## Senate Bill 1873

Physical Education Report Summary

## Posted Question

1. Other than checking a box that a report has been filed with TEA, has this legislation resulted in any changes in the PE programs offered to students? Is Texas using any of this data or trends that Texas students are healthier and more physically active?

- TEA cannot comment on whether any district has changed its PE offerings as a result of this report. New data elements were added to the TSDS/PEIMS in the year after SB 1873 was passed in 2017. That has been completed. Currently, some data the agency is required to collect is reported by districts in the summer, and other pieces of the data are reported in the fall. Because of this, TEA program staff does not have access to the PEIMS data until February. It typically takes about three years of data collection before the data is deemed to be reliable, and TEA has not been collecting this data long enough to try to begin identifying trends that we are confident are accurate and reliable. Additionally, it is not clear that this new reporting requirement would prompt districts to look at the data in a different way and possibly make changes.
- While TEA did ensure the report was compiled and finalized, the agency does not have the capacity to ensure changes or best practices are implemented by all the districts.
- Certain physical fitness outcomes are measured by Fitnessgram. However, statute currently prevents student-level data from being reported to TEA, so there is no way to discern longitudinal improvements or declines in fitness; there is only statewide information on overall fitness levels.

Senate Bill 1873 requires the commissioner of education to complete a report on physical education provided by each school district and publish the report on the TEA website. The report must include the following:
(1) The number of physical education classes offered at each campus in the district and the number of days, classes, and minutes offered each week by each campus;
(2) The ratio of students enrolled in physical education classes compared to overall district enrollment;
(3) The average physical education class size at each campus in the district;
(4) The number of physical education teachers in the district who are licensed, certified, or endorsed by an accredited teacher preparation program to teach physical education;
(5) Whether each campus in the district has the appropriate equipment and adequate facilities for students to engage in the amount and intensity of physical activity required by state law;
(6) Whether the district allows modifications or accommodations to meet the needs of students with disabilities; and
(7) Whether the district has a policy that allows teachers or administrators in the district to withhold physical activity from a student as punishment.

## IE Average number of P.E. classes offered in a week by campus type



Data Source: 2018-2019 PEIMS.
Note: Data outliers suggest that LEAs may need additional support on how to respond for "class" and "sections" in PEIMS.

## TEA Texas Education Agency

The average number of P.E. days offered in a week by campus type.


The average number of P.E. minutes offered in a week by campus type.


Data Source: 2018-2019 PEIMS.
Note: Data outliers suggest that LEAs may need additional support on how to respond for "class" and "sections" in PEIMS.



Data Source: 2018-2019 PEIMS.
Note: Data outliers suggest that LEAs may need additional support on how to respond for "class" and "sections" in PEIMS.

## TEA. Average P.E. class size statewide and by campus type



Notes: Data outliers suggest that LEAs may need additional support on how to respond for "class" and "sections" in PEIMS. High school class sizes are often small because many high school students enroll in athletics or other P.E. substitutions to meet requirements. teacher preparation program to teach P.E.

## 17,305 of 27,414 P.E. teachers, or 63.2\%,

## have standard certifications.

This percentage does not include teachers with generalist certifications who would also be certified to teach P.E.


## TE S Survey Results <br> Texas Education Agency

$\mathbf{9 6 . 6 \%}$ of respondents indicate campuses have appropriate equipment and adequate facilities for students to engage in the required amount and intensity of physical activity.


Data Source: 2017 - 2018 School Health Survey

## TEA Survey Results

$\mathbf{9 9 . 2 \%}$ of respondents indicate districts allow for modifications or accommodations to meet the needs of students with disabilities.


## TEA. Survey Results

92.1\% of respondents indicate districts do not have a policy to withhold physical activity as punishment.


## TEA, SB 1873 Report Timeline <br> Texas Education Agency

The typical transition period to refine new data collections in TSDS PEIMS is three to five years.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { June - Sept. } \\ 2017 \end{gathered}$ | Dec. 2017 | Aug. 2018 | Oct. 2018 | Mar. 2019 | April 2019 | Fall 2019 | Spring 2020 | July 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June - SB 1873 signed into law | Data elements published in TSDS standards for 2018-19 SY | Implementation of data elements begin with the 2018-19 SY | PEIMS <br> submission 1 (snapshot data) collected | PEIMS <br> submission 2 (snapshot data) available | 2017-18 School Health Survey distributed | TSDS PEIMS data request submitted | Jan-Feb. <br> Troubleshooting data request and refinement | Presented best practices at TSDS PEIMS training conference to improve the data collection |
| Data collection mechanisms identified and approved |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2018-19 School Health Survey postponed due to COVID |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | May - Initial TSDS PEIMS data collection reports produced |  |

