

2-24-2015

Weekly trends in preschoolers' physical activity and sedentary time in childcare

Leigh M. Vanderloo
Western University

Patricia Tucker
Western University, ttucker2@uwo.ca

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/paedpub>

Citation of this paper:

Vanderloo, Leigh M. and Tucker, Patricia, "Weekly trends in preschoolers' physical activity and sedentary time in childcare" (2015). *Paediatrics Publications*. 2730.
<https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/paedpub/2730>

Communication

Weekly Trends in Preschoolers' Physical Activity and Sedentary Time in Childcare

Leigh M. Vanderloo ¹ and Patricia Tucker ^{2,*}

¹ Health and Rehabilitation Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Western Ontario, London, ON N6G 1H1, Canada; E-Mail: lvande32@uwo.ca

² School of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Western Ontario, London, ON N6G 1H1, Canada

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed; E-Mail: ttucker2@uwo.ca; Tel.: +1-519-661-2111 (ext. 88977); Fax: +1-519-611-3894.

External Editor: Rachel Davey

Received: 16 December 2014 / Accepted: 17 February 2015 / Published: 24 February 2015

Abstract: This study sought to examine how the physical activity levels and sedentary time of preschoolers attending center-based childcare varied across the week. Sex differences were also explored. Participants ($n = 101$) wore Actical™ accelerometers (15 s epoch) for five consecutive days during childcare hours only. A multivariate repeated measures analysis of variance was used to evaluate levels of sedentary, light, and moderate-to-vigorous (MVPA) physical activity across the five weekdays. Total physical activity (TPA) was analyzed separately in a univariate repeated measures ANOVA. Sex was entered as an additional between-subjects factor. Levels of sedentary time, LPA, and TPA across the week were found to be statistically significant, and can best be described by quadratic effects. Participants' activity levels and sedentary time typically peaked mid-week. Levels of physical activity and sedentary time were not found to significantly differ based on sex. Childcare centers may benefit from the introduction and/or modification of active play-based programming and curricula, particularly at the start and end of the week where preschoolers' activity levels tend to be lower. Additional investigations are required to confirm these findings.

Keywords: preschooler; physical activity; sedentary time; childcare; accelerometer

1. Introduction

Regular physical activity among young children has been linked to a plethora of health benefits [1]. Likewise, low levels of sedentary behaviors have been noted in the literature as preventing many chronic conditions [2]. In light of recent research which suggests that activity levels are low [3–5] and sedentary behaviors high [3,6,7] among this cohort, the preschool period (*i.e.*, 2.5–5 years) may serve as an ideal time to minimize sedentary behaviors and promote physical activity.

A large proportion of Canadian preschoolers attend some form of non-parental care [8], with the majority being enrolled in center-based childcare. Benjamin and colleagues highlight the childcare environment as a unique setting in which young children can establish many health-related behaviors [9], inclusive of physical activity and sedentary pursuits. However, despite the potential of this setting to encourage active behaviors and reduce sedentary ones, research suggests that this is not the case [3,10–12]. Recent qualitative work by Tucker *et al.* [13,14] and van Zandvoort *et al.* [15] have highlighted a number of challenges experienced by childcare providers while trying to promote physical activity participation among the children in their care. In fact, childcare providers have noted that children's activity levels vary over the course of the week, which in and of itself, serves as a barrier to maintaining active behaviors during care hours [14]. Further exploration into young children's weekly activity trends in childcare is warranted as a means of assisting childcare providers to re-configure current daily programming in support of increasing active behaviors and minimizing sedentary ones.

A gold standard in the objective measurement of preschoolers' physical activity and sedentary behaviors [16,17], accelerometers provide researchers with useful data including the intensity, frequency, duration, and time (*i.e.*, day of the week; hour of the day) at which the activity occurred. Most research to date has explored *average* daily physical and sedentary levels among preschoolers [7,18]; activity levels during outdoor play periods [19,20] and childcare [3,11,12,21–23], as well as hourly [24,25] and seasonal patterns [26–28] of preschoolers' activity. Despite the utility of accelerometers to provide detailed information on day-by-day patterning of preschoolers' activity levels, no studies have examined this occurrence among young children while attending childcare.

The purpose of this study was to explore how the physical activity levels and sedentary time of preschoolers in center-based childcare varied over the course of the week. Sex differences across the days of the week were also explored. In accordance with previously published work [14], it is hypothesized that preschoolers will be most sedentary and least active at the start of the week, with physical activity levels increasing over the course of the week. This is the first study to investigate this relationship, which is important given that childcare staff may need to modify their programming and curriculum in order to support activity differently throughout the week.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Study Design and Participants

This project was part of a larger 2-year cross-sectional study, the *Learning Environments' Activity Potential for Preschoolers* (LEAPP). Specifics regarding the methodology have been articulated elsewhere [29]. Because only staff from center-based childcare (and not home-based childcare or kindergarten programs) have reported the daily variation in activity behaviors among preschoolers, for

the purpose of this paper, only the subset of preschool children (*i.e.*, 2.5–5 years) enrolled in center-based childcare in London, Ontario, Canada were examined [14]. Preschoolers from nine childcare centers were included in this sample. Children who received parental/guardian consent were eligible to participate in the study. Ethical approval was obtained from the University of Western Ontario's Research Ethics Board for all study material and protocol.

2.2. Data Collection

Data collection took place from September 2011 to June 2012. Preschoolers' activity levels were assessed objectively using Actical™ (MiniMitter, Bend, Oregon) accelerometers, at a 15 second time sampling interval. Participants were asked to wear the devices for five consecutive days during childcare hours only (as only participants' activity/sedentary levels within this environment were of interest); specifically, childcare staff were asked to place the devices on preschoolers' right hip with an elastic waistband upon arrival at childcare in the morning, and to remove them at end-of-day prior to the children leaving for home. Staff were also asked to keep a wear-time log for each of the preschool participants (*i.e.*, to note the on/off times that each individual children wore the accelerometer). Researchers returned to the participating childcare centers to retrieve all study material following data collection (*i.e.*, at the end of the five day monitoring period).

2.3. Statistical Analysis

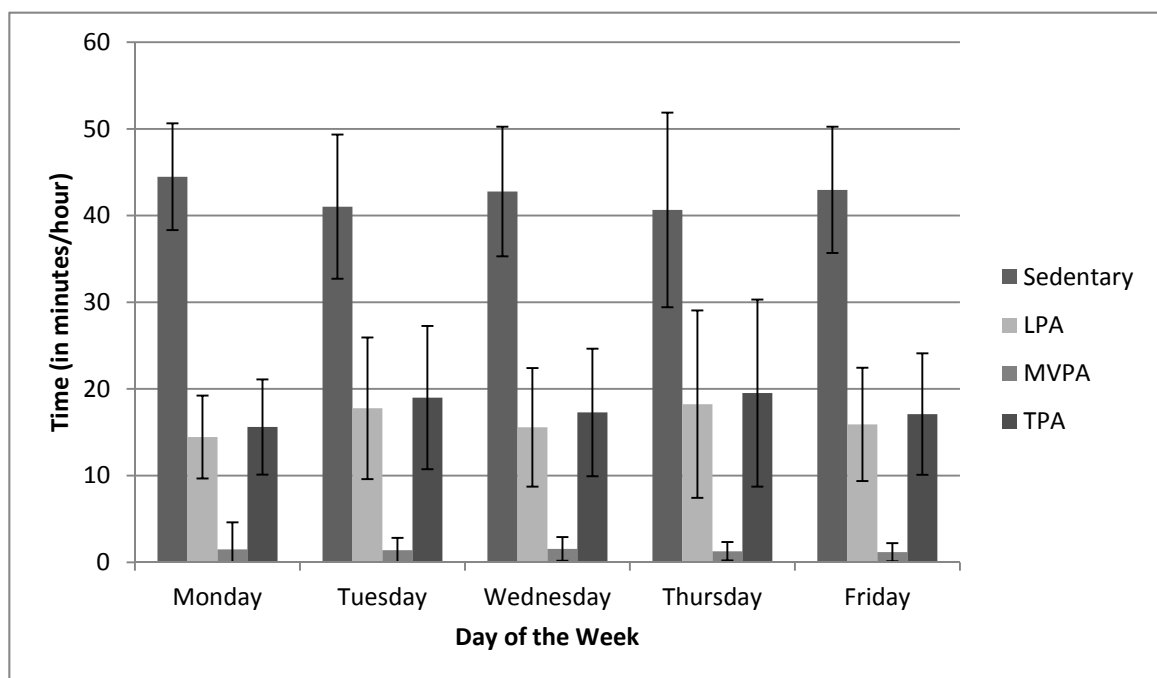
Accelerometry data was downloaded using Actical-specific software. *KineSoft* version 3.3.62 (KineSoft, Saskatchewan, Canada; a custom software program) was used to clean the Actical data and to help run reliability analyses. Specifically, participants with at least one valid day of wear-time were included in the analyses (where a minimum of five hours of wear-time constituted a valid day); these inclusion criteria were based on previous work carried out by Colley and colleagues [30]. Past research in the childcare environment by Vanderloo *et al.* [3] also included participants with one valid day of data. Non-wear-time was defined as 60 minutes of consecutive zeros [30,31]. Pfeiffer and colleagues' preschooler-specific cut-points were applied to the accelerometer data (*i.e.*, sedentary [<50 counts per 15 second epoch], light physical activity [LPA; $\geq 50 \leq 714$ counts per 15 second epoch], and moderate-to-vigorous physical activity [MVPA; ≥ 715 counts per 15 second epoch]) [16]. Physical activity and sedentary time per hour of wear time was calculated to account for the varying lengths of time participants spent in childcare. Percentages of monitoring time spent at the various intensity levels of interest were also calculated. All statistical tests were carried out using SPSS version 22. For the variables sedentary, LPA, and MVPA, we conducted a multivariate repeated measures analysis of variance (MANOVA), in which the days of the week served as the repeated measure. Due to the fact that total physical activity (TPA) is a calculated variable that is a linear combination of LPA and MVPA, it was analyzed separately, in a univariate repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA). As a means of exploring sex differences in preschoolers' physical activity levels and sedentary time between days of the week, sex was added as an additional between-subjects factor.

3. Results

The majority of preschool participants ($n = 101$, mean age = 3.55 years [$SD = 0.90$]) were Caucasian (79.2%) and 56.4% of the sample was female.

3.1. Physical Activity and Sedentary Time across the Week

The canonical variate created from the optimally weighted combination of sedentary time, LPA, and MVPA was statistically significant ($F[12,1152] = 2.12$, $p = 0.01$), suggesting that the univariate analyses for sedentary time, LPA, and MVPA may be interpreted without adjusting the per-comparison alpha [32]. The univariate analysis for sedentary time was statistically significant ($F[3.74,323.94] = 4.44$, $p = 0.003$), as was the univariate analysis for LPA ($F[3.18,304.94] = 5.17$, $p = 0.001$). The univariate analyses for MVPA ($F[1.74,166.69] = 0.94$, $p = 0.38$) was not statistically significant. To evaluate the trend for each of these variables across the days of the week, we calculated polynomial contrasts for each variable, testing both linear and quadratic effects. Sedentary time and LPA were best described by a quadratic effect, $F(1,96) = 10.84$, $p = 0.001$ and $F(1,96) = 9.38$, $p = 0.003$, respectively. No contrasts were found to be statistically significant for MVPA. Descriptives for each of these variables (including percentage of monitoring time spent at these intensities), separated by days of the week, are presented in Table 1. See Figure 1 for a visual depiction of the activity data.



Notes: LPA = light physical activity; MVPA = moderate-to-vigorous physical activity; TPA = total physical activity (light, moderate, and vigorous activity).

Figure 1. Physical activity and sedentary time based on day of the week, during childcare hours.

Table 1. Preschoolers' Rates (in minutes/hour) and Percentage (of wear time) of Physical Activity and Sedentary Time across the Days of Week during Childcare Hours

Intensity Levels		Monday <i>n</i> = 99		Tuesday <i>n</i> = 101		Wednesday <i>n</i> = 100		Thursday <i>n</i> = 101		Friday <i>n</i> = 101	
		WT = 346.05 (153.04)		WT = 379.92 (162.31)		WT = 371.54 (159.55)		WT = 336.82 (185.91)		WT = 333.97 (172.60)	
		Mean (<i>SD</i>)	95% CI	Mean (<i>SD</i>)	95% CI	Mean (<i>SD</i>)	95% CI	Mean (<i>SD</i>)	95% CI	Mean (<i>SD</i>)	95% CI
SED	Rate	44.48 (6.16)	[43.27, 45.69]	41.03 (8.32)	[39.41, 42.65]	42.77 (7.48)	[41.30, 44.24]	40.65 (11.23)	[38.46, 42.84]	42.97 (7.28)	[41.55, 44.39]
	% of wear time	74.24 (10.27)	[72.77, 76.26]	68.54 (13.73)	[65.86, 71.22]	71.64 (12.60)	[69.17, 74.11]	67.08 (19.64)	[63.25, 70.91]	71.22 (13.27)	[69.80, 72.64]
LPA	Rate	14.45 (4.78)	[13.51, 15.39]	17.77 (8.17)	[10.18, 13.36]	15.75 (6.84)	[14.23, 16.91]	18.24 (10.81)	[16.13, 20.35]	15.91 (6.54)	[14.63, 17.19]
	% of wear time	23.99 (7.96)	[22.42, 25.56]	29.49 (13.48)	[26.86, 32.12]	25.94 (11.50)	[23.69, 28.19]	31.08 (19.07)	[27.36, 34.80]	26.98 (12.24)	[24.59, 29.37]
MVP A	Rate	1.48 (3.13)	[0.86, 2.10]	1.40 (1.41)	[1.13, 1.67]	1.54 (1.37)	[1.27, 1.81]	1.27 (1.06)	[1.06, 1.48]	1.17 (1.04)	[0.97, 1.37]
	% of wear time	2.45 (5.20)	[1.22, 3.26]	2.30 (2.32)	[1.85, 2.75]	2.52 (2.29)	[2.07, 2.97]	2.10 (1.76)	[1.76, 2.44]	1.91 (1.74)	[0.97, 1.37]
TPA	Rate	15.61 (5.49)	[14.53, 16.69]	19.00 (8.26)	[17.39, 20.61]	17.29 (7.36)	[15.85, 18.73]	19.52 (10.79)	[17.42, 21.62]	17.10 (7.00)	[15.73, 18.47]
	% of wear time	25.92 (9.17)	[24.11, 27.73]	31.52 (13.63)	[28.86, 24.18]	28.45 (12.41)	[26.02, 30.88]	33.19 (18.95)	[29.52, 36.86]	28.90 (12.84)	[26.40, 31.40]

Notes: SED = sedentary time; LPA = light physical activity; MVPA = moderate-to-vigorous physical activity; TPA = total physical activity (light, moderate, vigorous activity); *SD* = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; WT = average daily wear-time in minutes (*SD*).

The repeated measures ANOVA for TPA was also statistically significant ($F(4,384) = 4.89$, $p = 0.002$), and the polynomial contrast conducted on this variable suggested that the trend was best described by a quadratic effect ($F(1,96) = 11.16$, $p = 0.001$). Descriptives for this variable are also presented in Table 1.

3.2. Sex Differences in Physical Activity and Sedentary Time across the Week

No statistically significant differences were observed among levels of sedentary time ($F[3.37,323.93] = 0.71$, $p = 0.56$), LPA ($F[3.18,304.94] = 1.21$, $p = 0.31$), MVPA ($F[1.74,6.35] = 1.62$, $p = 0.20$), or TPA ($F[3.40,326.75] = 1.09$, $p = 0.40$) among male and female preschoolers across the week.

4. Discussion

The aim of this research was to examine how physical activity and sedentary time of preschoolers attending center-based childcare differed over the course of the week. The chief finding of this work suggests that preschoolers accumulated the most activity (*i.e.*, LPA, MVPA, and TPA) mid-week (*i.e.*, Tuesday to Thursday); specifically, participants' activity levels were found to gradually increase at the beginning of the week, peak mid-week, and then begin to decrease again by the end of the week.

These findings were consistent with Tucker and colleagues' qualitative work which suggested that young children's activity levels vary based on the day of the week [14], thus serving as a barrier to maintaining active behaviors during childcare hours. Specifically, childcare providers have reported that "[on] Mondays they [the children] are very lethargic and [say] "I don't want to. I'm bored. By the end of the week you can see the influences of the [childcare providers] ...and the playing they're doing [has] changed when they go home on the weekend. And [we] start all over again on Monday" (p. 4). While data which explores day of the week variations in preschoolers' activity levels are lacking, there are studies to support the fact that preschoolers tend to be more active during the weekdays than on weekends [25,33], which may explain why the present sample's total physical activity levels were lower at the start of the week. Although not specific to preschoolers in the childcare environment, a study by Telford and colleagues found that children's (ages 8–12 years) *total* objectively measured physical activity levels increased over the course of the week, typically plateauing mid-week [34]; this suggests that similar trends exist among slightly older cohorts as well. Also of interest to note, while preschoolers' LPA and TPA levels did decrease from Thursday to Friday, their activity levels were still slightly higher at the end of the week than at the start of the week. Such findings may be a function of the programming and instruction the children receive in childcare related to active play. In addition, given the influence of childcare staff on preschoolers' physical activity levels [3], these trends in activity levels could also be a result of the providers' own personal weekly activity behaviors (*i.e.*, their energy levels, level of motivation, *etc.*). It is also possible that childcare staff have different programming planned for the latter part of the week, which therefore results in less opportunity for active play. As for sex differences, it was somewhat surprising that sex did not appear to significantly impact the physical activity levels of the preschool participants over the course of the week; much published research to date reports male preschoolers accumulating more activity than their female

counterparts [3,4]. While the authors are unsure as to why no differences in physical activity levels based on sex were observed, this non-significant finding could be attributed to the fact that the childcare environment may be prescriptive of young children's activity behaviors. Additional queries examining this finding may be warranted.

With regard to preschoolers' sedentary behaviors, it was found that the time spent by participants' at this particular intensity level appeared to fluctuate throughout the week (*i.e.*, alternating high-low peaks); however, in general, sedentary time appeared to be lowest mid-week. This finding did not quite align with to what researchers expected to find, where it was hypothesized that preschoolers' sedentary time would decrease over the course of the week. Moreover, it is also worth noting that levels of sedentary time loosely followed the physical activity trends observed in this study (*i.e.*, participants appeared to accumulate more activity and less sedentary time mid-week). One possible explanation for this trend may be a result of programming variations over the course of the week (*i.e.*, activities made available to preschoolers in care at that time of the week may have been more sedentary in nature—reading and crafts for example) as well as any changes in staff's levels of motivation and personal activity behaviors mid-week.

This study sheds light on the variability of preschoolers' physical activity levels and sedentary time within the childcare center. In light of the present findings, as well as current physical activity guidelines for the early years (*i.e.*, 180 minutes of daily activity at any intensity) [35], it is recommended that childcare centers tailor their daily programming to better support preschoolers' active behaviors across the *entire* week; the same is true for minimizing this group's sedentary behaviors. For instance, and in line with best practices for children in childcare [36], childcare providers may choose to implement additional active play-based activities/opportunities (inclusive of some that are teacher-led) on days where physical activity levels tend to be lower (*i.e.*, at the start and at the end of the week) to ensure active behaviors are being maintained over the course of the week. Childcare providers may also chose to provide additional periods for outdoor play mid-week as such opportunities have been linked to increased levels of physical activity among this cohort [19,20]. As evidenced by Tucker and colleagues' [14] and van Zandvoort and colleagues' work [15], additional training and education for parents/guardians regarding the importance of promoting activity in the home environment may be warranted to complement the positive activity messaging delivered by childcare staff. Such aids could be presented in the form of newsletters and handouts with activity ideas as well as offering workshops to parents based on active behaviors. Increased training for childcare staff may also prove useful in helping reinforce to these key individuals the importance of providing consistent and an increased number of physical activity opportunities to preschoolers during childcare hours.

From a policy perspective, instances to maximize physical activity opportunities during childcare hours should be explored and implemented. In fact, there is much research to substantiate the positive impact of physical activity-related policies on promoting active behaviors during childcare hours [13,37,38]. Childcare centers should aim to articulate in their policies specific time requirements in which enrolled preschoolers should participate in physical activity during care hours (or time restrictions in the case of sedentary behaviors). Furthermore, and as evidenced by previous work by members of this research team [13], childcare providers should be included in the process of developing both effective and feasible programs that target active and sedentary behaviors among preschoolers.

While the findings of the present study are interesting, additional research is required to confirm these results. A limitation of this study is that all children did not attend childcare on the same schedule. More specifically, some children attended full days every day, while others attended half-days every day, or full days on alternate days; this potentially may have impacted the activity trends observed in this study. Moreover, given the increasing attention paid to home- and/or family-based childcare programs, it may prove worthwhile to explore whether similar trends exist within this particular early learning setting as well. Finally, while the majority of this study's data collection took place during the Spring, Summer, and Fall months (with the Winter period being avoided where able), it is still possible that weather may have played a factor in preschoolers' access to outdoor playtime (which has been highly correlated with physical activity among this age group [38]). Future research should take care to account for weather and/or seasonality given its noted effects on preschoolers' activity levels [39].

5. Conclusions

This was the first study conducted to explore whether preschoolers' activity levels and sedentary time vary by day of the week during childcare hours. The findings from this paper suggest that preschoolers are most active mid-week, and as such, changes to daily programming and curricula within the childcare setting could be modified to better support active behaviors and limit sedentary time at both the start and end of the week. Future research is required to validate these findings.

Acknowledgments

This project was supported by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, and the Public Health Agency of Canada (CIHR Award # GIR 112690). Leigh Vanderloo was supported by the CIHR Doctoral Research Award. The authors would like to acknowledge the preschoolers and their families as well as the childcare centers for their involvement in this study. Special thanks are extended to Drs. Andrew Johnson and Anca Gaston (assistance with data analysis), Dr. Courtney Newnham-Kanas (project management), Olivia Martyniuk (data collection and verification), and Emie Angeles (data entry).

Author Contributions

Both authors conceptualized the project. Leigh M. Vanderloo carried out all data collection, assisted with data analysis, and drafted the first copy of the manuscript. Patricia Tucker assisted with data analysis and revised the manuscript. Both authors approved the final version of this paper.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Timmons, B.W.; Leblanc, A.G.; Carson, V.; Connor Gorber, S.; Dillman, C.; Janssen, I.; Kho, M.E.; Spence, J.C.; Stearns, J.A.; Tremblay, M.S. Systematic review of physical activity and health in the early years (aged 0–4 years). *Appl. Physiol. Nutr. Metab.* **2012**, *37*, 773–792.
2. Leblanc, A.G.; Spence, J.C.; Carson, V.; Connor Gorber, S.; Dillman, C.; Janssen, I.; Kho, M.E.; Stearns, J. A.; Timmons, B.W.; Tremblay, M.S. Systematic review of sedentary behaviour and health indicators in the early years (aged 0–4 years). *Appl. Physiol. Nutr. Metab.* **2012**, *37*, 753–772.
3. Vanderloo, L.M.; Tucker, P.; Johnson, A.M.; van Zandvoort, M.M.; Burke, S.M.; Irwin, J.D. The influence of centre-based childcare on preschoolers' physical activity levels: A cross-sectional study. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2014**, *11*, 1794–1802.
4. Tucker, P. The physical activity levels of preschool-aged children: A systematic review. *Early Child. Res. Q.* **2008**, *23*, 547–558.
5. Taylor, R.W.; Murdoch, L.; Carter, P.; Gerrard, D.F.; Williams, S.M.; Taylor, B.J. Longitudinal study of physical activity and inactivity in preschoolers: The FLAME study. *Med. Sci. Sports Exerc.* **2009**, *41*, 96–102.
6. Vanderloo, L.M. Screen-viewing among preschoolers in childcare: A systematic review. *BMC Public Health* **2014**, *14*, doi:10.1186/1471-2431-14-205.
7. Colley, R.; Garriguet, D.; Adamo, K.; Carson, V.; Janssen, I.; Timmons, B.; Tremblay, M. Physical activity and sedentary behavior during the early years in Canada: A cross-sectional study. *Int. J. Behav. Nutr. Phys. Act.* **2013**, *10*, 54–62.
8. Bushnik, T. Child care in Canada. In *Children and Youth Research Paper Series. (89-599-MIE-No. 003)*; Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON, Canada, 2006; pp. 1–99.
9. Benjamin, S.E.; Cradock, A.; Walker, E.M.; Slining, M.; Gillman, M.W. Obesity prevention in child care: A review of U.S. state regulations. *BMC Pub. Health.* **2008**, *8*, doi:10.1186/1471-2458-8-188.
10. Byun, W.; Blair, S.; Pate, R. Objectively measured sedentary behavior in preschool children: Comparison between Montessori and traditional preschools. *Int. J. Behav. Nutr. Phys. Act.* **2013**, *10*, 2–7.
11. Reilly, J.J. Low levels of objectively measured physical activity in preschoolers in child care. *Med. Sci. Sports Exerc.* **2010**, *42*, 502–507.
12. Ward, D.; Hales, D.; Haverly, K.; Marks, J.; Benjamin, S.; Ball, S.; Trost, S.G. An instrument to assess the obesogenic environment of child care centers. *Am. J. Health Behav.* **2008**, *32*, 380–386.
13. Tucker, P.; van Zandvoort, M.M.; Burke, S.M.; Irwin, J.D. Physical activity at daycare: Childcare providers' perspectives for improvements. *J. Early Child. Res.* **2011**, *9*, 207–219.
14. Tucker, P.; van Zandvoort, M.M.; Burke, S.M.; Irwin, J.D. The influence of parents and the home environment on preschoolers' physical activity behaviours: A qualitative investigation of childcare providers' perspectives. *BMC Public Health* **2011**, *11*, doi:10.1186/1471-2458-11-168.
15. van Zandvoort, M.M.; Tucker, P.; Irwin, J.D.; Burke, S.M. Physical activity at daycare: Issues, challenges and perspectives. *Early Years* **2010**, *30*, 175–188.

16. Pfeiffer, K.A.; McIver, K.L.; Dowda, M.; Almeida, M.J.C.; Pate, R.R. Validation and calibration of the actical accelerometer in preschool children. *Med. Sci. Sports Exerc.* **2006**, *38*, 125–157.
17. Cliff, D.P.; Reilly, J.J.; Okely, A.D. Methodological considerations in using accelerometers to assess habitual physical activity in children aged 0–5 years. *J. Sci. Med. Sport.* **2009**, *12*, 557–567.
18. Obeid, J.; Nguyen, T.; Gabel, L.; Timmons, B.W. Physical activity in Ontario preschoolers: Prevalence and measurement issues. *Appl. Physiol. Nutr. Metab.* **2011**, *36*, 291–297.
19. Vanderloo, L.M.; Tucker, P.; Johnson, A.M.; Holmes, J.D. Physical activity among preschoolers during indoor and outdoor childcare play periods. *Appl. Physiol. Nutr. Metab.* **2013**, *38*, 1173–1175.
20. Alhassan, S.; Sirars, J.R.; Robinson, T.N. The effects of increasing outdoor play time on physical activity in Latino preschool children. *Int. J. Pediatr. Obes.* **2007**, *2*, 153–158.
21. Temple, V.A.; Naylor, P.J.; Rhodes, R.E.; Wharf Higgins, J. Physical activity of children in family child care. *Appl. Physiol. Nutr. Metab.* **2009**, *34*, 1–5.
22. Gunter, K.B.; Rice, K.R.; Ward, D.S.; Trost, S.G. Factors associated with physical activity in children attending family child care homes. *Prev. Med.* **2012**, *54*, 131–133.
23. Tandon, P.S.; Garrison, M.M.; Christakis, D.A. Physical activity and beverages in home- and center-based child care program. *J. Nutr. Edu. Behav.* **2012**, *44*, 355–358.
24. Hesketh, K.R.; McMinn, A.M.; Ekelund, U.; Sharp, S.J.; Collins, P.J.; Harvey, N.C.; Godfrey, N.C.; Inskip, H.M.; Cooper, C.; van Sluijs, E.M.F. Objectively measured physical activity in four-year-old British children: A cross-sectional analysis of activity patterns segmented across the day. *Int. J. Behav. Nutr. Phys. Act.* **2014**, *11*, doi:10.1186/1479-5868-11-1.
25. Van Cauwenberghe, E.; Jones, R.A.; Hinkley, T.; Crawford, D.; Okely, A.D. Patterns of physical activity and sedentary behaviour in preschool children. *Int. J. Behav. Nutr. Phys. Act.* **2012**, *9*, 138–149.
26. Fisher, A.; Reilly, J.J.; Montgomery, C.; Kelly, L.A.; Williamson, A.; Jackson, D.M.; Paton, J.Y.; Grant, S. Seasonality in physical activity and sedentary behavior in young children. *Pediatr. Exerc. Sci.* **2005**, *17*, 31–40.
27. McKee, D.P.; Murtagh, E.M.; Boreham, C.A.G.; Nevill, A.M.; Murphy, M.H. Seasonal and annual variation in young children's physical activity. *Med. Sci. Sports Exerc.* **2012**, *44*, 1318–1324.
28. Shen, B.; Alexander, G.; Milberger, S.; Jen, K-L.C. An exploratory study of seasonality and preschoolers' physical activity engagement. *J. Phys. Act. Health* **2013**, *10*, 993–999.
29. Tucker, P.; Vanderloo, L.M.; Newnham-Kanas, C.; Burke, S.M.; Irwin, J.D.; Johnson, A.M.; van Zandvoort, M.M. Learning Environments' Activity Potential for Preschoolers (LEAPP): Study rationale and design. *J. Pub. Health Res.* **2013**, *2*, 113–117.
30. Colley, R.C.; Harvey, A.; Grattan, K.; Adamo, K.B. Impact of accelerometer epoch length on physical activity and sedentary behaviour outcomes for preschool-aged children. In *Component of Statistics Canada Catalogue Health Report*; No. 82-003-X; Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON, Canada, 2014; Volume 25, pp. 3–9.
31. Pfeiffer, K.A.; Dowda, M.; McIver, K.L.; Pate, R.R. Factors related to objectively measured physical activity in preschool children. *Pediatr. Exerc. Sci.* **2009**, *21*, 196–208.
32. Hummel, T.; Sligo, J. An empirical comparison of univariate and multivariate analysis of variance procedures. *Psych. Bulletin* **1971**, *76*, 49–57.

33. Brasholt, M.; Chawes, B.; Kreiner-Moller, E.; Vahlkvist, S.; Sinding, M.; Bisgaard, H. Objective assessment of levels and patterns of physical activity in preschool children. *Pediatr. Res.* **2013**, *74*, 333–338.
34. Telford, R.M.; Telford, R.D.; Cunningham, R.B.; Cochrane, T.; Davey, R.; Waddington, G. Longitudinal patterns of physical activity in children aged 8 to 12 years: The LOOK study. *Int. J. Behav. Nutr. Phys. Act.* **2013**, *10*, 181–193.
35. Canadian Society for Exercise Physiology. Canadian Physical Activity Guidelines for the Early Years (0–4 years). 2012. Available online: <http://www.csep.ca/CMFiles/Guidelines/CSEP-InfoSheets-early-years-ENG.pdf> (accessed on 8 November 2014).
36. McWilliams, C.; Ball, S.C.; Benjamin, S.E.; Hales, D.; Vaughn, A.; Ward, D.S. Best-practice guidelines for physical activity at child care. *Pediatrics* **2009**, *124*, 1650–1659.
37. Pate, R.R.; Pfeiffer, K.A.; Trost, S.G.; Ziegler, P.; Dowda, M. Physical activity among children attending preschools. *Pediatrics* **2004**, *114*, 1258–1263.
38. Hinkley, T.; Crawford, D.; Salmon, J.; Okely, A.D.; Hesketh, K. Preschool children and physical activity: A review of correlates. *Am. J. Prev. Med.* **2008**, *34*, 435–441.
39. Carson, V.; Spence, J. C.; Cutumisu, N.; Boule, N.; Edwards, J. Seasonal variation in physical activity among preschool children in a northern Canadian city. *Res. Q. Exerc. Sport.*, **2010**, *81*, 393–399.

© 2015 by the authors; licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).