

Healthy Youth: Effect of Physical Activity and Sleep Patterns on Physical and Mental Well-Being in Adolescents

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Purpose: Adolescent overweight/obesity and mental health are top public health priorities. This study examined physical activity and sleep patterns and their associations with physical and mental well-being among adolescents. **Procedure:** A three-section survey designed to record student's experiences for a 7-day period was administered in one high school. Data included student's age, gender, grade, height/weight, physical activity (participation in athletic program, duration and intensity), sleep patterns (time in bed, sleep onset latency, quality, fatigue), and mental well-being (stress, anxiety, depression). **Data:** A total of 569 students completed all three sections of survey with 7 days of data. Multivariate logistic regression models show that males (OR=1.66; $p=0.033$), non-athletes (OR=3.21; $p<.0001$), and students taking 20+ minutes to fall asleep (OR=2.009; $p=0.009$) are more likely to be overweight/obese (BMI > 85 percentile). Regarding mental health, sleep duration less than 7 hours (OR=1.814; $P=0.0084$), poor sleep quality (OR=3.184; $p<.0001$), and fatigue (OR=2.854; $p<.0001$) are associated with stress. Anxiety is correlated with sleep duration less than 7 hours (OR=1.618; $p=0.046$), poor sleep quality (OR=2.402; $p=0.0015$), and fatigue (OR=2.57; $p<.0001$). Finally, non-athletes (OR=1.987; $p=0.026$), poor sleep quality (OR=2.365; $p=0.004$), and fatigue (OR=3.128; $p<.0001$) are associated with depression. Female gender is associated with stress, anxiety, and depression (all p -values < .0001). **Conclusions:** This study concluded that physical activity and sleep patterns, both modifiable risk factors, have measurable effects on teens' physical and mental well-being. These results can inform future research and design of interventions to improve adolescent health.