






Outdoor Play: Weather or Not



Teachers know the many ways children benefit from outdoor play. But when should the weather keep them indoors? Consider the health of the children, the severity of the weather, and the air quality. Young children are more vulnerable than adults to extreme heat, cold, and pollution. They sweat less and have less body mass. Here are some tips for keeping children safe in all types of weather.

-  **Summer is a great time to play outside, but keep an eye on the heat index.**
Teachers can check the heat index at the National Weather Service on hot, humid days. An index at or above 90 degrees is a significant risk. This may signal the need to keep children indoors. In any hot weather, active children need to be reminded to drink enough water. Clothing should be lightweight and light colored. The fabric should let sweat evaporate. There also should be shady places in the play area.
-  **Teachers should discuss with parents the sun protection their child needs.**
Children outside between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. need the most sun protection. Many children will need sun-protective clothing, such as hats. Their sunscreen should have a protection value of SPF 15 or higher for both UVB rays and UVA rays. Teachers should confirm that children are wearing sunscreen when they arrive at school or childcare. Teachers must follow school health guidelines if reapplying sunscreen throughout the day.
-  **Very cold weather can pose dangers to young children.**
Consider the wind chill as well as the temperature. A 10 mph wind with a 30-degree temperature causes a significant wind chill factor. Teachers can check the wind chill with a local forecast or using a reliable weather app. Dampness makes a child feel colder. Children should dress for very cold weather with layers of loose-fitting clothing along with a coat and warm socks. Rain or snow call for water repellent coats and boots. Hands should be covered with gloves or mittens. It is a good idea for teachers to keep extra mittens, socks, and boots on hand. Children can become chilled following an activity that causes them to sweat. Teachers should check on children frequently—at least every 15 minutes. Look for warm, normal skin color. Children shivering or uncomfortable need to be warmed. Hypothermia and frostbite are medical emergencies that can be prevented.
-  **Air pollution may be a concern.**
Teachers should be aware of local problems with ozone level or air pollution. Air pollution can occur in both urban and rural areas. News reports may mention local levels. Teachers can check out the Air Quality Index online.
-  **Some children are more sensitive than others to temperature and air quality.**
Children with health issues, such as asthma, are often able to play outdoors safely. Teachers need a plan for them. Parents can develop this plan with the child's health care providers and share the plan with the teacher.

Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this tip sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Illinois State Board of Education.



Children's Research Center
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
51 Gerty Dr. • Champaign, IL 61820-7469
Telephone: 217-333-1386
Toll-free: 877-275-3227
Email: iel@illinois.edu
<https://illinoisearlylearning.org>



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