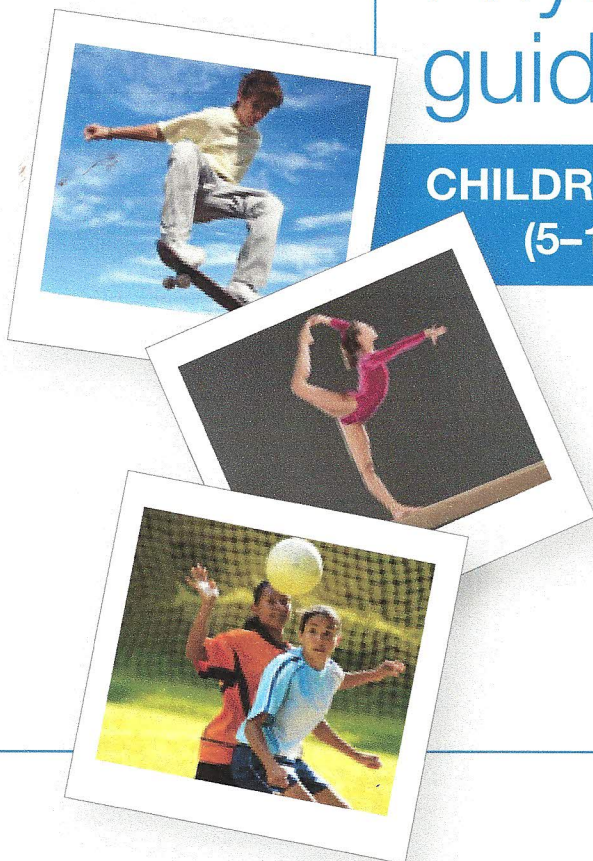


Physical activity guidelines for

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE (5–18 YEARS)



1. All children and young people should engage in moderate to vigorous intensity physical activity for at least 60 minutes and up to several hours every day.
2. Vigorous intensity activities, including those that strengthen muscle and bone, should be incorporated at least three days a week.
3. All children and young people should minimise the amount of time spent being sedentary (sitting) for extended periods.

Individual physical and mental capabilities should be considered when interpreting the guidelines.

Examples of physical activity that meet the guidelines

Moderate intensity physical activities will cause children to get warmer and breathe harder and their hearts to beat faster, but they should still be able to carry on a conversation. Examples include:

- Bike riding
- Playground activities

Vigorous intensity physical activities will cause children to get warmer and breathe much harder and their hearts to beat rapidly, making it more difficult to carry on a conversation. Examples include:

- Fast running
- Sports such as swimming or football

Physical activities that strengthen muscle and bone involve using body weight or working against a resistance. Examples include:

- Swinging on playground equipment
- Hopping and skipping
- Sports such as gymnastics or tennis

Minimising sedentary behaviour may include:

- Reducing time spent watching TV, using the computer or playing video games
- Breaking up sedentary time such as swapping a long bus or car journey for walking part of the way

What are the benefits of being active for at least 60 minutes each day?

- Improves cardiovascular health
- Maintains a healthy weight
- Improves bone health
- Improves self-confidence
- Develops new social skills

For further information: *Start Active, Stay Active: A report on physical activity for health from the four home countries'* Chief Medical Officers (2011)

Physical activity for children and young people (5–18 Years)



BUILDS
CONFIDENCE &
SOCIAL SKILLS



DEVELOPS
CO-ORDINATION



IMPROVES
CONCENTRATION
& LEARNING



STRENGTHENS
MUSCLES
& BONES



IMPROVES
HEALTH
& FITNESS



MAINTAINS
HEALTHY
WEIGHT



IMPROVES
SLEEP

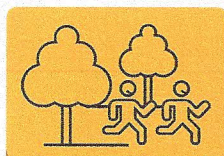
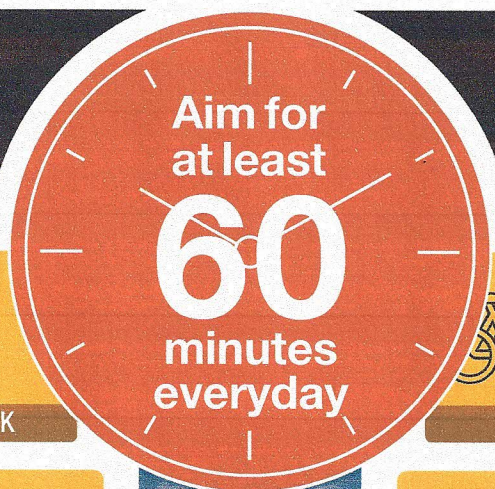


MAKES
YOU FEEL
GOOD

Be physically active

Spread activity
throughout
the day

All activities
should make you
breathe faster
& feel warmer



PLAY



RUN/WALK



BIKE



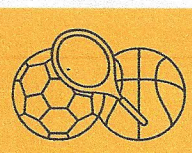
ACTIVE TRAVEL



SWIM



SKATE



SPORT



PE



SKIP



CLIMB

Include muscle
and bone
strengthening
activities
**3 TIMES
PER
WEEK**



WORKOUT



DANCE

Sit less



LOUNGING

Move more

Find ways to help all children and young people accumulate
at least 60 minutes of physical activity everyday

UK Chief Medical Officers' Guidelines 2011 Start Active, Stay Active: www.bit.ly/startactive

Physical activity guidelines for

EARLY YEARS (UNDER 5s) – FOR CHILDREN WHO ARE CAPABLE OF WALKING



1. Children of pre-school age who are capable of walking unaided should be physically active daily for at least 180 minutes (3 hours), spread throughout the day.*
2. All under 5s should minimise the amount of time spent being sedentary (being restrained or sitting) for extended periods (except time spent sleeping).

* Most UK pre-school children currently spend 120–150 minutes a day in physical activity, so achieving this guideline would mean adding another 30–60 minutes per day.

Individual physical and mental capabilities should be considered when interpreting the guidelines.

Examples of physical activity that meet the guidelines

Physical activity is likely to occur mainly through unstructured active play but may also include more structured activities. Activities can be of any intensity (light or more energetic) and may include:

- Activities which involve movements of all the major muscle groups, i.e. the legs, buttocks, shoulders and arms, and movement of the trunk from one place to another
- Energetic play, e.g. climbing frame or riding a bike
- More energetic bouts of activity, e.g. running and chasing games
- Walking/skipping to shops, a friend's home, a park or to and from a school

Minimising sedentary behaviour may include:

- Reducing time spent watching TV, using the computer or playing video games
- Reducing time spent in a pushchair or car seat – this can also help to break up long periods of sedentary behaviour

What are the benefits of being active for at least 180 minutes each day?

- Improves cardiovascular health
- Contributes to a healthy weight
- Improves bone health
- Supports learning of social skills
- Develops movement and co-ordination

For further information: *Start Active, Stay Active: A report on physical activity for health from the four home countries' Chief Medical Officers (2011)*

Physical activity guidelines for

EARLY YEARS (UNDER 5s) – FOR INFANTS WHO ARE NOT YET WALKING



1. Physical activity should be encouraged from birth, particularly through floor-based play and water-based activities in safe environments.
2. All under 5s should minimise the amount of time spent being sedentary (being restrained or sitting) for extended periods (except time spent sleeping).

Individual physical and mental capabilities should be considered when interpreting the guidelines.

Examples of physical activity that meet the guidelines

For infants who are not yet walking, physical activity refers to movement of any intensity and may include:

- 'Tummy time' – this includes any time spent on the stomach including rolling and playing on the floor
- Reaching for and grasping objects, pulling, pushing and playing with other people
- 'Parent and baby' swim sessions

Floor-based and water-based play encourages infants to use their muscles and develop motor skills. It also provides valuable opportunities to build social and emotional bonds.

For further information: *Start Active, Stay Active: A report on physical activity for health from the four home countries'* Chief Medical Officers (2011)

Minimising sedentary behaviour is also important for health and development and may include:

- Reducing time spent in infant carriers or seats
- Reducing time spent in walking aids or baby bouncers (these limit free movement)
- Reducing time spent in front of TV or other screens

What are the benefits of movement?

- Develops motor skills
- Improves cognitive development
- Contributes to a healthy weight
- Enhances bone and muscular development
- Supports learning of social skills