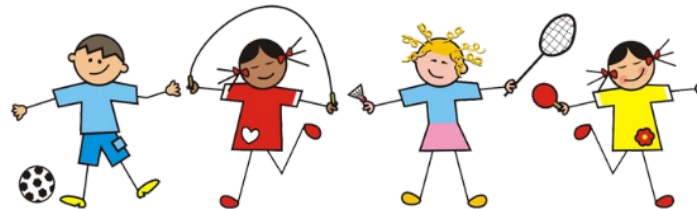


Physical fitness in childhood: Associations with timing of school enrollment and the Covid-19 pandemic

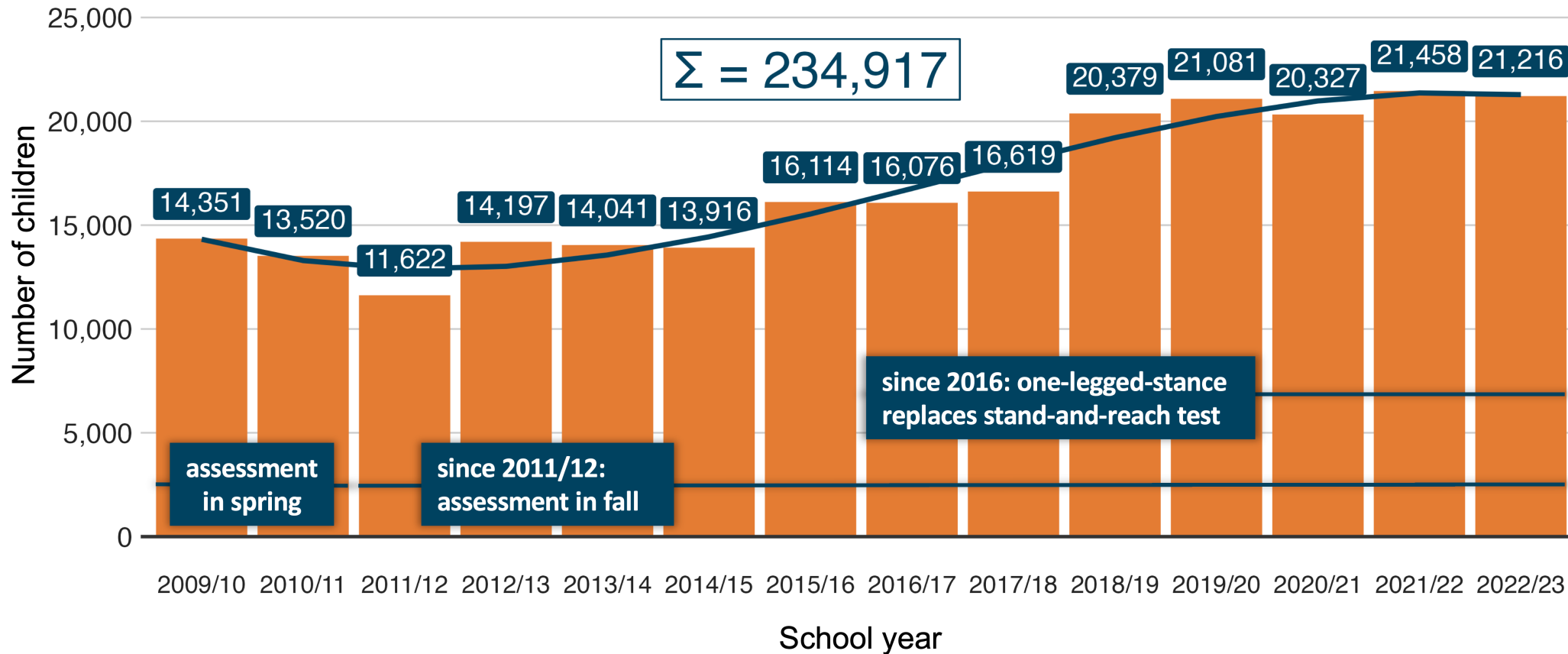
Paula Teich, Fabian Arntz, Reinhold Kliegl

Department for Sport and Health Sciences @ UNIP



in 2022: + 3.155 children in
longitudinal study (grades 4 & 5)

Participating children in EMOTIKON



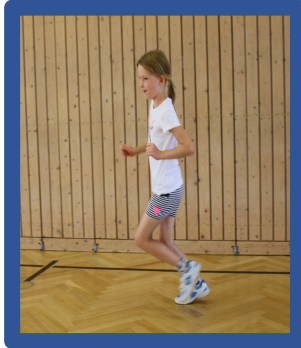
EMOTIKON tests:

- 6-minute-run
- star-run
- 20-meter-sprint
- standing long jump
- ball-push test
- stand-and-reach/
one-legged-stance

Stand 28.12.2022

EMOTIKON test battery

Endurance: 6-min run



Coordination: star-run



Speed: 20m sprint



Lower limbs muscle power:
Standing long jump



Upper limbs muscle power:
ball-push test



Static balance:
one-legged stance test with eyes closed



Timing of school enrollment and physical fitness

- **Keyage children** (Stichtagskinder, “Stichlinge”)
 - School enrollment according to legal key date (they have turned 6 before September 30)
 - between 8 and 9 years in 3rd grade
- **Older-than-keyage children** (OTK, Spätlinge)
 - Delayed school enrollment or repetition of a grade
 - between 9 and 10 years in 3rd grade
- Younger-than-keyage children (YTK, Frühlinge)
 - Early school enrollment or skipping of a grade
 - between 7 and 8 years in 3rd grade

Timing of school enrollment and physical fitness

- **Academic performance:** OTK children exhibit lower reading and math skills compared to keyage children (e.g., Lüdtke et al., 2010; Puhani & Weber, 2007)

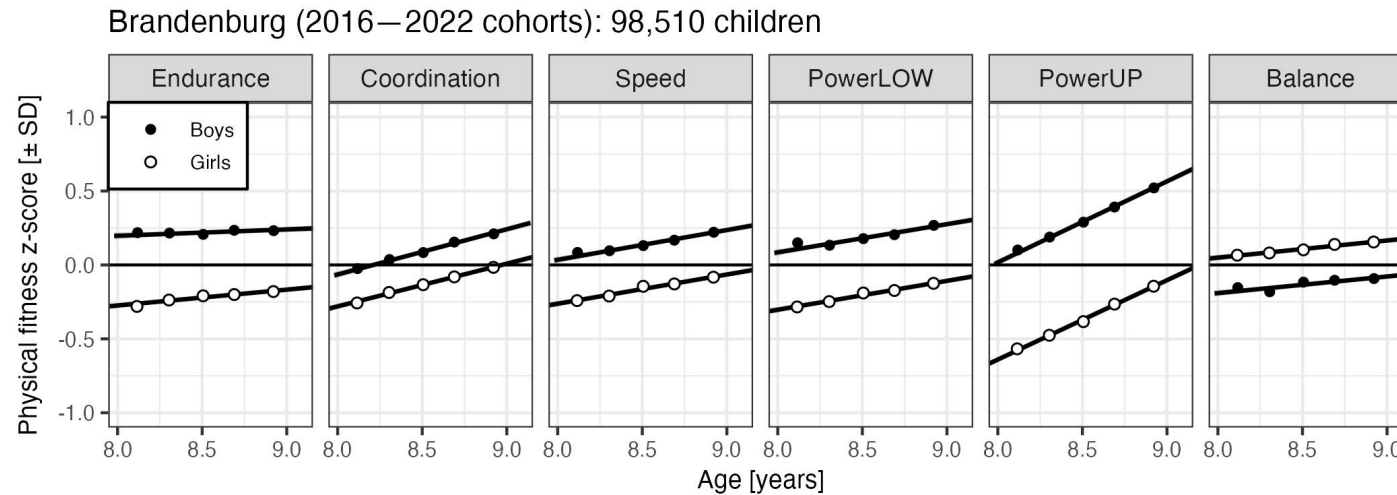


Timing of school enrollment and physical fitness

- **Academic performance:** OTK children exhibit lower reading and math skills compared to keyage children (e.g., Lüdtke et al., 2010; Puhani & Weber, 2007)



Timing of school enrollment and physical fitness



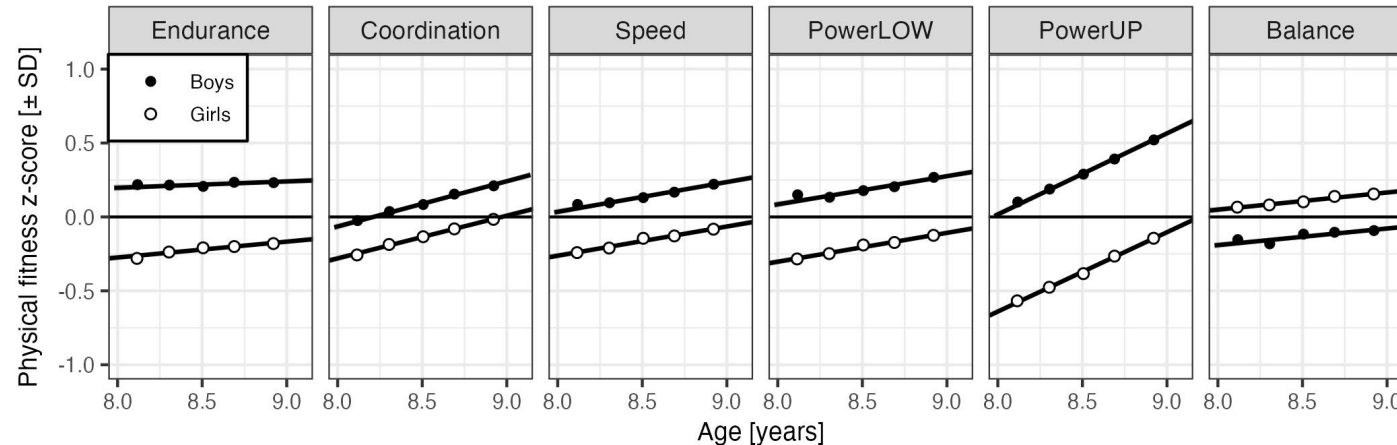
Keyage third-graders: Cross-sectional **linear** development in third grade (for boys and girls) in **all fitness tests**

Boys outperform girls in five tests, girls are better in balance and flexibility

Source: Fühner et al. (2021), Bähr et al. (2023)

Timing of school enrollment and physical fitness

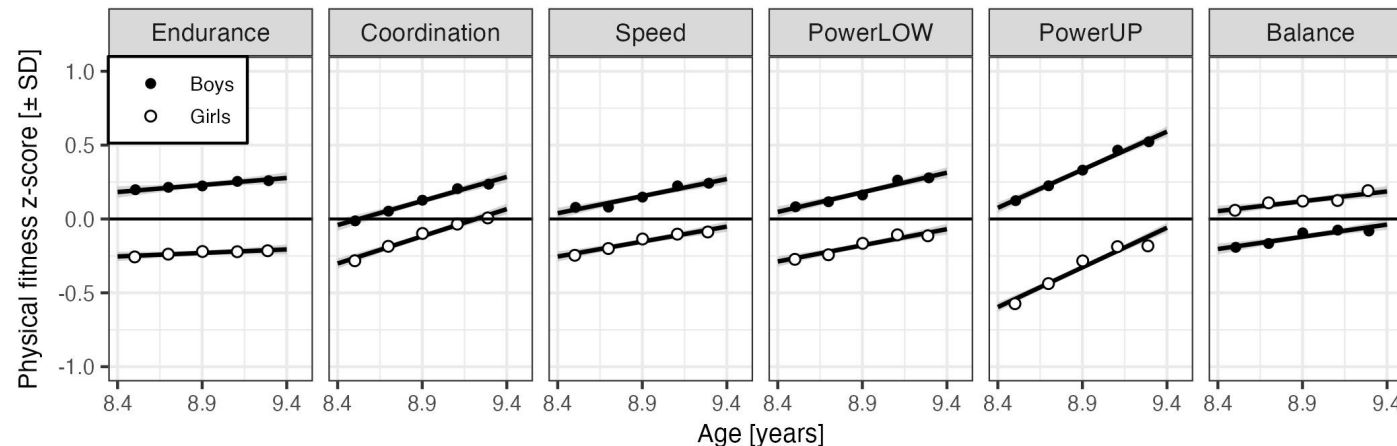
Brandenburg (2016–2022 cohorts): 98,510 children



Keyage third-graders: Cross-sectional **linear** development in third grade (for boys and girls) in **all fitness tests**

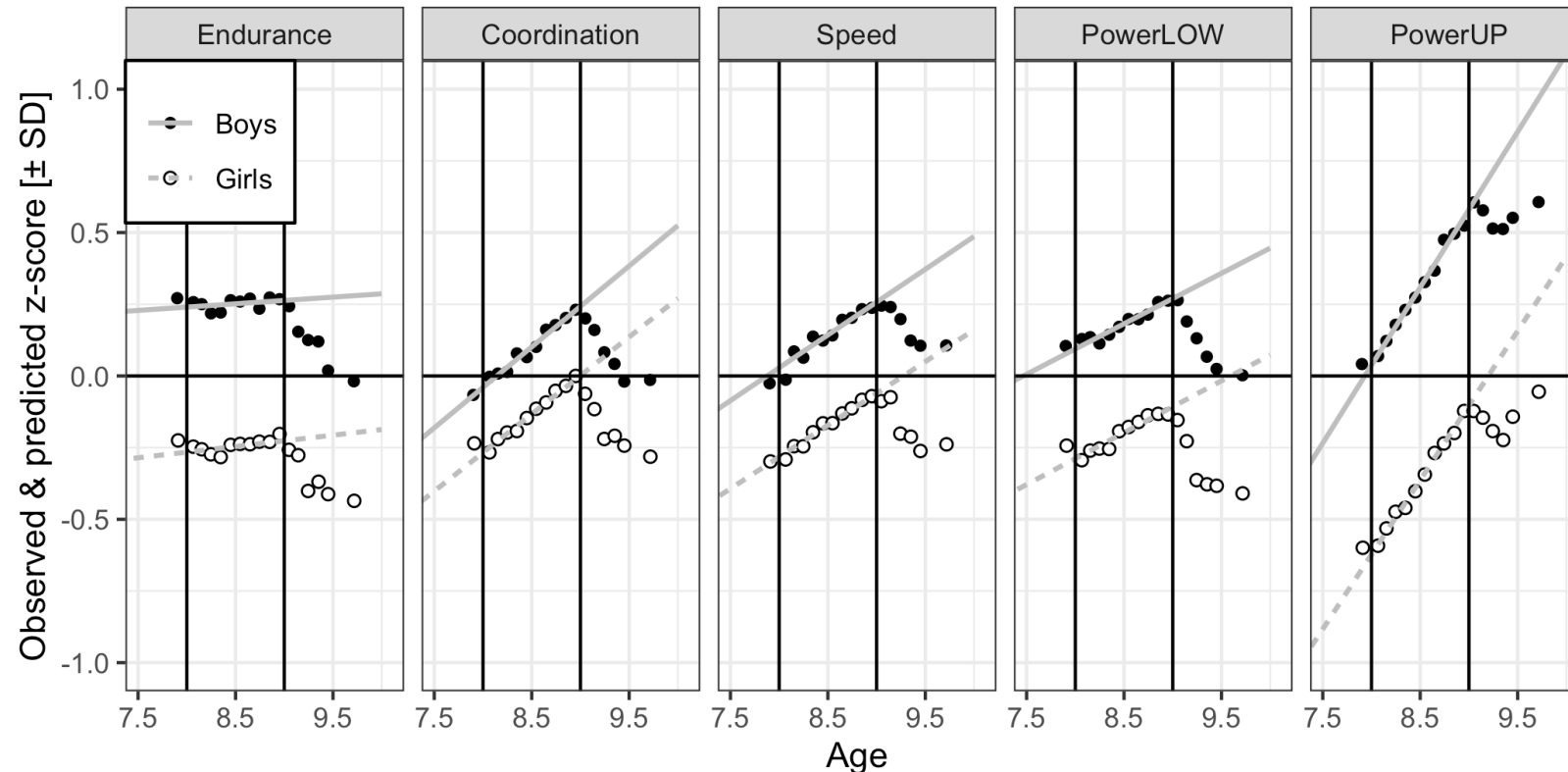
Boys outperform girls in five tests, girls are better in balance and flexibility

Thuringia (2017–2022 cohorts): 24,777 children



Source: Fühner et al. (2021), Bähr et al. (2023)

Timing of school enrollment and physical fitness



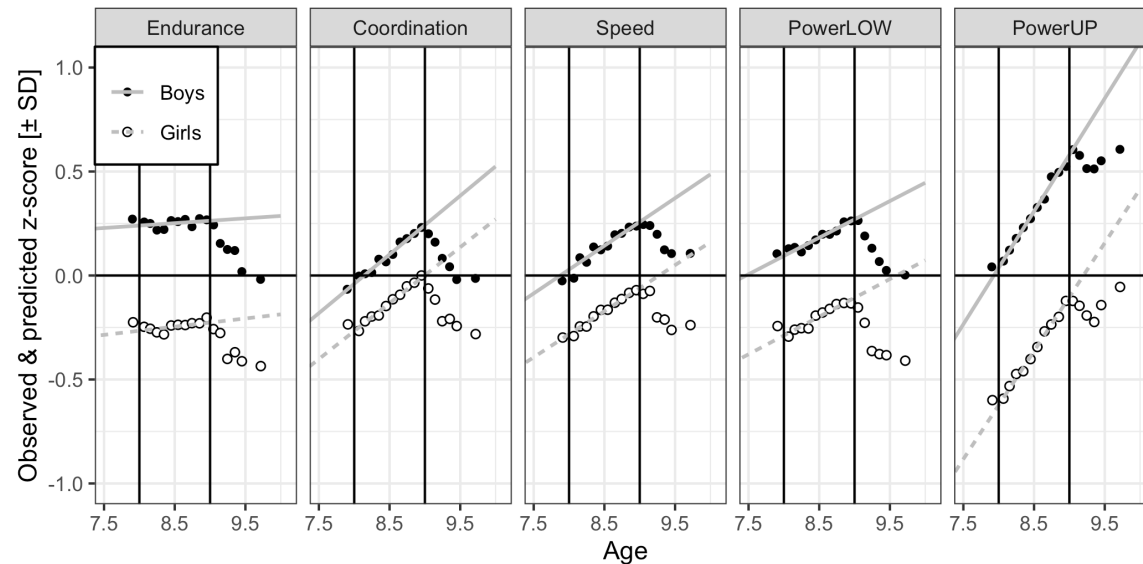
Keyage third-graders: Cross-sectional **linear** development in third grade (for boys and girls) in **all fitness tests**

OTK third-graders: Physical fitness lower than predicted (predictions based on LMM with data from 108,295 keyage children)
- physical fitness **declines** with **increasing age**

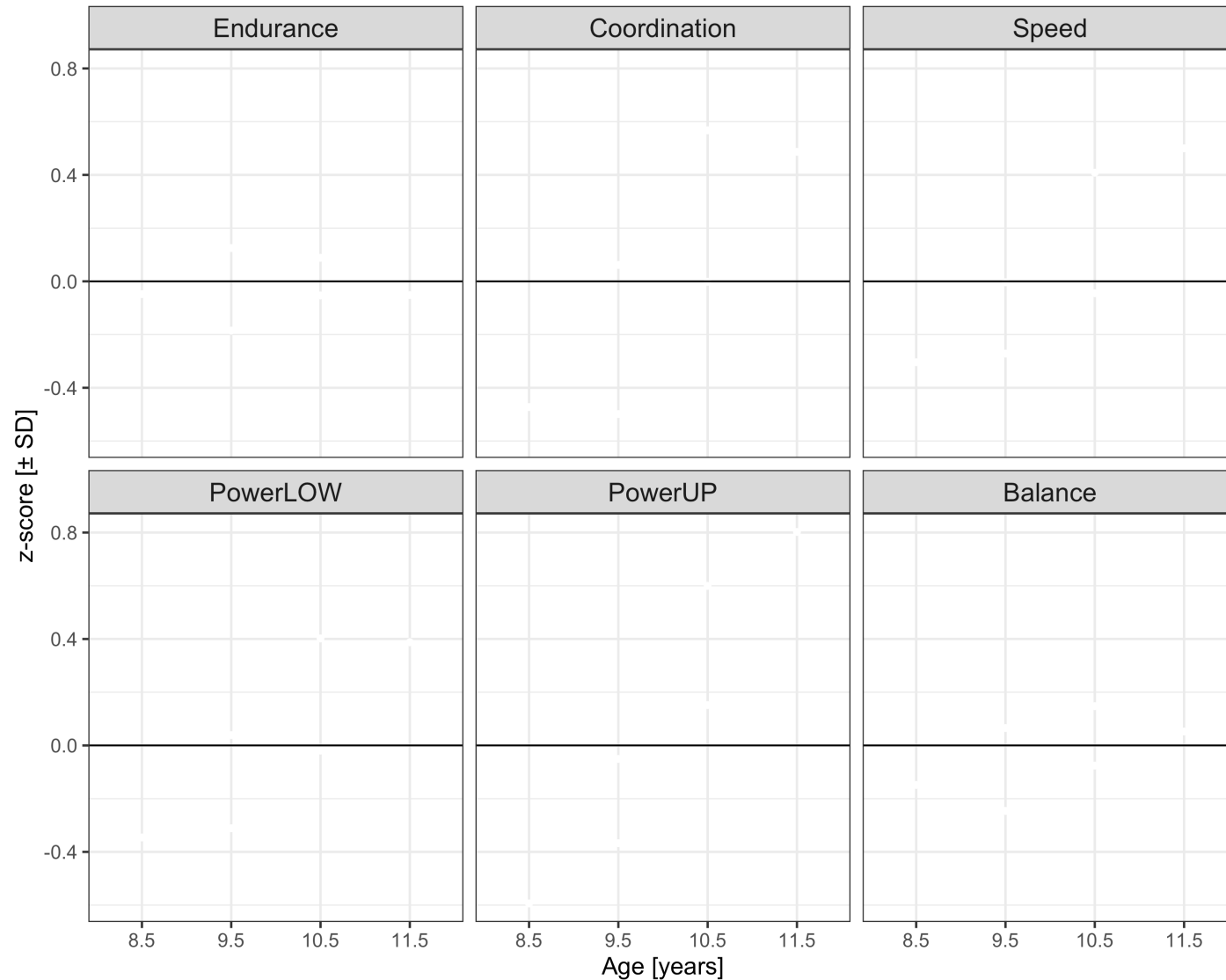
Fühner et al. (2021, 2022)

Timing of school enrollment and physical fitness

- 'age' and 'timing of school enrollment' are confounded
 → Dissociating these effects by comparing keyage and OTK children **at the same age** (but in different school grades)



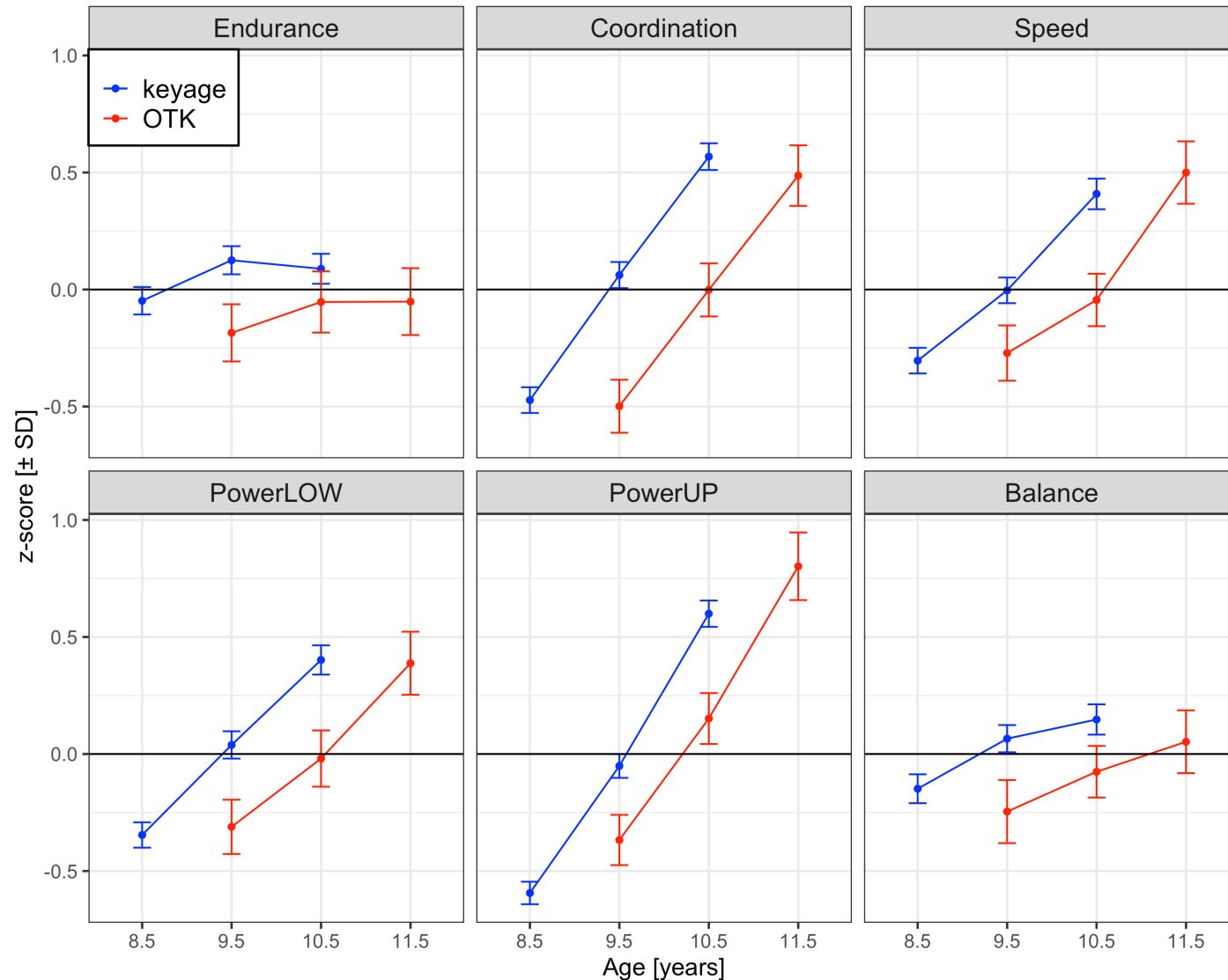
Timing of school enrollment and physical fitness



$N = 1206$ keyage, 296 OTK
children tested in grades
3,4, and 5



Timing of school enrollment and physical fitness



$N = 1206$ keyage, 296 OTK children tested in grades 3, 4, and 5

- Both groups show **positive development** and similar dev. rate
- Keyage children outperform **age-matched** OTK children
- Exception: Endurance
- Largest age gains in powerUP & coordination



Timing of school enrollment and physical fitness

- **Academic performance + physical fitness:** OTK children exhibit lower performance than expected for their age



Timing of school enrollment and physical fitness

- What are the reasons for the poorer fitness of OTK?
 - **Lower SES & regional deprivation** increase risk for **global developmental delays** at school entry examination (Hoffmann et al., 2022)
 - **Biological age of OTK children:** selection bias (“selection-by-judged-maturity-effect”)

Spieler A (spät entwickelt)

Alter:	14,2 Jahre
Körperhöhe:	153 cm
Körpermasse:	38,5 kg
PHV:	15,9 Jahre
YPHV:	-1,7 Jahre
Aufschlag:	135 km/h
CMJ:	33,4 cm
20 m Linearsprint:	3,34 s
Crunches:	50



Spieler B (früh entwickelt)

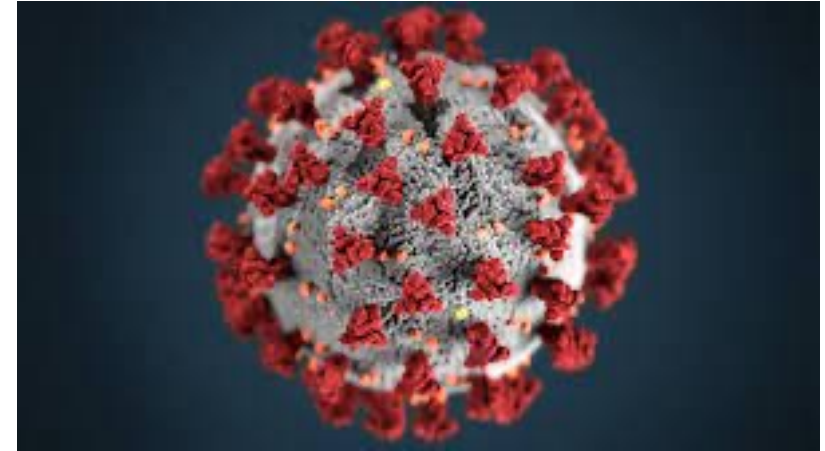
Alter:	13,8 Jahre
Körperhöhe:	182 cm
Körpermasse:	80,3 kg
PHV:	12,0 Jahre
YPHV:	+1,8 Jahre
Aufschlag:	180 km/h
CMJ:	36,6 cm
20 m Linearsprint:	3,27 s
Crunches:	23

Timing of school enrollment and physical fitness

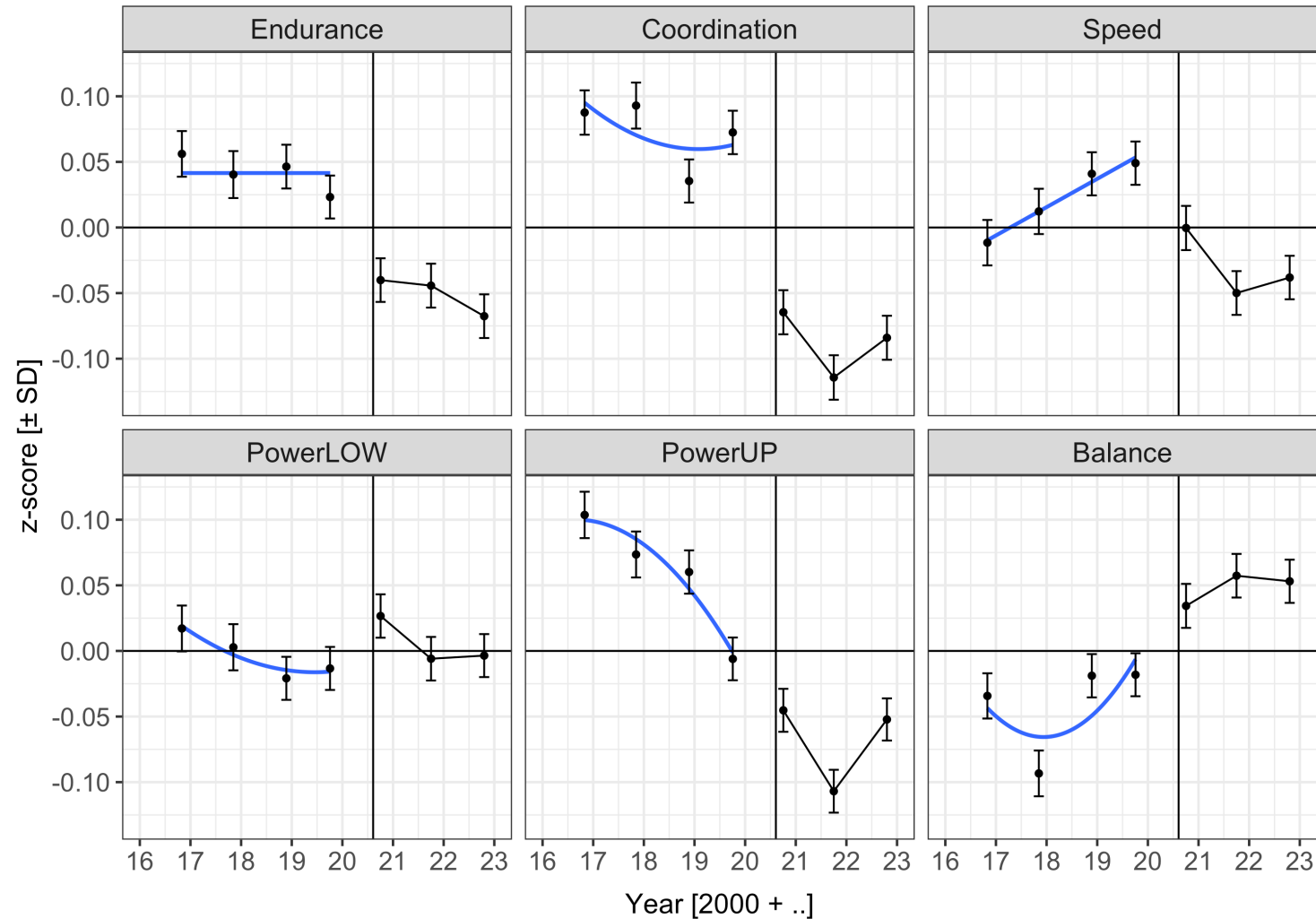
- **Academic performance + physical fitness:** OTK children exhibit lower performance than expected for their age



Covid-19 pandemic and physical fitness

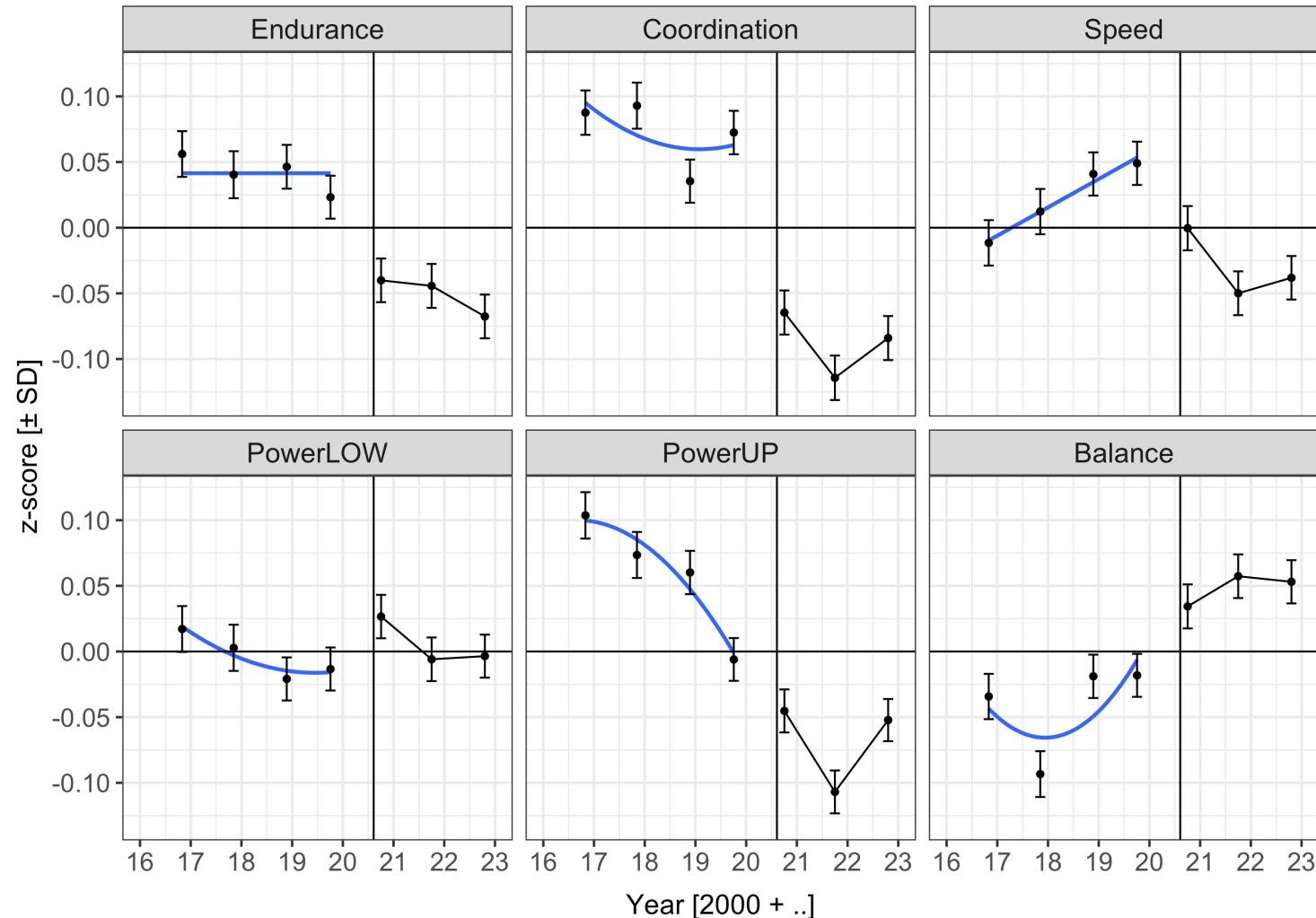


Covid-19 pandemic and physical fitness



$N = 98,510$ keyage children
from 515 schools

Covid-19 pandemic and physical fitness



Regression discontinuity design (LMM)

- Extrapolation of cohort trends, testing pandemic effects on first day of school year 2020/21
- **Significant negative pandemic effects** for endurance, coordination, speed

$N = 98,510$ keyage children
from 515 schools

How meaningful are the pandemic effects?

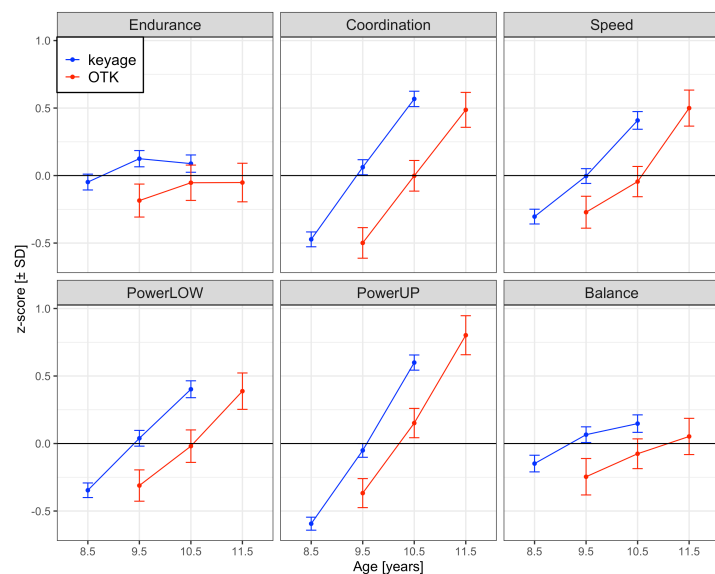
	Endurance	Coordination	Speed
Cohen's <i>d</i>	-0.08	-0.15	-0.03
Covid effect in test metric	-11.7 m	-0.038 m/s	-0.009 m/s
Developmental losses = Pandemic effect relative to age gains	-5 mth	-3 mth	-1 mth

Developmental losses = Pandemic effect relative to age gains from longitudinal study

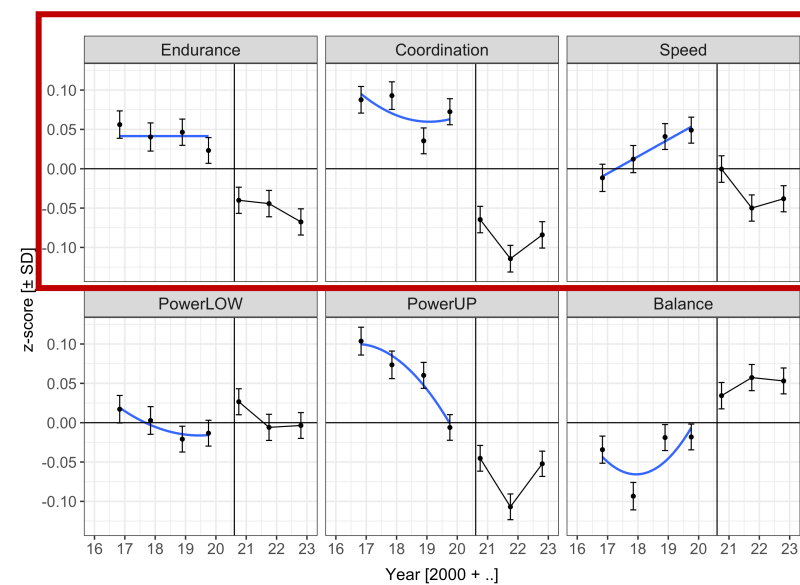


Summary

- **Lower physical fitness for OTK children**
- Reasons: **Biological age? Social structure?**



- Small negative pandemic effects on **endurance, coordination, speed**



EMOTIKON team



Kathleen Golle



Reinhold Kliegl



Michael Rapp



Fabian Arntz



Paula Teich



Florian Bähr



Toni Wöhr

EMOTIKON podcast & newsletter



<https://www.uni-potsdam.de/de/emotikon/podcast>