Table S1. Key variable definitions: Exposures.

| Description | Survey question | N | N missing | Min | Max | Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Timing of last exposure to indoor light | Yesterday, when was the last time you were exposed to indoor artificial light before going to bed? |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1: 07:00-08:00 PM; |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2: 08:00-09:00 PM; |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3: 09:00-10:15 PM; | 125 | 1 | 1.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 |
|  | 4: 10:15 PM - 12:45 AM; |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5: 12:45-2:00 AM; |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6: 2:00-3:00 AM |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timing of first exposure to outdoor light | Today, when was the first time you were outdoors in daylight (without a roof above your head)? |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1: 5:00-8:00 AM; |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2: 8:00-10:00 AM; |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3: 10:00-5:00 PM; | 125 | 1 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 |
|  | 4: 5:00-10:00 PM; |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5: I wasn't outdoors. |  |  |  |  |  |

This morning, after awakening when was the first time you
Timing of first exposure to indoor

1. Before 5:00 AM light were exposed to indoor artificial light?
2. $5.00-6: 30 \mathrm{AM}$
3. $6: 30-7: 45 \mathrm{AM}$
4. 7:45-9:45 AM
5. 9:45-11:00 AM
6. 11:00AM-12:00 noon
7. After 12 noon


Abbreviations: $\mathrm{PA}=$ physical activity.

Table S2. Key variable definitions: Outcomes.

| Description | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ missing | Min | Max | Median |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| In-bed time, hours from midnight <br> Out-of-bed time, hours from <br> midnight | 126 | 0 | -4.53 | 3.01 | -0.51 |
| Total sleep time, hours | 126 | 0 | 4.06 | 12.27 | 7.40 |
| L5 midpoint, dec. hours | 126 | 0 | 4.61 | 9.40 | 7.06 |
| M10 midpoint, dec. hours | 118 | 8 | -0.63 | 7.18 | 3.19 |

Abbreviations: dec. hours=decimal hours.

Table S3. Cut-offs for exposure variables.

| Description | Cutoff |
| :--- | :--- |
| Timing of last exposure to indoor light | $<=3.5 \rightarrow 1$ |
| $(3.5=11: 00 \mathrm{PM})$ | $>3 \rightarrow 2$ |$|$| Timing of first exposure to outdoor light | $<=1.5 \rightarrow 1$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $>1.5 \rightarrow 2$ |
| $(1.5=9: 30$ AM $)$ |  |

Abbreviations: $\mathrm{PA}=$ physical activity

Table S4. Spearman correlations between timing exposures and parametric rest-activity outcomes.

|  |  | MESOR | Amplitude (ln counts) | Acrophase (dec. hours) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Timing of last exposure to Indoor light | r | -0.10 | -0.14 | 0.58 |
|  | p | 0.28 | 0.13 | <0.001 |
|  | N | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| Timing of first exposure to outdoor light | r | -0.11 | -0.17 | 0.50 |
|  | p | 0.26 | 0.06 | <0.001 |
|  | N | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| Timing of first exposure to indoor light | r | -0.26 | -0.10 | 0.65 |
|  | p | 0.005 | 0.27 | <0.001 |
|  | N | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| Timing of last eating episode | r | -0.05 | -0.09 | 0.61 |
|  | p | 0.63 | 0.35 | <0.001 |
|  | N | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| Timing of first eating episode | r | -0.06 | -0.11 | 0.44 |
|  | p | 0.56 | 0.24 | <0.001 |
|  | N | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| Morning PA proportion | r | 0.17 | 0.16 | -0.32 |
|  | p | 0.06 | 0.09 | <0.001 |
|  | N | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| Evening PA proportion | r | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.17 |
|  | p | 0.15 | 0.40 | 0.10 |
|  | N | 101 | 101 | 101 |

Abbreviations: dec. hours=decimal hours, $\mathrm{PA}=$ physical activity, $\mathrm{p}=\mathrm{p}$-value.

Table S5. Regression results among 7 parametric rest-activity outcomes and timing exposures combinations selected by the correlation analysis. Beta values (confidence intervals).

|  | Outcomes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exposures |  | MESOR (ln counts) | Acrophase (dec. hours) |
| Last exposure to indoor light | Model 1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.18 \\ & (0.68,1.68) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Model 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.17 \\ & (0.68,1.67) \end{aligned}$ |
| First exposure to outdoor light | Model 1 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.23 \\ & (-0.43,-0.01) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.04 \\ & (0.57,1.52) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Model 2 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.15 \\ & (-0.31,0.00) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.01 \\ & (0.53,1.48) \end{aligned}$ |
| First exposure to indoor light | Model 1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.29 \\ & (0.84,1.73) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Model 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.25 \\ & (0.81,1.70) \end{aligned}$ |
| Last eating episode | Model 1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.22 \\ & (0.77,1.68) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Model 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.24 \\ & (0.80,1.70) \end{aligned}$ |
| First eating episode | Model 1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.74 \\ & (0.30,1.19) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Model 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.71 \\ & (0.27,1.15) \end{aligned}$ |
| Morning PA proportion | Model 1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & -0.94 \\ & (-1.38,-0.49) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Model 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & -0.88 \\ & (-1.34,-0.42) \end{aligned}$ |

Linear regression models were performed to assess the association between 2 parametric rest-activity outcomes (Top Row) and 6 timing related exposures (left column). Betas ( $95 \%$ Confidence interval) are presented for each cell. Results from 2 models are presented for the first and second row for each exposure. Abbreviations: dec. hours= decimal hours, $\mathrm{PA}=$ physical activity

Model 1: age, sex, race/ethnicity, household income, education level, site, BMI (continuous)
Model 2: adjusted for the same covariates as in model 1, in addition to total physical activity (from wrist actigraphy)


Figure 1. Interaction plot between morning type and first eating episode for acrophase. The graph represents the relationship between acrophase and first eating episode (dichotomized) adjusted for main effects of age, sex, race/ethnicity, household income, education level, study site and BMI.

