

Table S1. Associations between Frequency of Sleep Terrors in Early Childhood and Borderline-Clinical Degree of Emotional-Behavioral Problems in Preschool (total CBCL T-score of 60 and above)

Factors (unit or reference)	Odds ratio	p
Child's sex (male)	0.91	0.797
Time (months)	1.09	0.749
Socioeconomic status (low)	3.00	0.002
Nighttime sleep duration (hours)	0.75	0.115
Maternal depressive symptoms (CES-D total score)	1.05	<0.001
Sleep terrors (average frequency)	2.12	0.065

Note. Frequency of sleep terrors is measured at 12, 18, 24, and 36 months. Socioeconomic status is measured at 12 months. Maternal depressive symptoms and nighttime sleep duration are measured at 48 and 60 months.

Table S2. Associations between Frequency of Sleep Terrors in Early Childhood and Borderline-Clinical Degree of Internalizing Problems in Preschool (T-score of 60 and above)

Factors (unit or reference)	Odd ratio	p
Child's sex (male)	0.94	0.838
Time (months)	1.08	0.670
Socioeconomic status (low)	1.77	0.071
Nighttime sleep duration (hours)	0.84	0.178
Maternal depressive symptoms (CES-D total score)	1.05	<0.001
Sleep terrors (average frequency)	2.64	0.014

Note. Frequency of sleep terrors is measured at 12, 18, 24, and 36 months. Socioeconomic status is measured at 12 months. Maternal depressive symptoms and nighttime sleep duration are measured at 48 and 60 months.