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The Maine Prevention Research Center

A Program of the Maine CDC, Harvard School of Public Health Prevention Research Center, and the Center for Community and Public Health at the University of New England

Physical Education and Physical Activity in Schools Case Study Final Report August 1, 2011

Overview

The purpose of this case study is to enhance our understanding of how a Maine elementary or middle school might succeed in implementing 150 minutes of physical education (PE) per week.

The domains explored included:

- 1. Current PE practices:
 - o What is being taught by PE teachers such as a focus on lifelong physical activity
 - o How are students being assessed
 - o How is data collected and used
 - o How many minutes of PE are taught
- 2. Current physical activity opportunities/practices
- 3. Current sports opportunities/practices
- 4. What makes current level of PE possible
 - o Leadership/PE champions
 - Resources
 - o Infrastructure
 - o Process of change
 - o Any others?
- 5. What may be needed to improve current levels of PE even more

Method

The Maine Dept. of Education PE Consultant, Jayne Chase, and Maine CDC PAN Healthy Weight Program Manger, David Crawford were consulted to help choose middle or elementary schools known to have exceptional physical education and/or physical activity programs. Three sites were selected – one middle school and two elementary schools.

Interviews were conducted by a trained research assistant in person or, in one case, by phone with the principal, school health coordinator and a PE teacher. Interview responses were recorded, transcribed and summarized in tabular form according to themes.

Results

The results are compiled into two tables. The first includes the school characteristics and their physical activity and physical education practices and programs. The second table includes the leadership, resources and infrastructure that were needed to make changes.

Table 1. School Characteristics and Activities

School	Characteristics	Physical Education	Physical Activity	Other
Mountain	305 students	50 min 4 times per week	10 min. "choice" time after	Fitness room (PEP grant)
Valley Middle			lunch (e.g. walk, shoot baskets)	
School	74% free or	100% participation		Staff use fitness room
RSU10, Mexico	reduced lunch		Teachers take students outside	during planning period
		Activities include	(action based learning)	(role models)
		traditional (eg. volleyball)		
		and new (eg. Wii, biking,	Open gym in morning	
		snowshoeing)	supervised by principal and assistant principal	
		Fitnessgram, heart rate	assistant principal	
		monitors, student goals		
Oxford Hills	346 students	1x per week 40 minutes	"Spark Time" 3 days a week in	Staff development
Elementary		r	3 rd grade (PE teacher, School	regarding enhanced heart
School	61% free or	Focus on getting heart rates	Health Coordinator, classroom	rate=brain
SAD17	reduced lunch	up and crossing midline	teachers)	development=increased
				student learning
		President's Fitness	Pedometers for teachers to use;	
		Challenge in grade 4-6	teachers take students out	Principal walks with kids
		T	during class	who are sent to office for
		Use data for monitoring	X C 1st 1th 1	discipline
		obesity rates	Yoga for 1 st grade; 4 th grade does mile run with PE teacher;	
			grades K&1 have extra recess	
			grades R&T have extra recess	
			Walking program at recess	
			Developing "meaningful" recess	
			for grades 5 & 6, especially for	
			girls who are generally not	
			active at recess	
			(e.g. walking program; menu of	
			3 or 4 activities to choose from;	
			teachers sign up to share "recess	
			coach" role)	
Pittston	180 students	1x per week 40 minutes	Spark program grade 3-5 by	Most Take Time minutes
Community	440/ 6	CI II M	classroom teachers 3x per week	in the district
School	44% free or	Children Moving	for 20 minutes	
MSAD11	reduced lunch	curriculum (George Grahm)	Take Time and Brain Gym for	
		Oranni)	K-2 – 10-15 minute spurts of	
			activity throughout the day	
			and any and any	
			30 minute recess plus 10	
			minutes in the morning	
			unstructured	
			Walking school bus one day a	
			week	
			After school physical activity	
			After school physical activity club – 30 minutes twice a week	
	l		ciuo – 30 minutes twice a week	1

Table 2. Keys to Change

School	Leadership	Resources/ Infrastructure	Other Factors
Mountain	School leaders envisioned health and	2004, 2008 PEP grants resulted in \$1.2	SHC wrote grants
Valley	physical fitness as an identity for the school	million for equipment purchases, fitness	
Middle School	CIIC and administrators woulded to gether	room and professional development	Scheduling change
School	SHC and administrators worked together – advocate for physical activity as a district	2 PE teachers	required to have 4 days a week meant
	priority	2 I L teachers	PE classes were
	priority	Community resources such as Black	larger but with 2 PE
	PE teachers are champions	Mountain Ski area and Greater Rumford	teachers working
		Community Center plus land fields and	together it was a
	Principal provides leadership and support – organizes schedule to make PE possible	water access	good trade off
		Full size gym with curtain so two	Showed teachers the
	Strong wellness policy by School Health	activities can be going on at the same	research to make the
	Advisory Council adopted by the new RSU	time	case for 200 minutes
	School Board and Superintendent support	Space for fitness room and equipment	of PE – physical activity benefits
	coordinated school health plan	including kayaks, canoes and bikes	students and helps
	coordinated sensor nearth plan	merading kayaks, canoes and onces	teachers
	"Systemic buy-in"—custodians help	Nice showers and towels available for	
	maintain equipment; IT troubleshoots	students after PE	
	programs; etc.etc.		
Oxford Hills	PE teacher, principal and SHC are key	Good outside space and fields	Track NWA test
Elementary	leadership team	_	scores and discipline
School		Grant money used for snow shoes	for Spark
	PE teacher is champion for physical education	Coming the second secon	classrooms
	education	Curriculum coordinator bought heart rate monitors and pedometers as a way to	Looking for grant
	Principal encouraged Spark as a response to	connect physical activity and classroom	for after school
	teachers with a challenging class	learning	program and
			equipment
	Principal led change as part of mandated	Organizing teacher duties for meaningful	
	school improvement plan	recess requires careful planning and	
	District PE head is helpful in finding	scheduling	
	resources and very supportive	Bryant Pond 4-H Outdoor Center utilized	
	, II	to promote life-long physical activity	
Pittston	Principal works with teachers to schedule	Costs were minimal—PTA and some	As a result of 40
Community	physical activity time; led effort to revamp	other grants	minutes of PA/PE
School	PE curriculum to make more substantive	III d d d: atad macfael and d a d a d	every day with
	SHC is a resource to classroom teachers;	Had dedicated professional development	challenging 5 th grade class saw
	works with PE teacher; TA on fitness	time to learn about Spark.	improved behavior
	measures	Creatively use space because gym is also	and academics
		cafeteria and music room eg. Classroom	
	Leadership and framing of changes makes a	becomes an obstacle course; use hallways	After school club is
	difference when teachers are asked to do	m 1 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	a benefit to parents
	more	Teachers are willing to staff after school	– it's affordable after school care
	Teacher is doing a masters degree and	program	anter school care
	studying brain research brings information		
	to staff meetings		
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Other findings

- A School Health Coordinator is an important resource for bringing in good ideas from other school districts.
- Principals are critical in leading teachers, adjusting schedules and leading by example.
- Middle and elementary schools will need to have different approaches.
- Connection between physical activity and academic performance and discipline is key to buy-in by everyone in the school.
- Costs associated with incorporating physical activity in the elementary school level is very low.
- Starting with a behaviorally challenging classroom or school is a good way to get buy-in because teachers/administrators are looking for a solution and willing to give physical activity a try.
- These schools view a healthy environment as a priority.

Recommendations for Pilot Sites

Successful schools demonstrated some or all of the following:

- A school health coordinator
- Engagement in multiple activities to create a healthy school environment (e.g. Take Time, Spark or Brain Gym program, healthy school nutrition offerings, after school physical activity programs, PEP grant recipient, walking program, etc.)
- A PE teacher who is seen as a champion for PE/PA school-wide
- The principal has a passion for physical activity and one or two other staff that have the same passion (leadership team)
- Will commit time to classroom teacher professional development on the connection between physical activity and learning as well as PE teacher professional development
- Has and uses data to help improve programs and/or help students set personal goals (e.g. Fitnessgram, BMI classifications, etc.)
- School is connected to community resources to help expand offerings
- Has a strong school wellness policy around PA/PE that is supported by superintendent and school board

Interviews

May 9, 2011

Pittston Consolidated School, Pittston, Maine

Shelly Simpson, Principal
Tara Marble, School Health Coordinator
Beth Mazerole, PE Teacher (by phone)

May 20, 2011

Mountain Valley Middle School, Mexico Maine Ryan Casey, Principal Kathy Sutton, School Health Coordinator Elaine Michaud, PE teacher May 27, 2011

Oxford Hills Elementary

Kim Ramharter, Principal Pat Carson, School Health Coordinator Emily Ellis, PE teacher

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