

PEDIATRICS®

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Insufficient Sleep in Adolescents and Young Adults: An Update on Causes and Consequences

Judith Owens, ADOLESCENT SLEEP WORKING GROUP and COMMITTEE ON ADOLESCENCE

Pediatrics 2014;134:e921; originally published online August 25, 2014;
DOI: 10.1542/peds.2014-1696

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/134/3/e921.full.html>

PEDIATRICS is the official journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics. A monthly publication, it has been published continuously since 1948. PEDIATRICS is owned, published, and trademarked by the American Academy of Pediatrics, 141 Northwest Point Boulevard, Elk Grove Village, Illinois, 60007. Copyright © 2014 by the American Academy of Pediatrics. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0031-4005. Online ISSN: 1098-4275.

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™





TECHNICAL REPORT

Insufficient Sleep in Adolescents and Young Adults: An Update on Causes and Consequences

Judith Owens, MD, MPH, FAAP, ADOLESCENT SLEEP WORKING GROUP, and COMMITTEE ON ADOLESCENCE

KEY WORDS

adolescents, caffeine, car crashes, media use, obesity, sleep loss, sleepiness

ABBREVIATIONS

REM—rapid eye movement

This document is copyrighted and is property of the American Academy of Pediatrics and its Board of Directors. All authors have filed conflict of interest statements with the American Academy of Pediatrics. Any conflicts have been resolved through a process approved by the Board of Directors. The American Academy of Pediatrics has neither solicited nor accepted any commercial involvement in the development of the content of this publication.

The guidance in this report does not indicate an exclusive course of treatment or serve as a standard of medical care. Variations, taking into account individual circumstances, may be appropriate.

All technical reports from the American Academy of Pediatrics automatically expire 5 years after publication unless reaffirmed, revised, or retired at or before that time.

www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2014-1696

doi:10.1542/peds.2014-1696

PEDIATRICS (ISSN Numbers: Print, 0031-4005; Online, 1098-4275).

Copyright © 2014 by the American Academy of Pediatrics

abstract

FREE

Chronic sleep loss and associated sleepiness and daytime impairments in adolescence are a serious threat to the academic success, health, and safety of our nation's youth and an important public health issue. Understanding the extent and potential short- and long-term repercussions of sleep restriction, as well as the unhealthy sleep practices and environmental factors that contribute to sleep loss in adolescents, is key in setting public policies to mitigate these effects and in counseling patients and families in the clinical setting. This report reviews the current literature on sleep patterns in adolescents, factors contributing to chronic sleep loss (ie, electronic media use, caffeine consumption), and health-related consequences, such as depression, increased obesity risk, and higher rates of drowsy driving accidents. The report also discusses the potential role of later school start times as a means of reducing adolescent sleepiness. *Pediatrics* 2014;134:e921–e932

INTRODUCTION

Since the publication of the American Academy of Pediatrics technical report on excessive sleepiness in adolescents in 2005,¹ there have been a considerable number of articles published pertaining to sleep. These articles expand on many of the topics raised in the original report and add a number of new important health issues not previously or minimally discussed (ie, short sleep and its association with obesity, caffeine/stimulant use). The previous technical report provided an overview of the profound changes in sleep–wake regulation and circadian biology occurring during adolescence, outlined factors (ie, parental influence, school start times) contributing to insufficient sleep in adolescents, and summarized consequences such as negative impacts on mood, attention, and school performance. It also focused in particular on clinical sleep disorders such as insomnia, narcolepsy, and restless legs syndrome contributing to daytime sleepiness in adolescents. The new material in the present report adds to what is known about the extent of sleep restriction in the adolescent population and reinforces the importance of recognizing insufficient sleep both as a key public health issue and one that is immediately relevant to pediatric practice.

The focus of this updated technical report is on insufficient sleep, specifically as a consequence of voluntary sleep restriction. It should

be noted that such terms as insufficient sleep, inadequate sleep, short sleep duration, sleep loss, and sleep restriction are used interchangeably and as generic descriptive terms only and do not imply specific amounts but rather “less sleep than needed.”

Insufficient sleep in adolescents was recognized as a serious health risk in 2010 in a jointly sponsored American Medical Association/American Academy of Sleep Medicine resolution acknowledging the problem.² Furthermore, objectives for Sleep Health, a new topic in Healthy People 2020,³ specifically includes reducing adolescent sleep loss: “SH-3: Increase the proportion of students in grades 9 through 12 who get sufficient sleep” (defined as ≥ 8 hours). A second focus of the present report is on unhealthy sleep behaviors (ie, poor “sleep hygiene”) in teenagers, including irregular sleep–wake patterns, electronic media use in the bedroom, and excessive caffeine use. A third focus is on the myriad of potential consequences of inadequate sleep in adolescents, including depression/suicidal ideation, obesity, car crashes attributable to drowsiness, and poor academic performance.

EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDIES OF SLEEPING ADOLESCENTS

Epidemiologic studies of sleep typically rely on self- or parent-reported questionnaire data to document adolescent sleep patterns and the factors affecting them. The key advantage of this method is the ease of assessment of large sample sizes. As a result, epidemiologic studies can determine sleep patterns across the full adolescent age range with less potential sampling bias than smaller case-control studies. Consistent with other methodologic approaches, the consensus finding across epidemiologic studies is that both younger^{4–6} and older^{4,7–11} adolescents are not getting enough sleep. It is important to

note that studies comparing self-reported sleep duration with objectively measured sleep amounts (ie, with actigraphy) suggest that self-reports of sleep often overestimate actual sleep duration, signifying that the problem of chronic sleep loss in adolescents may be even greater than the data indicate.¹² US-based^{4,13} and international studies^{5,6,14} revealed that as students get older, sleep durations decline. The National Sleep Foundation Sleep in America Poll⁴ found that by the 12th grade, 75% of students self-reported sleep durations of less than 8 hours of sleep per night compared with 16% of sixth graders. Furthermore, although 30% to 41% of sixth through eighth graders were getting 9 or more hours of sleep, only 3% of 12th graders reported doing so. Adolescents often attempt to address the accumulated weekday sleep debt during the weekend, when oversleep (the difference between weekday and weekend sleep durations) of up to 2 or more hours is commonly reported.^{4,7,8,15,16}

Comparisons with other countries show similar patterns of decreased sleep durations with increasing age among adolescents. For example, in Northern Taiwan,⁵ Germany,¹⁴ and India,¹⁷ average sleep duration dropped to below 8 hours for high school–aged students. The most precipitous drop was reported in 2005 for more than 1400 South Korean adolescents, for whom the average duration of sleep was 4.9 hours.⁶ In general, studies have demonstrated similar weekend sleep durations across countries, but weekday sleep durations tend to vary greatly.^{5,9} In contrast, Australian adolescents seem to do comparatively well, with students 17 years and older reporting average sleep durations between 8.5 and 9.1 hours.¹⁸ The difference between weeknight and weekend sleep durations also was not large, with weekend durations reported at 9.3 hours. Interestingly, although data on school start times in the Australian

study were not presented, the average reported wake times on school days was 7:00 AM or later, suggesting that the schools these students attended did not start before 8:00 AM.

A number of studies have indicated that sleep health disparities exist and that adults,¹⁹ children, and adolescents^{20–22} from families with low income or of racial or ethnic minorities may be at even greater risk of poor-quality and insufficient sleep. For example, in a recent study of middle school students, appropriate timing and consistency of both weeknight and weekend sleep schedules were inversely correlated with low socioeconomic status and specific household/neighborhood variables (eg, overcrowding, noise levels, safety concerns).²³ This relationship may have important health implications. For example, a recent study suggested that less sleep was a predictor of obesity risk in African-American adolescents but not in white adolescents.²⁴ “Missed” sleep was also reported to be an important factor in asthma morbidity, especially in Latino children.²⁵ However, higher socioeconomic status is not necessarily protective because studies have also shown that youth from households with higher socioeconomic status have shorter sleep durations.^{16,26}

For older adolescents, additional environmental factors, such as after-school employment,¹⁶ striving for good grades,^{5,6,12} socializing,^{27,28} participation in sports and other extracurricular activities, and lack of parental monitoring or rules about bedtimes, can further interfere with sleep durations.^{6,29,30} School start times are reviewed later in the present report.

In summary, short sleep durations, coupled with evidence of daytime sleepiness (eg, increased self-reported sleepiness ratings,^{5,6,11,31} daytime napping,^{5,14,26} weekend oversleeping,^{6,10,14,32} need for assistance in waking⁶), as well as increased use of fatigue countermeasures

(eg, excessive caffeine consumption^{4,5,15}), all indicate that adolescents are sleeping fewer hours than they need. The clear and consistent message is that middle and high school students are not getting enough sleep and that this issue is a chronic problem worldwide. In addition, the health and behavioral outcomes linked to restricted sleep, as further detailed in the following sections, are alarming. These outcomes include increased risk of car crashes,^{4,33} delinquent behaviors,²⁷ depression,^{8,10,34} and psychological stress.³⁵

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO INSUFFICIENT SLEEP IN ADOLESCENTS

Influence of Biological Processes on Adolescent Sleep

The association of early adolescent development/pubertal onset and a more evening-type circadian phase preference (ie, preferred timing of sleep and wake as well as daytime activities) has been documented since the 1990s.³⁶ The behavioral result of this biological process is most clear in the timing of sleep, particularly for weekends. For example, Roenneberg et al³⁷ measured the midpoint of weekend sleep in European schoolchildren and revealed a marked linear delay of 2 (girls) to 3 (boys) hours across the second decade, roughly 12 to 18 minutes later with each year of age. The reversal of this delayed weekend sleep pattern may be a “biological marker for the end of adolescence.”

Recent data have indicated that another process involved in regulating sleep timing seems to be altered to favor late nights across adolescent development. This process, called sleep–wake homeostasis, can be thought of as the system that accounts for greater pressure to sleep as one stays awake longer. Data collected with 2 different paradigms to estimate the rate of buildup of sleep pressure in prepubertal versus postpubertal adolescents indicate that

more mature adolescents accumulate this sleep pressure at a slower rate.^{38,39}

Maturational changes to these 2 bio-regulatory processes begin in adolescents as young as middle school and present a major challenge for young people to fall asleep in the early evening and to wake refreshed/restored in the early morning to attend school. The most prominent factors in this regard are evening and nighttime screen use and social networking, both of which have increased markedly in the 21st century.⁴⁰ Going to bed later and waking later on weekends than on weekdays reflects the biology of circadian rhythm and is also a response to insufficient weekday sleep. Later sleep timing and catch-up sleep on the weekends further delay the signal for the biological night (ie, melatonin production) and dissipate residual sleep pressure.⁴¹ In summary, the combination of biologically driven processes with modern lifestyles and social obligations minimize the opportunities for adolescents to obtain adequate sleep.

Electronic Media and Sleep

Today's adolescents and young adults have grown up in an electronic age. According to the National Sleep Foundation's 2006 Sleep in America Poll, almost all adolescents had at least 1 media electronic device in their bedroom.⁴ Among the devices reported were televisions (57%), music players (90%), video game consoles (43%), computers (28%), and phones (64%). A more rigorous study of subjects recruited from a pediatric office in a Philadelphia suburb showed that of the 100 adolescents ranging in age from 12 to 18 years, two-thirds had a television in their bedroom, almost one-third had a computer, almost 80% had a digital music player, and 90% had a cellular phone in their bedroom.⁴² The teenagers engaged simultaneously

in an average of 4 electronic activities after 9:00 PM.

It is not surprising that several studies in adolescents have demonstrated that electronic exposure in the evening potentially disrupts sleep. The use of multiple electronic devices at the same time has been associated with less sleep at night and a greater degree of sleepiness during the daytime.^{4,15,31,42,43} Having a television in the bedroom (or even out of the bedroom) has been associated with later bedtimes on weekdays, longer sleep latencies, shorter total sleep times, later wakeup times on the weekends, and more daytime sleepiness in adolescents.^{44–46} In the Children in the Community Study in 1976,⁴⁷ adolescents who were watching 3 or more hours of television not only experienced difficulty falling asleep and frequent awakenings but also had a risk of having difficulties with their sleep later in adolescence and young adulthood. The use of computers before bedtime has also been shown to have the same effect, and this finding has been demonstrated in a wide range of countries and cultures.^{45,46,48–51}

Engaging in a greater number and range of sleep-interfering activities before going to bed has also been associated with less nocturnal sleep and more daytime sleepiness in adolescents.⁴⁵ Several mechanisms have been postulated about how media disrupts sleep.⁴⁰ One is that the use of media directly displaces sleep; an adolescent or young adult may simply stay up later enjoying whatever media he or she is using. In addition, electronic media allow for greater interaction between friends. Early data suggested that peer-to-peer interaction did not have a major influence on school-night bedtime but rather had a more significant influence on a teenager's sleep on weekends.⁵² These findings may no

longer hold now that there are enhanced ways for adolescents to communicate electronically. Calamaro et al⁴² found that after 9:00 PM, 34% of adolescents in the study sample were text messaging, 44% were talking on the phone, 55% were online, and 24% were playing computer games. In another study of Belgian teenagers, 62% of the subjects used their phones after the lights were turned off, and phone use at this time was associated with increased daytime tiredness the next day.⁵³

Another possible mechanism for the detrimental effect of electronics use on sleep is that the light produced by electronic devices may disrupt circadian rhythms by suppressing melatonin, resulting in the inability to fall asleep at a reasonable time.⁴⁰ Recent studies have demonstrated that exposure to relatively low-intensity light can alter circadian rhythms^{54,55} and suppress nocturnal melatonin secretion.⁵⁶

Finally, media use may cause increased sleep-disrupting mental, emotional, and physiologic arousal.⁴⁰ One study found that subjective sleepiness was lower, sleep latency was longer, and rapid eye movement (REM) sleep was shorter in subjects after playing video shooting games, independent of the brightness of the screen used.⁵⁶ Another study that compared playing an interactive computer game with watching a movie on television in the evening⁵¹ found a decline in verbal memory performance, prolonged sleep latency, and an increase in light sleep in the computer game cohort.

School Start Times

As has been described elsewhere in the present report, a multitude of changes occur over the course of adolescence that can affect the quality and quantity of sleep in adolescents and young adults. One of the most salient and arguably most malleable is that of school start times, a systemic

countermeasure. There are clearly a number of practical implications and/or challenges that schools might face when considering altering school start times, such as changes in athletic schedules, effects on after-school activities, and transportation issues.⁵⁷ Despite these hurdles, a small yet increasing number of school districts over the last 15 years have responded to research reports regarding the prevalence of inadequate sleep among middle and high school students by delaying school start times. Research on the effects of delaying the start times of middle and high schools for adolescents' sleep and daytime functioning is discussed in this section, and a more detailed discussion is available in the American Academy of Pediatrics policy statement on school start times.⁵⁸

In one of the first studies to assess the effect of school start times on adolescents,⁵⁹ a 65-minute earlier school start time in the transition from grade 9 to grade 10 resulted in fewer than one-half of 10th graders obtaining an average of 7 hours or more of sleep on school nights and physiologic levels of daytime sleepiness ordinarily seen in patients with narcolepsy. A large prospective longitudinal study of delays in school start times in both an urban and a suburban school district found improvements in attendance rates and an increase in the percentage of high school students continuously enrolled in the district or the same school, although grades did not show a statistically significant improvement.⁶⁰ Similar to what has been reported in subsequent studies,⁵⁵ bedtimes did not change with the delay in start times, but morning wake times were significantly later, resulting in the students obtaining nearly 1 hour more of sleep on school nights. Other studies have also reported increases in sleep duration

and decreased daytime sleepiness associated with delayed school start times,⁶¹ as well as increased satisfaction with sleep and motivation and significant declines in self-reported depressed mood, health center visits for fatigue-related complaints, and first-period tardiness.⁶²

Research on the effects of early versus delayed school start times for young adolescents has resulted in strikingly similar findings. Students at later-starting middle schools report later rise times, more total sleep on school nights, less daytime sleepiness, less tardiness, fewer attention/concentration difficulties, and better academic performance compared with middle school students at earlier-starting schools.^{63,64} In addition, middle school students with a delayed start time of 1 hour for just 1 week performed better than the earlier-starting comparison group on tests requiring attention.⁶⁵ Undoubtedly, delaying the start of middle school allows early adolescents, similar to their older high school-aged peers, to obtain sufficient sleep and to perform better in school.

Danner and Phillips³³ demonstrated that delaying school start times in 1 community in Kentucky decreased the average crash rate for teenaged drivers by 16.5%, while the state as a whole increased by 7.8% in the same time period. In another recent study conducted in 2 adjacent, demographically similar cities, there were significantly increased teenaged (16- to 18-year-olds) crash rates over a 2-year period in the city with earlier high school start times.⁶⁶

Taken together, it is clear that when middle and high schools (schools designed for adolescents) institute the countermeasure of delaying the start time of school, students obtain more sleep and there are associated improvements in behaviors pertinent to academic success (attendance and school performance) and safety.

Caffeine

Use of caffeine has been understudied in adolescents and children; however, current research has raised important questions regarding the complex interrelationship between caffeine use and sleep patterns during this developmental period.^{67–70}

Similar to studies of adult caffeine use, higher caffeine intake as early as 12 years of age is associated with shorter sleep duration, increased sleep onset latency, increased wake time after sleep onset, and increased daytime sleepiness.^{68,69,71} High school students who report a moderate to high intake of caffeine versus very low intake were nearly 2 times more likely to have difficulty sleeping and to report morning sleepiness.⁷¹ High and regular caffeine users seem to develop a cycle in which disrupted sleep attributable to caffeine use leads to sleepiness, which then leads them to increase their caffeine consumption.⁷² Moreover, caffeine reduces the percentage of time spent in slow-wave or “deep” sleep in a dose-related manner and alters the temporal organization of REM/non-REM sleep.^{70,72,73} This outcome is particularly important because of the critical role that both slow-wave sleep and REM sleep play in learning and memory consolidation.

Researchers are beginning to examine adolescents’ expectancies regarding caffeine use. Reported expectancies for caffeine users were for energy and mood enhancement and to counteract the effects of sleep disturbances. Other studies have found that adolescents report using energy drinks for the energy boost or “buzz” and that these beverages make them “feel more energetic.”⁷⁴ In comparing different types of users, “mixed” caffeine product users (ie, soda, coffee, energy drinks) reported higher levels of withdrawal and/or dependence, energy and mood enhancement, appetite suppression, and performance enhancement expectancies

than either the high-soda or low-caffeine use groups. A higher percentage of mixed users compared with high-soda users reported that the reasons for their caffeine use were related to getting through the day, experimentation, and recreation.⁶⁸

Regardless of the reasons adolescents use caffeinated substances, there are clear consequences. Adolescents experience tolerance and withdrawal symptoms; however, in general, caffeine dependence in adolescents is poorly understood.^{75,76} Female high school students were more likely to report withdrawal/dependence caffeine expectancies as well as appetite suppression expectancies compared with their male peers.⁶⁸ Although adolescents may consume excessive caffeine in an attempt to mitigate daytime sleepiness, this action not only further compromises the quality and quantity of sleep, but high caffeine users may also be at risk for other substance use and/or abuse as well as other risk-taking behaviors.^{68,75,77–79} Consumption of caffeine is linked to nicotine use in adolescents,⁸⁰ which in turn may further disrupt sleep⁸¹ and perpetuate the cycle of sleep fragmentation/daytime sleepiness coupled with stimulant use. Not surprisingly, increased caffeine use frequently coexists with other behaviors that negatively affect sleep, such as adolescents’ late-night, multifaceted technology use. For example, a recent study⁴² found that high school-aged adolescents who reported the highest levels of multitasking with media-related electronic products also consumed the most caffeine.

The correlation between caffeine consumption and daytime sleepiness is, in turn, inversely correlated with academic achievement. For example, 1 study of over 7000 adolescents reported that a significant proportion of the variance that occurs in academic achievement

was found to be attributable to caffeine use.⁸² The authors further postulated that daytime sleepiness might be an important mediator of the negative impact of not only caffeine but also alcohol use and cigarette smoking on academic success. Caffeine use may also serve as an affect modulator, particularly when it comes to adolescents with excessive daytime sleepiness or insufficient sleep. For example, studies have suggested that adolescents may use caffeine as a means of regulating mood and/or helping to alleviate depression.^{75,83}

Undoubtedly, there is growing evidence that caffeine use is increasing among adolescents, with negative implications for sleep and other behaviors. Significant questions, however, remain regarding the direction of this complex relationship. Are adolescents turning to caffeine because of insufficient and inconsistent sleep patterns, or does increased caffeine use exacerbate sleep problems for developing adolescents? These findings document the need for more extensive health education about caffeine use during adolescence. Furthermore, with the dramatic and potentially dangerous rise in the consumption of energy drinks in combination with alcohol (particularly on college campuses), researchers and physicians need to carefully investigate the implications for adolescents across the developmental spectrum.⁸⁴

Other Factors Affecting Sleep in Adolescents

A number of other factors have been related to reduced sleep durations across the adolescent age range, such as chronic medical illnesses, mental health issues (ie, anxiety/stress), and prescribed psychotropic medications.^{10,15} Chronic respiratory illnesses, such as asthma, and pain conditions, such as migraines, may contribute to truncated and disrupted sleep. Although obesity

does not necessarily lead to poor sleep per se, it is an increasingly important risk factor for obstructive sleep apnea in adolescents, which in turn results in poor-quality sleep and daytime consequences. Moreover, although the evidence is still largely anecdotal, the use of stimulants (particularly those typically prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder) as a “countermeasure” to sleepiness and/or as academic “performance enhancers” seems to be an increasingly common phenomenon across college campuses.^{85,86} Future investigations need to assess the extent and context of “diversion” of legitimately prescribed stimulant medications as well as the use and abuse of increasingly diverse alternative sources of caffeine (eg, caffeinated alcoholic beverages, candy, foodstuffs). Finally, it should also be noted that both over-the-counter (ie, diphenhydramine) and prescription (ie, zolpidem) medications taken by adolescents to induce sleep may result in residual daytime sleepiness and that commonly used medications (eg, decongestants) and prescription drugs (eg, activating antidepressants [eg, fluoxetine], stimulant medication for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder) may also result in disrupted sleep and consequent daytime sleepiness in adolescents.

CONSEQUENCES OF INSUFFICIENT SLEEP

It is important to recognize that the causes and consequences of chronic sleep loss in adolescents are often closely intertwined in complex ways, further exacerbating the situation. For example, alcohol consumption can lead to insufficient and poor-quality sleep and subsequent daytime sleepiness.^{10,32,87} In turn, chronic sleep loss has been linked to an increased risk of alcohol and drug use.^{14,28,34} Similarly, compensatory oversleep behavior on weekends provides some temporary relief from sleepiness generated by insufficient

sleep on weekdays, but it also leads to disrupted sleep–wake cycles, exacerbation of the normal adolescent circadian phase delay, and perpetuation of compromised weekday alertness. Moreover, consequences such as poor judgment, lack of motivation, and inattention and affective dysregulation resulting from sleep loss, as well as the effect of insufficient sleep on decision-making skills,⁸⁸ further compound the potential negative effects in adolescents. In particular, higher level cognitive “executive functions,” for which adolescence is a critical period of evolution, are selectively affected by sleep loss.⁸⁹

Sleep Loss and Depression, Mood Disturbances, and Suicidal Ideation

It has long been recognized that mood disorders (especially major depressive disorder) in clinical samples of adults exhibit a bidirectional relationship with sleep disturbances, and the presence of sleep problems has been shown to both increase the relative risk of developing depression⁹⁰ and to be a predictor of relapse.^{91,92} Similar findings have emerged in the child and adolescent population, particularly with regard to an association between insomnia (difficulty initiating and/or maintaining sleep) and clinically diagnosed depression.⁹³ Recent studies have shown that addressing insomnia will greatly improve treatment of depression. Although studies examining sleep architecture in depressed adolescents⁹⁴ have not consistently replicated differences in polysomnographic findings in depressed adults (ie, increased REM sleep, decreased REM onset latency), there may be other sleep electroencephalographic markers, such as sleep spindle activity and cyclic alternating patterns,⁹⁵ that have more relevance for the adolescent population.

Sleep debt in college students has been shown to be associated with

a higher risk of reporting depressive symptoms.⁹⁶ Similarly, in high school students, shorter school-night total sleep time has been associated with both daytime sleepiness and depressive symptoms,⁹⁷ whereas increased risk-taking behaviors were associated with irregular sleep patterns and self-reported sleep problems rather than sleep loss. These outcomes are similar to the findings of a large longitudinal adolescent health study in which symptoms of possible insomnia (ie, trouble sleeping, morning tiredness) predicted risk behaviors (eg, drinking and driving, smoking, delinquency) after controlling for depression symptoms.^{97,98}

There is evidence that other sleep-related parameters may also have a significant effect on mood; for example, adolescent self-reported sleep variables (including trouble sleeping, tiredness, nightmares, and being a long sleeper) have been found to be significantly associated with psychological symptoms, including anxiety/depression, and withdrawal.⁹⁹ Circadian factors may also play a role in mood regulation; increased self-reported “eveningness,” a marker of circadian phase delay, has also been associated with depression and lower behavior activation/positive affect.¹⁰⁰

A number of recent studies have focused on the possible relationship between sleep and suicidal ideation.^{101,102} Sleeping less than 8 hours at night seems to be associated with an almost threefold increased risk of suicide attempts after controlling for a number of confounding variables.¹⁰¹ Not only do adolescents with insufficient sleep have an increased risk of suicidal ideation, but the risk may be similarly increased in adolescents whose parents also have insufficient sleep, raising some interesting questions about multigenerational environmental and/or genetic factors.¹⁰³ A

similar relationship has been found in middle and high school students; adolescents with parental-set bedtimes of midnight or later are significantly more likely to suffer from depression and to have suicidal ideation compared with adolescents with parental-set bedtimes of 10:00 PM or earlier. Earlier parental-set bedtimes, therefore, could potentially be protective against adolescent depression and suicidal ideation. Finally, both decreased (≤ 5 hours) or increased (≥ 10 hours) total sleep times may put adolescents at a significantly higher risk of suicidality compared with a total sleep time of 8 hours.¹⁰⁴ However, increased risk of the most severe forms of suicidality (attempt requiring treatment) seems to be associated with significantly shorter sleep duration (total sleep time ≤ 4 hours).

In summary, sleep has an important influence on mood and the development of depressive symptoms in adolescents. Although insufficient sleep and daytime sleepiness seem to have the most robust relationship with mood dysregulation, poor-quality sleep and irregular sleep patterns are also associated with depressed mood. Importantly, from a clinical standpoint, improvements in sleep may lead to improvements in mental health functioning (and vice versa). The association between sleep loss and increased suicidality in adolescents is particularly troubling and is clearly important for pediatricians to recognize.

Insufficient Sleep and Obesity Risk

A considerable body of evidence now links short sleep duration in both adults and children with an increased risk of obesity, an association that obviously has long-range health implications. With regard to mechanisms, experimental studies of sleep restriction in healthy adult volunteers have shown that there are alterations in

metabolic profiles (eg, insulin, ghrelin, leptin, cortisol) associated with sleep loss, which result in insulin resistance, increased sympathetic nervous system activity, and increased hunger and decreased satiety.¹⁰⁵ As a result, sleep-restricted subjects consume more calories, exercise less, and consume a higher percentage of calories from fat.^{106–109}

In 1 earlier study, it was estimated that for each hour sleep lost, the odds of being obese increased in adolescents by 80%.¹¹⁰ Furthermore, there is evidence of a “dose–response” inverse relationship between sleep and weight,¹¹¹ with odds ratios of overweight increasing with decreasing sleep duration (< 5 hours, 5–6 hours, 6–7 hours, and 7–8 hours compared with students sleeping > 8 hours). The increased risk of obesity associated with insufficient sleep seems to be equivalent to or higher than the risk associated with other factors strongly correlated with weight, such as parental obesity and television viewing.¹¹²

Early sleep patterns may influence BMI in adolescents and young adults as well. Longitudinal data suggest that children who sleep less, have later bedtimes, or get up earlier subsequently have higher BMIs and are more likely to be overweight, even after controlling for baseline BMI.¹¹³ This association may be established early in life; for example, an increased BMI and high prevalence of obesity in young adults was found in individuals whose mothers had reported sleeping problems (“irregular” or “troubled” sleeping) at ages 2 to 4 years (although sleep duration was not specified) compared with those who had not had sleeping problems.¹¹⁴

Although the underlying potential mechanisms for the relationship between sleep and weight in adolescents have yet to be elucidated, metabolic alterations associated with sleep loss similar to those observed in adults are

likely to play an important role. In particular, perturbations in the levels of neurohormones known to be associated with hunger and satiety (eg, adiponectin, ghrelin) as well as increased insulin resistance (as measured by the homeostatic model assessment [HOMA]) have been demonstrated in adolescents sleeping < 5 hours per day.¹¹⁵ These “short sleepers” were also found to have a higher percentage of carbohydrate intake according to a dietary questionnaire.¹¹⁶ Similarly, older adolescents sleeping less than 8 hours have been shown to consume a higher proportion of calories from fats, and shorter sleep duration is also associated with increased odds of consuming a higher percentage of daily caloric intake from snacks.¹¹⁷ Importantly, these metabolic perturbations also increase the risk of development of type 2 diabetes in these obese adolescents.^{118,119} Finally, it should be noted that the relationship between short sleep duration and obesity may be further complicated by the presence of obstructive sleep apnea. Not only is obesity emerging as an increasingly important risk factor for sleep-disordered breathing in children,¹²⁰ but obstructive sleep apnea may further exacerbate the inflammatory and metabolic consequences of both obesity and chronic sleep loss.^{7,121–123} Some evidence also suggests there may be gender differences in the strength of the association between obesity and sleep duration, with adolescent boys seeming to be at higher risk compared with girls in both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies using large data sets.¹²⁴ However, not all studies have identified gender differences; in 1 study of junior high school students, short sleep duration was significantly associated with overweight in girls only.¹²⁵

Finally, it should be noted that not all studies have found an inverse

relationship between sleep duration and obesity in adolescents.¹²⁶ It has been postulated that some of these discrepancies may be attributable to measurement issues; in a nationally representative sample of adolescents that included 2 different measures of sleep duration (24-hour time diaries and self-reported “usual” sleep hours), self-reported sleep duration and time-diary sleep were only weakly correlated with each other, and only self-reported sleep hours were inversely associated with overweight.¹²⁷

In summary, despite a number of methodologic limitations, the body of evidence from studies assessing the relationship between short sleep and increased overweight/obesity risk in adolescents is both compelling and potentially far-reaching in its public health implications. More research is urgently needed to identify specific metabolic, inflammatory, and hormonal mechanisms as well as the interactions among sleepiness and activity levels, mood, cognition, and behavioral responses in this complex equation. Moving forward, both community-based obesity prevention programs, such as “Let’s Move” (<http://www.letsmove.gov>), and clinical treatment programs for overweight and obese teenagers should include consideration of sleep as an important variable in the relative success or failure of these interventions.

Drowsy Driving in Adolescents

It is now well recognized that daytime sleepiness and fatigue are associated with an increased rate of motor vehicle crashes.^{128–131} The fact that sleepiness could be a major factor in individuals without known sleep disorders was not universally accepted until the landmark paper¹³² by Pack et al in 1995. This group reviewed crash

reports from the state of North Carolina between 1990 and 1992 in which the driver was judged to have fallen asleep behind the wheel. In the 85% of crashes in which intoxication was not thought to be a contributing factor, the majority (55%) occurred in individuals 25 years or younger. Crashes in this younger age range generally occur at night, unlike crashes with older adults, which typically occur during the mid-afternoon,^{133,134} and tend to occur predominantly when the drowsy driver is alone.^{135–137} In addition, young male drivers are more likely to be involved in sleep-related crashes than are young female drivers.^{132,134,136}

Sleepiness while driving is a common complaint among adolescents¹³⁶ and college students.¹³⁷ In a study of high school students with driver’s licenses, one-fifth reported poor-quality sleep, almost two-thirds complained of daytime sleepiness, 40% reported having sleepiness while driving, and 11% reported having had an automobile crash in which sleepiness was the main cause. Being sleepy behind the wheel and poor-quality sleep at night also seem to increase the risk of having an automobile crash in college students.

Countermeasures may potentially help prevent traffic accidents in this age range. Avoidance of driving when sleep deprived and not drinking alcohol before getting behind the wheel are obvious solutions. Other countermeasures that have some empiric support in adults and may be effective in adolescents include planned napping.^{138,139}

CONCLUSIONS

Adolescent sleep loss poses a serious risk to the physical and emotional health, academic success, and safety of our nation’s youth. The prevalence and effects of insufficient sleep may

be further magnified in high-risk adolescents. Pediatricians have the opportunity to make significant inroads into addressing the health risk that sleep loss presents through screening and health education efforts. Many of the factors that have been shown to contribute significantly to the current “epidemic” of insufficient sleep in teenagers, such as electronic media use, caffeine consumption, and early school start times, are potentially modifiable and, as such, are important intervention points in anticipatory guidance in the clinical setting. On the local and national levels, pediatricians need to advocate for educational, administrative, and health policies that promote healthy sleep and reduce the risk factors for sleep loss in adolescents.

LEAD AUTHOR

Judith A. Owens, MD, FAAP

ADOLESCENT SLEEP WORKING GROUP

Rhoda Au, PhD
Mary Carskadon, PhD
Richard Millman, MD
Amy Wolfson, PhD

COMMITTEE ON ADOLESCENCE 2012–2013

Paula K. Braverman, MD, FAAP, Chairperson
William P. Adelman, MD, FAAP
Cora C. Breuner, MD, MPH, FAAP
David A. Levine, MD, FAAP
Arik V. Marcell, MD, MPH, FAAP
Pamela J. Murray, MD, MPH, FAAP
Rebecca F. O’Brien, MD, FAAP

LIAISONS

Loretta E. Gavin, PhD, MPH – *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*
Rachel J. Miller, MD – *American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists*
Margo Lane, MD, FAAP – *Canadian Pediatric Society*
Benjamin Shain, MD, PhD – *American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*

STAFF

Karen Smith
James Baumberger, MPP

REFERENCES

1. Millman RP; Working Group on Sleepiness in Adolescents/Young Adults; AAP Committee on Adolescence. Excessive sleepiness in adolescents and young adults: causes, consequences, and treatment strategies. *Pediatrics*. 2005;115(6):1774–1786
2. American Medical Association, American Academy of Sleep Medicine. *Resolution 503: Insufficient Sleep in Adolescents*. Chicago, IL: American Medical Association, American Academy of Sleep Medicine; 2010
3. Sleep Health. Healthy People 2020 topics and objectives. Available at: www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=38. Accessed November 14, 2013
4. National Sleep Foundation. 2006 Teens and sleep. Sleep in America Polls. Washington, DC: National Sleep Foundation; 2006. Available at: www.sleepfoundation.org/article/sleep-america-polls/2006-teens-and-sleep. Accessed November 14, 2013
5. Huang YS, Wang CH, Guilleminault C. An epidemiologic study of sleep problems among adolescents in North Taiwan. *Sleep Med*. 2010;11(10):1035–1042
6. Yang CK, Kim JK, Patel SR, Lee JH. Age-related changes in sleep/wake patterns among Korean teenagers. *Pediatrics*. 2005;115(suppl 1):250–256
7. Brand S, Hatzinger M, Beck J, Holsboer-Trachsler E. Perceived parenting styles, personality traits and sleep patterns in adolescents. *J Adolesc*. 2009;32(5):1189–1207
8. Pallesen S, Saxvig IW, Molde H, Sørensen E, Wilhelmsen-Langeland A, Bjorvatn B. Brief report: behaviorally induced insufficient sleep syndrome in older adolescents: prevalence and correlates. *J Adolesc*. 2011;34(2):391–395
9. Pérez A, Roberts RE, Sanderson M, Reininger B, Aguirre-Flores MI. Disturbed sleep among adolescents living in 2 communities on the Texas-Mexico border, 2000–2003. *Prev Chronic Dis*. 2010;7(2):A40
10. Lund HG, Reider BD, Whiting AB, Prichard JR. Sleep patterns and predictors of disturbed sleep in a large population of college students. *J Adolesc Health*. 2010;46(2):124–132
11. Urner M, Tornic J, Bloch KE. Sleep patterns in high school and university students: a longitudinal study. *Chronobiol Int*. 2009;26(6):1222–1234
12. Arora T, Broglia E, Pushpakumar D, et al. An investigation into the strength of the association and agreement levels between subjective and objective sleep duration in adolescents. *PLoS One*. 2013;8(8):e72406
13. Eaton DK, McKnight-Eily LR, Lowry R, Perry GS, Presley-Cantrell L, Croft JB. Prevalence of insufficient, borderline, and optimal hours of sleep among high school students—United States, 2007. *J Adolesc Health*. 2010;46(4):399–401
14. Loessl B, Valerius G, Kopasz M, Hornyak M, Riemann D, Voderholzer U. Are adolescents chronically sleep-deprived? An investigation of sleep habits of adolescents in the southwest of Germany. *Child Care Health Dev*. 2008;34(5):549–556
15. Noland H, Price JH, Dake J, Telljohann SK. Adolescents' sleep behaviors and perceptions of sleep. *J Sch Health*. 2009;79(5):224–230
16. Knutson KL, Lauderdale DS. Sociodemographic and behavioral predictors of bed time and wake time among US adolescents aged 15 to 17 years. *J Pediatr*. 2009;154(3):426–430, 430.e1
17. Gupta R, Bhatia MS, Chhabra V, et al. Sleep patterns of urban school-going adolescents. *Indian Pediatr*. 2008;45(3):183–189
18. Olds T, Maher C, Blunden S, Matricciani L. Normative data on the sleep habits of Australian children and adolescents. *Sleep*. 2010;33(10):1381–1388
19. Patel NP, Grandner MA, Xie D, Branas CC, Gooneratne N. "Sleep disparity" in the population: poor sleep quality is strongly associated with poverty and ethnicity. *BMC Public Health*. 2010;10:475
20. Spilbury JC, Storfer-Isser A, Drotar D, et al. Sleep behavior in an urban US sample of school-aged children. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med*. 2004;158(10):988–994
21. Dollman J, Ridley K, Olds T, Lowe E. Trends in the duration of school-day sleep among 10- to 15-year-old South Australians between 1985 and 2004. *Acta Paediatr*. 2007;96(7):1011–1014
22. Moore M, Kirchner HL, Drotar D, Johnson N, Rosen C, Redline S. Correlates of adolescent sleep time and variability in sleep time: the role of individual and health related characteristics. *Sleep Med*. 2011;12(3):239–245
23. Marco CA, Wolfson AR, Sparling M, Azuaje A. Family socioeconomic status and sleep patterns of young adolescents. *Behav Sleep Med*. 2011;10(1):70–80
24. Dodor BA, Shelley MC, Hausafus CO. Adolescents' health behaviors and obesity: does race affect this epidemic? *Nutr Res Pract*. 2010;4(6):528–534
25. Daniel LC, Boergers J, Kopel SJ, Koinis-Mitchell D. Missed sleep and asthma morbidity in urban children. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol*. 2012;109(1):41–46
26. McHale SM, Kim JY, Kan M, Updegraff KA. Sleep in Mexican-American adolescents: social ecological and well-being correlates. *J Youth Adolesc*. 2011;40(6):666–679
27. Clinkinbeard SS, Simi P, Evans MK, Anderson AL. Sleep and delinquency: does the amount of sleep matter? *J Youth Adolesc*. 2011;40(7):916–930
28. Mednick SC, Christakis NA, Fowler JH. The spread of sleep loss influences drug use in adolescent social networks. *PLoS ONE*. 2010;5(3):e9775
29. Gau SS, Soong WT, Merikangas KR. Correlates of sleep-wake patterns among children and young adolescents in Taiwan. *Sleep*. 2004;27(3):512–519
30. Randler C, Bilger S. Associations among sleep, chronotype, parental monitoring, and pubertal development among German adolescents. *J Psychol*. 2009;143(5):509–520
31. Majori S, Pasqualetto C, Mantovani W, et al. Self-reported sleep disorders in secondary school students: an epidemiological and risk behavioural analysis. *J Prev Med Hyg*. 2009;50(2):102–108
32. Singleton RA, Jr, Wolfson AR. Alcohol consumption, sleep, and academic performance among college students. *J Stud Alcohol Drugs*. 2009;70(3):355–363
33. Danner F, Phillips B. Adolescent sleep, school start times, and teen motor vehicle crashes. *J Clin Sleep Med*. 2008;4(6):533–535
34. Roberts RE, Roberts CR, Duong HT. Sleepless in adolescence: prospective data on sleep deprivation, health and functioning. *J Adolesc*. 2009;32(5):1045–1057
35. Glozier N, Martiniuk A, Patton G, et al. Short sleep duration in prevalent and persistent psychological distress in young adults: the DRIVE study. *Sleep*. 2010;33(9):1139–1145
36. Carskadon MA, Vieira C, Acebo C. Association between puberty and delayed phase preference. *Sleep*. 1993;16(3):258–262
37. Roenneberg T, Kuehne T, Pramstaller PP, et al. A marker for the end of adolescence. *Curr Biol*. 2004;14(24):R1038–R1039
38. Jenni OG, Achermann P, Carskadon MA. Homeostatic sleep regulation in adolescents. *Sleep*. 2005;28(11):1446–1454
39. Taylor DJ, Jenni OG, Acebo C, Carskadon MA. Sleep tendency during extended wakefulness: insights into adolescent

- sleep regulation and behavior. *J Sleep Res.* 2005;14(3):239–244
40. Cain N, Gradisar M. Electronic media use and sleep in school-aged children and adolescents: a review. *Sleep Med.* 2010;11(8):735–742
 41. Crowley SJ, Carskadon MA. Modifications to weekend recovery sleep delay circadian phase in older adolescents. *Chronobiol Int.* 2010;27(7):1469–1492
 42. Calamaro CJ, Mason TB, Ratcliffe SJ. Adolescents living the 24/7 lifestyle: effects of caffeine and technology on sleep duration and daytime functioning. *Pediatrics.* 2009;123(6). Available at: www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/123/6/e1005
 43. Munezawa T, Kaneita Y, Osaki Y, et al. The association between use of mobile phones after lights out and sleep disturbances among Japanese adolescents: a nationwide cross-sectional survey. *Sleep.* 2011;34(8):1013–1020
 44. Shochat T, Flint-Bretler O, Tzischinsky O. Sleep patterns, electronic media exposure and daytime sleep-related behaviours among Israeli adolescents. *Acta Paediatr.* 2010;99(9):1396–1400
 45. Eggermont S, Van den Bulck J. Nodding off or switching off? The use of popular media as a sleep aid in secondary-school children. *J Paediatr Child Health.* 2006;42(7–8):428–433
 46. Van den Bulck J. Television viewing, computer game playing, and Internet use and self-reported time to bed and time out of bed in secondary-school children. *Sleep.* 2004;27(1):101–104
 47. Johnson JG, Cohen P, Kasen S, First MB, Brook JS. Association between television viewing and sleep problems during adolescence and early adulthood. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med.* 2004;158(6):562–568
 48. Higuchi S, Motohashi Y, Liu Y, Maeda A. Effects of playing a computer game using a bright display on presleep physiological variables, sleep latency, slow wave sleep and REM sleep. *J Sleep Res.* 2005;14(3):267–273
 49. Punamäki RL, Wallenius M, Nygård CH, Saarni L, Rimpelä A. Use of information and communication technology (ICT) and perceived health in adolescence: the role of sleeping habits and waking-time tiredness. *J Adolesc.* 2007;30(4):569–585
 50. Choi K, Son H, Park M, et al. Internet overuse and excessive daytime sleepiness in adolescents. *Psychiatry Clin Neurosci.* 2009;63(4):455–462
 51. Dworak M, Schierl T, Bruns T, Strüder HK. Impact of singular excessive computer game and television exposure on sleep patterns and memory performance of school-aged children. *Pediatrics.* 2007;120(5):978–985
 52. Carskadon MA, Acebo C. Regulation of sleepiness in adolescents: update, insights, and speculation. *Sleep.* 2002;25(6):606–614
 53. Van den Bulck J. Adolescent use of mobile phones for calling and for sending text messages after lights out: results from a prospective cohort study with a one-year follow-up. *Sleep.* 2007;30(9):1220–1223
 54. Boivin DB, Duffy JF, Kronauer RE, Czeisler CA. Dose-response relationships for resetting of human circadian clock by light. *Nature.* 1996;379(6565):540–542
 55. Zeitzer JM, Dijk DJ, Kronauer R, Brown E, Czeisler C. Sensitivity of the human circadian pacemaker to nocturnal light: melatonin phase resetting and suppression. *J Physiol.* 2000;526(pt 3):695–702
 56. Higuchi S, Motohashi Y, Liu Y, Ahara M, Kaneko Y. Effects of VDT tasks with a bright display at night on melatonin, core temperature, heart rate, and sleepiness. *J Appl Physiol (1985).* 2003;94(5):1773–1776
 57. Wolfson AR, Carskadon MA. A survey of factors influencing high school start times. *NASSP Bull.* 2005;89(642):47–66
 58. American Academy of Pediatrics, Adolescent Sleep Working Group, Committee on Adolescence, and Council on School Health. School start times for adolescents. *Pediatrics.* 2014;134(3)
 59. Carskadon MA, Wolfson AR, Acebo C, Tzischinsky O, Seifer R. Adolescent sleep patterns, circadian timing, and sleepiness at a transition to early school days. *Sleep.* 1998;21(8):871–881
 60. Wahlstrom K. Changing times: findings from the first longitudinal study of later high school start times. *NASSP Bull.* 2002;86(633):3–21
 61. Dexter D, Bijwadia J, Schilling D, Applebaugh G. Sleep, sleepiness and school start times: a preliminary study. *WMJ.* 2003;102(1):44–46
 62. Owens JA, Belon K, Moss P. Impact of delaying school start time on adolescent sleep, mood, and behavior. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med.* 2010;164(7):608–614
 63. Epstein R, Chillag N, Lavie P. Starting times of school: effects on daytime functioning of fifth-grade children in Israel. *Sleep.* 1998;21(3):250–256
 64. Wolfson AR, Spaulding NL, Dandrow C, Baroni EM. Middle school start times: the importance of a good night's sleep for young adolescents. *Behav Sleep Med.* 2007;5(3):194–209
 65. Lufi D, Tzischinsky O, Hadar S. Delaying school starting time by one hour: some effects on attention levels in adolescents. *J Clin Sleep Med.* 2011;7(2):137–143
 66. Vorona RD, Szklo-Coxe M, Wu A, Dubik M, Zhao Y, Ware JC. Dissimilar teen crash rates in two neighboring southeastern Virginia cities with different high school start times. *J Clin Sleep Med.* 2011;7(2):145–151
 67. Kristjansson AL, Sigfusdottir ID, Allegrante JP, James JE. Adolescent caffeine consumption, daytime sleepiness and anger. *J Caffeine Res.* 2011;1(1):75–82
 68. Bryant Ludden A, Wolfson AR. Understanding adolescent caffeine use: connecting use patterns with expectancies, reasons, and sleep. *Health Educ Behav.* 2010;37(3):330–342
 69. Pollak CP, Bright D. Caffeine consumption and weekly sleep patterns in US seventh-, eighth-, and ninth-graders. *Pediatrics.* 2003;111(1):42–46
 70. Reissig CJ, Strain EC, Griffiths RR. Caffeinated energy drinks—a growing problem. *Drug Alcohol Depend.* 2009;99(1–3):1–10
 71. Orbeta RL, Overpeck MD, Ramcharan D, Kogan MD, Ledsky R. High caffeine intake in adolescents: associations with difficulty sleeping and feeling tired in the morning. *J Adolesc Health.* 2006;38(4):451–453
 72. Roehrs T, Roth T. Caffeine: sleep and daytime sleepiness. *Sleep Med Rev.* 2008;12(2):153–162
 73. Gromov I, Gromov D. Sleep and substance use and abuse in adolescents. *Child Adolesc Psychiatr Clin N Am.* 2009;18(4):929–946
 74. O'Dea JA. Consumption of nutritional supplements among adolescents: usage and perceived benefits. *Health Educ Res.* 2003;18(1):98–107
 75. Bernstein GA, Carroll ME, Thuras PD, Cosgrove KP, Roth ME. Caffeine dependence in teenagers. *Drug Alcohol Depend.* 2002;66(1):1–6
 76. Strain EC, Griffiths RR. Caffeine dependence: fact or fiction? *J R Soc Med.* 1995;88(8):437–440
 77. Collins L, Graham JW, Rousculp SS, Hansen W. Heavy caffeine use and the beginning of the substance use onset process: an illustration of latent analysis. In: Bryant KJ, Windle M, West SG, eds. *The Science of Prevention: Methodological Advances from Alcohol and Substance Abuse Research.* Washington, DC: American Psychological Association; 1997:79–99
 78. Miller MC. What are caffeine's psychological benefits and risks? *Harv Ment Health Lett.* 2005;22(3):8
 79. Tennant FS, Jr, Detels R. Relationship of alcohol, cigarette, and drug abuse in

- adulthood with alcohol, cigarette and coffee consumption in childhood. *Prev Med*. 1976;5(1):70–77
80. Martin CA, Cook C, Woodring JH, et al. Caffeine use: association with nicotine use, aggression, and other psychopathology in psychiatric and pediatric outpatient adolescents. *ScientificWorldJournal*. 2008; 8:512–516
 81. Jaehne A, Loessl B, Bárkai Z, Riemann D, Hornyak M. Effects of nicotine on sleep during consumption, withdrawal and replacement therapy. *Sleep Med Rev*. 2009; 13(5):363–377
 82. James JE, Kristjánsson AL, Sigfúsdóttir ID. Adolescent substance use, sleep, and academic achievement: evidence of harm due to caffeine. *J Adolesc*. 2011;34(4):665–673
 83. Whalen DJ, Silk JS, Semel M, et al. Caffeine consumption, sleep, and affect in the natural environments of depressed youth and healthy controls. *J Pediatr Psychol*. 2008;33(4):358–367
 84. Marcinski CA, Fillmore MT, Henges AL, Ramsey MA, Young CR. Effects of energy drinks mixed with alcohol on information processing, motor coordination and subjective reports of intoxication. *Exp Clin Psychopharmacol*. 2012;20(2):129–138
 85. Lookatch SJ, Dunne EM, Katz EC. Predictors of nonmedical use of prescription stimulants. *J Psychoactive Drugs*. 2012;44(1):86–91
 86. Garnier-Dykstra LM, Caldeira KM, Vincent KB, O'Grady KE, Arria AM. Nonmedical use of prescription stimulants during college: four-year trends in exposure opportunity, use, motives, and sources. *J Am Coll Health*. 2012;60(3):226–234
 87. Berkey CS, Rockett HR, Colditz GA. Weight gain in older adolescent females: the internet, sleep, coffee, and alcohol. *J Pediatr*. 2008;153(5):635–639. e1
 88. Harrison Y, Horne JA. The impact of sleep deprivation on decision making: a review. *J Exp Psychol Appl*. 2000;6(3):236–249
 89. Beebe DW. Cognitive, behavioral, and functional consequences of inadequate sleep in children and adolescents. *Pediatr Clin North Am*. 2011;58(3):649–665
 90. Chen MC, Burley HW, Gotlib IH. Reduced sleep quality in healthy girls at risk for depression. *J Sleep Res*. 2012;21(1):68–72
 91. Howland RH. Sleep interventions for the treatment of depression. *J Psychosoc Nurs Ment Health Serv*. 2011;49(1):17–20
 92. Okun ML, Luther J, Prather AA, Perel JM, Wisniewski S, Wisner KL. Changes in sleep quality, but not hormones predict time to postpartum depression recurrence. *J Affect Disord*. 2011;130(3):378–384
 93. Lofthouse N, Gilchrist R, Splaingard M. Mood-related sleep problems in children and adolescents. *Child Adolesc Psychiatr Clin N Am*. 2009;18(4):893–916
 94. Dahl RE, Ryan ND, Matty MK, et al. Sleep onset abnormalities in depressed adolescents. *Biol Psychiatry*. 1996;39(6):400–410
 95. Lopez J, Hoffmann R, Armitage R. Reduced sleep spindle activity in early-onset and elevated risk for depression. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry*. 2010;49(9):934–943
 96. Regestein Q, Natarajan V, Pavlova M, Kawasaki S, Gleason R, Koff E. Sleep debt and depression in female college students. *Psychiatry Res*. 2010;176(1):34–39
 97. O'Brien EM, Mindell JA. Sleep and risk-taking behavior in adolescents. *Behav Sleep Med*. 2005;3(3):113–133
 98. Catrett CD, Gaultney JF. Possible insomnia predicts some risky behaviors among adolescents when controlling for depressive symptoms. *J Genet Psychol*. 2009; 170(4):287–309
 99. Coulombe JA, Reid GJ, Boyle MH, Racine Y. Concurrent associations among sleep problems, indicators of inadequate sleep, psychopathology, and shared risk factors in a population-based sample of healthy Ontario children. *J Pediatr Psychol*. 2010; 35(7):790–799
 100. Hasler G, Buysse DJ, Klaghofer R, et al. The association between short sleep duration and obesity in young adults: a 13-year prospective study. *Sleep*. 2004;27(4):661–666
 101. Liu X. Sleep and adolescent suicidal behavior. *Sleep*. 2004;27(7):1351–1358
 102. Liu X, Buysse DJ. Sleep and youth suicidal behavior: a neglected field. *Curr Opin Psychiatry*. 2006;19(3):288–293
 103. An H, Ahn JH, Bhang SY. The association of psychosocial and familial factors with adolescent suicidal ideation: a population-based study. *Psychiatry Res*. 2010;177(3): 318–322
 104. Fitzgerald CT, Messias E, Buysse DJ. Teen sleep and suicidality: results from the youth risk behavior surveys of 2007 and 2009. *J Clin Sleep Med*. 2011;7(4):351–356
 105. Leproult R, Van Cauter E. Role of sleep and sleep loss in hormonal release and metabolism. *Endocr Dev*. 2010;17:11–21
 106. Van Cauter E, Spiegel K, Tasali E, Leproult R. Metabolic consequences of sleep and sleep loss. *Sleep Med*. 2008;9(9 suppl 1): S23–S28
 107. Van Cauter E, Knutson KL. Sleep and the epidemic of obesity in children and adults. *Eur J Endocrinol*. 2008;159(suppl 1):S59–S66
 108. Countryman AJ, Saab PG, Llabre MM, Penedo FJ, McCalla JR, Schneiderman N. Cardiometabolic risk in adolescents: associations with physical activity, fitness, and sleep. *Ann Behav Med*. 2013;45(1):121–131
 109. Cappuccio FP, Taggart FM, Kandala NB, et al. Meta-analysis of short sleep duration and obesity in children and adults. *Sleep*. 2008;31(5):619–626
 110. Gupta NK, Mueller WH, Chan W, Meininger JC. Is obesity associated with poor sleep quality in adolescents? *Am J Hum Biol*. 2002;14(6):762–768
 111. Seicean A, Redline S, Seicean S, et al. Association between short sleeping hours and overweight in adolescents: results from a US suburban high school survey. *Sleep Breath*. 2007;11(4):285–293
 112. Liou YM, Liou TH, Chang LC. Obesity among adolescents: sedentary leisure time and sleeping as determinants. *J Adv Nurs*. 2010;66(6):1246–1256
 113. Snell EK, Adam EK, Duncan GJ. Sleep and the body mass index and overweight status of children and adolescents. *Child Dev*. 2007;78(1):309–323
 114. Al Mamun A, Lawlor DA, Cramb S, O'Callaghan M, Williams G, Najman J. Do childhood sleeping problems predict obesity in young adulthood? Evidence from a prospective birth cohort study. *Am J Epidemiol*. 2007; 166(12):1368–1373
 115. Matthews KA, Dahl RE, Owens JF, Lee L, Hall M. Sleep duration and insulin resistance in healthy black and white adolescents. *Sleep*. 2012;35(10):1353–1358
 116. Al-Disi D, Al-Daghri N, Khanam L, et al. Subjective sleep duration and quality influence diet composition and circulating adipocytokines and ghrelin levels in teenage girls. *Endocr J*. 2010;57(10):915–923
 117. Weiss A, Xu F, Storfer-Isser A, Thomas A, levers-Landis CE, Redline S. The association of sleep duration with adolescents' fat and carbohydrate consumption. *Sleep*. 2010;33(9):1201–1209
 118. Martinez-Gomez D, Eisenmann JC, Gomez-Martinez S, et al; AFINOS Study Group. Sleep duration and emerging cardiometabolic risk markers in adolescents. The AFINOS study. *Sleep Med*. 2011;12(10):997–1002
 119. Beebe DW, Lewin D, Zeller M, et al. Sleep in overweight adolescents: shorter sleep, poorer sleep quality, sleepiness, and sleep-disordered breathing. *J Pediatr Psychol*. 2007;32(1):69–79
 120. Kang KT, Chou CH, Weng WC, Lee PL, Hsu WC. Associations between adenotonsillar hypertrophy, age, and obesity in children with obstructive sleep apnea. *PLoS One*. 2013;8(10):e78666

121. Kheirandish-Gozal L, Etzioni T, Bhattacharjee R, et al. Obstructive sleep apnea in children is associated with severity-dependent deterioration in overnight endothelial function. *Sleep Med.* 2013;14(6):526–531
122. Van Hoorenbeeck K, Franckx H, Debode P, et al. Metabolic dysregulation in obese adolescents with sleep-disordered breathing before and after weight loss. *Obesity (Silver Spring).* 2013;21(7):1446–1450
123. Ingram DG, Matthews CK. Effect of adenotonsillectomy on C-reactive protein levels in children with obstructive sleep apnea: a meta-analysis. *Sleep Med.* 2013;14(2):172–176
124. Knutson KL. Sex differences in the association between sleep and body mass index in adolescents. *J Pediatr.* 2005;147(6):830–834
125. Sun Y, Sekine M, Kagamimori S. Life-style and overweight among Japanese adolescents: the Toyama birth cohort study. *J Epidemiol.* 2009;19(6):303–310
126. Calamaro CJ, Park S, Mason TB, et al. Shortened sleep duration does not predict obesity in adolescents. *J Sleep Res.* 2010;19(4):559–566
127. Knutson KL, Lauderdale DS. Sleep duration and overweight in adolescents: self-reported sleep hours versus time diaries. *Pediatrics.* 2007;119(5). Available at: www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/119/5/e1056
128. Garbarino S, Nobili L, Beelke M, De Carli F, Ferrillo F. The contributing role of sleepiness in highway vehicle accidents. *Sleep.* 2001;24(2):203–206
129. Connor J, Whitlock G, Norton R, Jackson R. The role of driver sleepiness in car crashes: a systematic review of epidemiological studies. *Accid Anal Prev.* 2001;33(1):31–41
130. Connor J, Norton R, Ameratunga S, et al. Driver sleepiness and risk of serious injury to car occupants: population based case control study. *BMJ.* 2002;324(7346):1125
131. Philip P, Åkerstedt T. Transport and industrial safety, how are they affected by sleepiness and sleep restriction? *Sleep Med Rev.* 2006;10(5):347–356
132. Pack AI, Pack AM, Rodgman E, Cucchiara A, Dinges DF, Schwab CW. Characteristics of crashes attributed to the driver having fallen asleep. *Accid Anal Prev.* 1995;27(6):769–775
133. Lowden A, Anund A, Kecklund G, Peters B, Åkerstedt T. Wakefulness in young and elderly subjects driving at night in a car simulator. *Accid Anal Prev.* 2009;41(5):1001–1007
134. Åkerstedt T, Kecklund G. Age, gender and early morning highway accidents. *J Sleep Res.* 2001;10(2):105–110
135. Hutchens L, Senserrick TM, Jamieson PE, Romer D, Winston FK. Teen driver crash risk and associations with smoking and drowsy driving. *Accid Anal Prev.* 2008;40(3):869–876
136. Pizza F, Contardi S, Antognini AB, et al. Sleep quality and motor vehicle crashes in adolescents. *J Clin Sleep Med.* 2010;6(1):41–45
137. Taylor DJ, Bramoweth AD. Patterns and consequences of inadequate sleep in college students: substance use and motor vehicle accidents. *J Adolesc Health.* 2010;46(6):610–612
138. Sagaspe P, Taillard J, Chaumet G, Moore N, Bioulac B, Philip P. Aging and nocturnal driving: better with coffee or a nap? A randomized study. *Sleep.* 2007;30(12):1808–1813
139. Smith-Coggins R, Howard SK, Mac DT, et al. Improving alertness and performance in emergency department physicians and nurses: the use of planned naps. *Ann Emerg Med.* 2006;48(5):596–604, 604.e1–e3

Insufficient Sleep in Adolescents and Young Adults: An Update on Causes and Consequences

Judith Owens, ADOLESCENT SLEEP WORKING GROUP and COMMITTEE ON ADOLESCENCE

Pediatrics 2014;134:e921; originally published online August 25, 2014;

DOI: 10.1542/peds.2014-1696

Updated Information & Services

including high resolution figures, can be found at:
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/134/3/e921.full.html>

References

This article cites 134 articles, 19 of which can be accessed free at:
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/134/3/e921.full.html#ref-list-1>

Citations

This article has been cited by 1 HighWire-hosted articles:
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/134/3/e921.full.html#related-urls>

Permissions & Licensing

Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/site/misc/Permissions.xhtml>

Reprints

Information about ordering reprints can be found online:
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/site/misc/reprints.xhtml>

PEDIATRICS is the official journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics. A monthly publication, it has been published continuously since 1948. PEDIATRICS is owned, published, and trademarked by the American Academy of Pediatrics, 141 Northwest Point Boulevard, Elk Grove Village, Illinois, 60007. Copyright © 2014 by the American Academy of Pediatrics. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0031-4005. Online ISSN: 1098-4275.

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

