## Optimizing children sleeping time

 using regression and machine learningMA Alicja Fraś
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## Research data

- 141 observations per child,
- Control variables:
$>$ child,
> age in days,
$>$ weekend (binary),
> night sleeping time from previous day.


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> morning waking time,
$>$ day nap hours (times and duration),
$>$ extra nap (binary),
> night sleeping time,
$>$ total sleeping hours (night + nap).
- Methods:
> caret package,
> neural networks: random forest and boosting,
$>$ GLM.


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## The first approach: night sleeping time prediction

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad \text { Night sleeping time }=\alpha_{0}+ \\
& \alpha_{1} \times \text { morning waking time }+ \\
& \alpha_{2} \times \text { day nap hours }(\text { duration })+ \\
& \alpha_{3} \times \text { extra nap }(\text { binary })+ \\
& \alpha_{4} \times \text { child }+ \\
& \alpha_{5} \times \text { lagged night sleeping time }+ \\
& \alpha_{6} \times \text { age }+ \\
& \alpha_{7} \times \text { weekend }
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## The first approach: night sleeping time prediction

| Coefficients: |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| (Intercept) | child_no2 | age_days | weekend |
| 16.098013 | -1.019693 | -0.001323 | -0.191656 |
| was_extra_nap | night_sleeping_time_1ag | morning_waking_time | noon_sleeping_hours |
| -0.463951 | 0.191926 | 0.441198 | 0.006336 |

One hour earlier wake up in the morning

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\Rightarrow
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26 minutes earlier sleeping time in the evening

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- Simulation: subtract one hour for the morning sleeping time in the dataset and predict evening sleeping time
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## The second approach: total sleeping time prediction

$$
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& \quad \text { Total sleeping time }=\alpha_{0}+ \\
& \alpha_{1} \times \text { morning waking time }+ \\
& \alpha_{2} \times \text { day nap hours }(\text { duration })+ \\
& \alpha_{3} \times \text { extra nap }(\text { binary })+ \\
& \alpha_{4} \times \text { night sleeping time }+ \\
& \alpha_{5} \times \text { child }+ \\
& \alpha_{6} \times \text { lagged night sleeping time }+ \\
& \alpha_{7} \times \text { age }+ \\
& \alpha_{8} \times \text { weekend }
\end{aligned}
$$

## The second approach: total sleeping time prediction

- Best total sleeping time prediction with boosting
- Simulation:
> morning sleeping time - 1
> night sleeping time - 1
> predict total sleeping hours
- Total sleeping hours decreased from 11 hours and 23 minutes to 11 hours and 5 minutes.


## The second approach: total sleeping time prediction

- Best total sleeping time prediction with boosting
- Simulation:
> morning sleeping time - 1
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> predict total sleeping hours
- Total sleeping hours decreased from 11 hours and 23 minutes to 11 hours and 5 minutes.


## Conclusions

- I was wrong.
- It is hard to predict, when will the kids finally fall asleep.
- It is the best to let our kids sleep as long as they want to.


## Questions?

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