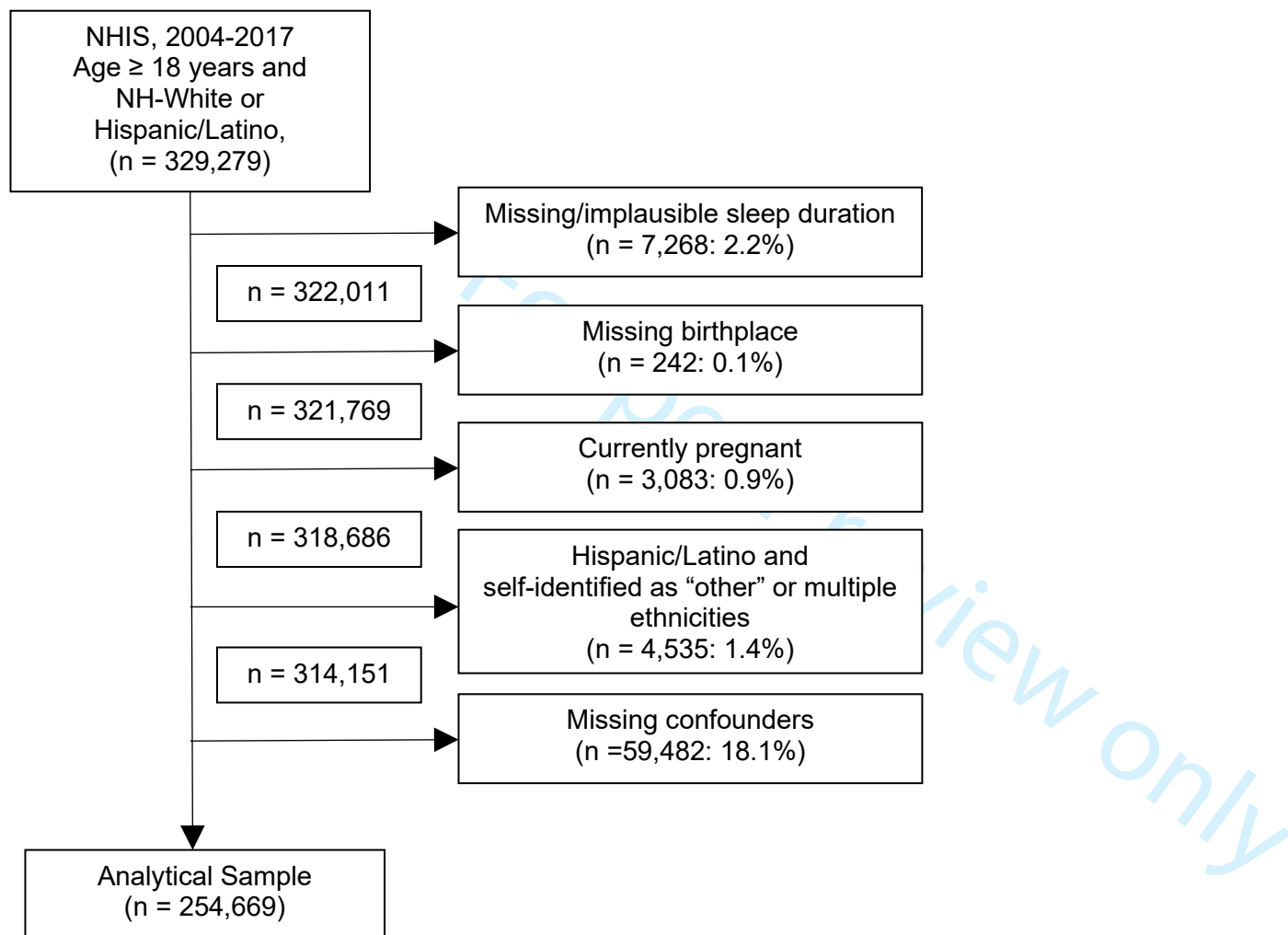
Birthplace and Language of Interview



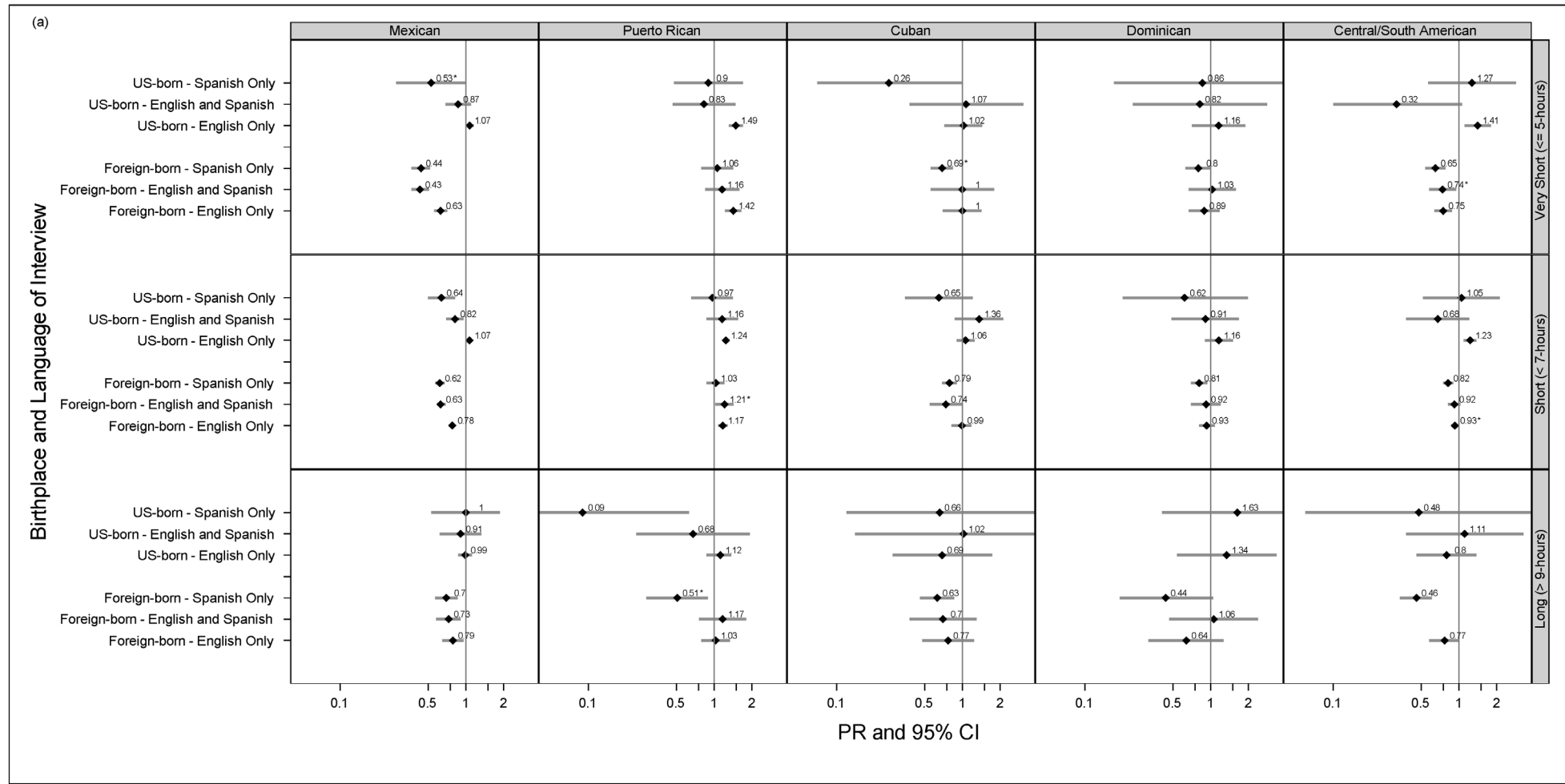
Birthplace and Language of Interview



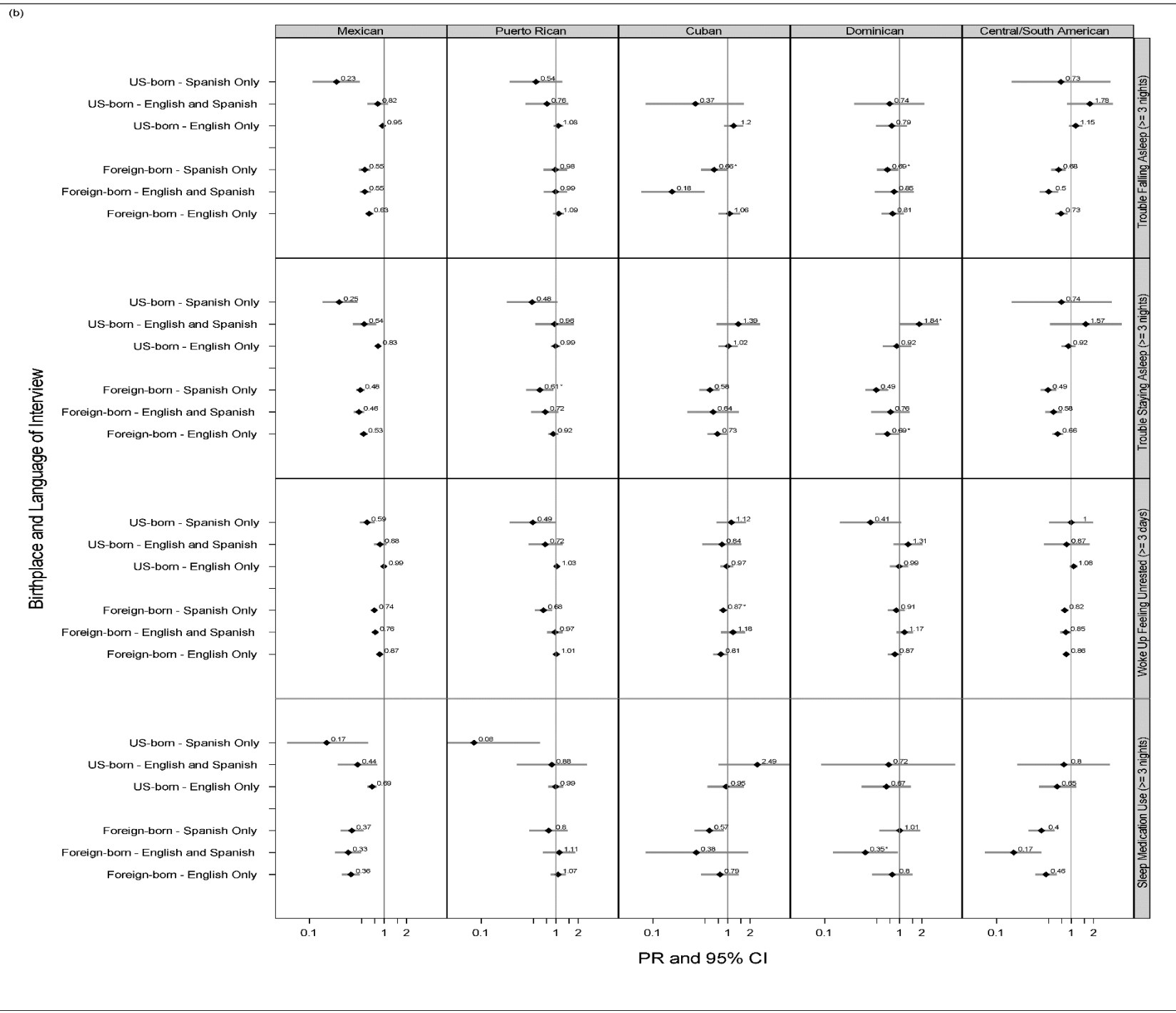
Supplemental Figure S1. Flow Chart Diagram of Final Analytic Sample



Supplemental Figure S2. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep (a) Duration and (b) Quality^a Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to non-Hispanic Whites by Language Acculturation Status^b: Results after False Discovery Rate Correction, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=245,812)



1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47



1 ^a Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.
 2 ^b Language acculturation categories include high (English only interview), medium (English and Spanish interview), and low (Spanish only interview).
 3
 4 Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex/gender (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational
 5 attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class
 6 (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence
 7 (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13),
 8 “ideal” cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of
 9 dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

10
 11 Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey’s complex sampling design. Certain associations were not estimable due to small sample sizes and are, therefore,
 12 not provided (e.g., long sleep duration among Central/South Americans with medium acculturation compared to non-Hispanic Whites).

13
 14
 15 * Results were statistically significant in original analyses but became statistically non-significant after applying false discovery rate p-values.
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47

Supplemental Table S1. Global Region of Birth among Foreign-born Non-Hispanic Whites, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=8,857)

Region of Birth	n (%)
Mexico, Central American, Caribbean Islands	238 (2.7%)
South America	236 (2.7%)
Europe	4,670 (52.7%)
Russia	838 (9.5%)
Africa	368 (4.2%)
Middle East	895 (10.1%)
Indian Subcontinent	64 (0.7%)
Asia	177 (2.0%)
Southeast Asia	117 (1.3%)
Elsewhere	1,254 (14.2%)

Note: Data are presented as absolute counts and age-standardized, weighted percentages.

Supplemental Table S2. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to U.S.-born non-Hispanic Whites: Results after False Discovery Rate Correction, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)						
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))			Sleep Quality in the Past Week			
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=21,227)	Short (<7-hours) (n=75,139)	Long (>9-hours) (n=9,190)	Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=22,038)	Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=30,013)	Non- restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=46,103)	Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=11,097)
U.S.-born Non-Hispanic White (n=198,297)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	1.03 (0.93-1.13)	1.03 (0.99-1.08)	1.07 (0.92-1.24)	1.09 (0.99-1.19)	1.27 (1.17-1.37)	1.06 (1.00-1.12)	1.34 (1.16-1.55)
Mexican							
Overall (n=30,100)	0.76 (0.71-0.81)	0.87 (0.85-0.90)	0.87 (0.79-0.96)	0.77 (0.72-0.82)	0.65 (0.62-0.69)	0.90 (0.87-0.94)	0.52 (0.46-0.58)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.04 (0.97-1.12)	1.04 (1.00-1.08)	0.98 (0.87-1.11)	0.92 (0.85-0.99)	0.80 (0.74-0.85)	0.97 (0.93-1.01)	0.66 (0.58-0.76)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.52 (0.47-0.57)	0.70 (0.67-0.73)	0.75 (0.66-0.85)	0.59 (0.54-0.65)	0.50 (0.46-0.55)	0.81 (0.77-0.85)	0.36 (0.29-0.43)
Puerto Rican							
Overall (n=5,077)	1.39 (1.26-1.53)	1.20 (1.14-1.25)	1.00 (0.84-1.20)	1.05 (0.95-1.17)	0.91 (0.83-1.00)	0.98 (0.92-1.05)	0.99 (0.85-1.15)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.44 (1.27-1.64)	1.23 (1.16-1.31)	1.08 (0.84-1.37)	1.05 (0.91-1.21)	0.97 (0.85-1.12)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	0.96 (0.77-1.21)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.32 (1.16-1.51)	1.15 (1.08-1.24)	0.94 (0.74-1.19)	1.06 (0.92-1.22)	0.84 (0.73-0.97)	0.95 (0.86-1.05)	1.02 (0.83-1.25)
Cuban							
Overall (n=2,518)	0.83 (0.70-0.99)	0.89 (0.81-0.98)	0.69 (0.55-0.87)	0.78 (0.62-0.97)	0.70 (0.58-0.83)	0.90 (0.82-1.00)	0.68 (0.53-0.89)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=559)	0.93 (0.66-1.29)	1.04 (0.89-1.21)	0.71 (0.34-1.47)	0.97 (0.72-1.31)	0.94 (0.70-1.26)	0.98 (0.82-1.17)	0.98 (0.57-1.69)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,959)	0.81 (0.66-0.99)	0.85 (0.76-0.95)	0.69 (0.54-0.88)	0.71 (0.53-0.95)	0.63 (0.49-0.79)	0.87 (0.78-0.98)	0.61 (0.43-0.85)
Dominican							
Overall (n=1,658)	0.90 (0.76-1.08)	0.92 (0.83-1.01)	0.72 (0.49-1.05)	0.76 (0.62-0.92)	0.67 (0.55-0.83)	0.93 (0.82-1.05)	0.81 (0.54-1.20)
U.S.-born (yes)	1.09	1.09	1.15	0.73	0.97	0.98	0.64

(n=264)	(0.68-1.74)	(0.85-1.40)	(0.49-2.73)	(0.47-1.13)	(0.65-1.43)	(0.77-1.26)	(0.31-1.31)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	0.87 (0.73-1.03)	0.88 (0.79-0.98)	0.60 (0.38-0.93)	0.76 (0.62-0.95)	0.61 (0.48-0.78)	0.92 (0.79-1.07)	0.84 (0.54-1.30)
Central/South American							
Overall (n=8,162)	0.78 (0.71-0.87)	0.93 (0.89-0.98)	0.68 (0.56-0.83)	0.76 (0.67-0.87)	0.65 (0.58-0.73)	0.89 (0.83-0.94)	0.42 (0.34-0.53)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=1,113)	1.30 (1.03-1.65)	1.18 (1.04-1.33)	0.82 (0.51-1.30)	1.21 (0.96-1.51)	0.98 (0.73-1.30)	1.05 (0.93-1.19)	0.64 (0.38-1.10)
U.S.-born (no) (n=7,049)	0.72 (0.64-0.80)	0.89 (0.85-0.94)	0.66 (0.54-0.82)	0.68 (0.59-0.77)	0.59 (0.53-0.67)	0.85 (0.80-0.90)	0.39 (0.30-0.50)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex/gender (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Very short and short sleep are non-mutually exclusive sleep duration categories. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Italicized results indicate results that were statistically significant in original analyses but became statistically non-significant after applying false discovery rate p-values.

Supplemental Table S3. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to Foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites: Results after False Discovery Rate Correction, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=56,372)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)						
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))			Sleep Quality in the Past Week			
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=4,115)	Short (<7-hours) (n=14,048)	Long (>9-hours) (n=1,586)	Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,431)	Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,520)	Non- restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=7,734)	Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=1,073)
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Mexican							
Overall (n=30,100)	1.10 (0.96-1.26)	1.12 (1.05-1.18)	1.06 (0.86-1.31)	0.92 (0.81-1.05)	0.87 (0.78-0.97)	1.06 (0.99-1.14)	0.92 (0.73-1.14)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.17 (1.02-1.34)	1.19 (1.12-1.26)	1.04 (0.84-1.29)	1.00 (0.87-1.14)	0.97 (0.86-1.10)	1.07 (0.99-1.15)	0.98 (0.78-1.23)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.89 (0.73-1.08)	0.98 (0.90-1.06)	1.05 (0.81-1.36)	0.78 (0.66-0.94)	0.72 (0.62-0.84)	1.02 (0.93-1.12)	0.68 (0.48-0.96)
Puerto Rican							
Overall (n=5,077)	1.75 (1.51-2.02)	1.34 (1.25-1.44)	1.13 (0.88-1.44)	1.19 (1.03-1.39)	1.14 (0.99-1.31)	1.06 (0.96-1.16)	1.33 (1.07-1.64)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.85 (1.54-2.22)	1.39 (1.27-1.51)	1.33 (0.95-1.85)	1.20 (0.99-1.46)	1.22 (1.02-1.46)	1.06 (0.95-1.18)	1.32 (1.01-1.73)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.58 (1.32-1.90)	1.27 (1.16-1.39)	1.02 (0.77-1.35)	1.22 (1.01-1.46)	1.09 (0.91-1.30)	1.06 (0.94-1.20)	1.41 (1.09-1.83)
Cuban							
Overall (n=2,518)	0.97 (0.76-1.22)	0.98 (0.88-1.10)	0.69 (0.49-0.97)	0.92 (0.70-1.20)	0.93 (0.76-1.15)	1.03 (0.90-1.18)	1.09 (0.77-1.55)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=559)	1.03 (0.69-1.53)	1.15 (0.96-1.37)	0.83 (0.39-1.75)	1.14 (0.79-1.65)	1.17 (0.84-1.65)	1.05 (0.85-1.29)	1.63 (0.91-2.93)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,959)	0.94 (0.72-1.22)	0.92 (0.81-1.05)	0.66 (0.46-0.94)	0.82 (0.59-1.14)	0.85 (0.65-1.10)	1.04 (0.89-1.21)	0.96 (0.63-1.45)
Dominican							
Overall (n=1,658)	1.12 (0.89-1.43)	1.02 (0.90-1.16)	0.91 (0.57-1.45)	0.88 (0.68-1.13)	0.94 (0.72-1.23)	1.00 (0.87-1.15)	1.03 (0.67-1.59)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=264)	1.40 (0.82-2.41)	1.24 (0.97-1.60)	1.80 (0.68-4.79)	0.82 (0.51-1.31)	1.25 (0.81-1.93)	1.01 (0.78-1.32)	0.97 (0.42-2.20)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	1.06 (0.84-1.34)	0.96 (0.84-1.10)	0.73 (0.45-1.20)	0.88 (0.68-1.16)	0.87 (0.65-1.18)	0.99 (0.84-1.18)	1.02 (0.64-1.63)

Central/South American							
Overall (n=8,162)	1.00 (0.86-1.17)	1.10 (1.02-1.17)	0.76 (0.57-1.02)	0.94 (0.78-1.13)	0.89 (0.76-1.04)	1.02 (0.95-1.11)	0.69 (0.51-0.91)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=1,113)	1.42 (1.06-1.92)	1.30 (1.13-1.49)	1.02 (0.59-1.75)	1.27 (0.96-1.67)	1.14 (0.86-1.52)	1.08 (0.94-1.25)	0.95 (0.56-1.62)
U.S.-born (no) (n=7,049)	0.92 (0.78-1.08)	1.05 (0.98-1.13)	0.77 (0.56-1.05)	0.84 (0.69-1.02)	0.84 (0.72-0.99)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	0.64 (0.47-0.88)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex/gender (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Very short and short sleep are non-mutually exclusive sleep duration categories. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Italicized results indicate results that were statistically significant in original analyses but became statistically non-significant after applying false discovery rate p-values.

Supplemental Table S4. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to non-Hispanic Whites, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669)

Heritage Group Compared to non-Hispanic Whites, Overall (n=207,154)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)						
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))			Sleep Quality ^a			
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=21,227)	Short (<7-hours) (n=75,139)	Long (>9-hours) (n=9,190)	Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=22,038)	Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=30,013)	Non- restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=46,103)	Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=11,097)
Mexican (n=30,100 Mexican)	0.89 (0.82-0.95)	0.95 (0.92-0.98)	0.94 (0.84-1.04)	0.85 (0.79-0.91)	0.75 (0.71-0.80)	0.95 (0.91-0.99)	0.62 (0.54-0.70)
Puerto Rican (n=5,077)	1.41 (1.27-1.57)	1.21 (1.16-1.27)	1.05 (0.87-1.27)	1.10 (0.99-1.22)	1.02 (0.92-1.12)	1.01 (0.94-1.08)	1.10 (0.94-1.30)
Cuban (n=2,518)	0.90 (0.75-1.07)	0.94 (0.86-1.04)	0.75 (0.58-0.97)	0.88 (0.71-1.09)	0.88 (0.74-1.05)	0.96 (0.87-1.07)	0.93 (0.70-1.23)
Dominican (n=1,658)	0.95 (0.78-1.16)	0.96 (0.86-1.06)	0.79 (0.53-1.18)	0.82 (0.66-1.02)	0.84 (0.68-1.04)	0.98 (0.87-1.11)	1.04 (0.69-1.58)
Central/South American (n=8,162)	0.89 (0.78-1.01)	1.01 (0.95-1.07)	0.75 (0.60-0.94)	0.88 (0.75-1.03)	0.83 (0.73-0.95)	0.95 (0.88-1.02)	0.57 (0.44-0.73)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (lifetime abstainer, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), and "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), cancer, and US nativity status/years lived in the US (US-born, 15+ years in the US, <15 years in the US).

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, awakening feeling rested, and sleep medication were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S5. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for (1) foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites and (2) Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to US-born non-Hispanic Whites, Stratified by Sex/Gender, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)													
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))						Sleep Quality in the Past Week							
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=21,227)		Short (<7-hours) (n=75,139)		Long (>9-hours) (n=9,190)		Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=22,038)		Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=30,013)		Non-restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=46,103)		Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=11,097)	
Sex/Gender	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
U.S.-born Non-Hispanic White (n=198,297)	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	1.12 (0.98-1.30)	0.94 (0.83-1.06)	1.07 (1.00-1.13)	1.00 (0.95-1.06)	1.18 (0.94-1.47)	1.00 (0.82-1.21)	1.08 (0.92-1.27)	1.09 (0.97-1.21)	1.31 (1.16-1.49)	1.22 (1.11-1.35)	1.11 (1.02-1.21)	1.01 (0.95-1.08)	1.44 (1.12-1.85)	1.28 (1.07-1.52)
Mexican														
Overall (n=30,100)	0.70 (0.63-0.77)	0.83 (0.76-0.91)	0.83 (0.79-0.86)	0.94 (0.90-0.97)	0.96 (0.84-1.10)	0.77 (0.68-0.87)	0.77 (0.73-0.82)	0.80 (0.74-0.86)	0.66 (0.62-0.70)	0.68 (0.63-0.73)	0.91 (0.87-0.94)	0.91 (0.87-0.95)	0.52 (0.46-0.59)	0.48 (0.41-0.56)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.02 (0.91-1.14)	1.05 (0.96-1.15)	1.01 (0.96-1.07)	1.07 (1.03-1.12)	1.09 (0.91-1.31)	0.88 (0.75-1.03)	0.92 (0.85-0.99)	0.92 (0.84-1.00)	0.80 (0.74-0.86)	0.77 (0.71-0.85)	0.97 (0.93-1.01)	0.95 (0.90-1.00)	0.66 (0.58-0.76)	0.59 (0.50-0.70)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.47 (0.40-0.54)	0.60 (0.52-0.69)	0.66 (0.62-0.70)	0.77 (0.71-0.82)	0.83 (0.70-0.99)	0.65 (0.54-0.78)	0.60 (0.55-0.66)	0.64 (0.58-0.71)	0.51 (0.46-0.55)	0.55 (0.49-0.62)	0.82 (0.77-0.86)	0.85 (0.80-0.90)	0.36 (0.30-0.44)	0.34 (0.27-0.42)
Puerto Rican														
Overall (n=5,077)	1.31 (1.13-1.53)	1.45 (1.29-1.63)	1.19 (1.11-1.28)	1.21 (1.14-1.28)	1.05 (0.82-1.34)	0.95 (0.74-1.21)	1.05 (0.94-1.16)	1.08 (0.96-1.22)	0.91 (0.83-1.00)	0.87 (0.78-0.97)	0.98 (0.91-1.05)	1.04 (0.97-1.12)	0.98 (0.84-1.15)	1.02 (0.84-1.23)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.33 (1.08-1.63)	1.53 (1.30-1.81)	1.21 (1.11-1.33)	1.24 (1.15-1.35)	1.26 (0.89-1.77)	0.94 (0.66-1.33)	1.04 (0.90-1.21)	1.14 (0.98-1.33)	0.97 (0.85-1.11)	0.91 (0.78-1.05)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	1.10 (1.01-1.20)	0.96 (0.76-1.19)	0.97 (0.73-1.30)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.29 (1.03-1.61)	1.36 (1.17-1.58)	1.15 (1.04-1.27)	1.16 (1.06-1.26)	0.89 (0.63-1.26)	0.96 (0.72-1.28)	1.05 (0.91-1.21)	1.01 (0.86-1.18)	0.84 (0.73-0.97)	0.82 (0.70-0.97)	0.95 (0.86-1.04)	0.96 (0.85-1.08)	1.01 (0.83-1.24)	1.08 (0.86-1.35)
Cuban														
Overall (n=2,518)	0.75 (0.59-0.96)	0.94 (0.75-1.18)	0.84 (0.74-0.95)	0.97 (0.87-1.09)	0.73 (0.54-0.99)	0.63 (0.42-0.93)	0.76 (0.61-0.94)	0.78 (0.60-1.01)	0.68 (0.57-0.81)	0.72 (0.57-0.91)	0.89 (0.81-0.99)	0.98 (0.85-1.14)	0.66 (0.51-0.87)	0.77 (0.55-1.06)
U.S.-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	0.78 (0.44-1.39)	1.08 (0.74-1.58)	1.01 (0.81-1.25)	1.08 (0.89-1.31)	0.49 (0.18-1.29)	0.95 (0.39-2.31)	0.95 (0.70-1.28)	0.96 (0.66-1.39)	0.92 (0.69-1.23)	0.83 (0.53-1.31)	0.96 (0.80-1.16)	1.07 (0.86-1.34)	0.95 (0.54-1.66)	1.37 (0.78-2.42)
U.S.-born Cuban (no) (n=1,959)	0.75 (0.56-1.00)	0.90 (0.69-1.18)	0.78 (0.67-0.91)	0.94 (0.82-1.07)	0.78 (0.57-1.05)	0.55 (0.35-0.87)	0.69 (0.52-0.92)	0.71 (0.52-0.98)	0.61 (0.48-0.78)	0.68 (0.50-0.94)	0.87 (0.77-0.97)	0.95 (0.80-1.13)	0.59 (0.42-0.83)	0.60 (0.40-0.89)
Dominican														
Overall (n=1,658)	0.82 (0.60-1.11)	0.96 (0.79-1.16)	0.83 (0.71-0.97)	0.98 (0.88-1.10)	1.05 (0.68-1.61)	0.49 (0.24-1.00)	0.77 (0.63-0.94)	0.83 (0.66-1.03)	0.68 (0.56-0.84)	0.77 (0.61-0.97)	0.94 (0.83-1.06)	0.96 (0.84-1.09)	0.83 (0.55-1.23)	0.93 (0.60-1.45)
U.S.-born (yes)	1.13 (0.60-2.11)	1.02 (0.58-1.79)	0.86 (0.60-1.23)	1.32 (0.98-1.77)	0.96 (0.30-3.07)	1.35 (0.48-3.80)	0.73 (0.48-1.12)	0.62 (0.36-1.07)	0.97 (0.65-1.44)	0.91 (0.53-1.57)	0.99 (0.78-1.26)	0.93 (0.68-1.29)	0.64 (0.31-1.30)	0.57 (0.23-1.43)

<i>(n=264)</i>														
U.S.-born (no) <i>(n=1,394)</i>	0.74 (0.52-1.04)	0.95 (0.78-1.15)	0.82 (0.69-0.97)	0.92 (0.81-1.04)	1.08 (0.63-1.85)	0.29 (0.15-0.53)	0.78 (0.63-0.97)	0.88 (0.69-1.12)	0.62 (0.49-0.80)	0.74 (0.57-0.97)	0.92 (0.79-1.08)	0.96 (0.83-1.13)	0.86 (0.55-1.34)	1.00 (0.61-1.63)
Central/South American														
Overall (n=8,162)	0.71 (0.61-0.83)	0.87 (0.76-0.99)	0.93 (0.87-0.99)	0.94 (0.88-1.01)	0.66 (0.48-0.91)	0.70 (0.56-0.89)	0.78 (0.68-0.88)	0.83 (0.71-0.97)	0.65 (0.58-0.73)	0.73 (0.63-0.86)	0.89 (0.84-0.95)	0.96 (0.89-1.04)	0.43 (0.34-0.54)	0.46 (0.35-0.61)
U.S.-born (yes) <i>(n=1,113)</i>	1.31 (0.92-1.87)	1.31 (0.96-1.77)	1.25 (1.08-1.45)	1.10 (0.92-1.30)	0.64 (0.35-1.16)	0.95 (0.52-1.74)	1.21 (0.96-1.53)	1.40 (1.06-1.86)	0.97 (0.73-1.30)	1.13 (0.80-1.61)	1.05 (0.92-1.20)	1.13 (0.97-1.32)	0.64 (0.38-1.10)	0.47 (0.24-0.94)
U.S.-born (no) <i>(n=7,049)</i>	0.64 (0.54-0.76)	0.80 (0.70-0.93)	0.88 (0.82-0.94)	0.92 (0.85-0.98)	0.66 (0.47-0.94)	0.67 (0.52-0.87)	0.69 (0.60-0.78)	0.71 (0.61-0.83)	0.60 (0.53-0.68)	0.66 (0.57-0.77)	0.85 (0.80-0.91)	0.92 (0.85-0.99)	0.40 (0.31-0.51)	0.46 (0.34-0.62)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), heavy alcohol consumption (≥2 drinks/day for women and ≥3 drinks/day for men), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), “ideal” cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey’s complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S6. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for (1) foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites and (2) Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to US-born non-Hispanic Whites, Stratified by Age Group, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)																				
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))									Sleep Quality in the Past Week											
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=21,227)			Short (≤7-hours) (n=75,139)			Long (>9-hours) (n=9,190)			Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=22,038)			Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=30,013)			Non-restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=46,103)			Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=11,097)		
Age (years) Group	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+
U.S.-born Non-Hispanic White (n=198,297)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	0.93 (0.71-1.23)	1.33 (1.13-1.56)	0.89 (0.80-1.00)	1.08 (0.95-1.22)	1.13 (1.05-1.21)	0.96 (0.91-1.01)	1.24 (0.80-1.92)	1.12 (0.79-1.59)	0.96 (0.82-1.13)	0.98 (0.74-1.31)	1.24 (1.06-1.44)	1.04 (0.92-1.17)	1.11 (0.79-1.56)	1.44 (1.24-1.68)	1.20 (1.10-1.31)	1.02 (0.89-1.16)	1.15 (1.07-1.25)	1.00 (0.92-1.08)	1.64 (0.95-2.85)	1.64 (1.21-2.22)	1.22 (1.03-1.44)
Mexican																					
Overall (n=30,100)	0.78 (0.69-0.89)	0.69 (0.62-0.76)	0.98 (0.87-1.10)	0.88 (0.83-0.93)	0.87 (0.83-0.90)	0.96 (0.91-1.02)	0.96 (0.80-1.15)	0.72 (0.61-0.87)	0.86 (0.75-0.98)	0.81 (0.76-0.86)	0.66 (0.60-0.73)	0.92 (0.83-1.01)	0.65 (0.61-0.69)	0.58 (0.53-0.64)	0.71 (0.64-0.78)	0.95 (0.92-0.99)	0.88 (0.84-0.92)	0.93 (0.87-1.00)	0.50 (0.44-0.56)	0.41 (0.33-0.51)	0.61 (0.52-0.72)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.03 (0.90-1.18)	1.03 (0.91-1.15)	1.14 (1.01-1.27)	1.00 (0.93-1.06)	1.09 (1.03-1.15)	1.06 (0.99-1.13)	1.04 (0.85-1.26)	0.85 (0.67-1.09)	0.96 (0.81-1.13)	0.96 (0.89-1.03)	0.81 (0.73-0.91)	1.01 (0.90-1.15)	0.77 (0.71-0.82)	0.73 (0.65-0.82)	0.84 (0.75-0.95)	1.02 (0.98-1.06)	0.96 (0.91-1.03)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	0.61 (0.53-0.70)	0.64 (0.51-0.80)	0.64 (0.54-0.76)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.43 (0.34-0.54)	0.48 (0.41-0.55)	0.82 (0.68-0.98)	0.67 (0.61-0.74)	0.69 (0.65-0.74)	0.86 (0.79-0.93)	0.81 (0.62-1.06)	0.65 (0.51-0.82)	0.76 (0.63-0.92)	0.63 (0.58-0.69)	0.54 (0.46-0.62)	0.80 (0.69-0.93)	0.51 (0.47-0.56)	0.46 (0.40-0.52)	0.57 (0.50-0.65)	0.86 (0.82-0.91)	0.79 (0.74-0.85)	0.85 (0.77-0.94)	0.36 (0.29-0.43)	0.22 (0.15-0.32)	0.57 (0.44-0.75)
Puerto Rican																					
Overall (n=5,077)	1.47 (1.17-1.83)	1.30 (1.12-1.51)	1.56 (1.36-1.78)	1.26 (1.13-1.39)	1.15 (1.07-1.24)	1.27 (1.18-1.36)	1.28 (0.94-1.75)	0.88 (0.64-1.20)	0.88 (0.69-1.14)	1.12 (1.01-1.23)	0.93 (0.78-1.11)	1.35 (1.18-1.56)	0.92 (0.84-1.02)	0.92 (0.77-1.09)	0.92 (0.80-1.07)	1.04 (0.97-1.10)	0.97 (0.87-1.07)	1.04 (0.93-1.17)	0.98 (0.84-1.15)	0.83 (0.62-1.12)	1.15 (0.93-1.40)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.53 (1.19-1.96)	1.47 (1.24-1.74)	1.55 (1.17-2.06)	1.26 (1.12-1.42)	1.25 (1.15-1.36)	1.28 (1.11-1.48)	1.36 (0.97-1.91)	1.00 (0.66-1.54)	0.64 (0.35-1.19)	1.14 (0.99-1.31)	0.93 (0.75-1.14)	1.49 (1.20-1.86)	0.98 (0.85-1.12)	1.02 (0.82-1.25)	1.01 (0.79-1.28)	1.08 (0.99-1.18)	0.99 (0.87-1.12)	1.11 (0.94-1.31)	0.93 (0.74-1.17)	0.79 (0.52-1.19)	1.25 (0.92-1.69)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.27 (0.86-1.87)	1.08 (0.85-1.38)	1.56 (1.34-1.81)	1.23 (1.01-1.51)	1.01 (0.90-1.14)	1.26 (1.16-1.37)	1.03 (0.53-2.02)	0.75 (0.47-1.18)	0.96 (0.74-1.25)	1.09 (0.94-1.25)	0.95 (0.73-1.22)	1.27 (1.06-1.51)	0.86 (0.75-0.99)	0.77 (0.58-1.02)	0.87 (0.73-1.03)	0.98 (0.88-1.08)	0.94 (0.80-1.10)	1.00 (0.87-1.14)	1.04 (0.85-1.27)	0.90 (0.60-1.35)	1.08 (0.85-1.37)
Cuban																					
Overall (n=2,518)	0.69 (0.40-1.17)	0.66 (0.50-0.86)	1.08 (0.87-1.34)	0.75 (0.59-0.95)	0.79 (0.67-0.93)	1.06 (0.96-1.18)	0.64 (0.32-1.26)	0.69 (0.42-1.14)	0.71 (0.55-0.93)	0.78 (0.63-0.97)	0.72 (0.52-1.00)	1.00 (0.79-1.26)	0.70 (0.59-0.84)	0.73 (0.56-0.94)	0.73 (0.58-0.91)	0.91 (0.83-1.01)	0.81 (0.70-0.94)	0.98 (0.84-1.14)	0.69 (0.53-0.90)	0.66 (0.43-1.04)	0.76 (0.56-1.04)

U.S.-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	0.81 (0.47-1.42)	0.83 (0.49-1.41)	1.65 (0.93-2.94)	0.98 (0.76-1.26)	1.11 (0.91-1.35)	1.04 (0.69-1.57)	0.93 (0.39-2.23)	0.45 (0.14-1.41)	0.21 (0.03-1.53)	1.05 (0.78-1.41)	1.11 (0.72-1.71)	1.54 (0.85-2.78)	0.91 (0.68-1.22)	1.02 (0.68-1.53)	1.04 (0.62-1.75)	1.05 (0.87-1.26)	0.94 (0.72-1.24)	0.99 (0.61-1.63)	0.91 (0.52-1.60)	1.53 (0.83-2.80)	0.63 (0.26-1.49)
U.S.-born Cuban (no) (n=1,959)	0.59 (0.24-1.43)	0.61 (0.44-0.84)	1.03 (0.81-1.31)	0.48 (0.31-0.75)	0.67 (0.53-0.83)	1.06 (0.95-1.18)	0.32 (0.08-1.34)	0.75 (0.42-1.34)	0.74 (0.56-0.96)	0.70 (0.53-0.93)	0.57 (0.35-0.95)	0.94 (0.74-1.20)	0.64 (0.50-0.81)	0.61 (0.41-0.90)	0.69 (0.54-0.89)	0.87 (0.78-0.97)	0.76 (0.64-0.89)	0.98 (0.83-1.16)	0.62 (0.44-0.88)	0.30 (0.13-0.66)	0.77 (0.56-1.07)
Dominican																					
Overall (n=1,658)	0.64 (0.41-0.99)	0.90 (0.68-1.19)	1.18 (0.95-1.46)	0.81 (0.62-1.05)	0.94 (0.82-1.08)	1.02 (0.89-1.17)	1.32 (0.73-2.36)	0.48 (0.22-1.03)	0.42 (0.21-0.84)	0.80 (0.66-0.97)	0.69 (0.47-1.01)	0.90 (0.68-1.18)	0.68 (0.55-0.83)	0.51 (0.33-0.77)	0.71 (0.53-0.96)	0.98 (0.86-1.11)	0.79 (0.65-0.97)	1.12 (0.94-1.34)	0.79 (0.53-1.18)	0.37 (0.20-0.69)	1.31 (0.82-2.07)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=264)	0.63 (0.31-1.30)	2.17 (1.33-3.55)	1.65 (0.41-6.68)	0.87 (0.58-1.31)	1.62 (1.30-2.02)	0.98 (0.43-2.20)	1.32 (0.52-3.33)	2.50 (0.76-8.25)	NE	0.78 (0.50-1.21)	0.88 (0.44-1.76)	0.82 (0.12-5.75)	0.85 (0.56-1.28)	1.05 (0.55-2.02)	0.46 (0.07-3.02)	1.06 (0.82-1.36)	1.05 (0.77-1.42)	1.60 (0.70-3.67)	0.50 (0.24-1.02)	1.26 (0.52-3.02)	0.69 (0.08-5.75)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	0.63 (0.37-1.08)	0.76 (0.55-1.04)	1.16 (0.94-1.44)	0.75 (0.55-1.03)	0.84 (0.72-0.99)	1.02 (0.89-1.17)	1.31 (0.64-2.68)	0.33 (0.12-0.87)	0.44 (0.22-0.87)	0.80 (0.65-0.99)	0.66 (0.44-0.97)	0.90 (0.69-1.18)	0.63 (0.50-0.81)	0.41 (0.26-0.96)	0.72 (0.54-0.96)	0.96 (0.82-1.12)	0.75 (0.59-0.94)	1.11 (0.91-1.35)	0.87 (0.56-1.35)	0.20 (0.09-0.47)	1.33 (0.84-2.12)
Central/South American																					
Overall (n=8,162)	0.90 (0.72-1.12)	0.72 (0.62-0.84)	0.92 (0.78-1.09)	0.97 (0.87-1.08)	0.92 (0.86-0.99)	0.99 (0.91-1.07)	0.90 (0.63-1.27)	0.63 (0.45-0.87)	0.51 (0.36-0.72)	0.81 (0.71-0.92)	0.70 (0.58-0.85)	0.85 (0.71-1.02)	0.65 (0.58-0.73)	0.55 (0.46-0.66)	0.66 (0.55-0.79)	0.93 (0.88-0.99)	0.85 (0.79-0.93)	0.91 (0.81-1.02)	0.41 (0.33-0.52)	0.33 (0.21-0.51)	0.50 (0.38-0.67)
U.S.-born Central/South American (yes) (n=1,113)	1.31 (0.94-1.82)	1.52 (1.07-2.16)	0.98 (0.43-2.25)	1.19 (1.02-1.40)	1.23 (1.04-1.45)	1.02 (0.65-1.58)	0.82 (0.48-1.40)	0.96 (0.34-2.74)	0.36 (0.08-1.54)	1.26 (1.01-1.55)	1.28 (0.90-1.83)	1.66 (1.01-2.73)	0.87 (0.65-1.15)	0.73 (0.53-1.03)	0.93 (0.53-1.63)	1.10 (0.97-1.25)	1.02 (0.84-1.23)	0.80 (0.46-1.41)	0.52 (0.30-0.89)	0.23 (0.11-0.49)	1.41 (0.67-2.95)
U.S.-born Central/South American (no) (n=7,049)	0.73 (0.56-0.96)	0.65 (0.55-0.77)	0.92 (0.77-1.09)	0.86 (0.76-0.98)	0.89 (0.83-0.96)	0.99 (0.91-1.07)	0.93 (0.61-1.41)	0.61 (0.44-0.85)	0.51 (0.36-0.73)	0.72 (0.63-0.82)	0.63 (0.51-0.78)	0.83 (0.69-0.99)	0.61 (0.54-0.69)	0.53 (0.43-0.65)	0.65 (0.54-0.78)	0.90 (0.84-0.96)	0.83 (0.76-0.91)	0.91 (0.81-1.03)	0.40 (0.31-0.51)	0.34 (0.22-0.55)	0.47 (0.35-0.64)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for sex (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), heavy alcohol consumption (≥2 drinks/day for women and ≥3 drinks/day for men), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S7. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites, Stratified by Sex/Gender, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=56,372)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)													
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))						Sleep Quality in the Past Week							
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=4,115)		Short (<7-hours) (n=14,048)		Long (>9-hours) (n=1,586)		Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,431)		Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,520)		Non-restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=7,734)		Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=1,073)	
Sex/Gender	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Mexican														
Overall (n=30,100)	1.23 (1.00-1.51)	1.00 (0.84-1.19)	1.14 (1.05-1.24)	1.09 (1.02-1.18)	1.26 (0.92-1.73)	0.90 (0.68-1.19)	0.87 (0.69-1.09)	0.97 (0.84-1.12)	0.85 (0.70-1.02)	0.87 (0.76-1.01)	1.15 (1.03-1.29)	0.99 (0.91-1.08)	1.03 (0.72-1.47)	0.85 (0.65-1.13)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.31 (1.06-1.61)	1.06 (0.88-1.26)	1.23 (1.12-1.35)	1.15 (1.06-1.24)	1.20 (0.86-1.68)	0.91 (0.69-1.20)	1.00 (0.79-1.27)	1.00 (0.85-1.17)	1.03 (0.84-1.27)	0.92 (0.78-1.08)	1.17 (1.04-1.31)	0.99 (0.90-1.09)	1.06 (0.75-1.50)	0.91 (0.69-1.22)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.99 (0.73-1.34)	0.80 (0.62-1.02)	1.00 (0.89-1.12)	0.96 (0.87-1.07)	1.20 (0.82-1.76)	0.92 (0.63-1.34)	0.71 (0.52-0.96)	0.86 (0.71-1.05)	0.62 (0.48-0.79)	0.80 (0.66-0.98)	1.07 (0.92-1.24)	0.97 (0.87-1.08)	0.80 (0.45-1.40)	0.64 (0.42-0.99)
Puerto Rican														
Overall (n=5,077)	1.84 (1.46-2.30)	1.64 (1.36-1.99)	1.39 (1.26-1.54)	1.29 (1.17-1.42)	1.27 (0.90-1.81)	0.97 (0.71-1.33)	1.13 (0.88-1.47)	1.24 (1.05-1.47)	1.26 (0.99-1.60)	1.04 (0.88-1.22)	1.02 (0.88-1.18)	1.08 (0.97-1.20)	1.62 (1.11-2.37)	1.19 (0.92-1.56)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.83 (1.37-2.45)	1.79 (1.39-2.29)	1.43 (1.26-1.62)	1.32 (1.19-1.49)	1.63 (0.99-2.70)	1.11 (0.74-1.66)	1.05 (0.75-1.47)	1.32 (1.07-1.62)	1.36 (1.00-1.85)	1.08 (0.88-1.33)	0.96 (0.80-1.16)	1.12 (0.99-1.26)	1.68 (1.08-2.63)	1.12 (0.81-1.55)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.77 (1.31-2.37)	1.44 (1.15-1.81)	1.33 (1.17-1.51)	1.20 (1.07-1.35)	1.07 (0.70-1.65)	0.92 (0.64-1.34)	1.24 (0.91-1.68)	1.20 (0.97-1.48)	1.15 (0.85-1.55)	1.02 (0.83-1.26)	1.10 (0.91-1.33)	1.02 (0.89-1.18)	1.74 (1.06-2.83)	1.31 (0.95-1.81)
Cuban														
Overall (n=2,518)	1.01 (0.71-1.45)	0.92 (0.68-1.26)	0.95 (0.81-1.12)	1.02 (0.88-1.17)	0.81 (0.47-1.39)	0.56 (0.35-0.91)	0.91 (0.65-1.36)	0.96 (0.72-1.30)	0.90 (0.66-1.22)	0.97 (0.74-1.28)	1.02 (0.83-1.24)	1.07 (0.88-1.28)	0.98 (0.57-1.70)	1.13 (0.75-1.69)
U.S.-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	0.93 (0.48-1.80)	1.11 (0.71-1.74)	1.12 (0.88-1.43)	1.16 (0.93-1.44)	0.59 (0.19-1.85)	1.05 (0.43-2.52)	1.14 (0.64-2.02)	1.18 (0.76-1.83)	1.28 (0.79-2.09)	1.04 (0.63-1.73)	0.98 (0.72-1.35)	1.13 (0.86-1.49)	0.85 (0.24-2.99)	2.09 (1.08-4.01)
U.S.-born Cuban (no) (n=1,959)	1.04 (0.70-1.57)	0.85 (0.59-1.22)	0.89 (0.74-1.08)	0.96 (0.81-1.13)	0.85 (0.49-1.49)	0.47 (0.27-0.80)	0.83 (0.52-1.32)	0.86 (0.60-1.23)	0.76 (0.54-1.07)	0.94 (0.66-1.35)	1.02 (0.81-1.29)	1.05 (0.85-1.31)	1.01 (0.55-1.85)	0.87 (0.55-1.38)
Dominican														
Overall (n=1,658)	1.21 (0.81-1.78)	1.07 (0.79-1.43)	1.00 (0.83-1.21)	1.03 (0.87-1.21)	1.39 (0.81-2.40)	0.61 (0.27-1.38)	0.76 (0.47-1.23)	0.97 (0.73-1.29)	0.77 (0.47-1.27)	0.99 (0.72-1.36)	1.01 (0.80-1.26)	0.98 (0.82-1.17)	1.11 (0.54-2.29)	0.94 (0.59-1.51)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=264)	1.61 (0.78-3.30)	1.15 (0.58-2.26)	1.05 (0.73-1.52)	1.42 (1.04-1.95)	1.40 (0.32-6.12)	2.40 (0.83-6.95)	1.06 (0.52-2.17)	0.72 (0.40-1.31)	1.30 (0.51-3.34)	1.18 (0.64-2.18)	1.10 (0.72-1.67)	0.97 (0.68-1.37)	1.88 (0.57-6.19)	0.68 (0.23-1.98)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	1.09 (0.72-1.64)	1.04 (0.77-1.39)	0.99 (0.81-1.21)	0.92 (0.78-1.09)	1.42 (0.79-2.54)	0.34 (0.16-0.72)	0.67 (0.39-1.15)	1.03 (0.76-1.40)	0.65 (0.36-1.17)	0.96 (0.68-1.35)	0.99 (0.74-1.32)	0.98 (0.81-1.19)	0.96 (0.43-2.14)	0.98 (0.58-1.65)
Central/South American														

1															
2	Overall (n=8,162)	1.12 (0.87-1.45)	0.91 (0.76-1.10)	1.17 (1.06-1.30)	1.02 (0.93-1.12)	0.92 (0.56-1.51)	0.68 (0.48-0.94)	0.86 (0.63-1.16)	1.01 (0.83-1.24)	0.77 (0.59-1.01)	0.99 (0.81-1.21)	1.02 (0.89-1.16)	1.03 (0.93-1.14)	0.62 (0.39-0.99)	0.73 (0.51-1.06)
3	U.S.-born Central/South American (yes) (n=1,113)	1.62 (1.03-2.54)	1.26 (0.86-1.84)	1.45 (1.21-1.74)	1.15 (0.95-1.38)	0.76 (0.34-1.70)	1.22 (0.64-2.30)	1.01 (0.61-1.67)	1.47 (1.09-1.99)	0.83 (0.51-1.36)	1.43 (1.03-1.99)	1.05 (0.83-1.33)	1.11 (0.93-1.31)	1.56 (0.72-3.38)	0.67 (0.31-1.45)
4	U.S.-born Central/South American (no) (n=7,049)	1.02 (0.78-1.35)	0.84 (0.69-1.04)	1.13 (1.02-1.25)	0.99 (0.89-1.09)	0.98 (0.58-1.67)	0.65 (0.45-0.93)	0.79 (0.57-1.09)	0.90 (0.72-1.11)	0.77 (0.58-1.02)	0.90 (0.74-1.11)	1.00 (0.86-1.15)	1.01 (0.91-1.12)	0.48 (0.29-0.79)	0.74 (0.50-1.10)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), heavy alcohol consumption (≥2 drinks/day for women and ≥3 drinks/day for men), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S8. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites, Stratified by Age Group, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=56,372)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)																				
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))									Sleep Quality in the Past Week											
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=4,115)			Short (<7-hours) (n=14,048)			Long (>9-hours) (n=1,586)			Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,431)			Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,520)			Non-restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=7,734)			Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=1,073)		
Age (years) Group	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Mexican																					
Overall (n=30,100)	1.04 (0.76-1.44)	1.26 (1.00-1.58)	0.99 (0.83-1.19)	1.15 (0.99-1.33)	1.17 (1.08-1.28)	1.03 (0.94-1.13)	1.51 (0.96-2.38)	1.02 (0.65-1.61)	0.79 (0.60-1.04)	0.97 (0.71-1.32)	0.81 (0.67-0.98)	1.01 (0.84-1.21)	0.97 (0.67-1.40)	0.82 (0.67-1.01)	0.90 (0.78-1.04)	1.09 (0.93-1.27)	1.10 (0.99-1.21)	1.04 (0.93-1.17)	1.17 (0.59-2.32)	0.81 (0.51-1.28)	0.89 (0.70-1.15)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.12 (0.80-1.58)	1.43 (1.14-1.81)	1.02 (0.86-1.21)	1.19 (1.02-1.39)	1.31 (1.20-1.43)	1.07 (0.97-1.17)	1.45 (0.93-2.26)	1.06 (0.64-1.75)	0.81 (0.61-1.07)	1.07 (0.77-1.48)	0.93 (0.75-1.15)	1.02 (0.84-1.25)	1.08 (0.73-1.60)	0.94 (0.75-1.17)	0.98 (0.84-1.16)	1.06 (0.90-1.24)	1.13 (1.01-1.26)	1.04 (0.92-1.18)	1.44 (0.70-2.95)	1.02 (0.63-1.63)	0.85 (0.66-1.11)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.84 (0.54-1.29)	0.97 (0.72-1.30)	0.87 (0.64-1.17)	0.96 (0.77-1.20)	1.03 (0.92-1.16)	0.94 (0.83-1.07)	1.67 (0.99-2.82)	1.04 (0.62-1.74)	0.67 (0.47-0.94)	0.76 (0.53-1.10)	0.71 (0.54-0.92)	0.91 (0.72-1.15)	0.85 (0.54-1.32)	0.65 (0.50-0.85)	0.76 (0.62-0.93)	1.12 (0.92-1.37)	1.01 (0.89-1.15)	1.01 (0.87-1.19)	NE	0.41 (0.22-0.76)	0.91 (0.60-1.39)
Puerto Rican																					
Overall (n=5,077)	1.87 (1.24-2.81)	1.92 (1.49-2.47)	1.58 (1.32-1.90)	1.44 (1.20-1.73)	1.37 (1.22-1.53)	1.27 (1.15-1.40)	1.67 (0.92-3.02)	1.30 (0.78-2.14)	0.80 (0.59-1.09)	1.01 (0.71-1.45)	1.07 (0.82-1.39)	1.45 (1.18-1.78)	1.05 (0.67-1.64)	1.21 (0.92-1.58)	1.14 (0.95-1.37)	1.03 (0.85-1.25)	1.07 (0.92-1.25)	1.13 (0.98-1.32)	1.61 (0.87-2.96)	1.20 (0.78-1.86)	1.30 (1.00-1.68)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.88 (1.22-2.90)	2.08 (1.59-2.72)	1.56 (1.14-2.13)	1.40 (1.15-1.70)	1.43 (1.27-1.62)	1.27 (1.08-1.49)	1.71 (0.91-3.19)	1.51 (0.85-2.68)	0.58 (0.31-1.07)	1.11 (0.76-1.63)	1.01 (0.75-1.35)	1.61 (1.23-2.11)	1.02 (0.62-1.67)	1.28 (0.94-1.75)	1.25 (0.95-1.65)	1.06 (0.87-1.29)	1.07 (0.90-1.27)	1.17 (0.97-1.42)	1.33 (0.66-2.69)	0.99 (0.65-1.51)	1.34 (0.95-1.91)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.69 (0.99-2.88)	1.51 (1.04-2.20)	1.61 (1.31-1.97)	1.38 (1.05-1.79)	1.20 (1.02-1.42)	1.27 (1.14-1.42)	0.77 (0.37-1.58)	1.25 (0.68-2.32)	0.87 (0.63-1.21)	0.87 (0.49-1.53)	1.22 (0.87-1.71)	1.40 (1.11-1.78)	1.17 (0.62-2.22)	1.08 (0.76-1.53)	1.09 (0.88-1.33)	1.01 (0.75-1.37)	1.08 (0.89-1.32)	1.12 (0.94-1.33)	NE	1.59 (0.90-2.84)	1.27 (0.93-1.73)
Cuban																					
Overall (n=2,518)	0.77 (0.37-1.58)	0.99 (0.67-1.47)	1.02 (0.74-1.40)	0.77 (0.56-1.04)	1.01 (0.84-1.21)	1.03 (0.90-1.19)	NE	0.92 (0.42-2.03)	0.55 (0.37-0.81)	0.42 (0.21-0.85)	1.00 (0.67-1.51)	1.10 (0.81-1.50)	0.58 (0.26-1.31)	1.05 (0.75-1.47)	0.98 (0.76-1.27)	0.99 (0.73-1.34)	0.97 (0.80-1.18)	1.11 (0.91-1.34)	NE	1.58 (0.77-3.23)	1.06 (0.71-1.58)
U.S.-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	0.70 (0.34-1.44)	1.11 (0.61-2.00)	1.45 (0.81-2.59)	0.97 (0.71-1.33)	1.28 (1.03-1.58)	0.97 (0.64-1.48)	NE	0.59 (0.14-2.51)	0.16 (0.02-1.23)	0.73 (0.38-1.40)	1.39 (0.85-2.27)	1.64 (0.88-3.08)	0.90 (0.42-1.91)	1.37 (0.84-2.22)	1.27 (0.76-2.11)	1.08 (0.78-1.50)	1.05 (0.79-1.38)	0.98 (0.57-1.68)	NE	2.92 (1.39-6.12)	0.75 (0.31-1.83)

U.S.-born Cuban (no) (n=1,959)	0.80 (0.28-2.27)	0.94 (0.60-1.49)	0.97 (0.69-1.37)	0.49 (0.29-0.82)	0.88 (0.68-1.13)	1.04 (0.90-1.20)	NE	1.06 (0.43-2.64)	0.57 (0.39-0.84)	0.08 (0.01-0.61)	0.79 (0.44-1.39)	1.04 (0.76-1.43)	0.15 (0.03-0.72)	0.89 (0.55-1.44)	0.95 (0.71-1.27)	0.87 (0.55-1.36)	0.93 (0.74-1.18)	1.14 (0.93-1.40)	NE	0.75 (0.25-2.23)	1.10 (0.72-1.69)
Dominican																					
Overall (n=1,658)	0.81 (0.44-1.48)	1.18 (0.77-1.79)	1.29 (0.98-1.70)	0.96 (0.69-1.34)	1.08 (0.89-1.32)	1.02 (0.87-1.21)	NE	0.92 (0.36-2.39)	0.41 (0.19-0.85)	0.80 (0.46-1.39)	0.92 (0.58-1.44)	1.00 (0.72-1.39)	1.22 (0.63-2.35)	0.74 (0.44-1.24)	1.00 (0.72-1.39)	0.96 (0.72-1.29)	0.86 (0.68-1.08)	1.25 (1.01-1.56)	NE	0.58 (0.28-1.23)	1.33 (0.79-2.23)
U.S.-born (yes) (n=264)	0.80 (0.35-1.84)	2.84 (1.64-4.93)	1.80 (0.42-7.78)	0.98 (0.65-1.49)	1.70 (1.34-2.16)	0.97 (0.43-2.17)	NE	4.28 (1.23-14.91)	NE	0.81 (0.41-1.63)	1.09 (0.52-2.33)	0.91 (0.14-6.03)	1.22 (0.62-2.39)	1.53 (0.77-3.03)	0.60 (0.84-4.34)	0.93 (0.64-1.37)	1.11 (0.79-1.57)	1.74 (0.73-4.13)	NE	2.01 (0.76-5.34)	0.69 (0.08-6.05)
U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	0.78 (0.40-1.54)	0.95 (0.59-1.51)	1.28 (0.97-1.68)	0.86 (0.57-1.29)	0.96 (0.76-1.21)	1.03 (0.87-1.21)	NE	0.59 (0.20-1.76)	0.43 (0.20-0.90)	0.77 (0.37-1.63)	0.86 (0.53-1.39)	1.00 (0.72-1.39)	1.16 (0.41-3.31)	0.60 (0.34-1.06)	1.01 (0.73-1.41)	1.04 (0.70-1.54)	0.80 (0.62-1.04)	1.24 (0.98-1.57)	NE	0.31 (0.13-0.73)	1.36 (0.80-2.30)
Central/South American																					
Overall (n=8,162)	1.02 (0.69-1.51)	1.12 (0.87-1.46)	0.88 (0.71-1.10)	1.13 (0.94-1.36)	1.17 (1.06-1.29)	0.98 (0.89-1.10)	1.44 (0.84-2.46)	0.91 (0.54-1.54)	0.42 (0.26-0.67)	0.83 (0.59-1.17)	1.04 (0.78-1.39)	0.94 (0.75-1.17)	1.07 (0.72-1.59)	0.84 (0.65-1.09)	0.83 (0.67-1.02)	1.06 (0.89-1.25)	1.03 (0.92-1.15)	1.02 (0.88-1.18)	NE	0.65 (0.38-1.12)	0.65 (0.46-0.90)
U.S.-born Central/South American (yes) (n=1,113)	1.25 (0.79-1.98)	1.80 (1.22-2.65)	0.86 (0.37-1.97)	1.28 (1.03-1.59)	1.33 (1.11-1.58)	0.96 (0.62-1.49)	1.22 (0.67-2.23)	1.14 (0.38-3.41)	0.28 (0.06-1.27)	1.04 (0.71-1.52)	1.40 (0.97-2.04)	1.65 (1.03-2.64)	1.21 (0.77-1.90)	0.99 (0.68-1.44)	1.10 (0.65-1.87)	1.08 (0.90-1.31)	1.10 (0.90-1.33)	0.81 (0.47-1.40)	NE	0.31 (0.13-0.69)	1.79 (0.86-3.70)
U.S.-born Central/South American (no) (n=7,049)	0.89 (0.57-1.40)	1.00 (0.75-1.33)	0.88 (0.71-1.10)	1.02 (0.82-1.26)	1.14 (1.02-1.27)	0.98 (0.88-1.09)	NE	0.92 (0.53-1.61)	0.42 (0.26-0.68)	0.67 (0.44-1.03)	0.94 (0.68-1.32)	0.90 (0.71-1.13)	0.95 (0.59-1.52)	0.83 (0.62-1.11)	0.81 (0.65-1.01)	1.00 (0.81-1.24)	1.01 (0.90-1.13)	1.03 (0.89-1.19)	NE	0.75 (0.41-1.38)	0.60 (0.42-0.84)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for sex (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), heavy alcohol consumption (≥2 drinks/day for women and ≥3 drinks/day for men), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S9. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to US-born non-Hispanic Whites by Language Acculturation Status*, Stratified by Sex/Gender, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=245,812)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)													
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))						Sleep Quality in the Past Week							
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=17,112)		Short (<7-hours) (n=61,091)		Long (>9-hours) (n=7,604)		Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=18,607)		Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=26,493)		Non-restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=38,369)		Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=10,024)	
Sex/Gender	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
U.S.-born Non-Hispanic White (n=198,297)	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref
Mexican														
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.02 (0.91-1.14)	1.05 (0.96-1.15)	1.01 (0.96-1.07)	1.07 (1.03-1.12)	1.09 (0.91-1.31)	0.88 (0.75-1.03)	0.92 (0.85-0.99)	0.92 (0.84-1.00)	0.80 (0.74-0.86)	0.77 (0.71-0.85)	0.97 (0.93-1.01)	0.95 (0.90-1.00)	0.66 (0.58-0.76)	0.59 (0.50-0.70)
High Acculturation (n=13,075)	1.05 (0.93-1.19)	1.08 (0.98-1.19)	1.04 (0.98-1.10)	1.09 (1.05-1.14)	1.12 (0.93-1.36)	0.86 (0.74-1.01)	0.94 (0.84-1.06)	0.95 (0.87-1.03)	0.86 (0.76-0.97)	0.80 (0.73-0.88)	1.01 (0.95-1.08)	0.97 (0.92-1.02)	0.78 (0.62-0.99)	0.63 (0.53-0.75)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=1,188)	0.75 (0.56-1.01)	0.79 (0.58-1.09)	0.71 (0.60-0.85)	0.84 (0.70-1.00)	0.89 (0.58-1.38)	0.97 (0.60-1.59)	0.63 (0.40-1.00)	0.59 (0.43-0.83)	0.46 (0.28-0.74)	0.43 (0.29-0.64)	0.82 (0.64-1.04)	0.75 (0.61-0.92)	0.56 (0.29-1.08)	0.15 (0.06-0.40)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.47 (0.40-0.54)	0.60 (0.52-0.69)	0.66 (0.62-0.70)	0.77 (0.71-0.82)	0.83 (0.70-0.99)	0.65 (0.54-0.78)	0.60 (0.55-0.66)	0.64 (0.58-0.71)	0.51 (0.46-0.55)	0.55 (0.49-0.62)	0.82 (0.77-0.86)	0.85 (0.80-0.90)	0.36 (0.30-0.44)	0.34 (0.27-0.42)
High Acculturation (n=6,141)	0.59 (0.50-0.70)	0.69 (0.58-0.83)	0.76 (0.71-0.82)	0.81 (0.74-0.88)	0.88 (0.68-1.14)	0.69 (0.52-0.91)	0.57 (0.46-0.69)	0.70 (0.61-0.81)	0.47 (0.39-0.58)	0.59 (0.50-0.69)	0.83 (0.75-0.92)	0.90 (0.83-0.98)	0.30 (0.19-0.47)	0.40 (0.29-0.57)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=9,666)	0.38 (0.31-0.46)	0.54 (0.45-0.64)	0.57 (0.53-0.62)	0.73 (0.66-0.80)	0.81 (0.66-1.00)	0.61 (0.49-0.75)	0.53 (0.43-0.66)	0.58 (0.50-0.67)	0.44 (0.36-0.53)	0.52 (0.44-0.60)	0.71 (0.64-0.79)	0.78 (0.72-0.85)	0.45 (0.31-0.67)	0.29 (0.21-0.39)
Puerto Rican														
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.33 (1.08-1.63)	1.53 (1.30-1.81)	1.21 (1.11-1.33)	1.24 (1.15-1.35)	1.26 (0.89-1.77)	0.94 (0.66-1.33)	1.04 (0.90-1.21)	1.14 (0.98-1.33)	0.97 (0.85-1.11)	0.91 (0.78-1.05)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	1.10 (1.01-1.20)	0.96 (0.76-1.19)	0.97 (0.73-1.30)
High Acculturation (n=2,359)	1.36 (1.11-1.68)	1.59 (1.34-1.89)	1.22 (1.11-1.34)	1.26 (1.16-1.37)	1.32 (0.93-1.86)	0.98 (0.68-1.40)	0.93 (0.72-1.21)	1.17 (1.00-1.38)	1.08 (0.84-1.39)	0.92 (0.79-1.07)	0.92 (0.79-1.06)	1.11 (1.02-1.22)	1.00 (0.69-1.44)	1.00 (0.74-1.35)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=184)	0.79 (0.36-1.74)	0.89 (0.56-1.42)	1.17 (0.83-1.65)	1.01 (0.73-1.40)	0.48 (0.10-2.30)	0.51 (0.19-1.31)	0.72 (0.32-1.66)	0.61 (0.32-1.16)	0.74 (0.35-1.54)	0.75 (0.39-1.44)	0.36 (0.16-0.81)	0.87 (0.55-1.39)	0.52 (0.10-2.77)	0.60 (0.17-2.10)
U.S.-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.29 (1.03-1.61)	1.36 (1.17-1.58)	1.15 (1.04-1.27)	1.16 (1.06-1.26)	0.89 (0.63-1.26)	0.96 (0.72-1.28)	1.05 (0.91-1.21)	1.01 (0.86-1.18)	0.84 (0.73-0.97)	0.82 (0.70-0.97)	0.95 (0.86-1.04)	0.96 (0.85-1.08)	1.01 (0.83-1.24)	1.08 (0.86-1.35)
High Acculturation (n=1,773)	1.48 (1.16-1.90)	1.37 (1.14-1.64)	1.14 (1.00-1.30)	1.20 (1.09-1.33)	1.06 (0.72-1.57)	0.97 (0.69-1.37)	1.14 (0.85-1.52)	1.06 (0.88-1.28)	0.98 (0.76-1.26)	0.87 (0.72-1.05)	1.02 (0.88-1.20)	1.00 (0.87-1.14)	0.97 (0.62-1.52)	1.14 (0.88-1.48)

1	Medium/Low Acculturation (n=755)	0.81 (0.48-1.37)	1.32 (1.07-1.64)	1.15 (0.95-1.40)	1.05 (0.91-1.22)	0.57 (0.30-1.07)	0.96 (0.60-1.53)	1.16 (0.76-1.77)	0.86 (0.64-1.16)	0.60 (0.38-0.95)	0.69 (0.50-0.95)	0.73 (0.53-1.01)	0.84 (0.69-1.02)	0.87 (0.41-1.86)	0.92 (0.63-1.36)
2	Cuban														
3	U.S.-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	0.78 (0.44-1.39)	1.08 (0.74-1.58)	1.01 (0.81-1.25)	1.08 (0.89-1.31)	0.49 (0.18-1.29)	0.95 (0.39-2.31)	0.95 (0.70-1.28)	0.96 (0.66-1.39)	0.92 (0.69-1.23)	0.83 (0.53-1.31)	0.96 (0.80-1.16)	1.07 (0.86-1.34)	0.95 (0.54-1.66)	1.37 (0.78-2.42)
4	High Acculturation (n=440)	0.89 (0.49-1.62)	1.16 (0.79-1.71)	1.08 (0.86-1.35)	1.05 (0.85-1.30)	0.29 (0.09-0.96)	1.06 (0.38-2.97)	1.34 (0.85-2.10)	1.17 (0.82-1.67)	1.24 (0.82-1.88)	0.84 (0.54-1.29)	0.93 (0.68-1.28)	1.03 (0.78-1.36)	0.53 (0.17-1.64)	1.30 (0.71-2.38)
5	Medium/Low Acculturation (n=119)	0.37 (0.11-1.22)	0.72 (0.21-2.46)	0.69 (0.40-1.20)	1.21 (0.71-2.06)	0.88 (0.20-3.91)	0.63 (0.16-2.51)	NE	0.27 (0.06-1.23)	0.28 (0.06-1.40)	0.82 (0.29-2.28)	0.76 (0.38-1.51)	1.21 (0.90-1.62)	0.25 (0.03-1.90)	1.65 (0.39-6.94)
6	U.S.-born Cuban (no) (n=1,959)	0.75 (0.56-1.00)	0.90 (0.69-1.18)	0.78 (0.67-0.91)	0.94 (0.82-1.07)	0.78 (0.57-1.05)	0.55 (0.35-0.87)	0.69 (0.52-0.92)	0.71 (0.52-0.98)	0.61 (0.48-0.78)	0.68 (0.50-0.94)	0.87 (0.77-0.97)	0.95 (0.80-1.13)	0.59 (0.42-0.83)	0.60 (0.40-0.89)
7	High Acculturation (n=571)	0.90 (0.54-1.51)	1.13 (0.70-1.82)	0.91 (0.68-1.22)	1.09 (0.89-1.34)	0.87 (0.48-1.58)	0.63 (0.30-1.34)	1.08 (0.64-1.82)	1.04 (0.68-1.59)	0.58 (0.36-0.91)	0.95 (0.62-1.46)	0.75 (0.53-1.04)	0.89 (0.65-1.23)	0.93 (0.43-2.01)	0.61 (0.30-1.25)
8	Medium/Low Acculturation (n=1,386)	0.68 (0.50-0.93)	0.82 (0.58-1.16)	0.71 (0.61-0.84)	0.87 (0.74-1.03)	0.71 (0.49-1.01)	0.53 (0.30-0.94)	0.52 (0.31-0.89)	0.64 (0.42-0.95)	0.56 (0.39-0.80)	0.61 (0.40-0.92)	0.84 (0.68-1.04)	1.00 (0.84-1.21)	0.46 (0.26-0.80)	0.60 (0.37-0.98)
9	Dominican														
10	U.S.-born (yes) (n=264)	1.13 (0.60-2.11)	1.02 (0.58-1.79)	0.86 (0.60-1.23)	1.32 (0.98-1.77)	0.96 (0.30-3.07)	1.35 (0.48-3.80)	0.73 (0.48-1.12)	0.62 (0.36-1.07)	0.97 (0.65-1.44)	0.91 (0.53-1.57)	0.99 (0.78-1.26)	0.93 (0.68-1.29)	0.64 (0.31-1.30)	0.57 (0.23-1.43)
11	High Acculturation (n=208)	1.30 (0.67-2.55)	1.00 (0.54-1.08)	0.94 (0.64-1.38)	1.38 (1.00-1.90)	1.32 (0.40-4.36)	1.36 (0.42-4.40)	1.01 (0.58-1.76)	0.62 (0.34-1.15)	1.12 (0.47-2.67)	0.79 (0.41-1.50)	1.10 (0.76-1.60)	0.90 (0.63-1.30)	0.80 (0.26-2.47)	0.56 (0.20-1.56)
12	Medium/Low Acculturation (n=56)	0.63 (0.12-3.25)	1.11 (0.34-3.57)	0.58 (0.23-1.47)	1.05 (0.56-1.97)	0.23 (0.03-1.74)	1.30 (0.19-8.81)	NE	0.62 (0.22-1.79)	NE	1.42 (0.69-2.94)	0.47 (0.11-1.96)	1.06 (0.61-1.84)	NE	0.62 (0.08-4.72)
13	U.S.-born (no) (n=1,394)	0.74 (0.52-1.04)	0.95 (0.78-1.15)	0.82 (0.69-0.97)	0.92 (0.81-1.04)	1.08 (0.63-1.85)	0.29 (0.15-0.53)	0.78 (0.63-0.97)	0.88 (0.69-1.12)	0.62 (0.49-0.80)	0.74 (0.57-0.97)	0.92 (0.79-1.08)	0.96 (0.83-1.13)	0.86 (0.55-1.34)	1.00 (0.61-1.63)
14	High Acculturation (n=594)	0.89 (0.56-1.39)	0.88 (0.63-1.24)	0.94 (0.75-1.18)	0.92 (0.76-1.11)	1.51 (0.67-3.40)	0.15 (0.06-0.35)	0.79 (0.44-1.40)	0.81 (0.54-1.22)	0.62 (0.31-1.21)	0.73 (0.48-1.11)	0.72 (0.51-1.00)	0.96 (0.75-1.23)	0.67 (0.21-2.10)	0.85 (0.43-1.70)
15	Medium/Low Acculturation (n=800)	0.63 (0.38-1.03)	0.98 (0.76-1.26)	0.72 (0.55-0.93)	0.91 (0.79-1.06)	0.90 (0.41-1.94)	0.36 (0.17-0.74)	0.34 (0.18-0.65)	0.94 (0.71-1.25)	0.22 (0.11-0.44)	0.76 (0.56-1.03)	0.96 (0.67-1.37)	0.97 (0.78-1.21)	0.38 (0.12-1.13)	1.13 (0.60-2.11)
16	Central/South American														
17	U.S.-born (yes) (n=1,113)	1.31 (0.92-1.87)	1.31 (0.96-1.77)	1.25 (1.08-1.45)	1.10 (0.92-1.30)	0.64 (0.35-1.16)	0.95 (0.52-1.74)	1.21 (0.96-1.53)	1.40 (1.06-1.86)	0.97 (0.73-1.30)	1.13 (0.80-1.61)	1.05 (0.92-1.20)	1.13 (0.97-1.32)	0.64 (0.38-1.10)	0.47 (0.24-0.94)
18	High Acculturation (n=994)	1.40 (0.97-2.04)	1.42 (1.04-1.94)	1.30 (1.11-1.51)	1.15 (0.97-1.36)	0.48 (0.22-1.07)	1.03 (0.53-2.00)	0.97 (0.64-1.47)	1.30 (1.04-1.63)	0.71 (0.46-1.10)	1.06 (0.82-1.37)	0.99 (0.80-1.23)	1.14 (1.00-1.30)	1.01 (0.45-2.27)	0.44 (0.21-0.90)
19	Medium/Low Acculturation	0.73 (0.29-1.83)	0.61 (0.22-1.69)	0.92 (0.51-1.64)	0.74 (0.36-1.52)	1.26 (0.51-3.12)	0.52 (0.11-2.62)	0.86 (0.27-2.75)	1.90 (0.87-4.12)	0.89 (0.24-3.25)	1.50 (0.48-4.75)	0.60 (0.28-1.32)	1.07 (0.61-1.87)	0.43 (0.06-3.19)	0.66 (0.11-3.91)

(n=119)														
U.S.-born (no) (n=7,049)	0.64 (0.54-0.76)	0.80 (0.70-0.93)	0.88 (0.82-0.94)	0.92 (0.85-0.98)	0.66 (0.47-0.94)	0.67 (0.52-0.87)	0.69 (0.60-0.78)	0.71 (0.61-0.83)	0.60 (0.53-0.68)	0.66 (0.57-0.77)	0.85 (0.80-0.91)	0.92 (0.85-0.99)	0.40 (0.31-0.51)	0.46 (0.34-0.62)
High Acculturation (n=3,366)	0.72 (0.57-0.91)	0.79 (0.63-0.98)	0.94 (0.85-1.04)	0.91 (0.82-1.02)	0.77 (0.50-1.17)	0.76 (0.53-1.11)	0.66 (0.50-0.88)	0.80 (0.64-0.98)	0.57 (0.42-0.76)	0.74 (0.61-0.89)	0.75 (0.65-0.86)	0.96 (0.87-1.06)	0.38 (0.22-0.67)	0.52 (0.36-0.76)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=3,664)	0.56 (0.45-0.72)	0.82 (0.68-0.98)	0.80 (0.72-0.89)	0.92 (0.84-1.00)	0.58 (0.34-0.98)	0.59 (0.42-0.84)	0.60 (0.43-0.84)	0.63 (0.51-0.79)	0.44 (0.32-0.61)	0.59 (0.47-0.74)	0.80 (0.67-0.94)	0.87 (0.77-0.97)	0.19 (0.09-0.38)	0.40 (0.26-0.63)

Abbreviations: ref (reference); NE (non-estimable)

* Language acculturation categories include high (English only interview) and medium/low (English and Spanish interview or Spanish only interview).

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), heavy alcohol consumption (≥2 drinks/day for women and ≥3 drinks/day for men), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S10. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups compared to non-Hispanic Whites by Language Acculturation Status*, Stratified by Age Group, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=245,812)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)																				
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))									Sleep Quality in the Past Week											
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=17,112)			Short (<7-hours) (n=61,091)			Long (>9-hours) (n=7,604)			Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=18,607)			Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=26,493)			Non-restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=38,369)			Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=10,024)		
Age (years) Group	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+	18-30	31-49	50+
U.S.-born Non-Hispanic White (n=198,297)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Mexican																					
U.S.-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.03 (0.90-1.18)	1.03 (0.91-1.15)	1.14 (1.01-1.27)	1.00 (0.93-1.06)	1.09 (1.03-1.15)	1.06 (0.99-1.13)	1.04 (0.85-1.26)	0.85 (0.67-1.09)	0.96 (0.81-1.13)	0.96 (0.89-1.03)	0.81 (0.73-0.91)	1.01 (0.90-1.15)	0.77 (0.71-0.82)	0.73 (0.65-0.82)	0.84 (0.75-0.95)	1.02 (0.98-1.06)	0.96 (0.91-1.03)	1.00 (0.92-1.09)	0.61 (0.53-0.70)	0.64 (0.51-0.80)	0.64 (0.54-0.76)
High Acculturation (n=13,075)	1.07 (0.93-1.23)	1.03 (0.92-1.16)	1.18 (1.05-1.33)	1.04 (0.97-1.11)	1.09 (1.04-1.15)	1.09 (1.02-1.17)	1.03 (0.84-1.27)	0.86 (0.67-1.10)	0.98 (0.82-1.17)	1.02 (0.89-1.17)	0.83 (0.74-0.94)	1.03 (0.91-1.17)	0.89 (0.76-1.04)	0.76 (0.67-0.85)	0.87 (0.77-0.97)	1.02 (0.94-1.09)	0.97 (0.91-1.03)	1.03 (0.94-1.13)	0.87 (0.60-1.25)	0.65 (0.52-0.83)	0.65 (0.54-0.77)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=1,188)	0.77 (0.54-1.10)	0.95 (0.67-1.35)	0.69 (0.42-1.14)	0.72 (0.59-0.88)	1.00 (0.83-1.21)	0.64 (0.49-0.86)	1.00 (0.62-1.60)	0.79 (0.30-2.11)	0.83 (0.59-1.15)	0.64 (0.41-0.99)	0.49 (0.28-0.88)	0.78 (0.51-1.18)	0.47 (0.27-0.81)	0.31 (0.16-0.59)	0.57 (0.38-0.84)	0.82 (0.67-1.01)	0.88 (0.71-1.09)	0.61 (0.41-0.89)	0.08 (0.01-0.60)	0.38 (0.12-1.19)	0.58 (0.30-1.10)
U.S.-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.43 (0.34-0.54)	0.48 (0.41-0.55)	0.82 (0.68-0.98)	0.67 (0.61-0.74)	0.69 (0.65-0.74)	0.86 (0.79-0.93)	0.81 (0.62-1.06)	0.65 (0.51-0.82)	0.76 (0.63-0.92)	0.63 (0.58-0.69)	0.54 (0.46-0.62)	0.80 (0.69-0.93)	0.51 (0.47-0.56)	0.46 (0.40-0.52)	0.57 (0.50-0.65)	0.86 (0.82-0.91)	0.79 (0.74-0.85)	0.85 (0.77-0.94)	0.36 (0.29-0.43)	0.22 (0.15-0.32)	0.57 (0.44-0.75)
High Acculturation (n=6,141)	0.62 (0.48-0.81)	0.55 (0.46-0.65)	0.98 (0.76-1.25)	0.79 (0.70-0.90)	0.76 (0.70-0.81)	0.92 (0.82-1.03)	0.80 (0.57-1.13)	0.65 (0.46-0.92)	0.91 (0.66-1.25)	0.63 (0.50-0.80)	0.57 (0.47-0.69)	0.86 (0.69-1.08)	0.68 (0.52-0.90)	0.48 (0.40-0.57)	0.57 (0.46-0.69)	1.06 (0.94-1.20)	0.83 (0.76-0.90)	0.86 (0.74-1.00)	0.22 (0.08-0.60)	0.26 (0.17-0.41)	0.58 (0.40-0.84)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=9,666)	0.29 (0.20-0.41)	0.41 (0.34-0.49)	0.74 (0.58-0.94)	0.56 (0.48-0.65)	0.62 (0.56-0.68)	0.82 (0.74-0.91)	0.80 (0.58-1.10)	0.64 (0.49-0.83)	0.69 (0.55-0.87)	0.45 (0.32-0.64)	0.50 (0.41-0.60)	0.77 (0.64-0.93)	0.46 (0.32-0.68)	0.44 (0.37-0.52)	0.57 (0.48-0.67)	0.79 (0.66-0.96)	0.75 (0.68-0.82)	0.84 (0.74-0.95)	0.27 (0.07-1.02)	0.19 (0.12-0.31)	0.56 (0.40-0.80)
Puerto Rican																					
U.S.-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.53 (1.19-1.96)	1.47 (1.24-1.74)	1.55 (1.17-2.06)	1.26 (1.12-1.42)	1.25 (1.15-1.36)	1.28 (1.11-1.48)	1.36 (0.97-1.91)	1.00 (0.66-1.54)	0.64 (0.35-1.19)	1.14 (0.99-1.31)	0.93 (0.75-1.14)	1.49 (1.20-1.86)	0.98 (0.85-1.12)	1.02 (0.82-1.25)	1.01 (0.79-1.28)	1.08 (0.99-1.18)	0.99 (0.87-1.12)	1.11 (0.94-1.31)	0.93 (0.74-1.17)	0.79 (0.52-1.19)	1.25 (0.92-1.69)
High Acculturation (n=2,359)	1.50 (1.17-1.94)	1.52 (1.28-1.81)	1.71 (1.28-2.30)	1.25 (1.10-1.42)	1.25 (1.14-1.36)	1.35 (1.17-1.55)	1.40 (0.99-1.97)	1.03 (0.66-1.61)	0.73 (0.40-1.34)	1.02 (0.78-1.33)	0.94 (0.75-1.17)	1.58 (1.27-1.97)	0.89 (0.62-1.28)	1.01 (0.81-1.26)	1.07 (0.84-1.36)	1.04 (0.91-1.20)	1.01 (0.89-1.14)	1.17 (0.99-1.38)	0.81 (0.41-1.60)	0.81 (0.53-1.23)	1.32 (0.97-1.78)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=184)	1.88 (1.07-3.31)	0.64 (0.27-1.51)	0.55 (0.25-1.18)	1.38 (0.93-2.05)	1.25 (0.93-1.68)	0.71 (0.34-1.47)	0.78 (0.24-2.52)	0.75 (0.25-2.24)	NE	NE	0.73 (0.36-1.49)	0.80 (0.35-1.84)	0.44 (0.06-3.38)	1.08 (0.58-2.01)	0.54 (0.23-1.23)	0.36 (0.07-1.79)	0.68 (0.38-1.23)	0.67 (0.33-1.38)	NE	0.45 (0.09-2.24)	0.67 (0.18-2.52)
U.S.-born (no)	1.27	1.08	1.56	1.23	1.01	1.26	1.03	0.75	0.96	1.09	0.95	1.27	0.86	0.77	0.87	0.98	0.94	1.00	1.04	0.90	1.08

1	(n=2,533)	(0.86-1.87)	(0.85-1.38)	(1.34-1.81)	(1.01-1.51)	(0.90-1.14)	(1.16-1.37)	(0.53-2.02)	(0.47-1.18)	(0.74-1.25)	(0.94-1.25)	(0.73-1.22)	(1.06-1.51)	(0.75-0.99)	(0.58-1.02)	(0.73-1.03)	(0.88-1.08)	(0.80-1.10)	(0.87-1.14)	(0.85-1.27)	(0.60-1.35)	(0.85-1.37)
2	High Acculturation	1.25	1.05	1.85	1.20	0.99	1.35	0.87	0.91	1.09	0.51	0.95	1.41	0.99	0.82	0.98	0.98	1.05	1.01	0.73	1.06	1.09
3	(n=1,773)	(0.82-1.91)	(0.78-1.42)	(1.56-2.19)	(0.94-1.53)	(0.86-1.14)	(1.23-1.48)	(0.35-2.21)	(0.57-1.43)	(0.79-1.52)	(0.28-0.93)	(0.72-1.24)	(1.14-1.74)	(0.63-1.56)	(0.60-1.12)	(0.81-1.18)	(0.71-1.35)	(0.91-1.22)	(0.86-1.20)	(0.21-2.53)	(0.69-1.64)	(0.82-1.46)
4	Medium/Low Acculturation	1.31	1.16	1.04	1.33	1.08	1.08	1.48	0.28	0.76	1.25	0.93	0.97	1.19	0.62	0.61	0.74	0.62	0.95	2.05	0.41	1.05
5	(n=755)	(0.62-2.79)	(0.78-1.72)	(0.84-1.29)	(0.99-1.78)	(0.87-1.32)	(0.92-1.27)	(0.66-3.36)	(0.08-0.94)	(0.48-1.20)	(0.60-2.60)	(0.51-1.68)	(0.70-1.36)	(0.46-3.13)	(0.35-1.12)	(0.35-1.60)	(0.35-1.60)	(0.42-0.91)	(0.76-1.19)	(0.61-6.90)	(0.19-0.86)	(0.66-1.67)
6	Cuban																					
7	U.S.-born Cuban (yes)	0.81	0.83	1.65	0.98	1.11	1.04	0.93	0.45	0.21	1.05	1.11	1.54	0.91	1.02	1.04	1.05	0.94	0.99	0.91	1.53	0.63
8	(n=559)	(0.47-1.42)	(0.49-1.41)	(0.93-2.94)	(0.76-1.26)	(0.91-1.35)	(0.69-1.57)	(0.39-2.23)	(0.14-1.41)	(0.03-1.53)	(0.78-1.41)	(0.72-1.71)	(0.85-2.78)	(0.68-1.22)	(0.68-1.53)	(0.62-1.75)	(0.87-1.26)	(0.72-1.24)	(0.61-1.63)	(0.52-1.60)	(0.83-2.80)	(0.26-1.49)
9	High Acculturation	1.00	0.84	1.69	1.01	1.12	1.06	1.06	0.30	0.25	0.92	1.32	1.66	1.04	0.97	1.11	1.05	0.92	1.00	1.10	1.45	0.63
10	(n=440)	(0.56-1.77)	(0.47-1.50)	(0.92-3.10)	(0.78-1.32)	(0.90-1.39)	(0.68-1.63)	(0.37-3.04)	(0.07-1.21)	(0.04-1.82)	(0.55-1.53)	(0.86-2.03)	(0.90-3.06)	(0.57-1.90)	(0.62-1.54)	(0.64-1.90)	(0.80-1.40)	(0.67-1.26)	(0.59-1.70)	(0.01-0.76)	(0.78-2.69)	(0.24-1.64)
11	Medium/Low Acculturation	0.22	0.81	1.13	0.87	1.06	0.85	0.73	1.02	NE	NE	0.30	0.50	NE	1.18	0.36	1.10	1.03	0.88	NE	1.84	0.64
12	(n=119)	(0.03-1.53)	(0.30-2.19)	(0.26-4.86)	(0.42-1.82)	(0.69-1.61)	(0.25-2.91)	(0.17-3.17)	(0.23-4.51)			(0.05-1.92)	(0.11-2.21)		(0.51-2.74)	(0.07-2.00)	(0.63-1.93)	(0.66-1.63)	(0.27-2.90)		(0.48-7.11)	(0.14-2.89)
13	U.S.-born Cuban (no)	0.59	0.61	1.03	0.48	0.67	1.06	0.32	0.75	0.74	0.70	0.57	0.94	0.64	0.61	0.69	0.87	0.76	0.98	0.62	0.30	0.77
14	(n=1,959)	(0.24-1.43)	(0.44-0.84)	(0.81-1.31)	(0.31-0.75)	(0.53-0.83)	(0.95-1.18)	(0.08-1.34)	(0.42-1.34)	(0.56-0.96)	(0.53-0.93)	(0.35-0.95)	(0.74-1.20)	(0.50-0.81)	(0.41-0.90)	(0.54-0.89)	(0.78-0.97)	(0.64-0.89)	(0.83-1.16)	(0.44-0.88)	(0.13-0.66)	(0.56-1.07)
15	High Acculturation	0.55	0.75	1.31	0.55	0.87	1.18	0.91	0.76	0.75	NE	0.38	1.66	0.20	0.58	0.85	0.66	0.65	0.95	NE	0.16	1.03
16	(n=571)	(0.16-1.91)	(0.44-1.28)	(0.82-2.09)	(0.27-1.12)	(0.67-1.11)	(0.95-1.47)	(0.21-4.01)	(0.21-2.83)	(0.45-1.26)		(0.14-0.98)	(1.20-2.30)	(0.03-1.47)	(0.25-1.37)	(0.61-1.19)	(0.31-1.40)	(0.41-1.04)	(0.70-1.28)		(0.02-1.11)	(0.58-1.85)
17	Medium/Low Acculturation	0.62	0.55	0.92	0.47	0.57	1.00	0.13	0.75	0.69	0.11	0.64	0.62	0.12	0.62	0.62	1.01	0.79	1.00	NE	0.33	0.66
18	(n=1,386)	(0.20-1.92)	(0.37-0.82)	(0.71-1.19)	(0.27-0.83)	(0.41-0.78)	(0.90-1.12)	(0.01-1.08)	(0.40-1.41)	(0.49-0.99)	(0.02-0.74)	(0.36-1.12)	(0.45-0.86)	(0.02-0.85)	(0.40-0.96)	(0.43-0.89)	(0.63-1.64)	(0.68-0.92)	(0.83-1.20)		(0.14-0.82)	(0.47-0.94)
19	Dominican																					
20	U.S.-born (yes)	0.63	2.17	1.65	0.87	1.62	0.98	1.32	2.50	NE	0.78	0.88	0.82	0.85	1.05	0.46	1.06	1.05	1.60	0.50	1.26	0.69
21	(n=264)	(0.31-1.30)	(1.33-3.55)	(0.41-6.68)	(0.58-1.31)	(1.30-2.02)	(0.43-2.20)	(0.52-3.33)	(0.76-8.25)		(0.50-1.21)	(0.44-1.76)	(0.12-5.75)	(0.56-1.28)	(0.55-2.02)	(0.07-3.02)	(0.82-1.36)	(0.77-1.42)	(0.70-3.67)	(0.24-1.02)	(0.52-3.02)	(0.08-5.75)
22	High Acculturation	0.68	2.15	1.85	0.99	1.60	1.05	1.45	3.32	NE	0.77	1.04	0.82	1.15	0.83	0.46	0.97	1.06	1.60	0.23	1.45	0.69
23	(n=208)	(0.31-1.51)	(1.25-3.69)	(0.46-7.43)	(0.64-1.51)	(1.27-2.02)	(0.46-2.44)	(0.52-4.00)	(1.11-9.93)		(0.41-1.45)	(0.54-2.02)	(0.12-5.75)	(0.59-2.27)	(0.35-1.99)	(0.07-3.02)	(0.66-1.43)	(0.77-1.46)	(0.70-3.67)	(0.03-1.62)	(0.57-3.66)	(0.08-5.75)
24	Medium/Low Acculturation	0.49	2.28	NE	0.44	1.72	0.38	0.97	NE	NE	0.44	0.52	NE	0.62	1.63	NE	0.99	1.00	NE	NE	0.78	NE
25	(n=56)	(0.11-2.16)	(0.86-6.06)		(0.18-1.09)	(1.11-2.67)	(0.05-2.93)	(0.22-4.36)			(0.20-1.01)	(0.10-2.59)		(0.25-1.50)	(0.74-3.57)		(0.45-2.17)	(0.48-2.10)			(0.10-6.23)	
26	U.S.-born (no)	0.63	0.76	1.16	0.75	0.84	1.02	1.31	0.33	0.44	0.80	0.66	0.90	0.63	0.41	0.72	0.96	0.75	1.11	0.87	0.20	1.33
27	(n=1,394)	(0.37-1.08)	(0.55-1.04)	(0.94-1.44)	(0.55-1.03)	(0.72-0.99)	(0.89-1.17)	(0.64-2.68)	(0.12-0.87)	(0.22-0.87)	(0.65-0.99)	(0.44-0.97)	(0.69-1.18)	(0.50-0.81)	(0.26-0.64)	(0.54-0.96)	(0.82-1.12)	(0.59-0.94)	(0.91-1.35)	(0.56-1.35)	(0.09-0.47)	(0.84-2.12)
28	High Acculturation	1.08	0.72	1.23	1.04	0.90	1.00	1.12	0.26	0.72	0.99	0.77	0.87	1.41	0.37	0.93	1.11	0.65	1.18	0.06	0.10	1.65
29	(n=594)	(0.61-1.92)	(0.45-1.14)	(0.81-1.88)	(0.75-1.46)	(0.74-1.09)	(0.78-1.27)	(0.41-3.04)	(0.05-1.41)	(0.22-2.40)	(0.47-2.10)	(0.47-1.27)	(0.48-1.56)	(0.64-3.10)	(0.21-0.67)	(0.57-1.54)	(0.80-1.55)	(0.48-0.89)	(0.84-1.65)	(0.01-0.54)	(0.03-0.32)	(0.91-2.99)
30	Medium/Low Acculturation	0.21	0.79	1.14	0.43	0.78	1.03	1.42	0.38	0.34	0.43	0.51	0.92	0.53	0.46	0.60	0.92	0.87	1.07	0.28	0.34	1.16
31	(n=800)	(0.08-0.56)	(0.54-1.15)	(0.85-1.51)	(0.25-0.75)	(0.63-0.97)	(0.87-1.21)	(0.56-3.61)	(0.12-1.25)	(0.15-0.76)	(0.16-1.11)	(0.27-0.95)	(0.67-1.25)	(0.18-1.56)	(0.25-0.83)	(0.41-0.90)	(0.41-2.04)	(0.62-1.23)	(0.85-1.33)	(0.04-1.91)	(0.13-0.93)	(0.60-2.26)

Central/South American																					
U.S.-born (yes) (n=1,113)	1.31 (0.94-1.82)	1.52 (1.07-2.16)	0.98 (0.43-2.25)	1.19 (1.02-1.40)	1.23 (1.04-1.45)	1.02 (0.65-1.58)	0.82 (0.48-1.40)	0.96 (0.34-2.74)	0.36 (0.08-1.54)	1.26 (1.01-1.55)	1.28 (0.90-1.83)	1.66 (1.01-2.73)	0.87 (0.65-1.15)	0.73 (0.53-1.03)	0.93 (0.53-1.63)	1.10 (0.97-1.25)	1.02 (0.84-1.23)	0.80 (0.46-1.41)	0.52 (0.30-0.89)	0.23 (0.11-0.49)	1.41 (0.67-2.95)
High Acculturation (n=994)	1.43 (1.02-2.02)	1.59 (1.10-2.30)	1.08 (0.47-2.45)	1.28 (1.09-1.49)	1.24 (1.05-1.45)	1.04 (0.66-1.64)	0.81 (0.42-1.57)	1.04 (0.36-2.98)	0.45 (0.11-1.86)	1.08 (0.81-1.46)	1.30 (0.91-1.84)	1.47 (0.85-2.55)	1.01 (0.72-1.42)	0.80 (0.57-1.12)	1.08 (0.64-1.81)	1.10 (0.94-1.29)	1.07 (0.89-1.29)	0.91 (0.53-1.56)	0.96 (0.43-2.13)	0.24 (0.11-0.53)	1.00 (0.43-2.34)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=119)	0.74 (0.32-1.72)	0.67 (0.16-2.90)	NE	0.74 (0.45-1.22)	1.15 (0.46-2.85)	0.77 (0.16-3.66)	0.85 (0.36-1.99)	NE	NE	1.52 (0.69-3.34)	1.12 (0.18-7.07)	2.78 (1.47-5.24)	1.87 (0.86-4.05)	NE	NE	1.06 (0.66-1.70)	0.46 (0.11-1.83)	NE	0.19 (0.02-1.49)	NE	3.59 (2.21-5.82)
U.S.-born (no) (n=7,049)	0.73 (0.56-0.96)	0.65 (0.55-0.77)	0.92 (0.77-1.09)	0.86 (0.76-0.98)	0.89 (0.83-0.96)	0.99 (0.91-1.07)	0.93 (0.61-1.41)	0.61 (0.44-0.85)	0.51 (0.36-0.73)	0.72 (0.63-0.82)	0.63 (0.51-0.78)	0.83 (0.69-0.99)	0.61 (0.54-0.69)	0.53 (0.43-0.65)	0.65 (0.54-0.78)	0.90 (0.84-0.96)	0.83 (0.76-0.91)	0.91 (0.81-1.03)	0.40 (0.31-0.51)	0.34 (0.22-0.55)	0.47 (0.35-0.64)
High Acculturation (n=3,366)	0.75 (0.50-1.12)	0.70 (0.55-0.88)	0.92 (0.70-1.20)	1.00 (0.85-1.18)	0.92 (0.84-1.01)	0.94 (0.82-1.07)	1.11 (0.72-1.70)	0.74 (0.49-1.11)	0.56 (0.33-0.94)	0.75 (0.51-1.11)	0.68 (0.51-0.90)	0.87 (0.64-1.18)	1.12 (0.80-1.56)	0.59 (0.46-0.76)	0.62 (0.46-0.83)	0.96 (0.80-1.16)	0.82 (0.74-0.92)	0.91 (0.76-1.09)	0.44 (0.16-1.21)	0.39 (0.22-0.68)	0.56 (0.37-0.85)
Medium/Low Acculturation (n=3,664)	0.71 (0.49-1.03)	0.60 (0.48-0.75)	0.91 (0.73-1.12)	0.70 (0.57-0.87)	0.84 (0.76-0.93)	1.04 (0.94-1.15)	0.79 (0.41-1.52)	0.51 (0.32-0.81)	0.47 (0.30-0.75)	0.47 (0.28-0.79)	0.57 (0.42-0.79)	0.80 (0.63-1.02)	0.40 (0.21-0.74)	0.44 (0.31-0.61)	0.68 (0.55-0.86)	0.86 (0.67-1.11)	0.84 (0.73-0.95)	0.91 (0.77-1.07)	0.09 (0.02-0.46)	0.29 (0.14-0.60)	0.39 (0.25-0.60)

Abbreviations: ref (reference); NE (not estimable)

* Language acculturation categories include high (English only interview) and medium/low (English and Spanish interview or Spanish only interview).

Adjusted for sex (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), heavy alcohol consumption (≥2 drinks/day for women and ≥3 drinks/day for men), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, sleep medication use, and restorative sleep were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.

Supplemental Table S11. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for (a) US-Born Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups and (b) Foreign-born Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups With and Without Adjustment for Time in the US Compared Foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=56,372)

Group (n) Compared to Foreign-born Non-Hispanic Whites (n=8,857)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)						
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))			Sleep Quality			
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=4,115)	Short (<7-hours) (n=14,048)	Long (>9-hours) (n=1,586)	Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,431)	Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=3,520)	Non- restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=7,734)	Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=1,073)
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic Whites (n=8,857)	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref
Mexican							
Overall (n=30,100)	1.09 (0.96-1.25)	1.14 (1.06-1.22)	1.00 (0.88-1.13)	0.92 (0.81-1.05)	0.87 (0.78-0.97)	0.97 (0.92-1.01)	0.92 (0.73-1.14)
US-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.17 (1.02-1.33)	1.23 (1.14-1.33)	1.01 (0.88-1.15)	1.00 (0.87-1.14)	0.97 (0.86-1.10)	0.96 (0.91-1.01)	0.98 (0.78-1.23)
US-born (no) (n=15,818)							
Not Adjusted for Time in the US	0.88 (0.73-1.07)	1.00 (0.91-1.10)	1.00 (0.86-1.17)	0.78 (0.66-0.94)	0.72 (0.62-0.84)	0.98 (0.93-1.04)	0.68 (0.48-0.96)
Adjusted for Time in the US	0.88 (0.73-1.06)	0.97 (0.90-1.06)	1.05 (0.81-1.36)	0.79 (0.66-0.94)	0.72 (0.62-0.84)	1.03 (0.94-1.13)	0.69 (0.49-0.97)
Puerto Rican							
Overall (n=5,077)	1.73 (1.49-2.00)	1.30 (1.19-1.41)	1.06 (0.89-1.25)	1.19 (1.03-1.39)	1.14 (0.99-1.31)	0.95 (0.90-1.01)	1.33 (1.07-1.64)
US-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.81 (1.51-2.17)	1.33 (1.19-1.48)	1.04 (0.82-1.33)	1.20 (0.99-1.46)	1.22 (1.02-1.46)	0.94 (0.87-1.02)	1.32 (1.01-1.73)
US-born (no) (n=2,533)							
Not Adjusted for Time in the US	1.58 (1.32-1.89)	1.23 (1.10-1.38)	1.11 (0.92-1.33)	1.22 (1.01-1.46)	1.09 (0.91-1.30)	0.95 (0.88-1.02)	1.41 (1.09-1.83)
Adjusted for Time in the US	1.56 (1.20-1.88)	1.26 (1.15-1.38)	1.02 (0.77-1.36)	1.24 (1.04-1.50)	1.11 (0.93-1.33)	1.07 (0.95-1.21)	1.40 (1.08-1.82)
Cuban							
Overall (n=2,518)	0.95 (0.75-1.20)	0.99 (0.86-1.14)	0.76 (0.60-0.98)	0.92 (0.70-1.20)	0.93 (0.76-1.15)	0.97 (0.90-1.04)	1.09 (0.77-1.55)
US-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	1.01 (0.67-1.51)	1.20 (0.98-1.47)	0.79 (0.47-1.33)	1.14 (0.79-1.65)	1.17 (0.84-1.65)	0.91 (0.78-1.06)	1.63 (0.91-2.93)
US-born Cuban (no)							

(n=1,959)							
Not Adjusted for Time in the US	0.92 (0.71-1.20)	0.90 (0.77-1.06)	0.76 (0.58-1.00)	0.82 (0.59-1.14)	0.85 (0.65-1.10)	0.99 (0.91-1.06)	0.96 (0.63-1.45)
Adjusted for Time in the US	0.99 (0.76-1.28)	0.95 (0.84-1.08)	0.69 (0.48-0.99)	0.88 (0.64-1.22)	0.90 (0.69-1.17)	1.05 (0.90-1.23)	1.03 (0.68-1.57)
Dominican							
Overall (n=1,658)	1.11 (0.88-1.41)	0.98 (0.83-1.16)	0.91 (0.64-1.28)	0.88 (0.68-1.13)	0.94 (0.72-1.23)	1.02 (0.94-1.12)	1.03 (0.67-1.59)
US-born (yes) (n=264)	1.38 (0.80-2.38)	1.21 (0.88-1.67)	0.98 (0.49-1.99)	0.82 (0.51-1.31)	1.25 (0.81-1.93)	0.92 (0.75-1.13)	0.97 (0.42-2.20)
US-born (no) (n=1,394)							
Not Adjusted for Time in the US	1.05 (0.84-1.33)	0.92 (0.76-1.10)	0.89 (0.60-1.32)	0.88 (0.68-1.16)	0.87 (0.65-1.18)	1.05 (0.95-1.17)	1.02 (0.64-1.63)
Adjusted for Time in the US	1.07 (0.85-1.34)	0.96 (0.84-1.10)	0.74 (0.45-1.20)	0.90 (0.69-1.19)	0.89 (0.66-1.21)	1.00 (0.84-1.19)	1.05 (0.65-1.68)
Central/South American							
Overall (n=8,162)	0.99 (0.85-1.15)	1.13 (1.04-1.23)	0.81 (0.69-0.96)	0.94 (0.78-1.13)	0.89 (0.76-1.04)	0.98 (0.94-1.03)	0.69 (0.51-0.91)
US-born (yes) (n=1,113)	1.41 (1.05-1.90)	1.30 (1.10-1.53)	0.85 (0.60-1.20)	1.27 (0.96-1.67)	1.14 (0.86-1.52)	0.95 (0.85-1.06)	0.95 (0.56-1.62)
US-born (no) (n=7,049)							
Not Adjusted for Time in the US	0.91 (0.77-1.07)	1.10 (1.01-1.20)	0.83 (0.70-1.00)	0.84 (0.69-1.02)	0.84 (0.72-0.99)	0.99 (0.94-1.04)	0.64 (0.47-0.88)
Adjusted for Time in the US	0.94 (0.80-1.11)	1.07 (1.00-1.15)	0.78 (0.57-1.06)	0.86 (0.71-1.05)	0.87 (0.74-1.02)	1.01 (0.93-1.10)	0.66 (0.48-0.90)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale score ≥13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, nonrestorative sleep, and sleep medication were measured during the survey years 2013-2017. Time in the US was defined as 15 years, 15+ years.

Supplemental Table S12. Fully-Adjusted Prevalence Ratios of Sleep Characteristics for (a) Foreign-born Whites Stratified by Time in the US, (b) US-Born Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups, and (c) Foreign-born Hispanic/Latino Heritage Groups Stratified by Time in the US Compared to US-born non-Hispanic Whites, National Health Interview Survey, 2004-2017 (N=254,669)

Group (n)	Prevalence Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)						
	Sleep Duration (reference: recommended (7-9 hours))			Sleep Quality			
	Very Short (≤5-hours) (n=21,227)	Short (<7-hours) (n=75,139)	Long (>9-hours) (n=9,190)	Trouble Falling Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=22,038)	Trouble Staying Asleep (≥3 nights) (n=30,013)	Non- restorative Sleep (≥3 days) (n=46,103)	Sleep Medication Use (≥3 nights) (n=11,097)
US-born Non-Hispanic Whites (n=198,297)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Foreign-born Non-Hispanic White (n=8,857)	1.03 (0.94-1.14)	1.05 (1.00-1.11)	1.11 (1.01-1.21)	1.09 (0.99-1.19)	1.27 (1.17-1.37)	0.96 (0.93-0.99)	1.34 (1.16-1.55)
Time in the US (<15 years) (n=2,169)	0.70 (0.54-0.91)	0.80 (0.71-0.90)	0.69 (0.43-1.12)	0.76 (0.58-0.98)	0.76 (0.59-0.98)	0.92 (0.81-1.06)	0.72 (0.46-1.13)
Time in the US (15+ years) (n=6,657)	1.42 (1.09-1.85)	1.25 (1.11-1.40)	1.44 (0.90-2.33)	1.32 (1.02-1.71)	1.31 (1.02-1.68)	1.08 (0.94-1.24)	1.38 (0.88-2.16)
Mexican							
Overall (n=30,100)	0.75 (0.71-0.80)	0.88 (0.85-0.92)	0.87 (0.81-0.93)	0.77 (0.72-0.82)	0.65 (0.62-0.69)	1.08 (1.05-1.11)	0.52 (0.46-0.58)
US-born (yes) (n=14,282)	1.04 (0.97-1.12)	1.04 (0.99-1.09)	0.95 (0.87-1.03)	0.92 (0.85-0.99)	0.80 (0.74-0.85)	1.02 (0.98-1.05)	0.66 (0.58-0.76)
US-born (no) (n=15,818)	0.52 (0.47-0.57)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)	0.79 (0.72-0.86)	0.59 (0.54-0.65)	0.50 (0.46-0.55)	1.17 (1.13-1.21)	0.36 (0.29-0.43)
Time in the US (<15 years) (n=5,739)	0.31 (0.27-0.37)	0.56 (0.52-0.60)	0.81 (0.68-0.98)	0.42 (0.36-0.50)	0.39 (0.32-0.47)	0.80 (0.74-0.87)	0.25 (0.15-0.42)
Time in the US (15+ years) (n=9,919)	0.63 (0.56-0.70)	0.77 (0.73-0.81)	0.70 (0.60-0.81)	0.65 (0.59-0.72)	0.53 (0.49-0.59)	0.81 (0.76-0.86)	0.39 (0.32-0.48)
Puerto Rican							
Overall (n=5,077)	1.37 (1.24-1.51)	1.15 (1.08-1.22)	0.92 (0.81-1.03)	1.05 (0.95-1.17)	0.91 (0.83-1.00)	1.01 (0.96-1.07)	0.99 (0.85-1.15)
US-born (yes) (n=2,544)	1.41 (1.24-1.60)	1.19 (1.09-1.29)	0.87 (0.73-1.04)	1.05 (0.91-1.21)	0.97 (0.85-1.12)	1.00 (0.93-1.07)	0.96 (0.77-1.21)
US-born (no) (n=2,533)	1.31 (1.15-1.49)	1.11 (1.01-1.21)	0.97 (0.83-1.12)	1.06 (0.92-1.22)	0.84 (0.73-0.97)	1.03 (0.96-1.10)	1.02 (0.83-1.25)
Time in the US (<15 years) (n=550)	1.26 (0.91-1.76)	1.17 (1.01-1.35)	1.16 (0.73-1.83)	0.77 (0.54-1.08)	0.61 (0.40-0.94)	0.82 (0.66-1.02)	0.98 (0.64-1.52)
Time in the US (15+ years) (n=1,969)	1.33	1.15	0.89	1.17	0.92	1.01	1.01

	(1.16-1.52)	(1.06-1.23)	(0.69-1.14)	(1.02-1.36)	(0.80-1.06)	(0.91-1.12)	(0.80-1.26)
Cuban							
Overall (n=2,518)	0.81 (0.68-0.96)	0.88 (0.78-1.00)	0.68 (0.56-0.82)	0.78 (0.62-0.97)	0.70 (0.58-0.83)	1.06 (1.00-1.12)	0.68 (0.53-0.89)
US-born Cuban (yes) (n=559)	0.90 (0.64-1.27)	1.07 (0.89-1.29)	0.66 (0.40-1.09)	0.97 (0.72-1.31)	0.94 (0.70-1.26)	0.97 (0.84-1.12)	0.98 (0.57-1.69)
US-born Cuban (no) (n=1,959)	0.79 (0.65-0.96)	0.82 (0.71-0.94)	0.68 (0.55-0.85)	0.71 (0.53-0.95)	0.63 (0.49-0.79)	1.09 (1.03-1.15)	0.61 (0.43-0.85)
Time in the US (<15 years) (n=634)	0.56 (0.37-0.83)	0.61 (0.51-0.74)	0.57 (0.36-0.92)	0.46 (0.26-0.81)	0.45 (0.29-0.69)	0.75 (0.61-0.93)	0.17 (0.08-0.38)
Time in the US (15+ years) (n=1,319)	1.00 (0.80-1.26)	1.00 (0.89-1.12)	0.74 (0.55-1.00)	0.92 (0.72-1.19)	0.75 (0.59-0.95)	0.97 (0.85-1.10)	0.85 (0.59-1.21)
Dominican							
Overall (n=1,658)	0.89 (0.75-1.06)	0.88 (0.77-1.01)	0.73 (0.54-0.98)	0.76 (0.62-0.92)	0.67 (0.55-0.83)	1.09 (1.00-1.20)	0.81 (0.54-1.20)
US-born (yes) (n=264)	1.08 (0.68-1.73)	1.06 (0.78-1.46)	0.77 (0.40-1.48)	0.73 (0.47-1.13)	0.97 (0.65-1.43)	0.97 (0.79-1.20)	0.64 (0.31-1.31)
US-born (no) (n=1,394)	0.85 (0.72-1.01)	0.84 (0.72-0.97)	0.72 (0.50-1.03)	0.76 (0.62-0.95)	0.61 (0.48-0.78)	1.13 (1.01-1.25)	0.84 (0.54-1.30)
Time in the US (<15 years) (n=426)	0.59 (0.40-0.88)	0.65 (0.51-0.82)	0.60 (0.29-1.24)	0.71 (0.50-1.01)	0.54 (0.34-0.85)	0.79 (0.57-1.11)	0.49 (0.18-1.29)
Time in the US (15+ years) (n=962)	1.00 (0.84-1.20)	0.99 (0.89-1.10)	0.60 (0.35-1.04)	0.79 (0.59-1.04)	0.64 (0.49-0.84)	0.98 (0.84-1.15)	0.97 (0.62-1.51)
Central/South American							
Overall (n=8,162)	0.78 (0.70-0.86)	0.96 (0.90-1.02)	0.73 (0.64-0.82)	0.76 (0.67-0.87)	0.65 (0.58-0.73)	1.09 (1.05-1.13)	0.42 (0.34-0.53)
US-born (yes) (n=1,113)	1.29 (1.02-1.63)	1.15 (1.00-1.33)	0.74 (0.55-0.99)	1.21 (0.96-1.51)	0.98 (0.73-1.30)	0.99 (0.89-1.11)	0.64 (0.38-1.10)
US-born (no) (n=7,049)	0.71 (0.64-0.79)	0.93 (0.87-0.98)	0.72 (0.64-0.82)	0.68 (0.59-0.77)	0.59 (0.53-0.67)	1.11 (1.07-1.16)	0.39 (0.30-0.50)
Time in the US (<15 years) (n=3,032)	0.55 (0.46-0.67)	0.80 (0.73-0.87)	0.74 (0.53-1.03)	0.54 (0.42-0.69)	0.43 (0.34-0.55)	0.79 (0.70-0.89)	0.30 (0.16-0.58)
Time in the US (15+ years) (n=3,989)	0.85 (0.74-0.96)	0.96 (0.91-1.02)	0.60 (0.47-0.78)	0.75 (0.64-0.87)	0.67 (0.58-0.77)	0.87 (0.80-0.95)	0.43 (0.33-0.55)

Abbreviations: ref (reference)

Adjusted for age (18-30, 31-49, 50-64, 65+ years), sex (male, female), annual household income (<\$35,000, \$35,000-\$74,999, \$75,000+), educational attainment (<high school, high school graduate, some college, ≥college), unemployed/not in the labor force (yes, no), occupational class (professional/management, support services, laborers), marital/cohabitating status (married/cohabitating, divorced/widowed, single), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, West), alcohol consumption (never, former, current), serious psychological distress (Kessler-6 psychological distress scale

1 score ≥ 13), "ideal" cardiovascular health (never smoking/quit >12 months prior to interview, BMI <25 kg/m², meeting physical activity guidelines, and no
2 prior diagnosis of dyslipidemia, hypertension, or diabetes/prediabetes), and cancer.

3 Note. All estimates are weighted for the survey's complex sampling design. Trouble falling asleep, trouble staying asleep, nonrestorative sleep, and sleep
4 medication were measured during the survey years 2013-2017.
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47

For peer review only

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

STROBE Statement—checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies

	Item No	Recommendation
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract Page 2, Lines 7-9 (b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found Pages 4-5, Lines 67-101
Introduction		
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported Pages 7-9, Lines 117-172
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses Page 9, Lines 172-182
Methods		
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper Pages 9, Lines 186-193
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection Pages 9, Lines 186-193
Participants	6	(a) <i>Cohort study</i> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up <i>Case-control study</i> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls <i>Cross-sectional study</i> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants Page 10, Lines 195-207 (b) <i>Cohort study</i> —For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed <i>Case-control study</i> —For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case Not applicable
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable Pages 10-12, Lines 212-266
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group Pages 10-12, Lines 212-266
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias Pages 10-12, Lines 212-266 and Table 6
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at Page 10, Lines 198-207
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why Pages 10-12, Lines 212-266

1
2 Statistical methods

- 3 12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding
4 **Pages 12-13, Lines 268-288 and Table 6**

- 5 (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions
6 **Page 13, Lines 272-278 and Lines 282-285**

- 7 (c) Explain how missing data were addressed
8 **Page 10, Lines 206-207**

- 9 (d) *Cohort study*—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed
10 *Case-control study*—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was
11 addressed
12 *Cross-sectional study*—If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of
13 sampling strategy
14 **Pages 12-13, Lines 269-271**

- 15 (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses
16 **Page 13, Lines 285-287 and Table 6**

17
18
19 Continued on next page
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60**Results**

Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed Page 13, Line 293 (b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage Not applicable (c) Consider use of a flow diagram Supplemental Figure S1
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders Pages 13-14, Lines 292-308 and Tables 1-3 (b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest Tables 1-3 (c) <i>Cohort study</i> —Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount) Not applicable
Outcome data	15*	<i>Cohort study</i> —Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time Not applicable <i>Case-control study</i> —Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure Not applicable <i>Cross-sectional study</i> —Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures Page 14, Lines 300-308 and Table 2
Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included Table 2, Tables 4-5 and Figures 1-2; Pages 14-16, Lines 310-367 (b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized Tables 4-5, Figures 1-2 (c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period Not applicable
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses Table 6, Supplemental Material
Discussion		
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives Pages 16-17, Lines 370-385
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias Pages 19-20, Lines 436-451
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence Page 17-19, Lines 386-435
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results Page 20, Lines 452-453 and Lines 457-459

Other information

Funding 22 Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based

Page 3, Lines 50-53

*Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.

Note: An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at <http://www.plosmedicine.org/>, Annals of Internal Medicine at <http://www.annals.org/>, and Epidemiology at <http://www.epidem.com/>). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at www.strobe-statement.org.