

POSITION STATEMENT:

Start Middle and High Schools at 8:30 a.m. or Later to Promote Student Health and Learning

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The Society of Behavioral Medicine recommends school officials start middle and high school classes at 8:30 a.m. or later. Such a schedule promotes students' sleep, resulting in improvements in physical health, psychological well-being, attention and concentration, academic performance, and driving safety.

As a consequence of puberty, teenagers are biologically driven to have later sleep and wake-up times than younger children.¹ Most middle and high schools in the United States start well before 8:30 a.m., which is too early to accommodate for this shift in sleep patterns and contributes to a nation of chronically sleep-deprived students.² Inadequate sleep results in compromised physical health, emotional and behavioral problems, and reduced ability to perform and learn.³⁻⁶ Starting schools early may be intended to accommodate adult considerations such as bus schedules, parents' work schedules, and the use of athletic facilities; these issues have not been problematic for schools with later start times.⁷

The American Academy of Sleep Medicine, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American Medical Association recommend middle and high schools start no earlier than 8:30 a.m.⁸⁻¹⁰ However, only about 15% of U.S. public high schools start at 8:30 a.m. or later.¹¹ For decades, starting school after 8:30 a.m. has been the standard in many countries, such as Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, and England, all of which outperform the United States on international student achievement tests.^{12,13} Out of 50 countries, U.S. children ranked worst in sleep deprivation.¹⁴

There are no demonstrable health or learning benefits to support early start times for middle and high schools. However, schools with delayed start times have shown improvements in:

- daytime alertness and concentration;^{3,15-17}
- mood;^{6,17}
- behavioral control;^{3,4,6,17}
- academic achievement, including standardized test scores;^{4,5,18-20}
- tardiness;^{4,16,17,21}



- school attendance;^{4,17,21}
- coffee and stimulant drink use;¹⁶ and
- rates of motor vehicle accidents for teen drivers.^{4,22}

BARRIERS TO CHANGING START TIMES

Changing school start times is often met with resistance in school districts across the United States.^{2,4} Barriers include:

- conflicts with after-school programs, sports activities, and after-school student jobs;
- teacher concerns regarding scheduling and total work hours;
- transportation costs for busing children to school;
- difficulties in changing family patterns of daily life; and
- lack of awareness among school community stakeholders (i.e., school administrators, faculty, students, families) regarding the importance of sleep.

However, schools that have delayed start times do not report significant problems with this change.^{3,15-17} As such, a national trend to delay high school start times may not only be possible but also welcomed as school administrators and school communities appreciate the related benefits to students' health and learning.

In consideration of a later school start time, it is important to note:

- Teachers' arrivals and departures from school do not need to change. Teachers may use the period before instruction each morning for preparation, grading, meetings, and professional development.

- Bus schedules may be staggered to allow younger students to be transported to school before middle and high school students.⁷
- Schools that start between 8:30 and 9 a.m. would typically finish between 3 and 3:30 p.m., allowing daylight time for sports and after-school activities. Coaches often need late afternoon practices and game times due to their day jobs.
- Families' morning routines may be less chaotic when teen students are rested.
- Students are less likely to have unsupervised time when school finishes later in the day.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGING SCHOOL START TIMES

The Society of Behavioral Medicine (SBM) advocates for a four-tiered approach to promote later start times for middle and high schools.

1. **School board members must enact an 8:30 a.m. or later school start time policy in their school districts.** It is fundamentally at the school district level that administrators can prioritize school start times that promote students' health, well-being, and learning.
2. **State departments of education and state legislators, particularly those on education committees, should advocate for later school start times for middle and high schools.** This advocacy can be achieved by including student healthy-sleep promotion on committee agendas and by lobbying school board members to enact an 8:30 a.m. or later school start policy.
3. **SBM encourages lobbying of the U.S. Department of Education through congressional representatives,** particularly those on the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, and the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, so they understand the value of later school start times and can enact pertinent legislation.
4. **To increase awareness, SBM suggests school-level promotion of education about the importance of sleep** through in-services, workshops, curriculum changes, and family and community events. On a community level, media should be engaged to promote the public's understanding of the benefits of later school start times for middle and high school students. Healthy student sleep campaigns may be provided through media programming.

It is no longer a question of whether policies promoting later school start times *should be adopted, but rather how they should be implemented.*

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ENDORSEMENTS



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