

Self-Guided Training Module





Overview





Come Out & Play:

- is an evidence-based physical activity program for schools and summer camp programs.
- for youth ages 6-12.



Come Out & Play Goals





Meet Physical Activity Guidelines by:

- Reaching daily physical activity recommendations measured by step counts.
- Showing improvement in fitness levels.





Physical Activity Guidelines

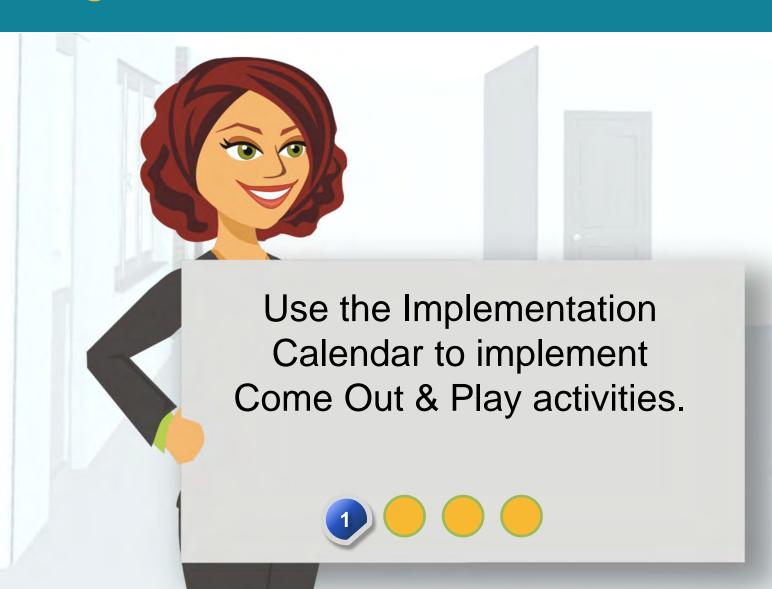
Guidelines for School-Aged Children & Adolescents



Children and adolescents ages 6 through 17 years should do 60 minutes (1 hour) or more of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity daily:

- •Aerobic: Most of the 60 minutes or more per day should be either moderate- or vigorousintensity aerobic physical activity and should include vigorous-intensity physical activity on at least 3 days a week.
- •Muscle-strengthening: As part of their 60 minutes or more of daily physical activity, children and adolescents should include muscle-strengthening physical activity on at least 3 days a week.
- •Bone-strengthening: As part of their 60 minutes or more of daily physical activity, children and adolescents should include bone-strengthening physical activity on at least 3 days a week.

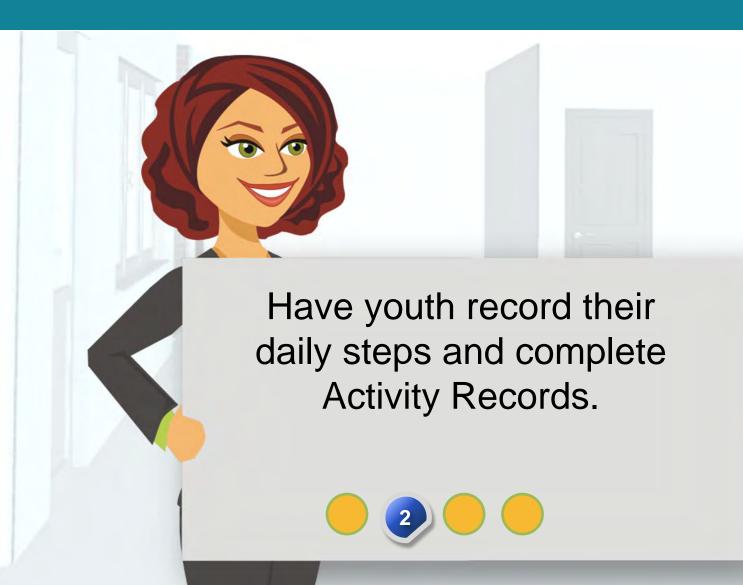








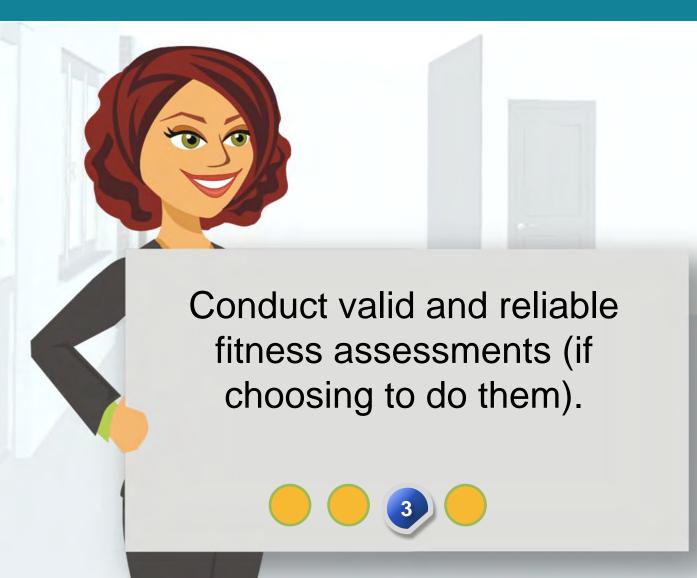
























Main Menu





Facilitator's Manual Components



Activity Records



Fitness Assessments

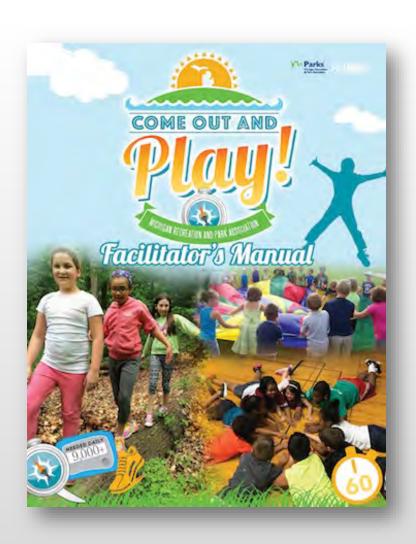


Step Tracker



Facilitator's Manual





This Manual contains easy-to-implement materials that:

- get children outside
- educate them about nature - using fun physical activities.







Facilitator's Manual



Lessons

Quests

Make & Plays

Activities

Calendar





Review the Table of Contents and where to find the 5 components listed on the tabs above.

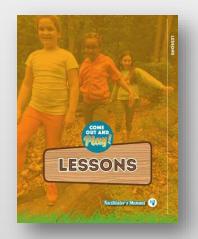


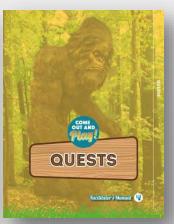






Click the navigation arrows below to learn more about each of these components.



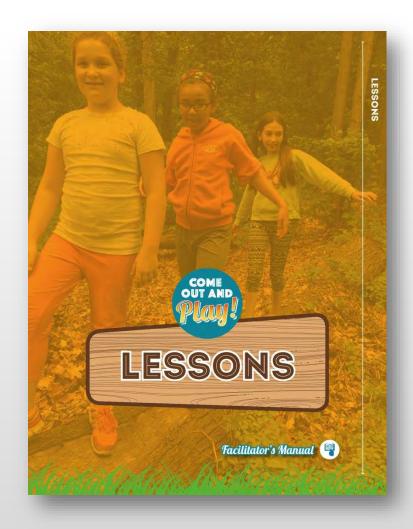






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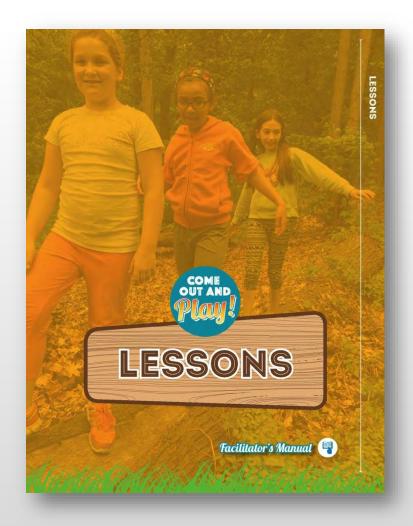
Three lessons introduce children to *Come Out* and *Play* during the first week of the program.











Purposes:

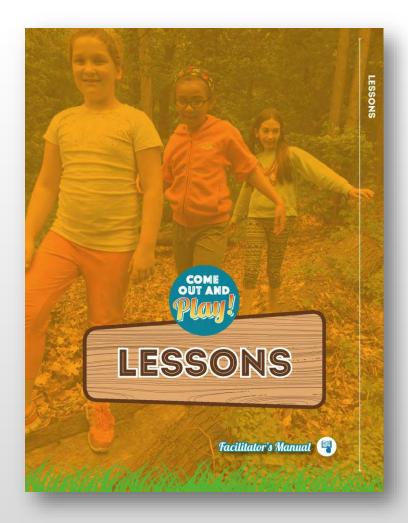
Emphasize the importance of getting 60 minutes of physical activity daily (9,000 steps/day).











Purposes:

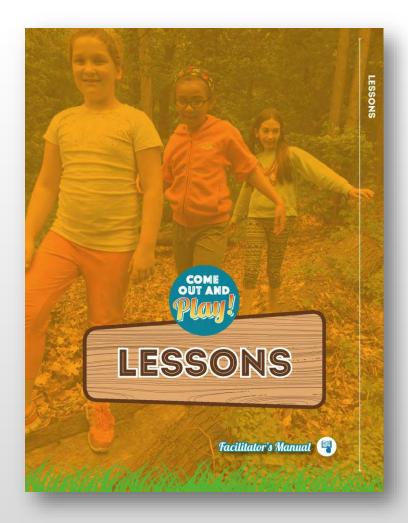
Orient children to the use of pedometers to track their physical activity.

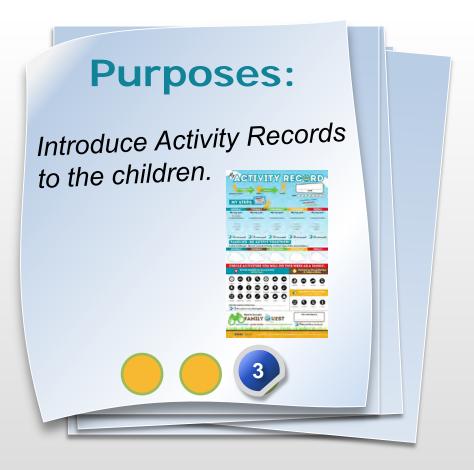










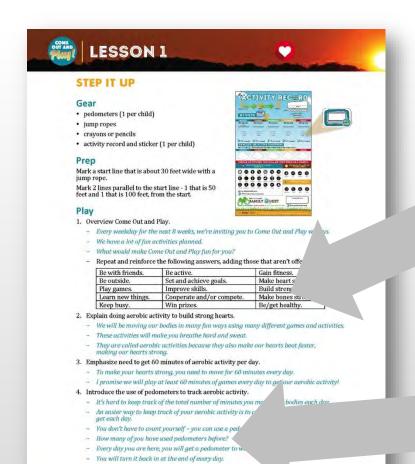












Instructions to the facilitator are illustrated by black, regular text.

Information to be given to children is illustrated in *blue*, *italics text*.







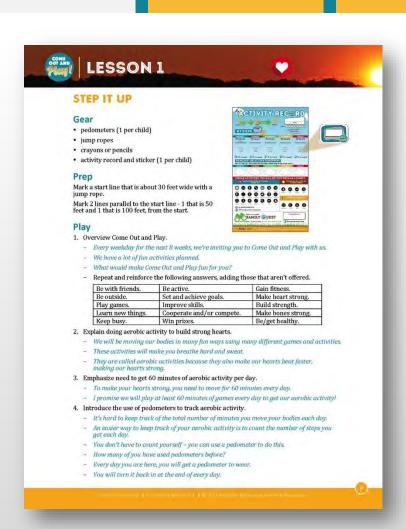


Quests

Make & Plays

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Calendar





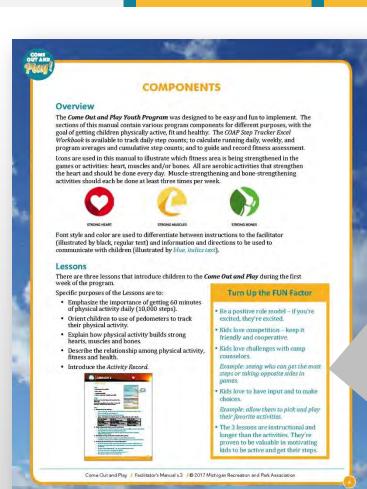
Take a few minutes to briefly review all three lessons.













Open your Manual to Page 4

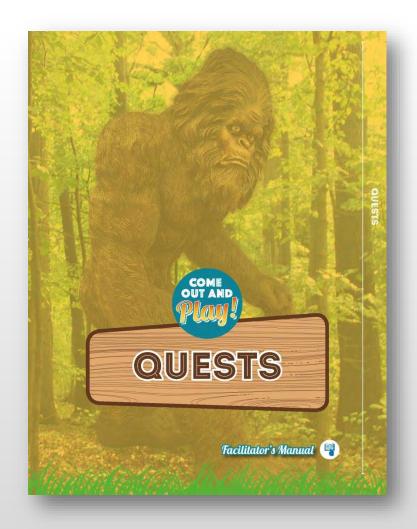
Review the hints in the yellow box titled "Turn Up the FUN Factor".











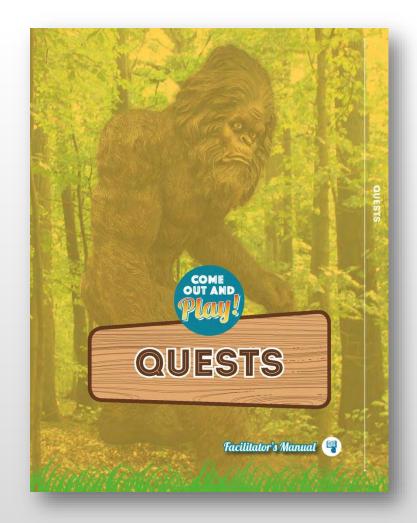
Quests are challenges for families to visit local schoolyards, parks and trails and to complete these fun activities together while enjoying nature.











Purposes:

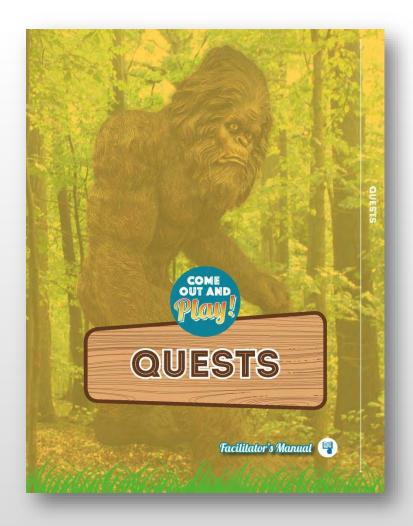
Announce the Come Out and Play program to families.











Purposes:

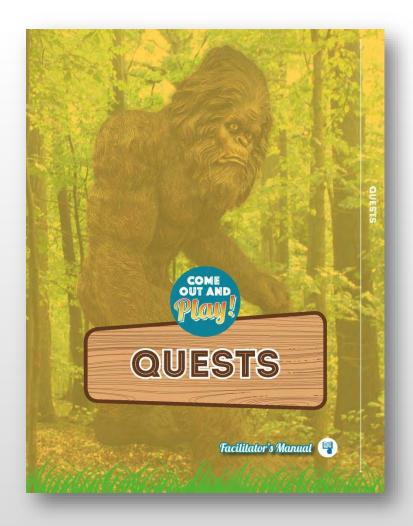
Challenge families to be physically active together while having fun.











Purposes:

Promote schoolyards, parks and trails as places to be active and get fit.









Quests

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Quests are introduced to children while they are at your program.











Quests are introduced to children while they are at your program.

Quest charts, are discussed and personalized, then sent home with children.











Have the children roll up and tie the Quest charts with string to look like real adventures.









Quests

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BIG FOOT QUEST

Gear

- · Big Foot Quest chart (1 per child)
- · string or twine to tie around chart
- something that looks like Big Foot hair (thick brown, red or gray color)
- · Big Foot footprints cut from tag board

Prep

Cut the string into 8 inch pieces.

Play

- 1. How many of you have heard of Big Foot?
- 2. Show children the photo of Big Foot on the reverse side of this Quest.
- 3. Review these facts about Big Foot with the children.
- Big Foot is said to be a very tall, ape-like creature that likes to live in the woods.
- People claim to spot him, but only rarely because he is very shy.
- Others say it is because he is folklore, meaning a myth or legend.
- There are many different names for Big Foot.
- Native Americans call him Sasquatch.
- Where it snows, they call him the abominable snowman.
- 4. Review the Big Foot Quest.
 - Even though he has never been seen here, we are going to play a trick on your family for your quest this week - it's called the Big Foot Quest.
 - You are going to plant clues in the park to make it look like Big Foot was here.
- Since Big Foot is hairy, you will place this fake hair somewhere where he may have lost it, for example on a tree when scratching his back.
- Ask the children for other ideas.
- Big Foot also has enormous feet, as his name implies.
- Since he walks on two feet, not four, he is a biped (meaning two feet).
- You will place fake footprints in the dirt in various places around the park and trails.
- 5. Have the children work in teams to hide the fake pieces of hair and place footprints in the dirt or mud around the park and trails.
- Options: use stones and sticks to dig the imprints of Big Foot footprints in dirt and mud; make Big Foot's large bed out of a pile of leaves.
- 6. Have children prepare their Big Foot Quest charts to take home.
- Have each child write his/her name on the other side of the chart in the space provided.
- Have them work with each other to role up the charts and tie them using the string.



Open your
Manual to the
Quests
Section

Take a few minutes to briefly review all seven Quests.











Quests

Make & Plays

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In Make and Plays, children create materials used to play fun activities.







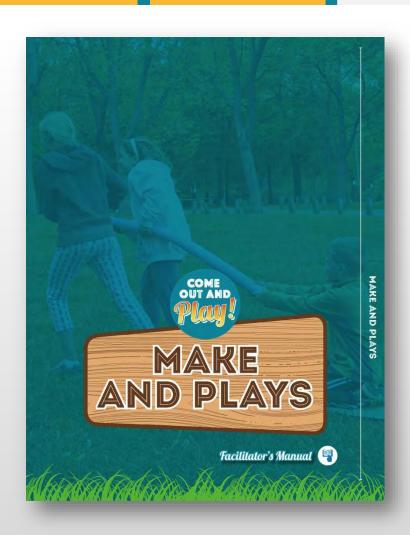


Quests

Make & Plays

Activities

Calendar



Purposes:

Add a fun arts and crafts component to the **Come Out and Play** program.







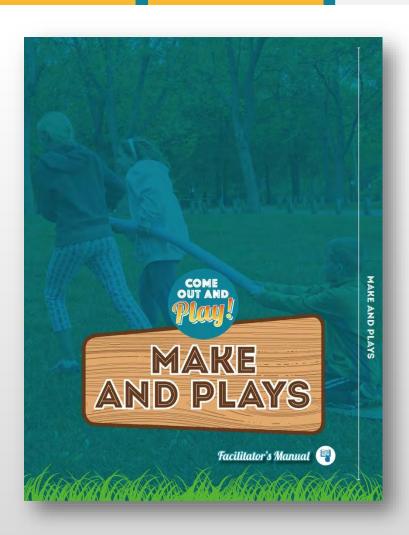


Quests

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Calendar



Purposes:

Provide an opportunity for children to be creative and to exercise their minds and their bodies.









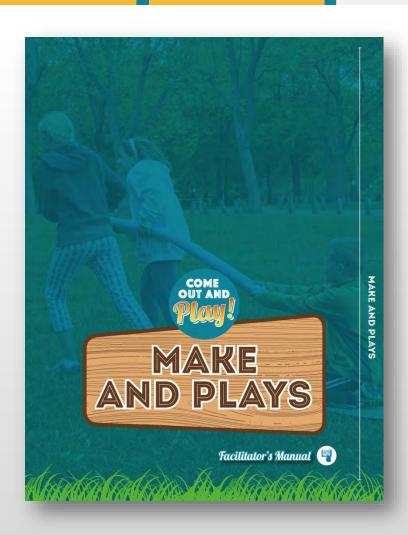


Quests

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Purposes:

Show children they can construct their own fun physical activities to play with others.









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GOIN' FISHING

Gear

- · crayons
- tag board (9" x 12")
- Items to use as 'canoes' (test items first to be sure they can be easily pulled on your ground surface at your site, e.g., tarps, plastic, meal trays, cardboard)
- · stacking buckets
- · jump ropes
- · noodles (2 per team)

Pren

Cut tag board into 9 pieces (3" x 4" each). Divide children into 4-6 teams.

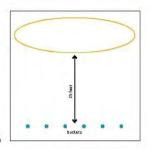
Using the jump ropes, outline a pretend pond ~36 feet wide, 25 feet away from the buckets on a grassy field.

Make

- 1. Give each child a 3" x 4" tag board piece and several crayons.
- 2. Today we're making, then playing a fishing game.
- 3. Using the crayons, draw a brightly colored fish on your tag board.
- 4. When done, have them run down and place their fish in the pretend pond, having no 2 fish closer than 2 feet apart.
- 5. Assign a team to each bucket.

Play

- 6. As teams, we'll do relay races to see who can 'catch' the most fish.
- 7. Give these instructions before beginning:
- Start with a fisher (team member) in the canoe.
- Have the fisher grab one end of the noodle and 2 teammates grab the other end of the noodle.
- When I say 'go', pull your fisher along a pretend river to the pond and grab a fish.
- Pull the fisher back and drop the fish into your team's bucket.
- Repeat the above steps with new teammates, until all the fish are caught.
- As teammates are pulling fishers, others are jumping up and down and cheering.
- Remind them this is a way to get steps on their pedometers
- 8. Extension 1: Repeat the race with 2 fishers in each canoe. Use 2 noodles to pull.
- Extension 2: Repeat with children being boats (i.e., fisher walks on hands while 2 teammates held one log cash libra wheelbarrow)





Open your Manual to the Make and Plays Section

Take a few minutes to briefly review all eight Make and Plays.



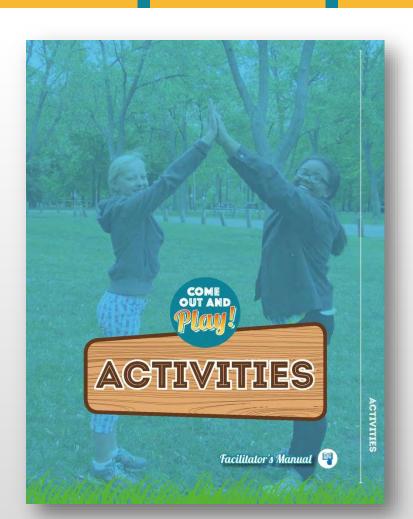






Calendar

Lessons Quests Make & Plays Activities



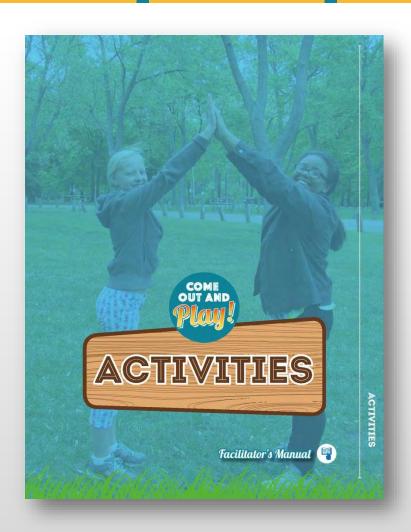
There are 50, one-page, activities that get children moving.











Purposes:

Provide fun ways to get children physically active at least 60 minutes per day.







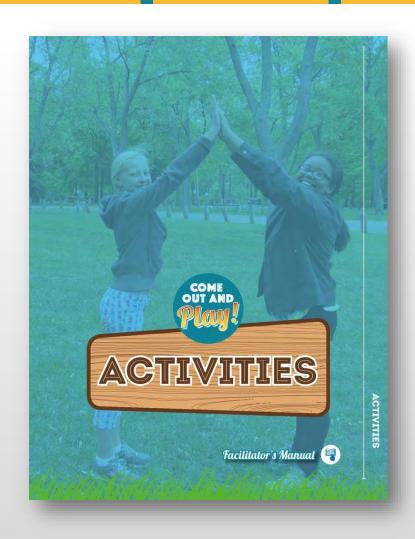


Quests

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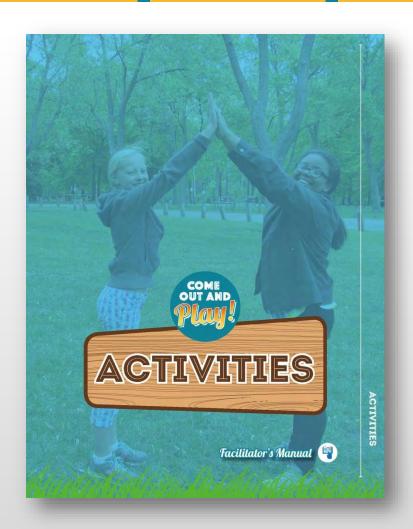
Purposes: Build strong hearts, muscles and bones.











Purposes:

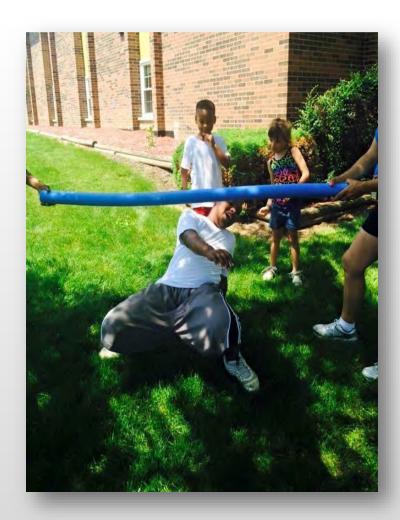
Show children that schoolyards, parks and trails are a fun place to be active and get fit.











Activities are designed for an average of 20 minutes or more of play.

Evaluation data shows that activities are played for an average of 27 minutes each.









Lessons

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GATHERING NUTS FOR WINTER

Gear

- 20 hoops
- 28 bean bags (can also use rubber frogs to get to 28 items if necessary)

Prep

Set up 4 identical games as shown.

Place hoops far enough apart so they need to run, not walk when playing game. Place 7 items (bean bags/rubber frogs) in center hoop of each game.

Play

- In the fall, squirrels collect and store nuts so they will have enough food to last them though winter.
- Squirrels don't hibernate, but they do build nests where they take shelter from the snow, cold and harsh winds.
- 3. You will be squirrels in this game, trying to be the first to collect 3 nuts in your own nest.
- 4. Give these instructions:
 - There are 4 games set up so more of you can play at once.
- Each game has 4 players, 1 player standing in each of the 4 corner hoops.
- Your 'nuts' are the bean bags in the center hoop.
- Since we didn't have enough bean bags, we also had to use some rubber frogs.
- When I say GO, run and collect a nut, then take it back to your nest, which is your hoop.
- Continue to gather nuts, 1 at a time only and bring them back to your nest.
 When the nuts are gone from the center, you can steal nuts from other squirrels' nests.
- When the hats are gone from the tenter, you can steal hats from other
- You cannot guard your nest or touch another squirrel in any manner.
- The first squirrel to get 3 nuts in his/her nest yells out "I'm ready for winter!" and wins.
 Remember, this is a race so run, don't walk when gathering the nuts.
- When waiting your turn to play, jump up and down on the sidelines and cheer the
- squirrels that are playing, to get steps on your pedometers.

 5. Between rounds, have all children jog in a circle around the entire playing area and return to their individual games.
- 6. Extension 1: Allow children to steal nuts from adjacent games too.
- 7. Extension 2: Increase to 4 the number of nuts needed to win.
- 8. Extension 3: Have children gather acorns from the woods and replay the game, substituting the acorns for the bean bags.

 Extensions provide for variations on the activities to add extra time, challenge and variety.

Come Out and Play / harrifator's Manual V.3 / © 2017 Michigan Recreation and Park Associa









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ANIMAL MOVES

Gear

· jump ropes

Prep

Use jump ropes to form a 30-40 foot pattern (zig-zag, curving, etc.) on the ground that they will follow when moving like animals.

Play

- 1. Different animals move in different ways.
- 2. We walk on 2 feet while some others walk on 4 feet.
- 3. What are some examples? [horse, deer, cougar, wolf]
- 4. Bear sometimes walk on 2 feet, but mostly walk on 4 feet,
- 5. Other animals hop instead of walk.
- 6. What are some examples? [frog, rabbit, kangaroo]
- 7. Today we're going to move like animals.
- Demonstrate each of the following animal movements, one at a time, each time leading the students through the jump rope pattern using the movement.



Crab crawl. Sit on ground looking up. Place hands on ground near hips. Lift and keep bottom off the ground. Can move forward or backward.



Bear walk. Walk on hands and feet. Lift right foot and right hand at the same time, then left foot and left hand at the same time



Coyote run. Start out in a push-up position, arms fully extended. Propel both feet up toward the hands. When feet land, propel both hands 2 -3 feet forward. Repeat.



Bunny hop. Crouch down, then hop into the air while propelling body forward. Inchworm scuttle. Bend over and touch ground with hands close to feet. Walk hands away from feet as far as possible. Walk feet back to hands. Repeat.

Alligator slither. Lay on belly, then push-up into a plank position. Walk with hands and push with toes while keeping body straight.

Bat flight. Bend over 90° at hips. Flap arms while running, touching fingers overhead and at waist when flapping.

Gorilla gait. Walk while in a squat position. Swing shoulders and arms back and forth.

9. Extension 1: Play relay races having the children use the animal movements.

10. Extension 2: Play tag games having the children use these animal movements.

11. Extension 3: Ask children to make up other animal movements.



Open your Manual to the Activities Section

Take a few minutes to briefly thumb through all fifty activities.



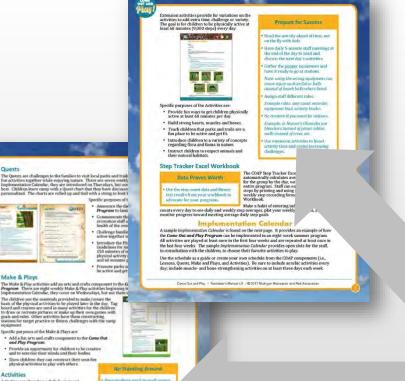








Make & Plays Calendar Lessons Quests **Activities**



Make & Plays

Specific purposes of the Make & Plays are:

Show children they can construct their own fun physical activities to play with others.

Activities are played on a daily busis to get children moving and to build strong bearts, muscles and bones. There are a total of 50 fun activities.

activities.

Activities are designed for an average of 20 minutes or more of play, but can be played for any length of time as long as the children are having fint. Evaluation data shows that the activities were played for an average of 27 minutes each.



Review the hints in the yellow boxes titled "No Standing Around" and "Prepare for Success".









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Sample Implementation Calendars are provided as planning tools for staff.

For Summer Camp – Divided into 8 weeks.

For After-School – Divided into 4 quarters.

For PE class –
Insert components where they best fit in your curriculum.



Lessons

Quests

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Calendar



Locate either the
Summer Camp
Calendar or the
After-School
Calendar using the
Table of Contents in
your Facilitator's
Manual

Refer to it as you review the next frames.









Lessons Quests

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Calendar



The three lessons are taught in the first week of each term.

For After-School –
Re-teach the lessons in terms 2, 3 and 4 only if students need a review or you have new students.

Take a minute to find them in your calendar.





For Summer Camp –

Quests are introduced on
Thursdays in weeks 1-7.

For After-School Quests are placed in terms
1 and 4 – the months when
families are most likely to
visit parks and trails.

Take a minute to find them in the calendar.





For Summer Camp – Make and Plays occur on Wednesdays in each of the eight weeks.

For After-School Make and Plays are placed in terms 2 and 3 – the months when you most likely need to be indoors.

Take a minute to find them in the calendar.









For Summer Camp – All 50 activities are played at least once.

For After-School -

All 50 activities are played at least once in terms 1 & 2.

They are repeated at least once in terms 3 & 4.

Take a minute to find them in the calendar.



Lessons

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Children love to have input and to make choices.

Fridays are reserved as days to replay their favorite activities from the week.











Activity Records are a fun way for children to track their participation in the *Come Out and Play* program.

Their use is explained to children in the lessons.

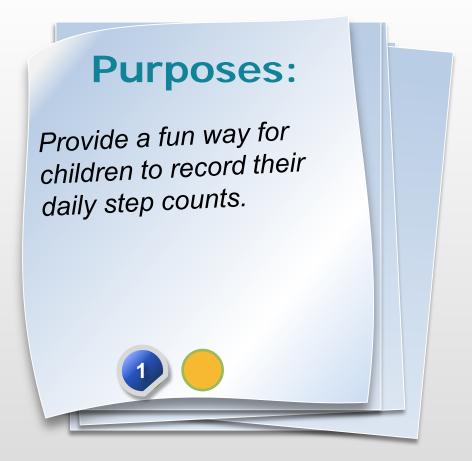






















Purposes:

Involve parents in monitoring their child's steps, setting goals, and being active as a family.













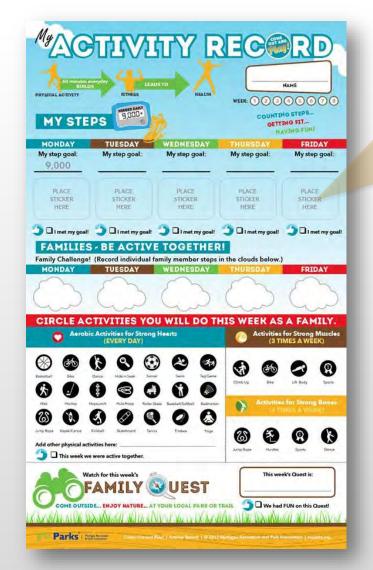
At the beginning of each week, children are given a new Activity Record to take home.













Each day, children record the number of steps taken that day on a pedometer sticker.

The sticker is placed on the back of the child's hand to take home and place on the Activity Record.











Activity Records

Activity Records are a fun way for children to track their participation in the Come Out and Play Program. Use of the Activity Records is explained to children in the lessons.

Specific purposes of the Activity Records are:

- Provide a fun way for children to record their daily physical activity (i.e., daily step counts).
- Involve parents in monitoring their child's steps, setting goals, and being active as a family.

While 9,000 steps per day (equivalent to 60 minutes of aerobic activity) is the goal of the *Come Out and Play Program*, allowing children to set their own personal daily step goal in their Activity Records is motivating to them. It allows them control over their own physical activity depending on their desire and drive on any given day.

At the beginning of each week, children are given a new Activity Record to take home and hang on their refrigerator. On the top of the Activity Record, children check off the number to indicate the correct week.

Each day a child participates in COAP, s/he is given a pedometer sticker on which to record the number of steps taken that day. The sticker is placed on the back of the child's hand until s/he arrives home and places it in the correct day on the Activity Record.

During the first week, explain the Activity Records briefly to the adults who pick children up:

- Each week hang the new Activity Record on your refrigerator.
- Each day, help your child add their pedometer sticker to the Activity Record and ask them what fun games they played.
- Help your child set a step goal for the next day based on the actual number of steps taken today.
- For a family challenge, record family member steps in the space provided in the clouds.
- Each week, review the activities at the bottom of Activity Record and select one or more to do each week as a family.
- Watch for the Family Quest that will be sent hom later in the week (note that you can write the name of each week's Quest on the Activity Record before sending it home).

Incentives

- Incentives or rewards can serve as external motivators for children.
- Consider providing rewards for individual accomplishments based on the Activity Records.
- · Weekly examples include:
- ✓ Attendance (pick a # out of 5 they must reach)
- Met step goals (pick a # out of 5 they must reach)
- ✓ Met step goals and family goals (pick a # out of 7 they must reach)
- Program examples include:
- Same as above but adjust for the # of weeks your program is offered and provide records at the end rather the tweekly.
- Examples of powards include toe tokens, wher bottles, customized t-shibs, pedometers or other items your staff may brainstorm.



Come Out and Play Facilitator's Manual v.3 CO 2017 Michigan Recreation and Park Association



Open your Manual to Page 5

Review how to briefly explain the Activity Records to parents or caregivers.









Aerobic Endurance Run/Walk

90° Push-up

Tree/Wall Sit



As seen in the introductory video, the *Come Out and Play* program has been shown to increase aerobic fitness and muscular strength.









Aerobic Endurance Run/Walk

90° Push-up

Tree/Wall Sit



The fitness assessments are optional.

However, pre- and posttesting may prove your effectiveness in improving the fitness levels of your students and provide data to further advocate for your programs.









Aerobic Endurance Run/Walk

90° Push-up

Tree/Wall Sit

COME OUT AND PLAY



When to Test

- . Summer camp: Pre-test curing first week and post-test during last week of the program
- . After-school: Pre-test during the first week and post-test every eight weeks of the program.

Aerobic Endurance Run/Walk Test

This tes, measures cardiovascular/aerobic endurance, an important component of fitness. The goal is for children or run a specified distance, depending on ago, in the shortest time obssible. A decrease in the time to finish this test (i.e. a faster finish on the post- vs. pre-test) indicates an increase in cardiovascular/aerobic endurance over the course of your program.

Children should run at a pace they believe they can maintain for the entire length of the test. If they get lired, they should be encouraged to maintain a, least a slow jog throughout the test, out are allowed to walk if necessary to complete the specified distance.

| Age | Test Distance | Distance Equivalents |
|-------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 6-7 | | 440 yards or 402 meters |
| 8-9 | ½ mile | 880 yards or 805 meters |
| 10-12 | 1 mile | 1,760 yards or 1,609 meters |

Equipment

- . Stopwatch or phone app to record total time for each child
- · Data recording form
- · Flat and measured rurning course per distances above
- Note: be sure to accurately measure the course, keeping the distance exactly the same for the pre- and post-tests
- Note: a cross country wheel 's recommended to measure out the course or, if available, use a
 track in your community on a 400 meter track. 4 laps plus 9 yards is one mile.

Directions

- Divide children into age groups according to the table above. If you have lots of children in an age group, you can divide them into smaller subgroups to run this test.
- Per'orm the aerobic endurance run/walk test on age-divided groups while the other children participate in Come Out and Play activities.
- 3. Give these instructions:
 - Deer like to run. They can run [insert test distance] effortlessly.
 - Today you are deer, doing what you love! You will run [insert test distance] and I will lime you to see how fast you are.
 - . Point out the start and one lines so they have an idea of the distance they need to cover.
 - Your goal is to finish the distance in the shortest possible time. Pace yourself so you
 don't get too lired. Try to run or jog the entire distance, however. If that is not possible,
 you can walk until you can jog again.
 - I will count down 3, 2, 1, GO; you will all start on GO. Any questions?
- 4. Line chiloren up at start line and start test and timer.
- 5. Encourace chi dren unti they finish.
- 6. Record each child's age, test distance, and time to nearest minute:second (e.g., 15:12).

The aerobic endurance run/walk test measures cardiovascular/aerobic endurance.

The goal is for children to run a specified distance, depending on age, in the shortest time possible.









Aerobic Endurance Run/Walk

90° Push-up

Tree/Wall Sit

COME OUT AND PLAY



When to Test

- . Summer camp: Pre-test euring first week and post-test during last week of the program
- . After-school: Pre-test during the first week and post-test every eight weeks of the program

Aerobic Endurance Run/Walk Test

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- Note: be sure to accurately measure the course, keeping the distance exactly the same for the pre- and post-tests
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 track in your community on a 400 meter track. 4 laps plus 9 yards is one mile.

Directions

- Divide children into age groups according to the table above. If you have lots of children in an age group, you can divide them into smaller subgroups to run this test.
- Per'orm the aerobic endurance run/walk test on age-divided groups while the other children participate in Come Out and Play activities.
- 3. Give these instructions:
 - . Deer like to run. They can run [insert test distance] effortlessly.
 - Today you are deer, doing what you love! You will run [insert test distance] and I will lime you to see how fast you are.
 - . Point out the start and one lines so they have an idea of the distance they need to cover.
 - Your goal is to finish the distance in the shortest possible time. Pace yourself so you
 don't get too lired. Try to run or jog the entire distance, however. If that is not possible,
 you can walk until you can jog again.
 - I will count down 3, 2, 1, GO; you will all start on GO. Any questions?
- 4. Line on lorer up at start line and start test and timer.
- 5. Encourage children until they finish.
- 6. Record each child's age, test distance, and time to nearest minute:second (e.g., 15:12).

For more information, watch the Run/Walk Assessment video (mp4) on the USB drive when done with this training.

Print the Aerobic Endurance Run/Walk test protocol from the USB drive and store in the front cover of your Facilitator's Manual for future reference.

2016COAPYouthAssessmentProtocols.v6.cocx

10/25/2016

1



Aerobic Endurance Run/Walk

90° Push-up

Tree/Wall Sit

90° Push-up Test

This tes, measures upper body strength and endurance. The goal is for children to complete as many proper-form push-ups as possible at a rhythmic pace of one repetition every three seconds. An increase in the number of proper-form push-ups on this test (i.e, more push-ups on the cost vs. pre-lest) indicates an increase in upper body strength/endurance over the course of your program.

In the days preceding the test, describe and demonstrate proper form, then allow children to practice. Give them feedback on proper form so they know and fee what a 90° elbow bend is

Fouinment

- . Metronome or phone app to use for cadence timing
- Data recording form

Proper Form

Start Position

- P ace hands on ground, slightly wider than shoulders, with fingers spread.
- Place feet 2-4 inches apart and balance on loes.
- Start with arms straight (i.e., elbows extended) and body in a straight line from head to feet.

Push-up Action

- Lower the body by bending the elbows until the upper arms are parallel to the ground (i.e., the elbows form a 90° angle).
- Raise body back to starting position by extending elbows until arms are again straight.
- Maintain a straight line from head to feet throughout push-up

Cadence

. Maintain cadence of 20 repetitions per minute (= 1 every 3 secs).

Directions

- Divide chileren into groups of about six children each based on age/size.
- Perform the 90° push-up test on age-divided groups while the other children participate in Comp Out and Play activities.
- 3. Give these instructions:
 - · We have been practicing proper form for the push-up.
 - Describe and demonstrate proper form again and say "Down Up" at a cadence of 20 recetitions per minute (i.e., an "Up" is completed every 3 seconds).
 - Today your goal is to complete as many push-ups as you can while maintaining proper form and cadence.
- 4. Line children up and on "Ready" have them get into the start position.
- 5. Repeat "Down-Up" at a cadence of 20 per minute or 1 every 3 seconds.
- Record the number of proper-form push-ups completed by each child; count repetitions until a child;
 - . Cannot keep up with cadence of 20 repetitions per minute.
 - Does not reach a 90° angle at elbow (i.e., upper arm parallel to ground).
 - . Does not extend cloows (i.e., have straight arms) when retuning to start position.
 - . Does not maintain a straight line from head to feet throughout push-up motion.
 - · Exhibits extreme discomfort or pain.



The 90° Push-up test measures upper body strength and endurance.

The goal is for children to complete as many properform push-ups as possible at a rhythmic pace of one repetition every three seconds.







2



Aerobic Endurance Run/Walk

90° Push-up

Tree/Wall Sit

90° Push-up Test

This tes, measures upper body strength and endurance. The goal is for children to complete as many proper-form push-ups as possible at a rhythmic pace of one repetition every three seconds. An increase in the number of proper-form push-ups on this test (i.e. more push-ups on the post-vs. pre-test) indicates an increase in upper body strength/endurance over the course of your program

In the days preceding the test, describe and demonstrate proper form, then allow children .c. practice. Give them feedback on proper form so they know and fee what a 90° elbow bend is

- . Metronome or phone app to use for cadence timing
- . Data recording form

Proper Form

Start Position

- . Place hands on ground, slightly wider than shoulders, with fingers
- Place feet 2-4 inches apart and balance on loes.
- . Start with arms straight (i.e., elbows extended) and body in a straight line from head to feet.

Push-up Action

- . Lower the body by bending the elbows until the upper arms are parallel to the ground (i.e., the elbows form a 90° angle).
- · Raise body back to starting position by extending elbows until arms
- · Maintain a straight line from head to feet throughout push-up

. Maintain cadence of 20 repetitions per minute (= 1 every 3 secs).

- Divide children into groups of about six children each based on ade/size
- 2. Perform the 90° push-up test on age-divided groups while the other children participate in Come Out and Play activities.
- 3. Give these instructions:
 - · We have been practicing proper form for the push-up.
 - Describe and demonstrate proper form again and say "Down Up" at a cadence of 20 recetitions per minute (i.e., an "Up" is completed every 3 seconds).
 - . Today your goal is to complete as many push-ups as you can while maintaining proper torm and cadence.
- 4. Line children up and on "Ready" have them get into the start position.
- 5. Repeat "Down-Up" at a cadence of 20 per minute or 1 every 3 seconds.
- 6. Record the number of proper-form push-ups completed by each chile; count repetitions
 - . Cannot keep up with cadence of 20 repetitions per minute.
 - Does not reach a 90° angle at elbow (i.e., upper arm parallel to ground).
 - Does not extend cloows (i.e., have straight arms) when retuning to start position
 - . Does not maintain a straight line from head to feet throughout push-up motion.
 - · Exhibits extreme discomfor: or pain.



For more information, watch the Push-up Assessment video (mp4) on the USB drive when done with this training.

Print the 90° Push-up test protocol from the USB drive and store in the front cover of your Facilitator's Manual for future reference.







10/25/2016



Aerobic Endurance Run/Walk

90° Push-up

Tree/Wall Sit

Tree/Wall Sit Test

This test measures legistrengin and endurance. The goal is for children to hold the wall sit position with proper form as long as possible. An increase in the time to finish this test (i.e. a longer time on the post-lyst pre-test) indicates an increase in legistrength/endurance over the course of your program.

In the days preceding the test, describe and demonstrate proper form, then at ow children to practice. Give them feedback on proper forms of they know and fee a proper-form wall sit position. Or oractice days, they only need to hold the wall sit position for a few seconds.

Equipment

- . Stopwatch or phone app to record total time for each child
- Data recording form
- . Flat wall such as the side of a building or an inside wall

Proper Form

Start Position

- P ace back flat against wall.
- Place feet shoulder width apart with heals about 14-18 inches from wall and toes pointing straight out.

Wall Sit Position

- Side back down wall until the hips and knees are both bent at 90° angles.
- Note: Knees should be directly above the feet while in wall sit position.
 During practice sessions, give children feedback on where to place their feet so they are positioned correctly in start position on day of testing.
- · Hang arms at sides, not touching wall or body
- . Keep feet flat on ground and toes pointing straight out.

Directions

- 1. Divide children into groups based on age/size
- Perform wall sit test on age d'vioed groups while other children participate in Come Out and Play activities.
- Give these instructions:
- · We have been practicing proper form for the wall sit.
- Describe and demonstrate proper form again and remine children to place their feet at the proper distance from the wall as practiced (i.e., so that during the wall sit action their kness are directly above their feet).
- Today your goal is to hold the wall sit position as long as possible while maintaining proper form.
- 4. Have students get in start position against wall, spaced so they are not touching.
- 5. On "Start" have them quickly slide down into wall sit position.
- 6. Start timer when they are in proper position.
- Record each child's time that s/he is able to maintain proper form to nearest minute:second (e.g., 2:19).
- 8. Stop timer when a child:
 - . Cannot maintain proper form.
 - . Exhibits extreme discomfort or pain

The Tree/Wall Sit test measures upper body strength and endurance.

The goal is for children to hold the sit position with proper form as long as possible.







3



Aerobic Endurance Run/Walk

90° Push-up

Tree/Wall Sit

Tree/Wall Sit Test

This les, measures legis, rengin and endurance. The goal is for children to hold the wall sit position with proper form as long as possible. An increase in the time to finish this test (i.e., a longer time on the post- vs., pre-test) indicates an increase in legistrength/endurance over the course of your program.

In the days preceding the test, describe and demonstrate proper form, then at ow children to practice. Give them feedback on proper forms of they know and fee a proper-form wall sit position. Or oractice days, they only need to hold the wall sit position for a few seconds.

Equipment

- . Stopwatch or phone app to record total time for each child
- Data recording form
- . Flat wall such as the side of a building or an inside wall

Proper Form

Start Position

- . Pace back flat against wall.
- P ace feet shoulder width apart with heals about 14-18 inches from wall and toes pointing straight out.

Wall Sit Position

- Side back down wall until the hips and knees are both bent at 90° angles.
- Note: Knees should be directly above the feet while in wall sit position.
 During practice sessions, give children feedback on where to place their feet so they are positioned correctly in start position on day of testing.
- · Hang arms at sides, not touching wall or body.
- . Keep feet flat on ground and toes pointing straight out.

Direction

- 1. Divide children into groups based on age/size
- Perform wall sit test on age d'vioed groups while other children participate in Come Out and Play activities.
- Give these instructions:
- · We have been practicing proper form for the wall sit.
- Describe and demonstrate proper form again and remine children to place their feet at the proper distance from the wall as practiced (i.e., so that during the wall sit, action their kness are directly above their feet).
- Today your goal is to hold the wall sit position as long as possible while maintaining proper form.
- 4. Have students get in start position against wall, spaced so they are not touching.
- 5. On "Start" have them quickly slide down into wall sit position.
- 6. Start timer when they are in proper position.
- Record each child's time that s/he is able to maintain proper form to nearest minute:second (e.g., 2:19).
- Stop timer when a child:
 - . Cannot maintain proper form.
 - . Exhibits extreme discomfort or bain.





Print the Tree/Wall Sit test protocol from the USB drive and store in the front cover of your Facilitator's

For more information,

watch the Tree/Wall Sit

on the USB drive when

done with this training.

Assessment video (mp4)

Manual for future reference.











Tracking children's daily steps is a valuable part of proving the worth of your program.

The Step Tracker Excel Workbook is used for this purpose.











Follow steps 1-3 on the first sheet to begin a new file.

For After-School – Begin a new file for every 8-week quarter.











Follow step 4 to navigate around the workbook and enter data.











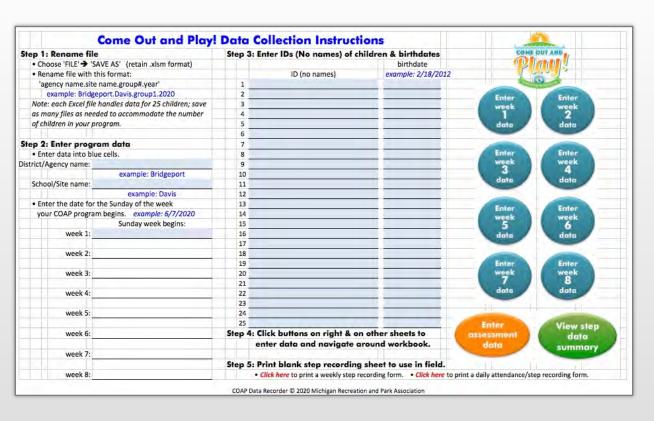
Follow step 5 to print both the weekly and daily step recording forms to use in the field.











If you are collecting fitness assessment data, click on the orange button to enter it.









Be sure to "Enable Macros" when opening the file so that it is fully functional.



When done with this training (one more slide), open the Step Tracker Excel file on the USB drive and create a 'practice' file.

Take a few minutes to complete steps

1-5.

Main Menu







Fitness Assessments

Step Tracker

If you have completed all four sections on the left, congratulation s you are done!

If not, please click on the sections you missed or would like Exit review.