A close up of a logo

Description automatically generated

In this model, we tested whether the relationship between sleep problems and aggression were mediated through cognitive control. Moreover, we tested whether the indirect effect varied based on provocation.

In our analysis, we found that aggression was associated with both sleep (*b* = 0.22, SE = 0.07, *t* = 3.06, *p* = .002), and cognitive control (*b* = -0.53, SE = 0.05, *t* = -11.55, *p* < .001). We found that cognitive control was predicted by sleep (*b* = -0.43, SE = 0.07, *t* = -5.76, *p* < .001), but not provocation (*b* = 0.09, SE = 0.06, *t* = 1.50, *p* = .133). The interaction between sleep problems and provocation was associated with cognitive control (*b* = -0.24, SE = 0.02, *t* = -15.93, *p* < .001). In light of our significant interaction term, we examined the conditional indirect effects. These analyses revealed that for high provocation individuals, the indirect effect was significant (*b* = -.16 [0.076 – 0.242]). Similarity, for low provocation, the indirect effect was significant (*b* = 0.29 [0.196 – 0.377]).