Is hyperactivity ubiquitous in ADHD or dependent on environmental demands? Evidence from meta-analysis

- Meta-analysis of 63 ADHD studies using objective, mechanical measurement of hyperactivity in children, adolescents, and adults (e.g., actigraphs, infrared motion)
- Large differences depending on environmental factors
- No differences between child and adult samples, or between ADHD subtypes/presentations
- Results challenge DSM-5 criteria for diagnosing ADHD, and contradict etiological models describing hyperactivity as ubiquitous, purposeless behavior
- Hyperactivity appears to primarily reflect an outcome of underlying cognitive deficits

**Implication:** To treat hyperactivity, treat the cognitive deficits.

*Currently in development ...*

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