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Commentary

Have Children Lost a Natural Training Ground for Attention? Manual Activities, Embodied Cognition, and the Expression of ADHD Symptoms

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The increasing prevalence of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has been attributed to multiple factors, including improved diagnosis, genetic predisposition, and environmental influences. One underexplored contributing factor is the systematic decline of manual, embodied activities in childhood. This perspective proposes that activities such as handwriting, drawing, crafting, and object manipulation may historically have served as natural training grounds for attention and self-regulation. Drawing on embodied cognition theory, executive function research, and recent neuroimaging evidence, I argue that these activities engage integrated neural systems — including fronto-parieto-cerebellar networks — that underlie attentional control. Their reduction may contribute to the functional expression of ADHD symptoms, particularly in children with neurodevelopmental vulnerability. I introduce the concept of attentional intelligence in childhood as a developmentally scaffolded capacity shaped by ecological affordances, distinct from but complementary to established constructs of attentional control and executive attention. I further propose that this loss of embodied practice may represent an overlooked ecological shift in the developmental niche of attention. Implications for research, education, and clinical practice are discussed.

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1. The Changing Ecology of Attention in Childhood

Children's daily environments have undergone profound changes over recent decades, characterized by increased exposure to digital media and a significant reduction in engagement with physically grounded, hands-on activities. Longitudinal data from the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) Study, following 9,519 children over four annual waves, documented that screen time increased by over three hours per day from ages 9–10 to ages 12–13, with a

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corresponding decrease in time devoted to other activities[1]. These data suggest a structural displacement of non-digital engagement across development.

Concurrently, ADHD diagnoses have risen worldwide, though this trend is partially explained by improved recognition and broader diagnostic criteria[2]. What remains insufficiently examined is the degree to which environmental modulation of attentional development—specifically, the impoverishment of the sensorimotor ecology of childhood—may contribute to this rise, independent of diagnostic expansion.

Current discussions often focus on screen exposure and sleep disruption[3], but significantly less attention has been given to the qualitative nature of what replaces manual engagement—namely, the structural reduction of activities that require sustained fine motor coordination, sequential planning, and embodied error monitoring.

2. Manual Activities as Embodied Training of Attention and Self-Regulation

2.1. Embodied Cognition and Motor-Cognitive Coupling

Manual activities such as handwriting, drawing, construction play, and musical practice require sustained attention, sequential planning, inhibitory control, and error monitoring—processes that are central components of executive functioning[4]. From an embodied cognition perspective, cognitive processes are not merely represented in the brain but are deeply grounded in sensorimotor experience[5]. Cognitive operations emerge from, and remain structured by, patterns of bodily interaction with the environment.

Neurodevelopmental evidence supports the notion that motor and cognitive systems share overlapping neural circuits. Koziol et al.[6] demonstrated that the cerebellum, traditionally viewed as a purely motor structure, plays a fundamental role in the temporal organization of cognitive sequences, including attention and executive planning. This fronto-cerebellar coupling is directly relevant to ADHD neuroscience, where cerebellar dysfunction has been identified as one of the most consistent structural and functional findings across neuroimaging studies[7][8].

2.2. Handwriting as a Model Case: Neuroimaging Evidence

Handwriting provides a particularly instructive model for the motor-attentional interface. Van der Weel and Van der Meer[9], using 256-channel high-density EEG, found that handwriting—but not typewriting—produced widespread neural connectivity patterns across sensorimotor, parietal, and frontal networks. The authors concluded that these connectivity signatures may represent the neural substrate for deeper encoding and that children should be systematically exposed to handwriting to establish optimal conditions for learning.

Neuroimaging studies have further shown that handwriting quality in young children is associated with activation patterns in the right inferior frontal gyrus —a region implicated in phonological processing, attentional gating, and inhibitory control[10]. Longcamp and colleagues demonstrated that free-form handwriting practice supports reading acquisition through sensorimotor-mediated letter recognition in ways that typing and tracing do not (cited in [10]).

Taken together, these findings suggest that the act of writing by hand engages neural circuits with substantial overlap with those implicated in attentional regulation.

The educational trend toward replacing handwriting with keyboard use—now formalized in curricula across multiple countries—may therefore reduce habitual engagement with precisely these circuits. As Van der Meer and colleagues documented, time devoted to handwriting in school has diminished substantially as learning activities become increasingly digitized[9].

2.3. Motor Deficits, ADHD, and Shared Neural Substrates

Children with ADHD frequently present with impairments in motor coordination and fine motor control[11], a finding that has been consistently replicated and is now considered a clinically significant, if underrecognized, feature of the disorder[8]. This motor-attentional comorbidity is not incidental: meta-analyses of fMRI studies in ADHD demonstrate consistent underactivation in fronto-parieto-cerebellar networks during tasks of cognitive control, attention, and timing[7][12]. The cerebellum in particular—a structure central to both motor sequencing and temporal prediction—shows reliable volume reductions and functional dysconnectivity in ADHD, and cerebellar-related dopaminergic systems involved in both motor function and attention have been identified[8].

Motor-based interventions have shown benefits not only for motor performance but also for aspects of executive functioning. Ouyang et al.[13], in a network meta-analysis of 26 randomized controlled trials covering 1,276 children with ADHD, found significant improvements in inhibitory control and executive function across multiple exercise modalities. Individual RCTs have reported improvements in executive function, ADHD symptom severity, and motor proficiency following structured motor programs (e.g., [14]). These findings provide indirect empirical support for the idea that motor engagement and attentional regulation share trainable substrates.

3. A Developmental Hypothesis: Loss of Natural Attentional Training

3.1. Attentional Intelligence in Childhood: A Conceptual Proposal

I propose the concept of attentional intelligence in childhood to describe the developing capacity to sustain, regulate, and flexibly direct attention in goal-oriented, embodied contexts. This construct is conceptually adjacent to, but distinct from, established concepts in the literature. Unlike Posner's attentional control (a network-level neurobiological construct) and Rothbart's executive attention (a temperament-based regulatory dimension), attentional intelligence as proposed here emphasizes the ecological scaffolding of attention—that is, the degree to which everyday environmental affordances provide repeated, low-dose opportunities for attentional exercise across development.

The core claim is not that attention is trained through formal practice alone, but that the cumulative micro-demands of manual and sensorimotor activities—picking up a pencil, controlling a brush, threading a needle, adjusting grip while building with blocks—constitute a distributed attentional training regime embedded in daily life. This perspective aligns with ecological

psychology[15] and with evidence that attentional capacities are highly sensitive to environmental context across development[16].

The construct of Attentional Intelligence and an initial proposal for its operationalization in non-clinical settings have been formally articulated in a companion paper[17], which introduces the Attentional Intelligence Index (AII) as a brief, training-sensitive self-report instrument integrating monitoring, redirection, and sustained attention dimensions. The present perspective extends this framework to developmental contexts, proposing that childhood embodied activities constitute the ecological scaffolding for the emergence of this capacity—and that the systematic erosion of such activities may represent an underappreciated risk factor for its impaired development, particularly in neurobiologically vulnerable children.

3.2. Ecological Modulation Without Direct Causation

I explicitly do not claim that the decline of manual activities causes ADHD. The neurodevelopmental architecture of ADHD is substantially heritable and reflects dysfunction across fronto-striato-parietal and fronto-cerebellar networks that are biologically rooted[7][16]. Rather, I propose a modulatory role: that reduced ecological scaffolding for attention may lower the threshold at which biologically predisposed children express clinically significant symptoms.

This framing is consistent with dimensional models of ADHD, in which symptoms emerge from the interaction of genetic liability with environmental contexts, rather than from either alone[18]. Nigg et al.[16] explicitly argue that psychosocial and environmental aspects of ADHD development deserve substantially more research attention and that environmental modulation of developmental trajectories in genetically vulnerable children may represent a major, underinvestigated pathway. This hypothesis offers one concrete candidate for such modulation.

This perspective also connects with epigenetic models, in which the statistical heritability of ADHD does not preclude meaningful environmental modification of its expression[19]. Interventions targeting behavioral ecology—specifically, the density and quality of embodied sensorimotor engagement in children's daily routines—may represent a feasible, low-cost, and scalable point of leverage.

4. Clinical and Educational Implications

Reintroducing manual and embodied activities into childhood environments may represent a low-cost, scalable strategy to support attentional development—particularly in children with neurodevelopmental vulnerability. This does not require a rejection of digital tools, but rather a rebalancing of the ecological composition of children's daily activity.

Potential implications include:

- Preserving and strengthening handwriting and drawing practices in early education, particularly in the context of declining curriculum time for these activities.
- Incorporating crafts, music, construction-based activities, and other fine motor-rich tasks into educational and therapeutic settings.
- Designing sensorimotor-enriched learning environments, particularly in early childhood settings, as a form of developmental public health.

- Using manual activities as adjunctive, non-pharmacological strategies in multimodal interventions for children with attention difficulties, complementing established evidence-based treatments[13].

These approaches should complement, rather than replace, established evidence-based treatments for ADHD, including behavioral interventions and pharmacotherapy where clinically indicated. The goal is ecological enrichment as a form of primary prevention and symptom modulation, not as an alternative to clinical care.

5. Limitations and Critical Considerations

Several important limitations of this perspective must be explicitly acknowledged. First, no direct causal evidence links the decline of manual activities to changes in ADHD prevalence or symptom severity. The temporal co-occurrence of these trends is suggestive but not probative. Confounding factors —including changes in diagnostic practices, increased psychosocial stress, environmental toxicants, and changes in sleep patterns—may account for observed trends independently.

Second, the heterogeneity of ADHD is substantial[16]. Any modulatory effect of ecological changes in manual activity is likely to vary considerably across biological subtypes, genetic risk profiles, and developmental trajectories. A single ecological hypothesis cannot account for this heterogeneity, and it would be methodologically inappropriate to propose it as a universal mechanism.

Third, while motor-based interventions show benefits for children with ADHD[13], existing evidence does not specifically test the hypothesis that fine motor micro-training in everyday life produces cumulative attentional benefits. This gap between the available evidence base and the proposed mechanism is real and must be acknowledged.

Fourth, some research on physical activity interventions in ADHD has not found significant effects on working memory and fine motor skills specifically[20], suggesting that the relationship between motor engagement and attentional function may be domain-specific and not uniformly generalizable. These null findings represent an important counterpoint that informs the scope of the current hypothesis.

Finally, this perspective is offered from the standpoint of family medicine, lifestyle medicine, and mindfulness research rather than from clinical ADHD expertise. I acknowledge this as both a potential limitation and a deliberate choice — cross-disciplinary perspectives on neurodevelopmental conditions may surface hypotheses that are less visible from within the field.

6. Directions for Future Research

This perspective generates several testable hypotheses:

- Longitudinal studies examining associations between early manual activity exposure — particularly handwriting and fine motor play — and attentional outcomes in children with and without ADHD risk.
- Experimental comparisons between manual and digital learning modalities, with attentional performance as a primary outcome, in children with ADHD profiles.

- Intervention studies integrating structured fine motor training into school curricula, measuring effects on attentional performance, executive function, and ADHD symptom expression.
- Neuroimaging studies examining whether sustained engagement in manual activities produces measurable changes in fronto-parieto-cerebellar connectivity in children with ADHD vulnerability.
- Time-use epidemiology studies tracking the quantitative and qualitative decline of manual activities across birth cohorts, and their correlation with attentional developmental trajectories.

Operationalizing the construct of attentional intelligence in childhood — including developing age-appropriate measurement instruments and distinguishing it empirically from related constructs — is a prerequisite for systematic empirical investigation of the hypothesis advanced here.

7. Conclusion

The decline of manual, embodied activities may represent an overlooked shift in the developmental ecology of attention — one that deserves empirical scrutiny alongside better-studied environmental factors such as screen exposure and sleep disruption. Recognizing everyday sensorimotor engagement as a foundational component of what I term attentional intelligence in childhood may open new avenues for developmental research and for low-cost, scalable interventions.

This hypothesis does not seek to diminish the biological reality of ADHD or to substitute an environmental narrative for neuroscience. Rather, it proposes that the question of how developmental niches shape the expression of neurodevelopmental vulnerability is both scientifically tractable and clinically important. In an increasingly digital world, the systematic rebalancing of embodied and cognitive experience may represent one modest but meaningful contribution to supporting healthy attentional development in children.

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Potential Competing Interests

No potential competing interests to declare.

Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analyzed during the current study.

Author Contributions

M.D. was the sole author and is responsible for all aspects of the manuscript.

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