Integrating Out of School Time Across the WSCC Framework

Out of school time (OST) program leaders and staff are natural partners for extending the Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child (WSCC) framework beyond the school day. Here are some evidence-based strategies and promising practices for using the WSCC approach to strengthen OST settings on school campuses and support student health and academic achievement.

COMMUNITY

Nutrition Invironmen & Services

Health Service:

Health Education

SUPPORTEN

ING LEARNING AND IMP

Family Engageme

> Employee Wellness

> > Physical Environme

COMMUNITY

TING POLICY, PROCESS, & PRACTICA

•	
Physical Environment	 Provide access to safe drinking water across the school building or campus before and after school. Set up agreements that allow schools and OST programs to share space—for example, shared access to classrooms, gyms, and playgrounds; space for food storage and prep; and use and maintenance of school gardens.
Social and Emotional Climate	 Ensure food and physical activity are not used as rewards or punishments. Foster social emotional learning by integrating positive youth development principles during program planning—for example, focusing on strengths and positive outcomes.
Counseling, Psychological, and Social Services	Recognize the role that staff can play in connecting students and their families with services in the school or community.
Health Services	Promote communication between school staff and OST providers to help manage the needs of students with chronic health conditions, such as food allergies, diabetes, and asthma.
Nutrition Environment and Services	 Use policies and practices that ensure that students have access to healthy foods and beverages in OST programs and during the summer. Coordinate with school food services departments to sponsor programs to provide nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free meals and snacks throughout the calendar year.
Physical Education and Physical Activity	 Provide opportunities for students to be physically active before- and after-school—for example, intramural sports, walking clubs, and active transportation to and from school. Integrate physical activity into after-school and summer programs that operate on school grounds.
Health Education	Invite qualified personnel, such as Certified Health Education teachers, to provide nutrition education in after-school programs.
Community Involvement	 Invite qualified members of the community, such as university extension staff, to provide training and professional development or OST programs, or lead specific activities. Involve staff members from OST programs, both school- and community-based, in school initiatives that address healthy eating, such as school wellness teams or wellness committees.
Family Engagement	 Provide opportunities for parents to learn about healthy eating or to practice being active with their children. Design family event nights that include physical activity and healthy eating, such as brief "Stay and Play" activities.
Employee Wellness	 Encourage OST staff to model healthy eating and physical activity behaviors. Provide OST staff with professional development opportunities related to physical activity, nutrition, and healthy lifestyle behaviors.
and services lines.	Visit <u>www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/wscc/strategies.htm</u> for more information and additional examples on how to integrate out of school time strategies using the WSCC framework.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Division of Population Health