



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People. Saving Money through Prevention.

Physical Activity Facts

- Regular physical activity in childhood and adolescence improves strength and endurance, helps build healthy bones and muscles, helps control weight, reduces anxiety and stress, increases self-esteem, and may improve blood pressure and cholesterol levels.¹
- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends that young people aged 6–17 years participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity daily.²
- In 2009, only 18% of high school students had participated in at least 60 minutes per day of physical activity, and only 33% attended physical education class daily.³
- Schools can promote physical activity through comprehensive school physical activity programs, including recess, classroom-based physical activity, intramural physical activity clubs, interscholastic sports, and physical education.
- Schools should ensure that physical education is provided to all students in all grades and is taught by qualified teachers.
- Schools can also work with community organizations to provide out-of-school-time physical activity programs and share physical activity facilities.

Physical Activity and the Health of Young People

Benefits of Regular Physical Activity

Regular physical activity—

- Helps build and maintain healthy bones and muscles.¹
- Helps reduce the risk of developing obesity and chronic diseases, such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and colon cancer.¹
- Reduces feelings of depression and anxiety and promotes psychological well-being.¹
- May help improve students' academic performance, including
 - Academic achievement and grades
 - Academic behavior, such as time on task
 - Factors that influence academic achievement, such as concentration and attentiveness in the classroom.⁴

Long-Term Consequences of Physical Inactivity

- Overweight and [obesity \(/healthyouth/obesity/facts.htm\)](/healthyouth/obesity/facts.htm), which are influenced by physical inactivity and poor diet, can increase one's risk for diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, asthma, arthritis, and poor health status.⁵⁻⁷
- Physical inactivity increases one's risk for dying prematurely, dying of heart disease, and developing diabetes, colon cancer, and high blood pressure.¹

Participation in Physical Activity by Young People

- In a nationally representative survey, 77% of children aged 9–13 years reported participating in free-time physical activity during the previous 7 days.¹⁴

- In 2009, only 18% percent of high school students surveyed had participated in at least 60 minutes per day of physical activity on each of the 7 days before the survey.³
- Twenty-three percent of high school students surveyed had not participated in 60 or more minutes of any kind of physical activity on *any* day during the 7 days before the survey.³
- Participation in physical activity declines as young people age.³

Percentage of High School Students Participating in Physical Activity and Physical Education, by Sex, 2009³

Type of Activity	Girls	Boys
At least 60 minutes/day of physical activity ^a	11.4%	24.8%
Attended physical education class daily ^b	31.9%	34.6%

^aAny kind of physical activity that increased heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for at least 60 minutes per day on each of the 7 days before the survey.

^b Attended physical education classes 5 days in an average week when they were in school.

Participation in Physical Education Classes

- In 2009, over half (56%) of high school students (72% of 9th-grade students but only 44% of 12th-grade students) attended physical education classes in an average week.³
- The percentage of high school students who attended physical education classes daily decreased from 42% in 1991 to 25% in 1995 and remained stable at that level until 2009 (33%).³
- In 2009, 47% of 9th-grade students but only 22% of 12th-grade students attended physical education class daily.³

Key Resources

- [School Health Guidelines to Promote Healthy Eating and Physical Activity \(/healthyyouth/npao/strategies.htm\)](/healthyyouth/npao/strategies.htm)
- [Physical Education Curriculum Analysis Tool \(/healthyyouth/pecat/index.htm\)](/healthyyouth/pecat/index.htm)
- [Youth Physical Activity Guidelines Toolkit \(/healthyyouth/physicalactivity/guidelines.htm\)](/healthyyouth/physicalactivity/guidelines.htm)
- [The Association Between School-Based Physical Activity, Physical Education, and Academic Performance \[pdf 2.5\] \(/healthyyouth/health and academics/pdf/pape.pdf\)](/healthyyouth/health%20and%20academics/pdf/pape.pdf)

References

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