Sleep Habits and Cognitive Development

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Sleep and School Readiness

Kindergarten

An important developmental transition

The point when many children are first evaluated for school readiness.

School Readiness

Many different definitions

Usually refers to the social-emotional, physical, behavioral, and cognitive skills children need to learn and function successfully in school

School readiness requires emergent content knowledge and more..... Learning-Related behaviors



Self-Regulation

Cognitive side of self-regulation is called "Executive Function Skills"

· Refers to skills needed for learning and problem solving

Behaviors:

Persisting on difficult tasks Working in the face of distractions Remembering rules Inhibiting inappropriate behaviors Flexibility in approaching tasks

Skills of working memory, focusing, planning, inhibiting, shifting



Sleep lays an important role in learning and behavior development Less research on sleep in children compared research with adults What we know Regular bedtimes and sufficient sleep time are important -Children need more sleep time than adult

-3- to 6- year-olds are estimated to sleep 10 to 12 hours at night (National Sleep Foundation, 2004).

Estimates of sleep using parent reports may not be accurate

How Is Sleep Time Measured?

· Parent reports

Record information about the child's sleep in "logs" or "diaries"

Record day by day information across a specific period of time (1 week)

Note bedtime and rise time (sleep duration)

hourly information between 6 pm to 6 am in which the parents try to report on whether the child is "out of bed", "in bed" and "asleep".





D. Molfese, Gozal et al. Research

Sample included 110 typically developing children 3 to 9.5 years old (M = 6.6vears)

10.00 -

8.00 -

6.00 -

4.00

2.00 0.00 IΤ

Sleep duration data were obtained using parent sleep logs and actigraphs. С

Sleep duration was recorded across a 1 week baseline 12.00 period

Parent reports overestimated sleep duration

by 111 minutes when compared to actigraph data!



Impact of 1 Hour of Sleep Loss **On The Brain**

- · 32 Children participated for a 2 Week period
- · Week 1 All maintained their regular sleep schedule.
- · Week 2 Half went to bed 1 hour later at night.

Sample

N = 32 (14 females)

- Age = 7.46 years (s.d. = 0.68, range = 6.33 to 8.83 years)
- · Sleep Duration:
 - M= 9.42 hours (s.d. = 0.43, range = 8.42 10.18)
- · PPVT = 108.44 (s.d. = 10.88, range = 91 130)
- No Differences in Age by Sleep time, F(1,30)=1.19, PPVT scores by Sleep time, F(1,30)=.183







































