Healthy Children, Healthy State:

# **Child Physical Activity in Texas**

Michael & Susan Dell Center for Healthy Living

### TEXAS CHILDREN ARE NOT GETTING THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY THEY NEED

Children and adolescents should engage in 60 or more minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) **every day** for optimal health and fitness.<sup>1</sup> You can talk but not sing during moderate activities, such as brisk walking and cycling; you cannot say more than a few words without pausing for a breath during vigorous activities, such as dancing, jogging, and playing football.

# Physical Activity Shortfall



Only **23%** of Texas school-aged children were physically active 60+ minutes/day on all 7 days during the previous week.



The percentage of students who who physically active 60 or more minutes on all 7 days varies by where students live.

- Community type
  - o 21% in large urban communities
  - 23% in urban & suburban communities
  - 30% in rural communities
- Texas/Mexico border
  - 22% in border counties
  - 25% in non-border counties

## Opportunities outside of physical education classes in schools are not being fully utilized.



**35%** of children ages 6-12 play outdoors 3 or fewer days/week.



**4%** of elementary and **40%** of middle and high schools do not have classroom physical activity breaks.



**52%** of middle schools do not allow students to use gym facilities and equipment outside of school hours.

# Why Physical Activity Matters

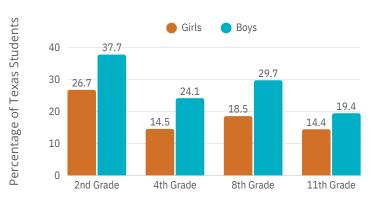
## Health benefits of being physically active include: 1-2

- Improved heart and lung health
- Strengthened bones and muscles
- Maintenance of a healthy weight
- Improved mood and lower risk of depression
- Improved memory, attention, & mental processing speed
- Improved academic performance



Texas children and adolescents only meet these physical activity guidelines **4.3 days/week**. Girls meet **4.1 days/week** and boys meet **4.7 days/week**.

## Students who are physically active 60+ minutes/day for 7 days/week









### How to increase Texas children's physical activity

Suggested ways to engage children in physical activity throughout the day:

- Active commuting (walking, biking) to school or other destinations.<sup>3</sup>
- Participate in before- and after-school programs that include physical activity.<sup>3</sup>
- Structured PE classes using evidence-based programs.
- Classroom physical activity breaks and recess.<sup>3</sup>
- Participate in team sports.<sup>3</sup>
- Encourage children to play outdoor.

Parents should be role models and encourage children to be physically active by:

- Engaging in physical activity or active games with children, such as walking before and after meals and playing kickball.
- Providing activity breaks when doing sedentary activities with children, for example doing jumping jacks when watching TV or playing video games.
- Providing children with equipment for physical activity, for example bicycles and balls.

## **Current Physical Activity Guidelines**

Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans (2nd edition) recommend: 1

- School-aged children and adolescents (6-17 years)
  - Engage in daily 60+ minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activities that are age-appropriate and enjoyable, and offer variety, including:
    - Aerobic: Most of the 60+ minutes/day should be either moderate- or vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity and should include vigorous-intensity physical activity on at least 3 days/week.
    - Muscle-strengthening & Bone-strengthening: At least 3 days/week as part of the 60+ minutes/day physical activity.

**Texas Education Code** requires: <sup>5</sup>

- Pre-K-Grade 5
  - Participate in moderate or vigorous physical activity for at least 30 minutes daily throughout the school year through PE curriculum and/or structured activity during daily recess.
- Grade 6-8
  - Participate in moderate or vigorous physical activity daily for at least 30 minutes for at least four semesters as part of the district's PE curriculum.
- High school
  - Earn 1.0 PE credit to satisfy graduation requirements.

#### References

1.U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2018). Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, 2nd edition.

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3. van Sluijs, E. M. F., Ekelund, U., Crochemore-Silva, I., Guthold, R., Ha, A., Lubans, D., Oyeyemi, A. L., Ding, D., & Katzmarzyk, P. T. (2021). Physical activity behaviours in adolescence: Current evidence and opportunities for intervention. The Lancet, 398(10298), 429–442. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)01259-9

 $4. PE\ /\ Physical\ Activity.\ (n.d.).\ CATCH\ Global\ Foundation.\ Retrieved\ February\ 26, 2025, from\ https://shop.catch.org/collections/pe-physical-activity.$ 

5. Physical Education (PE) and Physical Activity (PA) Frequently Asked Questions. (2023, July 28). Texas Education Agency. https://tea.texas.gov/academics/subject-areas/health-and-physical-education/physical-education

## **About: Texas Child Health Status Report**

These reports utilize state-level data from the Texas School Physical Activity and Nutrition (Texas SPAN) Project 2021-2023 to provide an accurate representation of Texas child health.

Learn more at go.uth.edu/TexasChildHealth

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### **Suggested Citation**

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