# Provide Opportunities for Physical Activity



# WHY DOES THIS MATTER?

## LEARNING BENEFITS

- Active children tend to be healthy children, and healthier children are better learners.
   Physical activity boosts brain development and learning ability in children and youth from birth through age 18.<sup>1-3</sup>
- Students who are physically active tend to have better grades, school attendance, and classroom behaviors.<sup>4-7</sup>
- Students spend most of their time in the classroom, making it a good location for adding
  opportunities for physical activity<sup>8</sup> Brief classroom physical activity breaks of 5-10 minutes can
  improve attention, focus, and test scores.<sup>4-7</sup> The regularity of school schedules can also provide
  a consistent activity routine many students might lack on non-school days.<sup>9</sup>

### **HEALTH BENEFITS**

- Toddlers, children, and adolescents who are physically active daily are less likely to develop overweight, obesity, or risk factors for other chronic diseases including some types of cancer.<sup>3,10</sup> Infants who get regular tummy time may have less risk of developing overweight or obesity.<sup>1</sup>
- Physically active toddlers, children, and adolescents have healthier hearts, stronger muscles, and stronger bones.<sup>3</sup> They are also more likely to be active later in life, including as adults.<sup>11</sup>
- Regular physical activity may reduce feelings of anxiety, stress, and depression and increase self-esteem in children and adolescents.<sup>3,12</sup>

#### References

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