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First Author<sup>1</sup> & Ernst-August Doelle<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wilhelm-Wundt-University

<sup>2</sup> Konstanz Business School

Author Note

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The authors made the following contributions. First Author: Conceptualization, Writing - Original Draft Preparation, Writing - Review & Editing; Ernst-August Doelle: Writing - Review & Editing, Supervision.

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to First Author, Postal address. E-mail: my@email.com

## Abstract

One or two sentences providing a **basic introduction** to the field, comprehensible to a scientist in any discipline.

*Keywords:* keywords

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## Results

The aggregated data-set describes 200,328 observations of daily physical activity and sleep from 25,854 unique participants. Table 1 shows demographic information for all participants. Observations were not uniform across the days of the week  $\chi^2_{(6)} = 89.16$ ,  $p = < .001$ . There were fewer observations on Monday ( $z = -8.13$ ) and Sunday ( $z = -3.26$ ); and more on Wednesday ( $z = 3.23$ ). A table of study characteristics can be found in supplementary materials.

### **The effects of physical activity volume on sleep**

We estimated the effects of physical activity on sleep (RQ1) using mixed-effects models. We estimated the effect of physical activity volume on sleep by age, and the results are presented in Table 2 and Figure 1. There was no meaningful relationship between physical activity volume and sleep duration. However, we observed a curvilinear relationships between physical activity volume and sleep efficiency, onset, and regularity, all of which interacted with age. Sleep efficiency improved with greater physical activity volume, but improvements tapered off for older individuals. Physical activity volume and sleep onset had a positive association for younger individuals, but a negative association for older individuals, where sleep onset was reduced among those with the highest physical activity. There was a strong positive association between physical activity volume and sleep regularity, which was strongest among older participants. For participants aged 35 years and above, this link weakened among those with a physical activity volume greater than two standard deviations.

### **The effects of physical activity intensity on sleep**

We estimated how physical activity intensity affects sleep across different age groups. We present the results controlling for sex, SES, and BMI, in Table 2 and Figure 2. We found that higher physical activity intensity is directly proportional to longer sleep duration and better sleep efficiency. In the case of older participants, physical activity intensity had a U-shaped relationship with sleep onset, meaning that individuals with very low or very high physical activity intensity had longer sleep onset. We also found a strong link between physical activity intensity and improved sleep regularity, which weakened at higher intensity levels.

### **The effects of sleep duration on physical activity**

We estimated the effect of sleep duration on physical activity by age. Results, controlling for sex, SES, and BMI are presented in Table 3 and Figure 3. As age increases, both physical activity volume and intensity decrease. We found a subtle inverted U-shaped relationship between average sleep duration and physical activity volume, where the highest volume of physical activity was linked to average sleep duration.

### **The effects of sleep efficiency on physical activity**

We estimated the effect of sleep efficiency on physical activity by age. Results, controlling for sex, SES, and BMI are presented in Table 3 and Figure 4. We did not find a relationship between physical activity volume and sleep efficiency. However, there was a subtle U-shaped relationship where individuals with above-average sleep efficiency engaged in more intense physical activity.

**The effects of sleep onset on physical activity**

We estimated the effect of sleep onset on physical activity by age. Results, controlling for sex, SES, and BMI are presented in Table 3 and Figure 5. There were strong U-shaped relationships where average sleep onset was linked to the highest levels of physical activity volume and intensity. The U-shaped relationship between sleep onset and physical activity volume attenuated for older participants.

**The effects of sleep regularity on physical activity**

We estimated the effect of sleep regularity on physical activity by age. Results, controlling for sex, SES, and BMI are presented in Table 3 and Figure 6. There was a U-shaped relationship between sleep regularity and physical activity volume. Participants with below-average sleep regularity tended to have average physical activity volume. Increases in regularity above the average were linked to greater physical activity volume. There was a strong linear relationship between sleep regularity and physical activity intensity which slightly attenuated with age. Greater sleep regularity was associated with greater physical activity the following day.

Table 1  
*Participant characteristics*

Characteristic	Age group				
	2-11 years	12-18 years	19-35 years	36-65 years	66+ years
Numeric variables					
N	10,454	3,431	503	4,760	6,618
Age	9.40 (1.63)	13.73 (2.40)	24.09 (6.18)	56.63 (7.62)	72.22 (4.74)
BMI	17.91 (3.26)	20.43 (4.01)	24.89 (5.93)	26.91 (5.01)	27.08 (4.41)
Valid weartime hours	21.69 (3.08)	21.22 (3.95)	21.72 (3.23)	22.72 (2.37)	23.78 (1.02)
PA intensity	-2.12 (0.19)	-2.20 (0.19)	-2.37 (0.20)	-2.49 (0.20)	-2.67 (0.22)
PA volume	43.23 (25.28)	42.28 (16.83)	40.39 (11.11)	39.58 (13.10)	31.23 (10.39)
Sleep duration	424.66 (126.66)	374.98 (131.77)	349.94 (103.36)	398.32 (69.36)	397.36 (74.35)
Sleep efficiency	0.78 (0.13)	0.80 (0.15)	0.87 (0.09)	0.87 (0.07)	0.86 (0.06)
Sleep onset	20.93 (1.21)	22.17 (2.03)	23.97 (1.65)	23.65 (1.35)	24.41 (1.32)
Sleep regularity	54.58 (12.72)	54.08 (13.27)	54.66 (13.11)	59.41 (11.59)	54.67 (12.59)
Accelerometer Wear Location					
Hip	7,875 (75.33%)	1,321 (38.50%)	-	-	-
Hip	1 (0.01%)	-	-	-	-
Wrist	2,578 (24.66%)	2,110 (61.50%)	503 (100.00%)	4,760 (100.00%)	6,618 (100.00%)
Ethnicity					
Non-white	1,918 (18.35%)	492 (14.34%)	34 (6.76%)	91 (1.91%)	268 (4.05%)
Unclear	4,451 (42.58%)	1,912 (55.73%)	260 (51.69%)	1,360 (28.57%)	2,497 (37.73%)
White	4,085 (39.08%)	1,027 (29.93%)	209 (41.55%)	3,309 (69.52%)	3,853 (58.22%)
Region					
Africa	905 (8.66%)	174 (5.07%)	-	-	-
Asia	635 (6.07%)	95 (2.77%)	-	-	-

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Characteristic	Age group			
	2-11 years	12-18 years	19-35 years	36-65 years
Europe	3,396 (32.49%)	1,239 (36.11%)	237 (47.12%)	4,345 (91.28%)
North America	1,342 (12.84%)	85 (2.48%)	-	-
Oceania	1,798 (17.20%)	694 (20.23%)	146 (29.03%)	415 (8.72%)
South America	2,378 (22.75%)	1,144 (33.34%)	120 (23.86%)	-
Season				
Autumn	3,394 (32.47%)	821 (23.93%)	54 (10.74%)	1,164 (24.45%)
Spring	2,538 (24.28%)	1,718 (50.07%)	285 (56.66%)	1,185 (24.89%)
Summer	1,323 (12.66%)	372 (10.84%)	90 (17.89%)	1,200 (25.21%)
Winter	3,199 (30.60%)	520 (15.16%)	74 (14.71%)	1,211 (25.44%)
Sex				
Female	5,449 (52.12%)	1,757 (51.21%)	322 (64.02%)	2,671 (56.11%)
Male	5,005 (47.88%)	1,674 (48.79%)	181 (35.98%)	2,089 (43.89%)
Sleep Conditions Reported				
Yes	49 (0.47%)	1 (0.03%)	-	268 (5.63%)
Socioeconomic Status				
Low	3,965 (37.93%)	898 (26.17%)	67 (13.32%)	1,180 (24.79%)
Medium	2,798 (26.76%)	1,228 (35.79%)	278 (55.27%)	2,254 (47.35%)
High	3,691 (35.31%)	1,305 (38.04%)	158 (31.41%)	1,326 (27.86%)

Note. For categorical variables the value is the count, and percentage. For numeric variables the value is the Mean and

SD. N = 25,854

Table 2

*Physical activity predicting sleep controlling for SES, sex, and BMI.*

Term	Physical activity volume (z)				Physical activity intensity (z)			
	$\beta$ [95% CI]	SE	t	p	$\beta$ [95% CI]	SE	t	p
<i>Sleep duration (z)</i>								
(Intercept)	0.23 [0.01, 0.45]	0.11	2.07	.038	0.22 [0.01, 0.43]	0.11	2.03	.042
Physical activity	0.10 [0.06, 0.14]	0.02	4.86	< .001	0.08 [0.03, 0.12]	0.02	3.39	.001
Age	0.00 [-0.01, 0.00]	0.00	-2.05	.041	0.00 [-0.01, 0.00]	0.00	-1.93	.054
Physical activity <sup>2</sup>	-0.01 [-0.02, 0.00]	0.01	-1.37	.169	0.02 [0.00, 0.05]	0.01	1.67	.096
Physical activity × age	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-0.48	.634	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-1.28	.200
Age × Physical activity <sup>2</sup>	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-0.97	.334	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-2.37	.018
<i>Sleep efficiency (z)</i>								
(Intercept)	0.32 [0.09, 0.55]	0.12	2.70	.007	0.32 [0.09, 0.56]	0.12	2.67	.008
Physical activity	0.10 [0.06, 0.14]	0.02	4.82	< .001	0.03 [-0.01, 0.08]	0.02	1.40	.161
Age	0.00 [0.00, 0.01]	0.00	0.94	.345	0.00 [0.00, 0.01]	0.00	0.94	.345
Physical activity <sup>2</sup>	-0.02 [-0.03, -0.01]	0.01	-4.66	< .001	-0.01 [-0.04, 0.01]	0.01	-0.93	.354
Physical activity × age	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-3.29	.001	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-0.92	.357
Age × Physical activity <sup>2</sup>	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	2.91	.004	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	0.47	.636
<i>Sleep onset (z)</i>								
(Intercept)	0.02 [-0.26, 0.31]	0.14	0.17	.864	0.06 [-0.22, 0.34]	0.14	0.41	.683
Physical activity	-0.01 [-0.05, 0.02]	0.02	-0.84	.401	-0.05 [-0.09, -0.02]	0.02	-3.07	.002
Age	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	0.56	.576	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	0.16	.870
Physical activity <sup>2</sup>	0.00 [-0.01, 0.00]	0.00	-0.95	.340	-0.02 [-0.04, 0.00]	0.01	-1.71	.088
Physical activity × age	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-3.88	< .001	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-0.31	.757
Age × Physical activity <sup>2</sup>	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	3.24	.001	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	2.49	.013
<i>Sleep regularity (z)</i>								

Table 2 continued

Term	Physical activity volume (z)				Physical activity intensity (z)					
	$\beta$	[95% CI]	SE	t	p	$\beta$	[95% CI]	SE	t	p
(Intercept)	0.48	[0.27, 0.69]	0.11	4.47	< .001	0.58	[0.35, 0.81]	0.12	4.94	< .001
Physical activity	0.21	[0.17, 0.26]	0.02	9.56	< .001	0.25	[0.19, 0.30]	0.03	9.10	< .001
Age	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	0.00	0.34	.732	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	0.00	-0.72	.471
Physical activity <sup>2</sup>	-0.03	[-0.05, -0.02]	0.01	-6.03	< .001	-0.10	[-0.13, -0.07]	0.01	-6.66	< .001
Physical activity × age	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	0.00	0.22	.828	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-6.15	< .001
Age × Physical activity <sup>2</sup>	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-1.25	.213	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	0.00	2.81	.005

*Note.* Adjusted for SES, sex, and BMI. Outcomes variables are listed in the column headers.

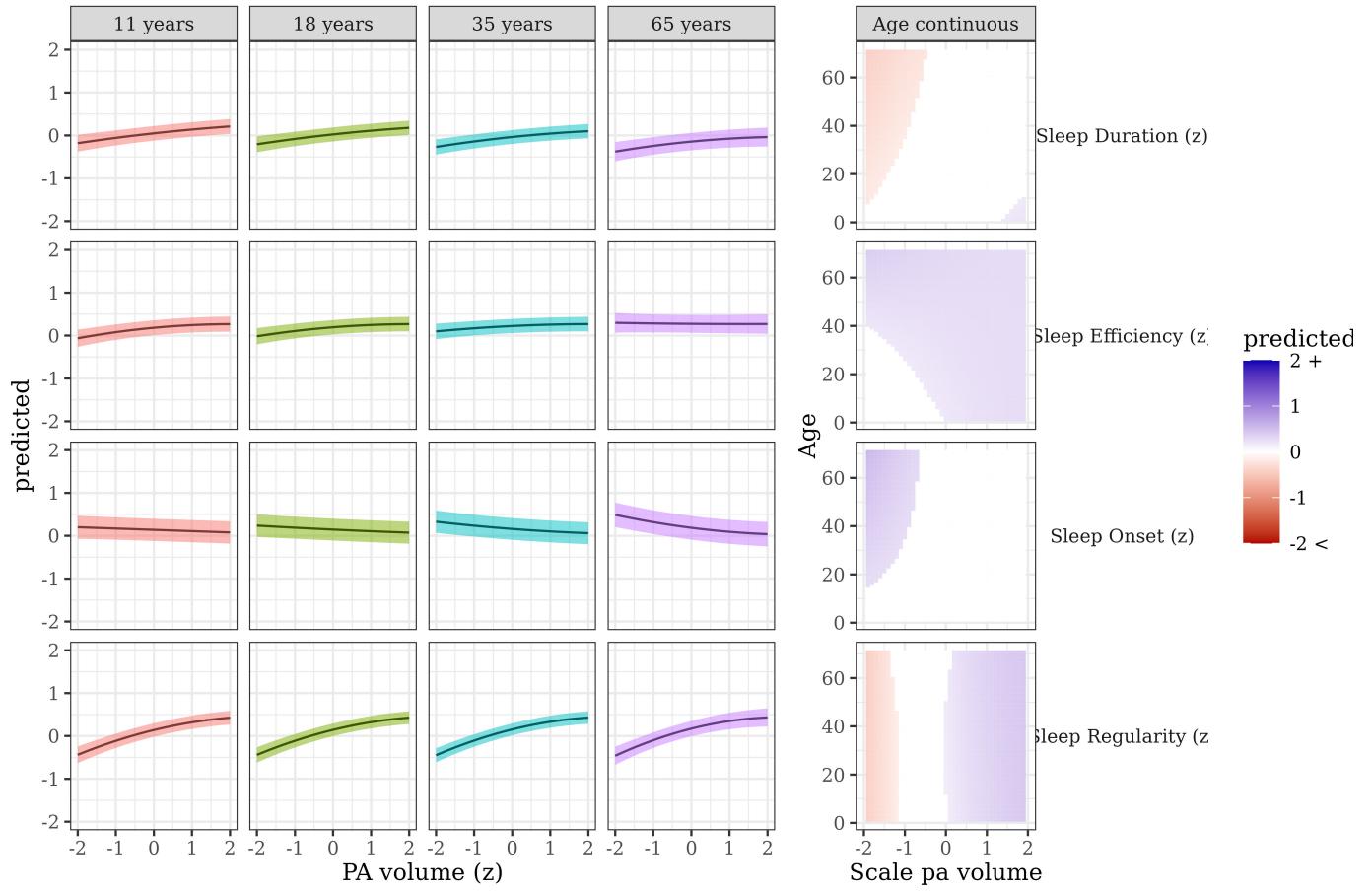
Table 3

*Sleep predicting physical activity controlling for SES, sex, and BMI*

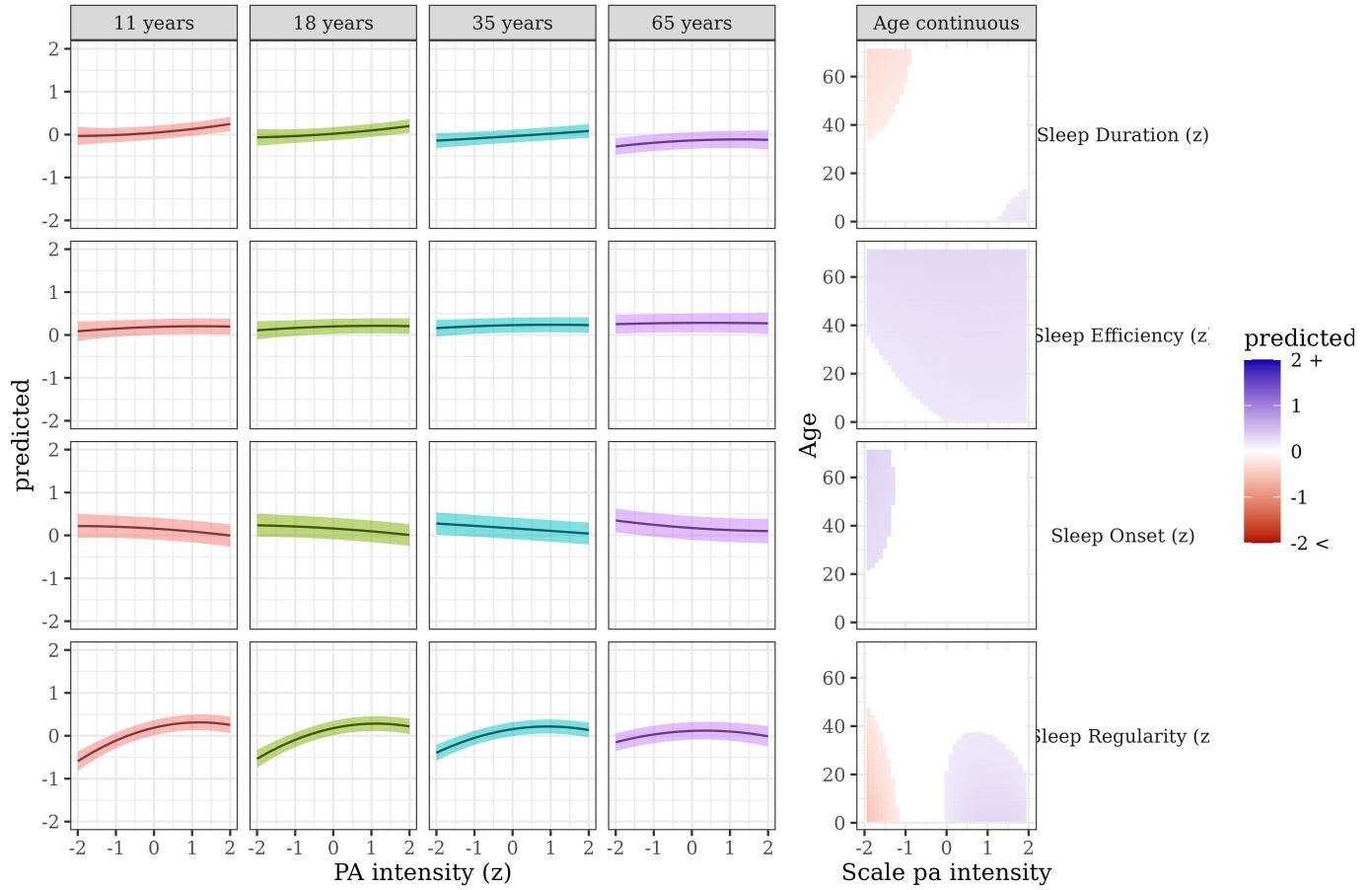
Term	Physical activity volume (z)				Physical activity intensity (z)			
	$\beta$ [95% CI]	SE	t	p	$\beta$ [95% CI]	SE	t	p
Sleep duration (z)								
(Intercept)	1.34 [0.99, 1.70]	0.18	7.49	< .001	1.29 [1.10, 1.49]	0.10	13.07	< .001
Sleep duration	0.01 [-0.01, 0.04]	0.01	1.07	.285	0.00 [-0.03, 0.02]	0.01	-0.33	.744
Age	-0.02 [-0.02, -0.02]	0.00	-9.90	< .001	-0.02 [-0.02, -0.02]	0.00	-14.33	< .001
Sleep duration <sup>2</sup>	-0.02 [-0.03, -0.01]	0.01	-3.92	< .001	-0.02 [-0.02, -0.01]	0.00	-3.09	.002
Sleep duration × age	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-1.80	.072	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	1.41	.159
Age × Sleep duration <sup>2</sup>	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	0.05	.960	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	1.25	.212
Sleep efficiency (z)								
(Intercept)	1.33 [0.98, 1.68]	0.18	7.40	< .001	1.28 [1.08, 1.47]	0.10	12.92	< .001
Sleep efficiency	0.00 [-0.03, 0.03]	0.02	0.27	.790	0.01 [-0.01, 0.04]	0.01	1.05	.293
Age	-0.02 [-0.02, -0.01]	0.00	-9.85	< .001	-0.02 [-0.02, -0.02]	0.00	-14.29	< .001
Sleep efficiency <sup>2</sup>	0.00 [-0.01, 0.00]	0.00	-0.74	.462	0.00 [-0.01, 0.01]	0.00	-0.14	.891
Sleep efficiency × age	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-0.49	.626	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-0.59	.558
Age × Sleep efficiency <sup>2</sup>	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-0.20	.840	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	0.38	.705
Sleep onset (z)								
(Intercept)	1.33 [0.98, 1.69]	0.18	7.40	< .001	1.28 [1.08, 1.47]	0.10	12.86	< .001
Sleep onset	0.00 [-0.02, 0.02]	0.01	-0.19	.849	0.02 [0.00, 0.04]	0.01	2.26	.024
Age	-0.02 [-0.02, -0.01]	0.00	-9.84	< .001	-0.02 [-0.02, -0.02]	0.00	-14.21	< .001
Sleep onset <sup>2</sup>	-0.01 [-0.03, 0.02]	0.01	-0.59	.562	0.00 [-0.02, 0.02]	0.01	0.19	.849
Sleep onset × age	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	0.70	.482	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-1.05	.295
Age × Sleep onset <sup>2</sup>	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-0.71	.482	0.00 [0.00, 0.00]	0.00	0.03	.972
Sleep regularity (z)								

Term	Physical activity volume (z)				Physical activity intensity (z)					
	$\beta$	[95% CI]	SE	t	p	$\beta$	[95% CI]	SE	t	p
(Intercept)	1.24	[0.89, 1.59]	0.18	6.98	< .001	1.22	[1.03, 1.42]	0.10	12.50	< .001
Sleep regularity	0.14	[0.11, 0.16]	0.01	11.46	< .001	0.11	[0.08, 0.13]	0.01	9.17	< .001
Age	-0.02	[-0.02, -0.01]	0.00	-9.49	< .001	-0.02	[-0.02, -0.02]	0.00	-13.83	< .001
Sleep regularity <sup>2</sup>	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.01	0.86	.390	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.01	1.02	.306
Sleep regularity × age	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-3.89	< .001	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-5.55	< .001
Age × Sleep regularity <sup>2</sup>	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-1.26	.209	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	0.00	-1.45	.148

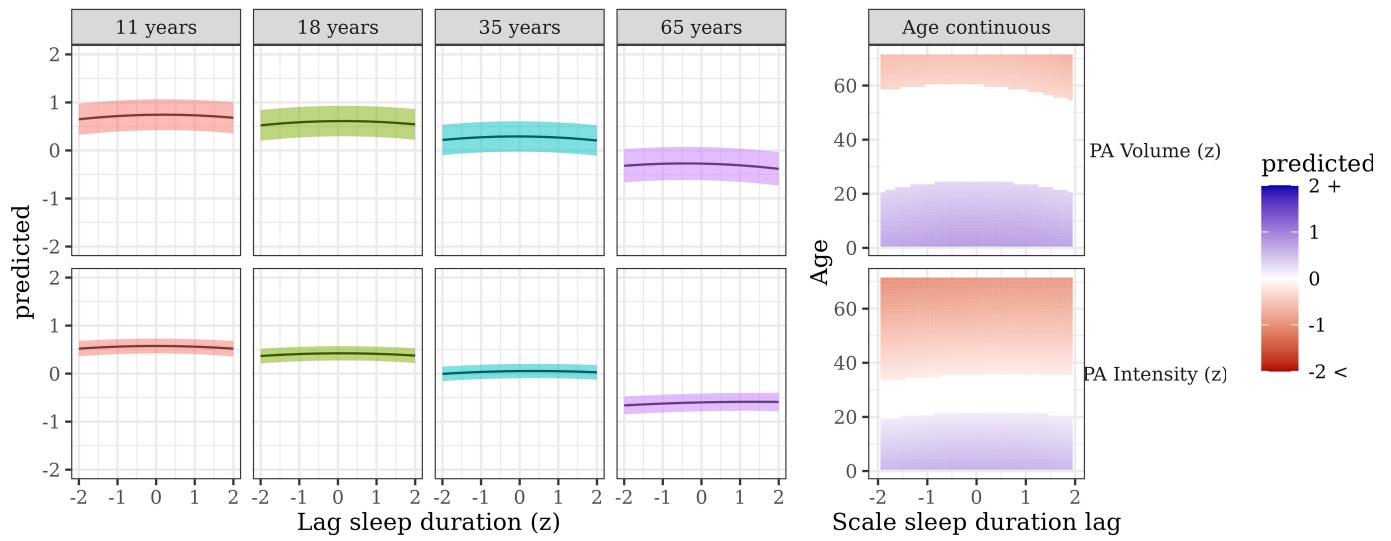
*Note.* Adjusted for SES, sex, and BMI. Outcomes variables are listed in the row headers.



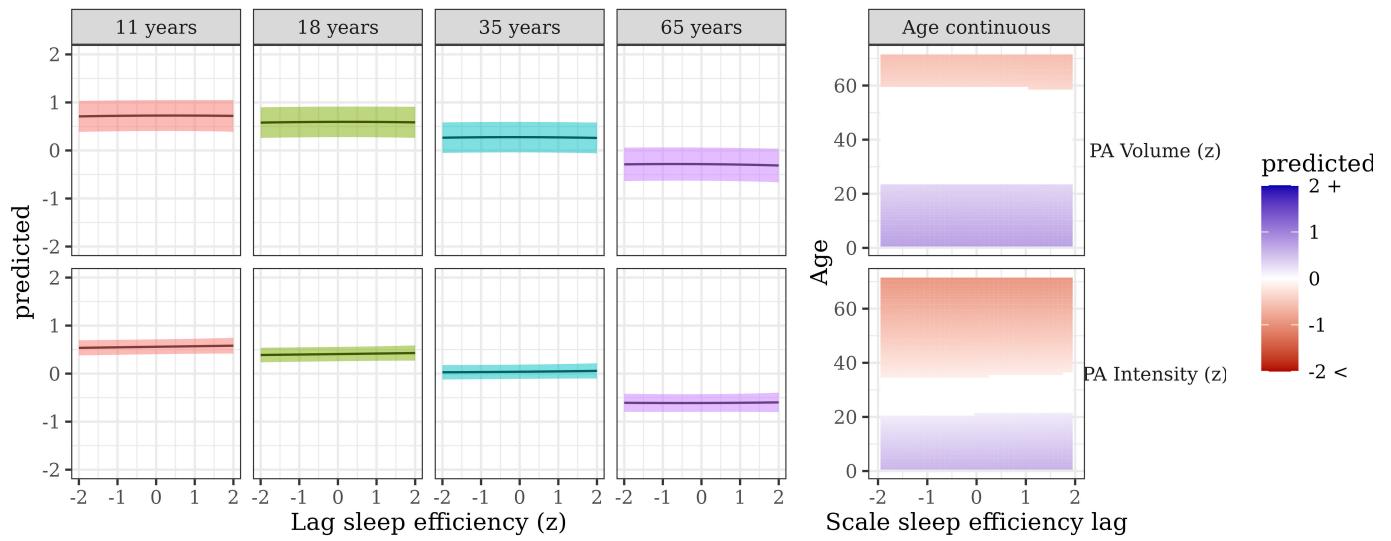
*Figure 1.* Sleep metrics on physical activity volume. The panels on the left show the curvilinear relationship between PA volume and each of the sleep outcomes at the ages indicated in each column. The panels on the right show the same relationships but by age continuously. The white band indicates predictions which were not significantly different from zero. These plots demonstrate exact turning points where the effects of PA volume change by age.



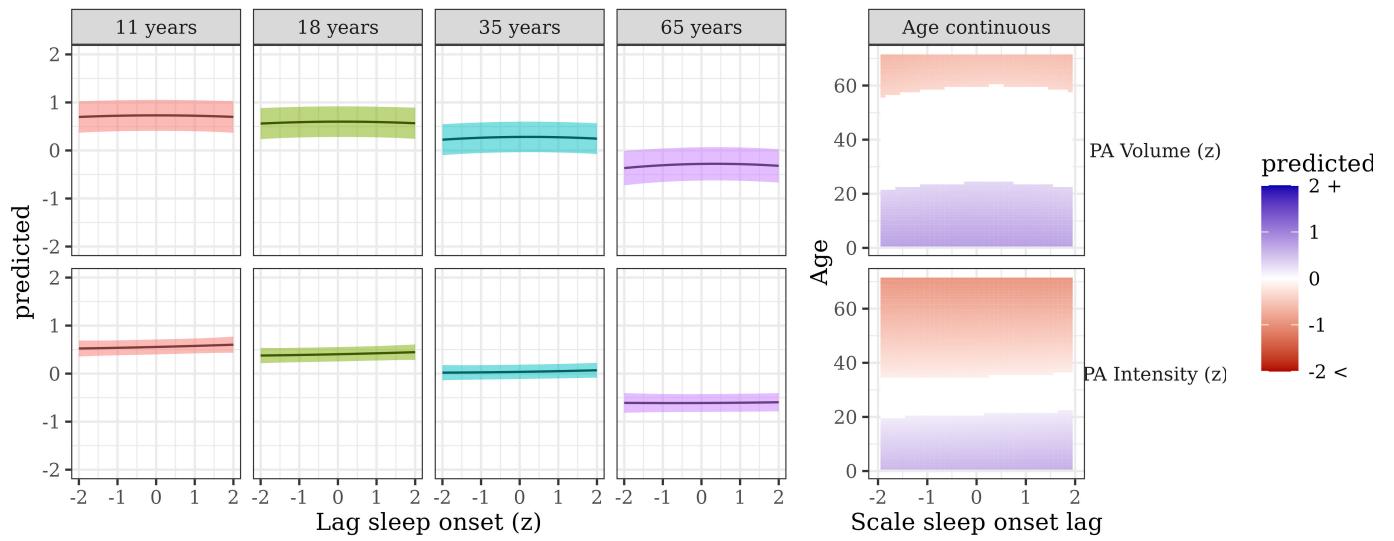
*Figure 2.* Sleep metrics on physical activity intensity. The panels on the left show the curvilinear relationship between PA intensity and each of the sleep outcomes at the ages indicated in each column. The panels on the right show the same relationships but by age continuously. The white band indicates predictions which were not significantly different from zero.



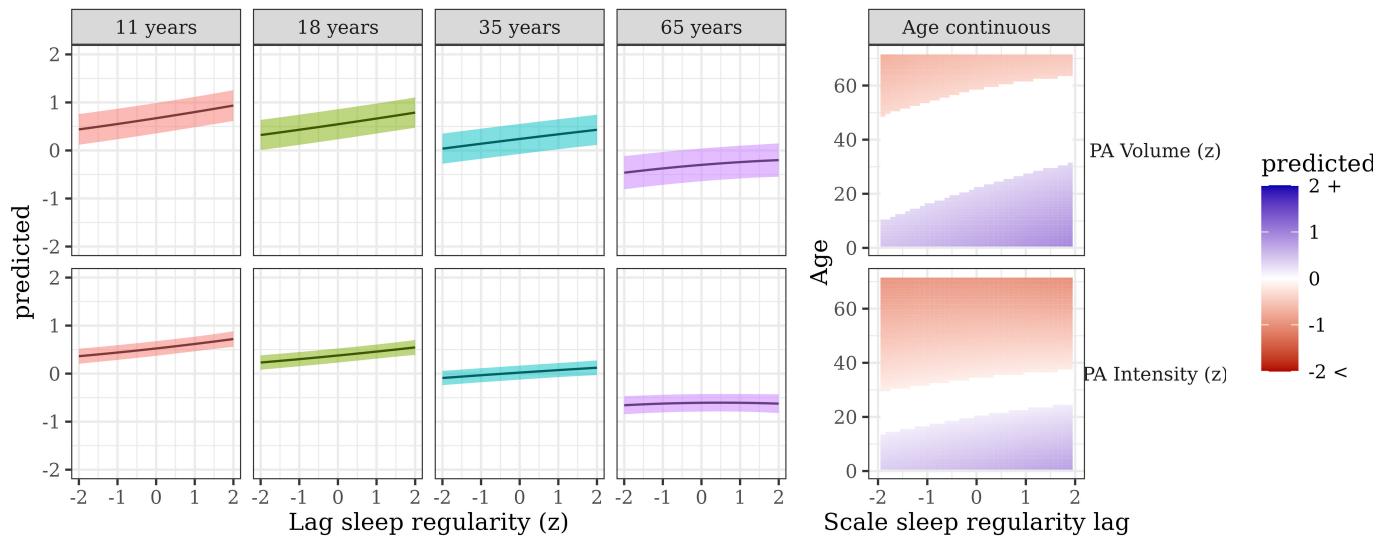
*Figure 3.* Physical activity by sleep duration. The panels on the left show the curvilinear relationship between sleep duration and each of the physical activity outcomes at the ages indicated in each column. The panels on the right show the same relationships but by age continuously. The white band indicates predictions which were not significantly different from zero.



*Figure 4.* Physical activity by sleep efficiency. The panels on the left show the curvilinear relationship between sleep efficiency and each of the physical activity outcomes at the ages indicated in each column. The panels on the right show the same relationships but by age continuously. The white band indicates predictions which were not significantly different from zero.



*Figure 5.* Physical activity by sleep onset. The panels on the left show the curvilinear relationship between sleep onset and each of the physical activity outcomes at the ages indicated in each column. The panels on the right show the same relationships but by age continuously. The white band indicates predictions which were not significantly different from zero.



*Figure 6.* Physical activity by sleep regularity. The panels on the left show the curvilinear relationship between sleep regularity and each of the physical activity outcomes at the ages indicated in each column. The panels on the right show the same relationships but by age continuously. The white band indicates predictions which were not significantly different from zero.