

How are sleep and resilience related and how can sleep resilience be harnessed to improve psychological, biological, and social outcomes?

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Context

Sleep is essential to life, forming, along with nutrition and exercise, a pillar of health (de Manacéine 1894). Sleep health refers to a consistent pattern of obtaining sleep quality and quantity tailored to individual needs and shaped by the demands of one's cultural context (Buysse 2014). However, sleep and circadian disruptions are inevitable for most individuals due to factors like travel, stress, childcare, emergencies, and environmental influences. As the pioneering sleep psychologist Dr. Wilse B. Webb aptly described, 'Sleep is an instrument easily put out of tune' (Webb 1992).

The adverse outcomes of sleep and circadian disruption are well-documented and include cognitive, affective, behavioral, and physical impairments. While many people experience some level of impairment, individual differences in vulnerability are striking. Some individuals show extreme deficits after sleep loss, while others appear resilient, even in the face of severe deprivation (Rocklage et al. 2009; Van Dongen et al. 2003). Traditionally, these differences have been framed within a vulnerability perspective, focusing on factors like age, genetics, disease, and baseline cognitive status as contributors to sleep vulnerability (Drummond et al. 1999; Van Dongen et al. 2004).

This question paper shifts the focus toward resilience—a health-promotion framework that acknowledges not only vulnerabilities but also strengths. Resilience is the ability to adapt, thrive, and maintain function despite adversity, emerging from challenging experiences rather than being an inherent trait (Luthar and Cicchetti 2000; Southwick et al. 2014). There is increasing interest in harnessing sleep to promote general resilience (Arora et al. 2022; Guida et al. 2023; Wu et al. 2024; Yang et al. 2024). Sleep resilience refers specifically to the capacity to function emotionally, cognitively, and physically despite sleep or circadian disturbances. Given the inevitability of sleep and circadian disruptions, cultivating sleep resilience offers a promising avenue for improving overall health and functioning. In a broader sense, sleep resilience also include research on how sleep and circadian science can be harnessed to promote greater general resilience.

We invite papers that offer insights into:

- How to measure sleep resilience across units of analysis
- Biopsychosocial determinants of sleep resilience
- How sleep promotes molecular, physiological, and psychological resilience

- Associations between sleep resilience and other dimensions of sleep health
- Associations between sleep resilience and other psychological constructs
- Associations between sleep, sleep resilience, and general resilience
- The role of compensatory strategies in sleep resilience
- The vulnerability hypothesis in relation to sleep and resilience
- The role of sleep resilience in development of sleep disorders
- Evolutionary basis of individual differences in sleep resilience
- Intervention studies that target sleep resilience

How to contribute to this Question

If you believe you can contribute to answering this Question with your research outputs, find out how to submit in the [Instructions for authors](#). This journal publishes Results, Analyses, Impact papers. Additional content such as preprints, posters, oral presentation slides, and other forms of “grey literature” can be submitted to the Community. Questions will be closed when the editors agree that enough has been published to answer the Question so before submitting, check if this is still an active Question. If it is closed, another relevant Question may be currently open, so do review all the open Questions in your field. For any further queries check the [information pages](#) or contact this email sleepppsychology@cambridge.org.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

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