

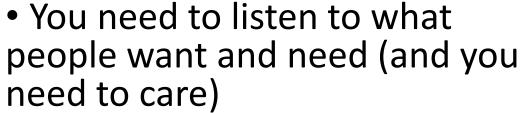


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 No need to throw <u>all</u> of the legacy & tradition away ....







### The reality...



**Unhappier 20.3%** 

of children aged 8 to 16 in England have a probable mental health disorder in 2023



Unhealthier 22.7%

of year six and 9.2% of reception children in England are obese and rates are higher than before the pandemic



More distracted 83%

of parents believe that children are spending too much time online and not enough time with each other in person









Move Well.



Live Well.



Lead We

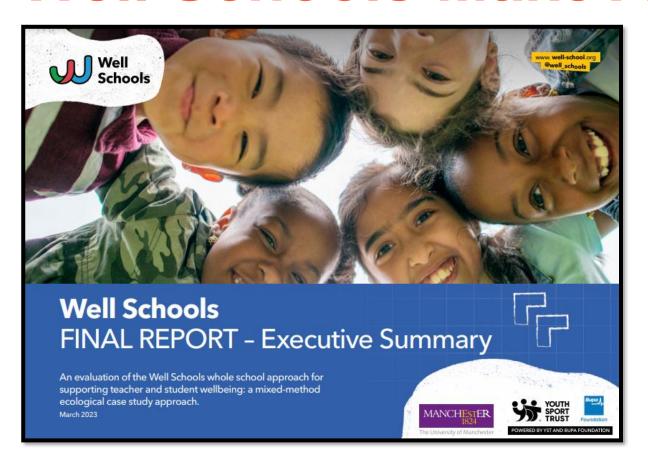
### Set big, hairy audacious goals







#### Well Schools Make A Difference



- Healthier and happier pupils
- Higher student engagement and attainment
- More holistic curriculum (physical activity, sleep hygiene, nutrition, extra curricular activities, outdoor learning)
- Teaching staff show lower levels of burnout and exhaustion
- Increased job satisfaction and sense of accomplishment
- A cohesive and positive environment





# Some school leaders who have made a Difference

- Ben Levinson, Kensington & Tapscott
- Dr Jeremy Hannay, 3 Bridges Primary
- Rae Snape, Milton Road Primary

March 2023



## Key facts about...

school-related benefits of sport and physical activity



For more facts, please visit <u>here</u> to access the Youth Sport Trust's Knowledge Bank.

Participation in sport and physical activity promotes key employability and life skills in young people such as: teamwork, resilience, self-discipline, accountability, social cooperation skills, and perceived self-efficacy (Coalter, Theeboom and Truyens, 2020).

Click here for the full report.

There is increasing demand from the UK labour market for 'soft skills' such as teamwork and communication, demonstrating the need for young people to develop these skills ahead of employability age (Department of Education and Institute for Policy Research, University of Bath, 2019).

Click here for the full report.

Making lessons more physically active increases children's attention and engagement in other lessons and improves their overall academic achievement (Norris et al., 2020).

Click here for the full report.

Physical activity bouts during the school day can improve classroom behaviour (Daly–Smith et al., 2018).

Click here for the full report.

Participation in school sport positively influences students' school belongingness (Jones et al., 2020).

Click here for the full report.

Physical activity benefits children's cognitive function, brain structure and brain function (Donnelly et al., 2016).

Click here for the full report.

Physical activity at school positively influences children's school engagement (Owen at al., 2016).

Click here for the full report.

Daily physical activity improves attention and concentration (Harris et al., 2018).

Click here for the full report.

Physical activity improves the self-perception, confidence and social interactions young people have which may lead to improvements in depressive symptoms (Recchia et al., 2023).

Click here for the full report.

Extra-curricular activities have been shown to increase young people's confidence to interact with others (Department of Education and Institute for Policy Research, University of Bath, 2019).

Click <u>here</u> for the full report.

#### https://www.youthsporttrust.org/school-support/well-schools

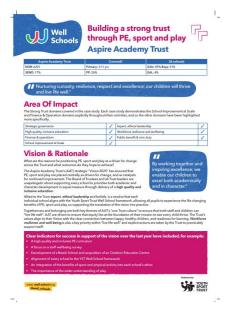












10 Strong
Trust case
studies