



Enhanced Physical Education in Illinois: Improving Health and Reducing Chronic Disease



More Information

Enhanced Physical Education in Illinois
www.isbe.net

Illinois Public Health Institute
<http://iphonline.org>

Illinois Department of Public Health
www.dph.illinois.gov

The Community Guide: CPSTF Findings on Promoting Physical Activity
www.thecommunityguide.org/topic/physical-activity

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Physical Activity Facts
www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/physicalactivity/facts.htm

Chronic disease rates in the United States have risen significantly in the last few decades. In Illinois, one in three children are overweight or obese and at increased risk for chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes.¹ Studies show that regular moderate-to-vigorous physical activity can reduce these risks.² Research also shows that children who are more physically active do better on standardized tests and have better classroom behaviors.

In 2012, the Illinois General Assembly enacted a law that established the Enhance Physical Education (P.E.) Task Force³ to update the Illinois Learning Standards for Physical Development and Health.⁴ The task force reviewed evidence-based strategies in *The Guide to Community Preventive Services (The Community Guide)* and decided that enhanced school-based physical education (enhanced P.E.) was the most appropriate method to implement for a couple of reasons. First, it lent itself well to policy approaches and encouraged engagement from multiple partners within both the health and education sectors. Second, it was similar to pre-existing initiatives, such as the Obesity Action Roadmaps for the Illinois Alliance to Prevent Obesity.⁵ In 2013, the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) approved the updates to take effect in the 2015-2016 school year.

"It was a huge policy change to have new learning standards developed and adopted by the State Board of Education. Illinois was the first state in the nation to include the connection between increased physical activity and improved student outcomes in our state learning standards," said Elissa Bassler, CEO at the Illinois Public Health Institute (IPHI).

The Illinois General Assembly passed a second law in 2014 requiring annual fitness testing for students in grades 3-12. These scientifically based assessments, used in combination with enhanced P.E. programs, help students achieve and maintain a health-enhancing level of physical fitness.

"Illinois wants students to understand the connection between the brain and body, and the importance of lifetime wellness," said Janna Simon, program manager for the Center for Policy & Partnership Initiatives at IPHI.

Ready. Set. Go!

With input from the Enhance P.E. Task Force, the Illinois State Board of Education, the Illinois Department of Public Health, and the Illinois Public Health Institute produced the Enhanced P.E. Strategic Plan—a high-level roadmap to implementing daily, high-quality P.E. for students K-12.⁶ The Illinois school system includes more than 800 independent school districts, 4,500 schools, and two million children. To implement such a broad-reaching program, the strategic plan identified three key partners: local superintendents, school boards and principals.

The Enhance P.E. Task Force recommended 19 key policies and strategies for delivering evidence-based enhanced P.E. related to the following

- Offering professional development for teachers and other stakeholders
- Assessing the impact of enhanced P.E.
- Identifying and seeking local, state and national resources to support enhanced P.E. in schools



To promote their work, the Enhance P.E. Task Force carefully prepared messages geared to different segments of the school community and public. Local communities were receptive to their strategies and policies; many people became loyal supporters of enhanced P.E. and a variety of organizations teamed to promote this project.

To prepare for implementation, IPHI offered teacher trainings, called *Pump Up P.E.: Promote Health, Learning and Lifelong Fitness*. The training offered practical, immediately applicable strategies, tools, and resources to increase physical activity levels in classes.




After trainings, teachers reported increased awareness of resources and strategies to support physical activity and knowledge of ways to add more physical activity to P.E. classes. Participants also reported gaining knowledge about the impact of physical activity on brain function.

What is The Community Guide?

The Guide to Community Preventive Services (The Community Guide) is an essential resource for people who want to know what works in public health. It provides evidence-based recommendations about public health interventions and policies to improve health and promote safety.

The Community Preventive Services Task Force (CPSTF)—an independent, nonfederal, unpaid panel of public health and prevention experts—bases its recommendations on systematic reviews of the scientific literature. With oversight from the CPSTF, scientists and subject-matter experts from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conduct these reviews in collaboration with a wide range of government, academic, policy, and practice-based partners.

www.thecommunityguide.org

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 Community
Preventive Services
Task Force

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What is Enhanced P.E.?

During enhanced P.E. classes, students spend at least half of their time participating in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity. The Community Preventive Services Task Force (CPSTF) recommends enhanced P.E. to increase physical activity levels among children and adolescents. Research shows that children who are more physically active and fit have improved cognitive function, perform better in class and on standardized tests, and have better classroom behaviors.⁷ These outcomes are important to school and district administrators as they strive to meet rigorous standards for students' academic achievement.

Tracking Progress

Starting in the fall of 2016, students in grades 3-12 will participate in annual fitness testing. Students will track their progress, set goals for improvement, and learn more about health and wellness. "Fitness testing helps teachers understand their students' strengths and weaknesses and helps the students become more fit over time," Bassler said. Researchers and local and state officials will have access to aggregate data and be able to track changes over time.

Lessons Learned

- **Evidence-based interventions can appeal to many audiences.** Enhanced school-based P.E. appeals to health professionals, educators, and parents because of the benefits associated with students' health and academic performance.
- **Stakeholders are key participants in decision-making.** Multiple organizations collaborated to produce the strategic plan and develop procedures for annual fitness testing and data reporting.

¹ Kaiser Family Foundation. State health facts. Accessed 9/14/16. Available at URL: <http://kff.org/statedata/>

² Illinois Enhance PE Task Force. Enhancing physical education in Illinois: how investing in P.E. yields higher achievers. 2012. Accessed 9/14/16. Available from: http://iphionline.org/pdf/IPHI_Enhanced_PE_Fact_Sheet.pdf.

³ Public Act 097-1102, Illinois General Assembly (2012). Available at URL: <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/fulltext.asp?Name=097-1102>

⁴ Illinois Public Health Institute, Illinois State Board of Education, Illinois Department of Public Health. Illinois Enhanced Physical Education Strategic Plan. Authors; 2012. Available at URL: http://www.idph.state.il.us/pdf/EnhancedPE_StrategicPlan_Final2.pdf

⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. Health and academic achievement. Accessed 9/14/16. Available at URL: http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/health_and_academics/pdf/health-academic-achievement.pdf.