PE + Health = Student Success

BENEFITS OF HEALTH & PHYSICAL EDUCATION TO STUDENTS

★ Positive relationship with academic achievement and test scores
★ Positive association with attention, concentration, and on-task behavior
★ Encourages lifetime healthy habits
★ Strategy for reducing childhood obesity
★ Reduces discipline referrals and participation in high-risk behaviors

SCHOOLS CAN INFLUENCE HEALTHY BEHAVIORS

80% of students believe that PE is important to their overall school experience.

Findings from myCollegeOptions®/SHAPE America research study (2015): National sample includes 79,498 high school students.

HEALTHY STUDENTS ARE BETTER LEARNERS

Physical Fitness and Achievement Test Performance

Average Composite of 20 Student Brains Taking the Same Test


shapeamerica.org/advocacy #SHAPEadvocacy
No Child Left Behind Act of 2001

- Health and physical education were not included as core academic subjects.
- Access to federal funding for health and physical education was limited.
- Health and physical education programs and funding were cut across the country.
- Carol M. White Physical Education Program (PEP) competitive grant was established. Funded at $47 million to $100 million from FY 2002 through FY 2016.

Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015

- Health and physical education are included in the law’s definition of a well-rounded education, along with 17 other subjects.
- ESSA congressional intent supports providing all students with a robust, well-rounded education experience that includes health and physical education.
- Health and physical education programs have access to funding under Titles I, II and IV.
- Title IV, Part A Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants authorizes block grants to states to support: well-rounded education (min. 20%), safe and healthy students (min. 20%), and effective use of technology. Health and physical education programs can be funded through all three areas of the block grant.
- The PEP grant and nearly two dozen other grant programs were consolidated into the Title IV, Part A block grants.
- The law authorizes Congress to appropriate up to $1.65 billion for Title IV, Part A in FY 2017.

President’s FY 2017 Budget Request

- The administration requested $500 million for Title IV, Part A for FY 2017—more than $1 billion less than ESSA authorizes Congress to appropriate.
- The president’s funding request does not reflect the importance that Congress assigned Title IV, Part A when it designated these block grants the third-largest authorized program under ESSA.
- Such a low level of funding, divided among numerous programs area, would limit flexibility and would not allow states and school districts to make a meaningful investment in student learning and well-being.