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Key facts about... early



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87% of parents of babies, toddlers, and children under 5 years say that they are worried about their children's future life chances (Unicef and YouGov, 2024).

More than half of UK parents (55%) report their child aged 3-7 years has or may have been recently struggling with their emotions, and the frequency rises steadily as the child gets older (Embers the Dragon, 2024).

65% of teachers strongly believe children entering reception are not as school ready as children were prior to COVID-19, highlighting communication, interpersonal challenges, attention and concentration as key issues

(Youth Sport Trust and YouGov, 2024).

In September 2023, 9 in 10 teachers state the lack of school readiness in Reception children impacts the rest of the class with estimates of 2.5 hours of teaching time lost every day (KindredSquared, 2024).

Globally, more than 75% of children younger than 2 years, and 64% of children aged 2 to 5 years exceeded the recommended screen time guidelines (McArhur et al., 2022).

Only 13% of 1–5 year olds are getting recommended access to play in families with an income below £30,000, compared with 23% where household income was greater than £50,000 (Early Intervention Foundation, 2022).

The attainment gap (difference in academic attainment between learners from different social backgrounds) widens at every stage of education following early years; it more than doubles to 9.5 months by the end of primary school, and then more than doubles again, to 19.3 months, by the end of secondary school (Education Endowment Foundation, 2018).

In England, infant girls have seen no long-term growth in physical activity levels, whereas boys have seen an increase of 3.5%. The gender gap for this age group has grown to 9.2%

(Sport England, 2023).

Early Years settings with physical activity policies and experienced/well trained staff, as well as those who encourage active play, and in particular outdoor play, support physical activity in young children (Coates et al., 2023).

19% of UK children aged 1–5 years are meeting physical activity guidelines of 180 minutes per day (Early Intervention Foundation, 2022).

Physical activity can have a beneficial effect on the language domain of cognitive development in early childhood (Zeng et al., 2017).

There are barriers that Early Years Educators face when supporting PE and physical activity in their settings, including lack of confidence in teaching PE/fundamental movement skills, as well as low parental involvement (Dobell et al., 2023).