

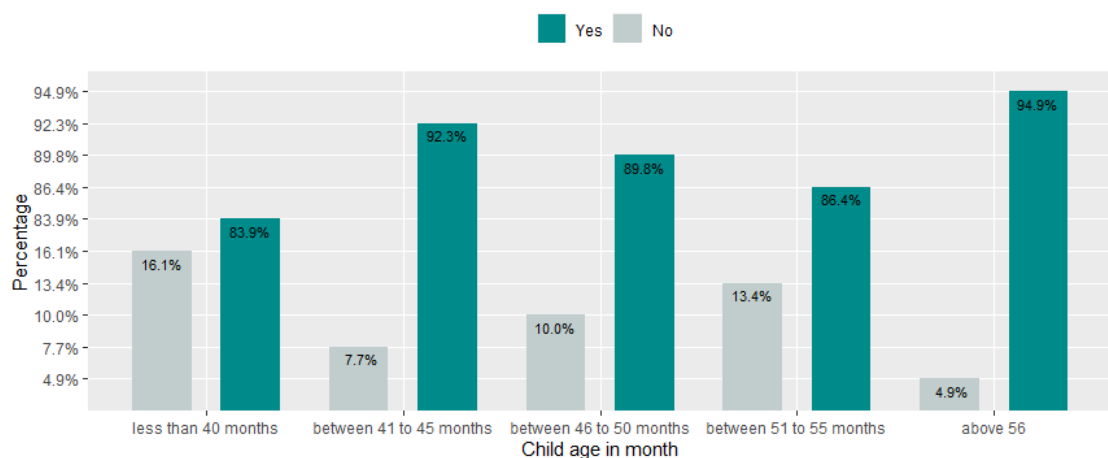
## Evolution of under 5 children education

### 1. Literacy

The data indicates a notable improvement in children's ability to identify at least 10 letters as they get older. Around 95% of children between 56-59 months of age were able to identify 10 or more letters, compared to 87% of children between 51-55 months old (Figure 1)

Similarly, the data shows children's capacity to recognize numbers from 1 to 10 also improves during this developmental period.

Figure 1: capacity to identify at least ten letters of the alphabet



### 2. Physical capacity

The data does not indicate a significant improvement in the physical capacities of children under 5 years old. Specifically, the ability to pick up a small object like a stick or rock from the ground using just two fingers does not seem to increase significantly during this age range.

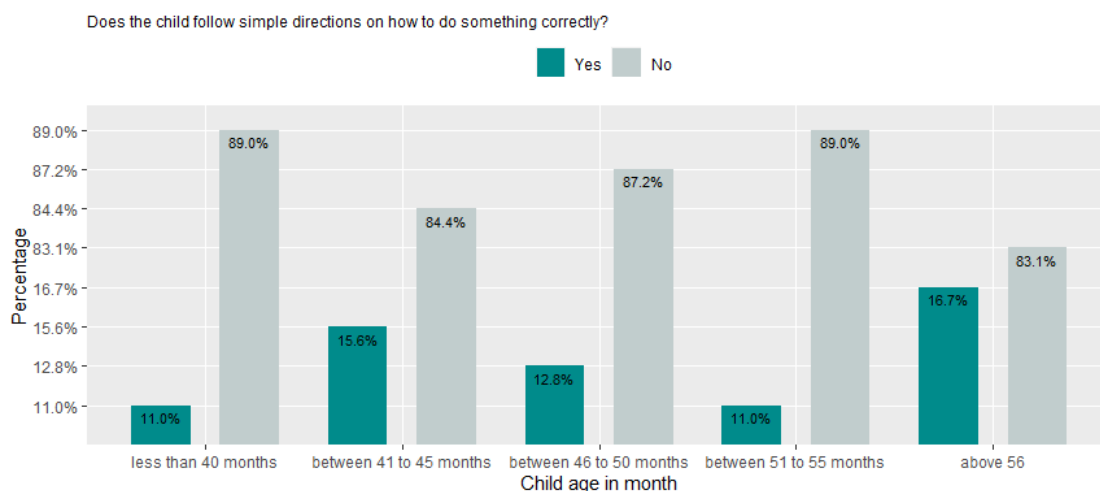
Only around 10% of children aged 56 months and above were reported to be able to accomplish this skill.

Interestingly, the data also shows that physical limitations may be impacting children's activity levels in other ways. Approximately 61% of children aged 56 months and above were reported to feel too sick to play on a given day. Remarkably, the same percentage - 61% - was also reported for children younger than 40 months.

### 3. Learning capacity

The data demonstrates a significant improvement in children's learning capacities. Around 17% of children aged 56 months or above were reported to be able to correctly follow simple directions on how to do something, compared to only 11% of children between 51 and 55 months old.

Additionally, the data indicates older preschoolers are developing greater independence in completing tasks. Specifically, 33% of children aged 56 months or above were reported to be able to do things independently when requested, in contrast to only 25% of 51-55 month olds exhibiting this self-directed capability.



#### 4. Socio-emotional skills

The data does not indicate significant advancements in the children's socio-emotional development during this period. Areas such as getting along well with peers and maintaining focus do not appear to show the same degree of progress.

However, the data does highlight one promising trend in children's social-behavioural regulation. Specifically, 53% of children above 56 months of age were reported to not kick, hit or bite other children or adults, compared to 47% among those between 51-55 months old.

Yet, the overall data implies social-emotional skills, such as cooperative play and attentional control, may not be progressing at the same accelerated pace as the cognitive abilities seen in areas like following directions and independent task completion.

